

Russians Make Strong Drive Through Courland; Krusevac Falls; German Cruiser, British Auxiliary Lost; French Liner On Fire

AUSTRO-GERMANS OCCUPY KRUSEVAC, SERBIA; MEET STRONG RUSSIAN ATTACKS

London, Nov. 8.—The press and public were largely occupied today with the American note, which has been the subject of more discussion than any diplomatic question for many months. The foreign office has already given it very careful consideration, but it has not yet been before the cabinet, and probably it will be a fortnight or more before a reply can be prepared. For the moment the note has even overshadowed the near eastern situation, and Earl Kitchener's proposed visit to that theatre of operations. Beyond the fact that Lord Kitchener has departed for his destination there is little news from the Allied side respecting Balkan affairs.

The Austro-Germans have succeeded in crossing the Morava river in Serbia, and General Von Gallwitz has occupied Krusevac, one of Serbia's largest towns, about thirty miles due northwest of Nish. The fall of Krusevac means that the branch railway line to Ushit—near the Bosnian frontier, has been broken by the invaders close to the point where it leaves the main Belgrade-Nish, Saloniki line. A large number of prisoners, ten guns and a lot of war material fell into German hands, according to their account.

MONTENEGRINS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Bulgarians also are advancing from the east, but in the west the Montenegrins claim to have inflicted another defeat on the Austrians. The Austrians are said to be concentrating a force of 120,000 men in Herzegovina for an invasion of Montenegro.

The Russians continue their attacks in Courland, Volhynia and Galicia, and while they report some successes they are apparently not making any attempt to advance. According to Petrograd correspondents, there is no intention of such an attempt the present object of the attacks being to harass the Austro-Germans and prevent them from preparing positions for the winter.

The Italians captured the Col Di Lana, and after a charge through the snow hoisted the Italian flag on the summit. The Austrian war office admits that the Col Di Lana was taken by the Italians but declares that counter-attacks by the Austrians resulted in its recapture.

There has been no action of importance on the western front.

Submarines are becoming more active. The British have sunk in the Baltic the German cruiser Undine, which was escorting a German ferry steamer, and now all the German ships in that sea are under heavy convoy. In the Mediterranean the Germans have sunk several steamers, including the British boarding steamer Tara.

"Violent Artillery Actions."

Paris, Nov. 8.—The communication issued by the war office tonight reads as follows: "Violent artillery actions continued during the day in several regions along the front, notably in Artois, in the sectors of Loos and the Ghinchy woods, to the north of the Aves, in the neighborhood of Andrey and in Champagne to the east of Tahure, as well as to the north of Massiges.

"Our batteries destroyed, to the north of Saint Michel, a German anti-aircraft gun. "In the Vosges the struggle at close quarters with bombs was again very spirited in the neighborhood of Chapelle."

The Belgian official communication follows: "Calm prevails on the front."

Serbia Unconquered and Confident. Paris, Nov. 8.—In a statement yesterday to a correspondent of the Temps at the small Serbian town of Raska in which the Serb government is lodged temporarily, Premier Pachitch said: "The hopes and moral forces of the entire Serbian people and army remain undisturbed, notwithstanding the present aspect as a result of the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasions. Our troops, fighting against forces greatly superior in numbers, are retiring in perfect order.

"Although they have been fighting for a month, our enemies have not attained the purpose they are seeking. German success has not yet been marked. The junction with the Bulgarians is not really effective, and the contact established has no practical utility, since the Germans thus far can send neither cannon nor munitions to the Bulgarians or the Turks. This is why they are making such desperate efforts at this time to capture all of the railroads from Belgrade to Nish and Sofia."

"Army headquarters, the government, and the people are persuaded that as soon as allied troops arrive in sufficient numbers and begin action, success will be rapid and constant. Moreover, we are convinced that this success will mark the beginning of the end of the general war."

Strong Russian Attacks. Berlin, Nov. 8, via London.—A determined offensive movement by the Russians near Riga and down along the line of the Dvina river to Dvinsk is reported in today's official statement by the war office as follows: "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: South and southeast of Riga and also west of Jacobstadt and Fore Dynek the Russians, after extensive artillery preparations, attacked with strong forces. The attacks were repulsed and in places the enemy suffered severe losses.

"Army group of Prince Leopold: There is nothing to report.

"Army group of General Von Linsingen: Russian attacks northwest of Cartorysk were unsuccessful. Three officers and 871 men fell into our hands."

The statement dealing with operations in the Balkans is as follows: "Austro-Hungarian troops reached Ivanjica (27 miles southeast of Kraljevo) and Jionae, seven kilometers northeast of Ivanjica. German troops are attacking in the heights south of Kraljevo. Between Kraljevo and Krusevac the western Morava has been crossed at several points.

"Krusevac was occupied during the night of Nov. 6-7. More than 2,000 wounded Serbians were made prisoners. More than 1,500 wounded were found in the hospitals. The booty so far as ascertained consists of ten cannons, large quantities of munitions and war material, and important medical supplies.

"In the valley of the Southern Morava we have passed through Praskovec. Western theatre of the war: "In the Vosges troops of an enemy shell crater was coupled with a lively fight at close quarters with hand grenades and mines. On the Hilsenberg, a portion of a trench was wrested from the enemy.

"Lieut. Ingelmann yesterday shot down his sixth enemy aeroplane west of Douai. The machine was an English Bristol biplane, armed with three machine guns."

Turkish Statement. Constantinople, Nov. 8, via London, Nov. 8.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Near Amisra our artillery rendered unworkable a gun of an enemy battery, and blew up, near Burnu Tepek, an enemy ammunition store.

"Otherwise there was the usual artillery and rifle fire in this district, and near Seidul Bahr."

Austrians on Defensive. Vienna, Nov. 8, via London, Nov. 8.—The following official communication from the general headquarters was issued today: "Russian war theatre: "Near Sapanov, on the Ikva, on the Kolim rivulet and west of Cartorysk, Russian attacks have been repulsed. Otherwise there is nothing new.

"Italian theatre: "On the southwest front quiet generally continues. In the northern district of the heights of Dobocic our troops again repulsed several enemy attacks. Severe fighting for the Col Di Lana is in progress. The summit of this mountain fell into the enemy's hands during the afternoon, but was recaptured in the evening by the counter-attacks of our troops. The enemy artillery opened fire against the south river front.

"Southeastern war theatre: "The Austro-Hungarian forces, advancing on both sides of the Morava Valley, ejected the enemy from positions on the heights to the north of Franckov.

"German troops—army of General Von Koveras, are fighting on the heights south of Kraljevo. Down the river near Tretnik, our forces crossed the Morava. "Krusevac and the heights to the east of it, in the hands of Gen. Von Gallwitz. The Bulgarian army is successfully advancing and is gaining outlets into the valley of the Leskavac."

RUSSIANS BREAK GERMAN LINE AT SEVERAL POINTS

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 8, 11.55 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "On the left bank of the river Aa, in Courland, our forces succeeded, assisted by artillery fire, in occupying the region of Frankendorf and Pavassera, and made a slight advance to the south of Lake Bahlite.

"In the region of Mitau our troops, advancing toward the south, occupied the Zaly-Olad line, while to the west of Iksai they carried the village of Dabe.

"Near the western shore of Lake Svencion new engagements are going on. In some sectors our troops broke into the first line of the enemy trenches, in the sector of Mihalichki and Ianculchki, west of Lake Demnen, there was a violent artillery fire. By a furious attack of our detachments we succeeded in occupying several lines of the enemy positions near the village of Gutlshovikha, capturing 400 men and some machine guns, the material of which has not yet been ascertained.

"North of the Okonka river, in the region of Kolki, we broke through the enemy's front and occupied a line of fortified positions, capturing 400 men and five machine guns. Stubborn fighting continues.

"In the region of Komarov and Kurikovitch, south of the Okonka river, heavy fighting is going on. An attempt made by the enemy to take the offensive southeast of Uisemich, northwest of Zale Szeszy, was repulsed by our fire.

"On the Caucasian front, in the coastal region, as well as to the southeast of Lake Tortum, and on the front of the Zervitchi river, as far as Geydz mountain, there were skirmishes between outposts. In the region of Urmiah there were engagements with Kurds."

IS ROUMANIA ROUTE CLOSED TO ALLIES? London, Nov. 8.—In a despatch from Copenhagen, the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Roumanian government has sent a railway commission to Petrograd to discuss the possibility of opening a new route for transportation of supplies from England to Roumania.

It is proposed to ship goods by way of Scandinavia and Russia, inasmuch as the usual route through Saloniki and Nish is now unavailable on account of the capture of the railway by the Germans.

Shipping records give these steamers of the name of Birgit, all of them small vessels. One of them is a Norwegian and the others Swedish.

Three Gons. London, Nov. 8.—The steamship Wootich of London, 2,997 tons gross, has been sunk. Her crew was saved. The British steamer Buresk, of 2,378 tons, and Glenmore, of 1,656 tons, have been sunk. The crews were landed.

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT AMONG ARMENIAN EXILES. Pestilence Adds Horror to Pitiable Plight of Persecuted People—Russian Camps Also Suffer.

New York, Nov. 8.—Cholera has added its horrors to the burdens of Armenian refugees who fled the Tigris and Euphrates valleys to Tabriz, according to meagre advice received here by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions and made public today. One hundred a day is now the average mortality from the disease in Tabriz alone, these advisers state.

Urmiah, too, the recent fighting ground of Kurds and native Christians, is afflicted by cholera, the board announced. Forty deaths have already occurred there from the disease. All the deaths, both in Tabriz and Urmiah, it is said, have occurred among the natives. The missionaries stationed at both places are valuing the sick as best they can, with inadequate facilities.

Tiflis, Russia, which lies south of the Caucasus mountains, not a great distance from Tabriz and Urmiah, is similarly in the grip of an epidemic, which has already caused 100 deaths, according to the board's advices. It is thought likely that these deaths were due to cholera, also, although the nature of the disease is not designated in advices.

Reply to Passports Protest. Washington, Nov. 8.—Germany's reply to Secretary Lansing's representations on misuse of American passports was received late today at the state department. Until officials have considered it, the German announcement of comment will be made.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK IN BALTIC

Berlin Reports Loss of the Undine, 2,672 Tons, Torpedoed by Submarine

BRITISH LOSSES IN MEDITERRANEAN

Armed Boarding Steamer Tara Lost With 34 of Crew—Three Others Reported Sunk Without Giving Location.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 8.—The German cruiser Undine has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Swedish coast, it was officially announced today.

"The small cruiser Undine," says the official report, "was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of Nov. 7, while patrolling the south Swedish coast." Nearly the entire crew was saved.

The Undine was a protected cruiser of 2,672 tons displacement, 235 feet long and 15.8 feet deep. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1 inch guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1901 at Howaldt.

Was Escorting Ferryboat. Malmo, Sweden, via London, Nov. 8.—The cruiser Undine was sunk Sunday, while she was escorting the German ferryboat Freussen from Trelleborg, Sweden, to Svanick, Estonia. The cruiser sank in thirteen minutes, but with the loss of nine men, who were taken down with her, the crew was saved. The second officer and six men died later from wounds.

The Undine and the ferryboat was not attacked. The British merchantman Tara was attacked and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by two German submarines on Friday last, according to an official announcement made this afternoon by the official press bureau. The text of the statement follows: "On the 8th inst. his majesty's armed boarding steamer Tara, Captain Rupert Gwatkin Williams, was attacked by two enemy submarines in the eastern Mediterranean. The captain and thirty-four of the crew are reported missing."

The steamship Tara, prior to receiving a commission in the British navy, was in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Glasgow. The vessel was of 6,222 tons gross and was built in 1902. She was 448 feet long, 53 feet beam and was 29 feet deep.

German Submarine's Work. Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 8.—The steamer Birgit has been sunk by a German submarine which landed her crew near Gade, Sweden. The captain of the Birgit says the submarine carried a crew of 33 men.

Shipping records give these steamers of the name of Birgit, all of them small vessels. One of them is a Norwegian and the others Swedish.

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ROCHAMBEAU AHEAD STEAMING TO HALIFAX

Flames Deep in Hold of French Steamer Loaded With Munitions, Probably Work of German Agents

Little Anxiety Felt for Fate of the Passengers on Board—2,541 Cases of Cartridges Among Cargo—"No Danger At All," Captain's Message.

New York, Nov. 8.—The French line steamer Rochambeau, two days out of New York, for Bordeaux, reported by wireless today with fire in her coal bunkers, was presumably steaming tonight for Halifax, the nearest port. Her exact position was not given in the single wireless message that brought news of her plight to land, but it was estimated that she would make Halifax some time late tonight or early tomorrow.

Around the burning steamer are approximately 650 persons—421 passengers and a crew of about 230—and a large cargo of war supplies, including 2,541 cases of cartridges and 136 bales of cotton.

The fire, which turned the vessel from her course toward the northern port of Halifax, is deep in the hold, in the bunkers where are placed the reserve supply of coal. Its exact location, according to the wireless message sent by Captain Juham, is No. 5 reserve coal bunker, which is located amidships. The message said that the vessel was in no danger at all, and from its tone officials here of the French line inferred that the situation was not a serious one.

"We are not alarmed," said Paul Faguet, general agent of the line; "bunker fires are not uncommon, nor are they generally very serious as they are away from the cargo space. There is every reason to believe that the fire is not serious. If it were, Captain Juham would undoubtedly have given his position and S. O. 5 signals for help would have been sent out."

Only one wireless message had been received from the steamer when the French line offices closed tonight. This was from Captain Juham, and reached the offices here about 2.30 p. m. It read as follows: "Fire in No. 5 reserve coal bunker. Fighting fire, and has turned to Halifax. Hope to put it out. No danger at all."

Three Ships Within Reach. The Rochambeau left New York on Saturday afternoon. It was estimated that she had sailed 600 miles when the wireless message was received today. This would still keep her without the ocean line traveled by the big transatlantic liners, and despite the silence over the sea, enforced by the admiralty censors, there is reason to believe that at least three ships are within close steaming distance, available for aid in emergencies.

Life boats and life rafts for all aboard and to spare were with the ship when she sailed, according to the line's officials. It was estimated that life saving accommodations were about for 1,500 persons, more than twice as many as sailed.

In addition the steamer is equipped with the usual fire fighting apparatus required in the case of ocean liners. The big cargo, which weighed the steamer low in the water as she sailed away, consisted chiefly of iron and steel machinery, copper and steel and brass rods, empty shells and guns. So far as could be learned tonight, 2,541 cases of cartridges were the only explosives aboard. Chief of the inflammable material was the relatively small amount of cotton.

There seemed to be some doubt as to whether Captain Juham would take his vessel into Halifax, although his message said that he was making for that port. Mr. Faguet thought that if the fire were extinguished and the damage slight the Rochambeau might resume her trip to Bordeaux without touching at Halifax. In this event, he expected another message from Captain Juham. Unless the fire was extinguished, however, Mr. Faguet thought it likely that the Rochambeau would continue to Halifax.

Is It Work of Spies? In the absence of information defining the cause of the fire, maritime circles wondered today if the accident was another of the long list attributed to the activity of bomb carriers and plotters. Ship after ship laden with war supplies for the Allies has sailed out of New York within the past eight months, and

U. S. ARGUES ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS

Peculiar Conditions of Warfare Cited by Great Britain in Defence of Blockade

NOTHING ACUTE IN SITUATION

Bryan Peace Treaty Providing for a Year's Consideration Prevents Hasty Action in Case Views of the United States and Great Britain on Inflexible With Commerce Are Irreconcilable—France and Russia Support Ally.

Washington, Nov. 8.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing today read American and British press comment on the latest note sent by the United States to Great Britain, and swayed the effect of the document upon British treatment of neutral overseas trade.

Ambassador Page has not reported the impression made upon the British foreign office. So far as American shipping are concerned, the note marks a turning point of vast importance, for henceforth the United States is to consider the British blockade as ineffective and inoperative, and all cargoes of non-combatant goods destined for Germany or through neutral countries to the enemies of Great Britain will be viewed by this government as immune from detention. Claims presented by Americans for detentions or seizures of such goods will be supported by the diplomatic machinery of the United States to the fullest extent.

Speculation in official quarters today as to what Great Britain's course would be was rife. Some considered that it was not likely that Great Britain abandoned all pretenses of a blockade and applied the American note, on the propriety of including various articles in the blockade list would be especially pertinent to the controversy. On the other hand, if the blockade is made legal, so far as German claims are concerned, the American government will continue to insist that legitimate trade with neutral countries must not be interfered with.

What American officials express particular concern about in connection with the alleged breach of the blockade of Great Britain is the large trade they claim Great Britain herself is carrying on with neutral ports to which American exporters are forbidden to trade. It is this feature of the situation which officials regard as most serious and indefensible.

Agreement on Technical Grounds. In allied diplomatic quarters here the note was not commiserated, but uniformly of view was noticeable. The British opinion, as reflected in official quarters was that the United States was arguing on technical grounds, and failed to take into account the altered circumstances of the present war and the enlargement of the facilities for rapid communication by rail between Dutch and Danish ports, for example, and German cities. French and Russian officials pointed out that their governments were in sympathy with the attitude of their ally, Great Britain.

Among all the allied diplomats the view prevails that the controversy would not become acute, it being pointed out that even if a deadlock were reached in the negotiations, the Bryan peace treaties still were available for a year's investigation of the points in dispute. These facts have been ratified between the United States and all of the allies.

In German quarters the arguments in the American note were commented on as sound and justified by international law.

"Unsound, Ungenerous and Unfair." London, Nov. 8.—Thus, Gibson Bowles, one of England's best known writers on maritime law, speaking today with reference to the American note said in many respects he regarded it as "unsound, ungenerous and unfair." He was equally severe in his criticism in the British foreign office, which he declared "had invited and propounded new rules of sea warfare resting on new principles, without warrant either from the recognized law of nations or from any international instruments."

The contention of the United States that Great Britain had not established an effective blockade, he regarded as just, and "this contention, done by Bowles, was in fact, though he thought it worthy of consideration in the note, with the exception of the complaint respecting detained ships subsequently released, as the innocent were forced to bear the expense of detention." Mr. Bowles said, was in fact, though he thought it worthy of consideration in the note, with the exception of the complaint respecting detained ships subsequently released, as the innocent were forced to bear the expense of detention.

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"I expect to spend a few weeks of my holiday in America at my home and return to Brussels at the end of December. My journey has no political significance whatever."

NEW BRUNSWICKERS IN FIRST CONTINGENT ON WAY HOME FROM WAR

Quebec, Nov. 8.—One hundred and forty-five wounded soldiers returned from France yesterday on the C. P. R. steamer Misanthos. Among those destined for the maritime provinces are: Private McBride, St. John (N. B.); Private Buchanan, Milton (P. E. I.); Private Nicholson, Shelburne (N. S.); and Private Webb, Anvers (N. B.).

WHITLOCK GOING BACK TO BRUSSELS POST AT END OF DECEMBER. The Hague, Nov. 8, via London.—Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, who arrived at The Hague yesterday on his way to the United States on leave of absence, will go to Rotterdam tomorrow, whence he will sail for New York on the steamer Ryndam.

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part of the infantry. These conditions described in the following announcement: "On the Dardanelles front local infantry firing continued, with sustained and violent artillery action on both sides. Near Sedir Burn two cruisers took part in the bombardment. In the region of Kaulistat Burn our artillery destroyed two machine guns of the enemy, before our right wing. The Anatolian coast batteries fired off a transport ship of the enemy which attempted to approach the landing place at Seidul Bahr."

Concerning the Caucasian campaign, the war office says: "We repulsed an attack of the enemy in the Yarmen section."

Four Airmen Lost in Collision. Paris, Nov. 5.—Two military aeroplanes collided while making a landing yesterday at Le Bourget. They caught fire and the four aviators manning the machines were burned to death.

CHARLES TIPLADY DIES OF WOUNDS IN 26TH BATTALION

Two casualties are cabled from the war office in the 26th Battalion. Charles Tiplady, aged twenty-one, of St. John, has died of wounds received some days ago and Ernest A. Williston, son of Luther Williston, Chatham, has been wounded. No details are given in either case.

Private Tiplady, whose next of kin is given as at Bridlington, one of the Yorkshire coast towns that suffered by the raid of the German cruisers, has relatives in St. John. A sister is engaged at Robinson's confectionery and bakery shop in Union street. They came from Yorkshire to St. John some years ago. Private Williston is twenty-four years of age, single, and had been sometime in the 73rd Regiment before joining the 26th Battalion for overseas service. The nature of his wounds, whether serious or otherwise is not known.

DOES CATARRH BOTHER YOU? ARE YOUR NOSTRILS PLUGGED?

Why not give up that snuff and stop dosing your stomach? The one sure treatment is "Catarrhose," sure to cure because it goes where the disease really is. Certain to cure in your case because it has restored tens of thousands worse than you are. Catarrhose is a thorough cure because it destroys the causes as well as the effects of the disease. Relief is prompt, cure is quick with this powerful remedy which is guaranteed to cure Catarrh in any part of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes or lungs. To be really cured, use only Catarrhose and beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhose. Having two months' treatment, costs \$1.00; small size 50c; sample size 25c.

"Want Acute at Home; Hate Will Nourish Us"

The entire German press is proclaiming against scarcity in the necessities of life. The printing of startlingly frank admissions is permitted.

"While our troops are fighting like the heroes of the classical ages want is growing acute at home, where people are beginning to intemperately complain of existing conditions as the cause of the empire. We fear that the blockade, but today we laugh no longer. The sinister aspect of things certainly provides no food for laughter.

"But as our worries increase day by day grows our hatred against the enemy, who is responsible for this misery. This hatred is so potent that it will nourish and sustain us and inspire us to hold on until finally we lack our way through, even though we have drawn the belt so tight around our bodies that the mere act of breathing becomes a trouble and a weariness. Our hatred will enable us to show the world of what tenacity and endurance Germans are capable when once they are sure of their cause."

Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, says on the same subject: "Let us frankly admit that the German people are in distress."

Greek Cabinet Complete; No Change in Policy

Athens, Nov. 8, via London, Nov. 8.—The third anniversary of the fall of Saloniki was celebrated today by a solemn drum on the manoeuvre grounds, in the presence of King Constantine and the members of the royal family. The ceremony was followed by a review at which the M. Mikhalidaki, the Cretan opponent of M. Venizelos, who at first refused the portfolios of education and public works, previously held by M. Theotokis, finally accepted and the first meeting of the cabinet was held today. No change in policy is expected.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 10, 1915

THE PERIL IN THE EAST.

The defeat of the Greek ministry and other signs in the Balkans, notably more favorable reports from Roumania, may mean a change in a situation otherwise most threatening. But suppose Greece and Roumania remain neutral, or join the enemy. What then? Perhaps the blackest estimate of the outlook was presented in London the other day by the Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, a member of the commission which investigated German atrocities in Belgium.

"If," he said, "the Germans once obtained a line of railway through Serbia and Bulgaria to the Dardanelles, they would be able to threaten the whole fabric of the British Empire in the East. Already their emissaries were busy in Egypt, Arabia, and India, and photographs of the shattered churches in France and Belgium were circulating through Arabia as evidence that the Kaiser had turned Moslem. The situation in Persia was extremely uncertain, and as soon as a German army corps crossed the Dardanelles it was probable that the Persians might enter the field against their Russian enemy. A Persian outbreak would certainly have a serious reaction in Afghanistan, where the Ameer was already none too friendly to the British Empire, and the strain upon the Northwestern Frontier of India, which is already considerable, would be greatly aggravated. It was quite certain that if the Germans succeeded in establishing contact with Constantinople we should have ready to reinforce our garrisons in Egypt and Persia, and possibly to withdraw the gallant force which was marching upon Bagdad. It would be seen, therefore, that we had reached a very critical state of affairs."

These are very real and very great perils. The British and their Allies fully recognize the need for an offensive on their western front, but evidently they feel that whatever Greece or Roumania may do, the German connection with Constantinople must be broken, at any cost, and so soon as a force great enough for the work can be contributed by the combined Entente nations.

The Serbs are in orderly retreat, but the despatches do not conceal the fact that their case is desperate. Some advisers, Lord Morley among them, fear the Allies will be risking success in the West by further commitments in the Balkans.

"That," said the Manchester Guardian, "is a very general fear, and the risks are undeniable. It is a risk, too, which the Serbs are not taking in any other graver form, for they are weakening themselves not on one frontier by their Balkan enterprise but on three. We hold, however, that the Dardanelles enterprise was not merely desirable but, after the entry of Turkey, almost a necessity. Without the first attempt to force the Straits were made we acquired for the first time in the war the strategic initiative, and our only regret is that we did not make a more determined and resolute use of it. The fact that Germany now is taking such grave risks to reply to it, comparative failure though it has been, is the best vindication of the military idea that took us to the Dardanelles. The difficulty of the present situation is that this Eastern preoccupation of ours should be doubled, and that at a time when we are engaged in a great offensive on the west."

This doubling of our difficulties could have been helped by more resolute action earlier, and it is idle to deny that the military situation is one of great perplexity. Yet though the circumstances might have been different, accepting them as they are, we believe that the government are taking the right course, and our main anxiety is that they should take it with their whole strength without misgiving or paralyzing compromise. There is no achievement possible in war without the risk of failure. Risks have to be taken. Let us take them boldly. There is a chance of a great victory. If, as is still possible, Greece and Roumania decide to help us and themselves—Sir Edward Grey's policy is evidently directed to that end—there is not merely a chance but almost a certainty.

To return to Vice-Chancellor Fisher of Sheffield, he says that "since the Indian Mutiny there has been no period in our history fundamentally so critical." That we should come out victorious in the end he could not but believe, but if we were to win there must be complete national resolution and unity.

The British Empire will rise to this crisis. One of the first things essential is that the magnitude of the danger and the measures needed to cope with it shall be understood everywhere. The next few weeks—or days—until the situation in the Balkans takes clearer form—will be a period of great anxiety, but

of stiffening resolution. No matter how long the war, the Allies will win it. No matter how great the price of complete victory, it will be paid.

FREE WHEAT.

What is the government going to do about the demand for free trade in wheat? Will it give the farmer his freedom, or will it refuse him what he wants because the "interests" which put up the campaign fund in 1911 are still more powerful than the public interest?

The independent Conservative Ottawa Citizen says the movement for free wheat has become so strong in the West that the Borden government can no longer ignore it. The United States will admit our wheat free of duty provided Canada will admit American wheat free of duty. Why not?

"The Canadian farmers," the Citizen says, "have everything to gain, and nothing to fear by free and uninterrupted trade in wheat with the United States, or any other country. They know this, and vainly for years have demanded the right to dispose of their produce where they can get most for it. Free trade in wheat would tend to make farming more profitable in Canada, and a more prosperous farming community would be to the general advantage of Canada. Productive land cultivation is the only sound basis of prosperity. It is not only the basis; it is imperative to make farming a more profitable industry in Canada."

The Ottawa Citizen, it should be noted here, is strongly in favor of the sound policy of giving all British goods free entry to Canada—a doctrine to which the Conservative leaders are notoriously hostile. The Citizen says:

"Owing to the protectionist fiscal policy—tariff barriers discouraging the shipping trade—Canada has no merchant marine worth considering. The British merchant marine is kept away from Canadian ports, because of the heavy customs tax on British trade. For the same reason the westbound freight traffic on Canadian railways is limited. Instead of doing anything to promote increased trade between the people of this country and of the Motherland—to encourage trade to move east and west—last session the Dominion government actually imposed an extra 5 per cent. custom tax on British trade, although Canadian protected interests already enjoyed the privilege of a customs tax on some British products as high as 40 per cent."

The concession is due to the Canadian farmer, to allow him to export wheat to the United States markets free of customs tax. Free wheat might properly be followed by complete free trade with the Motherland at least. The fiscal policy of Canada would then be nearing a sound economic basis, and the bonds of kinship between Canada and the Motherland would be strengthened; displacing the present materialistic nationalism of the National Policy."

Is free wheat as great a crime and danger now as it was in September, 1911? "The customs tariff barriers," says the Citizen, "for the benefit of a few privileged interests, are maintained on wheat to prevent the Canadian farmer from shipping to United States markets. At the same time, owing mainly to high freight rates, the farmers cannot sell their produce profitably for shipment to Britain."

Why go on punishing the farmer and the general public at the same time? The government has the remedy in its hands. Will it act? Or will the interests again prevail?

A STRANGE ATTITUDE.

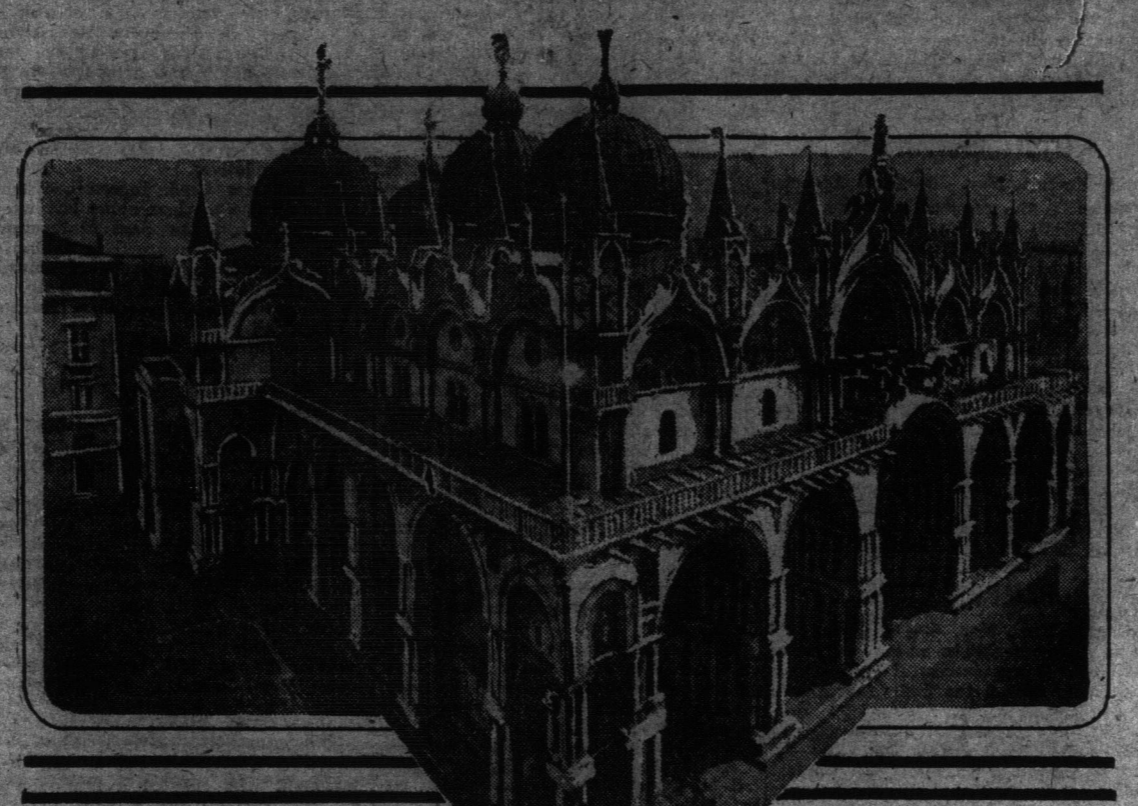
The Standard informs the Board of Trade and its members that they are impatient because they have inquired anxiously about the number of troops to be quartered in St. John this winter and have suggested ways and means of assisting Hon. Mr. Hazen and the government to reach a proper conclusion in the matter. If this constitutes impertinence it is at least clear that there is likely to be a great deal more of it. The business men of this city will not accept language of that sort from the organ of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries without protest, and certainly no such insulting reference to their activities by the Standard will prevent them from insisting that the rights of this business community shall be respected.

If the situation with respect to the port, the completion of the Valley Railway and the Transcontinental connection, the quartering of troops here, and other matters of public importance had been satisfactory, or if the situation with respect to these things gave any reasonable indication of becoming satisfactory, members of the Board of Trade would be well content to attend only to their private affairs. But the situation has not been satisfactory, and while it is yet possible that St. John may secure for the winter as many battalions as it has accommodation for, it is recognized generally that the Valley Railway and the Transcontinental connection have been so delayed as to produce grave damage to the interests of this port and province now and hereafter.

The government newspaper, apparently by direction of the leaders of the Conservative party, daily attempts to whistle all protests down the wind. It evidently hopes to line up the Conservative partisans so stiffly that they will refuse to participate in any activities designed to see that justice is done to St. John. Most of those it addresses will not come to heel.

The Standard, and those who are directing its policies, will rapidly discover that this community will not submit to dictation, or to limitation of its activities by hidden hands in politics or by recognized hands. There is no reason in the world why the Minister of Marine should resent either information or suggestions from the business men of this city. Such resentment would be foolish and idle, and continued manifestation of it could only result in discom-

ST. MARK'S, VENICE, OBJECT OF AERIAL ATTACK BY AUSTRILIANS



This picture shows one corner of the great Church of St. Mark at Venice, the pride of that city and the glory of Roman Catholicism. Austrian aviators attempted to drop bombs upon this magnificent structure the other day, and got very near it, one of the explosives making a big hole in the piazza—see square on the left hand of the picture. The hole is indicated by a dark patch. Had this hole penetrated the roof of the mosaic pavement of unequalled beauty. The Italian Government has taken special measures to ensure, as far as possible, the protection of the church from further attacks.

fort for the minister and political damage to his party.

Those who are attempting to carry things with a high hand in snubbing and insulting the Board of Trade apparently believe that the community has already forgotten the supine attitude of Conservative representatives at the time of the Gutelius agreement, and during the days when the Valley Railway project was being wrecked. The public memory is not so short as that.

The business community has been most courteous and considerate in seeking and providing means for strengthening the hands of its representatives at Ottawa, and the sooner it becomes clear that it is going to receive courtesy and prompt consideration in return, the better for all concerned.

THE LIGHTER SIDE.

A gleam of sunshine is very rare in these days in the British House of Commons, but one comes once in a while. Two weeks ago the Prime Minister and Sir John Simon were interrogated sharply concerning the action of the censor who had been publicly accused of slurring over bad news and exaggerating good news. Mr. Outthwaite, Liberal member for Hasley, and Mr. King, Liberal member for North Somerset, pressed hard for an expression of opinion as to the conduct of the censor who would not permit a correspondent at the front to use in his despatch the line from Kipling's Recessional: "The captains and the kings depart."

Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, in replying to Mr. Outthwaite, said: "I understand that the gentleman at the Press Bureau who cut out from the line 'The captains and the kings depart' in a recent press message the words 'and the kings' felt that as no kings were present it would be wrong to say that any of those had departed." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Outthwaite: Is the country still paying for the services of this idiot? Mr. King: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the gentleman could not have known that there might have been a great number of the name "King" present? (Laughter.)

The Prime Minister declined to be drawn into any debate over the censorship. He was sharply questioned by Mr. McNeill, one of the most militant of the Unionists, with respect to the powers to be exercised by the war committee in the cabinet. Mr. Asquith replied that he had already answered that question, on a previous day.

Mr. McNeill: Are we to understand that the decisions of the war committee are accepted without the remainder of the cabinet hearing the grounds on which these decisions are based? Mr. Asquith: So many people seem to know so much more than I do of what goes on in the Cabinet—(laughter)—that I find it rather difficult to answer questions. The ultimate responsibility of the Cabinet always remains.

There is so much doubt and so much passion in the air in the United Kingdom just now that it is a relief to discover that the House of Commons is still capable at times of disposing of controversial matters by laughter.

METHODS OF RECRUITING.

The civilian committees working under direction of Lord Derby in securing recruits in Great Britain are no longer appealing indiscriminately to married and unmarried men of all ages. The national register recently compiled classifies the male population, giving recruiting officers information as to the number of married and unmarried men in each district, their ages and their occupations. Thus these committees have to start with, information as to how many men in any district are now usefully employed in connection with munitions or other activities having directly to do with the war and how many unmarried men there are in any district who might reasonably be expected to join the colors.

The recruiting committees, therefore, divide the married and unmarried men, and they appeal to the single men first. The single men are sub-divided according to their age, and "the younger men are called upon first, progressively in their yearly classes." Any man is

regarded as of military age so soon as he has passed his eighteenth birthday and until he has attained his forty-first birthday.

As the work of the committee proceeds every man of military age will be canvassed, and if he is willing he will be enlisted after he has been passed by the doctor, but, as the younger men are taken first, an older man will not be called upon to join at once, and will be entitled to a month's notice before he is summoned, that is, even if he enlists. While the younger men are going into new battalions at once, the War Office will still have official knowledge of many others who will be available at a month's notice.

Canadian recruiting, according to advices from Ottawa, is going forward very satisfactorily now, and it is much better in this province, thanks to the activities of patriotic committees in every county and also to a growing recognition among our people of the gravity of the case. It may be that our own committees could take a leaf out of Lord Derby's book by classifying the men from whose numbers recruits should come, and appealing directly to individuals with the idea of persuading the younger men to go first.

An English writer, speaking of the hopeful outlook for Lord Derby's campaign, and the substantial progress already made, says:

"The process, no doubt, will require time, as will a good deal of other things, but once a bir response has been secured by the first appeal, time will not be lacking, and the important thing is to get the right bodies to work and to enlist the interest of the whole community. If this be done, if every representative public body, whether in the field of labor or of commerce or of municipal activity, will lend its interest and its energy to this vital national work, it is bound to succeed, and the success will be progressive. Not only will legal compulsion not be necessary, but we shall get as many men, perhaps more men, and men in better heart, than a compulsory system could give us. For we shall remain a united nation, and shall have the pride and glory of showing to the world what the spontaneous effort of a free people can accomplish in a just and necessary cause."

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

The Bishop of Winchester, in his visitation charge, as reported in the London Morning Post, makes a striking appeal to the church to lead the way in preparing England for a greater day after the end of the war. He dwells at some length on the lack of thoroughness among the English people, and applies his criticism not only to the industrial leaders of the United Kingdom but to the political leaders and the people themselves. There is a chance, he declares, for the British people to profit by the war; for Germany has taught them the value of thoroughness. And although he is not blind to the fact that because of the hideous and murderous use to which Germany has put her thoroughness and method Britishers will hesitate to accept for themselves any theory of hers, he points out that no hatred of the spirit which dominated German temper and action should prevent Germany's enemies from taking to themselves all that is good and profitable in the German system of doing things.

The war had proved, said the Bishop, that the manhood of the Empire is as full of bravery and the spirit of self-sacrifice as in the days of old, but it also had revealed a striking lack in all directions of "strenuous thoughtfulness" in the conduct of Great Britain's social and commercial affairs. Nops could mistake the simple, unhesitating and truly loyal manner in which the youth of the land had responded to the call of duty, but the conflict had brought out more clearly than anything else could have done the need for thoroughness at home. For example the Bishop took up the question of agriculture. In that regard British enterprise suffered in comparison with the activity and thoroughness of other nations. Englishmen, he said, wait on year after year offering the same goods, while their rivals in Germany and other countries of Europe wisely invited their customers to express their needs, which they then met by appropriate sup-

ply. In chemistry it was the same way, and in the extravagance and unskillfulness of English cookery. His grievance against the average person in charge of the food for children was very great, and he mentioned other examples of the lack of care and efficiency in English industrial and home life. "National complacency," in other words, had caused needless suffering and dissatisfaction.

But this would be changed, the Bishop believed, to a large extent at least, by the lessons now being learned on the battlefields of France and at the Dardanelles. His hope for a "nobler and better England" was inspired by the graves, "named and nameless," in Flanders and Gallipoli, by the silent, heroic action of the men on guard in the bitter Northern seas, and by the "less romantic but hardly less real sacrifice of those who in workshops and factories and mines and on transports have borne without notice or complaint a breaking strain of work for England's sake." And he looked forward to the new Britain as a nation which, still jealous of its ancient freedom, would not believe that its problems could be solved by leaving them alone and letting them drift; an England in which "the ideals and partial loyalties and necessities of different classes would be harmonized by a new spirit of mutual fellowship, and by the strong constraining hand of a real democracy, able to unite and to govern itself."

The experience of the war is a bitter and costly one, but it is easy to believe that future generations looking back to the progress of time will be able to trace the great and lasting benefits to humanity brought about by the noble sacrifice of those who today are fighting against the Prussian monster on the battlefields of Europe. As a result of the dangers which pressed upon her following the German thrust at the very heart of the nation, France stands forth today regenerated and reunited. Russia has passed through a transformation that the world had not believed to be possible in this generation. The Allied nations and the more powerful neutral nations have been drawn closely together by common bonds of sympathy. And the entire fabric of international good feeling and honor is likely to be woven anew, and of stronger and more lasting material.

THE ZEPPELINS.

The Zeppelin raid on the London district on October 18 was the most serious since German airships began to visit the United Kingdom, the figures showing that fifty-five persons were killed and 114 wounded in the eastern counties and London, of which number 141 were civilians.

The total killed and injured by German airship raids in the United Kingdom since the war began is 260. As the raids began more than nine months ago, as there has been more than of them, and as they have covered a wide area, the total losses in lives and in property have been small and cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as having any effect upon the course of the war beyond greatly stimulating recruiting and hardening the determination of the British people to beat the enemy into complete submission.

Some of these airship raids, because of their novelty, have attracted much attention and have made an impression altogether out of proportion to their military value. A single German battalion in the fighting at Loos was lost in one day more men killed and wounded than have been killed or injured in the whole United Kingdom in nine months of Zeppelin warfare. These airship attacks upon non-combatants have done Germany a great deal of harm in the estimation of the world, and undoubtedly they have sent to the front thousands of recruits who might still have been hesitating, but for the murder of these non-combatants.

GERMANY AND FOOD.

There must be some significance in the new freedom which has been given the German newspapers in discussing the growing and already very grave scarcity of food among the German people. While the German government

denies that food is scarce and says the difficulty is entirely one of controlling prices, it is positively known that the national diet has been restricted on different days, which are called "no meat days," and the plain statements of leading German newspapers cannot be misunderstood. The foremost publicist of the German Empire is probably Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft. A few days ago, discussing the matter of food in his paper, he said:

"Let us frankly admit that the German people are in distress."

Let us remember that every line in every German newspaper is subjected to censorship, and that quick and severe punishment follows any infraction of the censor's rules. Having that in mind, let us consider this frank admission from the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"While our troops are fighting like the heroes of the classical ages, war is growing acute at home, where people are beginning to interpret the miserable existing conditions as the defeat of the Empire. We jeered at the blockade, but to-day we laugh no longer. The sinister aspect of things certainly provides no food for laughter."

The German Minister of Agriculture has threatened with severe punishment all farmers who feed any grain to cattle or to hogs, or who do not thresh out the last few kernels from the straw for human consumption.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung, which is the leading organ of the Clericals, said a few days ago:

"The prices of the bare necessities of life have become impossible. It is an ostrichlike policy on either side to wonder at the increasing discontent which is overmastering large sections of the people. This dismal and unholy process must not proceed further. It must be stopped, and the government must at once take steps to make life possible for the poorer classes."

"If they fall, a large section of the people will be crushed under their cares, feeling that it is about time that the rich were reminded of their social and patriotic duty of looking after the more necessitous of their brethren. Those who profess all this misery continues pursue the policy of the marmot and sin against the Fatherland. Those who are practicing usury are traitors to the nation."

And again, from the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"The insufficiency of the government's measures against the food shortage to the people is a direct defeat."

Surely these published statements give the lie to the German government's official bureau which protests that there is no food scarcity. As a matter of fact it is a reasonable inference that these German newspapers are telling less than the truth rather than that they are exaggerating the misery of the people about them.

And this is the work of the British navy in the first place, and in the second place that band of steel which the Allies have drawn around the German and Austrian peoples by land. These conditions, also, explain the growing hatred of Great Britain in Germany and the desperate efforts of the Teutonic nations to maintain a clear highway to Constantinople in order that they may secure food through that avenue as well as supply munitions of war to the Bulgarians and the Turks.

But let no one suppose for an instant that this evidence of growing want in Germany implies either that the enemy is at the end of his resources or that victory is close at hand or easy to win. Undoubtedly the last few weeks have given the world unchallenged knowledge that Germany is feeling sharply the pinch of want, but that fact must not blind us to another, which is that the German and Austrian armies are to-day in possession of a considerable tract of the soil of the Allies. They hope now to maintain their present position until peace terms can be discussed. That hope, of course, is without foundation. The Allies are not prepared to discuss, and in fact would not for an instant consider, any suggestion of peace under present conditions. Belgium, France, and Serbia must be swept clear of the enemy. The German and Austrian armies, and the Turks and Bulgarians, must be beaten in the field. The Allies have sufficient reserves of men and of money, and sufficient determination to do these things if the people at home in each country resolutely support the Allied armies in the field by sending forward constantly great streams of reinforcements. By doing that the Allies will be able to take advantage of the weakened resources, in men and supplies, of the enemy.

Germany, already complaining of scarcity, must be subjected to increasing pressure in the field and to growing starvation at home. The German and Austrian peoples must be solidly and steadily confronted with the conviction not only that they are beaten but that they are at the mercy of the Allies.

We in Canada, thus reviewing the whole situation, in which the fate of the Empire and of civilization is involved, must apply ourselves steadily to the grave but noble task of preparing fresh battalions for the field, battalions which will distinguish themselves after the fashion of the men we have already sent to the front, battalions which will take part in the final struggle in which the German Empire will go down to defeat.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Commenting upon the recent announcement at Washington that the government is now satisfied that the Hesperian was sunk by a torpedo, the New York Herald says:

"Perhaps attention once more will be directed to first principles, back to the Lusitania. A ship of that name, it will be recalled, was sunk last May."

An official statement that Lord Kitchener has no intention of resigning is the first intimation received in Canada that such action on his part has even been discussed. There are very few

people in the Empire who want to see the War Lord abandon the duties he has performed so well since the war began. The nation as a whole has confidence in Kitchener and Kitchener's ways; and, like Premier Asquith, he is not likely to shift his great responsibility to other shoulders so long as he has health and strength to do the work.

The Serbians are giving the world an example of courage and resolution that should produce recruits by the hundred thousand in those countries whose borders are as yet free from war.

Austro-German agents in the United States have used half a million dollars in attempts to prevent munitions of war from reaching the Allies. Their success has not justified the outlay. Several of them already are in prison, at least two of their leaders have been driven from the country by the authorities at Washington, and detectives are searching for others against whom charges of conspiracy have been made. The only real effect of their nefarious plots has been to increase American sympathy for Germany's enemies and stimulate American manufacturers to greater effort in behalf of the Allied nations.

The new Premier of Greece is reported to be favorably disposed toward the Allies, but it is unlikely that the king will permit him to depart from the policy which already has resulted in serious political upheavals in Greece. He can hold office, however, only so long as the party led by Venizelos gives him its support. A dissolution of Parliament would mean at least two months delay, and delay is what Constantine desires most of all.

Military critics continue to ask why Italy has not declared war upon Germany. They point out that she is fighting Austria and is in a state of war with Turkey, but that she is not formally at war with Germany. Italians are living in Germany with the same freedom that they enjoyed before the war and Germans are given similar consideration in Italy. The London Express declares that this is a source of weakness to Italy's friends, but that it will not help her in case of disaster.

"It is surely Italy's duty," says the Express, "at this moment both of peril and opportunity, to declare war on the Hun, and then to despatch a powerful army to join the French and British in Greece. This is no time for Luddicisms. Every nation in Europe must either blow hot or cold, must either be all against Germany or really for her."

They do not war on women in Great Britain, but they make little fuss about the execution of male spies. Here is a curt announcement from a late London newspaper:

The Secretary of War yesterday made the following announcement through the Press Bureau: Two prisoners, who were charged with espionage and tried by general court-martial in London on the 29th, 30th, and 31st September, were both found guilty. In one case sentence of death was passed, and in the other sentence of penal servitude for five years.

The findings and sentences have been duly confirmed, and the prisoner who was sentenced to death was executed this morning. More than 2,000 Serbian women are fighting in the ranks with their husbands and sons. Their homes are destroyed and their prospects ruined, and they now are making the supreme sacrifice for their country. The majority of Canadian women are taking their share of the burden by working for those who are fighting for them. It is among Canadian men of military age—and more particularly the younger men—that one finds too great a tendency to hesitate. But they soon realize that this struggle means life or death for the nation. The unselfish and loyal devotion to the cause of the woman of Serbia ought to bring a blush of shame to every young man who stays at home without good and sufficient reason.

A week ago Monday "treating" became illegal in London. A London correspondent, writing on Oct. 15, said:

"In various parts of the kingdom the Defence of the Realm is imposing limitations upon drinking such as the most optimistic temperance reformer could not have hoped to enact in time of peace. The experiment began in certain areas especially connected with military operations or with the manufacture of munitions. It is now to be extended to London and the suburbs. On and after Monday next no one in London will be permitted to 'treat' a friend to a drink, whether in a hotel or a saloon or a club. It is also likely, but not yet definitely settled, that within the London district the habit of intonants will be permitted only between noon and 2.30 p.m. This anti-treating order will mean something like a social revolution in certain classes, but it comes none too soon."

The charge of the Light Brigade is of deathless fame. The Ottawa Journal reminds us that in this war British and Canadian troops have performed services of even more desperate valor.

"For sixty years the charge of the Light Brigade has been proclaimed in song and story as one of the supreme illustrations of military courage, and yet—what was it in comparison with many episodes of the present war? In the light at Langemarck a company of the Winnipeg Regiment charged 218 strong. After the battle 21 were left. In the charge of the Light Brigade 607 men went forward; 196 came back. But in the fighting of the past year there have been many occasions when men have charged with less than one-third of the men that went in; and a charge against barbed wire in front of trenches is a more appalling thing than a gallop against the old-time opposing artillery in the open."

The St. John (Nfld.), Red Cross Society has raised \$1,500 which is to go toward the establishment of a new foundland ward of 25 beds in one of the British Red Cross hospitals. In addition St. John's raised over \$5,000 on Trafalgar Day.

REV. W. CALL

Popular Pastor

cessor to Charlotte St.

Rev. Wellington C. ster street Baptist tended an unanimous ship of the Camp which is being vacated by the Rev. Mr. Call. Charlotte street Baptist on the third Sunday a largely attended in bellion congregation expression of opinion of calling Mr. Call to the pastorate. A year with a free ing a rental value Camp, when information call said that, of nothing until he had action of the meeting the Leinster street. been the most pleas would require the mation.

Rev. Mr. Jenner's accept the west side with a great deal of congregation of Ch He has been three y going there directly e the congregation in they are housed in a

GRAND DIVISION OF T. ANNUAL

G. W. P. Row

Local Government Enforcing Liq

Point de Bute, N. B. annual session of the Sons of Temperance, wick, opened in the afternoon, an unber of representatives from the different par including the North Westmorland, Albert. The first session of p.m., with the grand presiding. The gran were: E. W. Rowle, patriarch; Geo. N. C. associate; Rev. W. F. scribe; James Falconer, Rev. B. H. Thomas, Harold Stothart, gra Mac Kibby, grand M Moore, past grand W. The only absentee was the grand ce Woods, of Douglast the firing line in Plan Field Artillery. H. I castle, was appointed pro tem.

After the opening number of candidates to the grand division following committees the session: Finance and audit—Alward, James Godf/ Creditual—Rev. W. Stuart, W. H. McDo Enrollment—Harold St State of the order—ton, Fred G. Moore, Rev. B. H. Thomas, Donald, Geo. N. Clar Resolutions—Fred G Stuart, Rev. W. H. K During the afternoon from A. C. W. Rowle representing the grand was read by the grand cordially received. E. W. Rowley, gra arch, of St. John, re port which was read the hands of the pro his report, the grand complimented West with which the grand ing, on its long and referred to the mes ing manifested among erg calling for the ceased and unlicensed were a blot on our f that a more active st in the matter of enfo ance laws, and believ did not grasp the fu struggle between the ance and its foes. The jolls on election da then their turn round, hard earned victorie in many cases, open law we labored so fait acted." In many c claimed, they are ass called liquor licen Act inspectors, police i county courts. "Can emment whose atten pedately called to th fair, and yet permit knowingly neglect, or their duty." The belief was exp that the time is passing resolutions of votes left, irrespectiv sideration. Confidence should not be plac ed requests for prop laws, with contenti deplared that officia than unless are retain have been dismissed if they dare do their du as temperance men w led around by third m so long will justic the innocent victims o the suffer."

The report also ref to the fact of the on the statute book, liquors should have belled, which law w lated. From the city many days, three lots place in the province proper conditions of

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REV. WELLINGTON CAMP CALLED TO CAMPBELLTON

Popular Pastor of Leinster Street Baptist Wanted as Successor to Rev. J. H. Jenner, Who Comes to Pulpit of Charlotte Street Baptist Church.

Monday, Nov. 8.
Rev. Wellington Camp, pastor of Leinster street Baptist church, has been extended an unanimous call to the pastorate of the Campbellton Baptist church which is being vacated by Rev. J. H. Jenner who is coming to the pulpit of Charlotte street Baptist church, west side, on the third Sunday in November. At a largely attended meeting of the Campbellton congregation last evening a hearty expression of opinion was made in favor of calling Mr. Camp and he will receive notification today. The salary is \$1,100 a year with a free parsonage representing a rental value of \$300. Rev. Mr. Camp, when informed last evening of the call said that of course, he could say nothing until he had been notified of the action of the meeting. His relations with the Leinster street church had always been the most pleasant and any change would require the most serious consideration.

Rev. Mr. Jenner's definite decision to accept the west side call will be received with a great deal of satisfaction by the congregation of Charlotte street church. He has been three years in Campbellton, going there directly after the fire, finding the congregation in a rude shanty. Now they are housed in a large and handsome brick church, practically paid for, and a new and up-to-date parsonage.

REV. WELLINGTON CAMP

This liquor was seized, but as a matter of fact it should never have been permitted to leave the city. This, it was claimed, was only one of many such instances.

"I believe that the time has come when we must deal with men and measures rather than with hide-bound political parties when men seeking the support of their constituents, will sign a pledge to introduce a prohibitory law, and afterwards repudiate their acts. Such deception should cause them to be driven from public life."

"While we acknowledge what the government of this province has done in the past, the restrictive legislation and give them credit for it, we must stand by the principle of prohibition, and we exceedingly regret that New Brunswick is so far behind other provinces in the matter of prohibition."

In closing his report the G. W. P. said he was convinced that he would get prohibition when governments would be brought to their knees and the voice of justice and not the will of interests that destroy and undermine those who are the backbone of our success.

He believed, he said, that the fullest inquiry should be made into the grave charges made against our government receiving money from the liquor interest, and that the government cannot afford to remain indifferent to the fact that some persons or persons have greatly wronged them or they have wronged the public.

The grand patron, Miss Kirby, reported a falling off in the number of votes of hope during the year. She earnestly urged the members of the subordinate divisions to take more interest in this work among the young people. Miss Kirby has some excellent work during the year she has held this important office.

The report of the grand scribe, Rev. W. R. Robinson, was also read during the afternoon session. The report dealt at considerable length with the evils of the liquor traffic and the many other influences that tended to cut in on the order. He emphasized the need of the members using every effort to strengthen the order and make it a real fighting force, favored by political tricksters and run sellers alike. The report was presented at the defeat of local option in Richibucto. This was blamed on official neglect to enforce the law against vice.

The financial part of the report showed the following divisions in good and regular standing: Murray, No. 51; Queens, No. 21; Northumberland, No. 47; Sackville, No. 40; Richibucto, No. 42; Newcastle, No. 45; Westmorland, No. 80; Golden Rule, No. 61; Dalhousie, No. 64; Baie Verte, No. 66; Granite Rock, No. 77; Nelson, No. 69; Caledonia, No. 126; Collins, No. 129; St. Martin's, No. 148; Moncton, No. 183; Dry Ledge, No. 249; Britannia, No. 267; Gloucester, No. 284; Louisa, No. 295; St. Charles, No. 304; Millstream, No. 305; St. Michael's, No. 429; Laurent, No. 380; Cornhill, No. 376; St. James Light, No. 378; Sunbury, No. 385; Head of Millstream, No. 407; King George, No. 410; Rexton, No. 419; Newcastle, No. 428; Miramichi, No. 428; Hope, No. 438; Grand View, No. 408; Grandville, No. 440; Port Elgin, No. 442; Bay View, No. 443; Bay View, No. 445; Home, No. 451; Whiteville, No. 452; Red Bank, No. 453; English River, No. 454; Grand View, No. 451; Ever onward, No. 382; Life Line, No. 462; Oak, No. 463; Evening Star, No. 464; Centre Napan, No. 465; Excelsior, No. 466; New Era, No. 215; No Surrender, No. 467; Excelsior (2), No. 460; Standfast, No. 470; Windsor, No. 472; Iona, No. 478; Chipman, No. 479; Onward, No. 478; Woodstock, No. 460; Forward, No. 478—total number of divisions, 61.

The work of the half year ending ended March 31, 1915, showed a net gain of 803 members, and that of the half year ended Sept. 30, a net gain of 30, making a total gain of 836. The total membership of the books to date was shown to be 2,976.

This evening a very largely attended public meeting was held in the hall, the building being packed to the doors. Albert Colpitts, W. P. of the local division, presided, and a programme was carried out, including an address of welcome by James Colpitts, the oldest member of the Sons of Temperance in the district; replies to the same by Grand Worthy Patriarch Rowley and Rev. C. Fleming; addresses by Rev. M. McVie, Rev. Mr. Blackall, James Falconer, Rev. Wm. Lawson, S. B. Bastin, Rev. W. R. Robinson, Rev. W. J. Kirby; prayer by the grand chaplain, Rev. H. H. Thomas; reading by S. C. Alward and several musical selections by the children of the Band of Hope, under the direction of Miss Kirby, which were especially enjoyed. The addresses were all timely and vigorous and the meeting was pronounced to be one of the most enthusiastic and entertaining held

In this section in years. Previous to and at the close of the programme the National Anthem was sung.
S. C. Alward New G. W. P.
Point de Bute, N. B., Nov. 5—The Grand Division Sons of Temperance closed this afternoon after a very successful session. Two sessions were held today. The report of the committee on the state of the order, which is expected to be of much importance, will be held over until next meeting.

Resolutions adopted included those of thanks to the members of Westmorland division for their most worthy support for the advisability of keeping records of members of the order now in active service, with number of their unit, etc.; and reaffirming the order's unalterable resolve to be satisfied with nothing in the way of temperance legislation short of total prohibition. The report was read by Rev. Mr. Kirby.

At the morning session the election of officers was held, the following being selected for the coming year: Grand worthy patriarch, S. C. Alward, Moncton; grand worthy associate, George A. Fawcett, Sackville; grand scribe, Rev. W. R. Robinson, St. John; grand treasurer, James Falconer, Newcastle (re-elected); grand chaplain, H. H. Thomas (re-elected); grand conductor, Albert J. Colpitts, Point de Bute; grand bridge, James Godfrey, Black River; grand patron of young people's work, H. H. Thomas, Yorkville, etc.

Miss Kirby, who declined re-nomination for the office of grand patron, which she had so efficiently filled for the past seven years, received great praise for the work she had carried on during her term of office. A hearty vote of appreciation was tendered her.

The newly elected officers were installed by Rev. R. H. Staver, most worthy patriarch, assisted by F. G. Moore, F. G. W. P. On account of other engagements, the most worthy patriarch was only able to spend a short time with the Grand Division.

At the afternoon session the representatives to the National Division were elected. The Grand Worthy Patriarch, L. P. D. Tibby, Rev. C. Fleming, Rev. N. J. Kirby, E. S. Hennigar, Rev. R. H. Staver, S. B. Bastin, Fred G. Moore, E. W. Rowley, Rev. W. Lawson, G. W. P. S. C. Alward, W. H. Patterson, S. P. McCavoy, Thos. Allingham, James Falconer, G. M. Clark, G. W. A., George A. Fawcett; Past Grand Scribes, A. J. Armstrong, E. A. Everett, Rev. W. R. Robinson; Past Grand Patron, H. H. Thomas; Representatives-at-large, Joshua Stark, M. M. Tingley, W. H. McDonald, Mrs. W. H. McDonald, H. N. B. Smith, Rev. B. H. Hennigar, Miss Winona Steves.

The following committee was appointed by the Grand Division to confer with a committee of the I. O. G. T. in connection with necessary political action in the matter of prohibition.

In closing his report the G. W. P. said he was convinced that he would get prohibition when governments would be brought to their knees and the voice of justice and not the will of interests that destroy and undermine those who are the backbone of our success.

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SGT. W. C. RYER, OF 26TH, WINS D. C. M.

Wet Weather from October 30 to November 5 Brought Quiet Week on Canadian Front—German Defences Shattered by Accuracy of Canadian Artillery.

Ottawa, Nov. 7—Major General Sir Sam Hughes tonight received the following despatch from the Canadian general representative in France:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, Nov. 7.—The period from October 30 to November 5, has been marked by the fall of heavy rains. Creeks and streams have swollen into small rivers and low lying grass has been converted into mud. The wet weather and conditions generally have resulted in a week almost devoid of unusual incident.

At times the enemy artillery has shelled certain sections of our area more or less vigorously, but in most instances prompt retaliation by our artillery has silenced the hostile fire.

On October 29 a shell from our artillery exploded a bomb depot in the German front trench.

All reports indicate that the enemy working parties have been particularly busy, repairing damage to their trenches caused by the heavy rains, and are building out the water.

On several occasions hostile working parties have been disposed by our fire. A few enemy patrols have ventured out at night to repair the German wire entanglements but in the majority of instances our patrols succeeded in locating them and driving them back to their trenches.

On November 4 an enemy aeroplane was brought down between the opposing front line trenches, pursued and attacked by three British planes, while flying over our area, and heavily shelled by our anti-aircraft guns, the German machine suddenly capsizing and turning over three times in the air, crashed to the ground. Lieutenant A. W. North, of the 28th Western Canada Battalion, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in connection with the same affair.

Sergeant W. C. Ryer, of the 26th Battalion, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bringing in a wounded man under heavy fire on October 13.

Lieutenant J. G. Anderson of the 5th Western Canada Battalion, has been awarded the military cross for useful and daring reconnaissances.

Sergeant W. C. Ryer, whose gallant exploits have been mentioned several times in the Telegraph, was in the Middle Clyde (N. S.), but enlisted in St. John as private in the 26th. Without doubt he was the man who did his best to carry the late Sergeant Frank Cotter from the front when the latter was badly wounded but lost his leg while the 26th was shot the second time and instantly killed.

Sergeant Ryer then found another wounded man and brought him in, the only other man who was wounded in Lieutenant H. M. Ferguson's thrilling exploit on page 8 of The Telegraph today.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 8, 12.35 a.m.—A despatch from Brussels, coming by way of Berlin, says:

"A field court-martial has sentenced to death three Belgians and condemned another to twelve years imprisonment. Since February, 1915, the condemned had noted all military transports proceeding west and returning from the front, along the two railways which information they communicated to the Allies. The sentences were confirmed and executed."

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 5.—The American steamship Anable arrived here today from New York. It has on board a cargo of cotton seed for Copenhagen, despite the fact that she has been reported as classed by the British admiralty as an enemy ship.

The Anable formerly was the Dutch steamer Laura. The British admiralty claims she was purchased with German money.

This is denied by the present owners, the American Trans-Atlantic Company.

New York, Nov. 7.—Twelve bodies, eight women and four men, all of whom have been identified, with one exception, and the list of missing narrowed down to one man, summed up the casualties as the result of a fire in the Diamond factory building in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn yesterday.

Fire Commissioner Adamson declares the cause of the fire among the workers on the fourth floor, the evening of the building was due to the fact that one of the two stairways to the lower floors was closed by a locked door on the third floor. The victims were unable to get past this door.

TWO ST. JOHN WOMEN HURT IN NEW ENGLAND.
Many in the city will regret to learn of injuries to Mrs. W. J. Starr, of Rochdale, and Miss Du Vernet in an automobile accident in the New England States. Mrs. Starr was in Boston for her health, accompanied by Miss Du Vernet, and on Saturday they were touring to spend the week-end with Mrs. Wilcox, formerly of St. John, at Newtonville (Mass.). Unfortunately the car was in collision with another motor and they were injured. The first information which reached The Telegraph last evening was to the effect that Mrs. Starr had been seriously injured but later in the evening a telegram from Mrs. Wilcox reached P. P. Starr, informing him of the accident, but saying that the injuries were not serious. This caused much relief to many friends.

It is reported that arrests have been made of persons held responsible for the collision. Miss Du Vernet is a sister of Dr. Du Vernet of Digby (N. S.).

A Martinet.
Friend—Your wife seems to have a remarkable constitution.
Meek—She has; and you should see her bylaws, rules and regulations.—Boston Transcript.

A. Ross spoke on "Grades Lessons for the Teens" Mrs. Nathan Squires read a paper on "My Class" and Dr. Brown presented a discussion on "Teen Age Problems."
Supper was served for the men of the conference at Bond's Restaurant at six o'clock and afterwards Dr. Brown gave an address on "Stimulus and the work of the church in the modern world."
At the evening session Dr. Bond gave the closing address of his series on "Deviations and the Bible message."
The report of the credentials committee was presented showing a total enrollment of 281 delegates.

The convention adopted the report of the resolutions committee recommending votes of thanks to all who had aided the conference expressing appreciation of the way in which Sunday school members had responded to the call of king and country, and instructing the secretary to send a message of loyalty to the King.

Financial Statement.
A supplementary statement was presented by the treasurer, A. H. Chipman, as follows:

Receipts—Balance from last year, \$87.81; estate late Andrew Malcolm, \$100; from N. B. counties, \$2,460.12; from P. E. Island, \$291.50; miscellaneous, \$208.53; pulp supply, \$10; total, \$3,067.96; collections at convention, \$58.81; borrowed from bank, \$987.91; total, \$4,463.18.

Expenditures—General secretary, salaries and expenses, \$1,236.45; day secretary, \$70; international pledge, \$125; supplies, \$63.73; postage, \$42.73; Boys' Conference expenses, \$10.12; Bible Society, \$100; general secretary's salary, \$146.29; printing, \$180.96; miscellaneous, \$22.42; bank repaid, \$1,651.65; balance on hand, \$78.88; total, \$4,854.80.

The net debt is now about \$180, which the treasurer expects to clear off before the end of the year.

Professor J. M. Trueman of Truro gave an address on "Rural committees and the Sunday school," and Dr. Brown spoke on "Education and evangelism."
The convention closed with the benediction and the national anthem.

Net Debt of Dominion Oct. 31 Nearly Half a Billion, an Increase of \$139,853,093 in Past Year.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador at Washington, and Lady Spring-Rice arrived in Ottawa today, and are guests at Government House.

At a dinner given in his honor by the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, the ambassador will remain in Ottawa as guest of the Duke of Connaught until the end of next week.

London, Nov. 5.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—A meeting of women is being promoted especially among suffragettes. The German war expenditure has been approximately \$100,000,000.

The increase in national debt during the twelve months, due to the excess of domestic expenditure over revenue, has been therefore about \$85,000,000.

Revenue for the first seven months of the present fiscal year has been \$7,686,846, an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

War expenditure for the seven months has totalled \$83,890,158, or at the rate of about \$7,500,000 per month. At the present time, however, the monthly expenditure is up to considerably over \$10,000,000 per month, as the supplies for Great Britain to take on the Canadian troops at the front are not included in the monthly financial statement given out today. An accounting for tens of millions of dollars worth of British supplies will have to be made later.

Sussex, Nov. 7.—The snow storm of Saturday had no ill effects at Camp Sussex. The men claim they are quite comfortable, with floors in all the tents, oil stoves and plenty of blankets. They will be moving into winter quarters this week.

The strength of the battalion is now over 1,000.

The rear guard of the 64th Battalion, consisting of 81 men and one officer, left Saturday by No. 10 train for Halifax.

The big recruiting meeting which was to be held Saturday night at Havelock has been postponed on account of the storm to Wednesday night the 10th inst. The speakers will be Colonel G. W. Fowler, Rev. M. E. Conron and J. D. McKenna.

Monday night, a meeting will be held at Norton. The speakers will be Recruiting Officer J. D. McKenna, Rev. Father McDermott, and Rev. M. E. Conron.

THREE MONCTON HOSPITAL NURSES HAVE TYPHOID
Moncton, Nov. 6.—Three nurses, Misses Steeves, Fraser and Barton, and a male employe of the Moncton Hospital, Fiddleton, are ill at Moncton of typhoid. The case contracted, it is believed, from patients brought here from Dorchester. All are reported in fair condition and there is little danger of a further spread of the disease.

A Mere Nothing.
"See here, waiter, there's a fly on this oatmeal."
"Oh! bless you, sir, that ain't a fly; it's a bit of dirt."—Boston Transcript.

The Syrup of a Hundred Uses
Of course, "Crown Brand" is your favorite Table Syrup. Of course, you enjoy its delicious, appetizing flavor with Bread, Pancakes and Hot Biscuits.
But what about "Crown Brand" in the kitchen? Do you use
EDWARDSBURG
CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP
for Gingerbread, Cookies, Cakes, Pies and Sweet Sauces for all kinds of Puddings? Do you always use it for Candy-making? Try it in all these ways. You'll find "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup handy, convenient, economical, dependable, good.
"LILLY WHITE" is just what its name implies—a clear corn syrup—more delicate flavor than "Crown Brand", that is equally good for the table and for candy-making.
ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS.
The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal.

CREAM WANTED

We are users of large quantities of cream and milk. Accounts settled by check the 15th of every month. Highest prices paid for these commodities. Reference Merchants Bank of Canada.
PRIMECREST FARM,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CANADA'S OUTLAY NEW APPEAL

\$10,000,000 PER MONTH FOR WAR
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OVER 1,000 IN THE 104TH BATTALION

Sussex, Nov. 7.—The snow storm of Saturday had no ill effects at Camp Sussex. The men claim they are quite comfortable, with floors in all the tents, oil stoves and plenty of blankets. They will be moving into winter quarters this week.

Lord Mavor of London Asks the People of the Empire for 3,000,000 Sixpences to Feed Starving People for One Day.

Frederickton, N. B., Nov. 5.—The following was given out here tonight:
The lord mayor of London, who is chairman of the British national committee for the relief of the Belgians, has sent the following appeal to all high commissioners and agents-general of overseas dominions, and in due course it has been transmitted to me by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, prime minister of Canada:
"Fete day of the heroic king of the Belgians falls on Monday, Nov. 15, and as chairman of the national committee for the relief of Belgium, I appeal to the people of the British Empire to celebrate the event in a manner that will afford King Albert the greatest satisfaction, namely, by subscribing enough money to feed the whole of the 8,000,000 destitute Belgians in Belgium on the fete day of their beloved monarch. Six pence will keep one Belgian alive for one day; therefore, I appeal for 3,000,000 sixpences to enable us to keep alive on the king's fete day every one of his subjects who is without food. Canada has responded nobly to the cry of these starving Belgians, and I feel certain this special appeal for six pence per day will meet with ready response." In forwarding the telegram the prime minister says:
"The appeal is for a most worthy object, and it is commended to your best consideration and to such action as you may think desirable. The message having been forwarded to me without foot of Canada, I feel it my duty to commend it to you as premier of your province."

PRESENTATION TO NEW JERUSALEM RECRUITS

New Jerusalem, Nov. 1.—On Wednesday evening Councillor W. A. Machum and Mrs. Machum entertained a large party of the young people. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all.
On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. A. Burgess served supper to about thirty of their young friends. The associates of B. C. Valls, who has enlisted in the army, presented to him an address and the gift of a wrist watch as an appreciation of the spirit which prompted him to join the forces for king and country. The evening was spent very pleasantly, and the singing of "A Jolly Good Fellow" and God Save the King, terminated the evening's enjoyment. Miss Margaret Burgess, teacher of Domestic Science in Sussex, was at home for the occasion. Mr. Valls is to report at Partridge Island on Monday.

TEA "is good tea"

GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. MEETS IN ANNUAL SESSION

G. W. P. Rowley Condemns Local Government for Not Enforcing Liquor Law.

Point de Bute, N. B., Nov. 4.—The annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of New Brunswick, opened in the S. of T. hall here this afternoon, an unusually large number of representatives being present from the different parts of the province, including the North Shore counties, Westmorland, Albert and St. John.

The first session opened at 8 o'clock p.m. with the grand worthy patriarch presiding. The grand officers present were: G. W. Rowley, grand worthy patriarch; Geo. W. P. S. C. Alward, grand associate; Rev. R. H. Staver, grand scribe; James Falconer, grand treasurer; Rev. B. H. Thomas, grand chaplain; Harold Stothart, grand sentinel; Miss Mac Kirby, grand patron; Fred G. Moore, past grand worthy patriarch.

The only absentee among the officers was the grand conductor, Sterling Woods, of Douglasdale, who is now on the firing line in Flanders with the 29th Artillery. H. H. Stuart, of Newcastle, was appointed grand conductor pro tem.

After the opening ceremonies, a large number of candidates were initiated into the grand division, after which the following committees were appointed for the session:

Finance and audit—S. B. Bastin, S. C. Alward, James Godfrey.
Credential—Rev. W. J. Kirby, H. H. Stuart, W. H. McDonald.
Enrollment—Rev. Wm. Lawson, E. S. Hennigar, Harold Stothart.

State of the order—Rev. C. Fleming, Fred G. Moore, M. M. Tingley, Rev. B. H. Thomas, Mrs. W. H. McDonald, Geo. N. Clark, James Falconer.

Resolutions—Fred G. Moore, H. H. Stuart, Rev. W. H. Kirby.

During the afternoon session greetings from A. C. M. Lawson, of Fredericton, representing the grand lodge, I. O. G. T., was read by the grand scribe and were cordially received.

E. W. Rowley, grand worthy patriarch, of St. John, read his annual report, which was received and placed in the hands of the committee. In his report, the grand worthy patriarch complimented Westmorland division, with which the grand division was meeting on its long and honorable record.

He referred to the new forces now being manifested among temperance workers calling for the overthrow of the licensed and unlicensed grog shops that were a blot on our fair land. He felt that a more active stand must be taken in the matter of enforcing the temperance laws, and believed that the order did not grasp the full meaning of the struggle between the friends of temperance and its foes. We beat them at the polls on election days," he said, "and then their turn round and they make hard earned victories by a persistent and in many cases, open violation of the law we labored so faithfully to have enacted."

In many cases, the report claimed, they are assisted by a band of so-called liquor license inspectors, C. T. act inspectors, police inspectors and even county councils. "Can we respect a government whose attention has been repeatedly called to this condition of affairs, and yet permits their officials to knowingly neglect, or worse than neglect their duty?"

The belief was expressed in the report that the time had come to cease passing resolutions, and to make a vote tell, irrespective of any party consideration. Confidence, it was claimed, should be placed in men who treat all requests for proper enforcement of laws, with contempt, and it was to be deplored that officials that were worse than useless are retained and good men have been dismissed from office because they dare do their duty. "Just so long as temperance men were willing to be led around by third rate political hacks, just so long will justice be outraged and the innocent victims of the liquor traffic suffer."

The report also referred in strong terms to the fact of the law being placed on the statute books, that shippers of liquors should have goods properly labelled, which law was flagrantly violated. From the city of St. John, in a few days, three lots were sent to one place in the province with none of the proper conditions of shipping fulfilled.

The St. John (Nfld.), Red Cross Society has raised \$1,500 which is to go toward the establishment of a new midland ward of 25 beds in one of the Fish Head hospitals. In addition St. John's raised over \$5,000 on a rafalgan Day.

WEST WEATHER FROM OCTOBER 30 TO NOVEMBER 5 BROUGHT QUIET WEEK ON CANADIAN FRONT—GERMAN DEFENCES SHATTERED BY ACCURACY OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

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On November 4 an enemy aeroplane was brought down between the opposing front line trenches, pursued and attacked by three British planes, while flying over our area, and heavily shelled by our anti-aircraft guns, the German machine suddenly capsizing and turning over three times in the air, crashed to the ground. Lieutenant A. W. North, of the 28th Western Canada Battalion, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in connection with the same affair.

Sergeant W. C. Ryer, of the 26th Battalion, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bringing in a wounded man under heavy fire on October 13.

Lieutenant J. G. Anderson of the 5th Western Canada Battalion, has been awarded the military cross for useful and daring reconnaissances.

Sergeant W. C. Ryer, whose gallant exploits have been mentioned several times in the Telegraph, was in the Middle Clyde (N. S.), but enlisted in St. John as private in the 26th. Without doubt he was the man who did his best to carry the late Sergeant Frank Cotter from the front when the latter was badly wounded but lost his leg while the 26th was shot the second time and instantly killed.

Sergeant Ryer then found another wounded man and brought him in, the only other man who was wounded in Lieutenant H. M. Ferguson's thrilling exploit on page 8 of The Telegraph today.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 8, 12.35 a.m.—A despatch from Brussels, coming by way of Berlin, says:

"A field court-martial has sentenced to death three Belgians and condemned another to twelve years imprisonment. Since February, 1915, the condemned had noted all military transports proceeding west and returning from the front, along

TWO OFFICERS OF 26TH WOUNDED

Lieut. J. Edgar March Struck in Shoulder by Shrapnel, Writes His Brother in C. M. R.—Capt. F. F. May in Official List—Lieut. Ferguson's Thrilling Story of Crater Battle.

Unofficially, word has reached Mrs. C. March, Coburg street, that her son, Lieut. J. Edgar March, of the 26th Battalion, has been wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shrapnel shell. The report came from another son, Dudley, who is with the 26th C. M. R., but as yet no official mention has been made of it.

Lieut. March was city editor of the Standard before entering military life and his many friends in the city will be anxious to learn whether or not his wounds are serious. He went to the front with the 26th as a bombing officer. Captain F. F. May Wounded.

Another officer of the 26th Battalion, Captain F. F. May, has been wounded, though slightly. He is now in an English hospital and was able to send a message of reassurance to his mother, who lives in Charlottetown, almost as soon as the official intimation that he had been wounded reached home. Captain May was on the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia in St. John and when here had transferred from a Prince Edward Island regiment into the 26th St. John Fusiliers in which he was very popular as a lieutenant. In fact, as a young officer he had a longer experience of militia work than many of his seniors for he served in the engineers on the island and in the 4th Regiment Canadian Artillery for about eight years and had been at the Coronation review before being one of the first to apply for a commission in the 26th when it was being formed a year ago in the city. After he secured this he took a captain's

sharp whip lashes. At times you could hardly see the length of a rifle in front of you, while again a whiff of wind would clear a path for yards, showing up now this portion and now that of the struggle. The Germans were driven out of their point of vantage, but our fellows had to retire when the mine went up, under a fearful machine gun fire. Talk about men! These men were MEN! They jumped that parapet on the word of command without a second's hesitation and went for those Germans like an old time regiment.

"One sergeant shot eleven Germans and when the word to retire came strapped a wounded man on his back with the chap's puttee and carried him in. They all did their best and most of the wounded were brought in, but I am sorry to say nine bodies of our men are plainly visible out there in 'no man's land' with half the machine guns in this portion of the German lines playing all around the spot, making it absolutely impossible to get them in. One of my bombers had Sergeant Cotter on his back and he was shot. There is no way of getting at them. The string of wounded was the heart-rending portion, but gamer men never lived or died than those fellows.

"The Germans, beyond a doubt, were caught by surprise, even though they were massed in hundreds over there, but they quickly woke up, and every big gun in the entire line was soon playing on us. The big ones were coming over almost as the rate of rapid fire with rifles. It was a nerve-shattering din. By the time most of our men were back behind the parapets, but still several parties were bringing in wounded. My ears still seem to be plugged with the noise of shells bursting.

"The news that he had arrived in Quebec was received with relief and satisfaction. Sergeant Blair believes that his injury is such that will permit him to return to action after a few months of recuperation.

Private W. E. Price, of the 26th Battalion, who has been ill in the military hospital at Sandgate, England, has sent home an interesting souvenir which was given to him by a wounded soldier in the same hospital. It is a picture of a Bible showing that the good book is saving lives as well as souls.

His friend, Sergeant Goodwin, of Toronto, had the Bible in his breast pocket at the time he was exposed to the enemy's fire. While he was wounded in other places the book saved him from death by stopping a bullet which would otherwise have struck his heart.

What the attack of the 26th battalion on the crater on October 13 was like, is described in a letter from Lieut. H. M. Ferguson to his brother, W. M. Ferguson, Campbellton. After saying that the Germans lost about 400 men in the attack, Lieut. Ferguson says:

"We started the fun in an attempt to take a crater forty yards in front of our line. This crater was where the Germans had sapped our underground and blown up, using the immense hole as a point to bomb us from. Our artillery shelled them for over an hour. Then we threw smoke bombs over the parapet. When the artillery began shelling, the Germans manned their trenches, expecting an attack, then when the smoke blew over on them they thought we were using gas and began crowding the communication trenches. Here our artillery got them, also our machine guns and mowed them down. Then our bombers and two platoons charged through the smoke at the crater. The Germans turned about a dozen machine guns on our fellows, but they got the crater.

"Our engineer officer yelled out 'about turn; it's mined' and two-thirds of our fellows got out before it blew up. The smoke and din was awful. The crack of machine guns and rifles a continuous roar, with the thudding earth-shaking boom of the bombs both sides were

APPLES FOR OUR WOUNDED

An Appeal from Lady Osler Commended by Rev. Mr. Sherman.

18 Norham Gardens, Oxford, October 19.
Dear Mr. Sherman,
I am writing on behalf of our 1,800 wounded soldiers in Oxford. Many Canadians come in among the convoys from time to time. They all long for fruit and particularly like apples. I am sure my appeal will be particularly appreciated by you, who know how little fruit we get in Oxford market, and how dear it is. This year the apple crop is a failure and we badly need apples from Canada. I thought a fund might be raised and barrels of apples forwarded directly to me, marked for Red Cross Hospitals. The steamship people transport them free, and I will pay freight from Liverpool. Last year I was known as the 'Canadian Apple Lady' in the wards, and I hope to keep my reputation. Please help me. Halifax and Montreal friends have agreed to do the same. I shall be more than grateful.

Yours, etc.,
GRACE R. OSLER.
REV. MR. SHERMAN'S COMMENT.
To the Editor of The Telegraph.
Sir:—Of the making of appeals these days there seems to be no end; nevertheless I would esteem it a favor if you could find room for the above in your issue of tomorrow.

It comes from Lady Osler, wife of Sir William Osler, Bart., regius professor of medicine in the University of Oxford.
Oxford, by reason of its profusion of large buildings, is one of the large hospital centres for the south of England, and the city of colleges has practically become the city of the wounded.

I am a firm believer in the concentration of funds at this present time, yet I feel that because of its particular nature there may be room for this appeal to slip in as well.
If, by any chance, newspapers throughout the province closely in touch with rural districts could find room in their issues for this appeal, they would be helping very materially what I am convinced is a worthy cause.

I am sure there will be no difficulty in securing free storage in St. John for any barrels of apples that may be sent in, and the matter can be made by the first boat that leaves this port for Liverpool later in the month.
Anyone who cares might communicate with me.
Thanking you, Sir, I have the honor to be,
Faithfully yours,
L. RALPH SHERMAN,
341 Princess street, St. John, Nov. 5.

64TH WELCOMED TO HALIFAX IN "GOLD, GREY DAWN"

(Halifax Mail, Nov. 5)
Halifax, Pier No. 2, 6 a.m., Nov. 5.—In the cold gray light that is usually associated with this hour at this time of year, the first train load of men of the 64th Battalion, pulled into the siding and silently lined up to march into barracks.

At 6:45 the second train arrived and the men were taken to the pier entrance and the same routine was gone through. Breakfast next being in order, they marched into the kitchen where they received their rations. "See that the lady has some tea," was the hospitable call of the boys, and as there had been no breakfast for the poor newspaper woman who hurried out to be on hand when the battalion landed, a mug of tea, a granite iron plate with bacon, a slice of bread, a generous helping of butter and some raspberry jam, was served, and duly appreciated.

The men of the 64th, are a fine looking lot; they are in splendid health, and particularly proud of their good behavior, there being such a small percentage of men in the guard room when embarking that it was practically not worth considering.

The men are glad to move into winter quarters and appear much pleased with their splendid accommodations.
Colonel Campbell Popular.
They are all here except the rear guard which stayed behind to clean up the grounds and pack stores. In conversation with the men their high appreciation of their commanding officer, good behavior, there being such a small percentage of men in the guard room when embarking that it was practically not worth considering.

"Our men have some of the finest singers in the province, and when it comes to athletics, no one has anything on us," said a fine looking chap.
"Our officers are great athletes, I guess Halifax will see some sport this winter. We have some of the best baseball and football players to be found anywhere," Captain Blois of D company, of the Wanderers' football team, passed just then and was pointed out with much pride.
"Don't forget that we have Sergeant McHenry of A company, and Corporal Fritz Schaefer of D company, if you want to talk about singing, yes, and don't forget that the 64th played a game of football with U. N. B. resulting in a tie, and that we hope to have some good games here this winter."
The men's fine physical condition is due to the healthful recreation carried on at Sussex camp. Swimming, running races, tugs of war, boxing, football, baseball, and physical drill have hardened them into a fine, clean eyed, bodied looking lot of chaps who may be expected to give a good account of themselves when opportunity offers. These men are practically all Nova Scotians, the major part of whom left good homes and good callings to respond to the empire's call.

EARL TO THE FRONT

Earl Kitchener, Hope of the Allies.



EARL KITCHENER, HOPE OF THE ALLIES.

London, Nov. 7.—Lord Kitchener, at the request of his colleagues, has left England for a short visit to the eastern theatre of war.
This announcement, made Saturday night, after a cabinet council—an unusual meeting for Saturday—and a long audience which Premier Asquith had with the king, set at rest the rumors current as to the war secretary's present intentions.
Later an additional official statement was issued as follows: "The statement that Earl Kitchener has resigned his post as secretary of state for war has already been authoritatively denied. It is equally untrue to suggest that Earl Kitchener has tendered his resignation, or that his visit to the king had any relation to any such subjects, or that his visit to the eastern theatre of war in any way betokens that such resignation is contemplated."
"On the contrary, this visit is undertaken by him in discharge of his duties as secretary of state for war, which duty he has no intention of abandoning."

Paris, Nov. 7.—Lord Kitchener, British secretary for war, before leaving for the near east, conferred with Premier Briand, minister of war Gallieni, and General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.
This despatch contains the first hint of the route taken by Lord Kitchener in proceeding to the orient. It apparently bears out the report in London that his mission includes an effort to co-ordinate the work of the general staffs of the Allied armies.
Eastern Visit Expected.
London, Nov. 7.—The announcement that Lord Kitchener is to visit the east did not come as a surprise. It was generally believed when it became known he was about to undertake a mission that the Balkans would be his destination, for there is no man in the British empire better equipped with knowledge of near eastern affairs, military and political than he.

It is thought that his activities will not be confined to this theatre of the war, however, but that he will visit every part to inspect the defences of the Suez Canal against a possible German or Turkish attack; Mesopotamia, where the British expedition is doing bigger things than was expected of it, and the Danubius, where steps are being taken to push the operations to a conclusion.
Besides this, it is understood that his duties will include efforts to co-ordinate the work of the general staffs of the Allied armies.
It is considered impossible for Premier Asquith to hold both offices of prime minister and minister of war for any length of time. The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, has been mentioned as a possible incumbent during Earl Kitchener's absence.

M. Skouloudis, Greek Diplomat, Forms Cabinet; Avoids Election

Athens, Nov. 6, via Paris, Nov. 7.—M. Skouloudis, commissioned by King Constantine to form a new cabinet, has accomplished the task. All the members of the Zalmis party are retained except the premier himself. The new prime minister has taken the portfolio of foreign affairs.
The formation of the new cabinet, it is generally assumed, will delay if not eliminate the crisis which probably would follow a dissolution of the chamber of deputies by the king.

The cabinet is composed of the following ministers who took the oath of office today:
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Skouloudis.
Minister of Public Instructions—M. Michalidis.
Minister of Justice and Communications—D. Relhallas.
Minister of Interior—M. Gounaris.
Minister of National Economy—M. Theotokis.
Minister of War—Gen. Yanakittas.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Kountouriotis.
Minister of Finance—Stephen Gragoumis.
Besides the premier M. Michalidis is the only new member of the cabinet. The only one he takes formerly was held by M. Theotokis, who becomes minister of national economy, a new post.
The press urges the advisability of going on without a dissolution of parliament and without a general election.

M. Skouloudis is not a deputy, but a private as an able diplomat, known chiefly for the part he played in the London peace conference in 1913, after the Balkan war. He was minister of foreign affairs in the Rallis cabinet in 1907. He is reputed to be favorably disposed toward the Quadruple Entente.
General Yanakittas, who remains in the cabinet as minister of war, is credited with having been responsible for the crisis which resulted in the overthrow of M. Zalmis. M. Venizelos, who controls a majority of parliament took exception to a statement by the war minister, and when an apology was not forthcoming, brought about the vote

ONE NEW BRUNSWICK MAN DEAD, TWO WOUNDED IN SUNDAY'S CASUALTY LISTS

Twenty-Second Battalion.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The midnight list of casualties follows:
FIRST BATTALION.
Slightly Wounded.
Joseph Korn, New York.
SECOND BATTALION.
Unofficially Reported Died of Wounds While Prisoner of War.
Edward John Barry, Kingston (Ont.)
Cancel Previous Report of Death.
Lance Corporal John Hector Neil, England.
Previously Reported Unofficially Prisoner of War at Glessen, Now Serving With Unit.
Samuel B. Murray, Scotland.
THIRD BATTALION.
Wounded.
LIEUTENANT GERALD EDWIN CRAGG, BRIDGEWATER (N. S.)
Killed in Action.
Thomas P. Cairns, Scotland.
SEVENTH BATTALION.
Slightly Wounded.
Arthur Bisset, Scotland.
THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Prisoners of War at Glessen.
John Palmer, Quebec.
FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Alfred Belisle, Montreal; Wm. Allard, Vancouver.
Died.
Albert Murray, Valencia (Ont.)
SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Unofficially Prisoner of War.
Frederick Long, Peterboro (Ont.)
NINETEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
George Milne, Hamilton (Ont.)
Wounded, Now On Duty.
N. B. Hall, England.
TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded.
Vincent Loranger, St. Anne De La Perade, Quebec; Alexander Tancredi, Woodstock (R. L.)
TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
ERNEST A. WILLISTON, CHATHAM (N. B.)
Died of Wounds.
CHARLES TIFLADY, ENGLAND.
TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Percy Smith, England.
TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
Geo. Clent, England; William Brown, Scotland.
Suffering From Concussion.
Charles Woodward, England; Sergt. Louis H. Blakemore, England; William E. Palmer, England.
TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Vernon Hughes, Guestwick P. O., Saskatchewan; Wm. Lafare, Vancouver.
FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Frank White, Edmonton (Alta.)
Lieut. Percy James Belcher, Edmonton (Alta.); Duncan Hamilton, Scotland.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The midnight list of casualties follows:
THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
LIEUT. J. EARLE CHRISTIE, BOX 659, TRURO (N. S.)
Sergeant James Phillip, Copper Cliff (Ont.)
Slightly Wounded.
Henry Boyle, Scotland.
TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
JAMES MPARTLAND, CLARENCE STREET, ST. JOHN (N. B.)
FIRST BATTALION.
Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Killed in Action.
Alfred G. Woodward, England.
SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded.
Lance Corporal John H. N. McMillan, England.
THIRD BATTALION.
Wounded.
John E. Doyes, Dunville (Ont.); Matthew S. Barr, Scotland.
FOURTH BATTALION.
Suffering From Shock.
Arnold Jackson, England.
SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Claude A. Mills, England.
EIGHTH BATTALION.
Died of Wounds.
Boland B. Blades, Winnipeg.
TENTH BATTALION.
Still Dangerously Ill.
Captain Wm. John Bingham, Rosebank (Man.)
FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Severely Wounded.
R. Knight, Quebec.
Joseph E. Cloughley, Barrie (Ont.)
SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Maude Murphy, Winnipeg.
EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
Alfred Rigley, London (Ont.)
NINETEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
John Roderick Montgomery, Toronto.
TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded, Now On Duty.
William Joseph Doughtan, Perth (Ont.)
Killed in Action.
Jas. Anthony, St. Dennis, Ottawa.
Wounded.
L. Coughlin, Toronto; Charles F. Brunger, England; E. Waygood, England.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The lists follow:
FIFTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Pte. Kenneth J. Haig, Cobourg (Ont.)
Pte. L. Irwin Clark, Killarney (Man.)
TENTH BATTALION.
Now Out of Danger.
Captain Wm. John Bingham, Rosebank (Man.)
Wounded.
Pte. Eli Herbert Pliateske, Calgary; Pte. Norman Neynce McLeod, Outlook (Sask.)
Died of Wounds.
Pte. S. Clutterbuck, Ynysbivil, South Wales.
TWENTIETH BATTALION.
Still Seriously Ill.
Lieut. Evan Byrie, Toronto.
TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded.
Major Arthur Eugene Dubuc, Montreal.
Killed in Action.
Pte. Wm. Houle, St. John's (Que.)
TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
Pte. Grant Smith, Gardner (Me.)
Wounded.
Pte. Ernest Harrison, Montreal.
TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
CAPT. FRED F. MAY, 121 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN (N. B.)
TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Pte. Thomas Ford, Victoria (B. C.); Pte. Gillespie Hendry McMahon, Winnipeg; Pte. Albert Edward Moore, Brandon (Man.)
TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
Slightly Wounded.
Pte. James Martin Corley, Scranton (Pa.)
Killed in Action.
Pte. John Doehard, Revelstoke (B. C.)
Died of Wounds.
Pte. John Currie, Glasgow, Scotland.
FOURTH BATTALION.
Suffering From Shock.
PTE. CYPRIAN ALFRED THOMPSON, FREDERICTON (N. B.); Pte. Thomas Newman, Sunbury (Ont.)
TENTH BATTALION.
Severely Wounded.
Pte. Rupert Brand Couch, London (Ont.)
NO. 2 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Died Nov. 5.
Pte. Cecil Hubert Epps, Scotland.
SECOND FIELD COMPANY, CANADIAN ENGINEERS.
Wounded.
Sapper Wm. F. Campbell, Grenville (Que.)
CANADIAN DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN.
Previously Reported Seriously Ill, Now Out of Danger.
Gunner W. Chandler, London (Eng.)
THIRTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Died Nov. 5.
Pte. Thomas Court, Birmingham (Eng.)
THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Dangerously Wounded.
Pte. John Duff, Plymouth (Eng.)
FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.
Wounded.
Gunner Harry Frank Bernard, Saltcoats (Sask.)
MIDNIGHT LIST.
FIFTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
John Brown Duncan, Oak Park (Ill.)
SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Robert Robertson, Scotland.
TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
John Munroe, Scotland.
FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
Died Nov. 5.
FRANK WILLIAMS, DUFFERIN (N. B.)
FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Returned.
Wm. McEwan, Scotland.
TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill.
LEO BARTLETT, 208 VICTORIA ROAD, SYDNEY (N. S.)
FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Severely Wounded.
Harry Speight, England.

AGENTS

RELIABLE representatives meet the farmer fruit trees throughout the present. We wish four good men to represent general agents. New Brunswick offers opportunities for men offer a permanent pay to the right men. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Agents now in the district. Pay well. Adam Nursery Co.

OPPORTUNITIES

It looks more and more to security of skilled hands to do much of done by men. This is especially of course, we are either men or women of their opportunities. Send for Catalogue Rates, etc.

WURTELE—To M. Hunter Wurtele, Supt. a daughter, No.

LOCKHART—In inst. Jane Lockhart, ing a brother and two HAYES—After a 48-hour (Mich.) "Edwin James and Honore H. leaving one brother mourn.

LYNCH—At City I on Nov. 5, Mary Evelyn of David and Cathie three sisters and one their loss. SWANTON—On N. garet's residence, 185 W. ward's residence, aged 14 of George and Belle S.

Upper Jemseg, Nov. day, October 27, a number of Onslow Ferry gate to spend a social evening present him with a wrist watch and purchase, and in recognition of the war, and the overseas, and now at about sixty people the evening was spent. Rev. I. B. Colwell made in a few well-chosen words and W. H. Macfeelingly congratulatory in enlisting for try. At the close of refreshments were served "For He's a Jolly "God Save the King" homes.

Mr. Purdy left by on the following morning about to step on the young men draped the his shoulders, amid the weaver of the May merrily blowing her horn has many friends in him every success and his home in the near.

A temporary mill Great Salmon River the structure here. The temporary efficient capacity to cut, which will be the spring work will permanent mill of the sign and the children. This announcement day by J. A. B. York of the Pjebcock (Que.) "We are here to stay," and we are planning well as the present Mr. Cowles said the mill, which was estimated \$80,000, was pretty sure.

Stanley Akery was at the edge of a wood Akery's shirt (N. night. He led with his rifle, with the ing some birds. On his body was found a rifle bullet which was not discharged by a rifle bullet and three children has yet been received him or how the affair possible that he was bullet, but it is held a he was killed in mist hunt. An investigation pursued into the matter.

Love, Life an (By John Stuart Their memory than. Then from your child Forgiveness only do If poverty, like Winter Sault, strew his face, Or old age dim your eye Is it not still the sad The holy temple of Where what has I find a spirit in the And give as you have When night at last shadows or stars follow To follow in the dead Shall not fail; as you

Life Impossible For Poor Classes, Says German Press

The Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Herr von Schoderer, is bitterly attacked by the Koelnische Volkszeitung, the leading organ of the Clericals, which says: "The prices of the bare necessities of life have become impossible. It is an ostrichlike policy on either side to wonder at the increasing discontent which is overmastering large sections of the people. This dismal and unwholesome process must not proceed further. It must be stopped, and the government must at once take steps to relieve the suffering of the poorer classes.

BODY OF MAN WASHED ASHORE IN ST. MARY'S BAY.

Digby, N. S., Nov. 4.—The body of an unknown man was picked up yesterday afternoon on the south shore of St. Mary's Bay about a half mile west of the Meteghan breakwater. It had been in the water for some time which makes identification impossible. The only clothing was a pair of boots and socks.

NEW MAKE STRONG APPEAL TO THE LOYALIST CITY

Monday, Nov. 8. The unpleasant and stormy weather of yesterday morning did not interfere with the cordiality of the welcome given to the 52nd battalion from Port Arthur, Ont., on their arrival in St. John for the winter. Under Lieut. Col. Hay they reached the city in two special trains with 1,065 officers and men, and were received enthusiastically by a large gathering of citizens who also lined the route of their march to the army from the depot, cheering heartily as they passed.

Mayor Frink extended an official welcome in behalf of the city in a vigorous address. Lieutenant-Colonel Hay briefly responded. A procession was then formed in the following order: The mayor and city commissioners. Fifty firemen under Chief Blake and Lieutenant Jackson. The band of the 52nd, (84 in number), The City Comet Band. The 104th Band. The Temple of Honor Band. The members of the general recruiting committee present included: R. E. Armstrong, E. L. Rising, A. H. Westmore, W. H. Golding, besides the chairman.

At noon Mayor Frink entertained about twenty of the officers at the Union Club to luncheon. The men meantime had been well provided for at the armory and during the afternoon they "shook themselves down" quite comfortably. The following is the list of officers of the 52nd, New Ontario Battalion (sometimes called the Duke of Connaught's Own): Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Hay, officer commanding. Major Thomson, senior major. Major E. A. C. Wilcox. Major A. Reid. Major A. Young. Major J. Allan. Major J. Killam. Major Hughes. Captain H. A. Tremayne. Captain J. West. Captain H. J. Moran. Captain Thomson. Captain J. E. Cauchon. Captain A. Sanders.

Lieutenant W. F. Guild, acting adjutant. Lieutenant J. Rutherford. Lieutenant R. C. Maples. Lieutenant Grant. Lieutenant Taylor. Lieutenant Gray. Lieutenant Stone. Lieutenant Cook. Lieutenant J. Young. Lieutenant McAlister. Lieutenant Craig. Lieutenant S. Fring. Lieutenant F. Power. Lieutenant R. G. Brightman. Lieutenant H. C. Fryer. Lieutenant McKensie. Lieutenant V. Robertson. Lieutenant Churchill. Lieutenant Dugal.

Soldiers' Death Private James Brown of the 52nd battalion, a native of Scotland, aged forty-one years, was taken to the hospital suffering from pneumonia, on the arrival of the troop trains yesterday morning and died during the afternoon.

Entertained at St. David's. About three hundred members of the 52nd battalion responded to an invitation to an informal song service in St. David's Presbyterian church at the close of the regular service in the evening. The men were welcomed to the church by the minister, Rev. J. A. MacKellan, and the president of the Brotherhood, and at the close of the evening cake and coffee were served. This will be a regular Sunday evening feature for the soldiers during the winter and on Thursday evenings the school rooms will be thrown open as a recreation centre for the men.

One thing which saddened the arrival of the 52nd yesterday. It was the serious illness from pneumonia which developed on the way from Port Arthur. Major J. Allan, a native of Scotland, who had been in the battalion for some months, and who was at once taken to the general hospital where he died three hours after admission. He was 41 years of age and had been some time in the west before he joined the 52nd at Port Arthur.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary Killam. Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Mary Killam, widow of Captain John Killam, died here last night, aged 80 years. She had been ill about a week with pneumonia. One son, John, well known in St. John, is the only surviving member of the family, but she leaves three brothers, C. C. Richards, of Yarmouth, Henry K., and Herbert H., of Boston, and one sister, Mrs. Rose Arrowsmith, now in Louisiana.

Mrs. Daniel McCarthy. Saturday, Nov. 6. Many friends were shocked yesterday to learn of the death of Mrs. Daniel McCarthy of Harrison street, who had seemed in good health yesterday but who died early yesterday morning. She is survived by her husband, who is engineer of the Lord Kitchener, four sons, Thomas, who is engineer on the hospital steamer, George, an English waiter; James, of Montreal, Harry and Charles of St. John—and two daughters, Mrs. John Montague of Harrison street and Miss Margaret at home. Universal sympathy goes out to the bereaved. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock.

Charles Frederick Larkin. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Larkin, of West St. John, will have the sympathy of many friends in the death of their only child, Charles Frederick, aged thirteen months. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock.

Margaret Masud Swanton. Mr. and Mrs. George Swanton, 185 Waterloo street, will have the sympathy of friends in the loss of their only child, Margaret Masud, aged fourteen months. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock.

Miss Eliza A. Drake. Monday, Nov. 8. The death occurred yesterday of Eliza A., second daughter of the late Gilbert and Jane Drake, in the 86th year of her age. Two sisters and one brother survive: Jane, Helen and Brunswick, all of this city. The deceased was a descendant of Loyalist families. She was a member of the German street Baptist church.

William Reed. Monday, Nov. 8. Many friends, especially in the fire department of the city, will regret to hear of the death of an old comrade in the person of William Reed, which took place at his home, 63 Clarence street, yesterday morning. He was a member of the old volunteer brigade long ago in the days before steam fire engines were introduced in 1864, and he kept up his connection with Union No. 9, after that for many years. In his youth and early manhood when sailing ships had not been ousted from the ocean, he was a sailmaker, employed by H. D. Troop. He is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Phillip Logan, St. John; Mrs. MacLaughlin, Boston, and Miss Reed, who has resided in Clarence street. The funeral service will take place tomorrow at two o'clock.

Kings County Deaths. Sussex, Nov. 8.—(Special.)—Mrs. Annie Horton, aged 68 years, died very suddenly at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the home of her son, Charles Horton, Collins Corner. Heart trouble was the cause of death. Mrs. Horton was in her usual good health, ate a hearty supper, and a few minutes later, while seated in her chair, she suddenly collapsed and died almost instantly. Deceased is survived by three sons, Charles, of the firm of Horton & Keirstead, Collins; James, of Montreal, and Charles, St. Johnsbury, Vermont. The body will be taken to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, for burial.

Stephan Yeamans. Newcastle Bridge, Nov. 2.—Stephan Yeamans, of Newcastle Bridge, died early on Sunday morning, October 31, after a protracted illness. The deceased, aged 66, was a farmer, well known and highly respected throughout the neighborhood, and for many years acted as a church warden of the parish of Canning and Chipman, the duties of which office he performed faithfully and zealously. Mr. Yeamans is survived by his wife and one daughter, Miss Elmie Yeamans; also by three sisters, Mrs. Charles Ripples, Mrs. Upton, of Newcastle Bridge, and Mrs. Cox, of Maine. The funeral took place at the parish church of St. Michael and All Angels, Newcastle Bridge, this afternoon, at 2:30, the service being conducted by the Rev. H. E. Bennett, the missionary in charge of the parish.

Miss Jane Lockhart. Saturday, Nov. 6. The death occurred of a well known resident of this city, in the person of Miss Jane Lockhart, last evening. She was in her 78th year, and was the daughter of the late Alexander Lockhart, of this city. Miss Lockhart was

GO UNLESS HIGHER ORDERS HIM TO

Nationalist Declines Chance to Lead New Battalion AGAINST CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN WAR

Says He Shares That View With Several of Sir Sam's Cabinet Colleagues Who Are Nationalists—As a Soldier, However, Lavergne Says He Will Obey Orders, Whatever They Are.

Quebec, Nov. 8.—Armand Lavergne, M.P., has confirmed the news that Sir Sam Hughes has offered him a commission to recruit a battalion for foreign service, of which he would be the commander. Mr. Lavergne today sent a letter to Sir Sam Hughes in which he said: "I acknowledge receipt of your telegram offering me the recruiting and command of a regiment for overseas at Montreal. In response, permit me to say to you that I appreciate the honor and the confidence which you show in this offer.

"As you know, I am, and was always, opposed to the participation of Canada in the wars of the empire. This principle, which is not for me to discuss now, is my absolute conviction, and consequently, I cannot assume the responsibility of asking Canadians to take part in a war which is not solely for the defence of Canada. But, as the government thinks that Canada should participate in it, it is for it which I participate to recruit troops. If the number of volunteers is insufficient, the military law furnishes the means of filling the ranks.

The Nationalist Policy. "During my public life that has always been the well known policy of the Nationalist party to which I belong, and I have seen the same principles in force in the past, and in the future, and in the conviction by a number of people, past and present, among them Hon. Mr. Monk, who remained faithful to me to his death, and Messrs. L. P. Pelletier, B. Nante, Louis Coderre, and the new minister of inland revenue, E. Patenaude.

"To accept your flattering offer and induce my compatriots to enroll for the present war would be for me to disavow myself, for which you yourself, sir, recognizing your high sense of honor, would blame me.

"It is for this I regret to have to decline the honor of the offer that you have made me to recruit at Montreal a battalion for overseas service. As far as I am concerned, sir, as a soldier, I do not need to tell you that I will obey your orders, whether for here or for foreign service, in the greatest possible measure, but the responsibility should be taken by the government, but not by me. I cannot aid voluntarily a policy that my conscience reproves, and that I think prejudicial to the interests of Canada, which you and I, sir, notwithstanding by different means, have at heart.

"I do the honor to be, sir, "Your humble servant, "ARMAND LAVERGNE."

PAIN IN THE BACK

Usually Comes From Muscular Rheumatism

"Do not worry about a pain in the back. The worry will do you more harm than the pain. The cause of most back pains is muscular rheumatism, which is painful enough, but not fatal. Lumbago is a form of muscular rheumatism, so is a stiff neck. Sufferers from any form of rheumatism should keep their general health up to the highest standard by the use of a blood purifier. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, while taking good, nourishing food, without too much meat. Proper nutrition and pure blood are the best means of fighting rheumatism. Rheumatism comes from an acid in the blood, build it up, strengthen the system, and drive out the poisonous acid that causes rheumatism. In this way sufferers have found complete recovery as is shown by the following case: Mrs. Samuel Childerhouse, Orillia, Ont., says: "About three years ago I was greatly afflicted with a severe pain in the back, which I thought at first was due to kidney trouble. I tried a number of remedies, but they did not help me any, in fact the pain was growing worse, and got so bad that I was quite unable to do my housework. I could not even sweep a floor. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am glad I acted upon the advice, for before I had been taking the Pills long the pain began to subside, and under the continued use disappeared entirely, and I have not since been bothered with it in any way. My husband was also cured of a severe attack of indigestion by this same medicine, and we both have much reason to be grateful for it."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WOODSTOCK BARN BURNED; HORSE PERISHED IN FLAMES

Woodstock, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Fire broke out here this afternoon in a barn owned by Mrs. Diamond on Richmond street, and was totally destroyed, two horses being in the barn at the time fire broke out. One horse, owned by Thomas Troy, was saved. Flemming Coal & Wood Company were the losers of a valuable horse as well as winter supply of hay and oats, and set of harness.

U. RIGUES ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS

(Continued from page 1) The suggestion that vessels should not be stopped on mere suspicion is non-sensical. There can be only bare suspicion when the vessel is met, and only bare suspicion even after she has been visited and her papers, her officers and her crew examined. On no other ground, save bare suspicion, is a murderer ever arrested; nor is he held guilty until the court has so pronounced.

London Press Comment. London, Nov. 8.—Commenting on the American note the Westminster Gazette contends that behind the uncertainty of former times the broad consideration of equity. It is consistent to presume that the United States will consider the contrast between the German and the British practice, and whether Great Britain had made excessive use of her sea powers.

"President Wilson" says the Gazette, "has expressed himself with great cogency at the action of German submarines. He is still demanding reparation for American citizens done to death in the Lusitania and other ships. That is all to the good, but the ultimate lies in the power of the danger of the presence of an unqualified friendship in any quarter.

The Evening Standard says that the United States has been at variance with both sides of belligerents and accepted from Germany a sort of apology for her attitude of similarity to the article that our blockade bears to a blockade which would satisfy even American diplomats.

"When she disagrees with us in purely technical matters," adds the Standard, "are we likely to be confronted with the allied fleet in American waters, her fortune out of the Allies. Remembering this, and America's treatment of Germany, we have no fear of an acute crisis or of retaliatory measures in the form of an embargo on American exports."

Germany's Acts Make Blockade Necessary. Paris, Nov. 8.—Comment of the British press on the American note to Great Britain is reproduced at unusual length in French newspapers. The Temps concludes its summary of the note by declaring that Germany, through "her constant violation of international law and her contempt for neutrals and merchantmen" has made necessary a blockade in force against her.

"Wild" Says U. S. Press. New York, Nov. 8.—Commenting editorially on Secretary of State Lansing's note to Great Britain, the World says: "On such a showing of outrage as it here made, the terms of the American protest, which are lawyer-like throughout, must be regarded as exceedingly temperate.

"To gain a military advantage more or less important, Great Britain has become a grievous offender against law, against its own cherished principles, against several of the small Nations of Europe, which it has assumed to champion, and against the rest of the world. It has not killed Americans; it has done more than seize American property; it has seized the opportunity thus wanting only to extend its own rule."

"Other editorial comments on the note follow: The New York Sun: "The note in the moderateness of its tone, its logical progress and its marshalling of evidence and precedents, describes exactly American sentiment and reflects accurately American purpose. We are not at all surprised that Great Britain shall obey that law; and in this the administration only expresses the will of the American people."

New Yorker Staats Zeitung: "A very clear, able argument, free from all sentimentalism, businesslike, convincing. But it does not contain the slightest hint as to what our government intends to do should Great Britain say, in answer: 'We are of a different opinion,' and then proceed, without further ado, to continue the practices called illegal and unwarranted, to which the United States can no longer submit."

"We shall have to exercise patience and wait and see whether England will condescend to 'instruct its officers' to cease the lawless methods heretofore practiced. Probably we shall be able to submit a bill for damages after the war, but that is not the only purpose of these diplomatic writing exercises."

Washington Post: "This note, signed by Robert Lansing, secretary of state, is destined to become classic in the literature of international relations. A dignified, emphatic and final statement of the determination of the United States to enforce the rights of its citizens in lawful commerce. If Great Britain refuse the friendship of the United States it will play immediately heed to this note and abandon its attempt to substitute force for law."

HAMPTON VILLAGE NEWS

Hampton Village, Nov. 4.—Miss Dodge of Sussex, was the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Warren West. Mrs. Shaffner, of Lawrence town (N. S.), who has been the guest for some time of her daughter, Mrs. O. N. Chipman, returned to her home this week. Private Carl Shaffner of the 64th Battalion, Sussex, was also a week-end guest of Mrs. Chipman.

Mrs. Charles Dickson and Heber Dickson visited relatives in St. John this week. Mrs. Leonard Taylor, who has spent the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren West, left on Saturday for her home in Halifax. Mrs. O. N. Chipman is attending the Sunday school convention in St. John this week.

Private A. Dodge Rankine of the artillery, stationed at Partridge Island, visited Mrs. Beard this week. The annual thanks offering service of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society was held in the Kirk this evening. The offering was \$1,888.48; corresponding week last year, \$1,881.44.

ST. JOHN MARKTS

COUNTRY MARKET. New potatoes per bush 0.00 0.60. Moose 0.00 0.90. Venison 0.00 0.18. Beef, western 0.11 0.12 1/2. Beef, country 0.06 0.10. Mutton, per lb 0.00 0.10. Pork, per lb 0.00 0.10 1/2. Veal, per lb 0.07 0.10. Eggs, case, per dozen 0.31 0.32. Tub butter, per lb. 0.25 0.27. Creamery butter, per lb 0.30 0.33. Fowls, fresh killed, per 0.15 0.16. Spring chicken 0.50 0.52. Bacon 0.20 0.22. Ham 0.19 0.20 1/2. Turkey 0.00 0.26. Cabbage, per doz 0.85 0.50. Squash 0.00 0.01. Turnips, bul. 0.00 0.00.

Wholesale prices are given for green goods: Tomatoes 0.00 0.15. Cucumbers 0.00 0.10. Radishes 0.00 0.05. Mushrooms 0.00 0.05. New potatoes 0.00 0.50. Cranberries 0.00 0.15.

GROCERIES. Choice seed, raisins, 1s 0.10 1/2 0.10 1/2. Fancy, do 0.07 1/2 0.07 1/2. Currants, cleaned, 0.00 0.11. Cheese, per lb 0.16 1/2 0.16 1/2. Rice 0.04 1/2 0.04 1/2. Cream tartar, pure, box 0.52 0.55. Bicarb soda, per keg 2.10 2.30. Beans, yellow, 4.50 4.05. Split peas, bag 6.00 6.50. Pot barley, bul. 6.20 6.35. Cornmeal, per bag 1.80 1.85. Granulated cornmeal 5.75 5.80. Liverpool salt per sack 0.90 0.85. Ex store 0.00 0.00.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Canadian mess 24.50 25.00. Pork, American clear 26.50 27.00. American plate beef 26.00 26.50. Lard, compound, tub 4.00 4.05. Lard, pure, tub 4.00 4.05. Molasses, fancy Barbados 0.53 0.54.

SUGAR. Standard granulated 9.15 9.25. Cut No. 1 8.00 8.15. Bright yellow 5.95 6.05. No. 1 yellow 5.75 5.85. Paris lumps 7.25 7.35.

FLOUR, ETC. Roller oatmeal 0.00 0.00. Standard oatmeal 0.00 0.00. Manitoba, high grade 0.00 0.00. Ontario, full patent 0.00 0.10.

GRAINS. Bran, small lots, bag 26.50 27.00. Pressed hay, car lots 15.00 16.50. Pressed hay, per ton 19.00 20.00. No. 1 0.54 0.58. Oats, Canadian 0.54 0.58. Oats, local 0.50 0.52.

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations per case: Salmon, pink 4.90 5.00. Salmon, red spring 7.75 7.85. Fish balls 4.50 4.60. Kipper herring 4.50 4.60. Clams 4.00 4.25. Oysters, 1s 1.70 1.75. Oysters, 2s 3.00 3.10. Corned beef, 1s 3.50 3.55. Peaches, 3s 3.25 3.30. Pineapple, sliced 3.00 3.05. Pineapple, grated 1.45 1.50. Lomhard plums 1.15 1.20. Raspberries 2.00 2.05. Corn, per bush 1.00 1.05. Strawberries 3.30 3.35. Tomatoes 4.15 4.20. Pumpkins 0.97 1.00. String beans 1.00 1.05. Baked beans, 2s 1.00 1.05. Baked beans, 3s 1.50 1.65.

FRUITS. Marsh walnuts 0.16 0.17. Almonds 0.17 0.18. California prunes 0.14 0.15. Filberts 0.14 0.15. Brazil nuts 0.18 0.19. Peanuts, roasted 0.11 0.14. Bag peas, per lb 0.10 0.15. Lemons, Messina box 4.00 4.50. Cocoanuts, per sack 4.00 4.50. California oranges 4.50 6.00. California peaches 1.75 2.25. California plums 2.25 2.50. California pears 2.25 2.85. Oranges 4.00 4.80.

FISH. Small dry cod 4.00 4.10. Medium dry cod 4.75 5.00. Pollock 3.50 3.75. Grand Maman herring 8.00 8.10. Half-bush herring 0.12 0.14. Smoked herring 0.12 0.14. Pickled shad, half-bush 8.00 12.00. Fresh cod, per lb 0.08 1/2 0.08 1/2. Bloater, per box 0.80 0.80. Halibut 0.12 0.13. Kipper herring, per dozen 0.00 0.80. Swordfish 0.12 0.13.

OILS. Paleine 0.00 0.10. Kerosene 0.00 0.15 1/2. Turpentine 0.00 0.60. Extra lard compound 0.00 0.61. Extra No. 1 lard compound 0.00 0.89 1/2. "Premier" motor oil 0.00 0.25. Lard 0.00 0.45.

HIDES AND WOOL. Tallow 0.08 0.09. Wool (unwashed) 0.28 0.30. Hides 0.16 0.16 1/2. Calveskin 0.00 0.16. Lambskins (ast) 0.05 0.05. Mooskins, lb 0.04 0.04. Deerskins, lb 0.00 0.08.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS. Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows: St. John County. James Crosier to David Moore, \$225, property in Simonds. Fenton Land & Building Co. Ltd., to W. G. Estabrook, property in Seely street. Kings County. Henry Hamm to H. Massee Keirstead, property in Westfield. C. M. Lewis to I. H. Keirstead, property in Studholm. L. E. Prime to Margaret A. Corbett, property in Westfield. R. A. Stockton to R. H. Jonah, property in Cardwell. B. A. Stockton to H. V. Copp, property in Cardwell. Clubs are places where men go when they want to get rid of themselves.

BRITISH CAPTURE ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP IN BALTIC; JAPS LOSE FINE STEAMER

London, Nov. 7.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a German submarine which stranded near Terschelling has been interned, with its crew, by the Dutch government.

GERMAN STEAMER CAUGHT IN BALTIC. Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—The Telegraaf's Delfzijl correspondent reports that the steamer Frascati, of Hamburg, has been captured in the Baltic Sea, and taken to Raumo, Finland.

FRENCH STEAMER LOST OFF ALGIERS. Algiers, Nov. 6, via Paris, 4:25 p.m.—The steamship Sidi Ferruch was sunk yesterday forty miles off this port by a German submarine. The steamer's crew of 28 men arrived today at Algiers. The Sidi Ferruch carried no passengers.

JAP CRAFT SUNK OFF GIBRALTAR. Tokyo, Nov. 7, 6:30 p.m.—The Japanese steamer Yasakuni Maru, 5,118 tons gross, was sunk by a German submarine near Gibraltar Wednesday. The captain and crew reached shore safely.

The Yasakuni Maru was evidently the victim of one of the German submarines which have passed safely through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea, to undertake a campaign against the merchant shipping of the Allies, and already have sunk several vessels. The Yasakuni Maru sailed from New York October 6 for Oran, Algeria, and arrived at Gibraltar October 23. ONLY THREE OF CREW SAVED. London, Nov. 7.—The Aberdeen steamer Alastair, 366 gross tons, has been sunk. Three members of the crew were saved.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The Straits of Gibraltar have again been passed by German submarines, which on Thursday sank two French and one Italian steamships. The crew of one vessel is missing. The following statement was made by the marine ministry today: "The enemy's submarines, coming from the Atlantic, passed through the Straits of Gibraltar on the night of November 2 and 3, and on November 4, the French ship Dahra, off Arzen, Algeria; and the French ship Calvados, and the Italian ship Ionio, near Cape Ivi. The crew of the Dahra and Ionio were saved. There is no news from the crew of the Calvados."

The sinking of the Ionio was reported from London last night. The Dahra, 2,127 tons, gross, sailed from port Talbot, Wales, on October 7 for Tunis. The Calvados is not mentioned in maritime records. German submarines have penetrated the Straits of Gibraltar previously during the war. This was first accomplished successfully when Captain Hering made his now famous trip with the Dahra from Germany to the Dardanelles last spring. In September some merchantmen and transports were sunk in the Mediterranean by submarines, but recently little has been heard of their activities.

BULGARS LOSE TO FRENCH; CAPTURE OF NISH REPORTED

Macedonia by way of Velez and Parlepe, was defeated at Leviz, at the entrance of the Babuna Pass, after a battle lasting several days, according to announcement made by the Serbian legation at Athens and transmitted to Reuters' Telegram Company. French infantry and British cavalry took part in the struggle and gave efficient aid to the Serbians. The British horsemen arrived from Kriovak to assist their allies. The Serbians captured Ivrov, and Gradsko. The Bulgarians, whose ranks are said to have been decimated, are retreating in the direction of Velez and have evacuated the right bank of Vardar River. Babuna Pass is about six miles northeast of Perlepe. This announcement of a victory for the Franco-British-Serbo allies apparently is in direct contradiction of the statement made by the German war office yesterday that French forces had been completely defeated at a point northeast of Perlepe. Part of the French contingent was said to have been routed and the others made prisoners.

SITUATION BETTER. Paris, Nov. 6.—"The Serbian situation has improved in the view of its British and French staffs at Saloniki," says the Petit Parisien's correspondent, wiring Friday. "British troops in splendid form, now have taken their place in the first line. The Serbians still are holding on at Perlepe, according to a wireless message. The Bulgarians subjected the French at Kriovak to an intense bombardment for forty-eight hours. The net result was one man wounded. "Fresh troops left today for the Serbian front as well as convoys of arms, munitions and provisions."

Berlin, Nov. 6.—The capture of Nish, by the German war office. More than 8,000 Serbians were taken prisoner. With the exception of Belgrade, Nish is the largest city in Serbia. Soon after the outbreak of the war the capital was transferred from Belgrade to Nish. There the government remained until the city was threatened by the invaders. In the last month various towns have been mentioned as the temporary seat of the government. Nish is situated on the main railroad line of Serbia, running from Belgrade to Saloniki. There are no recent statistics of its population, which twenty years ago was 21,500. More than half of Serbia is now in possession of the invaders.

WEDDINGS. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson left for Sackville, where they will reside. McLeod-Trueman. Monday, Nov. 8. A wedding of much interest to friends in this city took place yesterday afternoon in Toronto when Miss Edith Kathleen Trueman, daughter of Mrs. and the late Judge A. I. Trueman, were united in marriage to Douglas Donald McLeod, manager of one of the Toronto branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The wedding took place at the home of Mrs. John White, 301 Brunswick avenue, an aunt of the bride. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. McLeod left for Buffalo and then for Philadelphia, where Mr. McLeod's parents reside. Mrs. Trueman and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Sayre, the latter a sister of the bride, were in Toronto for the wedding.

ROYAL STANDARD CHAPTER SENDING AUTOMOBILE TO OFFICERS OF 55TH BATTALION. A gift of an automobile for the use of the officers of the 55th Battalion in Europe was reported by Mrs. E. A. Smith, regent of the Royal Standard Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, at yesterday's meeting. This was received with marked satisfaction. Mrs. Smith had had the consent of the donors of an automobile towards the purchase of an automobile for the use of their contributions to supplement the fund for the band instruments of the 64th battalion, reserving the contributions of clubs and societies for transportation in shipping the car. The donors witnessed by many friends and relatives, from these sources totalled \$400.

VOL. LV. COM MOR NO H

Balfour and Cabinet Head To Be Asks EXTENSIVE FOR A First Lord of Lines Plan for Grey's Health Haldane—Kitchener Thought of R Trip to East

London, Nov. 11.—Of debate in the house today, A. J. Balfour, first lord of the Admiralty, laid down would not reply to conduct of the war "all criticism of the must, until after the indeed long after, be impossible to deal with are not and cannot be Premier Asquith also tonight that Field Marshal, secretary of state never tendered his resignation King George or to Kickers At It Again

Resuming the debate common, which was night, owing to absence of the cabinet, William Middlesex, drew attention to the Royal Navy's naval air service. He great dissatisfaction with the naval air service in the past, and the approval who knew nothing at the hands of those who up the fabric of the war, the land should have been for the offensive to meet the new air forces which the German country was moving. Zeppelin had been a and whether the admiral the policy of attack aeroplanes.

Arthur Lynch as West Clare, made against Lord Kitchener had blundered in not fence of Liege, against nations, and once Lynch, the Allies were man lines, but in the decision was wanting advantage of the moral emment, he declared campaign. The idea of attrition was to be won in the field, and munitions were-ership and direction ing.

No Time Being Lost Mr. Balfour, reply of Mr. Johnson-Hely think it ought to be Germans had taken construction. It is the desire of office to improve of a craft in strength for the aerial defence would, of course, be advantage to have over aircraft, of the last could be hurled again become invaders the government was doing create the number of inches for their use. Inconceivable thing air craft at the moment purpose of scouting lighter-than-air craft is still undecided persons who think it wrong in choosing Mr. Balfour points when the war broke was relatively in its be found that during war it had not fallen which it was made outgrown its primary had to be put under admiralty.

The largest part London, continued to as they got more of this purpose they would in achieving it. Hence, but they fast as they could justing aeroplanes and defenses were imp (Continued)