

SUBMARINE ISSUE NOW SQUARELY UP TO WILSON

(Continued from page 1) Secretary of State Lansing and other officials have considered this view with great carefulness. The secretary said today he was not prepared to announce the attitude of the United States on this point in the future. It is understood he will be awaiting an opportunity to discuss the matter and its various ramifications with President Wilson.

During a later discussion of the subject Secretary of State Lansing revealed that Germany had abandoned its contention that the Lusitania was an armed merchantman. This claim was originally made in justification of the sinking of that ship, and affidavits were presented to substantiate it. The affidavits were proved to be false, however, and Mr. Lansing indicated that Germany had dropped the contention some time ago.

The Japanese ambassador, Viscount Chinda, also called on the secretary. His purpose was to obtain any details which might have been received regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. Secretary of State Lansing said that he had no new reports of importance. He indicated later that no action would be taken by the United States in that case at this time. But one person aboard the Yaska Maru was supposed to be an American citizen. He was W. J. Leigh. A dispatch received today from General Garretts at Alexandria informed the state department that Leigh, who was born in China of American parents, never had elected to obtain American citizenship. His status may be the subject of a further report, however, as it is pointed out that the United States maintains extra territorial jurisdiction in China, and Leigh was born of American parents within the jurisdiction of any American consul in China he could be considered an American citizen, unless he elected to become a subject of some other nation.

Austrians Shake Hands With Themselves. Geneva, via Paris, Jan. 8, 5:58 p. m.—The Vienna newspapers have published the text of the new Austrian note to the United States concerning the steamer Ancona. They are unanimous in the opinion that the incident will now be definitely settled. The Budapest newspapers express the belief that the note is couched in sufficiently polite and dignified terms that it will remove all danger of a rupture between the two countries and that the United States government will be pleased with Austria for her conciliatory attitude.

Germany Abandons Armed Contention. Washington, Jan. 8.—Germany no longer contends that the Lusitania could be classed as an armed vessel, a contention which was advanced as a justification for the destruction of the ship with more than 100 American lives.

Secretary Lansing disclosed today that the contention has been abandoned in the course of the negotiations for settlement now in progress between the United States and Germany.

Was Rose on Persia? London, Jan. 8.—Reuter's correspondent at Gibraltar cables that Edward Rose, of Denver, who sailed from England on the Persia, did not land at Gibraltar.

The accuracy of the correspondent's information is questioned in London, however, as it is regarded unlikely that Rose would have proceeded beyond the point for which he was booked.

French Release Prisoners. Washington, Jan. 8.—The state department was officially advised today that the French government, in response to representations made by the United States, has ordered the immediate release of Germans recently removed from American custody at sea by the French cruiser Descartes.

Lord Montagu Saved. London, Jan. 8, 10:18 p. m.—The Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company has received a despatch from Malta saying that eleven more survivors of the steamer Hesperus have been landed, including Baron Montagu.

Baron Montagu appeared in the New Year's honors as being decorated with the Order of the Star of India for his war services. He was traveling to India to assume the post of inspector of mechanical transport vehicles. A group of army officers on board, unnamed as yet, were booked as ordinary passengers and were not on active service.

Colonel Baron Montagu of Beaulieu was born in 1866. He was prominent in athletics and has traveled extensively. He has toured the United States, Japan, China, India and Egypt. He was a correspondent in Rhodesia during the Matabele war and was interested in railway and transportation problems.

Probably Gun on Board. London, Jan. 8, 5:50 p. m.—The management of the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company says they have authorized no statement regarding a gun on board the steamer Hesperus. There is, however, no reason to doubt that the vessel carried on 4.7-inch gun astern for defensive purposes.

Big Steamer Missing. London, Jan. 8.—The British steamship Glengyle, Capt. Webster, has been reported missing. The vessel was bound for Hong Kong and was carrying 9,985 tons of cargo. She was owned by the Glen Line of Glasgow. Three Europeans and several Chinese are missing.

The Glengyle carried a valuable cargo of 14,000 tons. The steamer was valued at \$2,250,000. The steamer was reported off at Gibraltar.

Rose Off at Gibraltar. London, Jan. 8.—A despatch to Reuter's Company from Gibraltar says Edward Rose, the Denver (Col.) lad who was a passenger on board the steamer Persia, left the Persia when she put in at Gibraltar, and left there immediately for Spain.

Maharajah's Crown Jewels Lost. London, Jan. 8.—A Cairo despatch to the Evening News says that the jewels of the Maharajah of Kapurthala, valued at \$500,000 sterling, were lost aboard the steamer Persia here tonight. The members of the Maharajah's suite were aboard the ship, but the Maharajah himself intended to join at Port Said.

Russian Gains Change Whole Aspect of War; British Never Lost Heart in Dardanelles Fight

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE GOALS GERMAN PLAN

Attack on Egypt Fades Away With Pronounced Russian Gains on Wide Front

Austrians Hard-pressed on Long Line Throw Huge Reinforcements into Bukovina—Farther North Tzar's Troops Emerge From Tripet Marshes—Canadians' District Under Fire in West.

London, Jan. 6, 10:45 p. m.—The area of Russian successes over the Austro-Hungarian forces in the East continues to widen. Although the situation around Czernowitz has not yet been cleared up officially, it appears from advices from Russian sources that the Austrians are hard pressed over a long line of defence, and are throwing huge reinforcements into the district. The Russians here are expected to strike at the Kolomea-Stanislau-Halicz line, where powerful defensive works have been in preparation for some time by the Austro-Germans.

Meanwhile, the Russian position 250 miles further north, in the middle Stry river, has been greatly strengthened by successful operations in the region of the great marshes, where the Russians are beginning to emerge from the marshes with prospects of being able to use the roads leading either northwest, west or southwest. Their advance here has not been the result of an isolated battle but of a series of engagements lasting over a considerable period. In the capitals of the Entente Allies the opinion is expressed that the Russian offensive has completely upset the plans of the Central Powers for an invasion of Saloniki and Egypt.

British Ships in Heart of Africa. In connection with yesterday's announcement of a defeat of a German vessel on Lake Tanganyika, in East Central Africa, a cable message has been received from the British ships which accomplished the feat. The German vessel was especially constructed in England, and transported to the heart of Africa. Until the arrival of these vessels the Germans dominated Lake Tanganyika, which is the centre of a large and important territory. The presence of British armed vessels on the lake will completely reverse the situation there. This is considered here as most important in view of the forthcoming campaign in East Africa.

The interest in the fate of Serbia's refugee army was shown by the question asked in the house of commons today. "Whether a considerable part of the Serbian army is in distress at Scutari, after having suffered great privations in the retreat through the mountains, and whether His Majesty's government will offer the Serbian army some suitable locality in the Mediterranean area, where the men may rest and recuperate."

In reply, Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary for foreign affairs, said there was a considerable body of the Serbian army at Scutari, where at first the men had been in great distress. But the situation, he said, had now been largely relieved. The Entente Allies, the secretary said, had considered the matter raised in the latter part of the question, but he was unwilling to make any announcement concerning it.

Telegrams from Athens say that the number of Serbian refugees in Greece territory are now 40,000, of whom 6,000 are at Saloniki.

Russians Now Thirteen Kolomes. Petrograd, via London, Jan. 6.—It appears not improbable, according to advices from the front, that the Austro-German forces at the southern extremity of the fighting area will be forced back to the line running through Kolomea, Stanislau and Galich in the near future, as the result of the steady, continuous advance of the Russians between the upper reaches of the River Stripa and the Rumanian frontier. Already the Austrians are reported to have removed their base from Czernowitz towards Kolomes.

COMPULSION BILL HAS FIRST MAJORITY OF 298

Great Bulk of Members, Liberal and Conservative, Support Government

NATIONALISTS AND LABORITES OPPOSED

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour's Appeal for Unity Feature of Debate

O'Brien Takes Issue with Redmond and Supports Bill

Stirring Scene in House. London, Jan. 6, 11:55 p. m.—Amid scenes of wild enthusiasm the house of commons tonight passed the first reading of the government bill for compulsory service by the decisive vote of 403 to 106.

The vote came shortly before midnight, and the speaker again packed every seat on the floor of the house occupied by the ministerial benches, Balfour and an air of eager expectation. The vote of 403 to 106 was a high total, notably the action of the Labor members and the quick sequel of the retirement of three Labor members of the ministry.

Through these developments outside the government the debate in the house had been left in a somewhat confused state. It was reserved for A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, to pose the debate in behalf of the government and to deliver a persuasive appeal of half an hour, which roused the lagging spirits of the advocates of the bill, and turned the tide of adversity which had been running steadily against the measure through the debate and the outside events of the day.

"Let this vote tonight show that we are united people," was his closing appeal. "Do not let us give a false impression to the world that in the moment of the country's greatest emergency we are divided one against the other. Abandon your abstract theories, and remember we are dealing with stern realities, which call for great sacrifices."

Then came the vote, which was taken amid scenes of wild enthusiasm before the tellers, and peers crowded to their galleries to witness the final result. The announcement of the figures was greeted with a roar of applause and cheering, which rang through the chamber and was echoed to the waiting crowds outside.

The Labor Congress was, in many ways, the most important body of the kind ever assembled. More than 1,000 delegates were present, representing 400 unions and 8,000,000 workers.

Hostility to the government's measure was uncompromising, and accentuated the resignation from the coalition ministry of all three Labor members, Arthur Henderson, William Bruce and George H. Roberts, holding respectively the offices of board of education, parliamentary under-secretary for home affairs, and lord commissioner of the treasury, and their resignations were announced during the evening.

LACK OF RIFLES AND MEN LOST GALLIPOLI

Sir Ian Hamilton's Report Most Important Contribution to History of War

British Generals Fought in Ranks Like Privates, Gripping Turks by the Throats Until They Died Where They Stood—When Water Grew Scarce Men Ran to Meet Mules and Licked Outsides of Canvas Bags—A Story Which Should Stir Every British Heart.

London, Jan. 6, 8 p. m.—General Ian Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli peninsula was published in the Official Gazette tonight. It tells the story of the fighting on the peninsula from the beginning of May to the middle of October.

Probably no more important contribution to the history of the present war has yet been made. The report throws light upon the great landing at Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay August 7, which has been the subject of strong attacks upon the military administration of the government, the whole operations requiring the combined action of the army and the navy.

The handling of the masses of troops within a limited area probably was the most complicated ever undertaken, and military men are not surprised that some important details failed to work as planned.

The Suvla Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the force consisted largely of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly through the failure of the water supply. The sufferings of the troops for lack of water make painful reading.

General Hamilton bestows the highest praise upon the bravery of the men. He believes that after the middle of August the Turks outnumbered the British and had plenty of fresh soldiers and munitions, while the British government was unable to furnish him with the reinforcements he wanted.

The general strongly opposed the abandonment of any of the bases held by the British troops.

General Hamilton's report, which was submitted to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, carries the story of the Dardanelles operations up to mid-October, when he relinquished his command. Concerning his retirement, General Hamilton reports: "On the 11th of October your lordship asked me for an estimate of the losses which would be evolved in the evacuation of the peninsula. I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On the 16th of October I received a cable recalling me to London, for the reason, as I was informed by your lordship on my arrival, that his majesty's government desired fresh, unbiased opinion from a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation."

FRANCE GRANTS GREECE A LOAN

First Payment of \$10,000,000

Paris, Jan. 6.—An Athens despatch to the Havas Agency says the French government has informed the Greek government it has placed \$10,000,000 francs at the disposal of Greece. This sum is an advance on a loan of forty million francs now being negotiated.

Bulgars Short of Supplies. Paris, Jan. 6.—The Bulgarian army is in a lamentable condition for lack of supplies, according to information given by deserters who have arrived from Givagel, says a Havas despatch from Saloniki, filed on Wednesday.

The commissary service of the army is totally inadequate to bring up sufficient rations over the rough roads along the limited lines of communications.

German Effort Towards Albania. Paris, Jan. 6.—"It seems more and more probable that, for the present at least, the Germans and Bulgarians will undertake no movement against the Allies at Saloniki," telegraphs the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. "It has been observed that the Germans and Bulgarians are fortifying the line they now hold, apparently with the intention of remaining on the defensive."

"The Germans prefer to direct their efforts towards Albania. They desire to capture Avlona and Durazzo and fortify themselves there."

LABOR CONGRESS GIVES MAJORITY OF MORE THAN 1,000,000 AGAINST PREMIER ASQUITH'S BILL AND THREE LABOR MEMBERS FORCED OUT OF THE MINISTRY

London, Jan. 6.—Organized labor of Great Britain, sitting in congress in London today, decided against the government's compulsion bill by the overwhelming majority of 1,998,000 votes to 783,000.

Hostility to the government's measure was uncompromising, and accentuated the resignation from the coalition ministry of all three Labor members, Arthur Henderson, William Bruce and George H. Roberts, holding respectively the offices of board of education, parliamentary under-secretary for home affairs, and lord commissioner of the treasury, and their resignations were announced during the evening.

The delegates met in the so-called Central Hall, a large new building erected by the Wesleyan Methodist church opposite Westminster Abbey, a joint throw from the parliament buildings, as the denomination's national headquarters. The proceedings opened with a formal summary of the situation, followed by the introduction of the official resolution, which was moderate in tone, the substance of it being that the Labor members of the house of commons should be left free to vote as they saw fit on the question of compulsion.

Some sections of the audience were inclined to be restive during these formalities, and when, later, there came a succession of impassioned orations against compulsion, the opposition, which at first had been audibly only in interjections and murmuring, gradually hardened, and there were loud demonstrations from every part of the hall.

One of the early speakers, James Henry Thomas, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, kindled his hearers to fierce enthusiasm. He was an outstanding anti-compulsion speaker, appealing to the trade unions, "not to sell their heritage of freedom."

POSTMASTER SAMUEL TO MORE IMPORTANT POST. New York, Jan. 6.—A despatch from London to a news agency says: Postmaster-General Herbert Samuel, Liberal, will succeed Sir John Simon as home secretary. The Daily Express stated today, Sir John Simon resigned because of his anti-compulsion views.

was a foregone conclusion, when the vote finally was reached, that the resolution would fail.

"For" said he, "you must consider the fact that certainly from one-half to one-third of the members of the trade organizations, which meet in congress, are either in the benches or preparing to take their places there. I, for one, have done my best in the past to oppose compulsion, but I never contemplated the circumstances which have now arisen, and I in common with many other thinking labor men, will support this compulsion bill."

The nation is looking to the house of commons for the lead—not only the nation, but the whole empire. Almost the whole world is waiting for our decision at this crisis of the world's history.

(Continued on page 3.)



BIG COASTER is a Winner... and has 23 times his weight in fish...

SUSSEX RE-ELECTS MAYOR WALLACE

Sussex, N. B., Jan. 4.—The civic elections, which took place here today, passed off quietly...

Roll Call of Cumberland Bay

Two very pleasant and profitable meetings were held in the Baptist church at Cumberland Bay (N.B.)...

A Competent Cook

A friend of mine engaged a cook from the North. She brought with her good recommendations...

NEW TREATMENT THAT KNOCKS RHEUMATISM

Up in Syracuse, N. Y., a treatment for rheumatism has been found that hundreds of users say is a wonder...

50c. Box Free to Any Sufferer.

The treatment first introduced by Mr. Delano is so good that its owner wants everybody who suffers from rheumatism to know...

GOOD PROSPECT FOR EARLY FILLING OF FIVE BATTALIONS

The 104th Only Infantry Unit, But Three Others Around Half-Way Mark

The 115th Likely to Be Largely a St. John Battalion—132nd Coming Along Well on North Shore—The 69th Around Thousand Mark—Officers in Training.

The good reapers of His Majesty the King—the recruiting officers—are rapidly bringing in recruits...

The 104th and 140th. Of the 104th there are about 800 men stationed at West St. John...

Siege Batteries. No. 4 Heavy Siege Battery stationed at Partridge Island, is up to strength...

The 115th. The 115th commanded by Lieut. Col. Wedderburn, in spite of the fact that its infancy was somewhat of a struggle...

Traditions to Sustain. Although New Brunswick has not had her sons fight any longer...

Of the 132nd, commanded by Lieut. Col. G. W. Mansfield, the 132nd, commanded by Lieut. Col. Dalgle, no accurate figures are available...

Promotion in 104th. A recent promotion in the ranks of the 104th detachment at Fredericton was when Company Sergeant-Major H. Pearson...

Fredericton Boy Returns. Pte James J. Jones, a Fredericton boy, has returned to his home town...

Fredericton Military Students. Fredericton men who have gone to Halifax to qualify for commissions...

A U. N. B. Company. The authority is found in a recent issue of the Canada Gazette for the formation of one company, Canadian Officers' Training Corps...

Appointed Recruiting Officer. Lieut. Col. W. H. Gray, of Marysville, officer commanding the 1st York regiment, has been appointed recruiting officer for Sunbury and Queens counties...

Recruits Arrive. Twenty-five recruits arrived from Montreal last night for the 69th. They were under the command of Lieutenant Coffin...

WINTER WARFARE IN THE VOSGES



A winter war scene in the snow-clad Vosges Mountains, showing a snow covered motor fort and General Lofter on a tour of inspection.

INDUSTRY INTO WAR PURCHASES ABOUT ENDED

The "ghost walked" yesterday in the ranks of the 104th battalion stationed at West St. John...

Two Tory Members Forced to Resign Seats as Result of Probing, and Thousands of Dollars Were Restored to the Treasury—British and Allies' Contracts Escape Investigation

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—After eight months of probing into suspicious transactions in regard to war purchases...

OFFERS TO TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE

Frisco Man in Jail at Calgary Willing to Tell of German Bomb Outrages if Released.

SECOND IN COMMAND

Major A. S. Ewe, of McGill University, who raised two companies of reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry...

HOW FAMOUS BEAUTIES ATTEND TO COMPLEXION

Famous beauties pay particular attention to the purity of their blood, knowing that nutritious blood means soft, delicate skin, bright eyes, and enduring nerves...

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The quartermaster's stores of the 110th reports that this far supplies have been on hand to such an extent that nearly all the men accepted of late for that battalion have been supplied with complete equipment...

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Some new ground has also been broken, notably in regard to the purchase of horses and foodstuffs in Western Canada, and in Ontario.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Shortly after the commission started on its work, A. De Witt Foster, Conservative M. P. for Kings (N.S.), also resigned, and one of the four remaining members of the committee...

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Several other officers at the front, who were investigated, will also be asked to make sworn statements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

It may be noted that the scope of the commission did not extend to anything connected with the purchases of armaments for the shell companies, involving millions of dollars...

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

It is in the case of the contract of the Empire Clothing Company of Toronto, for instance, it was clearly shown that a real estate dealer made a huge profit on war orders for clothing for Great Britain...

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Not the German Variety. A German paper refers to the great attack of "measles" among the Russian soldiers—surely a rash statement—London Evening Standard.



Influenza

"No one who has not had Influenza can realize the suffering it causes or how it defies treatment. I know of nothing that will give such prompt relief as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy...

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Though the greatest danger from this disease is Pneumonia, I have never known a single case of Influenza to result in it when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was freely given...

2,182,178 MEN OF MILITARY AGE IN GREAT BRITAIN FAILED TO REGISTER UNDER DERBY PLAN

New York, Jan. 4.—A news agency despatch from London this afternoon says: Single men between the ages of 23 and 26, inclusive, who enlisted during the recruiting campaign, were called to the colors...

NEARLY ONE-HALF NOT REGISTERED

London, Jan. 4.—Lord Derby's recruiting figures for the period between October 23 and December 15 show that 1,150,000 unmarried men and 1,679,263 married men presented themselves for service...

SYNDICALISM ARRAYS AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR

London, Jan. 4.—Supporting, in the house of commons today, amendments suggested by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to the munitions bill, David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, characterized this act as the only alternative to military discipline...

CANADIANS JOINING ON OTHER SIDE

London, Jan. 4.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Recruiting among Canadians on this side still shows considerable activity, it is reported by Lieut. Col. Paul Hancock, who is now with Lieut. Col. Frank Reid at Stenradville...

DISCONTENT AMONG POPULATION OF GERMANY GROWS

London, Jan. 4.—Germany's export trade has been substantially destroyed, says a foreign office white paper, presented in parliament today, outlining the policy adopted to enforce the blockade of Germany...

WERNER HORNE'S CASE STILL BEING DELAYED

Boston, Jan. 4.—The question of fixing a date for hearing the appeal in habeas corpus proceedings filed by Werner Horn arrested last February after he had attempted to blow up the International railroad bridge at Vanceboro, Maine, and later indicted on a charge of transporting dynamite in violation of the Interstate Commerce laws, came up in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today...

Quickly and Surely Conquers Constipation

Don't let constipation poison your blood and curtail your energy. If you have and bowels don't work properly get a box of Carter's Little Liver Pills to-day and your trouble will cease. For dizziness, lack of appetite, headache and blotchy skin nothing can equal them. Family vegetable. Small Pills—Small Dose—Small Price. GENUINE—Small Box—Small Price.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Advertisements of Wants For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

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Correspondence—All communications must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamped and return address.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1916.

WAR COMMENT.

The events of 1915 confounded a great many prophets, but silenced only a few of them. The war editor of the Toronto Globe predicted that 1915 would see the end. He was wrong, and wrong in much good company.

The Germans everywhere except in Alsace are fighting on this, the first day of 1916, upon the soil of the Allied nations. Austria-Hungary and Turkey have shown greater powers of endurance than were then believed to be possible.

Hopeful that this prediction will be verified by events is not enough. We must help to make it come true, and that is the work into which Canadians must throw themselves with new vigor and resolution.

All sorts of prophecies are afloat as to what is going to happen on the western front. The promised German drive has not yet materialized, but many still expect it.

There was hope she might turn to more wholesome duties. He believes the German machine will be broken on the western front.

THE SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Austro-German submarines have been doing considerable damage to the sea lanes, but naval experts are of opinion that their activity in that quarter is limited and that before long not only transports and hospital ships but also merchantmen may sail in perfect safety from Gibraltar to Port Said.

When Von Tirpitz declared his submarine "blockade" of the British coast it was no secret that Germany staked everything on her U-boats. These underwater monsters were to wear from the British navy the command of the sea and starve Great Britain into submission.

In passing there is one fact that is worthy of notice. It is that in his recent speech on the progress of the war the German Chancellor made no reference whatever to the sea aspect of it, beyond one of the usual bluffs on British merchant ships sunk with due righteousness.

That half million. The magnitude of the task which confronts Canada in the matter of increasing its arms until half a million men are under arms is shown by the fact that a little less than a quarter of a million men were recruited for home and foreign service since the beginning of the war.

Provincial finances. Hon. C. W. Robinson and Mr. W. E. Foster, at the request of this journal, have examined the recently published statement of provincial finances and their morning in our news columns their views on the subject are published.

Recruiting. Probably recruiting in this province, and in Canada generally, will assume new features in the near future. That is to say, it may probably take on a more systematic and more personal aspect.

India's loyalty. In his address at the close of the autumn session of the Legislative Council at Simla, Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, referred with considerable pride to the loyalty of the people of India in this war.

H.M.S. NATAL SUNK BY AN INTERNAL EXPLOSION

The British losses at Looe are now given officially as 58,666 killed and wounded, made up of 2,878 officers and 57,288 men.

The British losses at Looe are now given officially as 58,666 killed and wounded, made up of 2,878 officers and 57,288 men. This would seem to mean that Looe was the bloodiest battle in modern British military history, and it was indecisive too.

Publicity mouthpiece, the Wolf agency, to the effect that uprisings in India indicate widespread dissatisfaction with British methods. A striking answer to these reports has just been given by the Indian National Congress.

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Russians are keeping up a determined offensive along the Bessarabian front. A pronounced victory over the enemy so near to the back door of Roumania would no doubt bring that country into the struggle on the side of the Allies.

Ten dollars will keep a Belgian alive through the winter. Two dollars and fifty cents will buy a bag of flour which will keep one Belgian alive for a month. These sentences are taken from an appeal by the Belgian Relief Committee.

The British losses at Looe are now given officially as 58,666 killed and wounded, made up of 2,878 officers and 57,288 men.

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SURGICAL WONDERS.

Today, happily, the wounded warrior has a better chance to recover from practically any type of wound than any soldier ever had before.

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PROV Issue \$700, Prov

Hon. C. J. ...

A comparison of the past year with that of difference. There is a store there is an apparent small proportion.

No matter how buoyant a skillful bookkeeper to there is of course the expenditure upon persons N. B. Coal & Railway office \$27,456.24, and three cents.

The auditor's statement much of the interest ready been called upon provinces was paying into stock Stock Storage Comp must conclude that they will be interesting to know.

The main sources of local revenues, and of this amount is of the order of nearly one-half the census of 1921 when population over 1911.

In this connection it both at Fredericton and the province. The dominion government money grants upon may deny that it is with a forcible exclamation to the effect that he had been hit by a bullet in the foot.

The territorial revenue largest in the history of An occasional increase in the sea level and encouraged lumbermen and the improvement in the man from from time and in the successful attempt thing must be wrong.

Comparing the difference to be a general activities of the province. Territorial revenue increased \$866,000 in 1915 and local taxes 1915. This was of course mortality among rich men.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Where He Belonged. They ought to have made him secretary of the inferior," said Mrs. Twickenbury, Christian Register.

He—Yes, I once thought of going on the stage, but friends dissuaded me. She—Friends of the stage, I presume.—Boston Transcript.

Bad Both Ways. Brown—"It must be terrible for a singer to know she has lost her voice." "Yes," said Robins, "it is more terrible when she doesn't know it."

Teacher—"Beate, your brother hasn't been to school for two days. Is he sick?" "No, ma'am, it's worse than that. Mamma cut his hair."

Magician—I can read minds. Engineer—You have? Keep your eyes on me. Magician—Certainly.

Engineer—Why don't you hit me, then.—New York Globe.

Recruit—Please, Sergeant, it said on the poster at the recruiting office that I should have a free trip to Berlin!

Sergeant—What about it? Recruit—Well, they've just measured me for a fifth of brandy.—Passing Show.

Metaphorical Suspicion. She—Would they married in rather a hurry? He—Yes, each was afraid that the other would back out.—Boston Transcript.

And elderly woman who was extremely stout was endeavoring to enter a street car, when the conductor, noticing her difficulty, said to her—"Try sideways, madam, try sideways."

Why, bless ye, I ain't got no sideways!—Boston Transcript.

Those Pessimists Again. Friday night my little boy asked his grandpa the difference between apples, apples and an optimistic.

An optimistic thinks the times are ripe; the pessimist thinks they are rotten.—The old girl.

The Evening Comes. The evening comes, the fields are still. The tinkle of the thrifty rill. Unheard all day, ascends again. Deserted is the half-moon plain. Silent the swallows' zinging wain. The mower's cry, the dog's alarms, All housed within the sleeping farms!

The last leaf of the day is done. The last leaf of the day is done. And from the thyme upon the height, And from the elder-blossom white And pale dog-roses in the hedge, And from the mist-plant in the sedge, In puffs of balmy night-air blown, The perfume which the night-air blows, And on the pure horizon far, See, pulsing with the first-born star, The liquid light above the hill! The evening comes, the fields are still. —Matthew Arnold.

Life. (By John Maschell, in the January Atlantic.)

What am I, Life? A thing of waters said. Held in cohesion by unresting cells. Which work they know not why, which never halt, Myself unwitting where their Master dwells. I do not bid them, yet they toil, they spin.

A world which uses me as I use them. Not do I know which end or which begins. Nor which to praise, which pamper, which condemn.

So, like a marvel in a marvel set, I answer to the vast, as wave by wave. The sea of air goes over, dry or wet, Or the full moon comes swimming from her cave.

Or the great sun comes north, this myriad I, Myself unwitting where their Master dwells. I do not bid them, yet they toil, they spin.

Why Do We Sneeze. Sneezing may be due to one of a number of causes. A bright light will cause many people to sneeze, as also the pollen of certain plants, while there are few people but will sneeze in the presence of dust.

When you have a cold the center of the body is due to an attempt by nature to cure you. Sneezing is a way to make you sneeze for the same purpose that she wants you to sneeze—to generate heat for warming the blood, and preventing you from taking more cold to help to relieve the cold you have.

For one does not sneeze with his nose, but with the entire body. During the act every muscle of the body gives a jump, as it were; it goes into a sort of spasm that warms the entire system. It is worth mentioning here that when sneezing—as cold symptoms seize a person—a very deep breathing exercises will often avert the attack.—Scottish-American.

Very Different. A gentleman travelling on the Great Northern Railway, having delivered his luggage to the care of a porter, made himself comfortable in the corner of a carriage for the "reward of merit." "Well," said the passenger, "I see by the letters 'G. N. R.' on your cap that Gratitudes are never refused." "A little mistake, sir," replied the porter; "it should be, Gratitudes Never Refused."—Scottish-American.

SURGICAL WONDERS.

Today, happily, the wounded warrior has a better chance to recover from practically any type of wound than any soldier ever had before.

The war has furnished at once a test and a triumph for the science of healing. Within a few hours of receiving their wounds on the field of battle the soldiers of today are being treated, and in many cases cured, in the most elaborately equipped of British hospitals.

"You want to see miracles," said the chief medical officer of one of these large beneficent institutions to a press representative recently, "I can show you some here—miracles of modern surgery."

Even more remarkable, however, and the doctor was quick to admit it—were the cases of nature's healing. There were several men—two of them, just back from the Dardanelles—whom a bullet had completely traversed and yet left organically unharmed.

The admiral's features of this case, as the doctor pointed out, was the fact that the bullet had, as it seemed, delicately described a curve round the danger zone. No surgeon in the world, he declared, could have directed a bullet along the course taken by this bullet.

Lung Wounds Not Necessarily Fatal. Bullet wounds of the lung provided no large vessels are touched are seldom fatal in man or beast.

Recovery from Brain Wounds. One of the most remarkable and humane features of modern warfare is that bullet wounds of the brain are no longer necessarily fatal.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES THEY REALIZED

Hon. C. W. Robinson and W. E. Foster Analyze Recently Issued Government Statement—Expenditure Nearly \$700,000 Greater Than in 1907, and What Does the Province Get for It?

(BY HON. C. W. ROBINSON.)

A comparison of the auditor general's report on New Brunswick finances for the past year with that of former years does not show any radical change or difference.

No matter how buoyant the revenue, it is all used and the auditor has to be a skilful bookkeeper to keep a small balance on the right side.

The revenue has been good, but we can not expect so large an income for the coming year without the imposition of new taxes.

The receipts from succession duties made a record and were more than double the average receipts from this source.

The interest charges amounted to \$385,874.40 and with the addition to the debt and the higher rate of interest paid upon recent issues of bonds this amount will be greatly increased in the future.

The total debt of the province as shown for 1914 was nearly \$8,000,000, and the net debt \$2,206,697.02.

The main sources of revenue are two, the Dominion Subsidies and the Territorial Revenue, and of these two the Dominion Subsidies still holds the premier place.

The Dominion government in a generous mood showered territorial grants and money grants upon many of the other provinces with a lavish hand.

The territorial revenue reached the respectable sum of \$591,505.14, the largest in the history of the province.

Private and local bills increased \$1,061.01. Succession duties increased \$165,068.08.

The provincial hospital at St. John shows increased receipts of \$5,540.06 and decreased expenditure of \$540.15.

The total ordinary expenditure is shown to be \$1,996,636.84 as compared with the previous year of \$1,848,728.

Agriculture shows a slight increase of \$1,488.45.

Contingencies show a small increase over last year and an increase of 50 per cent in the last six years.

Executive government shows a decrease of \$1,178.87, but this is more than offset by the increase of \$1,770.65.

Factory inspection shows a nominal decrease.

Some of the farms purchased are small. One at least is less than an acre in extent.

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(BY W. E. FOSTER.)

What strikes the ordinary man in looking at the provincial statement of receipts and expenditures just issued, is the large increase in ordinary expenditure.

When business and other men of this province, review the statement of the receipts and expenditures just shown by the Auditor General for the year ending October 31 last, they will certainly have cause for reflection.

In examining the statement, we do well to look at it just as any ordinary man would review a statement of his own income and expenditure for the year.

Total expenditure per statement \$4,199,716.00

To be deducted— Balance from last year \$47,423.73

Less sinking fund \$1,408.40

Balance over-expenditure (deficit) \$415,000.40

These figures would plainly show the ordinary man who is reviewing his annual budget for the past year, that he spent over \$400,000 more than he had received, simply a sorry result for his efforts.

But, take the case of the province, and add this amount to the over-expenditure of the previous year, which was in the vicinity of \$700,000 and we have more than \$1,000,000 over expenditure in two years, not taking into account any bills remaining unpaid at the end of the fiscal year.

It might not be out of place here to look at some of the larger items of both the debit and credit columns of the statement published.

Why is it that the tax-payers of this province are compelled to pay \$1,410 more for the same amount of money than would our good neighbors in Nova Scotia?

1915, net funded debt as per statement recently issued by purchasers of the issue of bonds above referred to, statement given to them by the province officials, \$8,407,521.86.

Then we have the territorial revenue, the largest in the history of the province, amounting to \$591,505.14, although it was not one of the best years in the history of the province.

Also, we have receipts from succession duties, amounting to the record sum of \$165,068.08.

Turning now to the expenditure side, we find a large item for interest, namely \$385,874.40, a large increase.

Another item to which I would like to draw attention is the item for agriculture \$47,513.78—this, the greatest and most important industry from which we derive most of our wealth.

There is one other item—contribution to the Belgian relief, \$27,466.54. If this item were included in the proper column, it would be taken entirely out of our claimed surplus which after all, only bookkeeping surplus.

The lieutenant-governor-in-council having decided to make a contribution of 100,000 bushels of potatoes to the government of Great Britain.

The burden of debt which is rolling up so tremendously year by year is bound to be felt before long, and when new ways of raising revenue must be found, by everyone having anything at stake in the province.

Will owners of property not do well to study the auditor-general's report of this province which will be issued before long, and think it over?

In the main, quite a gratifying presentation. To such a one there may be some personal grounds for gratification which do not publicly appear, but the electors generally do not see it in that light.

Most of the other items show no marked change. Public works has increased from \$392,539.54 to \$405,612.92.

Further borrowing either on debentures or by way of temporary loans will be required in the near future, and probably some temporary loans have already been made.

It is not so much the statements published as the facts not published which are most interesting to the public, and the occasional glimpses here and there as a result of royal commissions are not reassuring to thoughtful citizens.

BIG DECREASE ON THE PENOBSCOT

Bangor, Me., Jan. 2.—Indications are that the lumber cut on the east branch of the Penobscot river will be about one-third less than average this season, and will total close to 25,000,000 feet, not including a few small independent operations.

The Eastern Manufacturing Company, which formerly cut 30,000,000 feet or more on these waters, is cutting this season 10,000,000 feet.

On the upper waters around Chamberlain Falls, Mr. J. M. Murray, of Old Town, has an operation which will turn out about 8,000,000 feet, and at Grand Lake, Moses Wadleigh, of Old Town, is cutting between 6,000,000 and 4,000,000 feet.

Lower down on the branch at Sebasticus, E. G. Bryson, of Houlton, has an operation of about 5,000,000 feet. Paul Gannon is cutting about 2,500,000 feet in the same section.

Between Sebasticus stream and Grindstone and on Sebasticus stream, about 12,000,000 feet are being cut by the Penobscot Lumber Co. of Old Town, and the Barker Lumber Co. of Millford.

Much pulpwood is being cut on the east branch waters of the Penobscot by the Penobscot Lumber Co. of Old Town, and the Barker Lumber Co. of Millford.

RECRUITS OFFERED FOR "FIGHTING PARSONS' BATTALION"

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—(Special)—The minister of militia is beginning to receive recruits for the proposed "Fighting Parson's" battalion.

Mr. Muncester, of Calgary, telegraphed that he would be glad to take a place in the ranks of such a battalion.

The "Fighting Parson's" battalion is a unit of the Canadian militia, and is named in honor of the Rev. J. W. Parsons, a prominent clergyman in Canada who was killed in the Boer War.

Kaiser Really Has Cancer of Throat

Paris, Jan. 4.—The Matin affirms, notwithstanding denials, that the German emperor is suffering from cancer of the throat, and is no longer able to speak.

In February, 1911, according to the Matin, the doctors were considering whether it was necessary to remove the entire larynx in order to stay the progress of the disease.

This doctor, whose name the Matin withholds for reasons of professional etiquette, was asked to go to Berlin by the German ambassador.

Meanwhile, as a result of a minor operation with a histology and a few other absolute tests, the emperor's condition improved, at it often the case in this disease, the progress of which is insidious, but slow.

Chemical tests of soils are seldom made because in most cases they are of no practical value.

A little earth picked up anywhere in the field may give very misleading results. The following method of sampling should be followed.

With an auger, having a cut of at least an inch, bore into the soil to a depth of seven inches, draw out the soil carefully and on a cloth, laid close by, remove the core of earth.

Put these soil borings together and leave in a warm dry place until the soil is dry and dusty.

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Women who use GATE LATCH FLOUR get "More Bread and Better Bread—Better Pastry Too." Buy it and see for yourself.

RECENT INVENTIONS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURE

(C. J. Lynde, Macdonald College, P. Q.) (Registered in Accordance With the Copyright Act.)

GATE LATCH. This invention provides a latch which puts the strain on the post instead of on the gate. Two or more latch bars are fastened to the gate and the latch is fastened to the post by bolts each having one end bent to a hook eye and the other held through the post by a nut.

STUMP BURNER. The first step in the operation of this burner is to bore a hole through the stump. Then a smoke pipe is inserted into one end and the other is connected with a fire box. In this way the flame and hot gases from the fire box pass through the interior of the stump and in time reduces it to ash.

EWE AND LAMB SHIELD. This shield is used to separate a ewe from the flock at the time of lambing; or to shelter young and weak lambs from wind and storm when no other cover is provided. It is made of galvanized iron, preferably in one piece. It is about three feet high, three feet in diameter at the bottom, and two feet at the top. A heavy wire hoop passes around the top and another around the bottom. Holes are made in the sheeting near the bottom through which pipes can be driven into the earth or floor to hold the shield in place.

CLAMP FOR CONCRETE FORMS. This device simplifies the construction of a handy clamp which is used to hold the sides of a form in place and which can be quickly adjusted without injuring the boards.

MILK BOTTLE HOLDER. Since bottles have superseded the old-fashioned milk pails, people have been perplexed to find some method of suspending the bottle out of the reach of cats, dogs, etc. The following contrivance can be fastened to any convenient support. It consists of a piece of wire bent into a hook shape.

EGG-CASE FILLER. It is said that the breakage is from three to nine per cent, when eggs are packed in the ordinary frames, because too much space is allowed for each egg and the partitions are insufficiently elastic.

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Successful Traders and Trappers ship their Raw Furs to us for accurate grading, complete and reliable returns. Silver Foxes our specialty. Put your own valuation on the shipment and we will pay you the difference. References: Bradstreet, R. G. Dun or your own Bank. MAX WULFSOHN Dept. 20 122-124 West 23rd St. New York City Solely an American Concern

"Wear your Birthdays for Good Luck!" Patented Patricia Birthdays Pendant, Birthdays Givings and Gold Filled in that you can wear. GIVE IT TO THE GIRL OF YOUR DREAMS. It is the height of fashion now to wear beautiful jewelry with the ever popular "Wear your Birthdays for Good Luck!" pendant. It is a beautiful and practical gift for the girl of your dreams. It is a beautiful and practical gift for the girl of your dreams. It is a beautiful and practical gift for the girl of your dreams.

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR. A SOLID PROPORTION of cream is separated from the milk. It is a beautiful and practical gift for the girl of your dreams. It is a beautiful and practical gift for the girl of your dreams. It is a beautiful and practical gift for the girl of your dreams.

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Momentous Day in British Parliament; Asquith Presents His Compulsion Bill

London, Jan. 5, 1918, p. m.—The British government today definitely embarked upon a policy of compulsory military service, when Premier Asquith submitted to the house of commons a bill drafting eligible unmarried men to military duty, and championed the measure in a stirring speech on the necessity of this step to meet the growing exigencies of the war.

"I would have been glad to do without this bill," said the premier. "My candid expectation had been that no such measure would be necessary, but that hope has been disappointed, and I now consider this bill a necessity."

The premier particularly emphasized the pledge he had given to conscription if the voluntary enlistments, under the Derby plan, did not give adequate results. As a matter of national interest, as well as expediency, he regarded the time as having arrived for keeping that pledge.

"I mean to keep my pledge," he continued, "and let it not be said that we dallied or delayed in carrying out an honorable obligation."

John Dillon, Nationalist, and William L. Williams, Liberal, ridiculed the bill. Mr. Dillon said:

"We are asked to pass a bill, not because of military necessity, but the premier was trapped into making a pledge. The bill won't be the end of the matter because, as soon as it comes into operation its absurdity will be so manifest that there will be an immediate clamor from the Northcliffe press for general conscription, and the clamor will be irresistible, because never was a bill brought forward based on a more unworkable system."

Mr. Williams said:

"The bill is being improperly rushed through the house. Many officers have trooped back from the front to vote down those who stick to their principles. I don't know how long this government of shreds and tatters is going to last, but it cannot last long. I would sooner see a Tory government in power than a cabinet which declares unbounded devotion to voluntarism, while cutting the throat of voluntarism."

The house of lords was the scene of another debate on conscription, hardly less animated than that in the house of commons, as Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, urged the imperative necessity of strengthening the army by the means now proposed. Lord Kitchener declared himself a firm supporter of the voluntary system and regarded the present measure as only a temporary deviation from the established policy.

Sir John Simon was greeted heartily as he rose to combat the premier's contention. He expressed regret at leaving the cabinet, and paid a tribute to Mr. Asquith, to whom he owed such success as he had achieved, but he said, no personal considerations could deter him from opposing this measure, which presented the supreme question of abandoning the principle of voluntary service, one of the traditions of Britain's freedom, and substituting the Prussian system of militarism.

"This bill should be resisted," he exclaimed, while a wave of cheers greeted his statement. He maintained that Premier Asquith had been chiefly moved in his desire to keep a pledge, whereas this was a proposition involving a reversal of the entire policy of the government, and those chiefly desirous of having the pledge kept were the men who had, for years, lashed the premier with lack of good faith.

A chorus of boos greeted the speaker's sarcastic reference to pressure exerted by the "Timesworth press."

He maintained that the results of the bill, if enacted, would be a negligible addition to the fighting forces. The real danger of the measure, he asserted, was that it committed the prime minister to the principle of compulsory service, and, once this was conceded, no one could tell where the new policy would end.

"Don't condemn your own young men," concluded the former home secretary, dramatically.

"Don't pay this compliment to Prussian militarism. Don't surrender one of the real heritages of the English people for a mere potage."

The first indication of the attitude of the Labor party was given by John Hodge, vice-chairman of the party, who said that the Trade Council, assembling in London tomorrow, would be the greatest conference Labor had ever held, with abundant delegates specially commissioned to pass upon conscription. He was unable to say what its decision would be, but warned the premier that if the congress was against the bill, it could not hope to succeed. Labor, he added, had always opposed conscription, and even if the measure passed, no one could tell the after-effects when the government sought to put it into execution.

The debate in the house of commons will be continued tomorrow, and a test vote on the first reading probably will be reached by 10 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Lord Derby's Plan Produced Wonderful Encouraging Figures

Mr. Asquith opened his address with an analysis of the figures in the Derby report. He emphasized the fact that during the Derby campaign, nearly 3,000,000 men had offered their services. Even deducting those rejected on grounds of physical disability, the total was in excess of 2,500,000.

"These are wonderful, encouraging figures," the premier continued. "They ought to convince both our Allies and our enemies that the people of this country have their hearts in the war."

Mr. Asquith said he was totally unable, after making the largest possible hypothetical deduction, to consider the number of unrecruited single men as anything but a substantial, and even considerable amount.

Mr. Asquith said no case had been made out for general conscription, and that the bill he was introducing could be supported by those opposed to conscription.

He added that Sir John Simon, whose resignation as home secretary was announced yesterday, thought the figures might be reduced to an insupportable quantity. If he had shared this view, Mr. Asquith said, the present contingency would not have arisen, but he could not think that. The primary obligation was to keep faith at all costs, with the married men.

Mr. Asquith said exemptions from service could be claimed under the terms of the bill on the same grounds as in the case of men attested under the Derby plan. The grounds of exemption include conscientious objection to performing military service.

MEANT ONLY TO REDHEM PROMISE

Other grounds for exemption, from service, the premier said, included ill-health, physical infirmity, the necessity to support dependent persons, and the fact of being engaged in work of national importance.

The bill, Mr. Asquith continued, was limited specifically to redemption of the promise he had made publicly to married men. This pledge had been given at a time when overwhelming evidence had been submitted to him that married men who were willing and anxious to serve were holding back in large numbers. They needed to be reassured, that having regard to their circumstances and the business they were carrying on, they could count upon their term of service being postponed until the younger and single men had been called. If assurance had not been given at that time there would have been danger that the whole recruiting campaign would have broken down.

"Where, then, should we be now?" he asked.

The premier added that if he were to be confronted with the same situation at the present time he would take precisely the same course. He said he had received no protest against his pledge.

CONVINCED OF NECESSITY OF COMPUSSION.

Although he had been a strong supporter of the system of voluntary service, Mr. Asquith declared he was convinced of the necessity of the compulsion bill which he believed would meet with general approval when its provisions were understood.

Speaking of the exemption of men who have conscientious objections to military service, Mr. Asquith pointed out that similar exemption had been made by Pitt in favor of the Quakers, and said this proposal was modeled from the laws of South Africa and New Zealand. The exemption, however, applied only to actual participation in military duties, and the circumstances under which it might be claimed, had been shaped carefully, so as to provide that no person should come under this clause unless he had no possible reason for declining to serve.

A special tribunal to hear applications for exemptions would be set up in each local district, the premier said, and an appeal tribunal also would be established. Finally, to remove any possibility of any miscarriage, there would be a last appeal through the body set up in London under the Earl of Derby's plan.

The premier stated that the Derby scheme did not apply to Ireland, and consequently the conscription bill did not include Ireland.

The premier explained the bill provided that unmarried men or widowers without dependent children, who were between the ages of 18 and 41, and had no ground for exemption, should be deemed to have done their duty to the state just as though they had attested under the Derby plan. They would be deemed as having enlisted, for the period of the war.

The act would come into force fourteen days after receiving royal assent, and twenty-one days after that time would be allowed for the new enlistments. Territorials enlisted for home service come under the bill.

Considering the conscription bill in the light of the general effect, Mr. Asquith said he would have been glad to do without it. He had expressed the expectation that the bill would not be necessary, but his hope had not been realized. He considered that the bill was necessary and was anxious enough to believe that when its provisions were understood it would have the good fortune to receive something like general assent.

The premier said he wished to ask the house and the country this question: "Can any general sympathy be felt for men, for the most part young, who are unable to bring themselves within the categories of exemption under the bill and who therefore should be deemed under the law to have done every one recognized in their duty of moral and national obligation in the hour of the greatest stress in our history?"

The premier still hoped the compulsion contemplated by the bill would become a dead letter, saying:

"Let the men come in now of their own free will. The military authorities will allow them to attest under the group system, which will be reopened."

John Redmond Does Not Believe in Necessity.

Speaking on the compulsion measure, John Redmond said:

"It is with the greatest regret that I have to announce that my party can not support the bill. Ireland regards this as her war, and she will not pay the price of bringing it to a speedy and successful issue. Nobody, however, has shown that this bill is necessary for this purpose. Premier Asquith himself having declared it was needed to fulfill a certain pledge which he had given."

"I believe we have today more soldiers than we can train, equip and provide with officers."

James Henry Thomas, Labor member for Derby, opposed the bill. He said:

"There is a deep-rooted suspicion in the minds of the workmen of the country that conscription has been forced on the government, not with a view to winning the war, but because of its military value, but because a certain section of the press—"

The remainder of the sentence was lost amid cries of "Oh, oh" from all sides of the house.

Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, in supporting the bill, closed with the declaration:

"The premier is convinced that conscription is a matter of national necessity, and if the house decides that no national necessity exists, then the house must make up its mind that the war will have to be finished without the assistance of the present premier."

John Hodge, Labor member of the Gorton division of Lancashire, and secretary of the Steel Smelters' Associated Association, speaking in behalf of the Labor party, said that their attitude would depend upon the decision taken tomorrow's conference.

The Right Hon. Charles E. Hobhouse, one of the anti-conscriptionists, said that as the prime minister had declared that the bill was vital to the continuance of the war, he could not assume the responsibility of opposing it. He, however, asked the government to give assurance that this temporary measure was not to be the preliminary to a permanent measure. The country was also entitled to know if the chancellor of the exchequer and the president of the board of trade, as representing the finance and trade of the country, were behind the bill.

Present System Not Equal to Keeping Up Army, Says Kitchener

London, Jan. 5, 5:16 p.m.—The fullest and fairest trial has been given the voluntary system, declared Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, addressing the house of lords today.

"We are now asking parliament to sanction a change," said Earl Kitchener, "as it has been proved that in the special circumstances of this unprecedented struggle the existing system, without modification, is not equal to maintaining the army which is needed to secure victory."

"I do not consider the change proposed should be regarded in the light of any derogation of the principle of voluntary service in this country," declared the secretary for war, speaking, he said, "only as a soldier, with a single eye to the successful conduct of the war."

"Compulsion," he added, "affects, during the period of the war, only one class of men, who have but a poor idea of their duty as citizens."

"Seventeen months ago," said Earl Kitchener, in beginning his speech, "I stated the broad principles of the military steps which I considered necessary to meet the emergency of the war. The scheme for augmenting our forces then set on foot was based on a definite plan to secure, by successive increases to our military strength, an army commensurate with our power and responsibilities, with the proper complement of reserves and reinforcements necessary to keep up an effective strength in the field during the war."

"Further we had to provide, for the army thus created, the guns, ammunition and military material requisite to maintain its fighting value. This scheme had developed under the system of voluntary military service existing in the country, and this system has given us results far greater than most of us would have predicted, certainly beyond anything our enemies contemplated. In the early stages of the war men responded to the call in almost embarrassing thousands, and until a few months ago we maintained, by a steady flow of recruits, the supply of men we required in as large numbers as we could train and equip them."

"The skeleton organizations of the large army we now possess having been formed, it is necessary to keep it up to strength in the field by a constant supply of reserves."

Married Men Cost Country Twice As Much to Keep as Single Men

London, Jan. 5.—The advocates of compulsory service for single men were furnished with an additional argument today by the official statement that the cost of separation allowances for the dependents of one thousand unmarried men amounts only to 267 pounds sterling weekly, as compared with 570 pounds for the same number of married men.

How Canada's Additional Troops Will Be Raised; Our Share in Work

Toronto, Jan. 4.—At a banquet tonight to Brigadier-General Logie and his staff, given by the Toronto National Exhibition Board, as Major Joseph Oliver presiding, General Sir Sam Hughes, a guest of honor, announced that Canada proposed to raise her quota of troops necessary to bring her war contribution to half a million men, as offered by Sir Robert Borden in his New Year's message, by securing twenty-one additional divisions apportioned as follows:

Toronto district, five divisions; Eastern Ontario, two divisions; Western Ontario, two divisions; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, three divisions; Alberta, two divisions; British Columbia, two divisions; Quebec, three and possibly four divisions; MARITIME

By the end of the month the Canadian forces in uniform will number 250,000. In addition over 100,000 skilled Canadian mechanics are manufacturing munitions.

Sir Sam was confident that before the summer ended the full complement would be raised.

In enumerating and assigning the new divisions, General Hughes spoke particularly of the large task he was assigning General Logie in the Toronto district and also the French-Canadian enlistment in Quebec. He was glad, in Toronto, of all places, to pay tribute to the men of Quebec. Some 8,000 French-Canadians had gone to the front. They had proved themselves a splendid lot of men, and official reports to his department declared that their fighting qualities had been "simply beyond belief."

Having dealt with the military plans for raising the new divisions, General Hughes stated that the department had furnished over one million railway transportation tickets for soldiers who had been carried with but one accidental death. Over 155,000 men had been sent across the ocean without the loss of a single life by accident or illness.

Sir Sam concluded with the announcement that it was the intention next spring to place General Logie and Colonel Mewburn in command of divisions for England.

The twelve best regiments would compose the first division. The next twelve would make up the second division, and so on. The twenty-one divisions to be created were in addition to those already mobilized.

The allotment of two divisions to the maritime provinces on the basis of population will mean that Nova Scotia will raise one and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the other. There are exactly 18,876 in a British division. To date New Brunswick and P. E. Island have probably raised about 19,000 men, so that the total by the end of the year will be more than 30,000. By the end of the war a New Brunswick army corps is therefore a possibility.

N. S. MEN IN CASUALTY LIST

New York, Jan. 5.—The list follows:

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded—James Wilkey, Dauphin (Man.); SERGEANT PERCIVAL HENDERSON, Middleboro (N. S.).
Died—Thomas Kelly, England.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action—CHARLES CAMPBELL, DOMINION NO. 4, GLACE BAY (N. S.).
Wounded—LANCE SERGEANT JACK W. SUTHERLAND, OXFORD (N.S.).

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Wounded—JOHN HAMILTON, LONDON (ONT.).

FIFTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Seriously Ill—Richard A. Westover, Barwick (Ont.).

FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill—LANE CORPORAL JOHN W. CHARNLEY, MARYSVILLE (N. B.).

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Nova Scotia men again appear in the midnight casualty list, the 20th and other New Brunswick units escaping.

The list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.
Seriously Wounded—George W. Puttick, England.

THIRD BATTALION.
Severely Wounded—Francis Colemain, Montreal.

FOURTH BATTALION.
Wounded—W. Dawson, Brantford (Ont.).

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Thomas Corrigan, Prince Albert (Sask.).

TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Edward J. Chapman, England.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action—Owen F. Flynn, Thorburn (N. S.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action—M. D. Fawcett, Victoria (B. C.).

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill—William T. Charlton, England.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action—John Gerbig, Berlin (Ont.).

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded—S. C. Hector, Peterboro (Ont.).

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill—Joseph Anouf, Montreal.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action—John Bourgeois, France.

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Killed in Action—T. A. Guscott, Athabasca Landing (Alta.).

CHARLES E. MOORE, SYDNEY (C. B.).
Harold M. Luxton, Banff (Alta.).
Died of Wounds—William Forster, Edmonton (Alta.).

THIRTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill—Frank G. Ebert, Norfolk (Ont.).

FORTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill—E. Field, Maple Creek (Sask.).

FIFTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill—Oscar E. Gaigher, Hilliardton (Ont.).

HEADQUARTERS CANADIAN CAVALRY BRIGADE.
Burned to Death—Oscar Delodder, St. Boniface (Man.).

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Dangerously Wounded—Gunner Chas. MacPherson, Ridgetown (Ont.).

FIFTH ARTILLERY BRIGADE AMMUNITION COLUMN.
Seriously Ill—Driver Edward Meredith, Lethbridge (Alb.).

FIFTH BOAT FROM PERSIA AT MALTA



The upper cut shows the P. & O. boat Persia, and the lower cut the scene of her end when she was torpedoed without warning by a Teuton submarine and sent to the bottom, over two hundred non-combatants losing their lives.

Survivors of Lost Steamer Say There May Be a Sixth—British Get Armed German Steamer —U. S. Declines to Investigate Baralong Case.

London, Jan. 6, 8:40 a.m.—A fifth boat from the steamer Persia has arrived at Malta, according to a despatch from that place to the Daily Mail, received through its Milan correspondent. The survivors believe that a sixth boat succeeded in getting away.

GERMAN STEAMER TAKEN IN TEN MINUTES.

London, Jan. 5, 7:45 p.m.—The German armed steamer Kingani surrendered on December 26, to the British naval expedition on Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa, it was announced in an official statement tonight.

"The action lasted ten minutes," adds the statement. "All the German officers were killed, and the steamer, despite its sinking condition, was brought into port."

Proportion of Killed in Loos Battle High; Total Losses, 59,666

London, Jan. 5.—The British casualties in the battle of Loos, France, last September, totalled 2,378 officers and 57,288 men, according to an announcement made in the house of commons this afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war.

A table showing the killed, wounded and missing follows:

Killed—Officers, 773; other ranks, 103,455.

Wounded—Officers, 1,234; other ranks, 38,095.

Missing—Officers, 317; other ranks, 4,843.

Total—Officers, 2,378; other ranks, 57,288.

On giving the foregoing figures in the house of commons, Mr. Tennant said it was impossible to separate the casualties in the battle of Loos from those in adjacent areas. The figures, he said, were casualties on the western front from Sept. 25 to Oct. 5.

NEW RUSSIAN ADVANCE HAILED AS IMPORTANT

Petrograd, Jan. 4.—By holding the Teutonic forces on the line of Vladimir-Volynski, on the Galician frontier, while fortifying and pressing forward at some points, the Russians have checked the German attempt to advance from the direction of Kovel and improve their position along the Kovel railway eastward towards Sarny. North of Czernobryk the Russians drove the Germans back and occupied the town of Khriast.

The very fact that the Russians are advancing along the Kovel-Rovno railway is held by military men to be of great importance, since it indicates a concentration with a view to taking Kovel, an important point of communication between the German and Austro-Hungarian fronts.

In order to relieve the pressure on the Kovel-Sarny line, the Teutonic counter attack southwest of Kovel, but without result.

On the Galician front, it is stated in reports received in Petrograd, between the river Seret and Strypa, before which the Russian troops had taken up positions, the Muscovites apparently have commenced an offensive and advances as far as the left bank of the Strypa, between Bucacas and Sokolov. The region on the left bank of the Strypa is still held against serious attempts of the Austrians to advance. The greatest activity appears now along the Strypa on both sides of Bucacas. Here the Russians have driven the opposing forces back from their positions. It is said that the Russians continue to hold and to fortify the newly acquired territory, although the battle is still progressing.

The capture of the heights north of Czernowitza, where nearly 900 prisoners were taken, is held by military experts to be of special importance. They predict that it probably will result in forcing the evacuation of Czernowitza by the Teutonic allies, giving the Russians a strong foothold in the centre of Bukovina and control of the railways into Roumania.

THOUSAND CANADIAN TROOPS CHANGE JOBS

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Canada is helping Lloyd George by releasing for munitions work in England about 1,000 skilled mechanics from among the Canadian troops who have gone overseas. The request for their release came some days ago and was promptly acceded to by the minister of militia. Today the following cable of thanks from Lloyd George was received by the minister of militia:

"I thank you most warmly, personally, as minister of defence and the Canadian government for the ready response which you made to my request made to you through Sir Max Allenby to release certain highly skilled mechanics from the Canadian forces for work in our factories."

"I thank you again for your quick cooperation which is another sign of the ties that bind the dominion and the motherland."

"The resolution of our men in the field and in the factory is more powerful than ever and we look forward to undoubted victory."

(Signed) "LLOYD GEORGE."

A cable to the militia department today from London states that Dr. R. M. Simpson, of Winnipeg, serving with the Canadian forces in England, has been released after having been held under arrest for a few days by the British civil authorities on request of the Manitoba government. Dr. Simpson was wanted in connection with the charges of the misappropriation of provincial funds in the building of the Manitoba parliament buildings. No particulars are given in the cable received today, but it is presumed that Dr. Simpson is willing to return voluntarily to Winnipeg and face any charges made against him.

NEARLY 3,000,000 UNDER DERBY PLAN

London, Jan. 4.—Lord Derby's recruiting figures for the period between October 23 and December 15, show that 1,150,000 unmarried men and 1,679,263 married men presented themselves for service.

Of the grand total 2,829,263 married and single men 103,000 unmarried and 112,431 married men enlisted immediately. Eight hundred and forty thousand single men and 1,344,979 married men registered.

Of the single men, 207,000 were rejected, while 221,853 married men were not accepted by the recruiting officers.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout New at present. We wish to see four good men to represent and general agents. The spe taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers excellent opportunities for men of enter offer a permanent position pay to the right men. Stone ton, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the in New Brunswick. Able agents now in every district. Pay weekly; Nursery Co., Toronto.

WANTED—First class school District No. 1. Manan, Apply. at experience, Scott D. G. Trustee, Grand Ha

FOR SALE FARM for sale, three Belleisle station. Appl Benson, Shannon post office

TEACHERS WANTED—Second class or school district View, St. Martins, St. John B. Apply, stating salary Henry Black, Secretary to tes.

WANTED—Second class or school district of Springfield. Apply, to Thomas Tong, Stewarton (N. B.).

We wish to thank for their continued and to intimate that term begins Monday third.

S. KERR

BIRTHS HAZEN—On Jan. 8, 19 Mrs. Ward C. Hazen, 88 a son.

BAILLIE—On Jan. 2, to C. W. Baillie, a daughter, G. L. BATH—On Dec. 2, and Mrs. James H. Galbra

MARRIAGE BACON-HINES—On 1916, at Central Greenwic Ber. S. T. Bertram, youngest daughter of George Hines, to Angus of Central Greenwic.

DEATHS BRADBURY—Entered the 2nd list, at the resi daughter, Mrs. C. Pittman street, Richard Bradbury, leaving a loving wife and to mourn.

RENNICK—Suddenly, les, California, on Dec youngest son of the late nets Rennick, aged four leaving one son, brother, mourn.

SANDS—At the home Torryburn, Mrs. Margaret of the late John Sands, eight years, leaving three brothers and one sister to and New York papers.

ROHAN—At Bath (N. Thomas Bohan, aged 83 three sons and three d HARRIS—On Decembe Station, Lyman Harris, is leaving wife, two daughter and one sister to m

FARREY—At his resi lingering illness, William 84 years, leaving a wife, one son and two grand their sad loss.

ANDERSON—In Torv inst., after a short illn Anderson, B. D. former bysterian church, St. Step the late John Anderson.

CARD OF TH Mrs. John W. Fowl wish to thank their kindness and sympath offerings, during their reavement.

IN MEMOR FOWLER—In loving Harriet E. Fowler, who life Jan. 4, 1915, beloved H. Fowler.

HUSBAND AN Lady Eglantine's P

(New York) No citizen know of her compatriots Eglantine, chief orname whose shell product is in in preparation.

Journey to New York a model for the ambiti proper. Few who jour from rural districts so comfort of a compartm car; did she need it, she special train and the

We urge all New to least upon her. She is genec, of concentration, the welfare of the com not frivol away her th patch up other perso exist no golden hour for other persons' pasts nothing of her trained in which she is not ex her own business, and respect of her neighb most continents of the

Lady Eglantine is w earned luxury, a person least the town afflicc er, unrivaled in all the least New York can de complete liberty. Ins vehicles for her conven a public reception toal for the world's champ

PROTEST AT BOARD OF TRADE AGAINST TREATMENT OF ST. JOHN

A vigorous and well sustained protest against the treatment of St. John was registered last night by J. A. Likely, president of the board of trade, in his review of trade conditions before the January meeting of the board.

Touching on this subject he said: "So far as the Canadian government railway system is concerned, I do not look for much export business from that line this winter. The minister of railways and the general manager of the government railways seem to have forgotten that there is such a place as St. John. They act as if Halifax was the only terminus of the government railway. St. John is treated as a way-station. A special low rate of freight is given direct from Winnipeg to Halifax. St. John is cut out of the grain business this winter altogether, although Mr. Gutzwiller assumed a committee of the board of trade that considerable quantities of grain would be shipped here over the government line this winter and handled through the Canadian Pacific elevator."

"It is about eighteen months since the government elevator was burned down and no effort has been made to rebuild it. Unless a beginning is soon made in that direction it will not be ready for next winter's business."

OBITUARY

GLADYS PYNE

The death of Gladys Pyne, aged twelve years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pyne, occurred at her parents' residence, 188 Brook street, St. John, N. B., on Saturday, Jan. 6, 1916. She had suffered from spinal trouble, and three weeks ago her condition became serious. The family, which includes besides her parents, five sisters and two brothers, will have the sympathy of their friends in their bereavement. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from her parents' home.

Mrs. Margaret Sands

Many friends will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Margaret Sands, widow of John Sands, who died at 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at the residence of her son, William Sands, Torriburn, at the age of seventy-eight years. She is survived by three sons—James, of Regina, and John and William, at Crawford and William, of this city, and Robert, of Sussex, besides one sister, Mary Crowe, of N. S. These mourners will place this afternoon. Coaches will leave the home of King street at 1:30 o'clock; service at the house at 2:30.

General G. Dodge

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 6.—General G. Dodge, distinguished soldier and railroad builder, died at his home here at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

Wellington Cassidy

Harvard, Dec. 28.—Wellington Cassidy, of Coal Branch, Kent county, passed away on Wednesday morning, the 23rd inst., in the Dartmouth Hospital, Halifax (N. S.). Three months ago he was listed in the 64th battalion, and after some weeks of training in Sussex he was transferred to Halifax. He was a brave and a true young soldier, and although only twenty-two years of age he had greater sacrifices than he. While in Halifax he contracted measles which developed into pneumonia resulting in his death. He was a very strong young man and always used to the very best comforts of home life. To him Halifax camp life was a great change.

William Farren

William Farren, well known in St. John, died on Monday evening at his residence, 42 Peters street. He was eighty-four years of age and has been in ill health for some time. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when a young lad. A painter by trade, he followed this calling for many years and during early and middle life was active in military affairs and held a captaincy. A member of the old volunteer brigade, a former officer in the customs department, a prominent Oddfellow and member of the Portland Lodge No. 10, F. & M. He was very well known in the city.

Lyman Harris

Tracy Station, N. B., Jan. 1.—Lyman Harris passed away at this place at an early hour Christmas morning, aged 91 years and four months. He had been ailing from paralysis for two years, leaving his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Talmae Tracy and Carrie, at home. Two brothers and one sister, Mrs. Charles L. Ward, of Oromocto; Fred, of Brownville, and Marshall, of Hoyt Station. The funeral was held at the house Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Mr. Belyea. Deceased was a kind husband and father, a good neighbor and will be much missed in his home.

Henry Cronkite

Southampton, N. B., Dec. 31.—The news of the sudden death of Henry Cronkite, of Lower Southampton, at an early hour Wednesday morning came as a great surprise to his many friends and relatives who knew and respected him during a long and useful life. Blood poisoning was the cause of death. He was taken ill on Christmas day and Dr. McIntyre, of Hawksshaw, was called, but it was too late. He was the son of the late Peter F. Cronkite, who was considered the wealthiest man in this parish. Mrs. Freeman Fox who died but recently, was a sister, and Geo. Cronkite is a brother. Besides his widow he is survived by one son, Charles, who lives at home. Rev. Frank Baird, of Woodstock, preached his funeral sermon and the funeral, which was held today, was one of the largest ever seen here. The late Mr. Cronkite was of a most kindly disposition and did many things

South American, James, of Maiden (Mass.) and Ella, of New Haven (Conn.)

Besides these one brother and four sisters, B. Brock Vall, of Jacksonville; Mrs. Abraham Stone and Miss A. Vall, of Grafton; Mrs. John Williams, of Detroit; Mrs. Mary Elsworth, of Madison (Me.) She was laid to rest on New Year's Day, services being conducted by Rev. J. Fenwick assisted by the Rev. E. Gough. The funeral was largely attended.

Lieutenant George E. Francklyn

The Halifax Evening Mail of December 30 reports that Mrs. George E. Francklyn has received a letter from her daughter, Mrs. (Major) Catherine B.A. giving particulars of the death of her son Lieutenant George E. Francklyn, A.S.C. Lieutenant Francklyn, who had been at the front had sent word to his wife that he had obtained leave of absence to visit her and their child. Intending to surprise her he had left at an earlier date than expected, going to Bologna, Foligno and Rome, which places he was to motor to Hastings to meet his wife. The steamer arrived at Foligno at 11 o'clock on a dark night and the darkness and ether struck the pilot in falling or was dashed against it by the heavy sea.

Mrs. Annie Griffith

Wednesday Jan. 5. The death of Mrs. Annie Griffith occurred yesterday morning at her home, 224 Sydney street, after a lengthy illness. She was the widow of Patrick Griffith and is survived by five sons—Daniel B., John P., William F., Patrick and one daughter, Mrs. May Agnes, all at home.

Michael J. McKenna

Wednesday Jan. 6. Michael J. McKenna, a well known and respected resident of this town, died yesterday morning at his home, 197 Chesley street, after a brief illness of pneumonia. Besides his wife he is survived by one son, James, who lives in this city. Mr. McKenna was a graduate of St. Joseph's University in the early seventies. He was especially talented for his age, and was successful in his studies for achievements in that line. He was in the employ of P. Mooney & Sons for the last twenty years in the capacity of accountant and business manager and during that time enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his employers.

Capt. William Odell

The death of Captain William Odell, a former resident of St. John, occurred in New York on Monday. Captain Odell, who was sixty-five years of age, was a native of Belleisle, New Brunswick, and had resided here for many years. For a considerable period he was skipper of a schooner running out of this port. He is survived by his wife, a native of Prince Edward Island, and one brother, J. Leveillé Odell, of this city.

Mrs. Charles W. Newcomb

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 4.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Newcomb, nee Chapman, nee Newcomb, of Hopewell Hill, took place this afternoon, there being a large number of persons present. The late Mrs. Newcomb passed away on Saturday night after a long illness of pneumonia, from which she was a great sufferer. She was a lady of deeply religious character and a devoted supporter of the Baptist church, with which she had been connected for many years. She was Miss Constantine before her marriage, a sister of the late T. H. Constantine, of Elgin. Besides her husband she leaves one son, John, who lives in the firm of C. W. Newcomb & Son, of Hopewell Hill. A daughter, Minnie, died just as she reached womanhood, quite a number of years ago.

Joseph Barton

Cumberland Bay, N. B., Jan. 4.—The death of Joseph Barton occurred at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ely Barton, of Hinton (N. B.), on Sunday, Dec. 12, where he had gone for a visit. Death came to Mr. Barton without any warning, he having retired at night in his usual health and in the morning was found dead, having seemingly passed away "without a struggle." He was 72 years of age and leaves to mourn one brother, one sister, three sons and six daughters, his wife having died some years ago. His funeral took place at Cumberland Bay, at which place he had always resided, on Tuesday. Services at the church and grave were conducted by Rev. R. W. Hopkins.

Frank L. Fanjoy

Cumberland Bay, N. B., Jan. 4.—At Cumberland Bay on Monday, Dec. 20, Frank L. Fanjoy passed away after twelve days' illness of pneumonia. He had been coasting all summer and was taken ill a few days before he died. Mr. Fanjoy was only thirty-six years of age, of a quiet disposition and possessed a sterling character and will be much missed in the community. He leaves one daughter, who is the only daughter of George Jenkins, at whose home the death occurred, and also his father, Duncan Fanjoy, and one sister, Mrs. A. F. Dunlop, of The Range (N. B.). The funeral took place on the following Thursday. After a short service at the home the body was taken to the Cumberland Bay Baptist church, where many friends gathered. Services were conducted by Pastor Rev. R. W. Hopkins. Interment was made in the Baptist cemetery.

John Brayley

Thursday Jan. 6. John Brayley, a respected resident of this city, died yesterday morning at his home in Hanover street, after a lengthy illness. He was John's seventh year, and is survived by his wife, one brother and one sister.

Thomas Colton

Thursday Jan. 6. The body of Thomas Colton, who died in the Mater Misericordiae Home Tuesday, was taken to Chipman (N. B.) yesterday morning. Interment will take place there this morning, following the services conducted by Rev. E. J. Conway.

Miss Jane Drake

Thursday Jan. 6. Miss Jane Drake passed away in her ninety-second year, early yesterday. She was a daughter of the late Gilbert and Jane Drake, descendants of the Loyalists. She was troubled for some time with heart trouble and the end came suddenly and unexpected. She is survived by one sister, Miss Helen Drake, and one brother, W. Brunswick Drake, both of this city.

Rev. John Anderson

Rev. John Anderson, B. D. son of the late John Anderson, of St. John, and at one time minister of the Presbyterian church in St. Stephen, died on Monday after a short illness at his home in Toronto. His funeral took place yesterday.

Mrs. Mary McIntyre

The death of Mrs. Mary McIntyre, widow of Roderick McIntyre, formerly of St. John, occurred at the home of her son, John I. Crowley, Brantford (N. Y.) on Tuesday. The body is to be brought to St. John on Friday for interment.

Mrs. Hannah M. Mott

Mrs. Hannah M. Mott, widow of the late John B. Mott, died at her home in Jacksonville, December 30, aged 89 years and 11 months after a short illness of less than ten days. She leaves four sons and one daughter; Walter F. Mott and Edward, at home; Fred in

TURKEY PRICES GETTING BACK TO REASONABLE BASIS

The most important variation in the prices on the local markets yesterday was the quotation given for turkeys. This will come as welcome news to the consumers who during the holidays saw turkey prices amass all preceding records when they reached 35 to 45. The quotation yesterday was 22 to 35.

COUNTRY MARKET

Table listing various market items and their prices, including New potatoes, Beef, Pork, and various oils.

GRAIN

Table listing grain prices, including Standard, Bright, and No. 1 yellow.

PROVISIONS

Table listing various provisions and their prices, including Pork, Beef, and Butter.

SUGAR

Table listing sugar prices, including Standard granulated, Fancy, and others.

FLOUR, ETC.

Table listing flour and other grain products, including Roller oatmeal and Standard oatmeal.

CANNED GOODS

Table listing various canned goods and their prices, including Salmon, Peaches, and Apples.

GRAINS

Table listing grain prices, including Bran, small lots, and No. 1.

FISH

Table listing various fish and their prices, including Small dry cod, Medium dry cod, and others.

FRUITS

Table listing various fruits and their prices, including Market walnuts, Almonds, and others.

OILS

Table listing various oils and their prices, including Palmolive, Royalite, and others.

HIDES AND WOOL

Table listing various hides and wool and their prices, including Tallow, Wool, and others.

ASSIGNMENT

Notice appears in the Royal Gazette that Abraham Poyas, Jeweler, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Charles S. Hamilton.

LAC OF REPLES AND MEN LOST GALLIPOLI

(Continued from page 1)

MAINTAINED, BY MANY A DEED OF DARING, THE OLD TRADITIONS OF THEIR RACE. THERE WAS NO FLYING; THEY DIED IN THE RANKS WHERE THEY STOOD. HERE GENERALS GAVLEY, BALDWIN AND COOPER, AND ALL THEIR GALLANT MEN, ACHIEVED GREAT GLORY ON THEIR BLOODY FIELD. FELL BRIGADIER-GENERAL BALDWIN, WHO EARNED HIS FIRST LAURELS ON CAESAR'S CAMP AT LADYSMITH. THERE, TOO, FELL BRIGADIER-GENERAL COOPER, BADLY WOUNDED.

Toward this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the general reserve were now hurried, but by ten in the morning the effort of the enemy was spent. A track of corpses behind them. By night, except for prisoners or wounded, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope.

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks the same day, General Hamilton continues: "By the evening the total casualties of General Birdwood's force had reached 12,000, and included a very large proportion of officers. The Thirteenth Division of the new army, under Major-General Shaw, had alone lost 6,000, out of a grand total of 10,500. Brigadier-General Baldwin was gone, and all his staff men and commanding officers, thirteen, had disappeared from the fighting effective. The Warwick and Worcesters had lost literally every single officer."

HOLDING POSITIONS WITH FIFTY PER CENT. GONE.

"The old German notion that no unit could stand the loss of more than twenty-five per cent. has been completely falsified. The Thirteenth Division and the Twenty-Ninth Brigade of the Tenth Irish Division had lost more than twice that, and in spirit were game for as much more fighting, as might be required."

The British had held all they gained, except two important salients on a hill momentarily carried by the Gurkhas, and the position on Chunuk Bair, which had been retained forty-eight hours. "Unfortunately," says General Hamilton, "these two pieces of ground, small and worthless as they seemed, were worth, according to the ethics of war, ten thousand lives, for by their loss or retention they just marked the difference between an important success and a signal victory. The grand coup had not come off, the Narrows were out of sight and beyond field gun range, but this was not the fault of General Birdwood, or any of the officers or men under him."

Serbia Bay Operations.

"The first operations in the Anzac zone appeared to have been carried out with comparative success. The Serbs Bay expedition, which has been the subject of the greatest criticism, suffered various misfortunes. Elaborate plans were worked out by the army staff, with Vice-Admiral De Robeck.

"During the night of July 11, a division consisting of the 52nd and 84th brigades were brought from Imbros to Seravia. Three brigades with three batteries were landed in the darkness. The division made good its position although most of the supporting force, consisting of the Irish 10th division, were brought from Mytilene. General Hamilton comments highly the navy for landing the bulk of their own gear from a distance of 120 miles at the moment when they were most needed.

But the navy was unwilling to land six battalions where the corps commander considered they could not act most effectively. The cause of the navy's action, General Hamilton says, was for some reason not specified, but it resulted in delay. The men were obliged to march a considerable distance under fire, and arrived fatigued.

General Hamilton lays stress on the fact that a large proportion of the troops were new men. "On the morning of the 8th," says the report, "General Stoppedford, reflecting the vast issues which hung upon the success of the operation, urged his divisional commanders to push on their way all the advantages of the surprise landing must be nullified. But the divisional commanders believed themselves to be unable to move."

"The weather was hot. The new troops suffered much from want of water. There was disorganization, inevitable after a night landing, followed by fighting here and there with an enemy scattered over a country unknown.

"These pleas for delay," says General Hamilton, "were perfectly well founded. But it seems to have been overlooked that the half-defeated Turks in front of us were equally exhausted and disorganized and that an advance was the simplest and swiftest method of solving the water trouble, and every other sort of trouble.

Artillery Support Lacking. "Be this as it may, the objections overbore the corps commander's resolution. But it was lack of artillery support which, finally decided him to accept the plan of the policy of the going slow, which by the time it reached the troops, became translated into a period of inaction. The divisional generals were informed that in view of the inadequate artillery support General Stoppedford did not wish them to make frontal attacks on entrenched positions, but desired them to try to turn any trenches which were met. Within the terms of this instruction the rest of our simple task, make use of the priceless daylight hours of Aug. 8."

General Hamilton explains that artillery could not be disembarked before on account of the necessity of disembarking of miles for carrying the water supply, and argues that, while normally infantry cannot advance, driving power and a certain ruthlessness were required. The remainder of the story of Seravia consists largely of misfortunes. General Hamilton explains that the senior commander had no experience in the new trench warfare, and in the Turkish methods, and appreciation of the paramount importance of time. On the 15th, General Stoppedford was relieved of the command of his division corps, General De Lisle succeeded him.

Suffering From Thirst. "The accounts in the report of the suffering of the soldiers from lack of water are graphic. An enormous quantity was secretly collected at Anzac, where a reservoir, holding 30,000 gallons, with distributing pipes was built. Oil, with a capacity of 80,000 gallons, was collected and fitted with handles, but an accident to a steamer delayed part of the supply at the time of landing.

Describing the operations on Aug. 10, General Hamilton explains why all the reserves were not available. "As things were," he says, "I thought of throwing my reserves into this stubborn combat, where probably they would have turned the scale. But each time water troubles made me give up the idea, all tanks at Anzac being reduced to a pint a day. True, there is a sensation unknown to the dwellers in cool well-watered

GERM WHOLE

(Continued from page 1)

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