

Bright yellow	7.85	"	7.00
No. 1 yellow	7.65	"	7.10
Paris lumps	9.25	"	9.50
FLOUR, ETC.			
Roller oatmeal	0.00	"	7.75
Standard oatmeal	0.00	"	8.50
Manitoba, high grade	0.00	"	8.70
Ontario, full patent	0.00	"	10.25
CANNED GOODS			
The following are the wholesale quotations per case:			
Salmon, pluck	5.50	"	5.50
Salmon, red spring	10.00	"	10.25
Finnan haddies	0.00	"	4.55
Kipper herring	0.00	"	4.55
Clams	0.00	"	4.55
Oysters, 15	1.70	"	1.70
Oysters, 25	2.50	"	2.50
Corned beef, 15	0.00	"	0.50
Peaches, 25	2.00	"	2.00
Peaches, 35	2.00	"	2.00
Pineapple, whole	2.17 1/2	"	2.20
Pineapple, crates	1.75	"	1.75
Lombard plums	1.50	"	1.50
Raspberries	2.70	"	2.70
Corn, per doz.	1.70	"	1.70
Peas	1.30	"	1.30
Strawberries	2.50	"	2.55
Tomatoes	2.80	"	2.80
Pumpkins	1.85	"	1.80
String beans	1.80	"	1.85
Baked beans, 25	0.00	"	2.00
NUTS			
Shelled almonds, per lb.	0.45	"	0.45
Shelled walnuts	0.40	"	0.45
Almonds in shell	0.19	"	0.20
Walnuts	0.10	"	0.15
Filberts	0.17	"	0.15
Brazil	0.23	"	0.24
Peanuts	0.10	"	0.14
Bulk dates, Holloway	0.12	"	0.13
Half box Holloway	0.00	"	0.07
Dromedary, 86 pk.	0.00	"	0.05
FISH			
Small dry cod	6.05	"	6.25
Medium dry cod	7.25	"	7.50
Smoked herring	0.15	"	0.16
Pickled shad, half-bills	10.00	"	15.00
Fresh cod, per lb.	0.05	"	0.07
Bloaters, per box	0.50	"	0.50
Halibut	0.12	"	0.20
Kipper herring, per box	0.00	"	0.90
Swordfish	0.12	"	0.13
Haddies	0.07	"	0.08
Haddock	0.06	"	0.07
GRAINS			
Bran, small lots, bags	32.00	"	33.00
Pressed hay, car lots	No. 1	"	15.00
Pressed hay, per ton	No. 1	"	18.00
Oats, Canadian	0.65	"	0.70
Middlings	0.00	"	0.84
OILS			
Palatine	0.00	"	0.15
Royalite	0.00	"	0.12 1/2
Turpentine	0.00	"	0.67
"Premier" motor gas-	0.00	"	0.25 1/2
lene	0.00	"	0.09
HIDES			
Hides	0.17	"	0.17 1/2
Calfskins	0.28	"	0.25
Lambskins	1.00	"	1.20
Wool washed	0.47	"	0.50
Wool, unwashed	0.32	"	0.34
Tallow	0.05	"	0.05 1/2
Moose hides	0.00	"	0.05
Deer skins	0.00	"	0.09

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Medium dry cod	7.25	"	7.50
Smoked herring	0.15	"	0.16
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ROUMANIANS STILL WIN IN JIUL VALLEY

Teutons Thrown Back Towards Vulcan Pass With Loss of 312 Prisoners and 4 Machine Guns

Situation Unchanged on Dobrudja and Russian Fronts—Turks Driven From Six Villages in Persian Campaign—Italians in Brisk Fighting.

Entente Forces Strike Back in Dobrudja in Combined Offensive

Petrograd, Oct. 30, via London, Oct. 31.—The Russian, Serbian and Roumanian forces in Dobrudja have assumed the offensive, according to the Semi-Official News Agency's Odessa correspondent.

Bucharest, Oct. 30, via London.—The Roumanian advance in the Jiul Valley, in the region of Vulcan Pass, in Wallachia, continues successfully, says the official statement issued by the war office today. The Roumanians have taken an additional 312 prisoners and four machine guns.

MIGHTY DANUBE CHECKS INVADER IN DOBRUDJA

On Oct. 24 our Danube and Delta division captured several heights of the left bank of the Cerna river, facing the mouth of the Stambulova current. We took about 400 prisoners and 10 machine guns and captured one machine gun ready for action.

There is nothing of importance to report from the remainder of the front.

Confirmed From Paris.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The official statement dealing with the Macedonian front follows:

"North of the Starokob mountains Serbian troops charged the German and Bulgarian forces and seized the fortified height and the confluence of the Cerna and Stambulova rivers (east of the Cerna head, southeast of Monastir). One hundred and eight prisoners remained in the hands of our Allies.

DR. PRINCE'S RACE WITH DEATH ACROSS ATLANTIC ENDED

Uncle of Famous American Aviator Who Gave His Life for Allies Was Aided by British Government With Fast Destroyer.

Wenham, Oct. 30.—When the doors of Pinecroft were opened to him last night, Dr. Morton Prince's 4,000-mile race with death, through England and across the Atlantic, was ended. In France he left the body of his nephew, Norman Prince, the American aviator who was killed in the service of the Allies, and in the course of his long journey he was haunted by the fear that his brother, Frederick H. Prince, the father of Norman, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, would not live until his arrival.

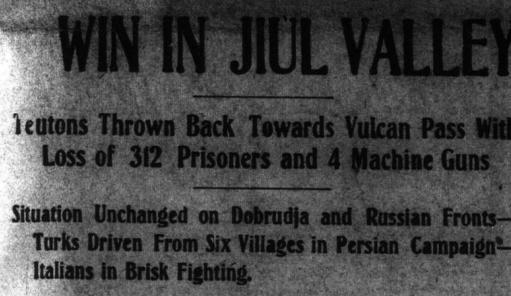
NATIONALIST M.P.'S SCOUTING FOR MOOSE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Moncton, Oct. 28.—Sir T. H. G. Esmond, Nationalist member of parliament for North Westford, Inland, is now on a hunting trip in New Brunswick. A few days ago he arrived at Shediac and this afternoon he came to Moncton for a short visit. At the railway station here he was met by Mayor McAnn and other prominent Monctonians, and was given a drive about the city in Dr. L. N. Bourque's automobile.

Danish Ship Set on Fire

London, Oct. 26.—A despatch to the Central News from Christiania says the Danish ship London has been set on fire in the North Sea by a German submarine.

HER SEIZURE LEAVES GREECE NO NAVY



The Greek cruiser Averoff, one of the last three warships to be taken over by the Allies. The other two are the Killis and the Lemnos, formerly United States war vessels.

GREEKS TO PROTEST SINKING OF ANGHELIKI; MARINA CASE MAY MEAN RUPTURE WITH U. S.

Greek Steamer Sunk Within Territorial Waters With Loss of Life and Whole Country is Indignant—"Provisional" Reports to Washington Indicate Americans Have Been Drowned With Marina—Situation More Serious Than at Any Time Since Sussex Was Sent Down—The Bornu Founders, But All Are Safe.

Athens, Oct. 29, via London, Oct. 30.—The torpedoing of the Greek steamer Angheliki on Saturday near Piraeus, with many Greeks aboard, was carried out without warning, it is stated here. This action is believed to indicate that since the capture of Constantia the German submarines have obtained a new supply of torpedoes, enabling them to resume operations in the Mediterranean.

Says Bremen and Deutschland Are Both Destroyed

Geneva, via Paris, Oct. 30.—The National Zeitung of Basel prints the following concerning the German submarines Bremen and Deutschland:

"Both the Bremen and Deutschland have been lost—either captured or sunk. The Bremen never reached the United States or returned. The Deutschland, during her second trip across the Atlantic in September, under the name 'Weser,' also disappeared. Submarine U-53 was sent in search of the vessels, but found no traces of them. The loss of the two commercial submarines has not yet been officially admitted.

MENELIK'S SON IS DEPOSED; 'EMPRESS OF ETHIOPIA' REIGNS

Revolution in Abyssinia Successful and Late Ruler Has Fled to Desert.

London, Oct. 30.—A despatch received in London from the British mission to Abyssinia announces that a big battle has been fought 20 miles outside of the capital and resulted in a complete victory for the new government. Ras Mikael, father of the late emperor, was taken prisoner.

NEW OIL REFINERY PLANNED AT SARNIA

Sarnia, Oct. 28.—The Imperial Oil Company has secured a large tract of land at the south end of the city and will start construction of another refinery in the very near future, according to information secured today. The new plant will be separate from both No. 1 and No. 2 plants and will cost several hundred thousand dollars in initial outlay, and will be enlarged later.

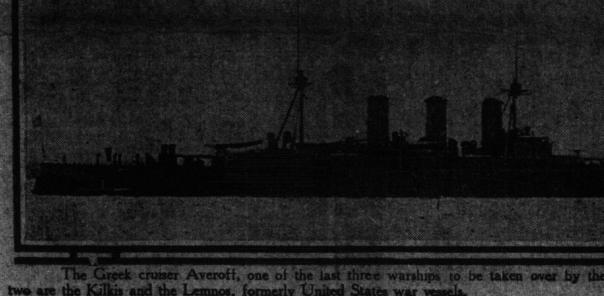
Not in Government Service

According to the agents in this country of the Marina's owners, the Donaldson Line, the vessel, with some fifty American home tenders aboard, was not under charter to the British government as a transport, but was engaged in her regular trade as a freighter, and carried regular for the Entente Allies as a part of her general cargo. Under such circumstances she would be entitled to all the immunities of any other belligerent-owned merchantman, and an enemy destroyer her and her contraband cargo would be required to make due provision for the safety of the ship's company, unless she was sunk in the act of attempting to escape.

Summary of Report

Following is a summary of Consul Frost's despatch: The British home transport Marina with a mixed crew of British and Americans was reported sunk without warning by German submarine gunfire at 8 p.m., October 28, 1916, miles west of Cape Clear in a report received at the state department from Consul Frost at Queenstown. Thirty-four of the crew of 104 have been landed at Crookhaven, while sev-

BRITISH RAIDING TACTICS SUCCESSFUL



French Batter System of Trenches Northwest of Sallily-Saillisel But Yield Ground in Face of Determined Attack at La Maisonnette—Rheims Again Under Fire.

French Batter System of Trenches Northwest of Sallily-Saillisel But Yield Ground in Face of Determined Attack at La Maisonnette—Rheims Again Under Fire.

London, Oct. 30.—British troops made two raids on the German trenches to the west of Kyttshaus, Belgium, and east of Boesinghe last night, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the British war office. A number of prisoners were taken.

The text follows:

"Heavy rain continues to fall. There is nothing to report from our front south of the Anser.

"During the night we conducted two successful raids on enemy trenches west of Wytschaete, Belgium, and east of Boesinghe, taking prisoners and inflicting considerable damage.

"Enemy working parties were bombed by us in the neighborhood of La Bassee Canal and suffered many casualties."

GREEK MINISTER ORDERED SURRENDER OF FORT RUPEL

Former Premier Defends Action By Saying No Other Course Possible, But Hun Promises Not Kept.

Athens, Sunday, Oct. 29, via London, Oct. 30.—The Patria, which supports the provisional government set up by former Premier Venizelos, published this morning several documents which it characterized as revelations regarding the attitude of the Greek government at the time of the Bulgarian and German occupation of northeastern Greece. Included in the documents is the text of messages sent by the minister of war, the newspaper says, ordering surrender to the Germans and Bulgarians of Fort Rupel, near Demir-Hissar.

NO WEAKENING POSTSCRIPT, SAYS PRESIDENT WILSON

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 30.—President Wilson tonight characterized as "untrue" the statement made by Senator Lodge, to the effect that the president had seriously considered adding a weakening postscript to his "strictly accented" Lusitania note.

President Wilson, when informed today of the sinking of the British steamship Marina by a submarine, with the probable loss of American lives, immediately directed that he be supplied with all details as they come to the state department at Washington. The president would make no statement, pending the receipt of full details.

NEW MINISTER TO U. S.

Athens, Sunday, Oct. 29, via London, Oct. 30.—Demetrios G. Metaxas, former Greek minister at London, will be appointed minister to the United States, it is announced. He will replace D. Caelimanos, who has espoused the cause of former Premier Venizelos.

M. Caelimanos, who was formerly minister to Italy, was appointed minister to the United States on Sept. 14 last. M. Schliemann was recalled in September, 1914.

Sank in Five Minutes

Copenhagen, via London, Oct. 30, 12.50 p.m.—The Polliken says the Norwegian steamer Jylland has arrived at Friedrichshafen with sixteen members of the crew of the Norwegian steamship Sigma, which was torpedoed, sinking in five minutes.

Bornu Founders; All Safe.

St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 29, via London, Oct. 30, 1.10 p.m.—The British steamer Bornu has foundered 25 miles

French in Lively Fighting

Paris, Oct. 30, via London.—The morning statement follows:

"North of the Somme our troops carried a system of enemy trenches north-west of Sallily-Saillisel. Another operation, boldly carried out, enabled us to advance to the east in the direction of Saillisel. About sixty prisoners remained in our hands.

"South of the Somme the Germans last night multiplied their attacks, which were preceded by an intense bombardment against our positions. From Blaches to south of La Maisonnette. The enemy, who was repulsed several times with severe losses, succeeded during his last attempt, which was extremely violent, in penetrating some elements of our first line trench north of La Maisonnette and in gaining a foothold in the buildings of that town.

49 Americans in Crew

London, Oct. 30.—In reply to an inquiry from the American embassy, the admiralty said today that there were forty-nine Americans in the crew of the Marina.

The admiralty informed the embassy that the Marina was torpedoed, but that it had not been ascertained whether warning was given.

No official information is available whether any Americans were drowned, although only thirty-four survivors have been landed at Crookhaven. The Marina, which was outward bound, was torpedoed twice and broke in two. It is reported that men were drowned while attempting to lower boats. Mr. Frost has been ordered to obtain all available information in regard to the Americans on the vessel. The admiralty says the Marina was not under government charter.

Tug Vigilant Sunk

London, Oct. 30.—Lloyd's shipping agency announces the receipt of the following wireless message from the Dutch steamer Ryndam, by way of Valentia, Ireland, on Oct. 29:

"Sixty degrees 30 minutes north, 12 degrees 40 minutes west. Rescued 13 men of the crew of the American tug Vigilant. Three men remained aboard the tug, which proceeded on her voyage."

The Dutch steamer Ryndam left New York Oct. 21 for Rotterdam.

Recently Sold to British.

New York, Oct. 30.—The tug Vigilant cleared from New York on Oct. 11 for Sydney (C. B.) and Falmouth. She had recently been sold and was to be placed under British registry. She is a vessel of 295 tons gross. J. H. Winchester & Co. cleared the Vigilant from this port.

west of Ushant, in a heavy gale.

The passengers and crew were saved by the Norwegian steamer Rein.

The Bornu was a steamer of 3,259 tons gross, built at Barrow in 1892, and owned by the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited. She was reported on Sept. 12 at Liverpool, where she had arrived from Legos. There is no record of her subsequent movements available.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Oct. 28.—Ald. C. C. Hayward, of the advisory board, with James Gilchrist, of the farm settlement board, and John Ficker, supervisor of the illustration station, and W. L. Graham, field husbandman, both from the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm, spent Monday and Tuesday examining lands near here for settlement of 120 to 150 families of returned soldiers.

Monday they examined two blocks, each one and a half miles square, on either side of the Newry Beaver Brook, nine miles north of Newcastle. They found good land and recommended a detailed survey, which will take three weeks. The plan is to settle, if found suitable, a colony with Beaver Brook as the centre and the wings of the settlement extending towards Maple Glen, on the west and Douglasland on the east.

Tuesday they searched the land between Whiteville on the Northwest Miramichi and the Glen. There they also found good land.

Mrs. M. E. Bayne, vice-president of the maritime jurisdiction of the Rebeekah Assembly, made an official visit to Ever Free Rebeekah Lodge, No. 65, Dover, town, last Monday night. After addressing the lodge, a chicken supper was served in honor of the visitor, to which the members of Newcastle Lodge, No. 98, E. O. F., were invited with her in Douglasland. Mrs. Bayne was the guest of Mrs. Henry Gray.

HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., Oct. 24.—Miss Ella Dickinson spent several days this week in Woodstock.

Mrs. Judson Currie returned on Tuesday from Boston, where she has spent the last two weeks visiting her son and daughter.

Mrs. George Kincald went to Houlton Monday evening to meet her niece, who will spend the winter with her.

Miss Edna Sippelle left on Saturday for Fredericton to finish her course at the Business College.

Mrs. W. D. Keith returned this week from a trip to Boston.

About fifteen members of the Phillips class of the Baptist church met at the home of Mrs. Arthur Dickinson Thursday evening to commence their winter's work for the soldiers.

Mrs. H. H. Hatfield spent the weekend in Woodstock.

Miss Edna Sippelle returned on Tuesday on a visit with friends in Boston.

The Sunday school of the Methodist church observed Rally Day Sunday morning. An appropriate programme of recitations, singing and exercises by the members of the Sunday school was given and a helpful and instructive talk on Sunday school work by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Helps, was given. Much credit is due Mrs. Kerr and Miss Tressa Alt in preparing their programme.

Mrs. S. E. Miller spent a few days this week in Woodstock.

APOHAQUI

Apoquiqui, Oct. 24.—J. P. McAuley attended the funeral of his brother, William McAuley, which took place in Waterford on Saturday last.

Miss J. McBeath, principal of the superior school, spent the week-end at her home in Richibucto.

Mrs. Nelson Secord returned last week from a month's visit with her daughters, Mrs. A. L. Secord and Mrs. Ernest Chambers, of Lowell.

Sylvester Ellison, who has been spending several weeks in the Canadian west, returned home on Saturday.

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Kirkpatrick, of Debec Junction, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Herbert S. Jones on Friday last.

Miss Lena Fenwick has returned to Fredericton, after spending the summer here.

Edward Erb was successful in bringing down a large moose at Goose Creek last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James McAfee have received official word that their son, Private R. W. McAfee, had been wounded. Their many friends hope the wounds are minor and that he may have a speedy recovery.

Miss Laura Nowlan has returned to Bangor after a few weeks visit with her sister, Mrs. C. B. McCready.

Mrs. Sylvester Ellison and children have returned from a visit with her mother, Mrs. Jones, of Moncton.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Grippa attended the county Sunday school convention at Norton on Tuesday.

Miss Gladys Crothers leaves on Wednesday for Montreal, from whence she will sail for England on Friday.

Rev. T. A. Mitchell, Sussex, spent Tuesday in the village making visits among the members of his congregation here.

CHIFMAN

Chipman, N. B., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Frank Taylor, of Halifax, is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Richardson.

Chas. Nevins, who has been spending the past two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. G. H. King, returned to St. John on Monday.

Miss Nellie Harper and Miss Ida Harper, who have been spending several weeks visiting friends at St. John and Apoquiqui, arrived home on Thursday.

Mrs. M. P. King returned on Wednesday from a visit with relatives in St. John.

Mrs. Harry Baker and children left this week to spend a few weeks at Mr. Baker's old home in Nova Scotia.

F. A. Worrell, inspector of schools for the county, is spending the week in Chipman and vicinity.

Mrs. G. H. King spent part of this week in St. John.

Miss May Flemming, who has been spending the summer months here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Flemming, left on Friday for Boston.

Mrs. Daniel Worrell is visiting friends in St. John.

Mrs. M. G. MacLean left on Wednesday for a visit with friends in St. John.

Mrs. John McCollum and Miss Annie McCollum returned on Saturday from St. John, where they had been attending the Folkens-McCollum wedding.

Mrs. R. D. Richardson spent several days last week in St. John.

HILLSBORO

Hillsboro, Oct. 28.—Mr. G. B. King of the G. B. King Plaster Co., New York, was in town last week, in business interests with James Blight at whose home he was a guest while here.

Miss Kathleen Steves has returned from Moncton having been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Seaman.

Mrs. M. M. Sherwood and little daughter, Mary, were guests last week of Mrs. Sherwood's parents, Conductor and Mrs. Downey, Albert.

Hon. C. J. Osman and Mrs. Osman were in Hillsboro last week to visit their son, Conrad Osman of the 3rd Selge Battery.

Mrs. Edgar F. Steves visited friends in Moncton last week.

A. C. M. Lawson, of Fredericton is in town this week.

Miss Garda Robinson has resigned her position in the store of J. H. Berris and has accepted a position in Moncton.

Barge "Ontario," Captain G. I. McNamara cleared today from Albert Mills Co.'s wharf with cargo of gypsum for New York.

Mrs. W. F. Taylor and daughter, Miss Jennie, left last week for Denver (Col.), having been summoned there owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Taylor's daughter, Mrs. Pearl Rae.

Mrs. Robert Campbell of Salina (N. B.), was recently the guest of her mother, Mrs. Anthony Steves.

Miss Mary Steves, teacher of the Murray Road public school was a week end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Steves.

Captain and Mrs. G. L. McNamara, of the bare Ontario were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss Duffy.

The teachers of the Hillsboro High School and the Surrey school attended the Albert and Westmorland Teachers' Institute which convened on Thursday and Friday of last week in the Aberdeen school, Moncton.

Mrs. Rosa Collins and daughter Ida, visited friends last week at Albert.

Mrs. C. W. McLatchy is visiting in Moncton.

Yangou West, of Moncton, spent the week end the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. West.

Mrs. G. H. Bain and little son, Jack, are guests of Mrs. Bains mother, Mrs. W. Dickson, Moncton.

C. W. McLatchy, of Moncton, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Downey, of St. John, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sherwood.

Mr. John Barris, of New Glasgow (N. S.), is a guest of friends in the village.

A number of people attended the annual fair at Albert last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sherwood, little Mary Sherwood, Miss Julia Brewster and children, returned to Albert from Mines to attend the Sunday service yesterday. Lieutenant Howe addressed the meeting and gave solos with guitar accompaniment.

Mrs. Elmore Godson and daughter, Mrs. Baldwin, of Bangor (Me.), are guests of friends here.

Mrs. Williams Woodworth and Mrs. Edward Jones are visiting in Moncton.

Wm. Secord of Sackville was here last week.

Rev. Hammond Johnson and Mrs. Johnson attended the opening of the new Central Methodist church in Moncton on Sunday last.

Mr. William Edgett has gone to Boston.

The recital given on Friday evening last in the Seaside Hall by Rev. Herbert Percy was thoroughly enjoyed by those attending. The affair was held under the auspices of the young men's Baracca class of the First Baptist church, and proceeds were donated for church work.

Miss Edith Edgett has gone to Bridgeport (Conn.).

H. J. White, inspector of weights and measures, was recently in town on official business.

At the annual business meeting of the Baracca class of the First Baptist church, officers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows: President, E. M. Sherwood; vice president, S. Hume; secretary, Harvey Rogers; assistant secretary, J. Jonah; treasurer, Harry Bennett; teacher, Rev. S. W. Schurman; assistant teacher, W. H. Duffy. These officers were unanimously elected by a vote of the class.

The usual Saturday night supper was served in the men's hall by the women of the Hillsboro league, on Saturday last. On Thursday of last week a large box of Christmas boxes was packed and will be forwarded by the league.

The Ladies' Village Club met last week in the club room on Wednesday for their annual business meeting. A favorable report for the year was given. At a recent meeting of the club at the home of Mrs. Osman, a collection amounting to \$10 was taken and given to the Patriotic League to be used in the purchase of a hospital bed. At the Wednesday meeting the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Chas. S. Steves; 1st vice president, Mrs. Yang; 2nd vice president, Mrs. W. F. Taylor; secretary, Mrs. Bain; assistant secretary, Mrs. Catherine Steves; treasurer, Mrs. K. S. Duffy. An executive committee was appointed including Mrs. C. J. Osman, Mrs. J. L. Peck, Mrs. F. E. Steves, Miss Emma Wallace and Mrs. J. T. Steves.

KARS, Kings Co., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Jas. W. Toole, who with her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Clark, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Miles G. Jenkins, of Kars, Kings county (N. B.), left for Charlottetown (P. E. I.) on Monday, 23rd inst. Owing to the lateness of the C. P. R. on that date they were able to make connections in St. John and reach home the same night. Their visit from first to last was pleasant and most enjoyable. Nobody knows so well as those who have been away from home a few years how to appreciate visiting old friends and relatives; to see again familiar and dear faces.

The parish of Kars has many marked improvements within the past few years chiefly the rural telephone and the daily mail service, both of which are without doubt a wonderful accommodation and benefit to the people, who are to be commended for pushing these things

deceased, and Mrs. Alex. Scott, a sister, were all at home for the funeral. The floral tributes were very beautiful. Interment was made at Red Bank cemetery.

Friends of Corporal Thos. Kane, who was wounded at the front some weeks ago, will be glad to know that he is rapidly recovering.

The whole community mourns with Mr. and Mrs. Willmot Nutter and Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Morrell the loss of their noble sons, Lionel Nutter and Gordon Morrell, who fell on the battlefield of France, fighting the battles which insure our freedom and liberty. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Hopkins, who is doing the pupils acceptably at Hatfield's Point and Kars.

Inhabitants are hoping to receive some transportation benefit from the new St. John Valley Railway which is being built on the opposite side of the St. John river.

A patriotic concert by local talent on the 14th inst. was such a marked success that it was repeated on the evening of the 23rd. This is one of the many ways in which this little but enterprising community is aiding "our boys."

The many friends of Miss Besie M. Urquhart will be pleased to know that she is recovering from a successful operation in a St. John hospital.

Amherst, Oct. 25.—Miss Agnes White, superintendent of Highland View Hospital, is paying a visit to New York.

Miss Joseph Richmond, of Sydney, and a former resident of Amherst, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Crandell. Mrs. Richmond is leaving tomorrow for Moncton to attend the marriage of her son, Dr. Barclay Richmond, to Miss Winter, which takes place on November 5.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Biggs were in Moncton last week attending the Manning-Adams wedding.

Mrs. W. M. Logan, of Lawrencetown, is visiting Mrs. John Gillespie for a few weeks.

Mrs. J. M. Townsend has returned from Wolfville, where she has been the guest of Sir Charles and Lady Townsend.

Miss Florence Connor, of Boston, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. D. A. Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Smith spent the weekend at home.

Miss Ruby White of Halifax is visiting the Misses Canfield.

Captain E. J. Mooney, of the 28th New Brunswick Militia, spent the weekend in town and was very warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Mr. William Adams and his daughters, Misses Jen and Rita, were in Moncton last Thursday attending the marriage of his eldest son, Harold, to Miss Kelsey Manning of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Adams will reside in Moncton.

The dance given to Lieut.-Colonel McFarlane and officers of the 147th Grey Battalion, C.E.F., in the Terrace Hotel on Friday evening, was a very great success, about two hundred being present. The Lambert orchestra supplied the music for the long programme of dances and were very gracious in responding to requests. Supper was served in the large dining room which was most artistically decorated for the occasion. The chaperones were: Mrs. E. N. Rhodes, wearing a handsome gown of pale gray charmeuse satin with overtones of tulle and circles of yellow beads; Mrs. A. Morris, in black satin; Mrs. W. L. Baker, in a very pretty gown of pale yellow silk; Mrs. W. H. Tennant, in black over white, and Mrs. C. L. McLeod, also in black. Among the other town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Trites, Miss Fawcett, Miss Cahill, Miss McKenzie, Miss DesBarres, Miss Hunton, Miss Helen Pully, and Miss Helen Millcott, New York.

A very pleasant dance was given in the St. Regis Hotel, on Friday evening for the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 147th Grey Battalion, and was chaperoned by Mrs. John Logan, Mrs. Estey Chapman, and Mrs. Strachan. About one hundred and fifty were present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Coates have returned from a trip to Montreal and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fraser, Master Johnson Fraser and Mrs. James Mooney have returned from a month's visit to relatives in Boston and Providence (R. I.).

Prof. F. H. Sexton, of Halifax, was a visitor to Amherst last week.

Mrs. A. Gates and her son, Sergeant Ralph Gates, left on Friday for Troy (N. Y.), being called there by the dealer in the county.

Mrs. William Quigley, of Amherst, is the guest of Mrs. P. L. Ormond.

Hotel Closes Down After 120 Years On Account Of Prohibition

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 27.—An old relic of prohibition the British America hotel, the oldest hostelry in this city, will close its doors on Saturday night. The hotel has been running for upwards of 120 years.

Human Nature Percentages (Everyman, Los Angeles).

Gather a thousand human beings anywhere. Show them the possibility of realising immediately a sane, decent, kindly life, and they will do it.

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MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Felt Wretched Until He Started To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

804 Champlain St., Montreal.

"For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. I had frequent Diarrhoea, and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints, and my hands swollen.

A friend advised "Fruit-a-tives" and from the outset, they did me good. After the first box, I felt I was getting well, and I can truthfully say that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that helped me."

LOUIS LABRE, 700, a box, \$ for \$1.00, total size, 56¢. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

RURAL POSTMASTERS WANT MORE SALARY

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—That the salaries of rural postmasters are not commensurate with the duties involved and entirely inappropriate in amount to those paid in city offices, was the contention of a delegation of the association of Rural Postmasters which waited upon the postmaster general today.

The delegation consisted of E. H. Crocker, secretary of the association, J. Y. Bourque, postmaster of Shediac (N. B.); A. B. Foran, postmaster of Winona (Ont.); and A. A. Wright, postmaster at Renfrew (Ont.). They were cordially into the whole situation and placed their claims for equality before the minister. Before doing so, however, the secretary presented Mr. Casgrain with a cheque for \$2,000 to be awarded as a testimonial of support among the various patriotic funds. This makes a total of \$18,000 collected by the postmaster's association for the Red Cross, Belgian and Patriotic Fund since the war.

Mr. Casgrain expressed his satisfaction at the munificence and patriotism of the association, and assured them that the facts set before him would have his most earnest consideration.

The third New Brunswick conference for older boys, held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the church Sunday school boards, was brought to a close with an impressive service in Centenary church last evening. Through out, not only the leaders' conference which preceded it, but also the meetings for the boys themselves a spirit of deep earnestness and an evident determination to make the meetings but the start of the work which is to follow it, were noticeable. Practically the whole programme centred around the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests, a method of measuring the boys' ability along various lines and encouraging the development of those features in which he is most lacking. As a result of the conference it is expected that the system will be introduced throughout the province to a much greater extent than it has been in use in the past. The conference was fortunate in its leaders, a group of men who directed the meetings with the highest ability and the boys and young men in attendance.

On Saturday afternoon, the boys were taken to Centenary church for the Hutchinson on the subject of the mid-week programme in organized Bible classes. Following this, the boys visited points of interest about the city. At 5 o'clock the boys marched to the Imperial theatre where they viewed the educational film.

At 6:30 o'clock the boys reassembled in Centenary church where a banquet was served by the ladies of the Y. M. C. A. The subject of T. H. Hutchinson's talk. This is the official magazine for boys.

A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Centenary church for the leaders, delegates and other boys. Taylor Statten was the speaker. He illustrated some practical lessons of religion from a baseball game.

This was followed by the closing meeting of the conference was held with the president, John N. Jordan, of St. John, in the chair, and Taylor Statten conducting the meeting. The secretary, James A. Hamer, of Moncton, presented a report of the previous sessions, and the vice-president, Harold Brewer, of Woodstock, presented the report on credentials and resolutions. The latter report showed that 82 delegates registered and conveyed resolutions of thanks to all those who had assisted the conference in various ways.

Mr. Statten gave a brief address on the work of the Y. M. C. A. Myers told of the beginning of the united work of the churches and the Y. M. C. A. in this province. Rev. F. H. Langford said that substantial work should be the outcome of the conference when the delegates return to their homes. Rev. A. Ross told of the work accomplished by other boys following a conference.

This was followed by the delegation from each district told of the work which the members from his section had decided to carry on after they returned home. Reports were presented by Charles McEoy, Moncton; G. F. Henderson, York and Sunbury county; George Fry, Charlottetown; J. Stephenson, Kings and Queens county; Douglas Frita, St. John; Arthur Willet, St. John; Frederickian; Bob Robertson, St. John; Methodists; George Nase, St. John; Church of England; Arthur Carly, Digby (N.S.); Mr. Bonk on behalf of Bridgeport (N.S.); Clarence Gogan, Petticoat; and Raymond Dixon, Sackville.

Short addresses were given by Mr. Statten, Charles Beaching of New York; Rev. W. H. Barraclough, and Rev. J. H. A. Hamer, chairman of the advisory committee.

The conference was brought to a close with the singing of "Blest be the Tie That Binds" while the delegates clasped hands.

Disappeared. The dish and spoon, they ran away And married on a date. That may explain the losses, hey, Among our table-wares.

—Kansas City Journal.

"Thunder! I haven't a penny in my pocket."

"But you are well known here."

"Yes, that's the worst it!"—Boston Transcript.

CLOSE OF BOYS' CONFERENCE

Saturday, Oct. 28.

John N. Jordan, of St. John, was last night elected president of the New Brunswick Boys' Conference, at the opening session, held in Centenary church Sunday school rooms. More than 300 boys and practically every town in the province straggled. Other delegates were Harold Brewer, of Woodstock, vice-president; James Humphrey, Moncton, secretary.

Registration opened the conference at the Y. M. C. A. building at 4:30. After supper the first assemblies of all the delegates showed, as a rough estimate, that over 300 were in attendance. At the completion of the devotional services, which were led by Rev. J. W. Williams, the election of officers was held. From a field of six candidates for president, Mr. Jordan was elected president. The other officers were equally well chosen. Each officer, following his installation in office, made brief remarks, expressing his appreciation, both for the honor, and for the opportunity of being able to attend the gathering.

The "Sold Front" an expression by ministerial leaders, was followed by resolutions of the delegates. Through out, not only the leaders' conference which preceded it, but also the meetings for the boys themselves a spirit of deep earnestness and an evident determination to make the meetings but the start of the work which is to follow it, were noticeable. Practically the whole programme centred around the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests, a method of measuring the boys' ability along various lines and encouraging the development of those features in which he is most lacking. As a result of the conference it is expected that the system will be introduced throughout the province to a much greater extent than it has been in use in the past. The conference was fortunate in its leaders, a group of men who directed the meetings with the highest ability and the boys and young men in attendance.

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Don't be a Fine Child?

What every Mother should know

Every mother should know that Dr. Cassell's Tablets are just as suitable for children as they are for grown-up people. Their splendid nutritive and vitalizing properties overcome any tendency to nervousness or weakness in the

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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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 1, 1916

MASFIELD AT GALLIOLI

John Masfield, the English poet, has written a book, "Gallipoli," in justification of the Allied attempt to pierce the Dardanelles, and in answer to those critics who characterized that expedition as one of the great failures of the Allies. In this book there is no note of apology, for Masfield believes the campaign was put a mistake or a tragedy, but a great human effort which came more than once very near to triumph, achieved the impossible many times, and failed in the end.

During the first and second weeks of August Masfield says the English, Irish, Indian, New Zealand and Australian troops "hung for breathless hours within sight of victory—and the end of the war." Then they were pushed back. On August 8, when the attacking forces almost carried the crest above Sulva, "the knife-point was touching the Turkish heart, and at Sulva was the strength to send it home, were the intervening road cleared. If as men say, the souls of a race, all the company of a nation's dead, rally to the living of their people in a time of storm, those fields of hell below Koca Chemen, won by the sweat and blood and agony of our thousands, must have answered with a ghostly muster of English souls in the afternoon of that eighth of August. There was the storm, there was the crisis, the one picked hour, to which this death and dying misery and exaltation had led."

The men at Sulva had been instructed by some one not named—not to attack until the following day. Sir Ian Hamilton, when he learned it, hurried to Sulva and ordered them forward; but the Turkish reinforcements were in place to bear, and the whole movement failed, Masfield quotes the Turks as saying of the British: "Had they had reserves, they would have conquered, but by God's pity they had none. Then, after a lapse of time, when we were men again, they had reserves, and they hit us a staggering blow, which needed but a further day, but which roads lead us ever to the desert, to the remote trenches. Each outpost, in turn, has its trenches and barbed-wire, its gun positions and its ready by which every ounce of material was carried from the canal."

This observer goes on to say that even yet the defensive system is not complete, although General Murray is busy making his arrangements for the lateral transfer of troops behind the lines by building roads and railways parallel to the canal. It is the general's idea that these works should have a permanent value, after the war is over, and "peaceful traffic once more holds sway." They already have stood a severe test, as the thousands of Turkish dead in the vicinity plainly show.

"SUCH HEARTS AS THESE." We do not yet feel the war here as they do in Britain. In those Canadian homes from which sons or brothers have gone to their death or to wounds overseas, there is, of course, a complete realization of the meaning and the cost of the conflict. But life generally in Canada goes on much as it did before the war. We are learning how to give, in men and in gold, but we have scarcely begun to learn as they have learned in Great Britain where the land is one great hospital, where the narrow lanes are filled with peril, and death comes often from the air, but where, nevertheless, the spirit of the nation burns more brightly than ever.

Perhaps this little extract from the Philadelphia Inquirer will help us in some measure to realize how giving for the great cause has grown among those who have little to give but whose hearts, in the day of trial, have been shown to be pure gold.

Part of the touching literature of the war is a little book that has just appeared in London of masterpieces of the inspiration, named "Treasury Romances." James Douglas, who has compiled it, explains that often the patriotism of those who give in Britain's war fund is buried five fathoms deep in the Treasury files. He has brought to light with reticence and discretion a few typical instances of sacrificial loyalty. Here, for example, is a miner who sang at seventeen workmen's clubs and thus "for the benefit of the war" and thus gathered in dribbles twenty pounds. An old woman writes, "I have much pleasure in sending you the pound" which leads the compiler to add, "Her particular and probably her only pound." A child of seven

Times were once or twice on the point of retreat through shortage of men or munitions. They were always more numerous and better equipped than the British. He reckons the campaign as by no means a failure, for it hastened Italy's entry, delayed Bulgaria's, killed many more Turks than British, and was of direct assistance to Russia. He believes it also proved the British and Australians the first soldiers of the world. It may be noted that Masfield seldom speaks of himself, though in one or two fine descriptive passages he appears as spectator."

FIGHTING ALONG THE SUEZ

Those who are inclined to think of the operations in France and Belgium, in the Balkans and on the sea, as Great Britain's part in the war, are given a new idea from time to time of the Empire's burden when the brief but interesting announcements are made by the War Office dealing with the fighting in Egypt and what is being done to defend the Suez Canal. The time is coming when the world will learn—with some surprise no doubt—of the severe suffering which has made so difficult the work of the troops who have kept open the short route between Europe and Japan, Siberia and India, by driving back again and again huge forces of desperate Turks bent upon the destruction of the great waterway. Led by German officers, the enemy has fought with skill and determination to reach the canal. His success would have a paralyzing effect on the whole Allied campaign. The fact that he has been beaten in every attempt speaks well for the bravery of the British troops and the ingenuity of the British engineers.

Correspondents in close touch with the campaign in Egypt know of these things, but the censor has not permitted them to tell the story. Nor is it likely to be told until after the war. In the meantime, enough is being sent through to give us some idea of what is taking place. For example, here is what the censor allowed one correspondent to write for his paper:

"In order to push their defensive line out to the eastward into the Sinai desert, so that traffic in the Suez Canal need not be interrupted by Turkish raids, the British troops of the army of occupation, under command of Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Murray, former Chief of the Imperial General Staff, have built up one of the most interesting and most elaborate military organizations to be found anywhere in the world. It has been built up in a few months to push the British lines out ten miles into the sand dunes and rocky deserts of the Sinai peninsula, in some of the most utterly desolate country in the world, along a ninety-mile front running the entire length of the canal. In order to maintain troops ten miles from the canal, it was necessary to build more miles of railway and of rock-blasted highway over the shifting sand dunes, than there are miles of road in the whole of Canada. In order to permit a correspondent to tell of every ounce of food and pint of water for the men defending the canal has to be carried and pumped out to them over the dunes. Barracks had to be built, camp sites laid out, elaborately barbed-wire entanglements constructed, and last, but not least, miles on miles of trenchments dug in the dry sand, which is constantly drifting in and filling them, and they have to be dug out again. Even the barbed-wire entanglements have to be excavated to keep from being buried, and the trenches are all shored with their broad, thousands of miles for the purpose. There are few dangers, as the chances of the Turks bringing heavy artillery across the desert are remote, and the labor of constructing them is prodigious. At the British have no great desire, for the present at least, to push farther out in the waste, they have built their trenches and entanglements practically in a continuous line. Here and there, however, are gaps, through which roads lead to the desert, to the remote trenches. Each outpost, in turn, has its trenches and barbed-wire, its gun positions and its ready by which every ounce of material was carried from the canal."

"Such hearts as these"—surely they have a lesson for us. It is our war in the same degree that it is theirs. Rich or poor we should give as "such hearts as these."

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE

The fact that we have not heard much of late regarding the Indian troops must not be taken to mean that India's assistance to the Empire is not all that it should be. Silence is due to the censorship. The Indians are fighting, just as they did in France and Flanders earlier in the war. And they are doing even better work in other theatres than they did on the western front. In Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Cameroons they are giving their lives for the cause, and the story of their daring and self-sacrifice at Gallipoli and in East Africa will go down in history as one of the most thrilling of the war.

India has played a great part in the struggle for the freedom of mankind. Her fine spirit and the generous way in which her people have aided the Allied cause are passing to those who, in view of the unrest in India for years, looked for internal trouble on a scale hitherto undreamed of to follow the outbreak of hostilities. This was the hope of the Kaiser; but India has answered him with loyalty to Great Britain unsurpassed by any people within the Empire. Her citizens have provided millions of dollars for the British treasury; they have raised a great hospital corps, composed entirely of Hindu doctors, stretcher-bearers, and orderlies; they have equipped several of the finest hospital ships in the British service; and it is no military secret that the Indian Cavalry Corps is made up of the finest horsemen in the world. Their dash and bravery have more than once been praised by the British Commander-in-Chief. In addition to all this, contributions are still being made in men and money. India continues to give her treasure freely to aid Britain.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

A Boston subscriber, evidently a Canadian lady, writes to The Telegraph directing attention to statements made by the Boston Post and the Boston Traveler in reply to correspondents who inquired about the populations of London and New York. The Post replied that New York's population was 5,000,000 and that of London 4,000,000, while the Traveler contented itself with saying that New York exceeds London in population. The Telegraph's correspondent says that she and other Canadians in Boston have thought London is the biggest city in the world, and she asks whether or not the Boston newspapers have presented the case correctly. Evidently they have not done so. Those who set out to prove that New York

Laurier, Borden, and Recruiting

(Toronto Star.)

The other day the Toronto News, in carrying on the political work that seems to have been specially assigned it, quoted several passages from an article by Mr. Tancred Marshall, editor of Le Reveil, in reference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Using these quotations and interpreting them as injuriously as possible, the News endeavored to show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not the man for Ontario—that he is not friendly enough towards Britain and the Empire. This is the insinuation it is always making against him, and day after day it repeats, as if a lie persisted in may overcome the truth, that a vote for Laurier is a vote for Bourassa.

But if the News wishes to inform the people of Ontario of the way Sir Wilfrid Laurier is described to the people of Quebec who do it, quote Mr. Tancred Marshall, whose views on almost any public question the News would reject?

If the News wishes to show the people of Ontario how Sir Wilfrid Laurier is regarded in Quebec and how he is described to the people of that province, why does not the News quote these authorities which on other matters it accepts? Why does it not quote those public men, those ministers of the crown, whom it supports? Why does it not quote from the public speeches now being made in Quebec province by members of the government of which it is an organ, those ministers in the cabinet of its party leader, Sir Robert Borden, who have recently been making speeches in Quebec on this very subject—the political sympathies, views, and principles of Sir Wilfrid Laurier?

In order that the people of Ontario may get a right view of Sir Wilfrid Laurier surely the News ought to be willing, if The Star is, to accept and publish to its readers, that view of him which is held by the Borden government, or expressed by three ministers of the crown in public speeches delivered about a fortnight ago.

In Le Patrie (which supports the government), of October 27 was published reports of speeches delivered on the preceding Sunday in Quebec province, by four public men, three of them ministers in Sir Robert Borden's cabinet. All four of these public men denounced Sir Wilfrid Laurier quite as strongly as does the News. Their portraits were stretched in a row across the front page of Le Patrie. Like the News, all four of them, are out to beat Laurier.

The four handsome portraits of these Quebec opponents of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the politics of Canada, were inscribed with the names, and reading from left to right across the front page of Le Patrie they were the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, postmaster-general; the Hon. E. L. Patenaude, minister of the Interior; M. Henri Bourassa, Nationalist, and the Hon. P. E. Blondin, secretary of state.

How did these ministers of the crown, these colleagues of Sir Robert Borden, these political leaders of the News, describe Sir Wilfrid Laurier in their speeches? They accused him, not as the News does, of being anti-British, but of being too British. They accused him of being recreant in his duty to the French language and his compatriots of Quebec. Hon. P. E. Blondin, secretary of state, said at St. Genevieve on September 30 last, speaking on the dual language question in Ontario:

"Sir Robert Borden declared that he stood ready to do his duty should the imperial party council decide against the legislation in Ontario. Should such a circumstance arise Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude would be—and I challenge him to deny it—that were Sir Robert Borden to bring in a remedial bill in accordance with the judgment, as Sir Charles Tupper did in 1896, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party would stand for 'Hands off Ontario' as they did for 'Hands off Manitoba' in 1897."

The Laurier thus described by Sir Robert Borden's secretary of state a fortnight ago is the same Laurier that the News has been trying to describe very differently to its Ontario readers during the same fortnight. Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, postmaster-general, speaking in Montreal on the same date, September 30 last, derided any professed interest on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the French language.

Mr. Bourassa was out on the same day joining in the assault. Along with these same men and others he fought Sir Wilfrid in 1911, and along with them fights him now. He, too, while denouncing Sir Wilfrid as much and as persistently as does the Toronto News, describes him quite differently. He said:

"So long as the spoliation of countries, the fostering of race feuds, and disregard of human rights shall serve her policy of plunder and rapacity so long will Great Britain, as she did in the past, find in Sir Wilfrid Laurier a slave and a valet, willing and ready to use the wonderful gifts with which Providence has endowed him, to drag the people of Canada deeper into the abyss opened up by the consequences of Britain's policy. I do not hesitate to say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the most nefarious man that not only the province of Quebec but that Canada has ever had. Not only did he use his prestige and his talents to betray his own nationality but he also betrayed his mission—the bringing together of all races in mutual respect and justice, and tolerance; and not by lowering the one in the eyes of the other."

If the News wishes to show the people of Toronto and Ontario how Sir Wilfrid Laurier is regarded and described in Quebec let it not reject all this eloquent and interesting material. It ought to quote those ministers of the crown, the prime minister's chosen colleagues, who in Quebec, voice the policies and opinions of the Borden government. And it ought to quote also the opinions of Henri Bourassa, who, although assisted in 1911 as he is now by these cabinet colleagues of Sir Robert Borden, was then, as he is now, the one outstanding leader in Quebec against the policies and principles and the person of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

sends a shilling, a poor man transmits peace. From lonely Fanadale, in the South Seas, come two contributions from natives of the Gilbert Islands at work there. A donkeyman aboard a ship bringing mail from Australia writes at the close of an impassioned letter, "Do not mind the grammar. Grammar does not count as a rule with me. I include a pound as a start." And so it goes. The imperial hope of England is in such hearts as these.

"Such hearts as these"—surely they have a lesson for us. It is our war in the same degree that it is theirs. Rich or poor we should give as "such hearts as these."

is a question which just now is receiving serious attention from those who are directly interested in the political thought and outlook of the natives. It is an important question. Discussing it a writer in The Nineteenth Century says:

"People in England are apt to imagine that the great outbreak of loyalty in India at the beginning of the war has put an end to political unrest, and that when the war is over we shall find ourselves in smooth waters; but that is an utter mistake. If educated Indians desired a larger share in the government of their own country before the war began, that desire will be far stronger when the war is over. All Englishmen would acknowledge that these are honorable ambitions, and that the vision of the India that is to be a noble and inspiring ideal, and that there is nothing in any ideal or ambition that is not in any way inconsistent with perfect loyalty to the British Empire, or with the full and frank recognition of the fact that for many years to come the strength and efficiency of the British Government are absolutely necessary if the ideal is to be attained."

This view is likely to be accepted by the imperial government. India has placed the Empire above itself in a remarkable degree, but when the war is over, it is reasonable to expect that her people will ask to be given a greater share in the government of their own country. They will doubtless insist that they have earned the right to be heard in the discussion of Empire plans—and their demands are not likely to be denied. In view of all that the war has proved, Great Britain will hardly adopt any policy that would endanger the new ties which bind India to the Motherland.

A Boston subscriber, evidently a Canadian lady, writes to The Telegraph directing attention to statements made by the Boston Post and the Boston Traveler in reply to correspondents who inquired about the populations of London and New York. The Post replied that New York's population was 5,000,000 and that of London 4,000,000, while the Traveler contented itself with saying that New York exceeds London in population. The Telegraph's correspondent says that she and other Canadians in Boston have thought London is the biggest city in the world, and she asks whether or not the Boston newspapers have presented the case correctly. Evidently they have not done so. Those who set out to prove that New York

has more people than London do so by the simple device of comparing a part of London with the whole of Greater New York. Some authorities give New York an estimated population in 1915 of almost 7,000,000, but if London's population were estimated for the same year in the same way it would be still greater.

The best authorities give Greater London, by the census of 1911, a population of 7,351,858, which population was then included in the City and Metropolitan Police Department area.

The Statesman's Year Book, a standard authority, gives the "estimated" population of New York at July 1, 1915, as 6,468,190, this being for Greater New York including the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

The same authority gives the actual population of Greater London, in 1911, four years earlier than the New York "estimate," as 7,351,858. A reasonable estimate of London's growth since 1911 evidently would place the population of Greater London as very far in advance of that of Greater New York.

Whittaker's Almanac gives Greater New York an estimated population of 7,000,000 in 1914, and Greater London an actual population of 7,351,858 in 1911. It is not clear how great an area is included in this estimate for New York, but it is obvious that an estimate of Greater London's population in 1914, arrived at in the same way, could not fail to give London a very great lead. New York, however, is the greatest seaport of the world, and before the war Hamburg was second and Liverpool third, London being sixth and Antwerp ninth.

New York is a wonderful city, for a new one. But to be familiar with New York, and then to examine London, is to realize how much greater London is—and not only in population, but by reason of a hundred and one things, many of them intangible. London had been studied by all the world before the war, yet no one quite knew London. The war brought out unsuspected resources alike of body and of soul. One day New York, in point of mere population—a writer of races with little common history or purpose—will be bigger than London. But New York, will never be, in the finer sense of the word, greater than London.

SOME GOOD RESULTS

This war has brought death and suffering to millions of people who were in no way responsible for the crimes which caused it. Nothing, save the victory for mankind which the Allies hope to attain, ever could repay us for the sacrifices that have been made, or justify the loss of another life. Yet it is one reason why the people are so proud of the Menocal administration.

Cuba's prosperity is of more than passing interest to the people of this country, as much Canadian capital is invested on the island. The Cuban market is sadly neglected by Canadians, however, and the wonder is often expressed that this should be so. There would seem to be a fine opportunity for our business men to expand their trade with Cuba, and with the end of the war should come new activity in this direction.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The death of Rev. Dr. Howard Sprague, of Sackville, removes an able theologian and a powerful preacher who was very popular in St. John during his pastorate in Queen square and Centenary Methodist churches.

More than \$100,000 has been raised in Toronto during the last few days for the British Red Cross. This is not Toronto's first huge contribution to patriotic funds. Its citizens have done well and their generosity should stimulate others to give cheerfully.

The British navy is urgently in need of recruits. It is a chance for Canadians to serve the Empire well. Without the navy the war would have been lost long ago. It is a stirring call to patriotic duty that comes from the Admiral of the Grand Fleet.

Roumania's fate is still undecided. The news from Greece is better, and this may mean that Sarail can at last move in force without fearing an attack from behind. The next week should give the Balkan situation a new complexion.

During the first nine months of 1916 there were 197 homicides in New York. Last year there were 172 during the corresponding period. The improvement represents twenty per cent; but who can tell how the last three months of 1916 may affect the record? A killing every other day would seem to argue some little disregard for the amenities.

The Australian vote on conscription was very close, incomplete figures indicating a small majority against the proposal to give the government power to employ compulsion to secure the 135,000 men still needed. The Australian government has shown marked courage and decision in dealing with recruiting. It adopted national registration more than a year ago. It lost no time in attempting to jockey the opposition into a false position for election purposes. It definitely placed the war before politics and tenure of office.

On the last occasion when he visited France, as Minister of Munitions, says the London Chronicle, "Mr. Lloyd George had an opportunity of discussing artillery with French artillerymen, and he was greatly impressed by the far-sighted views of a French expert, who told him that the master stroke in the war would come from heavier guns. His alert mind quickly grasped the situation, and on his return to London he initiated the programme of manufacturing big guns of the highest calibre.

They have taken a considerable time to turn out, although no time has been lost; manufacture in this country did not exist. But since production began, progress has been on a geometric basis, and the output of big guns from this country is ample, not only to keep up supplies for our own Army, but to help our Allies."

Baron Beresford suggests that Germany intends to bring the United States into the war, so that the odds may be greater and the German people more easily reconciled to defeat, and also because the United States would be a valuable asset to Germany at the peace conference. Baron Beresford's theory is by no means new, but German submarine activities in Eastern Atlantic waters lend more probability to it than it held a month or two ago. The Foreign Secretary, whose words to neutrals have frequently been in every way admirable, now observes that the recent submarine outrages are an issue between the United States and Germany and must be dealt with by them. If what they do, or fail to do, should render necessary a new line of action by the Allies the latter will take such measures as they deem necessary. Viscount Grey and Lord Sydenham made it abundantly clear that Germany has treated the United States with open contempt of late—but they do not profess to know what Uncle Sam is going to do about it. What he should do is sufficiently indicated by a blunt recital of the facts. But—to be sure—this is election time. The Foreign Secretary is a man much given to silence or to brevity. When he does speak he says much in a few words.

THE ELECTION IN CUBA

The United States is not the only republic where a Presidential election is to take place this year. Cuba is to choose an executive head next Wednesday. And the campaign there is spirited enough, although very little has been heard about it outside the island itself. President Mario Menocal is seeking re-election, and his opponent is Dr. Alfredo Zayas, a Liberal Senator of great ability and an orator. Those who are in close touch with the situation expect Menocal to win out.

This election recalls a lot of interesting Cuban history. As everyone knows, Cuba was continuously in possession of Spain from its discovery until, under a treaty signed at Paris December 10, 1898, it passed from under the Spanish yoke and became an independent nation, closely associated with the United States. The demands by Washington that Cuba would undertake to make no treaty with any foreign power endangering its independence, and to contract no debts beyond the capacity of its current revenue, were accepted, and it was agreed that the United States should have the use of naval stations on the island. At a convention held in 1900 a Constitution was drawn up and this was ratified on certain conditions by the United States two years later. This Constitution provided for a President, Vice-President, Senate and House of Representatives. In 1900 disturbances broke out in Cuba and American troops again took a hand. At that time a provisional administration was established, which ceased when President Gomez took charge in 1909. Since then Cuba has enjoyed great prosperity and its future is bright. The conservative administration under President Menocal seems to be safeguarding the liberties of the people, although its Liberal opponents have charged it with extravagance and incompetency. The Liberals, however, appear to be hopelessly divided and the Cuban prophets freely predict their defeat at the polls. Just now the cost of living in Cuba is high, but so are wages. That is one reason why the people are so proud of the Menocal administration.

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The Three Lads

(Elizabeth Chandler Forman, in The London Nation.)

Down the road rides a German lad, Into the distance grey; Straight toward the north as a bullet flies, The dusty north, with its cold, sad skies; But the song that he sings is merry and glad, For he's off to the war and away. "Then I'll go for our righteous king" (he cries) "And the good old God in his good old skies! And ho! for love and a pair of blue eyes— For I'm off to the war and away!"

Down the road rides a Russian lad, Into the distance grey, Out toward the glare of the steppes he spurs, And he hears the wolves in the southern firs; But the song that he sings is blithe and glad, For he's off to the war and away. "Then I'll go for the noble tsar" (he cries) "And liberty that never dies! And ho! for love and a pair of blue eyes— For I'm off to the war and away!"

Down the road rides an English lad, Into the distance grey, Through the mud and fog of the river's breath, Through the dank, dark night he rides on his death; But the song that he sings is gay and glad, For he's off to the war and away. "Then I'll go for our honest king" (he cries) "And he'll go for truth, and down with the lie! And ho! for love and a pair of blue eyes— For I'm off to the war and away!"

Nostalgia

(Westminster Gazette.) The French gun roll continuously. And our guns, heavy, slow. Along the Aisne, sinuously. The transport wagons are. And the dust is on the thistles. And the larks sing up on high. . . . But I see the Golden Valley Down by Cheshow on the Wye.

For its just nine weeks last Sunday That we took the Cheshow train, And I'm wondering if one day We shall take that train again. For the four-point two come screaming Thro' the saucages on high. . . . So there's little use in dreaming How we walked above the Wye.

Dust and corpses in the thistles Where the gas-shells burst like snow, And the shrapnel screams and whistles On the Beirut road below. And the High Wood bursts and bristles And the mine clouds foul the sky. . . . But I'm with you up at Winderfort Over Tintern on the Wye.

—Ford Madox Hueffer.

"Disgusted."

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—I notice your remarks on inconveniences to be met with in connection with the I. C. R. service to and from Moncton. Allow me to draw your attention to the state of affairs that has probably escaped the attention of the majority. A person leaving the English steamer and landing at Rimouski at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning cannot reach St. John before Monday morning at 6.15, or nearly forty-eight hours, and even to do this has to miss most of the night's sleep at Moncton. Surely the I. C. R. could do better than this. On the other hand, a passenger can go on the boat some few hundred miles further, that is, to Montreal, and get in to St. John by the C. P. R. at 11.15 Monday morning. I enclose my card and beg to remain, Yours, (Disgusted.) St. John, Oct. 26, 1916.

Endless Procession

We've conquered germs, yet as we see The microbes yielding to the test, A new one comes and proves to be Far more mysterious than the rest. —Washington Star.

What the Sphinx Says

(By Newton Newkirk.)

"When a man is in doubt he will do well to ask, and take advice from the man higher up—his CONSCIENCE."

MILTIES CUS

Opening of a Brilliant Revived Officers in

Frederick, Oct. 26 such as is only over Scottish battalions, the the 29th overseas in Brunswick Killies), w tonight. The scene of the large and historic at the officers' quar The was one of the Canadian Scottish over had the opportunity of customs of the "ancie serving the rights of practised in the high tures. On account of being newly organ cers having only reced from recruiting dutio ince, the all had s efforts of those in ch what a lot of huster Killies unit. The w the day was all that and as evening apy October air playing knees of Highlanders to tingle and the spli pees to rise to the rived in the C. P. R. pipe band, consisti under Pipe Major v Pipe Sergeant Alex up on York street of of General MacLean guests.

Preceded by the pi went directly to wh where the officers of awaiting their arrival Hon. Geo. J. Clark, Brunswick, and Clark Mitchell had arrived. Diner was served by Caterer Wammanaker which, preceded by a and Colonel Guthrie guests and officers in their places at table. On the right of the thing was General Mac left was Premier Cle of General MacLean. Officer, and on the left His Worship Mayor Ryder, mess president on his left. Lieut. vice-president's chair, Gray, Fitz York Reg and Major Morgan of right centre of the Lean was seated, w McPeake, paymaster, ly opposite seat. Lieut. (Capt. Bohan, adjutan quartermaster, on his right, occupied a possi of the Womship of Godfrey, chaplain of a right of Lieut. Col officers around the table. On the left were serjeant, Capt. Mome Nally, Lieut. Baldwin Lieut. Godenrath, L Humphrey, Lieut. S Moore, Lieut. Ryder, Gibson and Lieut. L Stewart played arou and as he entered. Capt. Godfrey, chapl the grace upon to which the party retir as follows:

"The tank" (Sham era), Serviette (Sham er), M. G. (Sham er), Fish—Consumme (Sham er), "Zillebeck Le Copse" sauce, "Wind Centre" Muck o' tongue. Joanta—Ration fan hand grenade" dr sauce, bully beef, "Vegetables" (Sham tari beasties), "Hill ling" squash. Desert—Ticklers, "Minnenwerfer" pu French mat with Lelcater Spate to pie, "shell hole" cre Drinks—Cafe tea, Juice of the heather.

After the serving Major Bayers with portal announced "The Col. Guthrie called 'Gis' and the whole crew. The Haggis Wammanaker presen Stewart and guard Bayers, was then ing-hall to a postio the officer comman get reached its de main became seal continued to play bearer and escort s turned inward and placed in front of tings.

The officer comm "sene dhu" from "the haggis" wher bearer and escort room to the entranc the "haggis" beate the sergeant-major Stewart and guard Bayers, was then ing-hall to a postio the officer comman get reached its de main became seal continued to play bearer and escort s turned inward and placed in front of tings.

Immediately up music Capt. Godfr the greeting to "the follows: "A bon them all, chieftain of the pu After full justice repeated, Cap reported: "Oh Lord, since we O! Which we so gre Let me now

CASUALTIES STILL CONTINUE SEVERE

Many Homes Here Receive Word from War Office About Soldier Lads—British Report Heavy Losses in Canadian Infantry and Mounted Rifles.

Every day adds to the already long list. The names of more New Brunswick boys have been gazetted to the army of the immortals. The casualties promise to be rather heavy during the coming days, for a recent cable from London is authority for the statement that on Wednesday the Canadian infantry suffered heavily as well as the Canadian Mounted Rifles. No indication is given in the cable as to the battalions which were in the thick of the fighting, but at this time New Brunswick homes have a very keen interest in the Mounted Rifles and already many stalwart lads from this province have given their lives in France while wearing the uniform of that unit.

British Casualties.

A cable from London states that Wednesday's casualties among the British units operating on the western front are given as eighty-four officers of whom twenty-four are dead and 3,070 men of whom 628 are dead. The battalions bearing the brunt of the day's fighting were the Canadian Infantry, London Regiment, Coldstream, Middlesex, New Zealand Infantry, Rifle Brigade, Royal Regiment, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Field Artillery, Canadian Mounted Rifles and Northumberland Fusiliers.

Returned to Fighting Line.

A letter received by Lt. Col. Guthrie from Capt. J. H. Wandlass states that he had returned to the fighting line and is now with the 10th Battalion and has taken recently an active part in the fighting on the Somme. He stated that his brother, Loring Wandlass, is near him.

Deaths of Wounds.

Word has been received at Port Hawkesbury (N. S.), that Private Jerry Philpot, who had been previously wounded in France, and a member of the 10th Battalion, had died of his injuries. He had been in the trenches nearly two years and was a native of Port Hawkesbury. He was but 21 years of age and the brothers and sisters who survive are: Donville, Glace Bay (N. S.); Angus, Dominion (N. S.); Corporal Hugh, of the 8th Battalion; Mrs. A. L. Kerr, wife of the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, New Glasgow (N. S.); Mrs. Walker, Matthews, Grand Marrows (N. S.); Mrs. Snooks and Miss Amy Philpot, Sydney Mines (N. S.); and Miss Alice in the United States. Also the following half-brothers and half-sisters: Geo. Hobart, the celebrated author, of New York; Wilfred, of New Westminster (B. C.); and Mrs. Mack, of Truro (N. S.).

Private Prince is Missing.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Prince, of Hopewell Hill (N. B.), received a telegram on Thursday stating that their son, Private Edgar Prince of an infantry battalion in France, is reported missing.

Husband Recovering.

Mrs. Thomas Madden, of 60 Brook street, is in receipt of a letter from the Canadian Red Cross Society of London, England, stating that a member of that organization has visited her husband, Private Thomas Madden, who is suffering from wounds received at Courcellette. The letter states that he is doing very well and although suffering a great deal is making satisfactory progress.

Private Pitt Wounded.

Probably the first member of the draft of the 11th Battalion that crossed over from England to reinforce another battalion in France recently, to have his name appear on the casualty list, is Pte. James Harold Pitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Pitt, of 21 Duke street, West St. John. A dispatch received yesterday from Ottawa said that Pte. Pitt was officially reported as killed on Oct. 29, 1916, at a general hospital, Havre, France, October 29, 1916, wounds in hand and face, accidental.

Pte. Pitt left St. John in last February and went across from England in draft of the 11th Battalion to France. He is only nineteen years of age. The fact that his casualty was accidental would indicate that the draft and not yet been in action.

Mrs. Emily Whitehouse, of 14 1/2 Harding street, received a telegram from Ottawa, yesterday notifying her that her husband, Acting-Sergeant Major John H. Whitehouse, had been admitted to No. 4 ambulance hospital on Sept. 28, suffering from shell concussion.

Sergeant Major Whitehouse left St. John with a well-known New Brunswick battalion. He was a member of the 2nd Battalion and employed in the Atlantic Sugar Refinery prior to donning khaki.

He is a native of England, and was a member of the Imperial forces for seven years before coming to Canada. He is also a veteran of the South African war and was wounded while in action with the Boers.

Pte. Geo. B. Cushing.

That Private George B. Cushing, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Cushing of Lancaster Heights has been wounded in the right hand by shrapnel and had been admitted to a field ambulance was the word received by his mother yesterday. Private Cushing went overseas with a local battalion and has been through the thick of all the heavy fighting on the western front. Some time ago he was struck in the eye by a piece of shrapnel and after recovering was offered promotion, but his answer was "I came as a private and want to see it through with them." He is twenty-three years old and prior to enlistment was in the employ of the C. P. R. on the road.

Private Peterson Killed.

Word was received Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson, of Miramichi that their son, George, had been killed in action on October 8. He was nearly 39 years old, and had enlisted at Calgary. Besides his parents he leaves the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Albert Hill, Montreal; Karl, of Calgary; Walter and Miss Daisy at home. Private Crocker Wounded.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Crocker, of Millerton (N. B.), have received word that their son, Clarence, formerly of the Royal Tank in Newcastle, and who has been at the front for twenty-two months was wounded by shrapnel in both legs and a hand, on October 6—his 22nd birthday. He was struck by one piece in his right leg, and two in his left, and one small piece in the right hand. He was in the St. John Ambulance Hospital in France, and was to be moved as soon as possible to England. Mr. Crocker left here with the 8th Battery and was transferred to another.

MERTON CRAWFORD WON HONOR BEFORE HE FELL ON FIELD

Member of C. M. R.'s, Well Known in St. John, Awarded Military Medal Just as News of His Death is Received.

Sergeant-Major Merton Crawford, who made many friends in St. John while stationed here with the 6th C. M. R., has been killed in action. The official announcement to this effect has been received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Crawford of Goshen, Queens county. He entered the ranks as a private and by his ability and excellent conduct was the man of sergeant-major, leaving Canada with the 6th

INFANTRY

Killed in Action
W. McGregor, Savoie, N. B.

Missing
J. Young, North Sydney, N. S.; S. M. Richard, Paris Settlement, N. S.; W. H. Sanford, Hants county, N. S.; J. Sawyer, Moncton; Sergt. G. Sears, St. Marys, N. B.; G. Smith, Amherst.

MOUNTED RIFLES

Died of Wounds
Sergt. J. J. McCarrill, Grandp. P. E. I.

Missing
Sergt. E. Blake, West Bay, N. S.

Wounded
R. P. Harts, Lansdowne, N. B.; J. McDonald, New Aberdeen, N. S.

SERVICES

Seriously Ill
Driver J. A. Howell, St. Mary's, N. B.

ARTILLERY

Killed in Action
A. L. Armburg, Buckfield, N. B.

Wounded
Corp. J. F. McLean, Lakeside, N. S.

INFANTRY

Killed in Action
J. J. Aiyward, Charlottetown, (P. E. I.)

Died of Wounds
T. R. Morris, Hensar (N. S.)

Midnight List
Ottawa, Oct. 28—The midnight list follows:

INFANTRY

Killed in Action
T. A. Phillips, Mount Pleasant (P. E. I.)

Wounded
C. W. Bigney, Pictou (N. S.)

Missing
J. D. Roy, Elm Truro (N. B.); J. B. Berger, Pictou (N. S.); G. Kelley, Sydney (N. S.); Corporal G. Lawson, Munderville (N. B.); T. J. Lee, West Bay (Nfld.)

INFANTRY

Wounded
L. L. Bishop, Shelburne (N. S.); S. T. Blaine, West Beccar (N. S.); G. B. Cushing, St. John (N. B.); S. DeLong, Nashwauk (N. B.); W. Gaud, Truro (N. S.); C. Gibbons, Southampton (N. S.); M. G. Larson, Jordan Falls (N. S.); P. A. MacPhail, River Pelly Station (N. S.); T. Morris, River Phillip (N. S.)

INFANTRY

Wounded
J. Pitt, St. John (N. B.)

Acting Company Sergeant-Major J. H. Whitehouse, St. John (N. B.)

Friday's List
Ottawa, Oct. 27—Casualties:

INFANTRY

Previously Reported Wounded
Now Killed in Action:
A. Cripps, Chatham, N. B.

Wounded
M. T. Daley, St. John; H. Jarvis, Charlottetown; J. McRae, Springhill; R. Woodbury, Simpson's Corner, N. S.

Wounded
Sergt. A. Skinner, Halifax.

Saturday's British Casualties.

The British casualties in the British armies operating on the western front are given as one hundred and twenty-five officers of whom thirty-nine are dead and 4,119 men of whom 798 are dead. The units which were in the thick of the fighting were the Grenadier Guards, Northumberland Fusiliers, Middlesex, Durham Light Infantry, London Regiment, York and Lancasters, Shropshire Light Infantry, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Duke of Wellington, Bedfordshire and Scots Guards.

Among the officers killed was Second Lieut. Frances Fowler of the Leinsters, son of John Fowler, of Cork, who has had three other sons serving with the Canadian forces. One of them was killed at Ypres last year, and another was killed at Festubert.

Friday's casualties in the British divisions operating on the western front are announced in a cable from London to consist of 108 officers of whom thirty-five are dead and 4,390 men of whom 1,065 are dead. Those only bearing the brunt of the fighting were the Coldstream Guards, Irish Guards, Welsh Guards, Field Artillery, London Regiment, Camerons, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Northumberland Fusiliers, Middlesex, Munster Fusiliers, and Rifle Brigade.

Among the killed is Lieut. J. T. Fellows of the Suffolks who was one of the first members of the first Canadian Battalion to obtain a commission in the British army. A family which has suffered heavily of late in the war is that of Rev. Malcolm Thompson, of Berwick, who has received news that his third son, Angus, a private in the Canadian forces, had been killed in action. His fourth son, Kenneth, also a private in the Canadian forces, is missing and his second son, Ronald, a lieutenant in the Devonshire is wounded. He is a son-in-law of Capt. Best of the Canadian forces who was recently severely wounded. Sergeant Francis S. Chase, of the Canadian Infantry, son of Mrs. Chase, of Medcoff City, has been killed in action.

Life Saved by Comrades.

That his life was saved only after two boys from his native county had risked their necks to get him the information conveyed in a letter from Private Harry C. Moore, of Queensbury, York county, in a letter to his sister, Miss Cora Moore who resided in Fredericton. The two lads who saved him were Private Harry

Wounded.
A. Andrews, Newfoundland.

INFANTRY.
Previously Reported Wounded, Now Wounded and Missing.
W. Norris, Sydney Mines (N. S.)

J. D. Chisholm, Truro (N. S.)
Killed in Action.
E. Foley, St. Peters (P. E. I.)
P. A. McCully, De Bert Station (N. S.)
Died.
E. T. Reese, Fortien Settlement (N. S.)
Wounded.
Corporal F. O. Harlow, Bridgewater (N. S.)

Wounded.
F. O. Purdy, Bear River (N. S.)
Slightly Ill.
W. S. Allen, Sackville (N. B.)

Wounded.
Gunner J. G. Gauthier, Rusticville (P. E. I.)

MOUNTED RIFLES

Previously Reported Missing, Now Admitted to Hospital.
H. Adams, Smith Sound (Nfld.)

INFANTRY

Lance Corporal M. A. Pinos, Riverside (N. S.)
Killed in Action.
J. LYNCH, Chatham (N. B.)
Wounded.
Sergt. E. McLaughlin, Moore's Mills (N. B.)

GERMANS SANK TO AIRPITS IN FALL

Officers of Steamer in Port Describe Destruction of Airships in England—People Curious But No Longer Afraid

Saturday, Oct. 28. Officers of the Furness line steamer Kanawha, which arrived here yesterday from London via Halifax, tell of the destruction of Zeppelins in the Old Country, and of having seen the last one brought down in flames.

"While we were in London last," one of the officers said, "we saw the destruction of a Zeppelin which was brought down in flames at Potter's Bar, North London."

"They say that the Zeppelin finally met its fate at the midnight hour, when the sound of guns attracted the attention of all and the huge airship could be seen well defined against the sky by the many searchlights directed on it. They describe the destruction of the Zeppelin as a wonderful sight."

One of the officers added: "Whether the machine was set on fire by a British aviator from above, or by the fire from the guns, I cannot say, but flames were seen to burst forth from it, and the airship began to fall. Within twenty feet of the earth, several of the crew were seen to jump out of it by escape hatches. One of them was blown away by the explosion. One of the men who jumped was an officer. They landed in a plowed field in which they sank up to the armpits. When picked up, the officer said he was still breathing, but he had subsequently died."

An officer of the Kanawha told The Telegraph that he had witnessed the destruction of five Zeppelins, having only joined the ship on this voyage. In one instance, he said, his sister was blown across the room by the force of the explosion of a bomb which had been dropped from air-craft and had landed in the garden. People in England, however, he said, are accustomed to these things now that they treat the visit of a Zeppelin as a matter of much interest. The people absolutely refuse to remain in their homes, persisting in rushing into the streets to see what is going on. One of the officers said that, while a raid was in progress, he recalls having seen a woman leaning out of the window and singing the British national at the top of her voice.

That Great Britain's air defenses are more than able to cope with any raiders is the opinion of these men who have seen the Zeppelins. They also commented on the youth of the flyers. "Our forefathers who came to this country from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and here they were the first to land and build homes were not of the cowardly ilk they would not have come to this country. If we believe in the children inheriting the spirit of their fathers, then we must believe that our present generation are chips from the old blocks. The spirits that were in it is not even sleeping. It is as virile as it was in the days when Quebec was captured, Louisbourg was an English possession and the Union Jack established in Canada. The spirits that were released and rose above the tumult of war on the Plains of Abraham are still with us. Canada's fighting blood still survives and the fountain-head is not yet exhausted."

Graves of Soldiers Carefully Recorded

Ottawa, Oct. 27—In an extended statement received by the government from the British war office, it is stated that the care of graves of departed soldiers is now in the hands of the Graves Registration Commission.

The French government offered to maintain these cemeteries, but the British government has, however, in agreement with the French government, undertaken to provide for their maintenance and care. A commission has been appointed for the purpose of which, with the king's consent, the Prince of Wales has accepted the presidency.

The statement concludes: "Commissions on the subject should be addressed to the Director of Graves Registration, War Office, St. James Square, London. Relatives are asked to bear in mind that some time may elapse before graves are properly recorded. It is not possible to arrange for the distribution of flowers for individuals, that circumstances not infrequently make it undesirable in the interests of the military situation to close the position of a grave, and that exhumation of bodies during the war is prohibited. Photographs of graves that are made it desirable in the interests of the military situation to be furnished to relatives on application, free of cost, as soon as possible."

Saturday and Sunday were two remarkable days for the city of St. John as concerned in that a single casualty was officially reported in the city to relatives of men at the front.

ST. JOHN GIVES 43 GOOD MEN TO BATTALIONS LAST WEEK

If Whole Province Were Doing So Well Battalions Opened Would Soon Be Filled—Navy, Constantly Strengthened by Big New Ships, Should Prove Strong Appeal for Young Men—The Man with the Sporting Instinct.

Forty-three men for the week ending Saturday, October 28, is St. John's record in recruiting. Truly the breed of manly men is not extinct in the old Loyalist city and with the scales of victory beginning their downward sweep on the side of the Allies the young men of the province catch the spirit and throw their weight into the struggle.

Nine was the favorite number last week in St. John in recruiting circles, on Monday nine men signed on, Tuesday followed with six, Wednesday gave nine, Thursday nine more were secured, Friday eight selected their fighting units and Saturday had two men at the Prince William street recruiting office.

The men secured on Saturday were: JACK ORAN, St. John (N. B.)—234th Battalion. LEWIS ELLIS, St. John (N. B.)—234th Battalion.

Sporting Blood Counts.

"Nine times out of ten you will be successful in securing a recruit by appealing to a man's sporting instinct rather than his patriotism," said Colonel H. H. Greer of the 160th Sportsman Battalion when interviewed on the question of recruiting by The Telegraph. Lieut. Colonel Greer is a man who is qualified to discuss the subject, when it is remembered that he recruited a full battalion in less than three weeks, and at that one of the finest if not the finest battalion ever assembled under one set of the king's colors in Canada, and certainly demonstrating Canada's prowess and muscle more than any other G.E.F. unit in the country.

"If I know a man is a baseball player, why I appeal to him through his baseball. Canada has honored him and set him in a high place among her young men because of his prowess as a baseball player. Now the more serious game of war challenges his abilities and Canada wants to honor him as a participant. The rivalry of sports is but an off-shoot of the rivalry of nations, and he who excels above the other, and it is the red-blooded young men who make names for themselves who shall keep the honor of the nation inviolate."

"Another thing," said Lieut. Colonel Greer, continuing on the subject. "When we talk to a young man about enlisting we give him to understand by inference that a soldier's life is nothing but one eternal grind of company drill, platoon drill, bayonet training and march marches, and when this is over then he is to stand up and be shot at by a German in France or one some other front. That idea I believe, should be kept far as possible in the background. It works at cross purposes to recruiting. The splendid advantages of a soldier's life, its social benefits, the mixing of men from all parts of the country and travel, which is offered to those who get into the service, are the things that should be emphasized. All these things are good, and every soldier has to be ready to do these things, but while they are glorious and inspiring the red-blooded civilian would much rather think of a live victor than a dead hero. A man must not necessarily be killed to be a victor, nor die to be a victor. To be victorious the one idea is to remain alive as long as possible, an army that is wiped out and all its men killed can never be victorious."

Some Good Sports Not Reached.

"The ambr, yet glorious side of a soldier's life, I find, is not that which appeals most strongly to the young men of sporting instinct as the bright and victorious career of a man in the khaki. The claim that all the good sports in Canada have gone to the front I believe is in error. There are more good sports left behind and they will enlist too, when approached in the right spirit."

"Of course a great many of our good sports have already gone overseas but there are more to come. The word cowardly is used too often in our recruiting efforts. We talk about the heroes of a nation and that sort of thing, but they are not even a means to an end. Recruits are never yet secured by antagonizing the civilian of military age."

The Premier's Appeal.

(Montreal Herald.)
Sir Robert Borden has made an appeal for another hundred thousand men to join the army, and for all classes of the population not eligible for military service to take the active part in the disposition of their own country. Our forefathers who came to this country from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and here they were the first to land and build homes were not of the cowardly ilk they would not have come to this country. If we believe in the children inheriting the spirit of their fathers, then we must believe that our present generation are chips from the old blocks. The spirits that were in it is not even sleeping. It is as virile as it was in the days when Quebec was captured, Louisbourg was an English possession and the Union Jack established in Canada. The spirits that were released and rose above the tumult of war on the Plains of Abraham are still with us. Canada's fighting blood still survives and the fountain-head is not yet exhausted."

White Ensign Calls Many.

The white ensign of Jellicoe's navy has appeared in our midst and its appeal has stirred many whose fathers had the "heaving quarter" and the blue and the khaki are now rivals in the recruiting activities of the province.

The white ensign, which is an emblem of Britain's might, is seen for the first time and the broad family cross of St. George on the white ground spells out in bold letters the traditions of that fleet since the time of the Crusades.

It is the flag of the population that wet with the blood of Trafalgar and still stands with all that eloquence, it calls Canadians to service for king and country beneath its folds.

Barely good progress has been made and the outlook is most promising. The white ensign is seen for the first time and the broad family cross of St. George on the white ground spells out in bold letters the traditions of that fleet since the time of the Crusades.

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AGENTS WANT

SALES LADIES wanted open on our sales staff by men enlisted. Either permanent. Income \$3 per week. Address The Scarborough L.L. Map Publishers, Toronto.

RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVE

meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout N. present. We wish to four good men to recruit and general agents. The and general agents. The taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers opportunities for men of pay a permanent position to the right man. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

WE Offer the very best business to stock agents. Exclusive rights by men enlisted. Apply Nushery Co., Toronto (O.)

WANTED—General family. Mrs. H. J. Duke street, St. John.

WANTED—By Septem school, Rothermaide; also a cook. A. Currie, Netherwood, Rothermaide.

Increased Efficiency

Has compelled increased beginning November 1. Those entering this month present rates. Rate card mailed to an

MARRIAGE

AGAR-GIBB—At 64 October 28, by Rev. J. H. Frederick E. Agar, pipe Kilte Battalion, to Miss Gibb, of St. John. HAYTER-GIBB—At street, October 25, by Frederick E. Agar, pipe Kilte Battalion, to Miss Gibb, of St. John. DENNIS-HANSON—On Thursday, October 26, Hanson, of Pennfield, to Dennis, of Ottawa.

DEATHS

McMURTRY—At the 25th inst., A. aged, seventy years, leave three sisters. Funeral on the arrival Friday. Interment in F. GORMAN—Thomas aged 24 years, killed on Oct. 19, 1916. COLLINS—Entered into on Saturday, October 28, 1916, leaving a son and children to mourn. ATKINS—In this inst., William Atkins, brother and three sisters. DAMEY—In this inst., Richard D. Damey, in his year of his age, leaving his daughter to mourn their loss. Also survived by one Damey, of this city.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Tiplady (20th Battalion) wounds Oct. 27, 1916. By Mrs. W. C. Tiplady, street, St. John (N. B.). "Jesus in thy perfect love Leave me now our dear"

ASSESSMENTS

Saturday in session for the office of the county King Kelley, the appeal the municipal council for taxes, yesterday. Members of the Telephone Company, Ltd. for taxes on the assessments. Chairman J. V. Russell. Members of the present were: O'Brien, Hayes and Fisher.

Black appeared on telephone company, and a company be relieved for three years, signifying to pay on the basis of this appeal was finally discussed at the last municipal council.

Without the slight of it, as was in his heavy William Oliver, driver of Ltd., Water street, plus the Eastern Telephone Company's plan of reduction of some forty per cent from a four Ronald McGorman, who several, who had been spot, and the general it was an act of heroism serves more than ordinary.

Capt. F. F. May, deputy officer for New Brunswick, received the following: Major L. P. D. Tilley, Halifax; "Hav" Benson and secured pay staff, New Brunswick; used on Monday.

Fredericton, Oct. 28—has handed down his of Wm. P. Lunt Perley, M.P.P., recently full in the sum of the full amount of his ter has to do with a

