

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	0.23	"	0.25
Lambskins	1.00	"	1.00
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

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.			
The statement says: "On the northern and northwestern fronts, at Tulghes and Bieazu, the bad weather has prevented all operations. "In the Pruhova Valley (northeast of Campulung) we repulsed two enemy attacks toward Clabuceni Baidu, north of Azuga. In the region of Dragoslavele we advanced a little on our left wing. "To the east of the Alti (Alista) river operations have been interrupted by bad weather. "In the Jiul Valley our pursuit continues. We have taken an additional 312 prisoners, and captured four machine guns. "In the Orsova region there has been a violent bombardment. "On the southern front the situation is unchanged."			
Turks Driven Back.			
Petrograd, via London, Oct. 30—The bulletin issued from general headquarters today reads: "Western (Russian) front: No event of importance occurred. "Caucasian front: In the region west of Petrakol, Tekuhur and Noshen, north of Billa, our scouting parties have been engaged in successful skirmishes. In the direction of Hamadan, the enemy was driven out of the villages of Akmetabab, Inkilbachi, Volpepi, Hatmabad, Vland and Mare. "Roumanian front: In Transylvania and Dobrudja no events of importance have occurred."			
Italian Win Surprise Attack.			
Rome, via London, Oct. 30—The statement issued by the Italian war office today reads: "Trasimeno-Arivo Valley an attempt at the enemy on an advanced position on the northern slopes of Mount Colbrion was beaten off. "In the Upper Cordevole Valley to the south of Settimo, one of our detachments carried an advanced enemy position by surprise, and held it against hostile counter-attacks."			

### MIGHTY DANUBE CHECKS INVADER IN DOBRUDJA

(Continued from page 1.)

"On Oct. 24 our Danube and Delta division captured several heights of the left bank of the Cerna river, facing the mouth of the Strophilina torrent. We took about 480 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 Strophilina rivers (east of the Cerna head, southeast of Monastir). One hundred and eight prisoners remained in the hands of our Allies.

"Southwest of Lake Prespa our cavalry, supported by infantry units, on Tuesday, occupied the main bridges and also the villages of Golubra and Lesista.

"On the remainder of the front operations were hindered by fog."

Belin Reports Gains.

Berlin, Oct. 26, by wireless to Sayville—Field Marshal von Mackensen is progressing with his operations against the Russo-Bulgarian front. The bridge over the Danube has been blown up by the Roumanians; the announcement states.

The text follows: "Zemlja bridge group: The operations in Dobrudja are progressing. The Roumanians blew up the large bridge over the Danube near Thermopylae, which proves the importance in Roumanian opinion of the Roumanian defeat.

"Our airships successfully bombarded on the night of Oct. 23 railroad establishments near Tetesti, west of Tcher-novodol."

"Eastern front, Transylvania: In the Trotus Valley, Austro-Hungarian troops, and south of Paroutis, Bavarian troops, defeated their Roumanian adversaries. "On the roads to Slany and Campulung our attacks gained ground.

"Eastern theatre: Prince Leopold's front: North of Mladolac Lake the Russians blew gas without success. Similar means were prepared southeast of Goretche for an attack which failed under heavy losses.

"In the sector of Zubilino-Zatvicy to the west of Lutsk, Russian battalions in the evening made an advance without artillery preparations. The storming waves broke down in our direction which immediately was started.

### 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.

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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.

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.

### Says Bremen and Deutschland Are Both Destroyed

London, Oct. 30—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Athens says: "The Greek government will protest to Germany against the sinking of the steamer Angheliki. The labor unions at Piraeus have decided to strike unless they are guaranteed against the sinking of Greek vessels."

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

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. The land was secured sometime ago, and comprises two city blocks and the houses and other buildings will be wrecked to make way for construction.

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### BRITISH RAIDING TACTICS SUCCESSFUL

#### Ground Gained in Belgium at Two Points and On Macedonian Front

London, Oct. 30—British troops made two raids on the German trenches to the west of Kyttshat, 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."

ENEMY WORRIED ON BALKAN FRONT.

Salonika, via London, Oct. 30—The official statement from British headquarters reads: "On the Doiran front, on the night of October 28-29, after artillery preparation, an enemy position at Crete De Teng, northeast of Mactukovo, was raided by our troops, who inflicted considerable loss on the Germans and Bulgarians in the trenches. North of Lake Dorian hostile aeroplanes were brought down.

"Struma front: West of Demir-Hissar enemy transport park was bombed by our aeroplanes with excellent results. North of Ormanli our patrol drove back hostile patrols."

### GREEK MINISTER ORDERED SURRENDER OF FORT RUPEL

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.

Former Premier Skouloudis, who was then at the head of the government, said to the Associated Press correspondent: "Resistance by Greece to the Germans and Bulgarians at that moment would have been ridiculous. As long as the government had decided to remain neutral all we could do was to obtain written guarantees for the return of the forts and their contents to Greece, for the safeguarding of private property, etc."

By giving up Fort Rupel without resistance we obtained such guarantees. The central emphases have not kept the terms of the written guarantees. It is not the fault of the Greek government. What more could we have gained by resisting?"

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. Caclamanos, who has espoused the cause of former Premier Venizelos.

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

### 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 "strict informality" 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.

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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 Kincaid went to Houlton Monday evening to meet her niece, who will spend the winter with her. Miss Ella 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 Altin 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.

Mrs. 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 folk-sing McCollum wedding.

Mrs. R. D. Richardson spent several days last week in St. John. The funeral of the late Mrs. John Parkhill, who died after a short illness at her home on Wednesday, was held on Friday afternoon, Rev. E. E. Mowatt conducting the service. Mrs. Wm. MacDonald and Miss Edna Parkhill, of Moncton; Mrs. Oliver McLaughlin and Miss Hatfield Parkhill, Boston; Mrs. R. B. Thorne, Henderson Settlement, and Miss Alma Parkhill, daughters of the

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.

Yangang 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 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. 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. Yangang West; 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 taking 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

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, who were in Amherst, to her satisfaction at the munificence and patriotism of the association, and assured them that the facts set before him would have his most earnest consideration.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Smith spent the week end at Amherst. Miss Ruby White, of Halifax, is visiting the Misses Canfield.

Captain E. J. Mooney, of the 28th New Brunswick Militia, spent the week end 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. Mr. A. Gates and her son, Sergeant Ralph Gates, left on Friday for Troy (N. Y.), being called there by the dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hotel Closes Down After 120 Years On Account Of Prohibition. Kingston, Ont., Oct. 27.—An old result 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 name, decent, kindly self-interest of social life. Eighty per cent. of them will respond and will enlist to accomplish it.

Gather a thousand human beings anywhere. Show them a strange new fiscal device for the alleviation of poverty in an inch a year. Ten per cent. will eagerly embrace it and try to force it on the rest.

Gather a thousand human beings anywhere. Show them an ideal that calls for heroism—and self-interest actually reached. Ninety per cent. of them will choose the ideal.

Another violator of the Canada Temperance Act incurred a fine of \$50 and costs in Digby yesterday for selling liquor to a soldier. A member of the 28th battalion said he purchased eleven bottles of whiskey from an automobile in Digby. He says he does not recognize the driver.

The authorities determined to wipe out the liquor traffic in Digby and all suspicious parcels will be seized at the steamboat pier or railway station.

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, \$1.00, total six, \$5.60. 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 (Onto). 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 SHADOW OF BROKEN HEALTH

Can Be Quickly Dispelled Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When the shadow of poor health follows your life; when hope begins to fade and friends look serious, then is the time you should remember that thousands just as hopeless have been cured and made happy by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new rich blood which brings a glow of health, restores the vitality of the system, restores the strength of the nerves and relieves as no other medicine can the aches and pains from which womanhood suffers. In any emergency of poor health give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and they will not disappoint you. Here is a case that will bring hope to many a weary sufferer. Mrs. C. Taylor, Assot. Ave., Toronto, says: "A few years ago I was so run down with anemia that I could scarcely walk about the house, and was not able to leave it. I had no color, my appetite was poor and I was constantly troubled with headaches, dizzy spells and general disinclination to move about or do anything. I tried many medicines, but none of them helped me. I began to give up and was in a decline. One day a friend who had come to see me asked if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had heard of this medicine before, but had not used it, so I determined to give it a trial. I certainly got a pleasant surprise, for after using two boxes I could feel an improvement in my condition. Continuing the use of these pills I began to regain my health, the headaches and dizzy spells were disappearing, and I began to gain weight. People began enquiring what I was taking and I was not slow to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the credit. I took one pill for less than two months, and completely regained my old health and strength. I hope my experience may convince some doubting person to the great merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am certain it has caused to be a firm champion of them."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER IN CUSTODY AT DIGBY

Digby, Oct. 25.—An alleged suspicious character was located in a barn at Central Grove, Long Island, last night. He was brought to Digby at 8 o'clock this morning by Chief of Police Beck and is now locked up.

His given name is John Musden, fifty-eight years old, a native of Hungary. When arrested he was wearing three suits of underwear, carried three pocketbooks, one of which had American money only.

Last Saturday he visited Point Prim light at the entrance of Digby Gut, and on Tuesday, Board's Head light at the entrance of Petite Passage.

He gives the following interesting story of his business in this country, but it is said to have told a boatman at Petite that he was a lighthouse inspector. He also appears to have knowledge of the lights on the north side of the Bay of Fundy, and he asserts he has resided for a time with John Martin, a Greek, living near Musquash.

Another violator of the Canada Temperance Act incurred a fine of \$50 and costs in Digby yesterday for selling liquor to a soldier. A member of the 28th battalion said he purchased eleven bottles of whiskey from an automobile in Digby. He says he does not recognize the driver.

The authorities determined to wipe out the liquor traffic in Digby and all suspicious parcels will be seized at the steamboat pier or railway station.

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 girls 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 ministers of the leading Protestant denominations of their proposed support of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Test was the next feature of the programme. Those who spoke were: Rev. B. T. McKim, Anglican; Rev. Gilbert Earle, Methodist; Rev. L. H. Anderson, Presbyterian; Rev. I. W. Williamson, Baptist; J. W. Flewelling, Congregational; Rev. W. A. Ross, Sunday School Association; Lou Buckley, Y.M.C.A.

Until in office, Mr. Jordan, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., held the chair, but upon the election of Mr. Jordan, turned the gavel over to him. The chief feature of the evening was the address by Rev. E. B. Hayward, of Fairville, who introduced in a comprehensive way The Canadian Standard Efficiency Test, and said that the course would be the keystone of the conference. He asked every boy to become familiar with it. Following this, handbooks dealing with the tests, and other matters of the conference, were distributed.

Monday, Oct. 30. 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, and a group of men who directed the meetings, and made the most of the boys and young men in attendance.

On Saturday afternoon, the boys were gathered in 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 8:30 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, which was presided over by 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 Cart, Digby (N.S.); Mr. Bonk on behalf of Bridgeport (N.S.); Clarence Gogan, Petitcodiac; and Raymond Dixon, Rockville.

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.

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 little ones, and lay the foundation of a strong constitution for after years. They make weakly children thrive.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets should be given to all children who are in any way delicate, fretful, or of weakly build. The results will be improved assimilation, a well-nourished frame, and bright, happy child health. There is no difficulty in getting children to take Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Full directions and dosage are given with each packet.

Dr. Chas. Betwood, D.Sc., Ph.D., an English Scientist, says:—"As a safe and reliable remedy for loss of flesh and vigour, nerve affections, and bodily weakness, Dr. Cassell's Tablets appear to be unique. I have no hesitation in recommending them for young or old."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Antiseptic, and the recognized remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Indigestion, and Kidney Trouble.

Specially valuable to nursing mothers and women of middle life. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout Canada. Price: One table 30 cents, six tables for the price of five. War tax 2 cents per table extra.

Free Sample. On receipt of 6 cents to cover mailing and packing, a generous free sample will be sent at once to the holder of this coupon. Write to Dr. Cassell & Co., Ltd., 10, Market Street, Toronto.

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Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell & Co. Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

TRAVELERS TO RAISE A FUND OF \$10,000

Determined to raise a fund of \$10,000 for patriotic purposes, the New Brunswick commercial travelers met on Saturday night in the hotel of trade rooms. There was a large and representative gathering, and it was the unanimous decision to go ahead with the project and keep it up until the total amount was achieved.

It was realized that in a time when there are so many wants that the least might present many difficulties but this did not deter those present from their decision and when the commercial traveler gets himself to a task it is generally achieved. A committee was appointed to work out a scheme or schemes by which the money might be raised. The committee will report back to a general meeting to be held on the evening of November 11 in the board of trade rooms. The members of the committee are: J. E. Petrie, W. A. Stewart, M. H. Dunlop, O. G. Blaisell, L. C. Armstrong, D. B. Ellis, Daniel McKinnay, G. H. Ramsey, E. W. Cannon and J. A. Pritchard.

During the course of the meeting, the sum of \$100 was donated by those present to endow two beds in the Princess Patricia Hospital, in honor of the memory of Lieutenant Ernest H. Welch, late of the 12th Battalion, who was in action and who, in civilian life, was a well known commercial traveler in this province.

MERRILL TO GO TO THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL

Dorchester, N. B., Oct. 26.—Capt. John E. Merrill, charged with the murder of John P. Rogers at Moncton, was found guilty and will be sent to the provincial hospital at Lunenburg.

SORIES OF THE 26TH

New and Gripping Tales of Our Men as They Look Death in the Face on the Western Front.

There is a young fellow in the 26th Battalion named Maise, who is the life of his platoon. No matter how hot the position is he is always a cheery word and smile. When the 26th took over the trenches first on the Ypres salient, there was a great deal of fatigue work to be done. Each night a party would go out to fill the endless lines of sand bags and the boys at last got the impression that they had come to France to sleep and instead of fight. Maise did not like the work any better than his comrades, but he, however, took his duties with a smile. One night he rushed into camp, his face shining in moonlight. "Boys," he cried, "the 26th is going to pull off a new stunt tonight. The 26th had been filling sand bags so long that the announcement of a 'new stunt' whatever it might be, often caused indignation to the lads, who cried in chorus, 'you, don't say, what is it now?' 'Why we're all going out to fill some new bags tonight,' cried Maise, as he darted out again, his disappearing figure followed by a cloud of 'No Man's Land' being sung at him by his disgusted comrades.

Maise was the first lad to do listening post duty in the 26th Battalion. He was ready for anything and was a capable soldier. Often a freshener, he was unsummed to excursions into 'No Man's Land' was sent out with him for experience. One night he was given a rather mild mannered little chap to take out and put through the post and institute him into the mystery of that country lying between the lines. Some hours later Maise returned safely with his charges, but appeared to be very angry over something. Rushing up to the sergeant major, he thus addressed himself: 'Sergeant major, I want that man you sent out with me placed under arrest immediately.' It was so unusual in Maise, the sergeant major was taken by surprise, he thought he rounded, 'The lad was suffering from shell shock, but why, Maise?' he questioned, 'what has he done, what is the matter with him?' 'I want him arrested, sir, at once, charged with leaving Germany in a listening post.' Apparently a mild mannered chap that he had taken out was so very courageous and fearless in 'No Man's Land' that Maise had been amazed—this was his method of reporting it to his superior officer.

He was the man who got it in the neck every time and he is free to admit that his neck is apparently his most vulnerable point. John A. McElhinney of the 26th Battalion. He is a veteran of the South African war and had only been in the trenches with the 26th a short time when a bit of shrapnel struck him in the neck and he was sent to hospital in England. In due time he was discharged and returned to his home in the time in the side of the neck, another trip to England and then back to the trenches a second time. That his neck is the most vulnerable portion of his body is demonstrated by the fact that in a listening post in the 'No Man's Land' he was struck in the neck. Private McElhinney can now sympathize with the proverbial chicken.

That the boys of the 22nd French Canadian Battalion are a jolly lot and the finest fighters on the western front, is the tribute to that unit by an officer of the 26th Battalion. The 22nd Battalion, which fought side by side with the French lads for over a year. During the winter of 1915 the communication trenches were almost continually filled with water and choked up. Reaching parties suffered from the cold and the land during the night and take a chance of being caught by a German flare. It was the 22nd's turn in the trenches and the weather was of the most miserable. One of the lads of the 22nd took it in his head that he would like to go to the rear on a short excursion and securing permission, he set out. The first communication trench he started down carrying a lantern. He had gone some distance when he reached a point where conditions are frigid. He thereupon clambered out of the trench and began making his way overland. He was in plain sight of the German lines and immediately every sniper, it seemed, on the Ypres salient began to shoot at him. He danced about for a while and the sigh of every bullet which passed him was met as it passed with a oath breathed gently in the French language, wishing it back to France. The Frenchman decided that after all the rigid snow might be uncomfortable, but it held out greater inducements to longevity than in full view of the enemy lines, so he plunged down into the communication trench again, up to his shoulders in water and wallowed along like a big muskrat. By the time he reached the end of the trench his temper was anything but sugar-coated and just as he was emerging upon the main communication trench again, up to his shoulders in water and wallowed along like a big muskrat. By the time he reached the end of the trench his temper was anything but sugar-coated and just as he was emerging upon the main communication trench again, up to his shoulders in water and wallowed along like a big muskrat. By the time he reached the end of the trench his temper was anything but sugar-coated and just as he was emerging upon the main communication trench again, up to his shoulders in water and wallowed along like a big muskrat.

Tom, his mother, an older sister and baby brother took the train for grand-father's. One seat did not hold them all and Tom was placed in the one in front of his mother. After they were some way on their journey, a portly gentleman entered from the smoker and seated himself by Tom. He turned and beaming on the small boy said: "Well, my little man, where did you get on?" Tom looked wonderingly at him for a moment and then slowly and carefully answered: "Just a little way behind the engine."—The Christian Herald.

POTATOES \$4 A BARREL. Caribou, Me., Oct. 28.—Arootook potatoes reached the record price of \$4 a barrel today, with few offered at that figure, the highest ever known. Farmers have thousands of barrels in storage, waiting for higher prices. Potato sales are for cash, and the bank deposits throughout Arootook are the heaviest ever known.

good tea

wish of a bullet. The speaker sat still for a moment then looked down to find that the offending bit of lead had cut through his left elbow. He suddenly realized that he had received a blow and he cried, "A blighty, a beauty of a blighty. Stretcher bearers on the double." It was not long before he landed in England with his left arm in a sling and had his well deserved rest. He is now back on the firing line perhaps longing for another blighty, but he would discuss the question of lucky blighties while sitting behind a thin parapet again.

In the trenches lurk grim death, hardship and suffering, but where Canadians are the element of humor is never lacking. Sgt. Gunn of the 26th Battalion being sent out with another man by the name of Bouchey, on outpost duty, was a new outpost, particularly dangerous and in one of the hottest corners of the line. Bouchey was a new man, his first experience with heavy artillery fire and of course not a veteran class at that time, although since then he has gone through many severe engagements and borne himself like a true soldier. A few hours later an officer of the 26th made his way down to inspect the outpost. The shells were screaming over his side and he was crawling on all fours, his hands and feet shaking with fear, he lunged towards the shelter of the parapet. As the officer came up he heard the sergeant say, "Now Bouchey, buck up man, don't be scared like that, sing God Save the King or something."

There are acts of gallantry born of the crater fire of October 18, 1915, that shall live for all time in provincial history. Many homes were saddened, many hearts made proud and many lads made names for themselves in the fight. No more gallant act in that engagement has been related than that of Private McCracken, of St. Stephen.

In the terrific shell fire from the German batteries which swept the 26th lines, Private McCracken was in a listening post in the 'No Man's Land' a section of communication trench was blown down. Some one had to stand in the breach and pass the bombs across to the men in the other section of trench if the work of the bombers was to be effective. Volunteers were called for and young McCracken was the first to step forward with a soldierly salute as if on parade. "I will go, sir, and without awaiting a reply he climbed into the trench and began to dig his way across. No time for words of caution, his duty was there and there he went. He was an exposed post, he was in open sight of the enemy lines and the bullets were flying over his head. He was a man sniper took a shot at him, failed, tried again and muttered an oath as the bullet which seemed to bear a charmed life, continued to ply his work and keep him from the trench. He tried another shot, again they missed and gave it up in disgust, firing at other men who they thought it might be easier to kill.

For twenty minutes young McCracken flunked at this point he never winced, he never flinched, he never showed any sign of being hurt. His face was set and he faster he dealt out the bombs. There he remained until the light had practically subsided and then climbed back into the trench and he took his place in the line by the hand, more than one patted his shoulder and laurel wreath phrases were heaped upon him by officers, N.C.O.'s and men, but he shook them all off. His hand was the first to be raised when he accomplished it. There was nothing to make a fuss over. "Let's make ready to go after the Germans again," was all he said.

It was a wild night on the western front the great shells were bursting on all sides. At regular intervals a star shell would pierce the heavens and exploding light with a ghoulish pallor that lit the faces of the trenchmen. The 26th Canadians occupied a front line trench. The enemy was mercilessly pounding the position and many a brave lad fell in his tracks that night only to be carried away by the stretcher bearers. There was a night of passing gallantry but no act that night bore greater earmarks of heroism, nor was placed in the trench with a little fatigue party with the trench again, up to his shoulders in water and wallowed along like a big muskrat. By the time he reached the end of the trench his temper was anything but sugar-coated and just as he was emerging upon the main communication trench again, up to his shoulders in water and wallowed along like a big muskrat.

Lieut. Moore of the 26th, recently attached, had taken out a fatigue party to the trench again, up to his shoulders in water and wallowed along like a big muskrat. By the time he reached the end of the trench his temper was anything but sugar-coated and just as he was emerging upon the main communication trench again, up to his shoulders in water and wallowed along like a big muskrat. By the time he reached the end of the trench his temper was anything but sugar-coated and just as he was emerging upon the main communication trench again, up to his shoulders in water and wallowed along like a big muskrat.

Never did it stop until the dressing station was reached. The doctors there saw nothing unusual in the little group which came forward carrying a wounded member, except that one man limped slightly. The men said not a word, but told no one of their experience, but an observer had seen it all. He waited until they came back to the trenches, and then he asked them how they got along, but they dismissed the question with a "Very good, Sir, very good." There was no report of a light corner, no indication that they had risked their own lives for the life of their officer. They had done their duty and to them duty was simply the chiefest word in a British soldier's lexicon, nothing more. They were lads from St. John, from Fredericton, they represented many parts of the province, their officer was from London (Ont.). They were farmers, artisans, fishermen before the war, not heroes by trade and calling. They were not decorated, they were not mentioned in official despatches but they had the satisfaction of knowing that their duty had been carried out and a valuable life had been saved from the glutinous maw of a German machine gun.

That Lieut. Ferguson's death was directly due to the awful methods of warfare which the Germans have pursued since the beginning of the war, is a statement made by a 26th officer who was beside that gallant lad when he was killed. "He fell back into my arms when he was hit, I was coming up the trench behind him. As I leaned forward to get a better hold of him, the same sniper that had shot him, took a shot at me. The bullet struck the side of my steel helmet and glanced off, had it not been for that I would most certainly have been killed."

"Had Lieut. Ferguson been struck by an ordinary rifle bullet he would have survived, for the place it entered his chest would not have killed him, it made a very small hole where it entered, but it was a dum-dum, and as it went through his chest it was bent and it was there where it came out it made a terrible hole."

"There is little doubt that Lieut. Ferguson would be alive today had that German rifle bullet had anything except dum-dum bullets."

How a Belgian farmer assisted the German batteries opposite in a most unique manner, and with deadly results to the British, is told by a recently returned officer. "These Belgians who were behind our lines were Flemish, who would much rather see the Germans in possession of the country than the British. "Every day when our transport wagon would arrive for the base this Belgian would appear in his field ploughing. He always used a pair of horses, one of white and one black. Just as the transport got to a certain crossing the place would be occupied by the Germans, and the result that many lives were lost on every occasion. So precise were the Germans in bombarding this spot only when the transports had reached the region that it was almost certain. It was further noticed that this farmer ploughed only when the transport was going out. He was watched and just as the transport reached the intersection of the roads he was seen to hurriedly change the horses, placing the black one on the side formerly occupied by the white one. Then the German shells came across. A second time the experiment was tried and the horses were changed again, and the same thing happened over in great quantities. The secret was out. This Flemish farmer was signalling by means of his horses the location of the transport and when to bomb it. He was a very clever fellow, to say he was quickly despatched."

"German atrocities! Why, I have never seen any evidence of them, but I have been told about them," said a returned soldier when asked by "The Telegraph" the old soldier for some time every returned soldier when he lands in Canada. "Remember, I don't love the Germans any more than anyone else. I have fought against them; they are brave and perhaps they are scrupulous, but you've got to give them credit for the little heart they sometimes show."

"It was during the third battle of Ypres. Our line was being very heavily shelled and the wounded lay about in scores. An ambulance wagon whose crew was very plucky, drove right up within a few yards of our front line trench and began picking up the wounded. Then something happened, I would never have believed it only I was there and saw it myself. The German batteries stopped shelling until the ambulance was full, with wounded and moved away. Then they opened up on us again, as if to make up for the time they lost. I always remembered the incident, not that I admire the Germans, Oh, no! I could kill one any day of the life, but I have been told that I thought that on this particular occasion the officer who ordered the batteries to cease firing deserved a better fate than fighting with the Boches."

"The gamest little lad you ever saw was Leggett," said an officer referring to John R. Leggett, formerly of Fort William (Ont.), who enlisted in St. John with the 26th Battalion. "He was never strong, and we thought of leaving him behind in England when we went to France, but he was so determined to go, when he was given the choice of going over with us or remaining in England. "Well, when we finally got into the trenches he began to show his metal. The neutral vessels sank were the Norwegian sailing vessel Kathinka, and the Swedish steamer Joakoping. The sinking of the British steamer Sparta was attended with the loss of four members of her crew."

The sinking of four more steamships and one sailing vessel, is announced by Lloyd's. Three of the vessels were Norwegian, one Swedish, and one British. The neutral vessels sunk were the Norwegian sailing vessel Kathinka, and the Swedish steamer Joakoping. The sinking of the British steamer Sparta was attended with the loss of four members of her crew. The safe arrival of the Norwegian steamer Caribald, previously reported sunk at Archangel, is also announced by the shipping agency. Lloyd's announces that the Danish steamer Sig, of 105 tons gross, and the Russian three-masted schooner Ingersoll, of 289 tons, have been sunk. The steamer Angelika, conveying volunteers to Saloniki, has been torpedoed at Plova, and a heater despatch from Athens today. No steamer of this name is listed in available shipping records. It seems probable that the volunteers mentioned were recruits for the force being gathered by the provisional government, recently formed in Crete for the furtherance of what is now characterized as an anti-Bulgarian movement by Greek subjects working in co-operation with the Entente Allies. Berlin, Oct. 28, by wireless to Sayville—A despatch from Kristiania to the Overseas News Agency quotes the Aften Postens as reporting the arrival of a German submarine at Homningsraug with the crew of the British steamer Polo, the report adds, with 8,600 tons of coal on board for Alexandrovsk, from Newcastle, was sunk by the submarine thirty miles off North Cape.

The British steamer Polo, of 1,999 tons gross, was last reported as passing Dover on October 4, on her way to Hull from Almeria. The vessel itself was not damaged. The Chicago sailed from Bordeaux, October 27, carrying 228 passengers bound for New York. A fire broke out in No. 2 hold after the vessel had left the French port and she put into Fayal at 11 o'clock.

WOUNDED, BUT UNDAUNTED



This British officer, being carried by German soldiers to the rear of the enemy lines, is saluting with more or less sincerity the Teuton troops passing him on the way to the front. The Germans look less pleased.

SOME LOSS OF BRITISH LIFE IN GERMAN DESTROYER RAID

London, Oct. 27.—Ten German torpedo boat destroyers attempted to raid the British cross channel transport service last night, but the attempt failed, says an official statement issued by the British Admiralty today. Two of the German destroyers were sunk and the others were driven off. The German destroyers succeeded in sinking one empty transport, the Queen. All the members of her crew were saved. One British torpedoboot destroyer, the Flirt, is missing, the British statement adds, and another destroyer, the Nubian, was disabled by a torpedo and ran aground. Nine members of the crew of the Flirt were saved. The text of the Admiralty announcement follows: "During the night the enemy attempted a raid with ten destroyers on our cross-channel transport service. The attempt failed. One empty transport, the Queen, was sunk. The whole of her crew were saved. "Two of the enemy destroyers were sunk and the rest were driven off." "H. M. torpedo boat destroyer Flirt, Lieut. Richard P. Kellett, R. N., is missing, and it is feared she may be lost, but nine of the crew have been saved. "H. M. torpedo boat destroyer Nubian, Commander Montague Bernard, R. N., was disabled by a torpedo and taken in tow, but owing to the bad weather the tow parted and she was grounded."

GERMANS CLAIM ELEVEN OUTPOST STEAMERS SUNK. Berlin, Oct. 27, via London, Oct. 28.—At least eleven outpost steamers and two or three torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats were sunk or damaged by a German torpedo boat squadron Thursday night in the English Channel, between Folkestone and Boulogne, according to an official communication issued here. The German torpedo flotilla returned safely to its base without any loss. "Parts of our torpedo forces" moved from a German base Thursday night through the Straits of Dover and Calais to the line of Folkestone-Boulogne, in the English Channel. "According to the report of Commander Michelsen, at least eleven outpost steamers and two or three destroyers or torpedo boats were sunk partially or totally near hostile ports. Some members of the crews who were saved, were captured. "Several other guarding vessels, and at least two destroyers, were heavily damaged by torpedoes and artillery fire. Also the English post steamer Queen was sunk south of Folkestone, the crew having time to leave the ship. "In the channel near the Farns Lightship there was a strikingly active traffic by hospital ships. "Our torpedo boats safely returned to German waters without any loss."

GERMANS SUBMARINE SIX NEUTRAL SHIPS

London, Oct. 29.—The Norwegian sailing ship Regina of Skien, was set on fire by German submarine U-34 while the ship was on her way from Norway to England, and two members of her crew were drowned, according to a Reuter's despatch from Ymuiden, Holland, today. This news was brought to Ymuiden, according to the despatch, by the Dutch steamer Hector, which arrived at that port with the captain and ten members of the crew of the Regina on board. These sailors were taken aboard the U-34, from which they were transferred to the Hector. The sinking of four more steamships and one sailing vessel, is announced by Lloyd's. Three of the vessels were Norwegian, one Swedish, and one British. The neutral vessels sunk were the Norwegian sailing vessel Kathinka, and the Swedish steamer Joakoping. The sinking of the British steamer Sparta was attended with the loss of four members of her crew.

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LIEUT. COLONEL MCAVITY LEAD 26TH RESERVES OVERSEAS

Movement on Foot to Raise Reinforcing Battalion Carrying Same Name as New Brunswick's Famous Unit—104th Officially Listed as Reserve Battalion—165th Enjoy Apple Feast—Promotions Announced.

It is reported in military circles that in all probability Lieut.-Colonel J. L. McAvity will next summer lead overseas a reserve battalion for his famous "Fighting 26th," now making history on the firing line. The battalion has, of course, not yet been authorized but efforts tending in that direction are to be made, it is understood, and as a unit is due to be authorized in New Brunswick it is apparent to all that the time is most appropriate.

In recruiting circles the opinion is concurred that no unit would be more readily filled in this province at the present time than a reserve battalion for the only fighting battalion that has reached France from this province as a unit. Many young men would readily respond to fill the gaps caused by the death of relatives and friends in the original 26th Battalion. Lieut.-Colonel McAvity is willing to lead the reserve battalion overseas and take charge of its mobilization and training. It is understood that a group of his friends have gathered about him and are urging him to undertake the work. At the same time a very large number of young men in the city have already made known their intention of joining a reserve battalion to ride the 26th if one is authorized and raised by Colonel McAvity.

From all parts of the province come assurances of support in this work from the red-blooded young men who have not yet enlisted, providing Lieut.-Colonel McAvity undertakes the work. Nothing of an official nature has as yet been given out in connection with the matter as yet but the movement is now taking definite shape and no doubt something of a tangible nature will come of it in the near future.

Colonel McAvity's Record. Saturday, Oct. 28. Lieut.-Colonel J. L. McAvity is a man whom the young men of New Brunswick would be proud to follow. He has a record which is second to none among all those records made by officers who led units overseas—a record which is more closely identified with the very heart of the province than that of any other soldier of the expeditionary forces. He has stood side by side with his men on the firing line, has cheered them in life and succored them in death. "He was the only lieutenant-colonel in our brigade who was on duty day and night," was the statement of a returned soldier a few days ago to The Telegraph, "and every man of the 26th had confidence in Colonel 'Jim' McAvity." Lieut.-Colonel P. A. Guthrie has not yet received official intimation that the whole dominion will be thrown open to him for recruiting for the Kitties but it will doubtless be forthcoming in a very short time. The authorization of a new unit for New Brunswick, will likely follow close upon the heels of the granting of the official permission to recruit for the 26th Kitties in all Canada. With the 165th. The boys of the 165th Battalion had a route march and a treat yesterday afternoon. About 8 o'clock the battalion set out on a route march under Lieut.-Colonel D'Aigle, and visited the North Bay. At the landing in the morning they were given a fifteen minute rest to their legs and a similar period of activity to their jaws, for the officers purchased a barrel of apples for the boys and this was reinforced by another barrel donated by a North Bay merchant. The donors had only to watch the boys devour the apples to learn how the boys appreciated the gift and the contents of the two barrels disappeared as if by magic. The battalion made a splendid appearance as it marched along the streets of the city, and after several days of hard training on Courtenay Bay flats the change in the syllabus of training was a route march was enjoyed immensely. Yesterday morning activities were continued in the armory where the boys received lectures on bombing, first aid, bayonet fighting, musketry and discipline. "Your boys do not need much lecturing on the latter subject," said The Telegraph in conversation with Lieut.-Colonel D'Aigle. "Oh, they're good boys all right," he replied, "but lectures on discipline never hurt."

With No. 9 Siege Battery. Old Emdy was in a rage yesterday and his face too rough to permit practice, which did not at all please the boys of Major Fitzroy's battery on Partridge Island. They, however, plan to have a long period of gun laying today providing weather conditions are good. Yesterday, Burchell of Newcastle, (N. B.), reported for the first time as a member of the unit and was given his equipment and took his place among the other boys of the battery. Routine drill was carried on all day yesterday. With No. 8 Field Ambulance. Routine drill and lectures occupied the men of No. 8 Field Ambulance depot yesterday during their waking hours. The boys are now in excellent shape and go through their work like veterans with years of experience behind them. Two recruits were secured yesterday, one from the city and one from across the border. The unit is nearly filled, and it will not be long, even after the overseas draft is taken, that it will again be at full strength, providing the steady stream of recruits continues. Lieut. Good in France. Major F. A. Good, of the staff of the New Brunswick Command, received a cablegram from his son, Lieut. Alvah Good, who is now convalescent in England, bearing the tidings that his other son, Lieut. Allan W. G. Good, had left England on the 21st inst. for France, where he will join the 60th battalion.

Lieut. Allan Good has made a splendid record since joining the 140th battalion and his transfer to France followed very closely upon the heels of his arrival in England. The 60th battalion has accomplished some splendid work while on the firing line, and Lieut. Good goes to one of Canada's crack battalions. It was remarked by a returned officer yesterday in regard to the transfer of the 140th battalion to France to reinforce the Princess Pats and the R. C. B. Battalion that this in itself was a splendid compliment to the ability of Colonel Beer's unit, as both the battalions go to be in second to none on the western front. It is evident, however, from the news received by Major Good that while the men are being sent to these two units that there is a surplus of officers, and these are being distributed among other battalions on the western front as required. Promotions K. 26th. In the 26th Battalion it is announced that Lieut. K. C. Fellowes is dismissed from the service by sentence of a general court martial. Lieut. G. McElhinney is promoted to the rank of captain in the 26th and Lieut. G. K. McEath relinquishes his temporary command on account of ill-health. Both are of the 26th Battalion. The same issue of Canada announces that Pte. J. D. Peters, of the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, has been appointed a temporary lieutenant and posted to the 164th New Brunswick reserve battalion under Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Fowler. This is the first mention of the 164th as a reserve unit and may be taken to mean that Lieut.-Colonel Fowler's unit is, after all, to be broken up. St. John Men Honored. The names of two St. John men appear in a recent list of Canadians who have been created Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute—the first Major J. C. Wetmore, officer-commanding No. 5 Overseas Cavalry Siege Battery, now stationed at Partridge Island, and the second Arthur W. Adams, also of this city. St. John is the only city in Canada boasting two such appointments in the present list, which is as follows: Arthur W. Adams, St. John; Daniel Buckles, Regina; M. C. Costello (major of Calgary), the Hon. Mr. Justice E. L. Elwood, Regina; Capt. W. L. Machan, M. D. C. M., Glace Bay; Lieut. Angus Mowat, Treasurer (Ont.); A. S. Nimmo, Calgary; Capt. B. G. Walker, J. P., Westminister (B. C.); Major Percy W. Wetmore, St. John; Lieut.-Col. David D. Young, Kingston (Ont.). Lieut. H. S. Everett is Assistant Adjutant.

Fredricton, Oct. 26.—Six more recruits have been taken on the strength of the Kitties, making a total of fourteen for the first half of the week. The three are: Joseph Mirabelle, of P. Le Gard; Henry Campbell, of Bloomfield, and William Bell, of Hampton. Lieut. Herbert Stuart Everett, formerly of St. John, and now of St. Andrew, has been appointed assistant adjutant. He was formerly of the 9th A. I. R. Corporal Morris Shea, of the American Legion, has been taken on the strength of the Kitties and posted to No. 5 platoon of B company, Private J. Warder, of the special company, has been promoted to sergeant and 26th men was with Kitchener's army at Khartoum. Off to the Front. Mrs. W. J. Brown received a cable yesterday from her husband, Lieut. W. J. Brown, of the 140th, in which he said he was leaving for France today. From Driver Nash. Driver Thomas Nash, writing to his wife from France, refers to the death of Private James McElhinney, who was recently reported as killed in action and also to the fact that John McElhinney was in England at that time. Driver Nash said that he was expecting a few days in England himself in the near future. He asked that he be kindly remembered to all his friends in St. John.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them, Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with the results. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

Thursday's casualties in the British army operating on the western front are given in a cable from London as one hundred and eight officers of whom thirty-six are dead and 2,665 men of whom 588 are dead. The units suffering the most were the London Regiment, which has 684 killed, wounded and missing, East Yorkshires, Durham Light Infantry, Hampshire, Rifle Brigade, King's Royal Rifles, Yorkshires, Field Artillery, Cheshires, East Surreys and West Surreys. One Canadian "Observer." "One Ontario battalion" is favorably mentioned in another official despatch. But hush! Don't ask which one!

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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 Suvla, "the knife-point was touching the Turkish heart, and at Suvla 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 Krja 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 Suvla had been instructed by some one not named—not to attack until the following day. Sir Ian Hamilton, when he learned it, hurried to Suvla 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 desert, to the desert. Each outpost, in turn, has its trenches and barbed-wire, its gun positions and its roads by which every ounce of material was carried from the coast."

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 bond." 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 me 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. The censor will 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, elaborated 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 dugouts, 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 oases, to the desert, to the desert, to the desert. Each outpost, in turn, has its trenches and barbed-wire, its gun positions and its roads by which every ounce of material was carried from the coast."

"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 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. From lonely Fan-shan Island, 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 7,361,858, 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 7,361,858. 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 7,361,858 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  
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  
to 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 I'll go for truth, and down with  
lies!  
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, silently,  
The transport wagons go.  
And the dust is on the thistles  
And the larks sing up on high. . . .  
But I see the Golden Valley  
Down by Chesham on the Wye.  
For its just nine weeks last Sunday  
That we took the Chesham 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 Recourt 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,  
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."

KILTIES

Opening of a Brilliant  
Revived a  
Officers in

Frederick, Oct. 26  
such as is only over  
Scottish battalions, the  
the 29th overseas in  
Brunswick Kilties), w  
tonight. The scene of  
the large and historic  
at the officers' quar  
This was one of the  
Canadian Scottish over  
had the opportunity of  
customs of the "ancie  
serving the rights of  
practised in the high  
tunes. On account of  
being newly organ  
cers having only rec  
from recruiting dutie  
Ince, the all-Scott  
efforts of those in ch  
what a lot of huster  
Kilties unit. The w  
the day was all that  
and an evening app  
October air playing  
knees of Highlanders  
to tingle and the spl  
peas to rise to the  
At 8 o'clock as the  
rived in the C. P. R.  
pipe band, consisting  
under Pipe Major V  
Pipe Sergeant Alex  
up on York street to  
of General MacLean  
guests.

Preceded by the pi  
went directly to the  
where the officers of  
awaiting their arriv  
Hon. Geo. J. Clark,  
Brunswick, and Clar  
Mitchell had arrived.  
Dinner was served  
Caterer: Wammanack  
which, preceded by  
and Colonel Guthrie  
guests and officers i  
their places at table  
On the right of th  
ing was General Mac  
left was Premier Cl  
of General MacLean  
Gibson, and on the  
His Worship Mayor  
Ryder, mess preside  
on his left. Lieut.  
vice-president's chair,  
Gray, Fitz York Reg  
and Major Morgan o  
right centre of the  
Lean was seated, w  
McPeake, paymaster,  
ly opposite seat to  
Capt. Bohan, adjutan  
quarter, on his righ  
tationmaster, on his  
left, occupied a posi  
The Worshipful Ma  
Godfrey, chaplain of  
right of Lieut. Col  
officers around the  
table. The following  
serjeant, Capt. Mon  
Nally, Lieut. Baldw  
Lieut. Godenrath, L  
Humphrey, Lieut. S  
Major, Lieut. Ryde  
Gibson and Lieut. L  
Stewart played arou  
and as he entered  
Capt. Godfrey, cha  
the grace upon wh

# KILTIES CAPTURE COSTUMES OF "THE GALL"

## Opening of Officers Mess of 236th Battalion a Brilliant Affair—Ancient Formalities Revived and Function Was Most Unique—Officers in High Positions Present.

Fredericton, Oct. 25.—With ceremonial such as is only observed at festivals of Scottish battalions, the officers' mess of the 236th overseas battalion (the New Brunswick Kilties), was formally opened tonight. The mess is a function of the large and historic officers' mess room at the officers' quarters, Queen street. This was one of the first times that a Canadian Scottish overseas regiment had the opportunity of following out the customs of the "ancient gael" and of observing the rights of Scottish clans as practised in the highlands for past centuries. On account of the battalion having been newly formed, the officers' mess is having only recently been called in from recruiting duties through the province, the affair had to be hastily arranged, but the success that crowned the efforts of those who were called to show what a lot of hustlers there are in the Kilties unit. The weather throughout the day was all that could be desired, and as evening approached, the crisp October air played havoc with the knees of Highlanders caused the blood to tingle and the spirits of those taking part to rise to the occasion.

At 8 o'clock the St. John train arrived in the C. P. R. depot, the Kiltie pipe band, consisting of nineteen pipers under Pipe Major Wm. H. Ross and Pipe Sergeant Alex Stewart, was drawn up on York street to await the arrival of General MacLean and his party of guests.

Preceded by the pipe band the party went directly to the officers' quarters, where the officers of the Kiltie unit were awaiting their guests. In the meantime Hon. Geo. J. Clark, premier of New Brunswick, and His Worship Mayor Mitchell had arrived.

Dinner was then announced by Sergeant-Major Gordon, who presided at the table, which, proceeded by Pipe Sergeant Stewart and Colonel Guthrie, followed by Major Mitchell and his staff.

At 10 o'clock the officer commanding was General MacLean, while on his left was Premier Clark. On the right of General MacLean was Lieut. Colonel Greer, and on the left of Premier Clark, His Worship Mayor Mitchell. Major Ryder, mess president, had Major Laurie on his left. Lieut. Blair occupied the vice-president's chair, with Lieut. Colonel Gray, 1st York Regiment, on his right, and Major Morgan on his left. At the right centre of the table Major MacLean was seated, with Capt. Joseph P. McPeake, paymaster, on his left. Directly opposite sat Major Frank Eason with Capt. Bohan, adjutant of the 180th battalion, on his right, and Capt. Black, quartermaster, on his left. Major Greig occupied a position on the left of the table. The Mayor, while Capt. Godfrey, chaplain of the 180th battalion, occupied the right of Lieut. Colonel Greer. Other officers around the table were Major Malwhite, Capt. Sturges, Capt. McCrean, Capt. Moore, and Capt. McNeill, Lieut. Baldwin, Lieut. McFarlane, Lieut. Godenrath, Lieut. Brewer, Lieut. Humphrey, Lieut. Seely, Lieut. Wolmer, Lieut. Ryder, Lieut. Everett, Lieut. Gibson and Lieut. Long. Pipe Sergeant Stewart played around the mess room and as he entered the anteroom door, Capt. Godfrey, chaplain, said the battalion grace upon the conclusion of which the party retired. The menu was as follows:

- "The tank" (Haggis), Ypres (Wilters), Servantie, Shemogues oysters, "Heatier," "M. G. B. Buletts," "Soup—Consommé 'A la Anticaine'," "Fish—Zillou's Lake" salmon, "Maple Cope" sauce, "Pond Farm" potatoes, "Entrées—'Whiss Bang' fritters, "Trench Muck" cause, "Dieckbusch" tongue, "Veal—Ration farm turkey, "Mills hand grenade" dressing, "shrapnel" sauce, bully beef, "Bristol gravy," "Vegetables—'Hines granades," "Bundard beatties," "sling camp" peas, "Sandling" squash, "Desert—Pickles, jellies, Nestles cream, "Minnenwerter" pudding, cognac sauce, "trench mat" with sandbag frosting, "Leicester Square" tarts, Newton pippin pie, "shell hole" cream, "Drinks—Cafe tea, beer de Neigique, juice of the heather (very light punch), "After the serving of roasts Sergeant-Major Bayers with drawn sword at the portal announced "the Haggis," whereupon Col. Guthrie called "gentlemen, the Haggis," and the whole party rose to their feet. "The Haggis," carried by Sergeant Wannamaker, preceded by Pipe Sergeant Stewart and guarded by Sergeant-Major Bayers, was then marched into the dining hall to a position just in the rear of the officer commanding. As "the Haggis" reached its destination the pipes again became silent and while the pipes continued to play the officers resumed their seats and, escorted slowly marking time, turned inward and "the Haggis" was placed in front of the officer commanding.

The officer commanding, taking his "sena" that from his top cut into "the haggis" whereupon "the haggis" bearer and escort marched around the room to the entrance of the dining hall, the "haggis" bearer marching off while the sergeant-major, saluted with his sword, which was answered by the officer commanding. The pipes continued to play back and forth past the president and vice-president until the conclusion of his skirl when he was dismissed. Immediately upon cessation of the music Capt. Godfrey arose and repeated the greeting to "the haggis," which is as follows:

"'A bonn then all, ye tak a place, great chiefest in the mess, from here on, After full justice had been done to the bountiful repast, Capt. Godfrey arose and repeated: Oh Lord, since we have feasted thus, Which we so greatly prize, Let me now take away the flesh, And God bring in the spirit. The mess president, Major Ryder, then called for a toast to His Majesty and the entire party rising to their feet drank 'the haggis' toast' by placing their right foot on table and raising glass in the right hand over the right knee, the officer commanding then shouted "The King, God bless him," whereupon glasses were quaffed and the officers resumed their seats. Immediately Sergeant-Major Bayers with drawn sword announced "the mull" and preceded by the pipes, "the mull" was placed in front of the officer commanding, who after partaking the snuff passed it along to his guests in order, after which it was handed around the tables.

The balance of the toasts were to Our Minister of War, Lieut. General Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., M.P.; G. O. C. New Brunswick Command, Brig. General Hugh H. McLean, K.C., M.P.; New Brunswick, Lieut. Governor Wood and Premier Clark; Our General, Lieut. Col. Greer; Our Fellow Comrades (Last Post); The Ladies, Major Miss Lane, Major Laurie and Capt. Messeroux; The City of Fredericton, Major Mitchell; The Kilties, proposed by Major MacWilliam. During the evening Lieut. Col. Guthrie read telegrams from General Sir Sam Hughes and Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, expressing their regret that their inability to be present at the function and wishing the Kilties the best of success. A letter with a similar message was also read from Lieut. Governor Wood, who was called to Ottawa this evening.

# OPPOSITION SPEAKERS ARE WELL RECEIVED

## Campaign in Kings County Begun at Fine Meeting

### BRIEF SPEECHES ON IMPORTANT MATTERS

#### The Road Question Dealt With at Some Length and Opposition's Progressive Policy Explained—Dr. McAlister Speaks of Serious Results of Work of Dishonest Politicians—The Other Speakers.

Havelock, Oct. 25.—The first of a series of meetings for the discussion of provincial politics was held here last evening when the three opposition candidates, Dr. E. S. Sharpe, Dr. Pearson and H. S. Carter, with Dr. D. H. McAlister and G. Hazen Adair, of Sussex, addressed a large number of people.

The speeches were brief without exception and dealt with some broad lines of the administration of public business. Mr. Sharpe emphasized the needs of the agriculturist and of better organization among the farmers. These and kindred matters made up a speech of much interest which was listened to with marked attention.

One could not resist the impression created by the blunt statements of Dr. Pearson, his insistence upon more careful and honest administration of our affairs and what he would not stand for if elected to the legislature. He paid much attention to the practice of electoral corruption and said that those electors who took money for their votes were responsible in a measure for the acts of representatives who had betrayed the trust given them.

Dr. E. S. Carter, in a speech of greater length contrasted the legislature after the election of 1912 with the house of assembly and government of today, dwelling upon the retirement of five ministers of the crown, Fleming, Grimmer, McLeod, Wilson and Morrissey, and those who have taken their places.

Some of the phases of the evidence given before the royal commission were touched upon by the speaker, who pointed out the resignation of Fleming, the resignation of members of the legislature and the elevation of Messrs. Baxter and Smith to two places in the cabinet. The wholesale endorsement of Fleming upon Carleton county platforms by the members of the legislature was also condemned by him only a short time before he was given some prominence by Mr. Carter, who also spoke of the neglect of the government in taking no action after the resignation of Fleming.

Very briefly Mr. Carter dwelt upon the splendid showing of Kings county in answering the demand for men to fight for the empire last year on the part of an undisciplined people, this was the only part that could have been completely safeguarded against the situation.

Again and again since the outbreak of the war the Liberals have been exposed to the threat of a federal election held in the throes of war, in which it was planned to make patriotic feeling serve partisan purposes and personal ambitions. A proper and effective appeal to the people of Quebec on the part of the government has been made impossible by the fact that the Quebec members of the administration have been of Nationalist origin and sympathy. Without going into the question of party politics, it is common knowledge that men of one stripe of politics have been unduly—almost wholly—favored in the matter of the facilities offered for the assembling and offering of battalions. In this regard there has been the greatest discrimination against the Liberals, in keeping with a deliberately-formulated policy of party advantage by patronage and favoritism.

Dr. McAlister, who was suffering from an attack of grippe, was given a royal reception. His speech was frankness itself and was more of a heart to heart talk than anything else. These were the claims of the government, that it was becoming richer and the poor man poorer because men were not above taking advantage of the needs of the empire in its struggle for existence. He regarded contractors and others who would stoop to make themselves rich by the sale of the needs of the soldier and the country as much our enemies as the Kaiser of Germany. Nothing he could say would properly describe those who thus trafficked in the needs of the country and filled their own pockets by exorbitant charges and graft.

# F. B. McCURDY IS BACK ON THE JOB, AIDING SIR SAM

## Five Adults and Many Children Lose Lives When Groves' School Burns—Others Rescued by Daring Work of Firemen.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—F. B. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary for the militia department, has returned to Ottawa to resume his duties. Directly after Sir Sam Hughes returned from England some four weeks ago Mr. McCurdy left. Since then Sir Sam has been in sole charge. Now Mr. McCurdy is back again. Just what his definite duties were to be or what division of authority has been decided upon nobody seems to know.

Under the various orders-in-council which have been passed during the past year or so there has been a gradual limiting of the authority and administrative scope of the militia. All matters of policy have now to be decided upon by the cabinet council. Even the authorization of a new battalion can now be given only by the cabinet and approved by Sir Sam himself as formally. What has been left to the minister is practically only supervision of routine administration of details. And for this the militia council and the headquarters staff should be sufficient. It would seem, however, as if Sir Sam's colleagues in the cabinet would still another safeguard and consequently Mr. McCurdy is again installed next door to the lieutenant-general, Central Gas office, Lieutenant-General MacArthur, who has many plans for carrying out his own ideas as to how Canada should run her part of the war. Mr. McCurdy's position seems to be somewhat different and anomalous.

The militia department has decided to grant to some six hundred soldiers who were invalided home prior to March 1 last the same rate of pay and separation allowance as has been granted to soldiers returning since that date. Up to March last returned soldiers on reaching home were not allowed the separation allowance of \$30 per month during the period of convalescence or until they were discharged from the service. On March 1 the regulation was changed so as to grant the separation allowance until the period of final discharge together with 60 cents per day subsistence money and \$110 military pay. This new regulation has now been retroactively thus placing the men who returned during the first eighteen months of the war on the same footing as the men who have returned since March 1 last. Arrangements for the men concerned will now be sent to them.

Approximately 12,000 Canadian soldiers have now returned to Canada and have been dealt with by the military hospitals and the military hospitals have been discharged as unfit for further service and the pension claims of most of these are still before the pension board. Another 4,000 or so are out-patients in the convalescent stage pending either final discharge or return to active service. The total number of men in the military hospitals in Canada is now nearly 4,000. Another thousand or so are expected to arrive in Canada within the next fortnight.

The hospitals commission is very busy trying to secure at once additional hospital accommodation and medical staff for the hospital staffs. It is now officially announced that he will assume the presidency of the Ontario government at the conversion of the Toronto jail into a military hospital and for the use of a major portion of the new Whitty Aynon. The Toronto jail, which is being discarded for the reason that it is said, is being converted at comparatively small cost into a military hospital while only a part of the Whitty institution is now being used for inmates.

Monday, Oct. 30. L. C. Prime, head of Primrose Farms Ltd., announced last night that his concern had absorbed the Farmers' Dairy & Produce Co. Ltd., the Sussex Milk & Cream Co. Ltd., the Peoples Dairy and A. E. Macaulay's milk route, and that in future these businesses would be handled from the office of the Primrose concern. The merger took place during the last few days, although negotiations had been in progress for some time past.

What's the Matter? (Toronto Star). Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, declares that "we are not justified in expecting to win the war unless the service of every man and woman in the country be utilized to the fullest extent."

THE CASE OF GENERAL LESARD. Major-General Lesard, C.B., is reported to have announced that he expects to retire to his farm this fall. Canada is in a great war. General Lesard is a Canadian, foremost professional soldier. He expected, and everybody connected with military work in Canada expected, that he would be sent to the front in a high command. He was not sent. He has been kept at home, pacing the floor, cast just to show him that he must not cross the path of a man like Sir Sam Hughes, or if he does he can take what's coming to him. What has come to him is that his ambitions have been squelched, his professional career ended, and the training of a quarter of a century turned to no use when the day for its use in the country's behalf had arrived.

Sir Sam Hughes is not big enough to forget a spite, and in consequence Canada is denied the services of her former soldier. And although the Minister of Militia is not big enough to be just, yet nobody connected with the government seems big enough to shoulder him aside and see justice done in this case. So Major-General Lesard, C.B., goes to the farm and farmers go to the war.

# DEATH LIST OF 27 IN BURNING OF FARM NEAR HOME

## Five Adults and Many Children Lose Lives When Groves' School Burns—Others Rescued by Daring Work of Firemen.

Farmington, Que., Oct. 24.—At noon today it was reported that at least twenty-seven lives had been lost in the fire which had destroyed the Roman Catholic school, St. Elizabeth Hall and stables belonging to the Rev. Father de Salva. All matters of policy have now to be decided upon by the cabinet council. Even the authorization of a new battalion can now be given only by the cabinet and approved by Sir Sam himself as formally. What has been left to the minister is practically only supervision of routine administration of details. And for this the militia council and the headquarters staff should be sufficient. It would seem, however, as if Sir Sam's colleagues in the cabinet would still another safeguard and consequently Mr. McCurdy is again installed next door to the lieutenant-general, Central Gas office, Lieutenant-General MacArthur, who has many plans for carrying out his own ideas as to how Canada should run her part of the war. Mr. McCurdy's position seems to be somewhat different and anomalous.

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# "Silver Threads" a Work That Will Live Forever

## Eben E. Rexford, Whose Work Will Long Endure, Called the King of Sentimentalists.

Eben Eugene Rexford, the author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," who died on Wednesday last at his home, Green Bay, Wisconsin, has been declared by many to have expressed in his works more truly and more sympathetically than any other poet the love and affection that exist in a family. His poems have won widespread popularity, and those best known, such as "Grandmother's Garden, and Brother and Sister," followed the same tenor. He was a sentimentalist endowed with the power and art to render it in verse without detracting, but rather enhancing, the fineness and beauty of the thought. His greatest success remains a work of immortality and probably the most beautiful remnants of the mortal being of the author have become inseparable from the clay, the beauty of the lines will be enjoyed for twenty-five years after he had resided in Wisconsin, at or near the place of his death. He lived a simple, unpretentious life, adhering consistently to his philosophical views of life. He was sixty-eight years of age, and during the latter period of his life he supplied at the organ in the Congregational church. It was said that in his music was breathed sentiment akin to verse, and the small circle to which this entertainment was confined appreciated it, even to the extent the world has appreciated his poems.

Eben Eugene Rexford was born in Johnsonburg (N. Y.) July 16, 1848. His parents removed to Wisconsin while he was a small boy. His life is best told in his own words, taken from a sketch he furnished to an inquirer six years ago. He wrote: "I began to write when I was fourteen. I paid my way through college by doing miscellaneous literary work for eastern periodicals. My song, 'Silver Threads Among the Gold,' was written when I was in college. I wrote stories and poems after I was out of school for some years for a living. "Being always passionately fond of flowers, I began to raise them for my own pleasure and quite naturally began to write about them in periodicals, horticultural departments. My previous literary training made it an easy matter to do good work in this line. After I had acquired a knowledge of horticulture and gradually I made horticulture a specialty. Besides this work, I have continued to write stories and poems for eastern periodicals and have collected poems enough to fill a volume from those of mine which were drifting about in the papers and magazines ever since they were first published.

"If the frequency, or constancy, with which poems are copied is a correct guide to go by I must have struck a popular chord. Only a 'Pansy Blossom' was almost as popular as 'Silver Threads.' I have written a good many much better songs which did not get to be popular. "I have a pleasant home, full of flowers and with flowers all about it, and with my books and my music, of which I am very fond, and my literary work, I live one of the happy, uneventful lives which make one day very much like another the year round—an ideal life to one who hasn't a liking for the rush and noise of the city and the outside world." Mr. Rexford's books include "Brother and Sister," "A Poem," "The City and Flowers, How to Grow Them," "Four Seasons in the Garden, Home Gardening," "Home Garden, Indoor Gardening," "The Light and Pansies and Rosemary," a book of poems. He was an honorary member of many leading horticultural societies, a member of the Authors' Club of Boston (Mass.), and of the Chicago Treas. Club. He was married to Mrs. Harriet Hart in 1880.

The inspiration for the song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," came from Mrs. Rexford's mother, Rebecca. In her youth she had beautiful golden hair, but as she became older it became thickly sprinkled with gray. She was sensitive about it, and told her son that she was afraid she was getting prematurely gray. Her son told her that the gray was becoming to her, and he then wrote the lines of the song and gave them to her. Hart Pease Dana, a composer, saw the lines and wrote the music for them. Her son had been sung for more than two score years.

The song and music was written in 1878 when Mr. Rexford was twenty-two years old, but Mr. Dana could find no place for the work and he thrust it into a bureau drawer in his discouragement. Three years later he showed the song to Charles W. Harris, a music publisher, who bought it for \$50. Mr. Rexford received \$25 for his share. Harris made a great deal of money from the song the first edition running to more than 100,000 copies.

# Kaiser on Train Hit By Bomb From Airship

## His Engineer Killed, is Story Heard in Switzerland; Was at Bapaume Recently

Paris, Oct. 28.—A bomb dropped by an aviator of the Entente Allies has killed the engineer driving the train of Emperor William of Germany, according to information received at Zurich, Switzerland. Emperor William recently was reported to be at Bapaume on the Somme front, personally overseeing the preliminaries for a counter-offensive for which the German troops there were said to have received strong reinforcements. On last Monday he was in Berlin on a brief visit, conferred with the imperial chancellor and visited the palace at Potsdam. His movements since then have not been reported.

# "EVER GROWING MILES OF GERMAN HOSPITALS"

(SPECIAL LONDON CABLE TO THE TELEGRAPH.) London, Oct. 27.—D. W. Curtin, of Boston writing his eleventh article for the Times on conditions in Germany after a visit there says: "With this month of 1916 the difficulties of the cynical group who are the real German rulers, increase. One of the countless sources of anxiety has been the harvest of the most important crop, potatoes. The main potato crop is now gathered but Food Dictator Batocki is unable to make the ararians put the tubers on the market. "Even the maximum price of food is being utilized. The agrarians are holding back the supplies until they have forced up the maximum price just as a year ago many agrarians allowed the potatoes to rot rather than sell to the cities at the price set by law. No German is without a sufficiency of some sort of nourishment to carry on existence but, the weak and delicate are suffering. There is a great amount of national irritability caused by the low diet but everybody is getting along somehow, the army and navy extremely well. NOT INSISTING ON "GERMAN PEACE" "Outside of Germany there is an idea that every German is working at top speed with the spirit of the fatherland flaming him on. That was the spirit witnessed in the early days of the war. In certain rural districts there is now an intense longing for peace not merely a German peace but any peace. "This is not merely for military reasons but arising out of utter weariness of the rule of the profiteers. The German casualties are not all revealed in the doctored lists which, for example, have never revealed the loss of a submarine crew, though intelligent Hamburg shipping people estimate the loss of German submarines at least 100. "Roumania may yield foodstuffs and oil. Smuggling by neutrals will help the army and munitions works but if the blockade is strengthened, Germany can be defeated. NOW THAT YOUR ARMY IS JOINED TO THAT OF FRANCE THERE ARE EVER GROWING MILES OF GERMAN HOSPITALS.

They have taken a considerable time to turn out, although no time has been lost; for in the first place machinery for their manufacture in this country did not exist. But since production began, progress has been on a geometric basis, and now 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 Rexford 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 Rexford'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—is this 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 Three Leads.

(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 dusky north, with its cold, and  
But the song that he sings is merry and glad,  
For he's off to the war and away,  
"Then he'll 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 goes,  
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 he'll 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 muck and fog of the river's breath,  
Through the dank, dark night he rides to his death;  
But the song that he sings is gay and glad,  
For he's off to the war and away,  
"Then he'll for our honest king" (he cries)  
"And he'll for truth, and down with the lies!"  
And ho! for love and a pair of blue eyes—  
For I'm off to the war and away!"

### Nostalgia.

(Westminster Gazette.)  
The French guns roll continuously,  
And our guns, heavy, slow,  
Along the Ancre, sinuously,  
The transport wagons go,  
And the dust is on the whistles,  
And the larks sing up on high,  
But I see the Golden Valley,  
Down by Chepstow on the Wye.  
For its just nine weeks last Sunday,  
That we took the Chepstow train,  
And I'm wondering if one day  
We shall take that train again;  
For the four point four come screaming,  
Thro' the saucages on high,  
How we walked above the Wye.

### "Disgusted."

To the Editor of The Telegraph:  
Sir,—I notice your remarks on inconveniences to be met with in connection with the L. 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 8 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 L. C. R. could do better than this.

On the other hand, a passenger can go on the boat some few hundred miles further than is, to Montreal, and get in to St. John by the C. P. R. at 11.15 morning.  
I enclose my card and beg to remain, Yours,  
St. John, Oct. 25, 1916.  
DISGUSTED.

### What the Sphinx Says

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

**KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION**

SOUND legs pull big loads. No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Sprain, can do useful justice. Thousands of horsemen have reliable, safe remedy. Mr. Maurice Wayville, Amherstburg, Ont., writes on April 12, 1916: "I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure—some, pending taking of a leg spavin. It is the best I have found for sprains you can get for man or beast. I would like to have a copy of your 'Treatise on the Horse'."

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little—6 for a bottle—6 for 12. Get our valuable book, "Treatise on the Horse"—free at your drug-gist's, or from us.

Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

# 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 Millville, 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. Berrier, Folland (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 Becar (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. Woodworth, Simpson's Corner, N. S.

Wounded  
Sergt. A. Skinner, Halifax.

### Saturday's British Casualties.

Saturday's 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 with three other sons serving with the Canadian forces on the western front. Types last year, and another, badly wounded at Festubert.

### Friday's British Casualties.

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 units 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 the men who jumped was an officer. They landed in a plowed field in which they sank up to the arm pits. 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 Mairia 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 officers, some of them mere boys, but dare-devils when it comes to undertaking any thing of a hazardous nature.

### 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 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, 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."

"How many recruiting speakers outline 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. I believe that the most of our speakers talk about getting killed for one's country, dying a glorious death. 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 soldier, but the fact that the most of our speakers talk about getting killed for one's country, dying a glorious death. 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."

### Fredericton Recruiting.

Not only in the city of St. John has recruiting picked up during the week just closed, but in Fredericton, up until noon Friday ten men had been secured for fifteen C. E. F. units recruiting in the province, particularly for the 28th and 29th battalions. One of the men who has been secured in Fredericton is Charles E. Barry, of St. John, who has confidently expected that the provincial total for the past week when issued by the recruiting office will show excellent results.

### 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 initiative in such a disposition of their own country. Our forefathers who came to this country from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and here heaved their way into the land and built 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 made 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 trod 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 Trafalgar and still wet with the blood of the heroes of Jutland, 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. It is the flag of Trafalgar and still wet with the blood of the heroes of Jutland, with all that eloquence, it calls Canadians to service for king and country beneath its folds.

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.

### 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 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

erwood School, Rothermaids; also a cook. Apply Currie, Netherwood, Rothermaids.

### Increased Efficiency

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

### AGAR-GIBB—At 64

October 28, by Rev. J. H. Frederick E. Agar, pipe Kilts Battalion, to Miss Gibb, of St. John. HAYTER-GIBB—At street, October 25, by Frederick E. Agar, pipe Kilts 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, leaves three sisters. Funeral on the arrival Friday. Interment in F. GORMAN—Thomas aged 24 years, killed on Oct. 19, 1916. COLLINS—Entered into rest on Saturday, October 28, 1916, leaving a son and children to mourn. ATKINS—In this city, William Atkins, brother and three sisters. DAMEY—In this city, Richard D. Damey, in the 14th 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) wounded October 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 morning. Members of the Telephone Company, Ltd. for taxes on the assessments. Chairman J. V. Russell. Members of the company were present: O'Brien, Hayes and Fisher. Black appeared on each phone company, and a company be relieved for three years, signifying to pay on the basis of this appeal that brought discussion at the last municipal council.

Without the slightest doubt, it was in his heavy William Oliver, driver of Ltd., Water street, plus the Eastern St. John's company's plan of reduction of some forty feet from drowning a four Ronald McGormon, who several, who had been a 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. F. D. Tilley, Halifax; "Hav" seen 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



REV. DR. HOWARD SPRAGUE IS DEAD AT SACKVILLE

Dean of Theological Faculty at Mount Allison, and Former Pastor of Centenary Church, Passed Away Yesterday—One of Leading Methodists of Maritime Province.

One of the ablest theologians of Canada passed away yesterday at Sackville (N. B.) in the person of Rev. Dr. Howard Sprague, Dean of the theological faculty of Mount Allison University.

He then entered Mount Allison University and secured his B. A. degree in 1882, his M. A. degree in 1886 and his Ph.D. in 1888. He was a most profound scholar and early in life was marked for a brilliant career in the church.

He has filled many important pastorates in the maritime provinces, including Centenary and Queen's square churches, St. John, and held many responsible offices in connection with the church, including that of president of the St. John conference and delegate to the general conference. He declined the appointment to the theological professorship of Mount Allison University in 1908 and has been dean of the theological faculty there since March, 1908.

He is survived by his wife, four daughters and one son. The daughters are Miss Annie, vice-principal of the Mount Allison Ladies' College; Miss Lillian, at home; Mrs. Nichols, of New Bedford (Mass.); and Miss Alice, also of New Bedford. His son, Allen, is a bank manager now residing in Roseland (B. C.), who is now en route home.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock in the Methodist church, Sackville, and interment will be made at Hampton. Rev. Thos. Hicks, president of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island conference, will conduct the funeral service.

OBITUARY

Councillor J. W. S. Black.

Sackville, Oct. 26.—The death of Coun. J. W. S. Black occurred at his home in Sackville, at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Coun. Black had been in failing health for some time past and his death, while being deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the country and provinces, was not entirely unexpected.

Mrs. Warren Carter. Sackville, Oct. 26.—The many friends of Mrs. Warren Carter were deeply grieved to learn of her death, which occurred at her late residence, Wedon street, Sackville, at an early hour Saturday morning. Though suffering for six weeks past from a very serious illness her death came as a great shock to the community.

Frederick N. Knorr. Sackville, Oct. 26.—John Knorr, of Blissville, died yesterday, aged seventy-one. He is survived by his wife, three sons and three daughters. He was a respected citizen and will be missed by numerous friends.

Rev. Dr. W. B. Craig. Sackville, Oct. 27.—Rev. Dr. William Bayard Craig, a native of St. John, recently in California, after a most distinguished career in the ministry in the largest centres of the United States. He left St. John when a boy of eighteen years, soon afterward being called to the ministry. Only a year had he been in the ministry and had been engaged in newspaper work. An automobile accident hastened his death. Burial took place at Sackville. Dr. Craig was the son of the late Mrs. Craig, the first wife of the late Dr. Craig, the first pastor of the General Public Hospital here, who will be remembered, probably, by some of the oldest citizens.

Mrs. Amelia Woodbury. Sackville, Oct. 27.—(Special)—Mrs. Amelia Woodbury, wife of Austin Woodbury, passed away this morning at the home of Harry A. Frodsham, Gibson. The deceased was a daughter of the late Allan Hobson, of Marystown. Besides the husband, two sons, Sherman, of Boston, and Lowell, of Calais, and one daughter, Mrs. Garfield Jarvis, of Montreal, survive. The body was taken to Cabot tonight by C. P. R. Rev. Thos. Marshall conducted the service.

Mrs. Mary H. Craft. Sackville, Oct. 27.—The death of Albert Fawcett, Upper Sackville, yesterday at the age of 89 years, removes one of the leading men of Westmorland county. Descending from Loyalist stock, of sterling integrity, of more than ordinary intelligence, a man of broad mind and wide sympathies, deceased was a man whose loss will be sincerely felt. Only one brother, Wesley Fawcett, of Upper Sackville, survives, himself an aged and venerable figure. Besides a wife, who was a daughter of the late John H. Harris, Mr. Fawcett leaves two daughters, Mrs. Alice Town of St. John, and Mrs. Ernest A. Wheaton, Upper Sackville, and three sons, William B. and A. Chase, of Upper Sackville, and Samuel T., of Medicine Hat (Alb.). The funeral will be held Saturday

afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. H. E. Thomas will conduct the service and interment will take place in the Upper Sackville cemetery.

H. L. Cullinan. Monday, Oct. 30.—Many will be sorry to learn of the death of Henry L. Cullinan, which occurred in Toronto, after an illness extending over some time. He was the son of Mrs. Sarah Cullinan of Stanley street and the late James Cullinan. He was formerly with the I. C. R. here, later with his father in extensive trucking business, and then removed to Upper Canada. After the war broke out he went to England and was in the munition works at Barrow-on-Furness. He also sought to go across the channel as a soldier, but was not able to accomplish his patriotic purpose.

Mr. Cullinan returned to Canada some time ago and had been very ill in Toronto. He is survived by his wife and one child, his mother, his sister, Miss Nellie Cullinan, and one brother, James, in St. John. Burial will be in Toronto.

Mr. Cullinan was possessed of a buoyant, happy disposition, won friends readily, and as a result of his long residence at Silver Falls on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 25, when their second daughter, Miss Amy S., was united in marriage to William Arthur, of the same name, pastor of the Methodist church. The bride, who was charmingly gowned in brown silk and tulle, was accompanied by her father, Mr. George N. Somers, B. A., pastor of the Methodist church. The bridegroom was dressed in a tuxedo and was accompanied by his father, Mr. Arthur, and his brother, Mr. James, who were both dressed in tuxedos. After the ceremony a dainty supper was served and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur then left for a short wedding trip. On their return they will reside at Silver Falls, near Port Greville (N. S.).

W. H. Rourke. Monday, Oct. 30.—The death of W. H. Rourke, for many years a prominent resident of St. Martins and a leading figure in the shipping and lumbering industry of the province, occurred yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. W. MacLennan, of Paddock street, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Rourke was, for a long period, a well known and leading resident of St. John county and with his brother married on a business venture under the firm name of W. H. and J. Rourke. He was active in politics for many years. Mr. Rourke was born at St. George (N. B.), February 8, 1846, but resided for many years at St. Martins. He married Miss Rachel E. Vaughan, of St. Martins, sister of the late David Vaughan of that place who was actively identified with the lumber and shipping business. Mrs. Rourke died four years ago. Two sons and one daughter survive. The sons are C. Oswald, of New York, and W. Rupert, of Kaleden (B. C.). Mrs. F. W. MacLennan, with whom Mr. Rourke was residing at the time of his death, is the daughter.

Miss Margaret Dwyer. Monday, Oct. 30.—Many friends will sympathize with the death of Miss Margaret Dwyer, which occurred yesterday very suddenly at her late residence, Milford. She was the only daughter of Mary and the late Miss Dwyer and was in her 28th year. Miss Dwyer had been suffering from illness and died unexpectedly. She is survived by two brothers, Joseph and John, the bakers, of Milford. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. St. Rose's church for requiem high mass.

Frank R. Tighe. Edmundston, Oct. 26.—The death of Frank R. Tighe, occurred on Saturday last from cerebral paralysis. He was aged 38 years and leaves one sister, Mrs. Perron, a niece, Miss Winnie Tighe, and two nephews, Michael and William Tighe. He was a respected citizen and will be missed by numerous friends.

Mrs. Albert Collins. The death occurred at the General Public Hospital on Saturday, October 28, of Mrs. Albert Collins, wife of Albert Collins, of 277 Prince street, West End. She was in her twenty-third year and succumbed after a short illness. She is survived by her husband and two small children; also five sisters, Mrs. Thomas Hodgins, Bloomfield; Mrs. Henry Fordge, St. Croix; and Misses Violet, Catherine and Gertrude at home. The funeral will be held at home.

H. L. Cullinan. Monday, Oct. 30.—The death of Henry L. Cullinan, son of Mrs. Sarah Cullinan of Stanley street and the late James Cullinan, occurred in Toronto recently. He was in Toronto at the time of the outbreak of the war and crossed to England and was in the munition works and later tried to cross the channel as a soldier, but was not able to do so.

WEDDINGS. Jewett-Lawrence. The home of Lieut. and Mrs. Beverly Lawrence, Burt's Corner, was the scene of a brilliant wedding on Wednesday, October 19, when their only daughter, A. Myrtle, was united in marriage to Mr. Jewett, M.D., of Millville (N. B.). The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. A. Fenwick, of Jacksonville, Carleton county, assisted by Rev. E. J. Thompson, Warwick Ridge. The guests who received by Mrs. J. M. McKenzie, of Warwick Ridge, and at exactly 5 o'clock the bridal party entered the spacious parlors to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, played by Miss Eva Brewer, of Fredericton, and took their places under a floral arch. Mrs. Frank White, of Sussex, ushered in the little ribbon girls who looked very dainty dressed in pink tulle. The bride wore the room leaning on the arm of the groom, who was a burman who gave her away. The bridesmaid was Miss Ruth Yerxa, and Miss Pearl Lawrence acted as maid of honor, while the groom was ably supported by Dr. A. Macdonald. The bride looked charmingly attired in a beautiful gown of white duchess satin, with an overskirt of tulle and silk lace. The long train which was suspended from the waist was caught up with satin ribbons. The tulle train was trimmed with the orange blossoms that were worn by the bride's mother on her wedding day. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and maiden hair.

The bridesmaid and maid of honor were dressed in yellow silk and tulle and carried bouquets of pink carnations and maiden hair fern.

A wedding of much interest took place on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Hayter, 64 Winter street, when their son, Frederick E. Hayter, was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Wilson Gibb. The bride's table which was prettily decorated with flowers and was lighted by candles supported in silver candlesticks, bristled with the Auldbrum, roses and furnished by the countess for the occasion.

There was a large number of out of town guests present, including the Countess of Argyll, Miss Lucy Anderson, Mrs. J. B. Dugget and Judge Wilson, all of Fredericton; and Dr. Macintosh, of Andover.

The presents were numerous and costly, including cut glass, silverware and checks. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome set of black fox fur, while to the bridesmaid and organist he gave gold bar pins and to the maid of honor a pair of diamond earrings.

About 10 o'clock the bride and groom left by automobile on the first stage of a bridal trip that will extend as far as Montreal, Ottawa and the White Mountains. Their many friends join in wishing them a happy and successful journey. The bride's friends, Miss M. Lawrence, the bride's father, is at present overseas with the machine gun section stationed at Shorncliffe.

Arthur-Shillingford. A happy event took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shillingford at Silver Falls on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 25, when their second daughter, Miss Amy S., was united in marriage to William Arthur, of the same name, pastor of the Methodist church. The bride, who was charmingly gowned in brown silk and tulle, was accompanied by her father, Mr. George N. Somers, B. A., pastor of the Methodist church. The bridegroom was dressed in a tuxedo and was accompanied by his father, Mr. Arthur, and his brother, Mr. James, who were both dressed in tuxedos. After the ceremony a dainty supper was served and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur then left for a short wedding trip. On their return they will reside at Silver Falls, near Port Greville (N. S.).

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After the ceremony they proceeded to the dining room and partook of a dainty luncheon. The groom's present to the bride was a check, to the bridesmaid an emerald ring and to the groomsmen a pair of gold cuff links. The presents were costly and numerous, consisting of money, Nippon china, cut glass and silverware. The happy pair left on the evening express amid showers of rice and confetti for St. Stephen. Mr. and Mrs. Irving are following their way to their home in Van-land, where they will reside with the best wishes of hosts of friends for their lifelong happiness.

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Dennis-Hanson. Monday, Oct. 30.—A quiet and pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hanson, Pennfield (N. B.), when their youngest daughter, Jean Frances, became the bride of T. Clinton Dennis, of Chatham. Rev. H. D. Warden officiated. The bride was becomingly attired in a navy blue suit trimmed with tulle and with a waist of blue silk and tulle. Only the immediate relatives and friends were present. Miss Susie Johnson, of the wedding march. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond and pearl pendant set in platinum. Amid the many good wishes the happy pair left on their honeymoon trip for St. John en route to Boston, New York and other American centres.

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MILITARY CROSS FOR FIGHTING QUATMAN LAD IN THE 26TH

Corporal Arthur Flemming, One of Party of Twenty-two Men, Which Rushed German Trench—John Chipman Kerr, V. C., Won 250 Yards of Enemy Trench in Daring Charge—Gagetown Officers Decorated.

That Corp. Arthur Flemming, a Chatham boy of the 26th battalion, had been awarded the military cross for gallantry is the news received in a letter yesterday from the front by an officer of that unit now in St. John.

It is reported that he was one of a party of twenty-two men who rushed a German trench and captured thirty-five prisoners and with the remnant of his little band held it for sixty hours against German counter attacks.

An officer of the unit speaking of Flemming said: "He is all right, right to the back bone. Any night that Flemming found out that I was going out on a patrol into 'No Man's Land,' he would come to me and beg me to take him along. He was absolutely without fear, and I am not surprised at all that he has been decorated for his gallantry, for he has been marked for distinguished service ever since the first day he put his foot into a trench on the western front."

It is understood that Corporal Flemming was placed in charge of a party of twenty-two men to take a certain point in the unit's objective in the big Somme offensive. When the little party reached the point there were two German soldiers wounded outside of Flemming, but by sheer gallantry and heroism they scared the Germans into submission. Those not seriously wounded gained the trench and there they remained holding out against incessant counter attacks until reinforcements arrived.

Flemming is well known in St. John having trained here with the 26th battalion and made many friends. He is also engaged to be married to Miss Margaret Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fleming, at present residing in Chatham (N. B.).

Lieut. Jacks Decorated. Many friends will hear with pleasure the news that Lieut. Oliver Jacks, of Gagetown, who has been at the front for many months, has been awarded the Military Cross for bravery and distinguished service, especially during the severe fighting in September. He has also been made intelligence officer of his regiment. His two brothers are also at the front, Lieut. Maurice Jacks, and Lieut. Stafford Jacks, both of whom came safely through the engagement on the Somme. Lieut. Jacks came to Canada from Oxford, England, some years ago, and after a course at MacDonald College, took up farming in Gagetown, where the news of the honor so worthily earned will be a source of pride and pleasure to many friends.

How Kerr Won V. C. A London despatch gives an account of the wonderful deed by which John Chipman Kerr, of Fox River, won the Victoria Cross. It says: "The Victoria Cross has also been awarded Private John Chipman Kerr, also of the Canadian Infantry, for most conspicuous bravery during a bombing attack. He was acting as bayonet man and, knowing that bombs were running short, he ran along the parapet, under heavy fire, until he was in close contact with the enemy, when he opened fire on them at point-blank range and inflicted heavy loss. The enemy, thinking they were surrounded, surrendered. Sixty-two prisoners were taken and two hundred and fifty yards of enemy trench captured.

Before carrying out this very risky action one of Private Kerr's fingers had been blown off by a bomb. Later, with two other men, he escorted back the prisoners, under fire, and then returned to report himself for duty before having his wounds dressed.

A despatch from Edmonton (Alta.) says: Private John Chipman Kerr, who has been gazetted as winning the Victoria Cross by effecting the capture of sixty-two men, following an attack of the 9th battalion, which was recruited here from Lieut.-Col. McKinley. Before enlisting he had a farm in the Peace River country and previous to that was a chef at a local hotel.

Chaplain Honored. London, Oct. 27.—One Montreal and two Ontario chaplains have been awarded the Military Cross for bravery in ministering to wounded soldiers on the front. They are Captain A. H. McGree, of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal; Captain W. E. Kidd, of Kingston; and Capt. W. R. Thompson, also of Ontario.

Captain the Rev. A. H. McGree, M. A., who has been awarded the Military Cross for bravery in tending the wounded under fire, as reported in a despatch from London, is a native of Napton, Ontario, where his parents reside. He is an honor graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, and, following graduation, was appointed to the parish of Barfield, near Kingston. He came to Montreal in 1911 as assistant at Christ Church Cathedral and at the outbreak of the war was appointed chaplain to the 3rd Field Artillery and left with the First Contingent in September, 1914. Soon after his arrival at the front he showed a great capacity for attending to the men and providing for their spiritual welfare. As senior assistant at Christ Church Cathedral he was looked upon as one of the most promising men in the church. Dr. Symonds, who was seeking an assistant, wrote to a friend in Ontario asking him to recommend the best young clergyman in Ontario and Rev. Mr. McGree, of Barfield, was mentioned and came to the Cathedral at once.