

lam correspondent of the Ex-  
hat a German submarine which  
interned, with its crew, by the  
BAL TIC.  
graaf's Delft correspondent re-  
Hamburg, has been captured in  
no, Finland.  
ALGIERS.  
p.m.—The steamship Sidi Ferruch  
this port by a German submarine,  
red today at Algiers.  
passengers.

TAR.  
Japanese steamer Yasakuni Maru,  
German submarine near Gibraltar  
w reached shore safely.  
ntly the victim of one of the Ger-  
safely through the Strait of Gib-  
to undertake a campaign against  
s, and already have sunk several

m New York October 6 for Oran,  
October 23.  
n steamer Alastair, 366 gross tons,  
the crew were saved.

The sinking of the Ionio was reported  
from London last night. The Dahn,  
2,127 tons, gross, sailed from port Tal-  
bot, Wales, on October 7 for Tunis. The  
Calvados is not mentioned in maritime  
records.

German submarines have penetrated  
the Straits of Gibraltar previously  
during the war. This was first accom-  
plished successfully when Captain Hering  
made his now famous trip with the U-51  
from Germany to the Dardanelles last  
spring. In September some merchant-  
men and transports were sunk in the  
Mediterranean by submarines, but recent-  
ly little has been heard of their activi-  
ties.

## TO FRENCH; NISH REPORTED

my descending into Serbia to invade  
pe, was defeated at Irtis, at the entrance  
ing several days, according to announce-  
Athens and transmitted to Reuters.  
Athens cavalry took part in the strag-  
gians captured Irtis, and Gradevo.  
id to have been derailed, are retreating  
easted the right bank of Vardar River,  
theast of Perlepe. This announcement of  
allies apparently in direct contradic-  
erman war office yesterday that French  
a point northeast of Perlepe. Part of  
been routed and the others made pris-

ation has improved in the view of the  
says the Petit Parisien's correspondent,  
nd form, now have taken their place in  
rian front as well as convoys of arms

by the German war office. More than  
3,000 Serbians were taken prisoner.  
With the exception of Belgrade, Nish  
is the largest city in Serbia. Soon after  
the outbreak of the war the capital was  
transferred from Belgrade to Nish. There  
the government remained until the city  
was threatened by the invaders. In  
the last month various towns have been  
mentioned as the temporary seat of the  
government. Nish is situated on the main  
railroad line of Serbia, running from  
Belgrade to Saloniki. There are no re-  
cent statistics of its population, which  
twenty years ago was 21,500. More than  
half of Serbia is now in possession of  
the invaders.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson left for Sack-  
ville, where they will reside.  
McLeod-Treuman.

Monday, Nov. 8.  
A wedding of much interest to friends  
in this city took place yesterday af-  
ternoon in Toronto when Miss Edith  
Kathleen Treuman, daughter of Mrs.  
and the late Judge A. I. Treuman, was  
united in marriage to Douglas Donald  
McLeod, manager of one of the Toronto  
branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia.  
The wedding took place at the home of  
Mrs. John Wells, 501 Brunswick avenue,  
an aunt of the bride. After the cere-  
mony Mr. and Mrs. McLeod left for  
Buffalo and then for Philadelphia, where  
Mr. McLeod's parents reside. Mrs. Treu-  
man and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Sayre,  
the latter a sister of the bride, were in  
Toronto for the wedding.

ROYAL STANDARD CHAPTER  
SENDING AUTOMOBILE TO  
OFFICERS OF 55TH  
A gift of an automobile for the use  
of the officers of the 55th battalion in  
Europe was reported by Mrs. E. A.  
Smith, chapter of the Royal Standard  
Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, at  
yesterday's meeting. This was received  
with marked satisfaction.  
Mrs. Smith had had the consent of  
other donors of automobiles towards the  
purchase of an automobile to be used  
for their contributions to supplement the  
fund for the band instruments of the  
55th battalion, reserving the contribu-  
tions of clubs and societies for dona-  
tions in shipping the car, etc. Donations  
from these sources totalled \$400.

# COMPULSION IN BRITAIN, IF NECESSARY, AFTER NOVEMBER 30; MORE BRITISH THROWN INTO THE FIGHTING LINE IN BALKANS

## NO REPLY TO CRITICS ON CONDUCT OF WAR

Balfour and Asquith Say  
Cabinet Has Nothing  
To Be Ashamed of  
EXTENSIVE PLANS  
FOR AIR DEFENCE  
First Lord of Admiralty Out-  
lines Plan for Great Air Fleet  
---Grey's Hearty Tribute to  
Haldane---Kitchener Had No  
Thought of Resignation---His  
Trip to East a Sudden Move.

London, Nov. 11.—During the course  
of debate in the house of commons to-  
day, A. J. Balfour, first lord of the ad-  
miralty, laid down the principle that he  
would not reply to criticisms on the  
conduct of the war on the ground that  
"all criticism of the conduct of the war  
must, until after the war is over, and  
indeed long after, be a matter almost  
impossible to deal with because the facts  
are not and cannot be known."  
To make the matter quite clear,  
Premier Asquith also stated in the house  
tonight that Field Marshal Earl Kitch-  
ener, secretary of state for war, had  
never tendered his resignation to either  
King George or to the premier.

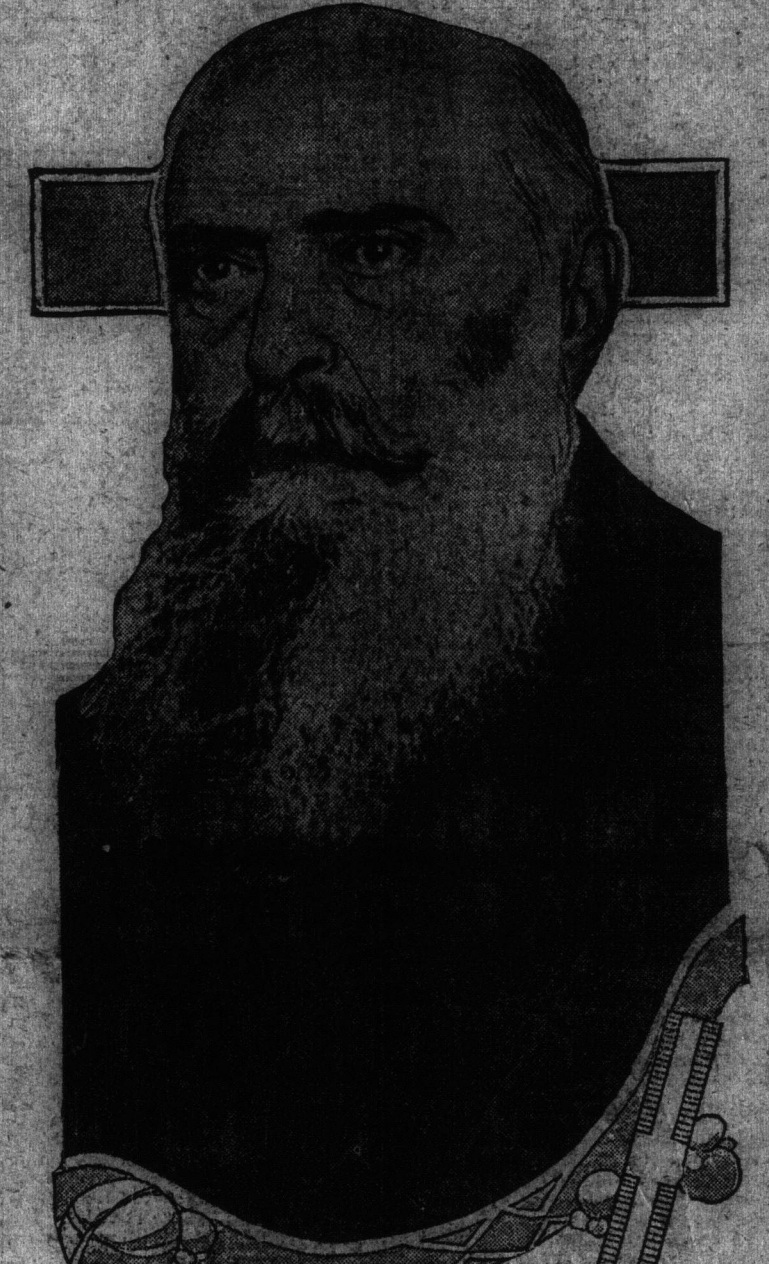
Kickers At It Again.  
Resuming the debate in the house of  
commons, which was adjourned last  
night, owing to absence of members of  
the cabinet, William Johnson-Hicks,  
member for the Bradford district of  
Middlesex, drew attention to the condi-  
tion of the Royal Flying Corps and the  
naval air service. He said there was  
great dissatisfaction connected with the  
naval air service in regard to the organi-  
zation and the appointment of a chief  
who knew nothing about air craft above  
the heads of those who in fact, had built  
up the fabric of the service. It was im-  
portant, added the member, that Eng-  
land should have large new aeroplanes  
for the offensive next spring in order  
to meet the new airships and new aero-  
planes which the Germans were build-  
ing. He asked why work on an English  
Zeppelin had been stopped in January,  
and whether the admiralty had dropped  
the policy of attacking Zeppelins by  
aeroplanes.

Arthur Lynch As War Critic.  
Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member for  
West Clare, made a strong attack  
against Lord Kitchener, who, he said,  
had lundered in not moving to the de-  
fence of Lige, again on the question of  
munitions, and once again in Serbia.  
"The blunder in the Dardanelles," he  
added, "was at least a blunder of a man  
who meant to do something."  
He contended that the war was being  
conducted with signal incompetence, and  
that unless there was a change, the  
country was moving straight to disaster.  
He would sweep away seventy per cent.  
of the higher British command, begin-  
ning with Field Marshal French, who  
had been in command fifteen months,  
"and had made no progress."  
In the last offensive, continued Mr.  
Lynch, the Allies broke through the Ger-  
man lines, but in the superior command  
decision was wanting to take full ad-  
vantage of the moral victory. The gov-  
ernment, he declared, had no plan of  
campaign. The idea of a successful war  
of attrition was absurd. The war must  
be won in the field. The men were good,  
and munitions were there. It was lead-  
ership and direction which were lack-  
ing.

No Time Being Lost.  
Mr. Balfour, replying to the remarks  
of Mr. Johnson-Hicks said he did not  
think it ought to be assumed that the  
Germans had taken the lead in air-craft  
construction.  
It was the desire of the admiralty and  
the office to improve the construction  
of aircraft in strength, power and speed  
for the aerial defence of London. It  
would, of course, be an enormous ad-  
vantage to have overwhelming forces of  
aeroplanes of the latest design, which  
could be hurled against the invader and  
become invaders themselves, and the  
government was doing its best to in-  
crease the number of aviators and ma-  
chines for their use.  
"We are building," he said, "not an  
inconsiderable number of lighter-than-air  
craft at the moment, largely for the  
purpose of scouting. The question of  
lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air  
craft is still undecided. There are many  
persons who think that Germany chose  
wrongly in choosing Zeppelins."  
Mr. Balfour pointed out that, although  
when the war broke out the air service  
was relatively in its infancy, it would  
be found that during the progress of the  
war it had not fallen behind that against  
which it was matched. In fact, it had  
outgrown its primitive condition, and  
had to be put under the system of the  
admiralty.

The largest part of the defence of  
London, continued the first lord of the  
admiralty, must be a coast defence, and  
as they got more of the appliances for  
this purpose they would more heavily re-  
ly on achieving it. At present the ad-  
miralty were limited by their means of  
defence, but they were making guns as  
fast as they could just as they were mak-  
ing aeroplanes and developing pilots as  
fast as they could. The anti-aircraft  
defences were improving daily. They  
(Continued on page 8.)

## Greece May Join Allies; Elections Called Dec. 19



M. SKOULOVIS, new premier of Greece, who has given the Entente Allies assurances of his friendliness although active German propaganda in Athens is the cause of some anxiety to the Allies.

New York, Nov. 11.—A news agency despatch from London published here today says:  
Greece, may, after all, go to Serbia's aid against the Bulgarians, according to a delayed message received by the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens today.  
"Arrival at Saloniki of large forces of British troops have convinced the Greek government of the Allies' determination to fight the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians effectively, and that is given as the reason for this change in the outlook."  
"Greece would not at any time have been so unwilling to enter the war, the correspondent says, if it had not feared that the Allies campaign would prove a failure, leaving the whole burden of the Balkan campaign on the Greeks and Serbians. Satisfied that this will not be the case, Greece is looking more favorably on the idea of plunging into the struggle as an ally of the Entente Powers."  
"The situation is referred to as still complicated and a source of deep anxiety to the government however."

GREEK ELECTIONS, DECEMBER 19?  
London, Nov. 12, 5 a.m.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Athens says a decree has been issued dissolving the chamber of deputies and that the new elections have been fixed for December 19.

## FIFTY-FIVE AUSTRIAN PAPERS SUPPRESSED IN MONTH FOR FOOD COMPLAINTS

London, Nov. 11.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam, says:  
"A Vienna despatch received here asserts that the Neue Wiener Journal has been suppressed for one week for criticizing the censorship. Fifty-five Austrian provincial papers have been suppressed within a month for discussing food conditions."

## REPORT THAT BRUSSELS GOING UNDER MARTIAL LAW

London, Nov. 11.—"A message received here from 'Rovenski' reports that travelers arriving there from Belgium say that the German authorities have decided to place Brussels under martial law, thereby depriving the Belgian civil authorities of their control," says the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent.

## SWITZERLAND FEARS NEIGHBORS NO LONGER

Basel, Switzerland, via Paris, Nov. 11.—"A considerable portion of the Swiss army will be sent home from the front lines November 17, as it appears that the government is convinced no danger of a large scale of territorial violations by the belligerents now exists. The expense of maintaining upwards of 200,000 men under arms has been a trying bur-

## BRITISH REINFORCE ARMY IN CONTACT WITH BULGARIA

Enemy Granted Two Hours' Time to Bury Dead and Collect Wounded  
GERMANS RETIRE IN RIGA REGION  
Flooding of Country Into Swamp Given as Reason for Retreat—Mines Break Up Hun Trenches in West.

London, Nov. 11.—"According to information received from a Greek frontier station," says Reuters Salonki correspondent, "fighting on a large scale has been proceeding since yesterday between Gradsko and Veles. The Bulgarians asked for suspension of hostilities for five hours, for the purpose of burying the dead and collecting the wounded, but only two hours was granted."  
"Further British reinforcements have been sent forward to strengthen the right wing of the Entente Allies line. No reliable news of the operations in northern Serbia is available here."  
Serbians Lose and Win.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Serbian legation today received the following official despatch dated November 8:  
"The enemy has succeeded in crossing the Morava in the west, near Kraljevo, and the Morava in the south, in the direction of Djunis and Leskovac."  
"The enemy's attack was repulsed. The fighting on the right bank of the Leskovitsa river, and upon the left bank of the Morava Binatchka river, east of Gollane, has resulted in our success. Enemy attacks towards the sources of the Leskovitsa were repulsed."  
Mining Activity in West.

Paris, Nov. 11, 10:45 p.m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads as follows:  
"The commanding has been particularly intense on both sides in the sector of Loos, in the region of the Lafosse Calonne and Souchez. In several regions the work of our miners obtained excellent results."  
"To the south of the Somme, near Faye, the explosion of one of our series of mines shattered the galleries and blew up a German post in front of Beuvraignes. A camouflet destroyed an enemy mine chamber which was being charged."  
"In the Argonne two of our mines greatly damaged the enemy works on the Haute Chevauchees and at Hill 286. At Les Eparges another mine likewise destroyed a German trench. We immediately occupied the excavation despite the resistance of the enemy."  
"Between the Meuse and the Moselle to the north of Flirey, our bomb-throwers concentrated a very effective fire on the opposing fortifications."

The Belgian official communication reads:  
"There has been an intermittent bombardment on diverse parts of our front, especially on the point known as Le Fornie, Vullin, Hoodspoor, La Malson De Burg, Sain Jacques Capelle, Roeninghe and the Ferryman's House."  
Germans Retreat in East.

Berlin, Nov. 11, by wireless to Sayville.—German troops have systematically evacuated the district to the west and southwest of Shlok, which, of Riga, because it has been transformed into swamps by the rains, says the official announcement made today. The text of the official statement given out today by army headquarters reads:  
"In the western theater:  
"At several points on this front there have been artillery duels and vigorous mine and hand-grenade action. An English aeroplane was obliged to land north-west of Bepaum. The occupants of the machine were taken prisoner."  
"In the eastern theater:  
"Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Near Kemmen, west of Diga, three attacks made yesterday by the Russians supported by fire from ships guns, were repulsed."  
"During the night our troops, undisturbed by the enemy, have withdrawn from the wooded land to the west and southwest of Shlok, which, on account of the rains of the past few days, has been a swamp."  
"Near Borseman, southeast of Riga, an enemy attack could not be carried out. In a small counter-attack we took more than 100 Russian prisoners."  
"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged."  
"Army group of General Von Linshagen: Supported by German artillery Austro-Hungarian troops drove the Russians out of Koseushovka, north of the Kovel-Serny railway lines, and out of their adjoining positions to the south thereof. We took seven officers and more than 200 men prisoner and captured eight machine guns. To the south of the railway Russian attacks failed."  
"In the Balkans: Pursuit of the Serbians in the mountains along the south and western Morava is making good progress. More than 4,000 Serbians have been taken prisoner."  
Russians Add to Captives.

## STATE OF SERGE IN MANY IMPORTANT SECTIONS OF HOLLAND

London, Nov. 11.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from The Hague, says:  
"On the 10th instant a state of siege will be declared in some of the communities of North Holland, and also in some parts of Amsterdam, especially between Zaandam and the North Sea canal, and in the communities of Muiden, Muiswar, Amstel and Ouder, Amstel. The decree will apply to a portion of Delft, where there are three important works."

## YOUNG, UNMARRIED MEN COMPELLED TO SERVE

## BRITISH FLEET ONLY AVENGER OF ANCONA

London Papers Point This Out to President Wilson in Discussing Case  
NO OFFICIAL REPORT  
Until This Available, Secretary Lansing Refrains from Opinion—Italian Public Regard Incident as Identical With Lusitania.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Official reports describing exactly how the Italian liner Ancona was destroyed, still were not available today and in consequence Secretary of State Lansing refrained from expressing any opinion as to the attitude of the United States.  
Loss Covered by Insurance.

Naples, Nov. 11, via Paris.—The offices of the steamship company to which the Ancona belonged remained crowded with people for the most part women and children, anxiously enquiring for passengers who are missing and giving many signs of distress and concern and of anger over the sinking of the vessel.  
The loss to the company through the torpedoing of the Ancona is fully covered by insurance, even the risk of war being provided for in the policies taken out on the vessel which amounted to \$1,000,000. The public is sympathetic with the keenest interest the developments of America's attitude regarding the Ancona as her case is regarded here as identical with that of the Lusitania.

London, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's phrase regarding the "rights of humanity" as something for which the United States was contending figures prominently in the comment of the evening newspapers on the Ancona tragedy.  
"The fact that America's policy will depend upon the point whether American lives have been lost is a singular comment upon the claim of President Wilson that America is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity," says the Evening Standard, which continues:  
"We would frankly ask the American people whether this last addition to the record of murders on the high seas does not convince them that there is only one means by which the pirates can be brought to book—namely, increasing vigilance by the Allied fleet. The British and Allied navies must avenge the sacred right of humanity and in that task surely we have a right to expect their sympathy of the American government as well as of the friendship of the American people. Our cruisers which stop German imports and exports, are averting piracy just as much as torpedo boats which sink pirate submarines. Sea power in one and indivisible, and by demanding that we relax our sea grip on the enemy the American government is demanding that pirates be not punished. We think that America is contending for the rights of humanity are at stake."  
The Westminster Gazette says:  
"Once more, as in the cases of the Ancona, the Ostia and the Hesperian, there is a practical test of these principles of amendment and the qualifications thereto which Count Von Bernstorff made to President Wilson. Once more we see it matters not a straw to Germany whether American citizens are on board ships marked down as victims or what pledges had been given by her representative in Washington."  
The Pall Mall Gazette has this comment:  
"Whether England is strictly entitled to inflict a few weeks delay on suspected cargoes becomes pitifully trivial alongside the wholesale barbarity by which our enemies have again proclaimed their code and illustrated their zeal for the freedom of the seas. The sinking of the Ancona and the shelling of her lifeboats recalls the attention of neutrals to the fundamental realities of what the world is fighting about."

Paris, Nov. 11, 5 p.m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Tunis, says:  
"The captain of the Anconia, who arrived here today, confirms previous reports that the hostile submarine fired upon his vessel while her boats were filled with passengers and ready to be lowered. Shells struck the boats, killing or wounding many passengers, the captain said, and boats were also struck by projectiles after they were in the water."  
"The captain declared that no signal was given by the submarine, except that a shot was fired when the submarine was about five miles distant. The submarine immediately stopped completely. The last gunshots were fired at a distance of about 800 yards from the steamer. Several of the boats pulled close to the submarine, the captain of the Anconia says, but were warned off by insulting cries."

## Earl of Derby Announces British Government Will Take Action After November 30

## Voluntary Enlistment for Required Number Before That Date Only Thing to Prevent Action—160,000 in Ireland Offered for Service, Half That Number Accepted.

London, Nov. 11.—A strong intimation of compulsion at an early date is contained in a statement tonight by the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting. This statement is made, Lord Derby declares, with the authority of the prime minister. It says:  
"If young men, medically fit, and not indispensable in any business of national importance, or any business conducted for the general good of the community do not come forward voluntarily before November 30 the government will, after that date, take the necessary steps to redeem the pledge made on November 2."  
On the date referred to, Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons that if young men did not come forward voluntarily and enlist, "other and compulsory means would be taken before married men were called upon to fill their engagements to serve."  
Lord Derby adds:  
"Whether a man is indispensable or not to his business will be decided, not by the man or his employer, but by competent authorities and tribunals, which are being set up to consider such cases."

## DIRECTOR FOR "RECRUITING OF MUNITIONS."

London, Nov. 11.—The minister of munitions, it is officially announced, has appointed Lord Murray of Elibank to act temporarily in the honorary capacity of director of recruiting for munitions work.  
The appointment is made with the purpose of giving executive effect to the policy of the ministry of munitions with regard to securing the most effective and economic use of munition factories and the distribution of skilled and unskilled labor, both male and female, among them.

Ireland Has Done Well.  
Dublin, Nov. 11.—(Correspondence.) Recruiting in Ireland has been placed upon a new basis. Hitherto the work has been entrusted to voluntary committees, formed in each county, with a central recruiting council for Ireland. The lord lieutenant of a county, usually a peer, has been at the head of the work in his county. Meetings have been held in every part of Ireland, and much zeal has been displayed by the speakers at them, who have included representatives of all parties and creeds. The result has been, as announced by Major General Lovick Friend, the commander of the forces in Ireland, the enlistment of 81,000 men for the infantry.  
As the percentage of rejections for unfitness has been as high as fifty per cent, the total number from Ireland who offered themselves for service in the army was about 160,000. Ireland, at the outbreak of the war, had more than her proportion of men in the army and in the reserve and this total has been described by the highest military authority in a public letter as "magnificent."  
There must be added to it also Ireland's recruiting for the navy, to which a substantial number of men have gone. A fresh appeal has been made for general men.  
It will be necessary to fill up the wastage in the Irish divisions at the front. To keep them up to strength a recruitment of about 1,100 a week is officially stated to be necessary and Ireland's Irish divisions are to be filled up from Scottish and English drafts that number will have to be found in Ireland.  
No difficulty, however, is expected to arise in the matter. The rate of recruitment asked for now is less than that reached in the months of April and May last, and experience has taught the necessity for improved methods, which are counted upon to make the task easier. The existing organizations have been thanked for their services which in the particular form are now at an end, and a new department for Irish recruiting has been established under the supreme leadership of Lord Wimborne, lord lieutenant of Ireland. There are no forms in Ireland from which lists of available men to be canvassed can be compiled. The registration act did not apply to Ireland. Some districts in Ulster came under it voluntarily, but even in those districts the filling up of the forms was entirely made optional, and there does not seem to be any intention to follow Lord Derby's methods on the basis of the forms filled up in those districts.  
It is likely, therefore, that the new methods of recruiting in Ireland will have to be based, like the old ones on general appeals.  
Most Effective Appeals.

They may easily prove more effective than in the past, for the voluntary organizations did not always temper their zeal with discretion. Districts predominantly of one political character were addressed from platforms by men who agreed with them about no Irish question, and many speakers showed their inability to realize the point of view of their audiences. The kind of patriotic appeal which moves an Englishman may leave an Irishman cold. The most effective appeals addressed to Irishmen have been based upon the invasion of Belgium. The torpedoing of the Lusitania was a powerful stimulus to recruiting, which was still further added to by the sinking of the Arabic. Ireland was called, too, by action on the part of the military authorities, such as that which refused to allow the Irish division to have its own colors. Even yet, though, the colonies and the Ulster division have distinctive badges, the other Irish divisions have not.  
There is also a feeling that the exploits of Irish regiments at the front have not had all the publicity they deserved. Except for individual exploits which gave O'Leary the Victoria Cross, they are felt to have a poor show in the despatches or descriptions of the official eye-witness. Still, when all is said, the response of Ireland, notwithstanding all difficulties, is regarded as excellent, and the avoidance of such errors as may have been made in the past, it is believed, will make easy what remains to be done.

## RUSSIAN FORCE SOON TO ENTER CITY OF TEHRAN

Petrograd, Nov. 11.—According to the latest advices received in Tehran, Persia, according to a despatch from that city, a Russian force is within 43 miles of Tehran and the indications are that the Germans, Austrians and Turks in the city are preparing to leave, removal of the archives of the German and Austrian legations to the American legation, for the accredited representative of the Entente Allies.  
At a secret session of parliament, the despatch states, a majority of the deputies expressed the hope that an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between Russia and Persia would be reached. The Russian cabinet had been in session for twenty-four hours, it is added, trying to formulate conditions acceptable to Russia and Great Britain.  
Much excitement is reported in the city, according to the despatch, over the energetic action of the Entente Allies, and it is reported that the Shah will retire to Isfahan in the event that the Persian proposals are not acceptable.

## WAR AT LEAST THROUGH WINTER— FREDERICK PALMER

New York, Nov. 11.—Frederick Palmer who early in the war was designated as the accredited representative of the Associated Press and Canadian Press with the British army, returned today on the steamer St. Louis. Mr. Palmer expressed his firm belief that the war would at least last through the winter.  
"The St. Louis brought 377 passengers. Of this number 498 were in the steerage and it was said aboard ship that 270 of the steerage passengers were young Irishmen being one of the largest Irish delegations of the many that have arrived here in the past few months."

## SWITZERLAND COMPLAINS OF MAIL CENSORSHIP.

Berne, via Paris, Nov. 11.—The Swiss government is making representations in certain belligerent countries against interference by censorship with mail from Switzerland to neutral countries, and particularly to the United States.  
The Swiss National Bank is alleged to have had mail addressed to its New York correspondent containing checks and coupons, seized in transit, in violation of this government's hold on the international postal treaty.





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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 13, 1915

**THE WAR.**

When some thoughtful and responsible men begin to say that Germany is beaten, they do not mean that the end of the war is near. They do mean that the weight of the odds against Germany is beginning to tell, and that victory for the Allies is certain—some day. They do not ignore the truth that there is much desperate fighting to come, that reverses are possible, that all the courage and resolution of the Allied peoples will be needed, perhaps for a long time yet. But they do not doubt that in the end the Allies will win the sort of victory that will give us peace, security and honor.

One of the most striking estimates of the whole situation made public recently is that by the Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, who writes in the London Chronicle on "How Germany Stands Today." In order that no hurried reader may decide from Mr. Masterman's article that the fighting is likely to be over, or that tremendous efforts by the Allies are not still necessary, we print first the warning which comes at the end of an otherwise optimistic article.

"The end will not be easy. Germany, in her death agony, may carry with her for a generation the prosperity of Europe, or, as in the Black Death, may create a revolution of all human society. She may fling in the young and the old, the inefficient, the convalescent, wasting life and property as recklessly as she until, as a recent speaker has declared, 'nothing will remain on the field of the struggle but grasses and graves.' One smiles as one reads of the fear of 'dumping' or renewed aggression or trade competition after this Titanic struggle is over. Germany, if she fights to the end, will have neither factories to build nor capital to erect them, or men to work them. This lunge into S. E. Europe may prolong the end and increase the losses involved; it cannot prevent that end being attained. Her hope can only rest in the violation of one or both of two elements, which alone might render this end, uncertain; the one, unity here at home, amongst the two nations of the rich and poor, between the four nations of the British Isles; the other, the unity of the Alliance against her, whose joint declaration that none would make a separate peace really sealed the fate of the Central Powers. We may have enormous losses or temporary defeats, mistakes of strategy or tactics, moods of depression. We shall be compelled to put forth all our efforts, and all the efforts of the Empire behind us. Given this, the end is as certain as tomorrow's sunrise. Germany forced this war upon Europe, and those that took the sword by the sword shall perish. Germany, in the old theological language, is destined to drink to the dregs of the wine cup of the wrath of Almighty God."

When we say the rest of the article is optimistic we mean that it is so, and rightly so, because it considers the whole field of the struggle and looks forward to an end that is logical though it may be far distant.

Mr. Masterman evidently expects another year or two years of war. He reminds us that in prolonged wars there always have been periods of depression during which the faint-hearted were inclined to believe that the issue was in doubt, or worse. It was so, he tells us, in the long struggle against Napoleon. "When Pitt saw three of his coalitions smashed one after the other, and at one time this country was fighting the whole of Europe alone." He finds some who are inclined to despair even today, but he says "this war is pursuing its course far more successfully than anyone could have predicted two years ago; and it is obviously evident that in one year's time, or two, or perhaps a little later, the defeat and utter ruin of Germany is assured."

This war, he explains, is different from all other wars, because in this one "no objective really matters, or really there is, strictly speaking, no objective but the slaughter of the male population of the nations. Instead of small standing armies wandering about Europe to capture capitals, or to be destroyed, we have nations rising up against nations intent only on the massacre of each other. "We have not—yet—to cross the Rhine, to capture Frankfurt or Berlin, or to occupy Germany but we have just to destroy, maim, or otherwise render inefficient the adult efficient population of Germany. When more than a certain percentage of these have thus been annihilated for military purposes, the game is over; and the point at which further resistance becomes impossible is dependent upon the clearness with which the German people will face the realities, and the moment when they recognize that they are faced, not only with defeat in battle, but with the destruction of the race."

Mr. Masterman then enters upon an analysis of Germany's original strength. He believes she had something like 10,000,000 of potentially efficient combatants. He asserts that she never armed more than 7,500,000, leaving 2,500,000 to operate the railways, the coal fields, the iron and steel works, and all the other necessary machinery for producing supplies. And of these 7,500,000 he believes it quite safe to assert that 2,500,000 were destroyed in the first year of war. Of these (he is speaking of the first twelve months of the war only) 700,000 are dead, mostly between the Marne and the Vistula. As for the rest:

"Some three quarters of a million are either maimed, prisoners, or so injured that they can never return to the scene of war. The bulk of them will remain as evidences, hobbling through city and villages to the children of the coming generation, a burden on their profit and production; evidence of the infinite folly of those who delighted in war, and staked in one mad adventure all that Germany which had been built up for nearly 50 years—staked and tremendous."

"Another million at least form a 'constant' of those severely or slightly wounded, and all the sick. Some of these will die, some live on a crippled life, the bulk return to duty. But for each one returning from the giant host of a new sufferer will be substituted; so that though the individuals die, and the loss remains the same, and change, the loss remains the same, and will remain the same until peace comes."

He does not present figures regarding the Austrian strength or the Austrian losses, because it is Germany that is the guiding hand and backbone of the struggle, and when Germany is ready to quit it will quit regardless of Austrian and Turkish opinion, or the fate of either of those peoples. Having pointed out that Germany has lost one-third of its fighting population, which is one-quarter of its whole, efficient male population, he tells us that no nation has ever before suffered such punishment. In another year, if the war continues, the German losses will be more than doubled. And if the war should last for three years, the limit credited to Lord Kitchener, Mr. Masterman says "there would not then be much left that could offer serious resistance between the Vistula and the Rhine."

Mr. Masterman thinks it well to discard many optimistic estimates and theories. He says that those who wish for the truth should keep their eyes on casualties rather than on territories, and should remember that Germany can be destroyed equally in the heart of Russia, beyond Belgrade, or within the boundaries of France. "So long as the toll of death and wounds goes on, so long we are nearer the inevitable end." He gives three reasons for assuming that Germany's losses will increase rather than diminish, and will be greater in the coming year in proportion than those of the Allies: (1) The steady increase in man power of the Allies; (2) the coming Allied preponderance in munitions; and (3) "the slow but steady and ruthless operation of sea power; a grip that has never failed at long last. It is as if a man was caught by the throat, struggling wildly as he feels the grip tightening, doing infinite damage, but suffocated at last. \* \* \* It was the blockade and not defeat in arms which destroyed the Confederate States. It is the blockade in addition to defeat in arms which will throttle the German Empire."

He says in conclusion: "Germany is bleeding to death. She lashes out, like some wild beast in death agony. Now westward to Paris, and is followed, now southward to Constantinople, where she should be followed again. Each time the effort is weaker and the exhaustion is more obvious. Each time the bonds are drawn tighter around her; and each month presses closer the slow, inevitable strangling influence of our sea blockade. Germany is beaten and most of her rulers know it, however determined to go down fighting to the end."

And now, in order that no one may misinterpret Mr. Masterman's article, and wrongly assume that the end is near, we must repeat the warning which appears at the beginning of this article, that supreme and sustained efforts on the part of all the Allies are necessary in order to win, that the war may not yet be half over, and that there can be no safety until Germany has been beaten into submission.

**RUSSIA'S NAVY.**  
Next to the people of Great Britain, the people of Russia get most comfort out of the victorious operations of British submarines in the Baltic, for it is under the Russian admiralty that these submarines are working. Even before the British underwater craft reached the Baltic the honors of naval warfare were with the Russians rather than the Germans, who despised the Russian armored cruiser Pallada and the mine layer Yeneser were sunk by German submarines. The Russian navy was not looked upon as a great asset to the Allied fighting strength, but it has surprised its friends as well as its enemies and, if the opportunity arises, it is likely to give a good account of itself before peace is declared. Moreover, Russia's fleet today is not what it was in August 1914. At the outbreak of hostilities, Russia was building eleven dreadnoughts, including battle cruisers. Eight of these ships were

laid down in Baltic and three in Black Sea shipyards. Russia was building and had ordered in June 1915 forty-five destroyers and nineteen submarines, and it may be assumed that several vessels of each type are already in commission. In 1911 four battlehips of 23,000 tons, each carrying twelve 12-inch guns, were launched, and it is said that all of these are now in commission. Three other battlehips of the same class were afterward laid down, one in 1912, another in 1913, and the third in 1914. About the middle of 1912 four battle cruisers of 32,200 tons, each carrying main batteries of twelve 14-inch guns, were begun. The four battlehips that ought to be in commission now, as also the large battle cruisers, were for Baltic service.

The Russian admiralty appears to be controlled by very wide-awake officials, for great progress has been made in the development of Russia's striking power on sea. And the progress made in the air service, both for the army and the navy, is said to have been surprising. The new Russian navy by no means ought to be despised.

**HOW MANY MEN CAN WE RAISE?**

Recruiting has been making much better progress in New Brunswick of late, but we still have far to go. If New Brunswick should produce recruits as the British Isles have done this province would already have 38,000 men overseas or in uniform. The United Kingdom, of course, is still raising men very rapidly, and the eight per cent of the population already in the field will presently be raised to ten per cent or more. Some figures showing what Canada could do in the matter of raising men were given the other day in Hamilton by Mr. N. W. Rowell, leader of the Ontario opposition, at a meeting which he addressed in company with Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer.

Mr. Rowell "paid a tribute to the press of Canada for its aid in recruiting." He said that the entrance of Bulgaria into the war had considerably altered the situation, but not the outcome of the war. Whatever might come, the Allies had the men and money, and the end was not in doubt, if we were prepared to make the sacrifices the situation demanded of us. It was estimated that twenty-two per cent of the population of any country represented men between seventeen and forty-five years old. After deducting munition workers, etc., about ten per cent of the population was available to put into the field. At that rate Canada should have 800,000 men in the field. We should maintain at least 200,000 men at the front. The Mother Country had eight per cent of her men in the field. There was not a recruiting field in Canada that would not respond to the appeal for men. All we waited for was for the government to lead and we would follow. The men who led at Festenberg were crying to their brothers to go across and finish the work for which they had died. Now was the hour."

Canada has decided to increase its overseas force to 250,000 by spring. New Brunswick's proper share of 250,000 would be about 11,500, or nearly as many men as were enlisted in the Maritime Provinces up to the end of September. Mr. Rowell says that after deducting munition workers, and those physically unfit or otherwise unable to serve, about ten per cent of the whole population is available for service in the army. Ten per cent of the population of this province would be 33,000 men. It is by no means unreasonable therefore to propose that we should contribute four more battalions in the near future.

By doing so we shall only be contributing our share. This Dominion will undoubtedly raise more than 250,000 men in all before the end. Those who study the recruiting know that a great number of young men from these Maritime Provinces were living in the West when the war began, and enlisted there. They know, too, that in Ontario and the West there was a much greater number of Old Country men than here, and a much greater floating population, which made recruiting in those provinces much easier than it has been in New Brunswick. Making due allowance for these things, the fact remains that several more battalions must be found in New Brunswick—and they will be found.

As the men and women of our province have come to realize more clearly the critical state of the war, the meaning of the struggle for the Empire and for liberty and civilization, the response to appeals for men has improved noticeably, and it will continue to improve. Before long the survivors of those fine soldiers we have already sent to the front will be gladdened by the coming of more and more young men from the cities, towns and villages they left behind. The call from the trenches is being heard. It is a call no young man can in honor ignore.

**THE VALLEY RAILWAY ROUTE.**

A subscriber who favors us with a letter in reference to the route of the Valley Railway below Fredericton insists that most of the people believe the railway should come down the west side of the river instead of crossing at or near The Mistake and cutting across to the Intercolonial. So far as population goes, the people in the various parishes to be affected are perhaps about equally divided as between the east side and the west side routes. Naturally those on the west side of the river want the railway there, just as those in other parishes favor the eastern route.

But the astonishing thing is that a controversy regarding this railway should still be going on at the end of 1915. Legislation was secured years ago for construction by the eastern route, and after that was supposed to be settled it became known that the Minister of Railways had decided against the heavy bridges and that he and other ministers had decided that it would be better to adopt the western route and enter St. John, not at the Falls, as our correspon-

dent proposes, but by means of a bridge across Navy Island.

The Minister of Railways is said to favor this plan because it would give the Intercolonial access to the western as well as the eastern harbor terminals. But while it has long been known that the views on this question advanced by Mr. Guelin in public have been expressed privately by Ministers of the Crown, both local and federal, the New Brunswick government professes to be investigating certain crossings of the St. John River on the plea that great care is still necessary after all these years in the selection of the proper route. Meantime apologists for the local government keep on saying that the war has delayed construction and that it is wise to exercise great caution in order to prevent a mistaken route from being adopted. They do not tell us what the government's location engineers have been doing during the last five or six years. Within that period it may be supposed that the route could have been chosen and the railway built.

This railway, as the public clearly recalls, was to have been completed from St. John to Grand Falls by this autumn at latest. At present there seems to be no activity whatever, either in the matter of Valley Railway construction or in connection with linking up the Transcontinental with St. John by a short cut. The government has wasted another year, its members do not even risk an opinion as to when, or how, the railway will be finished.

**LOOKING AHEAD.**

Like Mr. Masterman, whose views on the war were quoted in this paper, Lord Sydenham has been reminding the people of Great Britain that sea power, in the long run, will exercise a decisive effect upon the conflict, in favor of the Allies. In a recent article this great authority traced the influence of the British navy in the long struggle against Napoleon, and compared the French wars with the struggle of today. Lord Sydenham recalls that the Germans had not at first expected that the British Empire would play a part in this war at all. "We," he says, "were to be dealt with at a more convenient season, and, just as Napoleon confessed to be confident of finding servicable allies in this country, so the Germans counted on the automatic revolt of the Dominions, Ireland and India whenever they might decide that the time had come."

Germany, Lord Sydenham says, had tremendous advantages in her organization, armaments and preparations, and in having "a docile people drilled to obey and to believe in a powerful central government." Napoleon never possessed these advantages in like measure. "But of the genius of a Napoleon there has been no sign, and to errors in the superior direction is mainly due the fact that in no part of the vast theatre of war has a decisive result been yet attained. The course of the war is not as was intended, and if events could have been foreseen, it is possible that the Kaiser would have hesitated before recklessly setting Europe on fire. A real flash of prophetic insight was vouchsafed to Herr von Jagow when he told Sir E. Goschen that the unexpected intervention of Great Britain was "terrible to a degree." We, too, have made our blunders and must suffer accordingly, but providentially the means of controlling the sea were permitted to us, and the last word of sea-power is not yet spoken.

To Pitt, dying three months after Trafalgar, the outlook appeared to be reiled in gloom. His plans had failed, and Napoleon appeared to be launched on a long career of military conquest. Allies were to drop away, and after the Treaty of Tilsit, England stood practically alone, undauntedly facing the conqueror. Yet the impartial historian is able to decide that the crisis was already over. In Mahan's words: "As the helm escaped his dying hands, all seemed lost; but in truth the worst was past. The pilot had weathered the storm."

"We have no Pitt in our hour of need; but the small nation of seventeen millions which led Europe in the mighty conflict with Napoleon has grown into an Empire united in upholding human liberty against coldly premeditated aggression. Gallant and staunch Allies now stand by our side and are giving their best in the fight for freedom. If we are true to our own past; if we show the patience and the exclusiveness and constancy of purpose which Nelson taught us, sparing no sacrifice and sinking all differences in a shared national effort, then the clouds will assuredly pass, and in God's time the right will prevail. Hope, founded on fortitude, endurance, unity, and the consciousness of a righteous cause, is the inspiration which we may draw from the undying memories that cluster thickly round Trafalgar Day."

**THE QUESTION OF AIRSHIP FRISALS.**

A sharp controversy is raging in London as a result of the Zeppelin raids. Some prominent Englishmen are in favor of paying the Germans in their own coin by sending airships to drop bombs upon the German cities and towns. Some of those whose views have been printed are in favor of indiscriminate reprisals, but others insist that airship raids against Germany should be confined to fortified places and damage to troops, arsenals and railways. By some it is said bluntly that Britain is not yet possessed of airships to do the work.

On the other hand, many letters to the London Times from men of conspicuous position urge the British government to refrain from any airship activities which would be likely to result in the death of non-combatants, maintaining that Great Britain should not descend to the level of the Germans in these matters, and that even

from the material standpoint Great Britain will profit in the end by proving to the world that, even in the crisis of a world war, she did not make war upon the women and children even of murderers.

A characteristic English controversy on these subjects is likely to continue for some time. The government makes no official pronouncement on the matter. Judging by the letters to The Times, opinion among public men seems to be pretty evenly divided as to what course should be pursued; but of course only comparatively few people write letters to the Times. It is probably safe to say that popular opinion tends to demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, while the course of the war has not been affected by the Zeppelin raids, popular passion against the slayers of women and children has naturally risen high. And no wonder.

**WORKING TOGETHER.**

Premier Asquith has given an effective answer to the critics who say that the Allied leaders are not keeping in close enough touch with one another. The military plans of each belligerent in the fight for freedom, he says, are discussed with prominent and capable representatives of the Allies before they are put into effect. The constant interchange of views has been found necessary in order to secure the best results, and the organization under which this mutual consideration of the campaign is carried out is likely to be developed as time goes on.

Not only so, but those who have watched closely the movements of various military leaders have not failed to observe the numerous visits made to the western battlefield by Premier Asquith, Lord Kitchener, and scores of War Office experts. Even King George has crossed the Channel at critical times. These visits have been returned by General Joffre and some of his ablest strategists, and by leading advisers at the French War Office. Russian military men also have made hurried trips to England and France, and British and French experts have frequently visited Russia. It is evident, therefore, that those who have most to do with the conduct of the Allied armies are working in harmony and with the fullest knowledge of one another's movements; in fact this has been proved very often by the Allied attacks on the various battlefronts.

The Premier's remarks indicate still more strenuous efforts on the part of Great Britain and her associates to bring this war to a successful conclusion. Both the land forces and the forces at sea are exerting, and will continue to exert, their utmost strength to wear down the enemy and beat him decisively; and from now on it is plain that the greatest burden in the struggle must fall to the British Empire. The enormous war expenses are creeping up and the demand for men is growing daily. But the Empire has the resources and both men and money will be forthcoming until the day of peace arrives. The last word in this war will be spoken by the British, and to our achievements justice will be rendered. We have already freed the seas of hostile ships and our land pressure against the Central Powers is rapidly becoming more acute. Money is being provided for our Allies, and in every possible way the Empire is settling down to the grim business of war. It is a business that demands the earnest attention of the young men of the country. The war involves not only our liberties and our money but our sons. The nation is asking for its best, and its best must nobly and loyally respond.

**THE CENSORSHIP.**

These are dark days in England in many respects, but it is noteworthy that English public men have not lost their sense of humor. In this matter they shine by comparison with the Germans. In the House of Commons the other day the lighter side of the censorship controversy got a hearing. Here is an extract from a report of the debate:

"Mr. McNellie asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the fact that quotations from Kipling and Browning had recently been deleted by the military censor from press despatches, he would instruct the Press Bureau to issue a list of British poets whose works may be quoted in the press."

Sir J. Simon (Home Secretary)—I fear the hon. member's suggestion might not be completely effective, for the difficulty does not arise from any military objection to poetry as such, but to an occasional inability to recognize it. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite (L.—Hanley) asked whether the quotation from Browning was censored by the same gentleman who censored Kipling. (Laughter.)

of high station share Lord Selborne's views, it is to be remembered that it is only the worst side of the censorship that is shown to the public in time of war. A great deal of information which very properly has been suppressed would undoubtedly have been of military use to the enemy. The public, in fact, has little opportunity of estimating the value of the censors' work in the long run. There have been, without doubt, many instances of "stupidity," the term applied by Lord Selborne, but for the general run of good work done, of which there must have been a great deal, the censors get no public credit.

**NOTE AND COMMENT.**

The congregation of St. Matthews Anglican Church, Ottawa, has given Sir Sam Hughes a cheque for \$1,000 to purchase a machine gun for the 77th (Ottawa) Battalion.

Ottawa's Board of Control proposes to become the second subscriber to the new Canadian war loan, to the extent of half a million dollars of the sinking fund of the city. H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught is to be the first.

The New York Journal of Commerce, which is a good judge, says that "the Teutonic allies are bound to weaken, while those whose wrath they have aroused are bound to strengthen," and that "the longer the result is deferred the worse it will be for Germany."

The Germans have lost another cruiser in the Baltic. The Undine was a fast, useful vessel for the only work Germany's warships are permitted to engage in. Therefore the loss is more serious than the German admiralty would have it appear.

Mr. Asquith, as perhaps no other man is so capable of doing, expresses the reasoned resolution of the British people to win, and to remain steadfast in fair weather or in foul until their purpose shall be achieved.

Good news is that our 55th Battalion has crossed the ocean in safety and will soon be on its way to the front. It is a fine unit of which we shall have good tidings later on. The officers and men of the 56th will get a heartening welcome from the other New Brunswick boys in Belgium and France.

Perhaps there is some truth in the multiplying rumors that Germany is making tentative proposals looking toward peace, but in all the Allied countries any mention of peace elicits the declaration that peace is unthinkable until Germany has been so badly beaten that her conquerors can dictate terms. There is no half-way house in this war.

The young men of New Brunswick are bearing more clearly the call to the firing line. The conduct of those who went first is exerting its influence upon those who waited. By dozens and by scores now they are falling in. They are recognizing the need and their duty. We have some thousands more who do not want others to do their fighting for them in a war for the existence of the Empire and the future of human liberty.

After a long period of inactivity German and Austrian submarines have once more been heard from. But they are being pursued by skilled and relentless hunters, and their field of operations is rapidly narrowing. That the survivors have not abandoned their savage methods, however, is apparent from the Ancona massacre in which American citizens are believed to have lost their lives. It will be interesting to see what the United States will do about it.

Naval writers are pointing out that this war has proved the unwisdom of selling old warships at "scrap-iron prices." Some of the oldest vessels in Great Britain's fighting fleet have performed most useful service in the naval operations of the last fifteen months. Other ships no longer fit to take their place in the battle line have been used in various ways to save the withdrawal of vessels from the mercantile marine and the consequent loss of shipping trade.

It is clear that the Russians are not going to let Von Hindenburg prepare strongly entrenched positions if they can help it. They are giving him no peace. Even Berlin admits that they are making spirited attacks all along the eastern front. The Russian infantry has made a slight advance in the Riga district and their ships in the gulf have shelled with good results the German positions in a part of that territory. By spring the eastern reports will tell a new story; for the bear is gathering strength for a violent come-back.

Reviewing the situation on the western front the military writer of the Manchester Guardian says: "From the West there is no news except that the German counter-attacks have failed, and somewhat expensively. That these counter-attacks should continue to be made can only bear one of two interpretations. Either the advantage secured by the last attack of the Allies, though it does not fulfil our hopes, is sufficient to cause the Germans great uneasiness—even though the Allies are not now in a position to advance further they may be in another couple of months,—or the Germans may want to use the reinforcements that they have sent to the West elsewhere and to have an ample margin between a defeat and a further loss of ground which, as things are, might be decisive. The phrase has an ill savour after Mr. Churchill's famous speech on the Dardanelles, but in a purely geographical sense we are not many miles from a resounding victory. We hasten to add that we may be very many months."

forces enough to break the line of communication between Germany and Turkey, secured through Bulgaria's leadership of Germany met in Berlin two days ago to make frank public speeches on the military outlook, what could they have said? The plans to take Paris, to hack their way to Calais, to crush the Russian armies—what has become of them at the end of fifteen months of war? \* \* \* \*

Sir John French in his last report warmly praises the work of the Allied airmen. The following is from a British correspondent in the north of France:

"A most significant feature of the present advance, however, is the activity of the air fleet in damaging the railway communications at vital spots away behind the German lines. There can be no doubt that this is handicapping their movements very seriously, the more so as our aviators are keeping at it, and are practically making daily raids. In this way the Germans will be prevented from rushing strong reinforcements from one part of their line to another, as they do in the absence of our aviators. Many people used to criticize the habit of not adopting these tactics long ago, but their hour had not come and by displaying their methods before the time was ripe for putting them into general execution they would have given the enemy full opportunity for developing plans either for defence or for more rapid arrangements along his railway lines. As it is, our aeroplanes are able to fly very low, so as to make quite sure of their aim."

Reports from Greece indicate that the Allied forces which have gone to aid Serbia are daily growing in strength. It has been estimated that 100,000 French and British soldiers already are in southern Macedonia, while more are landing at Saloniki. Regarding the movement northward one military observer says:

"The Allies are not likely to attempt the invasion of that part of Bulgaria east of the Rhodope Mountains from the Saloniki base. It must not be forgotten that these mountains, with many peaks of over 6,000 feet, constitute a great and, in winter, an almost insurmountable barrier, separating Bulgaria from the Macedonian Highlands. The army now advancing up the valley of the Vardar is intended to prevent the Bulgarians from overrunning southern Macedonia or from cutting off the retreating main Serbian army which is seeking a refuge either in the mountains of Montenegro or in those of Macedonia. When the present period of rapid movement ends the Allies will probably be found holding a line from the Adriatic through Montenegro, Albania and southern Macedonia to the Bulgarian border near Strumitza."

Sir H. Rider Haggard, whose war speech in St. John is well remembered, writes to the London Times as follows: "As a dweller in a happy hunting-ground of Zeppelins, against which I have been obliged to insure stock and crop (and everything else) at considerable expense, I should like to ask, 'Why cannot we meet Zeppelins with Zeppelins?' It is obvious that these terrible machines, so long and foolishly mocked at, are not easy to deal with by our present methods. They sail too high to be a facile target for shells at night, and any other plane, if it is also dangerous in the dark. But airships of the right sort could rise when warned of the approach of the Zeppelins and wait aloft to attack them when they came. Under these circumstances not many bombs would be dropped on London or any other place. I know it will be answered that we have no armaments of the sort, but the Zeppelin season is going over, and surely these could be constructed before another comes next year, bringing with it more frequent and heavier attacks and longer lists of victims."

"Germany's great superiority in guns and shells makes it worth her while to multiply fronts," says the London Chronicle. But it adds:

"As soon as we reverse the superiority—which our munition-makers under the stimulus and organization of the Ministry of War are doing every nerve to do at the earliest possible date—in our favor, not Germany's. And the Serbian front, opening a very large back-door indeed into Hungary, may prove in the long run a most valuable addition to our means of ultimate victory."

Many people in Germany write to friends in neutral countries that they are allowed to receive foreign newspapers without restriction. If so, do they read them? Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, an American author of note, writes on this matter to the New York Times:

"The inference is that while they may see the foreign papers they do not read them. Otherwise they would be forced to. That all they can see is plain for instance, over here we have known for a long while that Germany is beaten. She forces her way into a hostile country for a certain distance, and there, to use an expressive Americanism, she sticks. She can neither go forward nor backward. She is in a dead-end—dozens—millions of her, unable to produce adequate number at any front to compel even one decision. For that is what no German, in Germany at all events, and no enthusiastic American within her borders, can see; that during the fourteen months of the war not one army has surrendered to Germany. She has taken prisoners, but not as many as she has lost. But there seems to be little celebration going on in Germany. Her armies have entered Belgium, France, Russia, and don't come to the whole point; they don't come out. And it is to be apprehended that a good million of them will remain forever in Russia at the end of this winter-frozen."

**A Mere Detail.**

The man had been hailed before the magistrate on some trivial charge. "Let me see," said the judge. "I know you. Are you the man who was married in a cage of man-eating lions?" "Yes, your honor," replied the culprit. "In the man." "Exciting, wasn't it?" continued the justice. "Well," said the man judiciously, "it was then; it wouldn't be now." Ladies' Home Journal.

**HOW SHALL WE BUILD UP OUR PROVINCE?**

R. E. Armstrong, Board of Trade, a Forward

**TIME TO**

**The Great Resource**  
—Our Forest Land—  
—Need for Paper  
—Up Farm Production  
—Needed.

To the Editor of The Telegraph—Sir,—Not long ago with the personal railway man of importance a resident of this province to what he proper policy for the province to pursue.

He thought we had upon the claim that "gateway city" of the outer outlet for the province and too little upon home resources. Adopting as his motto "The province is for themselves," he suggests that St. John was to develop the natural resource of which she is so rich. The developments would attract capital and wealth and in our splendid harbor.

He particularly in lies that were contained in this province. He were not getting the great natural asset that there was too on. The force of this recognized when we wood industry and saw-mill industry, one branch of forest of cords of pulpwood shipped out of this walled up or half a pound of it being paper. The benefits to the province that would be outside community that we get for it is article.

In the last paragraph the minister of land is pointing to this point. "When the present passed, prohibiting wood cut upon crown the paper making brought into effect, not that no more paper than we have in law was passed, and to say with regret firms in the province since the law in the shipping industry, build up industries robbing the province of its own paper." As a matter of fact, the legislation referred to is a single paragraph in this time manufacture communities are an industry that is in which not only "pounds" are arriving.

But this is not a report states that of practically virgin not being operated, quantities of spruce here are dying. It is a dead loss to stumpage standpoints loss is small in comparison that is entailed by failure this lumbering industry.

The same report states that there is a vast province of about which is "largely blank land." It is quite evident that the present is not a full information vacant domain. What abilities that region was thoroughly in some of it might be a revenue-yielding system of reforestation.

It is not alone in losing the "person" observer will dare getting all out of our that we should. The observer who is marketing and card due we are getting. Our marketing methods are far better we suffer in agriculture in revenue. Our farms and rich pastures raising more live stock. What an opportunity for the waste of the province! The vacant farm lands available opportunities—might be greatly improved by policy of co-operation and the betterment of the same.

In the matter of mines, our water power natural resources, is greater development or conservation? It has been perceived that we are not securing our resources of forest and of the mine that the present is not a discuss questions of must join issue with it. It is none too early business men of this closely affecting the province. One very important war is the supplying of materials that a successful conduct of an and her Allies. have been raised in respect bearing on this not begin their own adjustment too soon. With the close of be confronted with



HUBERT PEACOCK WOUNDED; THREE IN 26TH APPEAR IN THE OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

Tuesday, Nov. 9. "Now out of danger" is the welcome announcement in the midnight casualty list concerning Pte. George E. Miles, of Fairville, of the 26th Battalion, previously reported seriously wounded. Lieut.-Col. Henry Seymour, of the 29th Battalion, appears among the wounded.

The list follows: SEVENTH BATTALION. Now Out of Danger. Dudley H. Bell, Vancouver. Wounded. Sydney A. Fisk, Vancouver.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Corporal James Robertson, Toronto. Died of Wounds. Jose E. Cloghley, Barrie (Ont.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Severely Wounded. Company Quartermaster Sergt. John Burdow, Winnipeg. Wounded. Gordon J. Inglis, England.

NINETEENTH BATTALION. Severely Wounded. Corporal Robert Chas. Sutton, London (Ont.).

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION. Wounded. Harold Fulton Price, Brockville (Ont.).

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Killed in Action. Pierce Tremblay, St. Andre De Kamouraska (Que.).

TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION. Now Out of Danger. EDGAR WOOD, CHIGNICTO MINES, CUMBERLAND CO. (N. S.).

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. ALLEN MCKINNON, VULCAN AVE., SYDNEY (N. S.).

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Now Out of Danger. GEORGE E. MILES, 34 CHARLES STREET, FAIRVILLE (N. B.).

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION. Wounded. Lieut.-Col. Henry Seymour, Prince George (B. C.).

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT. Previously Reported Seriously Ill, Now Improved. Vivian Bingham, England.

THIRD BRIGADE C. F. A. Wounded. Bombardier Herbert A. Rhodes, England.

SIXTH FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS. Died of Wounds. Sapper Malcolm MacKenzie, Scotland.

Second Battalion. Wounded. Alexander Robertson, Oshawa (Ont.); C. Higgins, England.

THIRD BATTALION. Wounded. Edward Crouch, England; Frank E. Rance, England; Donald Raymond, Hull (Que.); Thomas Edmund Carway, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded. Richard R. Hawkins, South Hamilton, (Ont.).

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Dead. Wm. C. Brown, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Herbert F. Darby, England.

Killed in Action. Wm. H. Moyle, Vancouver.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Gunner Harold B. Stokes, England.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded. Sergt. John Wilson, Scotland.

Wounded. NELSON H. McLEOD, ALBERTON (P. E. I.).

FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Francis P. Blackley, Ireland.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Wounded and Missing. James McRae, England.

Wounded. Wm. D. Dodds, Scotland; Robert Davies, North Wales.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Charles Underwood, England.

NINETEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Alec Howells Harries, England; Robert J. Sanger, St. Catharines (Ont.); George C. Mowatt, Toronto.

Wounded. John N. Dillon, Scotland.

Wounded But Now on Duty. JAS. W. MCKENZIE, NEW GLASGOW (N. S.).

Slightly Wounded. Francois X. Duchesne, Montreal.

Wounded. GUY P. HARNISH, LEGUILLE ANNAPOLIS COUNTY (N. S.); CHARLES W. HOCKLEY, 35 GORTINGEN STREET, HALIFAX (N. S.).

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. WALTER H. GLASS, 201 SPAR COVE ROAD, ST. JOHN (N. B.).

Seriously Ill. GEO. SHOULDRICE, BURLEIGH (ONT.).

Wounded. Sergeant W. Darling, Scotland.

Wounded. A. Tyler, England; G. S. Lawrence, England; George H. E. Hunt, England; David Pollock, Winnipeg; Charles K. Mathews, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

Died of Wounds. Alfred Howick, England.

Slightly Wounded. Jon. Wm. Paver, England.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded. Alexander Strachan, Scotland.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION. Wounded. Sergt.-Major Frederick W. Curtis, England; Lieut. Athol Stewart, Ottawa.

Slightly Wounded. Henry C. Royle, Vancouver.

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Lance Corporal John Duff, England.

Wounded. John Smith, Scotland.

PRINCESS PATS. Previously Reported Missing, Now Killed in Action. Arnold Howarth Jephson, Victoria (B. C.).

LORD STRATHOONA'S REGIMENT. Killed in Action. Geo. Blanke, Winnipeg.

CANADIAN CAVALRY DEPOT. Died of Wounds. Lance Corporal John F. Rudolph, Beaujeu (Man.).

DIVISIONAL SUPPLY COLUMN. Died. Christopher Watts, Woodbridge (Ont.).

SIXTH FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS. Died of Wounds. Sapper M. MacKenzie, Scotland.

The Ottawa list issued at midnight follows: DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS INFANTRY (2ND CONTINGENT). Suffering from Concussion. L. Press, Toronto.

FIRST BATTALION. Seriously Ill. John W. Ross, Scotland.

THIRD BATTALION. Wounded. Frank Willoughby, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Suffering from Shock. Bugler Frederick Carr, Calgary.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. M. Thornton, Toronto.

TWENTIEHTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Percy D. Jacob, Halleybury (Ont.).

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Wounded. Alphonse Deschamps, Shawinigan Falls (Que.).

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded. Napoleon Pean, St. Saver (Que.).

Wounded. CORPORAL O. L. BAKER, 93 LOWER VICTORIA STREET, AMHERST (N. S.). ALBERT DOUGLAS, ST. STEPHEN (N. B.). CYPRIUS ALLEN, PORT ELGIN (N. B.).

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Fred W. Nation, Vancouver.

Suffering from Shock. Henry J. Mansfield, Winnipeg.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Slightly Wounded. Frederick W. Abraham, Saskatoon (Sask.).

THIRTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Died. Mathew J. Halliday, Winnipeg.

Wounded. DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED. Lance Corporal Harry King, England.

CANADIAN DIVISIONAL SIGNAL CORPS. Seriously Wounded. Sapper Wm. Hubert North, England.

Scotland's Belgium population now exceeds 12,000.



This photo was taken in Hut 21, Netley Hospital, and shows Driver R. P. Thomson, of the Montreal Heavy Brigade Artillery, in bed suffering from shrapnel wound obtained at the front last March. He has now to recover. The last figure at the right is Jack Munroe, the boxer and wrestler of the Princess Pats. The photo shows how our boys are being taken care of. They are getting the best of attention from all concerned. The third figure in the picture from the left is a Japanese nurse, of whom

PAEAN OF VICTORY SUNG AT GUILDHALL

"Plans of Central Powers at No Time Near Realization," Says First Lord.

London, Nov. 9.—The annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London was celebrated in the Guild Hall tonight, Sir Charles Wakefield having been inaugurated during the course of the day. All the city officials, many members of the government and the diplomatic representatives attended.

Paul Cambon, French Ambassador. "Although the number of our enemies may have increased since last year, the number of our friends has been augmented. I am happy to see today our Italian colleagues."

Describing the war, he said: "On the one side are tranquil courage, faith in an ideal of justice, and the will to employ only legitimate means of defence. On the other side, the thoughts of lucre, forgetfulness of all the principles of humanity, the destruction of an open town, the taking of innocent lives, a sort of perverse joy in the accomplishment of evil, and the unbridled and childish disregard of scruple, to dominate the world by terror."

He made reference to the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, saying: "Quite recently we saw a German military tribunal sentence a noble woman to death for the crime of generosity, and a German officer include in the plea, though not compelled to do so, of executing the sentence himself by murdering this defenseless victim."

The ambassador concluded: "When the hour strikes for the enemy to realize that all his schemes for world domination have been broken, then we shall see him in a prey to a moral depression which will make him fall suddenly from the height of his dreams."

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour. Mr. Balfour, replying for the army and navy, said that the French ambassador's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence, had told them what were the moral objects for which the Allies were fighting. He had to deal with the means and weapons by which the great ends were to be attained. The whole strategy of the Allies had been based upon the Allied fleet's superiority, based upon the Allied fleet's superiority.

Mr. Balfour said that the calculations of the Central powers were near realization. Their campaign the first spring, which might have been fatal, was foiled; it was many months since any such triumph could be claimed by the Germans on the western front, and it was two months since there had been any advance in Russia.

The pause in the war meant that the tide of the enemy successes had reached its limits, and what they had to do was to hold on, to hold on, to hold on, slow or fast—but not at all the same. One great success the Central powers might claim, said Mr. Balfour, but it was not a military success; it was a diplomatic success. Undoubtedly, the betrayal by Bulgaria of all her traditions under the leadership of the king was a triumph for German diplomacy, and had important military consequences—consequences which he would be the last to minimize. The rulers of Bulgaria, he declared, were animated by two simple motives—greed and fear, and when they were dealing with rulers of a certain type greed and fear were great and powerful motives.

Profound Miscalculations. He believed that no diplomacy on the part of the Allies would have been sufficient to outweigh the simple fact that the rulers of Bulgaria thought that Austria and Germany were the winning powers. The influences which guided the Bulgarians, he asserted, would prove

to be profound miscalculations, but the Allies must remember that it was "deliberate miscalculation." Many things had weighed with them, but they misunderstood the power, resolution and will of the Allies, with whom they had to deal. England, in some part, was to blame for this.

He was not one of those who thought the country was unpatriotic. He would go further and say that no press with the freedom of the English possessed a larger sense of its responsibilities. But there were some sections of the press which forgot that the articles written by them were read far beyond the limits of these islands. They might be interpreted or misinterpreted by people who knew nothing of the British aims, habits, thoughts, or the ways in which they had to deal. England, in some part, was to blame for this.

He had not the slightest objection to domestic criticism, so long as it was confined to domestic affairs, but when it amounted to a misuse of the press it might be positively dangerous, and add to the strength of the enemies, whom notwithstanding victories, they would have hard work to overcome. They, however, would be overcome.

Mr. Balfour could not say whether the war would be long or short; he could not tell whether it was going to be decided in the east, the west or the south; he would make no forecast of military and naval operations.

COL. McLEAN MAKES STRONG DEFENCE OF FRENCH CANADIANS

Angrv at "Little Canadian Crew" Who Seek to Cast Reflection on Loyalty of French as a Class.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Col. H. H. McLean, Liberal M. P. for Suburban Ottawa, in an interview given, takes his stand as a champion of French-Canadians as fighting men. Col. McLean's interview is more or less a reply to certain criticisms of French-Canadian regiments by Stevenson Blake, of Toronto, who, last week alleged that there were wholesale desertions from French-Canadian battalions.

Col. McLean, when asked if he had seen the letter from Mr. Blake to the mayor of Montreal, replied: "Yes, I have, and I am angry right through at the statements. Blake makes it out as if it was a class who, without taking the trouble to ascertain the facts, believes any rumors reflecting on the loyalty of French-Canadians. While Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden, the great Canadian leaders, are setting an example to the men of French-Canadian descent for Canada, little mean men are trying to stir up strife between the French and English."

"Minor defects in the French-Canadian regiments are magnified and distorted. Let us look at the record. The officers and men of the 22nd Battalion, under the command of Colonel Gaudet, have proved themselves the equal of any regiment on the fighting line. The 41st Battalion (Colonel Archambault) was in my brigade at Valenciennes, and is now in England, 1,100 strong. A finer record than that of the 22nd Battalion, I know of no other in the world, and I know that Quebec will be proud of their services to our king and empire."

"The 57th (Colonel Paquet), also in my brigade, will be up to strength this month. This fine regiment has sent overseas over 800 men in drafts. The 6th (Colonel Brunswick), of my brigade had only 100 men left in the city. It is splendid company. Look also at Colonel Danseur's regiment, which has just left Valenciennes. The officers of the First Canadian Division included Papineau, Danseur, Ranger, Barrie, Quintal, Leprohon and Roy, all typical French-Canadian officers. No man has ever done more than Sir Sam. Hughes to draw together and cement the bonds of friendship between the French and English-Canadians. Shall his efforts, backed up by the best men of Canada, be checked by the little Canadian crew?"

Referring to the seizure of the Globe newspaper by the authorities, the premier said: "At a critical moment we found a malignant and malicious lie. To talk of the freedom of the press in such connection is to be guilty of a travesty of the noble watchword. The press of this country, with two or three notorious but negligible exceptions, has shown a fine example and the government has valued its co-operation."

The government, said the premier, was anxious to introduce into the censorship such modifications as experience might suggest, but an important incident occurred, Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, at the request of his colleagues, had gone to Paris and had had fruitful conversations with the premier and war minister there.

"He has gone thence, I hope, for a short time only," continued the premier, "to survey at close quarters the situation in the near east. He takes with him the complete confidence of his colleagues and countrymen. He takes with him the authority of a great soldier and administrator with an unrivalled knowledge of the near east. I have every reason to know that his mission is regarded with unequalled approval and warm sympathy by our Allies."

Mr. Asquith said that all the Allies had resolved to secure for Serbia the future her sacrifices so well deserved. He spoke of "the skill and courage with which the army of Italy, under the eyes of its gallant king, is pushing back the Austrians step by step, and every week is nearing its goal," and concluded: "Be the journey long or short, we shall not falter, nor pause until we have secured for the smaller states of Europe their charter of independence, and for Europe itself its final emancipation from a reign of force."

Baron Reading, lord chief justice, referred to the judges, said that while

AMERICAN, WHICH BROKE OUT AFTER THE LINES LEFT HERE ON LAST SATURDAY, HAS BEEN EXTINGUISHED AND THE STEAMSHIP IS NOW PROCEEDING TO BORDEAUX.

Montreal, Nov. 8.—At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held today, a dividend of two and one-half per cent on the common stock for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last, being at the rate of seven per cent per annum from revenue and three per cent per annum from special income account, was declared, payable Dec. 31 next to shareholders of record at 3 p. m. Nov. 30 inst.

Sorel, Que., Nov. 9.—A fire loss approximating \$225,000 was caused in Sorel this afternoon from an explosion of gas-line during the process of candy making in the confectionery shop of George Giamtosos, a Greek, on George street, a considerable portion of the town being wiped out by the flames. Included in the buildings burned was the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Child, and a section of the city fire department responded, going by special train, but arrived too late to be of much service.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 10.—Private Geo. Rutven, of the 83rd Battalion C. E. F., in training at London (Ont.), secured leave of absence on Monday to go to Detroit to marry Lillian Turrell, a domestic. Last night, shortly before the marriage, he was arrested for a breach of parole and must now serve five and a half years in the Detroit house of correction, the balance of a ten-year term imposed on him some five years ago for theft. On being paroled, Rutven crossed the line to Windsor and enlisted.

The Detroit authorities will allow him to get married, but declared that he must serve out his term.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 10.—No official statement as to the loss caused by the fire which practically destroyed the No. 4 machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company here had been given out up to a late hour tonight.

Unofficial estimates placed the damage between \$1,000,000 and \$4,000,000, with many persons who viewed the damage expressing the opinion that even the latter amount was too small. They called attention to the fact that the building destroyed recently was reconstructed and equipped with new machinery at a cost of \$3,000,000, and that 600 guns and large quantities of other war material in process of manufacture either were destroyed or badly damaged.

Great Bend, Kan., Nov. 10.—Between fifty and sixty persons are believed to have been killed in a tornado which swept this town shortly after 7 o'clock this evening. The storm passed over the south part of the city, wrecking the water works and electric light plant. The town is in darkness, and confusion reigns.

According to reports which reached the long-distance telephone office at 9 o'clock, when wire communication was re-established, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway station was demolished, and half the houses of the city wrecked.

Great damage also was reported from Holsington, Kansas, and from Fremont (Nebr.), though so far no loss of life at these places has been reported.

Washington, Nov. 9.—President Wilson cabled to the Emperor of Japan his cordial felicitations on the accession to the throne. The message follows: "To His Imperial Majesty, Yoshihito, the Emperor of Japan, Tokio."

"On this auspicious occasion of your majesty's formal accession to the throne, I take pleasure in extending cordial felicitations, and in expressing the confidence that the influence of your high ideals, of right and justice, which will continue to guide you in your exalted office, will insure to the advancement of your country, and assure your majesty of my best wishes for your personal welfare, and that of your majesty's family, and for the continuance of the friendly relations existing between Japan and the United States."

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Frank. Social reformer (in stentorian tones)—Do you know that one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives? Vulgar Voice in the Rear—It's a good thing some people mind their own business.—Michigan Gargoyle.

THE HONOR ROLL

At St. John. Twenty-eight men were accepted for service with the 104th Battalion Monday without the aid of any special recruiting meeting. All were a good class of men who joined. The list follows: Richard Brown, St. John.

Charles Scott, Sussex County. Albert Allan, St. John. Fred Dickson, St. John. James Holmes, St. John. Willard Kirk, Baywater. John Titus, Grand Harbor. Warner Sabien, Annapolis. Tom Leacock, Annapolis. Hugh Henlon, St. John. Walter Wasson, Hampstead. Edward Pitt, Hampstead. Charles T. Turner, Moncton. William Sherman, Pennsylvania. Fred Lambert, 62nd Detaching Corps. Thomas Perkins, St. John. Sydney Spicer, St. John. John Naves, St. John. Harry Claud Grant, St. John. Peter Hapenny, St. John. James McCullough, 104th Band. Lewis Herbert Kennedy, St. John. Charles Russell, Hopewell. Alfred Willis, St. John. James Leo Kennedy, St. John. John Joseph Cady, St. John. Harold Bushman, St. John. Robert Powell, Halifax (native of Cape Town).

Recruiting in the city Tuesday resulted in twelve men joining the ranks of the 104th. These included several good class colored recruits, a sturdy bunch of boys. The roll for the day was: L. Northrup, Little River. Louis M. McKay, Moncton. W. Chisholm, St. John. T. F. Tait, Bangor (Me.). Walter Copham, Little River. Tom Leacock, Bathurst. Fez L. Dickson, St. John. Herbert Nichols, St. John. John Blizzard, St. John. Garfield Snider, St. John. A. S. Tyler, St. John. George Albert, St. John.

The recruits who enlisted Wednesday were: JAMES ODELL, ST. JOHN. JOSEPH HENRY MILLER, ST. JOHN. ANTONIO GOMEZ PORTUGAL. FRANK A. DENSMORE, WELSH POOL. PERCY WILLIAM THOMAS, ST. JOHN. ROY EDWARD HAYES, ST. JOHN.

Two of these were colored men living in the city, good class colored, and Gomez is a Portuguese, who by virtue of the old treaty between his country and Great Britain is a semi-ally and therefore eligible for enlistment with a British overseas regiment.

104th Over Strength. The 104th at Sussex is reported to be over strength by two hundred men. This is therefore the record for quick recruiting in the maritime province. Recruiting for the unit was authorized on October 13, exactly one month yesterday. Five hundred and eighteen men were transferred from the 64th to the 104th, but there still remain 860 men recruited in the territory since, and of these 460 have been enlisted in the city of St. John. If this rate keeps up, New Brunswick will soon have made up the leeway of one battalion by which Nova Scotia leads at present, since recruiting began in good earnest for the 55th and 40th battalions.

Ninety From Kings County. The following list shows the number of men from Kings county who have enlisted in the 104th since Sept. 1st, and are in addition to the lists published: Studholm ..... 30. Cardwell ..... 14. Havelock ..... 10. Uplham ..... 2. Springfield ..... 8. Hampton ..... 2. Norton ..... 1. Sussex ..... 20 - 90.

24 at Moncton. Moncton, Nov. 9.—A splendid recruiting meeting was held here this evening when twenty-four men enlisted. This is the best effort yet made locally and is highly gratifying. The meeting was held in the 1,800-seat Lyric Hall when nearly 2,000 people attended.

The chair was taken by J. K. McNeillie, general superintendent of the I. C. R., and eloquent addresses were given by Rev. Father Honoré Cormier, Hance J. Logan (Amherst), Sergeant Norman Knight and Captain L. F. D. Ullley. Sergeant Knight made a very good impression in his direct method of appealing for recruits.

Captain Tilley proposed the formation of a French Canadian company recruited from Westmorland and Kent with the adjoining counties and this might save the thought to even larger size if possible. This proposal was warmly taken up by the French-speaking gentlemen present and is likely to be followed up.

Florenceville Meeting. Florenceville, Nov. 9.—Four recruits were enlisted here this evening as the direct result of a meeting held under the chairmanship of S. P. Atkinson, chairman of the local recruiting committee and which was addressed by Lieutenant Shaw, Rev. G. A. Ross, M. L. Haywood, T. C. L. Ketchum and Rev. E. C. Ullley. Sergeant Knight made a very good impression in his direct method of appealing for recruits.

Only Seven Left in Pettitcodiac to Don the Khaki. Pettitcodiac, Nov. 8.—Recruiting is still lively but likely to come to a standstill, as it is reported there are only seven young men left in the district. As a result of a meeting of "The Boys' Own," where recruiting was discussed, twelve presented themselves at Camp Sussex to enlist.

The following is a list of those who have enlisted from Pettitcodiac: Frank Logan, Arthur Moore, Will Moore, Ernest Jones, Omar Marshman, Raleigh Bleakney, Bertram Cochran, Irvine Douglas, Walter Arthur, Donald Hiltz, James McFarlane, Will Turnbull, Douglas Keith, Jean Marshman, B. Jones, Clarence Clark, Eddie Brown, Clarence Douglas, Arthur Bourne, Leonard Graves, Kenneth Moore, Richard Wade, Will Lockhart, Harry Lockhart, Hugh Perry, Laurence McCray, Everett McCray.

Edward Derrick, of Canterbury (N. B.), recently returned from the front. He was gassed at Ypres, recovered, and was hit in the legs by shrapnel at LaBassee.

AGENTS

RELIABLE representatives meet the press through fruit trees through at present. We wish four good men to send and general agents taken in the fruit New Brunswick of opportunities for men offer a permanent pay to the right men Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Agents now in demand. Pay well. Felham Nursery Co.

HELP WANTED. WANTED—Ladies light sewing a spare time; good distance; charges paid. Particulars. National Company, Montreal.

FOR SALE. FARM for sale, Bellisle station, Benson, Shannon post.

GUNS, Rifles and shot, repaired, or heart and lancewood & Ogden Smith, 2 square, St. John.

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

MARRIAGE. FLEWELLING-ST. John, November 8, Eding of St. John, son of Bellevue avenue, Staples of Dartmouth. H. Nobles, pastor of Baptist church, performed the ceremony. Rev. J. A. Fernon A. McLaskey of Toronto to Annie Dove, daughter of Mrs. G. A. Thomas.

GRAVES-STEEVEY in Elgin (N. B.), Elgin, to Henry Perryville (N. B.), by Rev.

CAMPBELL—On a lingering illness, Ma Jeremiah Campbell, nee one son and four daughters. She died at her late home, 181 Princess street, on Nov. 9, 1915, at the age of 82 years. Burial on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1915.

IN MEMORIAM. PARKER—in loving memory of Mrs. Mary Ann Parker, nee MacLeod, who died at her late home, 181 Princess street, on Nov. 9, 1915, at the age of 82 years. Burial on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1915.

No Peace Till Allies (Boston Transcript). Signs increase that peace is really feeling peace. The rumors of peace are everywhere. The Court will not be so hard to get to the point of peace. The peace is a matter of time. The peace is a matter of time. The peace is a matter of time.

How He Jo. First Motorist—So roads bad? Second Motorist—So traveled them for three to go so slowly that I was once for speeding.—Judge.

It doesn't cost half a dollar to make a good your neighbors.

# The Honor Roll

At St. John.  
Twenty-eight men were accepted for service with the 104th Battalion Monday evening, with the aid of a special recruiting meeting. All were a good class of men who joined. The list follows:—  
Richard Brown, St. John.  
Charles Scott, Queens County.  
Albert Allan, St. John.  
Fred Dickson, St. John.  
William Holmes, St. John.  
John Kirk, Baywater.  
John Thru, Grand Harbour.  
Warner Sabien, Annapolis.  
Watson Sabin, Annapolis.  
Hugh Henlon, St. John.  
Walter Wesson, Hampstead.  
Edward F. Hampstead.  
Charles T. Turner, Moncton.  
William Sherman, Pennsylvania.  
Fred Lambert, 62nd Detaching Corps.  
William Jenkins, St. John.  
Sydney Spicer, St. John.  
John Nave, St. John.  
Harry Claeger, Grand Harbour.  
Peter Hapenny, St. John.  
James McCullough, 104th Band.  
Lewis Herbert Kennedy, St. John.  
James Merrill Russell, Hopewell.  
Alfred Williams, St. John.  
James Leo Kennedy, St. John.  
John Joseph Cady, St. John.  
Harold Bushman, St. John.  
Robert Powell, Halifax (native of Cape Town).

Recruiting in the city Tuesday resulted in twelve men joining the ranks of the 104th. These included several good class colored recruits, a sturdy bunch of boys. The roll for the day was:  
L. Northrup, Little River.  
Louis M. McKay, Moncton.  
W. Chisholm, St. John.  
T. F. Tait, Bangor (Me.).  
Walter Coghlan, Grand Harbour.  
Tom LeRocque, Bathurst.  
Fred L. Dickson, St. John.  
Herbert Nichols, St. John.  
John Blizard, St. John.  
Garfield Salder, St. John.  
A. S. Tyler, St. John.  
George Albert, St. John.

The recruits who enlisted Wednesday were:  
JAMES ODELL, ST. JOHN.  
JOSEPH HENRY MILLER, ST. JOHN.  
ANTONIO GOMEZ PORTUGAL, FRANK A. DENSMORE, WELSH-COOL.  
PERCY WILLIAM THOMAS, ST. JOHN.  
ROY EDWARD HAYES, ST. JOHN.

Two of these were colored men living in the city, good types of manhood and some in a Portuguese who by virtue of the old treaty between his country and Great Britain is a semi-alien and therefore eligible for enlistment with a British overseas regiment.

**04th Over Strength.**  
The 104th at Sussex is reported to be over strength by two hundred men. This is therefore the record for quick recruiting in the maritime province. Recruiting for the unit was authorized in October 18, exactly a month yesterday. Five hundred and eighteen men were transferred from the 64th to the 104th, but there still remain 860 men recruited in the territory since, and of these 440 have enlisted in the city of St. John. If this rate keeps up, New Brunswick will soon have made up the way of one battalion by which Nova Scotia leads at present, since recruiting began in earnest for the 86th and 104th battalions.

**Ninety From Kings County.**  
The following list shows the number of men from Kings county who have enlisted since the 17th of September last direct at Sussex with the 64th and 104th, and in addition to the lists published:  
Buchholm ..... 30  
Wardwell ..... 14  
Havelock ..... 10  
L'Amour ..... 2  
Hammond ..... 3  
Springfield ..... 6  
Montclair ..... 4  
Yorton ..... 4  
Sussex ..... 30  
..... 80

**Moncton, Nov. 9.**—A splendid recruiting meeting was held here this evening when twenty-four men enlisted. This is the best effort yet made locally and a highly gratifying. The meeting was held at 17 Assembly Hall when nearly 2,000 people attended.  
The chair was taken by J. K. McClellan, general superintendent of the 104th, and eloquent addresses were given by Rev. Father Honorio Cormier, James J. Logan (American), Sergeant Norman Knight and Captain L. P. D. Tilley. Sergeant Knight made a very good impression in his direct method of appealing for recruits.  
Captain Tilley proposed the formation of a French Canadian company recruited from Westmorland and Kent and the adjoining counties and this might grow, he thought, to even larger size if possible. This proposal was warmly taken up by the French-speaking gentlemen present and is likely to be followed up.

**Moncton, Nov. 9.**—Four recruits were enlisted here this evening as the result of a meeting held under the chairmanship of S. P. Atkinson, chairman of the local recruiting committee and which was addressed by Lieutenant Shaw, Rev. G. A. Ross, M. L. Hayward, T. C. L. Ketchum and Rev. E. C. Jenkins. More men are being looked for from this district soon. The men enrolled were: Harry T. Boyer, D. Inman, George Green and Charles Green. Meetings are to be held soon at Bristol, Bath and Mount Pleasant. The recruiting committee consists of S. P. Atkinson, Councillor Melville and Captain S. W. Smith.

**Only Seven Left in Petitcodiac to Don the Khaki.**  
Petitcodiac, Nov. 8.—Recruiting is still lively but likely to come to a standstill as it is reported that only seven young men of military age left.  
As a result of a meeting of "The Boys Own" where recruiting was discussed, twelve presented themselves at Camp Sussex to enlist.

The following is a list of those who have enlisted from Petitcodiac: Frank Lockhart, Robt. McFarlane, Henry Gagan, Arthur Moore, Will Moore, Ernest Jonah, Or Marshman, Raleigh Bleeker, Bertram Cochran, Irving Douglas, Walter Arthur, Donald Hills, James McFarlane, Will Turnbull, Douglas Keith, Jean Marshman, B. Jones, Clarence Clark, Eddie Brown, Clarence Douglas, Arthur Bourne, Leonard Graves, Keith Moore, Richard Ward, Will Lockhart, Harry Lockhart, Hugh Perry, Laurence McCray, Everett McCray.  
Edward Derrick, of Canterbury (N. B.), recently returned from the front. He was gassed at Ypres, recovered, and was hit in the legs by shrapnel at LaBassée.

## AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position, a liberal pay to the right man. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in every important district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. ft.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent you at distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

## FOR SALE

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

## GUNSMITHS

GUNS, Rifles and Revolvers bought, sold, repaired, or for hire. Greenheart and lancewood for rods. Simbladt & Ogden Smith, Taxidermists, King square, St. John. 11-9.

## Opportunities for Girls

It looks more and more as if, owing to scarcity of skilled men, women will have to do much of the work hitherto done by men.  
This is especially true of office work. Of course, we are prepared to qualify either men or women to take advantage of their opportunities, and you can enter at any time.  
Send for Catalogue containing tuition Rates, etc.



## MARRIAGES

FLWELLING-STAPLES—in St. John, November 8, Ernest John Flwelling of St. John, son of John Flwelling of Bellevue avenue, and Ines Sarah Staples of Dartmouth (N. S.). Rev. B. H. Nobles, pastor of Victoria street Baptist church, performed the ceremony.

McLASKY—McDONALD—On November 4 by Rev. L. A. Fenwick, Gunter Vernon A. McLasky of No. 4 Siega Battery to Annie Dove, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas.

READY—ABBOT—At the Church of the Assumption, Charlton, on November 3, by Rev. J. V. O'Donovan, Miss Ethel Margaret Abbott of Chance Harbor, and Arthur Frederick Ready of Fairville.

MACLEOD—TRUENY—At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Wells, 501 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, on Saturday, Nov. 6, 1915, by the Rev. A. Logan Giegge, Edith Kathleen, daughter of Mrs. A. L. and late Judge "Braggart" of St. John (N. B.), to Donald Douglas MacLeod of the City of Nova Scotia, Toronto, son of Rev. Dr. Mrs. MacLeod, of Sandy Lake (P. A.).

GRAVES-STREVEES—On October 27, in Elgin (N. B.), Elva Mae Steeves, of Elgin to Henry Streves, of Elgin (N. B.), by Rev. Audrey Harwood.

## DEATHS

CAMPBELL—On the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, Mary, beloved wife of Jeremiah Campbell, her husband, one and four daughters to mourn.

REED—At his residence, 68 Clarence street, on Sunday, Nov. 7, William Reed, at the age of 82 years, leaving Executors to mourn.

DRAKE—In this city, Nov. 7, Eliza A., second daughter of the late Gilbert and Jane Drake, aged 89 years.

MCCORDOCK—At her late residence, 181 Princess street, on Tuesday, November 9, Mrs. Ann McCordock, leaving one sister to mourn.

PETERS—Entered into rest on Nov. 8, Mrs. Mary A., widow of Harry B. Peters, in the 67th year of her age, leaving three sons and one daughter.

## IN MEMORIAM

PARKER—In loving memory of Rev. Isaac Newton Parker, who departed this life November 8, 1910.

No Peace Till Allies Win Completely, (Boston Transcript).

Signs increase that the German emperor is really feeling his way toward peace. The rumors are persistent at Madrid that he is sounding the Spanish bells with regard to the employment of his army in the negotiation of terms of peace. Similar reports come from Rome, and these Roman reports say that the emperor will ask President Wilson to act as mediator in his interview with the German emperor appearing disposed to placate the sentiment of neutrals by removing two men who have set the sentiment of the neutral world against Germany—Dritte, the father of the Lusitania outrage, and Sauerberg, the executioner of Miss Cavell.

A disposition to check such outrages, and to have regard for the sentiment of the civilized world, would indeed be a necessary preliminary to mediation through any responsible source. In the meantime, it is quite apparent that the interference of British submarines with the trade in foodstuffs with Scandinavian countries across the Baltic is producing great scarcity and hardship in Germany, and that the German people are beginning to cry out for an end of it all. But all these indications of a demand on Germany's side may not conduce to peace.

The Allies will, on this point, redouble their efforts, believing that their redoubtable antagonist is being pushed in to a corner.

How He Judged.  
First Motorist—So you found the roads bad?  
Second Motorist—Bad? Why, man, I traveled them for three weeks and had to go so slowly that I was never arrested once for speeding.—Judge.

It doesn't cost half as much to live as it does to make a good impression on your neighbors.

## MARINE JOURNAL

### PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrives.  
Monday, Nov. 8.  
Str. Ithal, 2,400, Price, Liverpool, O. P. R. bal.  
Coastwise—Str. Grand Manan.  
Tuesday, Nov. 9.  
Str. Normand (No. 1), 1,350, Virik, Barb. W. M. Mackay, bal.  
Str. Governor Cobb, 1,556, Ingalls, Boston via Maine ports, A. G. Currie, pass and mids.  
Coastwise—Grand Manan, Bear River, schs G. H. Perry, James Barber.  
Wednesday, Nov. 10.  
Str. Rappahannock, 2,211, Gerritt, London via Halifax, Wm. Thomson, Co. gen. chrg.  
Tern schs. Catherine, 198, Winkle, New York, coal.  
Coastwise—Schs. Cithren, H. E. Hains, Sailed.  
Monday, Nov. 8.  
Str. Calvin Austin, Wentworth, Boston via Maine ports.  
Tern sch. John G. Walter, Walter, bay port.  
Tuesday, Nov. 9.  
Tern sch. Roger Drury, New York.  
Wednesday, Nov. 10.  
Str. Governor Cobb, Ingalls, Boston via Maine ports.

### CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, Nov. 8.—Arr. str. Rappahannock, London for St. John.  
Montreal, Nov. 10.—Arr. str. Casandra, Glasgow.

### BRITISH PORTS.

Barbados, Nov. 9.—Sld, str. Chaudiere, Halifax via bay ports.  
London, Nov. 9.—Sld, str. Montreal, O'Reilly, Montreal.  
Glasgow, Nov. 4.—Sld, str. Kastalia, Telfer, Baltimore.  
Liverpool, Nov. 8.—Arr. str. St. Paul, New York, Larklin, do.  
Glasgow, Nov. 10.—Arr. str. Tuscania, New York.  
Liverpool, Nov. 10.—Arr. str. Corsican, Montreal.  
Penang, Nov. 6.—Arr. str. Remus, Louisburg (C.B.).  
Barry, Nov. 8.—Arr. str. Kawak, Montreal.  
Liverpool, Nov. 7.—Arr. str. Lapland, Broadshaw, New York via Halifax.  
Sld Nov. 6.—St. George, Fenton, Boston.  
Sld str. Manchester Corporation, Foale, Philadelphia; Th. str. Nancy Lee, Waite, Chicoutimi.  
Genoa, Nov. 8.—Arr. str. Beneguela, Owens, Montreal.  
Belfast, Nov. 7.—Arr. str. Ramore Head, Findlay, Montreal.  
London, Nov. 6.—Arr. str. Kenora, Cook, Montreal.  
Sld, str. Parisiana, Philadelphia.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

Vineyard Haven, Nov. 6.—Arr. str. F. C. Lockhart, New York for Liverpool (N. S.); St. Bernard, Gottenburg for Moncton (N. B.).  
Nobskis, Nov. 6.—Sld, sch. Jose, Halifax for New York.  
Anchorage, Nov. 6.—Sld, schs Gladys E. Whidden, New York for Charlottetown (P.E.I.).  
City Island, Nov. 6.—Passed, sch. F. C. Lockhart, New York for Liverpool (N. S.); Talnuth, Perth Amboy for Canada (N. S.).  
Portland, Nov. 7.—Sld, sch. Lucia Porter, Sprague, St. John for Boston; Ralph M. Hayward, Baltimore; Susan N. Pickering, Vancouver, New York; Genevieve, Scotia, Queen, Boston; Susan F. Oliver, Bangor.  
Boston, Nov. 7.—Arr. schs Nettie Shipman, Beaver Harbor (N.B.); Childe Harpole, Hibernia (N.B.) for Perth Amboy; A. Phoenix, St. John (N.B.); Methelbesse, Liverpool (NS); Hugh deVayans, St. John (N.B.); Matie J. Alles, St. George (N.B.).  
Boothbay Harbor, Nov. 7.—Sld, schs Sarah and Lucy, Huntington (P.E.I.); Elsie A. Baylies, do; Wm. Cobb, New York; F. C. Pendleton, do; John J. Perry, do; Catherine, do; Sunbeam, do; Mincola, do.  
Vineyard Haven, Nov. 7.—Arr. schs Helen G. King, New York; Wandrian, do.  
New York, Nov. 8.—Arr. str. Lafayette, Bordeaux; United States, Copenhagen; Taormina, Genoa.  
Copenhagen, Nov. 8.—Arr. str. Oscar II, New York.  
Lisbon, Nov. 8.—Arr. str. Roma, New York.  
Genoa, Nov. 8.—Arr. str. America, New York.  
New York, Nov. 10.—Arr. str. Stimpalla, Genoa.  
Boston, Nov. 10.—Arr. str. Canopic, Genoa.  
New York, Nov. 9.—Arr. schs Rosalie Belliveau, Liverpool; Nettie Shipman, Beaver Harbor.  
Norfolk, Nov. 8.—Cld, schs Harry Lewis, Boston; Grand Bank, Fortunate Bay (Nfld.).  
Sabine Pass, Nov. 7.—Sld, str. Kanawha, St. John.  
Vineyard Haven, Nov. 8.—Passed, schs Scotia Queen, Apple River (NS), for New York; Irma Bentley, Liverpool (N. S.) for Monteville.  
Boston, Nov. 8.—Arr. schs Maple Leaf, Bass River, Portland Packet, Franklin (Me.); Priscilla, Parraboro (NS); Virginia, Apple River (NS).  
Sld Nov. 8.—Schs Ralph M. Hayward, Cheverie, Ravala, St. John; Florence E. Melville, Church Point; Genevieve, Shulee (NS).  
Portland, Nov. 8.—Arr. str. Anglo-Californian, Livingstone, Swansea, E. to load horses.  
Sld Nov. 8.—Str. Millpool, Rotterdam.

### CHARTERS.

Str. Remus, 692 tons, Bathurst to a French Atlantic port, deals, 2008, Nov. 8.  
Sch. Wm. D. Marvel, 358 tons, Philadelphia to Calais, \$1.85.  
Sch. F. A. Allen, 462 tons, same.  
Sch. Minotom Baxter, Jr., and Brina Baxter, 1,200 tons, for Paris, coal, 96.

### REAL ESTATE.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:  
St. John County  
B. R. Armstrong to R. W. Fugh, property in Portland Place.  
W. S. Carr to D. S. Boone, property in Lancaster.  
Mary B. and O. L. Ebbett to Ida M. Kirk, property in St. Martins.  
D. M. Marshall to Dufferin Badcock, property in Simonds.  
Caroline T. Tucker to L. R. Ross, property in Prince William street.  
Kings County  
J. B. Crane to H. W. Sharp, property in Sussex.  
M. W. Doherty to Ethyl G. Fowler, property in Rothesay.  
Henry Hamon to Alice J. Watters, property in Hamon to Alice J. Watters, property in Westfield.  
Lillian M. Queen to Farm Settlement Board, \$700, property in Kingston.  
Sarah A. Ross to M. Ella Ross, property in Sussex.  
J. B. Record to G. W. Record, property in Sussex.

## CHANCE TO JOIN FLYING CORPS OF BRITISH ARMY

Lieut.-Col. B. R. Armstrong, recruiting officer, St. John (N. B.), has received instructions regarding enlistment for the Royal Flying Corps. The following are the conditions:  
1. They must be British born, i.e., born of British parents or in the British Empire.  
2. They must be under 30 years of age.  
3. They must be medically fit for service overseas.  
4. They must be of good character.  
5. They must belong to one of the trades given in appendix "A" and be capable of performing the proficiency tests therein prescribed.  
6. They will be enlisted as 2nd class air mechanics, pending classification on arrival in the United Kingdom.  
7. They will be required to enlist for the duration of the war.  
The following is a schedule of the trades required with the tests of proficiency:  
Mechanical transport drivers—Driving test and oral examination.  
Fitters and turners—Fitter: Making steel hexagon shaft then fitting same in plate filed to match; also fitting dovetail plates to fit. Turner: Turning shafts to gauge, limit ".001", also cutting square threads.  
Riggers—Wire splicing, general handiness and intelligence.  
Motor cyclists—Riding tests and oral examination.  
Batmen—Suitable character references.  
Carpenters—Making simple articles, such as boxes.  
Instrument repairers—Taking to pieces and putting watches or other instruments.  
Sailmakers—Patching fabric and making engine covers, etc.  
Electricians—Making diagrams of motor or other circuits and joining cables.  
Cooks—Practical tests.  
Coppersmiths—Hammer T piece out of plate and brass seams.  
Clerks—Shorthand and typewriting, handwriting on arithmetic.  
Blacksmiths—To make a butt weld and form a T piece, make a pair of blacksmith's tongs.  
Motor car fitters—Practical work, as bedding crank shaft, etc.  
Acetylene welders—Simple practical welding, management of plant.  
Vulcanizers—Vulcanizing tubes and coobers. Working Harver Frost plant.  
Photographers—Good results at press speeds.  
Tinsmiths—Make square petrol funnel.  
Motor cycle fitters—Simple practical test.  
Painters—Either sign writing or coach painting.  
Draftsmen (mechanical)—Sectional drawing of lathe or machine.  
The following is a schedule of the rates of pay:  
Warrant officers ..... \$219  
Sergeants ..... 170  
Corporals ..... 121  
2nd class air mechanics ..... 97  
1st class air mechanics ..... 48  
Officers, and men who are let class pilots receive, in addition, 96 cents a day. If second class pilots, 48 cents a day.

### PTIE. WALTER H. GLASS

Member of 24th Battalion, killed in action on October 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glass, Spar Cove road, St. John.

### CONDENSED NEWS—LOCAL AND GENERAL

—Miss Georgia Melvin, daughter of Dr. G. G. Melvin, M. H. O., has won the third year scholarship in philosophy and psychology in McGill University.

Advice from Cape Bauld yesterday was to the effect that the deckload was being removed from the stranded schooner Annie M. Parker. A storm of considerable importance prevailed and the schooner was subjected to a severe strain.

The Anglican church has under consideration a proposal to erect a moderate-sized wooden church at Glen Falls, heading creek north of the Golden Grove road, near the Three Mile House. F. Neil Brodie is preparing plans for the approval of the church authorities.

The steamer H. E. Facker, formerly engaged in the Great Lakes service, and now at Chatham, lumber laden for Liverpool, has been detained at Chatham on account of boiler trouble. The H. E. Facker, a vessel of 1,800 tons net, is commanded by Captain Griffin of this city. It is expected that the steamer will be ready for sea before the week-end.

Miss Gertrude Melick, formerly of this city and now engaged in Newton Hospital, has been assigned to a temporary release from service with the Harvard unit which is preparing for service at the front. Miss Melick had been appointed to a position as nurse with the Harvard unit which leaves for overseas on November 15, and was compelled to obtain release owing to the serious illness of her brother.

### MAY BE ARREST FOR AKERLEY SHOOTING

Wednesday, Nov. 10.  
That Councillor Stanley Akerley, of Akerley's Wharf, Queens county, was mistaken for somebody else against whom threats had been made, is the general belief of the community there following his death from a rifle bullet on Friday night last. An inquest has been held at Queens county, where the case was adjourned yesterday until November 22, the attorney-general to be interviewed in the meanwhile. A possible arrest is freely spoken of.  
A dramatic story was told by Mrs. Akerley, wife of the shooting victim, when her husband had been gone an unreasonable time on Friday she went in search of him. He had gone hunting and when it became dark she knew that nothing but an accident could detain him. All night long she searched in the woods with the aid of a lantern. She was alone, but she braved through the weary hours of the night what many staunch woodmen would shrink from, and she made the terrible discovery.  
Not far from her home she discovered the body. It was evident that the bullet, which struck in the throat, had killed him instantly. He was in a kneeling posture with his hand outstretched cutting a twig from a tree. Death had come so quickly that the hand had not dropped, still holding the knife.

### THE KAISER'S FATE.

(From The Maple Leaf.)  
Come, all ye jolly lumbermen; to you I will relate.  
Unto you all I'll tell the way the Kaiser met his fate.  
Several times, he said, he saw his crown, and put him on the bum!  
'Twas when we marched from Valcartier and went to Belgium.  
We'd plenty socks and blankets, and plenty things to eat.  
Our cosy little outfit was pretty hard to beat.  
We answered to the bugle call, we answered to the drum,  
And marched away from Valcartier and went to Belgium.  
We fired some rounds of marmalade, some doughnuts hard as rocks,  
We wadded them down with blankets, with wrist-bands, and with socks,  
We fired a hand-dum-dum-dum, a dread soft-nosed dum-dum.  
We brought it there from Valcartier to use in Belgium.  
The enemy was starvin', and they were filled with woe,  
We put canned salmon in our gun and they all come in at the foe!  
They all come in to breakfast—by millions they did come.  
To meet the boys from Valcartier that went to Bel-gum.  
The Germans they surrendered, their eyes were full of tears,  
They hadn't had so much to eat for many, many years.  
They asked us in amazement, "Where do youse folks come from?"  
We said, "We come from Valcartier to visit Bel-gum."  
Oh! with our store of doughnuts, our pumpkin pie and jam,  
Our stock of food, canned salmon, our bread, cheese and ham,  
We all have come from Canada, and we will make it hum!  
We'll capture all of Europe as well as Bel-gum.  
This 'twas said. —Anon.

### MANITOBA TORY FUGITIVE LOSSES

Winnipeg, Nov. 8.—The court of appeals today refused to grant a stay of proceedings requested by the defence in a civil suit instituted against Thomas Kelly by the province. It has been found that the criminal proceedings against Kelly are disposed of. Kelly's counsel will ask leave to appeal to the privy council.

### Appetite Keen and Bowels Regular

You can relish your meals without fear of upsetting your liver or stomach if you will purify your blood with Carter's Little Liver Pills.  
Food accumulations that poison the blood are expelled from the bowels and head-ache, dizziness and sallow skin go. Small Pills—Small Dose—Small Price.  
GENUINE must bear signature.

## SUPREME COURT APPEAL DOCKET

Fredericton, Nov. 6.—Supreme court, court of appeal, November session, opens tomorrow. The docket as made up follows:  
Motion Paper.  
The King vs. Dimmock—Referred by Mr. Justice McKewen. The attorney-general to argue case for the crown; H. A. Powell, K. C., for defendant.  
Bathurst Lumber Company, Limited, vs. Walker—Referred by Chief Justice Landry. A. T. LeBlanc for defendant, to support an application to set aside a seizure in reprisal; J. J. F. Winslow for plaintiff, contra.  
Crown Paper.  
The King vs. Wm. Wilson, judge of the York county, ex parte Bow-mann Cronkhitte; R. W. McLellan to show cause against a rule nisi to quash order on appeal.  
Ex parte M. E. Williams—Hon. J. B. M. Baxter to show cause against an order nisi for a mandamus.  
The same—the like.  
The King vs. common council of the city of St. John, ex parte F. S. Williams—Hon. J. B. M. Baxter to show cause against an order nisi to quash a by-law.

### Appeal Paper—County Court.

McArthur vs. Philips—Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, for defendant, to support appeal from Kings county court.  
The King vs. Bench Division.  
LeBlanc vs. Lutz et al.—G. W. Fowler, K. C., for defendant, to move to set aside a verdict for the plaintiff and to enter a verdict for the defendant or for a new trial, or for a reduction of damages.  
A. W. Duckett & Co. vs. Joseph A. Likely, Ltd.—M. G. Teed, K. C., for plaintiff, to move to set aside a verdict for the defendant and to enter a verdict for the plaintiff for a new trial.  
Landry vs. Bathurst Lumber Company—J. P. Byrne, for the plaintiff, the like.  
Robertson vs. Lorne E. Norton—Consolidated actions.  
Robertson vs. James Norton—George Gilbert, K. C., for plaintiff, the like.  
Gregory vs. Williams et al.—Hon. J. B. M. Baxter for plaintiff, to support appeal from a judgment and order of Mr. Justice Barry.  
Roy vs. St. John Lumber Company—J. J. F. Winslow, for defendant, the like.  
Allen vs. White of Colonus et al.—The Harvard unit, which leaves for overseas on November 15, and was compelled to obtain release owing to the serious illness of her brother.

### Proposed French-Canadian Company.

A new proposal in the province is that of a French Canadian company, or even a larger contribution if possible from Westmorland, Kent and the adjoining counties. This was put forward at a meeting at Moncton last night by E. P. D'Urville, recruiting officer for New Brunswick. It met with warm approval from the many French-speaking Canadians present. The French Canadians through their organs have lately been proposing a central committee to control and keep a record of all the patriotic efforts of the community in the north of the province. Mr. Tilley went to Moncton yesterday to attend a recruiting rally there, the first of the big gatherings since he was appointed for New Brunswick. Twenty-four recruits was the result. The North Shore, too, hopes to be able to raise a battalion of its own, to be known distinctively as the North Shore unit. This district did remarkably well in the recruiting for the 85th Battalion, and the belief is that better still will be recorded. One officer at Dalhousie thinks it easy to raise 100 men in his own district.

### E. S. Willard Dead.

London, Nov. 9.—E. S. Willard, the actor, died today after a prolonged illness due to a nervous breakdown.  
Edward Smith Willard was born in January, 1868, in Brighton, England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1889 at Weymouth.

### Newcastle, Nov. 9.

West Northumberland land patriotic fund has now thirty-one families drawing relief of \$455 a month.

## THE WONDER LAMP

The greatest lamp ever placed on the market for the country store, church, home or street.  
LIGHTS WITH A MATCH like city gas, absolutely safe and cheaper than coal oil. Gives 800 c.p. pure white light, easy on the eyes. It is sold on its merits alone, with an absolute guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or your money back. Agents wanted for this lamp.  
  
MACLAREN LIGHT CO.,  
Dept. 3 Merrickville, Ont.

Many women with disfigured complexions never seem to think that they need an occasional cleansing wash as well as outside. Yet neglect of this internal bathing shows itself in spots, and sallow complexions—as well as in dreadful headaches and biliousness. It's because the liver becomes sluggish, and waste matter accumulates which Nature cannot remove without assistance. The best remedy is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which stimulate the liver to healthy activity, remove fermentation, gently cleanse the stomach and bowels and tone the whole digestive system. Sure, safe and reliable. Take one at night and you feel bright and sunny in the morning. Get Chamberlain's today—Druggists 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

## NEW BRUNSWICKERS AT TRURO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Truro, N. S., Nov. 8.—New Brunswick contributes a considerable quota of students this year to the College of Agriculture, Truro (N. S.). The regular session of the college opened on the 2nd inst. with an initial registration that despite the current war, is within seventy-five per cent of the attendance last year. Following is the list of enrolled students who have reported from New Brunswick:  
Seniors—R. K. Dewar, Prince William; Geo. D. Jones, Kingston; J. A. MacDonald, Welsford; A. R. McCormick, Hartland; Troy J. Scott, Little Schomberg; Montague Giles, Fredericton; J. M. Barnett, Hartland.  
Juniors—Antoine Bellevue, St. Joseph; Peter Colin St. Hilaire, Alberton; William Perry, Havelock; Waldo Walsh, Middle Covehead; Robert M. Wood, Carter's Point.  
St. Martin's Red Cross Officers.  
St. Martin's, Nov. 8.—At the annual meeting of the St. Martin's Red Cross Society, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Mr. Joseph Lynch; first vice-president, Mrs. A. E. Bentley; second vice-president, Mrs. F. J. Leroy; third vice-president, Mrs. Roland Brown; fourth vice-president, Mrs. John A. Howard; secretary, Miss Nan Nelson; treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Vaughan; finance committee: Miss Kate Nugent, Mrs. Annie Dimock.

## P. E. ISLAND SOLDIER, WOUNDED AT GIVENCHY, IS HOME FROM WAR

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 8.—Another island soldier, Charles Coffin, has arrived home from the front, wounded. He is a native of Moncton and enlisted in Saskatchewan with the 11th Battalion. He took part in the battles of Ypres and Festubert, coming out of both unharmed, but at Givenchy, during a skirmish, was severely wounded, two of his ribs being broken and one badly shattered by a bullet.  
NEW ATTORNEYS.  
Thursday, Nov. 11.  
In the Supreme Court at Fredericton this morning at 10 o'clock several young St. John men will be admitted as attorneys, together with others from other parts of the province. The petitions of the candidates were submitted at a meeting of the Council of the Bar-risters' Society in Fredericton Tuesday, and approved. The list follows:—Earle R. MacNutt, B. A., Fredericton; Charles E. Baker, Fairville; Louis P. A. Robichaud, B. A., Cocagne; George J. Beckham, B. A., St. Andrews; Robert L. Simms, B. A., Knowlesville; and W. H. Teed, B. A., Roy. A. Davidson, B. A., P. Elmer McLaughlin, James B. Dever, William R. Scott and James J. Stothart, all of St. John. The last six named are graduates of the King's College Law School.  
The council recommended that the following attorneys be admitted as barristers:—Joseph L. Ryan and William A. Ross, Campbellton; John A. Creighton, Newcastle; M. Alonzo Kelly, Campbellton, and Ralph P. Hartley, Woodstock. They will also be sworn in this morning.  
Students who passed second intermediate were E. Allison McKay of Fredericton and Everett R. MacRae, of Pictou; H. M. Lambert, of Sunny Brae, and J. E. Porter, of Anover, passed first intermediate.

## THE MODERN SCOURGE AND HOW TO MEET IT

The speed at which we live, the hustle now so necessary for success have unfortunately a very adverse effect on the nervous and digestive systems of Canadians. The baneful results, increased lately to an alarming degree, often lay the seeds of more deadly trouble, but it will be satisfactory to learn of the ever-increasing popularity in the Dominion of the Great British Remedy, Dr. Cassell's Tablets.  
Dr. Ramsay Colles, J.P. of the City of Dublin, a man of high eminence in the scientific world, says:—"I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under

# FIRE ON BEACH CRIEDED ON MEN OF STRAIDED SCULLOWER TO BRAVE FIGHT FOR LIFE

## The Annie M. Parker, Ashore at Cape Bauld and Crew Exposed to Fury of Tempest for Twenty-four Hours—Serious Damage to Hull of Fine St. John Craft Feared.

Captain Rafuse and six men, the company of the stern schooner Annie M. Parker of this port, are safe at Cape Bauld, Westmorland county, after a thrilling escape from the schooner when the sea took toll of the craft in the wild storm which swept New Brunswick last Saturday.

The Annie M. Parker lies in an exposed position, one mile east of Cape Bauld, with her deckload partly carried away. No examination was possible yesterday to determine the amount of damage sustained; but it is thought that the schooner may be saved if the sea subsides before she is too badly strained.

The Annie M. Parker schooner, owned by C. E. Elgin, of this city, is valued at \$200,000 and is insured for half that amount. She carried a cargo and deckload of 3,500,000 lbs. of fish, shipped by the Lynch estate from Chatham (N. B.), and consigned to Holman & Piddington, New York. The cargo is insured.

The vessel left Chatham on Thursday last and had encountered comparatively fair weather until overtaken by the storm which raged on Saturday. The schooner was navigated with difficulty in blinding rain and sheet squalls throughout the day, while she raced before the gale in a wild sea, and as night closed conditions became most critical.

Unmanageable in Storm.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the craft sped from racing combats into a riot of breakers, being unmanageable in the tempest, and at 5.30 she lifted suddenly at the head, in a tremendous shock, and then was driven end for end in the terrific wind-thrust.

She had struck on a sand bar, 400 yards from shore, and held on the shoal in the drive of wind and wave. The situation was one of great peril for Captain Rafuse and his crew; it was out of the question to attempt to launch a boat, and chance of assistance from the shore was even more remote.

From the straggled schooner Annie M. Parker, advised that Fred Elkin had made arrangements for a Shadieu tug to proceed to the wreck to pull the vessel off the shoal. The Annie M. Parker is full of water and it is feared she is badly damaged about the hull.

to prepare for a rescue; but conditions forbade an effort to establish communication by boat while the storm prevailed.

Message in Bottle.

About an hour after the schooner struck, a bottle was washed ashore and on being opened by the fishermen, was found to contain a message asking that a fire be lighted on the shore so that the seamen would have light. This was done and soon tongues of flame shot far about the heads of the folk on shore and carried a message of hope to the shipwrecked men throughout the hours of darkness—while the storm raged and buffeted the schooner in the long hours that tried the hearts of the stoutest on sea and shore.

Later Sunday afternoon, the sailors built a raft of sticks and laths, and tied a rope to the float, allowed it to drift ashore. Later, a surfboat was launched by the fishermen, attached to the line from the vessel and pulled to the Annie M. Parker. Then Captain Rafuse and his men dropped aboard from a comparatively sheltered position and managed to navigate safely through the breakers to shore.

The seamen were uninjured; but were completely worn out on account of having been subjected to cold and hunger in the long vigil following the stranding of their craft. They were cared for by the people of Cape Bauld and were reported to be getting in good shape last night.

The Annie M. Parker was built at Essex (Mass.), in 1901.

Advice to The Telegraph from Cape Bauld last night was to the effect that it was feared the Annie M. Parker had sustained considerable damage to her hull.

Fred Elgin, representing B. C. Elkin, left yesterday for the scene of the disaster to determine the extent of the damage to the schooner and to direct salvage operations.

A message from Cape Bauld Thursday to B. C. Elkin in regard to the straggled schooner Annie M. Parker, advised that Fred Elkin had made arrangements for a Shadieu tug to proceed to the wreck to pull the vessel off the shoal. The Annie M. Parker is full of water and it is feared she is badly damaged about the hull.

# STR. ROCHAMBEAU REPORTED SAFE

French steamer Rochambeau, reported on fire at sea enroute from New York to Havre but with the flames under control.

Daniel, Grand Manan, where his father has been keeper of the Swallow-Tail lighthouse for many years. The young man—he is nineteen years of age—contracted a cold while in St. John attending business college, and this developed into the illness which caused his death. He is survived by five brothers, Ernest of Lubec, Me.; George at the front in France; Leonard in California, and Wilfred and Fred at home; and four sisters, Mrs. Thomas Greenaway of Toronto; Mrs. Daniel Thomas of Grand Manan; Mrs. Albert Ellingwood of St. John; and Miss Annie, at home. The funeral will be held at Grand Manan on Thursday. The soldier brother has been invalided home, suffering from three wounds, and had been hoping to arrive before his brother's death.

Miss William Brown.

The death occurred at her home at Hardwood Ridge, Sunbury county, on Wednesday evening, October 27, of Mrs. William Brown, after a lingering illness of almost three years. Deceased was 72 years of age and is survived by her husband and two sons, James and Holly, both residing at Hardwood Ridge.

Service was conducted at the house and grave by Rev. Mr. Mowatt, of Chipman. Interment being made at Newcastle Bridge.

Joseph Spencer.

Fredericton, Nov. 10.—(Special)—Jos. Spencer, of Londonderry (N. S.), died suddenly at Lake George Monday night from heart trouble. Spencer had arrived at Lake George on November 9, when he was on a fishing party with his wife and two children. He was found dead at about half past 11, and was taken to the hospital, where he died before the doctor arrived.

He was a member of the St. John's church and was a well-known and successful fisherman. He had been a member of the St. John's church for many years and was a well-known and successful fisherman. He had been a member of the St. John's church for many years and was a well-known and successful fisherman.

After a protracted illness. Besides his parents he is survived by one brother, Joseph, and two sisters, Genevieve and Margaret, all of whom are at home.

For some years Mr. Mary was employed with J. K. Schofield as book-keeper. About two years ago his health failed him. He took a farm at Chapel Grove, thinking that the outdoor life might restore him. He spent all the summer doing light farming, but his health was unimproved. For the last few weeks he had been gradually declining.

He was a very active and much valued member of St. Peter's X. M. C. and was also an interested participant in various activities among the younger people of the North End. He was very popular and well liked.

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Siege Battery, now stationed on Partridge Island. The wedding march was rendered by Miss Iva L. Thomas, sister of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. A. Fenwick. The bride and groom were accompanied by Rev. L. A. Fenwick. The bride and groom were accompanied by Rev. L. A. Fenwick.

Graves Steves.

Elgin, Nov. 4.—One of the prettiest weddings of the season was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hinkler on Wednesday evening, October 29, when their daughter, Elva Mae Steves, was united in marriage to Henry Percy Graves, of Brownville Junction, an official of the C. P. R., by the Rev. Audrey Horwood, assisted by Dr. Spurgeon of London (Eng.), under a bell and who looked lovely in a dress of white satin fully arranged by girl friends of the bride.

The bride was charmingly dressed in white duchess mousseline silk with shadow lace and pearl and jet trimmings, and carried a bouquet of cream roses, and a basket of white daisies. Her bridesmaid, Miss Jennie Graves, sister of the groom, and one of the staff of the Montreal hospital, who were white embroidered voile and pink trimmings. Little Bernice Steves, sister of the bride, who looked lovely in a dress of white satin and white trimmings, acted as flower girl and carried a basket of white daisies and pink rose buds.

After congratulations about two hundred partook of a bounteous supper. The bride received many beautiful and useful presents, including a silver, cut glass and linen, also several substantial checks. The groom's present to the bride was a pearl pendant, the bridesmaid signet rings, to the flower girl a bracelet, and to the groomsmen a watch fob. The bride party left by automobile for Anagnaw, where they took the train for their future home in Brownville Junction. The bride's travelling suit was of tailored blue serge and hat to match. Her many friends wish her a happy married life in her new home.

After the wedding the bride and groom were accompanied by the bridesmaid and groomsmen to the home of the bride's parents, where they were entertained by the Rev. B. H. Nobles, pastor of the Victoria street Baptist church. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large number of friends of the young people.

The groom is a member of the 8rd C. G. A. stationed at Halifax. They pair will leave for Halifax tomorrow to make their home there.

Ready Abbott.

In the Church of the Assumption, Carleton, Monday morning, Rev. J. A. O'Donovan united in marriage Miss Ethel Ready of this city and Arthur Ready of Fairville. The bride was pretty dressed in a navy blue travelling suit with black picture hat with white trimmings. Her sister, Miss Agnes Abbott, was bridesmaid. She wore a dark brown suit with fur trimmings and black hat with white fur trimmings. William Ready was groomsmen. There were many handsome presents received, including cut glass, china and silver ware. The groom's present to the bride was a wrist watch, to the bridesmaid a cameo pearl brooch and to the groomsmen a stick pin. Mr. and Mrs. Ready left on a honeymoon trip to Montreal and Toronto.

Strickland-Philips.

At Greenville, S. C., on Nov. 6th Walter E. Strickland and Miss Fernie M. Philips of St. John, N. B. were married by the groom's father, Rev. J. A. Strickland, of Fitzgerald, G. The bride is a graduate of South Lancaster Academy, South Lancaster, Mass. Her husband took some special work at the Washington Missionary College at Washington, D. C., and then began ministerial labor in the south.

Lanigan-Hodgin.

The wedding of Miss Annie Hodgin to Frank Lanigan, took place yesterday in the cathedral. Both are of St. John. Rev. William Duke officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Lillian Brown while the groom was attended by Rev. W. H. Hodgin. The bride and groom were accompanied by Rev. W. H. Hodgin.

Hoyt-Mable.

Fredericton, Nov. 10.—(Special)—Everett C. Hoyt and Miss Mable Alice Mable, daughter of John Mable, of St. Mary's, were united in marriage at the Baptist parsonage this afternoon by Rev. A. F. Newcombe. The bride was unattended and was given away by her father. After the ceremony the happy couple left by C. P. R. for up-river points on a hunting trip.

McLusky-Thomas.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 4, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas, Carleton county, their daughter, Annie Dove, was united in marriage to Gunter Vernon A. McLusky, of No. 4

# ST. JOHN MARKETS

The rise in sugar holds the chief interest in the local markets this week. On Wednesday a general increase of twenty-five cents was recorded. Beans are still on the upward trend.

The quotations yesterday follow:

COUNTRY MARKET.	
New potatoes per bush	0.00
Beef	0.00
Moose	0.00
Veal	0.00
Butter, western	0.11
Beef, country	0.06
Mutton, per lb	0.08
Pork, per lb	0.09
Veal, per lb	0.07
Eggs, case, per dozen	0.81
Tub butter, per lb	0.25
Creamery butter, per lb	0.30
Fowls, fresh killed, per lb	0.15
Spring chicken	0.20
Bacon	0.20
Ham	0.19
Turkey	0.23
Cabbage, per doz	0.85
Squash	0.00
Turnips, bibl.	0.00

Retail prices are given for green goods:	
Tomatoes	0.00
Cucumbers	0.10
Radishes	0.00
Mushrooms	0.00
New beets	0.00
New potatoes	0.00
Cranberries	0.00

CHOICE SEED, RAISINS, ETC.	
Furrows, cleaned, is.	0.10
Curants, cleaned, is.	0.10
Cheese, per lb	0.19
Rice	0.04
Creole, tarted, 0.25	0.25
Beard soda, per kg.	2.00
Beans, hand picked.	4.00
Beans, yellow eye	4.00
Split peas, bags	6.00
Pot barley, bibl.	6.00
Cracked corn, bags	1.25
Granulated cornmeal	5.75
Liverpool salt per sack	0.80
Ex store	0.85

SUGAR.	
Standard granulated	6.40
United Empire, gran.	6.40
Bright yellow	6.30
No. 1 yellow	6.00
Paris lumps	7.60

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

GRAINS.	
Barley, small lots, bags	25.00
Preserved hay, car lots	16.00
No. 1	16.00
Preserved hay, per ton	19.00
No. 1	19.00
Oats, Canadian	0.54
Oats, local	0.58

CANNED GOODS.	
Salmon, per can	4.80
Salmon, red spring	4.75
Finnan haddies	4.80
Kipperd herring	4.60
Clams	2.25
Oysters, 1s	4.70
Oysters, 2s	2.65
Corned beef, 1s	3.90
Peaches, 2s	1.85
Peaches, 3s	2.35
Pineapple, sliced	2.00
Pineapple, grated	1.65
Lombard plums	1.15
Raspberries	2.07
Corn, per doz	1.00
Peas	1.00
String beans	1.15
Pumpkins	0.97
Baked beans, 2s	1.05
Baked beans, 3s	1.15

FRUITS.	
Marbot walnuts	0.16
Almonds	0.17
California prunes	0.09
Filberts	0.14
Brussels	0.13
Feenick, per doz	0.11
Bag figs, per lb	0.10
Apples, Messina, box	4.00
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00
California oranges	4.30
California peaches	2.25
California plums	2.25
California pears	3.25
Oranges	4.50

FISH.	
Small dry cod	4.25
Medium dry cod	5.50
Pollock	8.60
Grand Manan herring	3.10
Half-bills	3.10
Smoked herring	0.12
Pickled, half-bills	3.00
Fresh cod, per lb	0.08
Bladders, per box	0.90
Halibut	0.12
Kipperd herring, per dozen	0.90
Swordfish	0.13

HIDES AND WOOL.	
Tallow	0.05
Wool (washed)	0.29
Wool (unwashed)	0.28
Hides	0.16
Calves	0.16
Lambskins (ast)	0.65
Moosheids, lb	0.04
Deerskins, lb	0.08
Another dealer	0.08
Lambskins	0.70

Freud on Kidnapping Charge.

Digby, N. S., Nov. 11.—(Special)—Jeremiah Halloran, of Franklin (Mass.), who was tried under the speedy trial act before Judge Feltou, charged with kidnaping his own child, was discharged today and will return home at once. The five-year-old boy is said to be at Newton (Mass.), at the home of its father's brother. The crown prosecutor was H. L. Dennison, K. C. of Digby. The prisoner was defended by G. G. Vernon, of Truro (N. S.).

Old Lady (to wounded soldier in hospital)—"And did the shell burst?"

"Tommy"—"No, mum, it crawled up behind me when I wasn't looking—'n' just hit me like in the leg!"—Weekly Scotsman.

# NO REPLY TO CRITICS ON CONDUCT OF WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

were becoming more formidable, and would be much more formidable than they were at present.

Shortage of Men.

The service was being constantly pulled up by the shortage of men, and no fairly waving of hands could put that right. The aeroplane had not yet the range to enable it to proceed from these shores and become a menace. The enemy Zeppelins, which attacked England, came from North Germany, which it was not easy for British aircraft to attack.

With respect to the charges of blundering in the operations Mr. Bailew said he had no doubt there was much to be learned in the country which was not finding its best operation; nor did he think that every man in high command was the very best man that could be found. He discovered but nothing could be gained by such a speech as Mr. Lynch had made. No practical suggestion had been made, except that every man now engaged should be turned out and some unspecified persons put in to direct affairs.

He quite agreed that wherever merit was found it should be promoted but broadcast criticisms of the soldiers and reckless attacks on the diplomatic service, he declared, did no good to the cause of the country, nor help those responsible for public affairs.

Tribute to Haldane and Churchill.

Premier Asquith, answering a similar attack to that of Mr. Lynch's, paid a word of tribute to Viscount Haldane, saying:

"He rendered an inestimable service when in the war office."

Replying to a request to lay the papers on the table respecting the Antwerp expedition, Premier Asquith declined to do so, while the war was in progress. He added:

"Mr. Churchill (former first lord of the admiralty) may treat with disrespect the allegations against him. He has a good record and will be amply justified when the full story is told."

Sir Edward Grey's expression of regret was in reply to a question whether Viscount Haldane had been assisting in the administration of the foreign office. The secretary said that Lord Haldane had at no time taken any part in the work at the foreign office either before or after the war except with the full knowledge and consent of himself, and in important matters with the authority of the premier and those primarily responsible.

Personally he regarded Viscount Haldane's withdrawal from the government a great loss to the public service. Sir Edward added:

"I myself expressed to the premier my desire to resign also at the same time. I would have done so if Lord Haldane's services were available in any work for which I was responsible. I would consider it in the public interest that they should be utilized."

Sir Edward said he thought it was right to change the line of the attacks that had been made upon Viscount Haldane.

Kitchener's Alleged Resignation.

During the course of the discussion in the house on the suspension of the Globe paper, James Myle, Hogg, member for East Edinburgh, declared his belief that the statement that Lord Kitchener had resigned was true, and that seizure of the paper because of the publication of the statement was not justified.

Premier Asquith, who immediately replied, said that Mr. Hogg accused him of a "deliberate and inexcusable falsehood," and to make the matter quite clear, he declared:

"Lord Kitchener never tendered his resignation, either to the king or myself, the only two persons to whom he could have tendered it. Earl Kitchener never breathed a word of resignation to either."

The decision to send Lord Kitchener to the front, the premier added, was taken by the cabinet on Thursday (Nov. 4). Serious information, which led the government to take to the decision, was brought to their knowledge, for the first time, on Wednesday. In the interests of public life he protested against the charges that the king was being directed against the head of the government, as likely, if believed, to do incalculable harm to the country throughout the world. He repudiated the charge that the Globe had been singled out for special treatment.

Mr. Hogg and William M. P. Pringle, member for Northwest Lanarkshire, however, insisted that other papers, which were equally guilty, had not been proceeded against.

"Clear Foreign Office Out."

After several members had spoken of the various aspects of the war, Arthur J. Ponsonby, Liberal, closing the debate for the critics of the government, said that while the situation was not so bad as it was painted there was a limit of endurance, and the character