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NO. 38

FRENCH STEADILY WINNING BACK POSITIONS LOST IN WEST; 'PREPARE FOR WAR' WILSON WARNS U.S. IN FIGHTING SPEECH

LIVELY BOMBARDMENTS AND INFANTRY ATTACKS TURN IN ALLIES' FAVOR

Paris, Jan. 27, via London, 4.06 p. m.—The following statement was given out at the war office this afternoon: "In the Artois district last night there was spirited cannonading in the sector of Neuville-St. Vaast. In the vicinity of the road from Neuville to Lafolie we continued to recapture progressively the listening posts and craters in which the enemy had obtained a footing. We found there numerous bodies of Germans, and one machine gun. We also took several prisoners.

"In the Argonne district we caused the explosion successfully of two mines, one near Haute Chevauchee, and the other in the vicinity of Vatuquies."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON BELGIAN DUNES.

The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "During the course of the day there was considerable activity by our artillery on the whole front. In Belgium a destructive fire, directed against the German trenches situated in front of Boesinghe and between Stenstraete and Petras, caused serious damage to our adversary.

"In Artois, to the east of Neuville-St. Vaast, the enemy attempted by a counter-attack to re-take the craters from which we drove him in the course of the night, but was completely repulsed. To the north of the Aisne our trench guns shattered the organizations at La Ville-Bols.

"In the Argonne mine-fighting continued to our advantage; between Hill 285 and Haute Chevauchee, we exploded two mines. The enemy suffered serious losses in the struggle, which followed for the capture of the crater, one of the aims of which we hold.

"One of our long-range guns took under fire an enemy convoy which had entered Mangiennes, to the northwest of Etain."

ORGANIZED BOMBARDMENTS FROM BRITISH LINES.

London, Jan. 27, 10.51 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Early this morning we exploded a mine opposite Givenchy. Organized bombardments have been carried out on several portions of the hostile line. The hostile artillery has been active today east and northeast of Ypres, south of the Bois Grenier, northeast of Armentieres, and northeast of Ypres. Our artillery retaliated successfully on the hostile batteries and trenches."

TURKS FIND IT TOO HOT.

British troops, commanding the British forces, invested at Kut-el-Amara, has reported that the Turks have evacuated their trenches at the defenses of Kut-el-Amara, and have retired, generally speaking, to about a mile from the British entrenchments. It was officially announced here today.

No change in the situation was reported by General Aylmer, commanding the British column that has been marching to the relief of the Kut-el-Amara garrison.

BRITISH PARTY STILL CAPTIVES.

The following official announcement was made here today: "A report received today from Egypt states that there are ninety-five survivors of the Tara at present in the hands of the Senusis. They are being well treated. An attempt is being made to send them clothing, etc."

The British armed boarding steamer Tara was sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean early in November by a German submarine. Press reports at the time said thirty-four men were missing. Word was received on November 25, that the survivors had been able to reach the Egyptian coast and had landed at El Asiat, two days west of the Gulf of Soffim, at the border between Egypt and Tripoli.

RUSSIANS IN SUCCESSFUL BAYONET ATTACK.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 27, 11.25 p. m.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters today:

"On the western (Russian) front German aeroplanes continued to make frequent flights over the Riga and Dyvink regions, where they dropped bombs. Southwest of Lake Narochka our scouting parties encountered the enemy successfully. They made a surprise bayonet attack on a German detachment and put it to flight, inflicting heavy losses and taking prisoners.

"Southeast of Kotki our scouts got through the enemy entanglements and destroyed it with grenades.

"In Galicia, on the Middle Stripa, the enemy continued his artillery fire. On the Diester, in the region of Uzeskoto, near the bridgehead, we attacked the enemy with grenades. North of the Boyarna river the enemy, after exploding three mines in front of our lines, made several attempts to attack, but were repulsed by our fire.

"Caucasus front: In the region of Erzerum we stopped attempts by the Turks to assume the offensive, capturing prisoners. In the region of Melagheest we successfully encountered Turkish detachments."

By a sentry box there stands a man whom the French call "the man of the extreme right"; the sentry who guards the furthest point of the French right wing. He is a donkey, a custom house officer. So long as he stands there on duty with fixed bayonet he is in perfect safety, but as soon as he is relieved and goes away to rest in the neighboring village he enters the danger zone and may at any time get into the neighborhood of a German shell.

The trenches are hidden in a wood five hundred yards away, and one might think that the place was quite without defence, but nothing has been left to chance and the French are ready for any eventuality. The Swiss sentry salutes politely as the traveler approaches the boundary and a Swiss sergeant comes out from the neighboring guard house to examine the papers.

"After a little conversation across the fence that divides Switzerland from France the sergeant proceeds to the fortality which he calls 'opening the frontier.' Half the barrier across the road is moved aside and replaced by a large wooden table. From the French side there appear peasant women with large baskets, their papers are examined by the 'man of the extreme right' and they are allowed to pass up to the counter. The Swiss government allows the peasants in the French frontier villages to buy provisions and the like from the Swiss shopkeepers, who bring their wares to the frontier, provided that certain articles do not go out of the country.

Austrian Offensive Stopped.

Rome, Jan. 27, via London, Jan. 28, 1.53 a. m.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Along the whole front there has been artillery activity, assisted by aeroplanes. The enemy artillery started a violent fire in the Tavennole Valley, which we immediately mastered and stopped.

"Enemy aviators dropped bombs on Ala in the Legarino Valley, on Roncogno and Boyona, in the Sugana Valley, but without damage.

"Our artillery destroyed observation posts in the Legarino Valley, and at Monte Nero."

"In the Gorizia zone the enemy offensive was stopped, our troops holding firmly occupied positions. Detachments of the enemy, which were reported marching towards the Isonzo bridge, were scattered by our artillery.

"On the Carso front, on Wednesday, one of our detachments, by a surprise attack toward the San Martino church, gained ground which was promptly strengthened and held."

TAKING UP PASSPORTS OF RETURNING AMERICANS

New York, Jan. 27—Acting on instructions from Washington, customs inspectors here yesterday began to take up the passports of all American citizens returning from abroad. This is said to be another step to prevent fraudulent use of passports.

Stockholm, Jan. 25, 1.28 a. m.—The British steamer Lambert, which is following the Swedish coast, inside the neutrality limit, in an effort to reach the North Sea, is now at Tromsorg.

During its entire trip along the coast the steamer has been shadowed by a German destroyer. The Lambert is now under the control of a Swedish destroyer, the Caspar, in order to prevent any attempt to capture her in Swedish waters.

Portland, Me., Jan. 27—Right Rev. Benjamin Brewster, missionary bishop of western Colorado, was yesterday chosen Episcopal bishop of Maine to succeed the late Bishop Robert Codman.

He received nineteen clerical and sixty-two lay votes and Rev. Dr. John H. Hopkins of the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago, had ten clerical and fifteen lay votes. The latter's name was presented by Very Rev. Dr. Frank L. Vernon of this city, and on his motion the election of Bishop Brewster was made unanimous.

YORK HARBOUR, Me., Jan. 27—The Marshall House, the pioneer summer hotel here, was destroyed by fire early last evening, entailing a loss of \$180,000 to \$200,000.

Why does mother prevent my enlisting? Is she selfish? If so, I will always feel the shame.

Washington, Jan. 27—"Vexatiously inquisitorial," "unwarranted interference," and "impres upon Sir Edward Grey the necessity for prompt action in this matter," are among the terms employed in the protest of the American government to Great Britain against Great Britain's interference with neutral mails, the text of which has been made public here tonight.

The note points out that "a strong feeling is being aroused" in this country by the loss of valuable letters, while foreign banks are refusing to cash American checks because they have no assurances that drafts are secure in the mails.

The tentative reply of Great Britain to the protest is a communication that is going on between Great Britain and her Allies with respect to the policy to be pursued.

Denunciation of the exportation of arms and ammunition to the belligerents in the world war has been voiced in the United States senate by a dozen senators—Democrats and Republicans. The debate which followed upon the presentation to the senate of a long resolution of the prohibition of American munitions for strict neutrality calling for the enactment of embargo legislation, seemed to passage that a vote may be forced here on the embargo resolution now pending before the foreign relations committee.

"Prepare for War," Wilson's Slogan

New York, Jan. 27—President Wilson tonight opened his appeal to the country for national defense. He gave warning that plans for the embargo resolution must be formulated and carried out without delay, and solemnly declared he could not predict that the outlook for the United States would be as bright as it was today. Speaking at banquets of the Railway Business Association and the Motion Picture Board of Trade, he sounded the keynote of address he will deliver during the next ten days in the middle west.

"Mr. Wilson was in a fighting mood throughout his addresses. In a speech delivered early in the day he declared he always accepted an invitation to fight. Tonight he told the railroad men he was an advocate of peace, and had struggled to keep the United States at peace, but that he considered the liberty and honor of the nation even more important than peace.

"Woe to any man who plays marplot, or who seeks to make party politics or personal ambition take precedence over candor, honor and usefulness, impartial service," said the president in speaking of his defense plan before the railroad men.

The president, at both banquets, and all during his day's visit to New York, was greeted with enthusiasm. During his speech before nearly 1,200 businessmen at the railway banquet, he was frequently interrupted by applause.

Has Reason for Change of Views

The president admitted that in a message to the last congress he had said the need for preparedness was not pressing. He declared that he had learned something in the meantime.

"Mr. Wilson spoke of men of high character who were clouding the preparedness issue. He declared they were provincial, and that the United States could no longer cut itself from the rest of the world.

"If we are drawn into the mad clamor which now swags in Europe," the president declared, "we shall not be permitted to do the high things we would prefer."

The president defended the continental army plan, drawn up by Secretary of War Garrison, and said that he did not care about the details of any plan, as long as 500,000 trained men were provided. He added that the United States will not turn in the direction of militarism.

Outlining why the United States should prepare, Mr. Wilson said we must protect our rights as a nation, and the rights of our citizens in America and outside of it, as the consequence of civilized peoples had defined them; must ensure the unembarrassed rearing of our political development within our own borders, and must protect the peace and political autonomy of the Americans.

LONELY LIFE AT END OF THE LINE

Remarkably Placid Scene at Extreme Point of Right Wing of French

SWITZERLAND BEGINS WHERE WAR ENDS

Swiss Soldier With Fixed Bayonet Is the Visible Sign That Neutral Territory is at His Back—Always on Lookout.

Headquarters, French Armies on West Front, Jan. 27.—The British official eyewitness writes:

"What will the adventurous person who attempts to walk along the French front find when he reaches the right wing of the French front, the extreme point of the French right wing?"

He will find a barb wire fence no more formidable than those which enclose many English meadows. After the vast and complicated fields of barb wire which protect the trenches this fence seems abnormally insignificant and unimportant.

"The fence, which offers an inviting a passage into France to the invader from the east. One passes it full speed along the road protected from German eyes by tall screens of brushwood. The road is winding, and the Germans have many lookout posts, consequently the screens are sometimes on the left, sometimes on the right and sometimes on both sides, and one begins to feel that the Germans are everywhere.

"By a sentry box there stands a man whom the French call 'the man of the extreme right'; the sentry who guards the furthest point of the French right wing. He is a donkey, a custom house officer. So long as he stands there on duty with fixed bayonet he is in perfect safety, but as soon as he is relieved and goes away to rest in the neighboring village he enters the danger zone and may at any time get into the neighborhood of a German shell.

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COMPULSION BILL GOES INTO EFFECT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Royal Assent Gives Statutory Force With Prorogation of Parliament

NEXT STEP IS TO COMPEL INVESTMENT

New Budget Likely to Call for Certain Proportion of Subscriptions to War Loan from Every Community—Workers Decide Not to Appeal Against Bill.

SINGLE MEN CALLED UP TO 30 YEARS

London, Jan. 27, 9.08 p. m.—The royal assent and other formalities giving statutory force to the Military Service Bill, the Trading with the Enemy bill, and the bill proroguing the life of parliament, were concluded in the house of lords today, and parliament was prorogued until Feb. 15.

At the resuming next month, after an unusually short recess, the house of commons, owing to the necessity for financing the war, will be engaged in a most exclusively on how best to invest the money. A new war-credit vote will be necessary, as the sums already voted will be exhausted before the end of February. It is understood that the budget will be submitted at the earliest possible moment, and that it is likely to contain drastic new taxation proposals to meet the requirements of the war.

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London, Jan. 27, 6 p. m.—The doubt which appears to have arisen in some quarters, as to whether Germany would be permitted to take over relief work in Belgium, was voted in the house of commons today by Sir Charles Henry, who asked Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, whether further supplies of food and other commodities should be sent to Belgium and upon being assured that further supplies were necessary, asked as a condition that there was no German control.

Stating that more relief was needed, Lord Robert said that as the German government had expressed its intention not to support the Belgian population, the British government believed it to be its duty to facilitate the work of the relief commission, but only as long as that work was carried on under adequate neutral supervision, completely independent of German control, and in compliance with conditions laid down from time to time, by his majesty's government.

The parliamentary under secretary stated that he was sure he could be under the circumstances, that the Germans were exercising no control.

No Agitation for Recall

Bristol, England, Jan. 27, 5.45 p. m.—The Labor Congress adopted, by a vote of 1,716,000 against 280,000, a declaration opposing the Military Service bill, which has been passed by parliament. A proposal to agitate for its repeal was defeated by 649,000 against 614,000.

Rumour Confirms Luxuries' Embargo

London, Jan. 27.—Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade in the British cabinet, has informed parliament that in order to relieve the pressure on shipping and make room in vessels for additional imports of foodstuffs, fuel, munitions and other essentials, restrictions against the importation of certain goods will be put into effect by the government.

"WE SHALL NOT LAY DOWN OUR ARMS UNTIL WE HAVE VINDICATED... CIVILIZATION"

London, Jan. 27.—Parliament was prorogued today until Feb. 15. In the prorogation King George said:

"We shall not lay down our arms until we have vindicated the cause which carries with it the future of civilization."

The speech of the king probably was the briefest on record on such occasions, but his references to the war were regarded as highly important.

"For eighteen months my navy and army have been engaged in concert with brave and steadfast Allies, in defending our common liberties and the public law of Europe against unprovoked encroachments by the enemy," he said.

"I am sustained by the determination of my people at home and overseas to carry our flag to a final decisive victory. In this struggle, forced upon us by those who hold in light esteem the liberties and covenants which we regard as sacred, WE SHALL NOT LAY DOWN OUR ARMS UNTIL WE HAVE VINDICATED THE CAUSE WHICH CARRIES WITH IT THE FUTURE OF CIVILIZATION."

"I rely with confidence upon the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, which have never failed me, and I pray that Almighty God may give us His blessing."

The king thanked the house of commons for the ungrudging liberality with which it has provided for the heavy demands of the war. The speech was read by Baron Buekmaster of Cheddington, the lord high chancellor.

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GOEBEN ONCE MORE "SERIOUSLY DAMAGED" IN NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

Russians Report Officially 33 Killed and 80 Wounded on Board Former German Cruiser—Greek Islands No Longer Refuge for Submarines—King Nicholas in Pompadour's House—Delay on New Railway Work.

Petrograd, Jan. 27, via London, Jan. 28, 1.33 a. m.—An official communication made public today says:

"It has been learned that the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser Goeben) sustained severe damage in an engagement January 3. Her casualties included thirty-three men killed and eighty wounded."

GREEK ISLANDS AS SUBMARINE BASES

London, Jan. 27.—The reports that Greek islands have been utilized in connection with the operation of German submarines were corroborated in the house of commons today by Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs.

"We have reason to think that the enemy on several occasions endeavored to utilize Greek islands as bases for hostile operations," he said, "but it is hoped the measures taken by the Hellenic government in conjunction with the British and French naval and military authorities, will effectually stop this practice."

OPPRESSED PEOPLES MUST BE LIBERATED

Paris, Jan. 27.—King Nicholas of Montenegro, who is now at Lyons, sent to President Poincare today a telegram giving assurances of his devotion to the Entente Allies. The president replied with a telegram in which he said the Allies would "continue the war until the oppressed peoples are liberated from the German yoke."

The Montenegrin royal family has decided to accept as a residence a building on the banks of the Saone river which was built for Mme. de Pompadour. The building was placed at their disposal by the city of Lyons. King Nicholas has decided to wear civilian clothes instead of his military uniform in order that he may promenade about the city without attracting undue attention.

Work on New Railway Held Up

London, Jan. 27.—From well-informed sources it is learned that all work on the central section of the new Petrozavodsk-Ekaterina railway in Russia has been shut down, and that work will not be resumed until late in May. The new railway is one projected to reach the coast of England at a point 225 miles west of the White Sea, and is designed to relieve the single track line to Archangel, which until three weeks ago was the sole western support of Russia open to the importation of merchandise and munitions of war.

The central section of the Ekaterina railway extends north and south from Kem, the northern port being Kandelax. Work of a desultory character is being carried on, it is learned, on the extreme northern end of the Ekaterina railway, but owing to the loss of a large shipment of rails through a ship disaster off the Norwegian coast the work of laying rails is shut down pending the arrival of new shipments.

The delay in the work on the central section of the railway is due to the severity of the weather, and inability to transport equipment over the rough country at this season. In the most favorable circumstances work will not be finished before next autumn, and the most sanguine calculations place the forwarding of goods into the interior of Russia at about ten months hence, and that these goods now lie in that port without any chance of going forward until the new railway is completed or until transportation can be made to Archangel. The White Sea and Archangel will not be open to traffic until some time in May. To send vessels in ballast to Ekaterina to load for Archangel, it is declared, will involve heavy expense. The freight rate on shipments to Archangel from American ports just prior to the closing of navigation varied from \$60 to \$100 per ton.

At the close of navigation this season the port of Archangel was gutted with merchandise awaiting train forwarding facilities, it is said. It is expected that the railroad authorities will be able to clear off this congestion well before the opening of navigation in May, and that the first shipments arriving at Archangel during that month will go forward with little or no delay.

"All Parts of Montenegro Quiet"

Berlin, Jan. 27, via wireless to Sayville.—The Austro-Hungarian headquarters communication, as received here today, says:

January 26, all parts of Montenegro were quiet, as also was the Scutari district. A majority of the Montenegrin troops have disbanded. The population is entirely friendly.

"On the Italian front there is a slackening in the activity. Near Osjavina fifty deserters arrived in the Austro-Hungarian lines."

HOPE TO DODGE SHELL INQUIRY

Borden Government Expects British Authorities Will Frown on Investigation HAS CABLED LONDON?

Reply Hoped for That Will Stave Off Any Necessity for Granting Liberals' Demands That Ministers' Contracts Should Be Probed—Canada Interested as She is to Pay Her Share of the Cost.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The government, which has indicated through Hon. Arthur Meighen, that it will not allow any parliamentary investigation of the operations of the shell companies, it is understood, cabled to Right Hon. Lloyd George for a statement from him as to the wishes of the imperial government in this matter.

It is stated in government circles that a reply is expected from the minister of munitions intimating that as far as the imperial government is concerned, all the facts necessary have already been reported upon by D. A. Thomas and Lionel Hitchens, and that for the present there will be no request from Great Britain for any further investigation of the contracts let by the defunct shell committee.

In this way the government hopes to bolster up its argument against the demand of the Liberals for a full investigation in parliament.

While it is obvious that the imperial authorities could not suggest any investigation by the dominion parliament into expenditures for which the imperial treasury has paid, it is certain that the opposition will not be content with any such non-committal reply from London. The demand for an investigation in parliament will be steadily pressed by the opposition and that investigation is demanded apart altogether from the fact that nominally the shell committee was responsible to the imperial ministry of munitions and not to it.

As has already been pointed out in the debate, Canada will have to pay her proportion of the cost of the munitions ordered by the shell committee, since the Canadian troops used as part of those munitions and the Canadian government is being charged up by the imperial government with the part so used, and at the prices paid by the London treasury. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that the old shell committee was practically the creation of the dominion government, and its operations were directly controlled by the minister of militia.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S., MAN KILLED IN ACTION WITH 25TH

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The names of five Nova Scotians appear in last night's casualty lists, all in the Twenty-Fifth Battalion, one of whom, Company Sergeant Major William R. McLeod, of Bridgetown, was killed in action. The rest were wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Brydges Yates, of Number 6 General Hospital is reported dead. He is a native of England.

The list follows:

TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded—John Swain, Fense (Sask.)

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Sergeant Henry W. R. Gamel, Winnipeg

Slightly wounded—John Alexander, Regina (Sask.)

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded—Corporal John Grieve, Co. hourg (Ont.); Albert Clemet, Toronto. Died of wounds—Edward H. B. Cambridge, Toronto.

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded—Theodore Despaux, Upton (Que.); Armand Bigras, Montreal.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Killed in action—COMPANY SERGEANT MAJOR WILLIAM R. McLEOD, BRIDGETOWN, ANNO DOMINI CO. (N. S.)

Wounded—SERGEANT HENRY YATES, SYDNEY MINES (N. S.); EDWARD J. PARKES, 182 NORTH STREET, HALIFAX (N. S.)

Suffering from shell shock—SERGEANT JOHN F. HENRY, 3 BLACK STREET, HALIFAX (N. S.)

Wounded—SERGEANT GEORGE L. ATWOOD, GASTON ROAD, DANKMOUTH (N. S.)

Dangerously wounded—Louis R. Duff, Toronto.

THIRTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Died—Sam. Bottomley, Stratford (Ont.)

FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Slightly wounded—Thomas P. Danwood, Montreal.

NUMBER THREE GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Died—LIEUT.-COL. HENRY BRYDGES YATES, ENGLAND.

GERMAN DESTROYER SHADOWS STRAMER IN SWEDISH WATERS.

Stockholm, Jan. 25, 1.28 a. m.—The British steamer Lambert, which is following the Swedish coast, inside the neutrality limit, in an effort to reach the North Sea, is now at Tromsorg.

During its entire trip along the coast the steamer has been shadowed by a German destroyer. The Lambert is now under the control of a Swedish destroyer, the Caspar, in order to prevent any attempt to capture her in Swedish waters.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

YARMOUTH
Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 22—Captain Augustus Cunn has been presented with a largely signed petition, requesting him to accept the nomination for the office of mayor of this town.

Another one of the oldest residents of the county passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Nichol, at Carleton, on Tuesday evening, in the person of Samuel Richardson, aged 99 years and three months.

GAGETOWN
Gagetown, N. B., Jan. 24.—The Queensdown branch of the Women's Institute added to the success which they have had in assisting patriotic causes by holding a bean supper and social evening on Friday evening in S. L. Peters' hall on behalf of the Belgian fund.

FREDERICTON
Fredericton, Jan. 25.—The executive of the N. B. branch of the Dominion Alliance is meeting here this afternoon to consider the reply of the provincial government to the alliance's request for prohibition of the sale of alcohol.

HOPEWELL HILL
Hopewell Hill, Jan. 23.—Private Lester Payne of the 104th battalion, Sussex, came to town yesterday to receive his discharge.

HARCOURT
Harcourt, Jan. 26.—Rev. W. E. Best and Mrs. Best went to Chatham on Tuesday morning for a few days.

ANDOVER
Andover, N. B., Jan. 24.—Rev. William Field has returned to the Baptist church in Carleton Place and has been re-elected as pastor of the Andover congregation.

BATH
Bath, N. B., Jan. 24.—Rev. Mr. Hopper, of Woodstock, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church on Sunday evening.

APPOHAQUI
Appoahqui, Jan. 24.—A very delightful outing was enjoyed by a number of the younger set on Friday evening last when about thirty young ladies and gentlemen were entertained at the home of Mrs. Herbert Bonnell of Grand Falls.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.
Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble.

SALISBURY
Salisbury, N. B., Jan. 24.—Rev. A. D. McCall was unable to fill his appointment on Sunday last, being still bedfast with grip.

MR. WHITMAN.
The funeral of the late Miss Laura Armstrong was held on Friday afternoon, owing to illness, Rev. Wm. Johnson, of the parish of Penfield, was unable to officiate.

WEDDINGS
Anglin-Carman.
(Toronto Evening Telegram)
"Holme Oak," the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Eaton, was the scene of a charming ceremony last evening when their daughter, Helen Cecilia Anglin, was married to Mr. Sidney Ernest Anglin, lieutenant of the 10th Regiment.

BOARD OF HEALTH
AFTER CONTROL OF LODGING HOUSES
At the regular meeting of the board of health held Wednesday afternoon in their rooms, Princess street, Senator Donville in the chair, a committee was appointed consisting of George Blake and Dr. Melvin to appear before the municipal council in regard to getting a laboratory attached to the board office.

YOUNG LADIES LAUNCH
ORGANIZATION OF NEW RECRUITING COMMITTEE
At the board of trade rooms Tuesday several young ladies met to form an auxiliary recruiting committee.

KINGS COUNTY WOMAN
AT 83, KNITS 188 SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS
An interesting statement was made at the meeting of Kings county on Wednesday morning by ex-Warden S. H. Flewelling.

NORTH SHORE SOLDIER, WHO WOUNDED A CITIZEN, HAS BIG BILL TO PAY
Newcastle, Jan. 26.—The January session of the Northumberland county council was held here yesterday.

WALTER-DELONG.
At the home of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. F. S. Porter, last evening the bride was in attendance to witness the ceremony.

MASSON-PHILLIPS.
Thursday, Jan. 27.
A very pretty wedding took place yesterday afternoon at Ruslingorish when George Masson, of Paris, was united in marriage to Mrs. Louis Phillips, of Ruslingorish.

CLAIRVOYANCE.
Doctor—My dear madam, your husband's distressing symptoms are entirely due to poor circulation.

HE STRUCK IT RIGHT AT LAST
After suffering almost two years "Fruit-a-lives" brought relief
St. George, Jan. 25.—The county council met last week at St. Andrews.

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CARVELL EXPOSES SHELL CONTRACTS

Declares Millions Have Been Filched From the British and Canadian Treasuries

Member for Carleton Gave Parliament Facts and Figures to Prove His Charges—Shows How "Mushroom" Concerns Received Orders, While There Was None for Manufacturers with Well-equipped Plants—Terrific Arrangement of Government's Dealings with Middlemen, Who Secured Big Rake-offs.

(Special to Telegraph.)
Ottawa, Jan. 25.—F. B. Carvell, member for Carleton, New Brunswick, the parliamentarian whose memorable arraignment of Hon. A. B. Morin, one-time chairman of the "Hunt-for-Scandals" commission, resulted in the removal of that official, and whose disclosures last year in connection with the operations of W. F. Garland and A. Dewit Foster were followed by the expulsion of these members from the house, today said nothing of what happened in the case of Hon. J. K. Fleming, today trained his guns upon the operations of the shell committee appointed by the government last year to handle war contracts.

It was essentially a Carvell arraignment, deadly and unanswerable. There was no ambiguity, no mere generalization, no unnecessary rhetoric. Mr. Carvell launched his charges with striking directness. He supported them with a wealth of detail. He quoted dates, happenings, prices, profits and alleged rake-offs with unanny persistency and exactness.

MILLIONS FILCHED.

In the aggregate, his charges were to the effect that the tax-payers of Britain and Canada had been filched of millions upon millions of dollars by the introduction of favoritism, partisanship and reprehensible business methods on the part of the men appointed by the government to handle the awarding of shell contracts in Canada.

"Nice way to keep the truck," exclaimed Captain J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro, as Mr. Carvell enumerated his charges.

The New Brunswick swag upon him: "There is no trace so far as grafting and boodling is concerned," Mr. Carvell retorted.

A Ghastly Charge.

From the plethora of ghastly charges Mr. Carvell directed special attention to one, which he characterized as the "most odious and disloyal," which had come to his attention. He charged that the Albion Machine Company had been organized in New Glasgow for the securing of shell contracts with Walter McNeil as president, Charles McNeil as vice-president and Alex. Fraser as secretary.

The first consignment of shells this company manufactured, 1,800 Mr. Carvell stated, were condemned and rejected. These goods, as they were, by fact, returned. A month after, the member proceeded, these self-same rejected shells with the marks obliterated were mixed with others and sold to the government at the oblation in some cases was deducted and led to discovery.

"And this happened," said Mr. Carvell, "when the brave forces of the empire were suffering at the front because of the inadequacy of munitions. Let me say, however, and say to the honor of the government, that the member who protested against having anything more to do with this concern, but the appalling part of the case is that the facts were transmitted to Ottawa, the case investigated here, the prime minister of Canada knows all about it, and with this knowledge these men were allowed to go on and are manufacturing shells today."

While the Canadian citizenhood—men and women—were heroically giving their lives in service, Mr. Carvell charged that the cold fact showed that "private political promoters" were "huckstering in charters, peddling shell contracts and speculating in the manipulation of stocks of companies organized to make shells."

A St. John Case.

The first specific case of war munitions contracts to which Mr. Carvell turned his attention was that instanced by Hon. Mr. Hasen the previous day. It was a ministerial contract for shells for James Fleming & Sons, of the Phoenix Foundry Company, of St. John, as a contract which had gone to Ottawa, the member charged that the minister had failed to give the facts to the house, as he must have known them. "This contract for 25,000 shells was awarded, not to a concern in the business, but to the York & Cornwall Cotton Company.

By the latter it was sublet to the Phoenix Company at a commission of 10 per cent. The member charged that the Fleming had already paid nearly \$50,000 commission on their contract," commented Mr. Carvell.

"Dr. Thomas, the agent for Lloyd George, had visited the Phoenix Foundry when the contract was being carried out, and he saw and characterized the factory as the "finest equipped shell shop he had yet seen in Canada." As he was examining the product he came on the stamp "Y and C." He called one of the superintendents and asked what it meant. Then the story was unraveled—the story, said Mr. Carvell, "that ten per cent. commission had to be paid to a Conservative middleman."

"Mr. Thomas had summoned the Fleming and told them there was no need for an institution like theirs with its plant and equipment, to pay commission to any man. He told them they could get their contracts from the Imperial government, apart altogether from the Conservative party in Canada," added Mr. Carvell.

"Now, if there are any doubts as to these facts," Mr. Carvell continued, "let the government grant an investigation, and I will undertake to prove them to the hilt."

A Deadly Arrangement.

The utterance of the member for Carleton, which occupied four and three-quarter hours, might very well be named "The speech of a thousand scandals." One charge followed another with the rapidity of machine gun fire, and with results as disastrous as those of machine guns erected by the government as those of high explosive shells. All the carefully prepared explanations, barriers, and wire entanglements erected last week by Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor general, against the opposition's attacks on the Canadian shell committee were battered to pieces and fattened out.

COVERING IT UP



SIR ROBERT BORDEN—They can't see that black spot on the wall if we hang the old man's picture in front of it.—From the Toronto Evening Telegram.

The British empire, he said, had been so close to going over the precipice as in April and June of 1915. He described as almost legalized murder the way Canadian troops had been sent into battle unsupported by artillery, because they did not have the munitions to back them up. In one battle between twelve and fifteen thousand Canadians had thus lain down their lives. It was therefore the duty of the government, at such a time, to see that everything was manufactured which would help to win the war.

Contracts to "Mushroom" Concerns.

Mr. Carvell had no objection to contracts being given to large firms, which were able to do the work quickly. He referred to the "mushroom" firms, which were set up for the purpose of making shells, and which he had seen in the case of the York & Cornwall Cotton Company, also of St. John, which had secured a shell contract and then turned it over to the Albion Machine Company. This he had seen in the case of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, which was not another firm in Canada so well equipped as the Canada Foundry & Foundries Company, a shell manufacturer in the United States.

What he objected to, he continued, was the millions of dollars worth of contracts given out to little "mushroom" companies, organized and controlled by unscrupulous politicians.

To prove that such had been done he quoted letters which had been written between Feb. 27 and July 10, 1915, by various firms, without published infidelity, to the shell committee to secure shell contracts. In all cases the answer they had received had been that there were no orders to give, all of them having been allotted. These were firms already equipped to manufacture shells, such as the Dunbar Engine & Foundry Company, Woodstock, N. B., and others.

"There has been no trace to boodling in Canada," replied Mr. Carvell.

He then referred to the main object of his speech, which was to show that the chief exponent of its virtues, an Ottawa publication called the Ottawa Free Press, a paper which has castigated the Liberal government, had not only been hawked from Ottawa to every Conservative paper in Canada up to date, with one notable exception in the case of the Montreal Free Press, but reproduced as the absolute abolition of the shell committee. Mr. Carvell proceeded to read the Free Press out of the Liberal party.

Free Press Not a Liberal Organ.

"As far as I am concerned, I do not intend to allow the Free Press to speak for me," said the member for Carleton. "I don't think there is a man behind me in the house of commons who is willing to do that." He then read a resolution of the Liberal party of Ottawa, which was adopted on May 10, and which had received orders to the value of \$125,000, the Spartan Machine Company, of Montreal, and last, but not least, Mr. Carvell, Hepburn, of St. John, representative of the constituency of Prince Edward, was a member. This company, which had a planing mill, but no machinery, had received an order for \$70,000 worth of work on May 29 last, when the shell committee was stating to other firms that no orders were being given.

Could it be believed there was no politics in this? Mr. Carvell said he wished the minister of militia would hit the wall in Lincoln. It was a mushroom absolutely one-way a middleman was making a profit out of the country. It was, he said, a disgrace that the member for Carleton was not making a profit out of the country. It was, he said, a disgrace that the member for Carleton was not making a profit out of the country.

Mr. Carvell continued to the effect that the stock of the Free Press was controlled by the Liberal government, and that the Liberal party was controlled by the Liberal government.

Mr. Carvell went home thinking that everything would be made all right. Immediately afterwards a reputable hay company in his constituency wrote Mr. Burrell guaranteeing to pay the former \$16 per ton for hay and to accept one dollar per ton less than the government was paying to the Atlantic Hay Company. An evasive answer came back. When Mr. Carvell came to Ottawa, he promptly went to Mr. Burrell and told him the facts once more.

Mr. Burrell's reply, said Mr. Carvell, was practically "Beg him, for God's sake, not bring the matter up in the house, as it would all be fixed up," and said Mr. Carvell, "he went to the Liberal whip and to the leader of the opposition, and tried to have them pull me off and not tell this dirty, miserable, stealing little story. He didn't right the wrong because the minister of militia would be obliged to refer to other defences, and trust to the second line commanded by Major General Sir Sam Hughes, who minister from New Brunswick. That's what he said leaving the empire. It's a pair with the wife Foster and Garland saved it."

Mr. Carvell, Jan. 25.—F. B. Carvell, in resuming the debate on the address at the opening of the house, stated that he personally took a pessimistic view of Canadian financial outlook. The public debt of the Dominion on August 1, 1915, had been about \$360,000,000; it was now over \$600,000,000 and on March 31 next would be not far from \$800,000,000. At the end of March, 1917, the national debt would amount to \$1,000,000,000 annually. This would have to be added the annual pre-war expenditure necessary after the war. Assuming that 600,000 men were recruited—which was very doubtful—or even if 400,000 enlisted, the national debt would amount to \$800,000,000 a year at least. When this item was added to the interest payments on the public debt it would mean that the total objects of expenditure would consume all the ordinary revenue, and it would be necessary to raise \$100,000,000 in addition every year.

Mr. Carvell was not so confident that immigration would solve this problem as some opposite gentlemen seemed to be. In view of such conditions, he continued, the opposition had a right to demand the government to account for its financial dealings. When such attacks were made as those on Hon. Wm. Pugsley in the case of the Nova Scotia Steel Company committee affairs, it was therefore evidence that there must be something behind the reluctance of the government to have these matters ventilated. The only excuse was that the Liberals in 1902 had refused to allow the investigation of the purchase of a few tons of hay, as compared with the transactions in question, which involved hundreds of millions.

The member for Carleton referred to the speech made yesterday by the minister of militia. He stated that the house had been horrified to learn from him that the Noble, the only fighting ship that Canada had in its possession, had been dismantled. The government had kept its pretension that it was Bourassa in Quebec by allowing the Canadian navy to run down, and not until three weeks after the war started was the Noble taken to sea. He stated that if ever a party were justified in its past the Liberal party had now been justified, said Mr. Carvell, for the stand it had taken on the naval question.

Shell Contracts.

Mr. Carvell then took up the question of shell contracts. After intimating that Hon. J. K. Fleming knew more about the methods pursued in securing a contract for shell making for the McAvity firm, of St. John, than he had communicated to the house, he said that he had referred to the case of the York & Cornwall Cotton Company, also of St. John, which had secured a shell contract and then turned it over to the Albion Machine Company. This he had seen in the case of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, which was not another firm in Canada so well equipped as the Canada Foundry & Foundries Company, a shell manufacturer in the United States.

What he objected to, he continued, was the millions of dollars worth of contracts given out to little "mushroom" companies, organized and controlled by unscrupulous politicians.

man for a very large quantity of shells, which he had sub-let to an American firm. Some eight days later the committee had given an order to one of the Montreal firms to make 100,000 shells and he, too, had handed it over to the American manufacturer.

Returning to the question of shell profits, he instance the case of the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company, of Sherbrooke, which had manufactured shells at \$3.25 and \$3.50, Darling Brothers, of Montreal, which had manufactured shells at \$4 and later \$1.75; the Peterboro Lubricating and Machine Company—"real patriots these"—since they had manufactured shells at only \$3.85; the National Manufacturing Company, of Brockville, which had made shells at \$3.25; the Northern Electric Company, of Montreal, which on its first order had manufactured 16,000 shells at \$1.75, and seemed at this price to be able to install the machinery which it was urged \$3.70 per shell was necessary to pay for. In December the E. Long Company, of Orillia, had received an order at \$4.50 for sixty-pounder high explosive shells; a contract was given to the Owen Sound Iron Company, of Owen Sound, which had received an order at \$4.70 for similar shells. And in January, the present member of the National Militia Committee, Morgan & Sons, of which the Conservative candidate in Richelieu was a member, had received contracts for 25,000 shells at \$1.75.

Hon. J. D. Haven observed that these last orders had been granted by the new Imperial Munitions Board.

Mr. Carvell replied that there was no difference, it was all politics.

Mr. Bennett's Bad Break.

W. H. Bennett, of Simcoe, stated that in the case of the E. Long Company, who were Liberals, he himself had written the minister of militia recommending the firm, and they had secured a contract.

"Mr. Carvell—How long would the firm have waited if the Conservative member for Simcoe had not written the letter, written in the house, which he had addressed to the minister of militia? It's all politics."

Mr. Carvell went on to point out that though the Liberal firm had obtained a contract, through Mr. Bennett's recommendation, they had secured it at a lower price than was given the Conservative candidate in Richelieu a month later.

Mr. Carvell said that Mr. MacGregor, the Conservative candidate in Pictou County had come to Ottawa to protest against the manner in which contracts for shells were let. Mr. MacGregor had charged that no one could secure a shell contract unless he bought the leases required from the company with which the chairman of the shell committee was connected. Mr. MacGregor had also alleged that the Nova Scotia Steel Company had re-let contracts for shell boxes to the member for Carleton.

The member for Carleton said it was difficult to obtain information regarding contracts for shells, because a great deal of them had been placed in the United States. Two contracts for fuses had been awarded to the American Ammunition Company, of New York, one for 833,333 fuses, at \$4.50 each, and the other for 1,666,666 fuses, at \$4 each. To the International Munitions & Explosives Company, of New York, had been given one for 833,333 and the other for 1,666,000 fuses, but the price was \$4.50 in both cases. Then the Russell Motor Car Company had secured an order for a quarter million fuses, at \$4 each, and a second for a similar quantity at \$3 each.

Mr. Carvell said that the fuses being made in Canada were not filled with powder, while those being filled in the United States were complete. He declared that it was a disgrace that the shell committee that there had hardly been a fuse delivered yet.

The Atlantic Hay Co. Contract.

Mr. Carvell said that politics had played a part in the awarding of contracts for hay in New Brunswick. The Atlantic Hay Company, of which Hon. E. Smith, the Conservative candidate in Carleton at the last election, was a member, had received a contract prior to the last session of parliament for 10,000 tons of hay, at \$24 or \$24.60 a ton. Later, through the instrumentality of the minister of marine and fisheries, smaller contracts had been let to three other parties, to wit, the firm of M. Beatty, of St. John, and Charles Sears, at \$21.50 a ton. These contracts had been sub-let to Liberals at \$20.50 a ton. The Atlantic Hay Company was able to pay the difference in the price of the farmers of New Brunswick, or out of the British treasury.

Mr. Carvell alleged that he had brought into the situation the notice of Hon. J. D. Iyden, acting minister of agriculture, last session, and had been told that it would be remedied. However, the Atlantic Hay Company had secured a further contract for 15,000 tons at \$23 a ton, and had paid the farmers only \$21 a ton. Mr. Carvell told of interviews which he had had with Sir George Foster, while Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, was ill, and in which he had urged that the Atlantic Hay Company be required to pay the farmers \$15 a ton, or that a contract be given to the firm of M. Beatty, which had offered to supply the hay at \$22.50 a ton, and pay \$15 per ton to the farmer.

Shortly afterward an embargo was placed on the export of hay. Mr. Carvell said that he had written to Mr. Burrell, who had merely replied that he had instructed his officers to look into the matter. The member for Carleton said that he had sent a strong letter to Mr. Burrell, who had replied begging him to give up the matter.

"I did not beg you in God's name to say nothing about the matter," interjected Mr. Burrell. "I gave the same answer either course, because the minister of marine would not permit him to do so."

Mr. Carvell launched out into a diatribe based on the investigation by the Davidson commission of the purchase of 1,000 Colt automatic pistols for the first contingent. He asserted that the evidence showed that the purchase was made through Colonel J. Wesley Allison, and that the price paid for the weapons was higher than that which was ordinarily paid in similar lots by wholesale agents. He asked if any member was so innocent as to believe that the minister was not behind the whole transaction, and that the money was not taken from the government went to the Colt Arms Company.

Mr. Carvell argued that unless the government showed its willingness to investigate charges, it would be difficult to get Liberals to fill up the ranks of the "Devil's legion" and fight them. "Heartily" provoked him to assert that Liberals were only allowed to fill up the ranks.

"Absolutely false," interjected Major W. R. Smythe, of Algoma.

"You are paid to say that," retorted a Liberal member.

"Absolutely false," shouted Major J. W. Smythe.

Mr. Speaker Sweeney called Major Smythe to order, and the latter announced his willingness to withdraw, saying that he had characterized Mr. Carvell's assertion as false because the colonel of his own battalion was a Liberal.

Mr. Carvell asserted that even if Mr. Lloyd George did not want an inquiry on his side, the opposition wanted an inquiry here. It was over all right, he said, but did the British government send D. A. Thomas, and why was the old shell committee disbanded?

The debate was adjourned and the house rose at 11 o'clock.

Top FLOUR

is so high get Better Bread try Too.

yourself.

BOARD OF HEALTH

AFTER CONTROL OF LODGING HOUSES

At the regular meeting of the board of health held Wednesday afternoon in the rooms, Princess street, Senator McNeil, in the chair, a committee was appointed consisting of George Blake, Dr. McNeil to appear before the municipal council in regard to getting a by-law attached to the board of health to consider this matter.

The committee submitted her report as the number of tuberculosis cases she had treated during the month. The financial statement for the month was submitted, passed and ordered to be sent to the county auditor.

A resolution was passed instructing the medical officer to draft a by-law to bring sanitary conditions of lodging houses.

An amendment was proposed to the health act giving the board the authority to close a lodging house if not for habitation.

Those present were John Kelly, George McNeil, Dr. Charles M. Pratt, Senator McNeil and Dr. McNeil.

YOUNG LADIES LAUNCH ORGANIZATION OF NEW RECRUITING COMMITTEE

At the board of trade rooms Tuesday several young ladies met to form an auxiliary recruiting committee. Those present were present and plans towards establishment of such an organization on a permanent basis were discussed.

Provisional officers were appointed as follows: Provisional president, Miss Is. Grimmer; provisional vice-president, Miss M. R. A. Taylor; secretary, Miss Alice Fairweather.

Those present were very enthusiastic at a meeting for the organization of a committee to be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

A strong effort will be made to induce the movers in the scheme to have all the young ladies of the city included in it. They want the society girls, the business girls, girls from all walks of life. Every young lady has her own circle of influence and it is anticipated that the girls will be able to do a magnificent recruiting work.

INGS COUNTY WOMAN AT 83, KNITS 188 SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS

An interesting statement was made at the meeting of King's county council on Tuesday by ex-Warden S. M. Flewelling.

Mr. Flewelling was addressing the council on behalf of the ladies of the Red Cross with respect to securing a grant. Referring to the good work being done by the ladies and the amount of time spent by them in knitting socks for the soldiers, the lady in question is Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon, well known in Hampton.

Digby House Burned.

Digby, N. S., Jan. 26.—(Special)—A small house belonging to Captain Ben Taylor, situated near the Joggin Bridge, was totally destroyed by fire today at noon. The contents were saved. The fire was caused by an overturned lamp in the attic. The loss is estimated at about \$750.

Sneezing Colds Bad Coughs Irritable Throat, All Cured

Just think of it, a cold cured in ten minutes—that's what happens when you use the "Catarrhone." You inhale it's nothing balams and out goes the cold—niffles are cured—headache is cured—symptoms of Catarrh are all dispelled at once. It's the healing pine essence and powerful antiseptics in Catarrhone that enables it to act so quickly. In discharge, coughs and Catarrh it's a marvel. Safe even for children. Beware of dangerous substitutes offered under misleading names and labels. Catarrhone which is sold everywhere, large size containing two months treatment costs \$1; small size 50c; trial size 25c.

THE BLOCKADE

London, Jan. 26—Hereafter French warships will assist British vessels in blockade duties in both the English channel and the North Sea, participating in the examination of mails, as well as cargoes. In future France will be consulted on all questions concerning the blockade. Joint Anglo-French replies will be made to any protests on the subject.

Not Absolute Blockade.

The opening phrases of the speech of Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, in the house of commons, and of the Marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio, in the house of lords, today gave the impression that the British government is not likely to resort to an absolute blockade of Germany.

Foreign Secretary Grey opened his speech by saying it was a difficult and complicated subject which the house had under consideration. He had gathered from the debate that there was a real misapprehension concerning the amount of trade passing into Germany, and regarding what this government was doing to stop that trade. The figures given in the press had created a grotesque impression as to the amount of leakage, and would not bear investigation.

He asserted that the attack founded on these figures had been grossly exaggerated, and that the figures did not take into consideration the fact that, in many cases, exports from the United States had merely made good supplies which would have otherwise been sent to Germany. The figures given for exports dealt only with goods which left the United States, and gave no information concerning their arrival.

Sir Edward said that, as a matter of fact, the government was doing what the supporters of the blockade policy demanded.

"We cannot do more than we are already doing," he said.

Sir Edward warmly repudiated the suggestion that the foreign office was hampering the navy and he explained in length the method of dealing with cargoes brought into British ports.



GOOD HEALTH

With good health at your back you can't be saying "If you are troubled with Headache, Dizziness, Biliousness and kindred ailments you can't expect to accomplish much."

Dr. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS that "True Blood Purifier" has been proved during the last week years to be the one best remedy for those diseases.

Dr. Wilson's Bile Beans are times larger than Family Size.

The Dr. Wilson's Bile Beans are times larger than Family Size.

Dr. Wilson's Bile Beans are times larger than Family Size.

WONDERFUL BILIOUS REMEDY ACTUALLY PREVENTS ATTACKS

There are two great causes of biliousness—they are constipation and defective liver action.

When Dr. Hamilton's Pills are taken, they not only correct constipation, but set up the liver as well. Unlike ordinary medicines which purge and give temporary relief, Dr. Hamilton's Pills remove the conditions which cause biliousness, and thus permanent cures are effected. No person who occasionally uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills will ever suffer from the headache, bad stomach, or bilious complaint. Get a 25c box today.

Mr. Carvell then took up the case of the Albion Machine Company, of New Glasgow, which was the most odious, not to say disloyal case, which had come under his observation. It had been organized for the express purpose of manufacturing shells. Walter McNeil was president; Charles McNeil, vice-president, and Alex. Fraser, secretary. In the spring of 1915 the company had sent a consignment of its shells to Quebec to be inspected. Some 1,000 shells had been returned as rejected, and so marked. A month later the same shells, with the marks obliterated, had been found for re-examination. They had again been returned. So glaring had the case been that one member of the Shell Committee had written to the committee to undertake contracts, and Mr. Carvell had secured a shell contract.

Mr. Carvell had no objection to contracts being given to large firms, which were able to do the work quickly. He referred to the "mushroom" firms, which were set up for the purpose of making shells, and which he had seen in the case of the York & Cornwall Cotton Company, also of St. John, which had secured a shell contract and then turned it over to the Albion Machine Company. This he had seen in the case of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, which was not another firm in Canada so well equipped as the Canada Foundry & Foundries Company, a shell manufacturer in the United States.

What he objected to, he continued, was the millions of dollars worth of contracts given out to little "mushroom" companies, organized and controlled by unscrupulous politicians.

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

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Important Notice—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

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

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 29, 1916.

WAR COMMENT.

The man who confesses that he is an optimist in looking at the war is roundly condemned in these days; but optimists are not all alike. They fall into several classes.

Mr. Henry D. Davray, a French publicist who contributes an interesting paper to the Nineteenth Century for January, describes himself as an optimist, but in the next breath he tells us that he begins by expecting the worst, and then proceeds to examine the facts as they are.

The local government ought to tell the public how much money it has on deposit in Montreal now, and whether that money is immediately available for construction purposes.

What are the "ugly facts"? Is the Borden Government content to place itself under suspicion of being afraid to have the work of its Shell Committee investigated?

The public demand for an inquiry into what is called the Shell Committee scandal grows in proportion to the lack of satisfaction it receives. The prevailing sentiment in the matter was well expressed by the Hon. Mr. Pugsley in the House of Commons.

WAR COMMENT. It appears that Germany has fallen into the habit of announcing its future plans and the surprises in store for the Allies by speaking through certain spokesmen in the United States.

Does not Germany see that she is going down hill while the Allies daily become more powerful? The French observer replies in the affirmative. He argues from the Chancellor's speech: "Why all this artificial logic and prudent stage management if the German victims have overwhelmed the enemy and if the German people's confidence in its invincible armies is as unbroken as ever?"

M. Davray estimates the enemy's forces on December 15 last as 5,000,000 Germans and Austrians, with Turks and Bulgars making up another million between them. He gives Russia 6,000,000 men, not all yet equipped. Great Britain 4,000,000. France nearly as many, and Italy 4,000,000.

may hope that the enemy will stagger and succumb under the blow." Not the least interesting of his arguments is that showing the peril in which Germany stands because the Allies' striking power is growing immensely on the main fronts while the Kaiser commits himself and his partners to new ventures in the east.

INFORMATION WANTED. In the course of an editorial discussing Valley Railway finances the Ottawa Citizen asks several pertinent questions regarding the amount of money supposed to be about \$600,000, which the government of this province is said to have on deposit with a Montreal Trust Company.

There is a proposal that the New Brunswick government should still more bonds to spend over the construction of the line. But what about the millions already borrowed? Is there satisfactory evidence to show that the \$600,000 deposited with a trust company in Montreal? This is a statement made openly in a St. John newspaper by a responsible leader in the province. Surely before more money is borrowed over the St. John Valley railway scheme, the question of what has become of this alleged \$600,000 should be cleared up.

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pedoes. Mr. Macnechie's pronouncement in many respects suggests that its source of inspiration was the American fiction referred to. Anyhow, it comes under the head of much information which is commonly described as "important if true."

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great issue of this war is not cotton or the present trade interests of the United States, but the cause of free government, of representative democracy, against military despotism, and of the peace of the world for years to come.

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NOTE AND COMMENT. "The Dr. Pugsley type of projectile contains a good bursting charge," says the Toronto Globe.

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ing matters up is incumbent on the Dominion Government, and there can be no more imperative necessity at the present time. Cowardice in the Cabinet would be as weakening as cowardice in the trenches. The men at the front and the men asked to go must have a full assurance that those in charge of public administration will deal determinedly and courageously with the enemies of the Dominion at home.

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VOTED \$15,000 PA

Kings County Council Under Issue of \$12,000 at 5 ment Ordered to Provide pointed.

Hampton, Jan. 25.—The annual meeting of the Kings county council was opened with a full attendance.

A feature of the meeting was the approval of the budget for the coming year. The council was continued after dinner and adjournment was made until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The action forecasted by the council with respect to the budget was confirmed in the morning session. The finance committee reported immediately after the session had opened.

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VOTED \$15,000 TO PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Kings County Council Unanimous in Their Action—Bond Issue of \$12,000 at 5 Per Cent., and \$3,000 Assessment Ordered to Provide the Grant—Parish Officers Appointed.

Hampton, Jan. 25.—The annual meeting of Kings county council was opened this morning with a full attendance. The session was continued after dinner and adjournment was made until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Political leaders in Sweden struck a strike note during the budget debate in the Swedish Parliament on Monday. They expressed a strong desire to maintain neutrality they made it plain that Sweden does not intend to make concessions that are not deemed necessary.

A year ago parliament made certain provision for wounded or disabled soldiers. The bill was an honorable provision for our men, and in some respects a generous one. In some respects, however, it seems to be open to improvement.

1. The scale of pensions for totally disabled private soldiers should be at least as high as a soldier's pay, or \$33 per month. The Journal fully agrees. The present scale is less—namely, \$22 or, if he requires the constant service of a nurse, \$25.

2. No difference, say the committee, should be made between soldiers wounded in the front and those wounded in the rear. The Journal fully agrees. Why should a distinction be made? All are soldiers, and all on service, and a leg lost because of a soldier's pay, or \$33 per month, is as good as lost just as much and as painfully as if a bullet or a shell at the front did the damage.

3. The committee think that in the case of soldiers "totally incapacitated" namely having lost both eyes or both legs, or both arms, or being seriously paralyzed, the allowance of a single man should not be less than that of a married man, apart from the latter's children.

4. There should be some provision for the case of the wife of an incapacitated soldier dying and leaving him with a number of children to be cared for. The present act makes an allowance for \$11 a month to the wife of an incapacitated soldier. If she die, the \$11 disappears, yet the soldier is likely to have to hire somebody to take care of the children.

5. The administration of the act is political. It is a militia act. Better have a non-political, say the Toronto committee. Better have a permanent pension board. The Journal fully agrees. No political department is likely to have either the time, the temper or the disinterestedness to administer the act as well as a permanent board.

6. A number of other points are raised by the Toronto pamphlet, and all deserve the sympathetic consideration of parliament. The report impresses one as a very earnest and worthy effort to help to establish just conditions for our soldiers, and as proportionately deserving the best that we can give.

Not as in France at some hypnotic call, Nor with a doubtful cry; But a clear faith, like a banner above us all, Rolling from sky to sky.

She sheds no blood to that vain god of strife Whom tonguesters call "renown"; She knows that only they who reverence life Can nobly lay it down.

And these shall ride from life and home and love Through death and hell that day; But O, her faith, her flag, must burn above, Her soul must lead the way.

Collector—Wm. N. Vanwart. Overseers of poor—W. W. McKiel, H. A. Brundage, C. Flewelling. Parish clerk—Geo. Secker.

Assessors—James Myles, Walter Sealey, Franklin W. Howe. Collector—Faxon Sherwood. Overseers of poor—Charles Alexander, Richard Nicholson, Paxton Sherwood. Parish clerk—William P. Fowler.

Assessors—R. H. Smith, E. R. DeMille, Ernest Fowler. Collector—Geo. H. Barnes. Overseers of poor—Scott Erb, Milton Bull, Purpoe E. Smith. Parish clerk—Allan W. Hicks.

Assessors—John B. Edgar, Herbert Jones, Wm. H. Jones. Collector—George Urquhart. Overseers of poor—B. R. Palmer, T. G. Thorne, Smith Sprague. Parish clerk—Frank Reicker.

Assessors—M. Wright Flewelling, F. Williams, B. Nutter. Collector—Edw. Earle, No. 1; E. E. Fuddington, No. 2. Overseers of poor—E. E. Puddington, Robt. Fullerton, L. Belyea. Parish clerk—Aubrey Northrup.

Assessors—Frank Hayes, C. E. Dixon, E. N. Myers. Collector—John T. McVey. Overseers of poor—W. H. Helme, G. E. Fowler, Herbert Source. Parish clerk—E. L. Perkins.

Assessors—B. C. B. Boyd, Senator Downville, Wm. McMahon. Collector—Walter E. Saunders. Overseers of poor—John Young, C. L. Vincent, J. Mullett. Parish clerk—W. V. Darling.

Assessors—W. B. Scovill, L. Reicker, D. Wiley. Collector—A. W. Cosman, No. 1; E. A. Northrup, No. 2. Overseers of poor—G. Akerly, W. V. Allert, Albert Allert. Parish clerk—D. J. Boothie.

Assessors—E. R. Polking, Oscar Kierstead, J. T. Davis. Collector—J. D. Pearson, No. 1; A. S. Beebe, No. 2. Overseers of poor—Warren D. Folskin, John C. Kelly, George Gorham. Parish clerk—John A. Northrup.

Assessors—S. C. McCully, Abraham Mabee, Geo. H. Secord. Collector—David Little, No. 1; Chas. Brannan, No. 2. Overseers of poor—Robert Crawford, Charles Crutcher, John W. Patterson. Parish clerk—W. J. Patterson.

Assessors—George B. Reid, J. Westra Barnes, Joseph Drummond. Collector—Joseph Lackie. Overseers of poor—Robert Lackie, William H. DeMille, John C. Fletcher. Parish clerk—Robert Lackie.

Assessors—W. E. S. Flewelling, Daniel Ross, John Robinson. Collector—Daniel Sullivan. Overseers of poor—Patrick O'Leary, James Patterson, J. H. DeForest. Parish clerk—W. S. D. Moore.

Assessors—Leslie Wood, Edwin Finley, Edw. Whelpley. Collector—Jas. Greer, No. 1; Thos. Buckley, No. 2. Overseers of poor—Geo. W. Crawford, George Walker, Fred McCleary. Parish clerk—Chas. Stevens.

CHICAGO YOUNG MEN AND THEIR FAIR ACCOMPLICE, WHO PLOTTED TO MURDER THEIR AGED PARENTS



Herbert Updike (left) and his brother Irving, accused of attempting to kill their parents. In the centre is Mrs. Herbert Updike, formerly a cabaret singer, who is also arrested.

For Municipal Home sinking fund 894.61 For Canadian Temperance act fines fund 400.00 For highway damages fund 228.00 For parishes special (Kings-ton) 1.79 For parishes surplus fund 865.59 For overseers of poor fund 100.00 For special assessment (Kings-ton) 82.97 For special assessment (West-field) 50.98

Total \$19,848.95 Councilor Allan Price of Norton, brought in a resolution that the assessors of that parish be allowed three and one-half instead of two and one-half per cent. This was opposed by the other North councillors.

The secretary-treasurer, G. O. D. Oddy, read the contingent fund estimate, which reached a total of \$7,000 for the ensuing year. Mr. Oddy stated that the available balance in the fund is now \$7,477.

The best business before the council was the question of auctioneers. According to statements made in the somewhat lengthy discussion, Kings county assessors have not paid the license fees into the county treasury.

The discussion was brought about owing to the fact that there are many delinquents who have not paid the license fees into the county treasury. This condition of affairs goes back for many years and it was felt that some action should be taken to bring this state of affairs to an end.

The secretary-treasurer stated that, so far this year, only one auctioneer had paid his license, and that the license payment was then made.

The Call (George Frankland in London Spectator). Give yourself, your best, your all! All is asked and must be given—All, yes, though home or heart be riven! Follow the drums, the drums, the drums! Save your souls, and follow the drums!

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse cases soiled. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K Free.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS FOR YEAR INCREASE DESPITE CONDITIONS

In spite of the war, in spite of the increased freight rates, and in spite of other obstacles contingent upon the disturbed international conditions, the trans-Atlantic wood trade from St. John during 1915 shows a marked increase.

In the matter of spruce deals alone there was during 1915 an increased shipment of 540,000 feet and this increase would have been larger had it not been for the well nigh insurmountable difficulties. The following are the totals from the different local shippers with the comparative statement for the preceding year.

Table with columns for Year, Species (Spruce, Birch, Plank, etc.), and Volume (Cords, Tons, etc.). It lists data for various years from 1914 to 1915 for different types of lumber and wood products.

There has also been a large increase from the North Shore ports as well as from St. John as the above statement would indicate. A recapitulation of the shipments in 1915, compared with the last three years is as follows:

Table with columns for Year, Species (Spruce, etc.), and Volume (Cords, Tons, etc.). It provides a summary of lumber shipments for the years 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse cases soiled. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K Free.

Advertisement for 'PUREST-CLEANEST MOST RELIABLE GET CATALOGUE AT BEST DEALERS OR DIRECT' with a large 'S' logo and contact information for 190 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

Abolish Patronage System in Militia Department

E. M. MacDonald Calls on Government to Lead the Way in Furthering Empire Interests in War Hon. Mr. Hazen Speaks on Various Matters

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Premier Borden's last call to Canada to raise the grand total of her young manhood contribution to the empire's active service standard to 500,000, is a call for one out of every three married or unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 40 years in her population.

Mr. MacDonald shares with many other members, the honor of having a son at the front. Responsibility, Mr. MacDonald maintained, rested heavily upon parliament these days. It rested with particular weight upon the government. This was the time to abolish the patronage system entirely from the militia department, at least, and in all departments connected with the supply of munitions of war.

Mr. MacDonald reminded the house that he was speaking from the desk of Hon. Dr. Beland, a gallant Canadian who was now confined in a German prison in Berlin, having been taken at Antwerp, where he was wounded in ministering to Belgians and Britons. The house had upon Hansard Dr. Beland's stern arraignment of the present secretary of state. The heroic member for Bonuco had told the house how he with these facts, the secretary of state to the newly appointed minister of inland revenue, Hon. E. L. Patenaude, the speaker read from the official records of the Quebec legislature a resolution commending Hon. J. Taschereau, the minister of public works, for making a public statement that Quebec had given her sons in the South African war, and was ready to do so again to the full extent of her power.

Throughout the growing season the vines on both the no potash plots were distinctly brighter green and had a third of the difference was so marked that it attracted much attention from visitors at the farm. Although some slight irregularities occurred in the yield from the different plots, the average figures show fairly consistent increases with the increase in potash. The plots without potash yielded 110 barrels, or 322 bushels of 2 and 5 per cent. potash gave practically the same yields of 110 barrels, or 322 bushels per acre. This is an increase of 10 barrels from the 9 per cent. plots over the no potash plots. The amount is undeniably large enough to be significant, and to indicate that potash increases the yield of potatoes in Arbrook county. On the other hand, 110 barrels (322 bushels) per acre is a considerable increase above the average, and nearly double the average in the county in 1915. So far as the return of \$3 per unit, or 30 cents per bushel, is concerned, the increase of 10 barrels of potatoes per acre where 8 per cent of potash was used, over where none was used, was worth at harvest.

Mr. Hazen touched, in considerable detail, on lumber shipments from Canada to winter ports, in reply to some observations by Hon. William Pugsley as to the alleged shortage of tonnage for this class of commodity. Since July 1st, 30,000,000 feet of lumber had been shipped from Atlantic ports, and the bulk of good lumber in stock had already been handled.

Everybody had to admit, said Mr. Hazen, that the Shell Committee had been faced by an inscription by a return of a million dollars the business crop of potatoes. The increase of a million had the Shell Committee been able to take the time, and proceed in the matter with mathematical precision, probably money would have been saved in this country business and merchants of this country would have been denied much of the business which had come to them in munition manufacture.

Mr. Hazen then took up Mr. Pugsley's charge, that shell orders which had the case of the York and Cornwall Cotton Mills, of St. John, as a firm which had obtained a shell contract. He had mentioned the name of Senator Thorne of St. John, in this connection, because Senator Thorne was a prominent Conservative. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Hazen, the manager of the cotton mill, had obtained a contract with a view to turning his factory into a shell-making plant. It-health had forced him to give up this idea, and he had turned the contract over to the Phoenix Foundries firm of the same city, controlled by Liberals.

Mr. Pugsley had stated that the order received by McAvity & Company, of St. John, were orders from the Russian

Canada Car Foundry Company. The minister produced a statement from the Shell Committee to show that McAvity & Company had received direct orders for shells, sockets and plugs, aggregating \$211,000.

Mr. Hazen proceeded to read the names of Liberal directors of a number of firms in the Maritime Provinces, and asked generally, what had secured contracts, among them being that of Hon. Clifford Robinson, former local leader of the Liberal party in New Brunswick. He read the names of the directors of Montreal companies which had secured contracts, among them being the Canada Cement Company, the Canadian Vickers Company, the Descom Construction Company, Peter Lyle & Sons, the Robert Mitchell Company, Henry Morgan, the Montreal Tramway Company, James Shearer and others. Who were the middlemen in all these cases?

Advertisement for 'American Cream Separator' with a picture of a woman using the device and text describing its benefits for separating cream from milk.

ACME OF OPTIMISM AND COURAGE IN BOYS' LETTERS

"Not a Worry" for Men at Front Except to Know When Their Chums Are Coming

War Must End This Year With Germans on Decline, Writes Woodstock Man--The Only Thought of Men in Hospital is to Get Back to Firing Line--A Nurse's Interesting Letter.

Those who have wondered what qualities have made the Canadian boys the greatest soldiers the world has produced, need only read carefully the letters that are received from time to time from the trenches to secure a clear and concise answer. Not a worry seems to be reflected on the brow of the Canadian soldier in the trenches with one possible exception and that is the all-absorbing question, "When are the other boys at home coming?"

Possibly the acme of optimism and courage is to be found in the letters written by boys in the hospitals who have already been wounded on the firing line. In every instance these boys want to get back to the firing line as soon as nature will permit them. One young Irishman who was wounded in the Dardanelles wants to go back and get a crack at the Turks, even when he knows that the allied army has been withdrawn from the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Private W. W. Lodge, of the 67th Battalion, at present stationed at Bramshott Camp, England, writes as follows from there:

"Rain, rain and then more rain. It seems that it will never stop raining. I asked a man yesterday how long it had been raining here and he said he could not say, as he had only been here six months. I expect we will all have webbed feet before spring.

"Everything is going on about the same here. Drill, drill and then more drill. I am taking men for this work who have played football. The officers seem to be able to get lots of men for signallers, but few as bomb throwers. I have passed in signalling, in musketry and in rapid loading, putting through thirty rounds in sixty seconds. At Christmas they are only going to allow leave to those married men who have their wives in the country and who have spent Christmas at their homes. I received today (Dec. 17) the first newspaper from Canada since we arrived. We sailed from Canada on Oct. 26. The boys all borrowed my hand and read them. I am glad to hear that the boys are flying above us all the afternoon. They have the hop a few times and then land. There is one aeroplane which went quite close to us and on starting they waved their hands towards us. They got up quite a distance and then something went wrong and they crashed to the earth. The machine was smashed pretty badly, but the men fortunately escaped. This is the nicest day we have had since we came over here. We had a big church parade this morning. The band heard us and played O Canada. The boys are getting over the effects of the blizzard which they caught and are now feeling in better spirits."

Private Fred Galloway, of Loggville (N. B.), writing from a hospital in Kent, England, after having been wounded on the firing line, says as follows:

"I have been sick for nearly four weeks. On Nov. 27 we were ordered to an attack on the blizzard which they caught and are now feeling in better spirits."

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BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK IN DARDANELLES

Petty Officer Frederick Marshall, D.C.M., Man of Few Words But of Action

THREE SHOTS OUT OF FOUR LANDED

All Over in Eight or Ten Minutes, and German Crew Rescued--Participant in Dogger Bank Fight Also Tells of His Experiences.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

Just an ordinary looking sailor man of the British bulldog type is Petty Officer Frederick Marshall, late of the destroyer Ackerman, but he is the man who sank the big German submarine U-12. He arrived in the city yesterday with a party of British soldiers and marines who are on their way to the Old Country from Bermuda. To the casual observer he does not look like a man who has won the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his excellent work in the North Sea. Broad of shoulder, narrow waisted, with the regulation rolling, lolling gait of a British sailor, he carries his head as if it were worthy of but passing notice.

Like most heroes of the British stamp he is reluctant to talk of himself and at first would scarcely say anything except admit that he had won the D. C. M. in the sinking of the U-12.

Laboriously the story of the action was drawn from him. A glowing description was held between his teeth as he became reminiscent. Finally spitting it out, he said: "It was on the morning of March 5, 1915, in the North Sea off the Dogger Bank, that I was with the U-12. There were three other ships in the flotilla and we were hunting for the U-12.

The sea was fairly choppy and we were cruising about looking for her. I was a gunner on board the Ackerman and suddenly I spied the periscope of a submarine. She was evidently on the surface to get her bearings. I trained my gun in her direction and finally her conning tower broke water, then the hull appeared and in a few minutes she was on the surface. I was able to go to Buckingham Palace to be presented."

"The U-12 was one of the largest and latest types of German submarine and had prior to her sinking been doing great damage to British shipping in the region of the North Sea. Of Dogger Bank.

"Did you happen to be in the scrap with Betty of the Dogger Bank?" a British bluesjacket was asked yesterday. "Bet your blomin' boots I was," came the ready reply, and he stuck out his chest.

"The old and discolored 'T. D.' that he had been smoking he took carefully from his pocket and handed to the reporter. "That was a great scrap," he replied, after giving his smoking apparatus some further attention, and was telling the reporter of the smoke which was issuing from the U-12 and began to reply to the question of the U-12.

"We only lost ten men on our ship, although the old Lion was crippled a little in the fight. Well, as I said, if we had had another hundred miles of sea round there would have been some anchor's grounds to let in the Kiel canal today. Any way, the Bleacher never got back."

"Do you think they'll ever come out?" was asked.

"I don't know. They may get foolish enough to come out some day, but whether or not they will come I cannot say; but I can tell you, and you can take it from a British tag if they do come out they'll never get back."



Good for the Whole Family

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy" is a good cough remedy in one that can be depended upon to cure coughs. Not one that cures some particular cough, but coughs in general. It must be a cough remedy that can be relied upon for all the different coughs that are so prevalent. While the causes of all coughs are primarily the same, yet the condition of the patient is what makes the difference in the nature of the cough itself. Coughs of healthy persons are easier to cure than the coughs of invalids. The powerful convulsive cough of a large man is harder to cure than the cough of a baby. If you get a remedy that will cure a large man's cough and yet not be too powerful for the baby, you have a good cough remedy.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

is just this kind of remedy. It is good for any member of the family. It relieves coughs of all kinds. It is the product of much thought and study to produce an ideal cough remedy. It is composed of things which cure easily and soothingly without harming the most delicate tissues of the throat. It acts as easily and safely on the young as on the old, and is the ideal remedy for coughs, colds, croup, influenza, whooping cough and bronchitis.

Yours for Health--*Quincy Chamberlain*

JOHN BRANSON, CAMPBELLTON, KILLED WITH 22ND; TWO NOVA SCOTIA MEN DIED WITH 25TH

Ottawa, Jan. 25--Several maritime province men, including Leonard Kane, of St. John, killed with the 26th, appear in tonight's casualty list. The R. C. R. with seven casualties has evidently been in heavy fighting.

The list follows:

SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded--George H. Ross, (Address not given).

THIRD BATTALION.
Wounded--Sergt. Stephen G. Hobday, England.

FIFTH BATTALION.
Died of wounds--Harold E. Powell, England.

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded--Thomas Nicholson, England; Corporal James R. Martin, Scotland; Wilfrid Musto, L'Anse-au-Loup, Quebec.

TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded--Charles E. Shepherd, England.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded--Thomas Hickmott, England.

NINETEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded--Joseph Clayton, Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.).

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action--EDWARD JACK, BOX 366, SYDNEY (N. S.); George R. Holmes, England.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action--LEONARD KANE, NO. 58 MURRAY STREET, ST. JOHN (N. B.).

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Died of wounds--Russell S. Pearce, Newwood (Ont.).

FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Died of wounds--William B. Wells, Triquet (Ont.).

FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action--George Turner, care Robert Harrison, Hamilton (Ont.).

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, 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 agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a prominent position and liberal salary to the right men. Stone & Wells, 107, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

CASH Paid for Postage Stamps used before 1870. Any kind except cent American. A. B. Paine, 107, Beacon street, Brookline (Mass.) 88392-10

FOR SALE

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

HELP WANTED--FEMALE

WANTED--Ladies to do plain light sewing at home, whole spare time; good pay; work sent distant; charges paid. Send stamp particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

Vacancies in Offices

Caused by enlistment of those who answered, and those who will answer their king and country's call, must be filled. Who will qualify themselves to advantage of those great opportunities. Catalogues free to any address.

BIRTHS

STILWELL--To Mr. and Mrs. A. and Stilwell, 179 Water street, on 24, a daughter.

DEATHS

TAPLEY--At his residence, Douglas avenue, on the evening of 22nd, Frederick Tapley, BREEM--In this city, on the inst. James Edward, third son of Thomas and Margaret Broom, aged 37 years, leaving his parents, four brothers and three sisters to mourn.

LINSEED COMPOUND

is a reliable old English home remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Lung Trouble.

MAX WULFSOHN

122-124-126 West 29th St. New York City

Will Kaiser Accept?

Washington, Jan. 26--Count Von storff, the German ambassador, is other conference today with Lansing over the Lusitania negotiations. The ambassador spent some time with the state department building some time dictating to one of the ment stenographers a document he took with him to the German embassy.

It was made known in official circles before the conference took place that the German proposals were unsatisfactory, and that the United States would not be bound by the terms of the agreement. It was also stated that the German proposals were not to be taken before a week, and meantime the ambassador will be his government.

Recruiting Son.

(Scottish-American.)

All up and down the country. Hear the pipes playing: From John o' Groat's to Lanark. This is what they're saying:

Your King and country need you. Lowland men and Highland--Up, lads! and strike a blow for Your gallant little island!

Your King and country need you. What! though life you're giving? CAVE! but time is flying: And while you linger here, lad, Nobler men are dying!



Whole Family... is one that can be cured. Not one in ten...

Remedy... for any member of the family... it acts as easily and as effectively as the ideal remedy for cough and bronchitis.

Dr. Chamberlain's... Cough and Bronchitis

P. BELLON, TWO NOVA WITH 25TH

men, including Leonard Kane, the casualty list. The R. C. Navy listing.

10TH BATTALION.

11TH BATTALION.

12TH BATTALION.

13TH BATTALION.

14TH BATTALION.

15TH BATTALION.

16TH BATTALION.

17TH BATTALION.

18TH BATTALION.

19TH BATTALION.

20TH BATTALION.

21ST BATTALION.

22ND BATTALION.

23RD BATTALION.

24TH BATTALION.

25TH BATTALION.

26TH BATTALION.

27TH BATTALION.

28TH BATTALION.

29TH BATTALION.

30TH BATTALION.

31ST BATTALION.

32ND BATTALION.

33RD BATTALION.

34TH BATTALION.

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38TH BATTALION.

39TH BATTALION.

40TH BATTALION.

41ST BATTALION.

42ND BATTALION.

43RD BATTALION.

44TH BATTALION.

45TH BATTALION.

46TH BATTALION.

47TH BATTALION.

48TH BATTALION.

49TH BATTALION.

50TH BATTALION.

51ST BATTALION.

52ND BATTALION.

53RD BATTALION.

54TH BATTALION.

55TH BATTALION.

56TH BATTALION.

57TH BATTALION.

58TH BATTALION.

59TH BATTALION.

60TH BATTALION.

61ST BATTALION.

62ND BATTALION.

63RD BATTALION.

64TH BATTALION.

65TH BATTALION.

66TH BATTALION.

67TH BATTALION.

68TH BATTALION.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick...

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district.

WANTED (Cash Paid for Postage Stamp used for 1870. Any kind except 3 cent American, A. B. Paine, 1355 Beacon Street, Brookline (Mass.) 98892-1-9.

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

HELP WANTED-FEMALE WANTED-Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

Vacancies in Offices Caused by enlistment of those who have answered, and those who will answer their king and country's call, must be filled.

STILWELL-To Mr. and Mrs. Bay and Stillwell, 179 Waterloo street, on Jan. 24, a daughter.

DEATHS TAPLEY-At his residence, 219 Douglas avenue, on the evening of the 24th, Frederick Tapley.

BRENN-In this city, on the 22nd inst., James Edward, third son of Thomas and Margaret Brennan, aged 15 years, leaving five brothers and three sisters to mourn.

WHITE-At her father's residence on January 22, after a brief illness, Margaret A. daughter of Christopher and Annie White, leaving father and mother, five brothers and three sisters to mourn their sad loss.

SEARS-In Sonnerville (Mass.), January 23, 1916, Beatrice, beloved wife of H. E. Sears, and daughter of Mrs. W. Murdoch MacKenzie, 170 Sydney street, leaving her husband, five sons, six daughters, three brothers and one sister to mourn.

EVERETT-At Burnt Land Brook, Victoria Co., Jan. 17, 1916, Samuel B. Everett, aged 29 years, youngest son of Wm. E. and Susan E. Everett, leaving to mourn, his parents, five brothers and six sisters.

McCOLGAN-Entered into rest, at his residence, 106 Harding street, Fairville, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Margaret McColgan, leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.

SHANKS-At his home, Mill Settlement, Sunbury Co. (N. B.), on the 23rd inst., Frank Shanks, in the 1st year of his infancy, leaving six sons, six daughters, three brothers and one sister to mourn.

DYKEMAN-Entered into rest on Sunday, the 23rd inst., C. D. Dykeman, of Jensen (N. B.), leaving to mourn, their loss a loving wife, two sons and one daughter.

CAVANAGH-At his late residence, Black River road, on January 20, Jeremiah Cavanagh, leaving four sons, one daughter and one brother to mourn.

Will Kaiser Accepted? Washington, Jan. 26.-Commander Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had another conference today with Secretary Lansing over the Lusitania negotiations.

The ambassador spent some time talking with the secretary, and then before leaving the state department building spent some time dictating to one of the department stenographers a document which he took with him to the German embassy.

It was made known in official quarters before the conference took place that the last German proposals were unsatisfactory, and that the United States was pressing for a full disclosure of the contents of the liner, with the loss of 110 American lives.

Later it was learned that a copy of the document the ambassador dictated was left with Secretary Lansing, and another was forwarded to the Berlin foreign office. It was understood that such changes as the United States wants made in the proposed agreement were set out in the document that the ambassador prepared today. It now awaits the approval of the German government.

The next step in the negotiations is not to be expected to be taken before a week, and in the meantime the ambassador will hear from his government.

Recruiting Song (Scottish-American.) All up and down the country, Hear the piping blarneying, From John O'Groat's to Land's End This is what they're saying:

Your King and country need you—Lowland men and Highland—Up, lads! and strike a blow for Your gallant little island!

Your King and country need you, What though life you're giving, 'Tis glorious, such a death, lads! And life is more than living:

For greater love hath no man (For the words descend) Than he who lays his life down For country, home, and friend.

Your King and country need you—Ayl! but time is flying, And while you linger here, lads, Nobler men are dying!

MORAG.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Monday, Jan. 24. Str. Waimate, London, Nende, to and from New Zealand.

Tuesday, Jan. 25. Str. Caraque, 2,977, Lansen, West Indies and Demerara, freight and passengers.

Str. Glensheen, Sydney.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, Jan. 21.-Ard, str. Palmetto, Anderson, New York (broker mainboom and had counter torn away in collision off the harbor).

McDonald, Jan. 22.-Ard, str. Coruna, McDonald, Parrsboro, coal to Killam Bros.

Tug Lord Bessford, St. John for Halifax, has been in harbor several days with scow in tow waiting a chance to proceed.

Lunenburg, Jan. 24.-A cable from Callis a few days ago advises the sailing of the following schooners for Lunenburg with salt at the same time: Ada Westover, Captain William Mason; Jennie E. Ritchey, Captain Willard West; Benjamin C. Smith, Captain John Cookman; Watauga, Captain Loraine Backman; and the Frances W. Smith, Captain Frank Wynchait.

BRITISH PORTS.

Glasgow, Jan. 24.-Ard, str. Sardinian, Portland.

London, Jan. 23.-Ard, str. St. Crella, Boston.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.-Ard, str. Cameron, Montreal.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.-Ard, str. Kelvin, Boyd, St. John.

Barbados, Jan. 15.-Ard, str. Ida M. Zinn, St. John's (Nfld.).

Bermuda, Jan. 21.-Ard, str. Bermudian, McKenna, New York.

Newport, Jan. 21.-Ard, str. Port Dalhousie, Napier, Sydney.

Avonmouth, Jan. 19.-Ard, str. Lovell, Tasker, Newport News; 20th, str. Englishman, Evans, Portland.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.-Ard, str. Oeduna, New York.

Gibraltar, Jan. 24.-Ard, str. Napoli, San Guglielmo, New York.

Glasgow, Jan. 25.-Ard, str. Sardinian, Portland (Mo.).

Belfast, Jan. 24.-Ard, str. Rathlin Head, Orr, New Orleans and Newport News.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.-Ard, str. Scandinavian, St. John (N.B.).

Glasgow, Jan. 26.-Ard, str. Parthenia, St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Calais, Jan. 21.-Ard, sch. Rhoda, Holmes, New York; Sarah Eaton, do, Eastport, Jan. 21.-Sld, sch. Alaska, Mackinac, do.

Portland, Jan. 21.-Sld, str. Glenelagh, New York for repairs.

Boston, Jan. 21.-Ard, sch. Henry H. Chamberlain, New York for St. John (and sailed 22nd).

Sid Jan 22.-Sch. Seth Jr. from South Amboy for St. John's (Nfld.); Rebecca M. Walls, from St. George (S. I.); Jessie, New York for St. John (from below).

St. Vincent, Jan. 20.-Sld, str. Peter Johnson (Nor), Benton, from Pictou and Sydney for Vladivostok.

New London, Conn.-Sid Jan 23, sch. Lavolta, from New York for Edinburgh; Helen G. King, from Boston for New York; Wilmegate, from Eastport for do; Irene Meservey, from Bangor for New York; St. Bernard, from St. John for New York; John C. Baker, from Portland for Norfolk; Ada, from Trainor, do; Edna, from South Amboy for New Bedford.

Providence.-Sid Jan 23, sch. J. Howell Leeds, Port Reading.

Calais.-Sid Jan 22, schs Charles C. Lister, Boston; J. F. Scavay, St. John (N.B.).

Capo Cod Canal.-Passed west Jan 21, sch. Wm. D. Marvel, St. George (N. B.), for Norfolk.

Portland, Me.-Ard and sid Jan 23, sch. Henry H. Chamberlain, New York for Lunenburg.

Jan. 23, sch. Milton, Norfolk; sch. Damielita and Joanna, New York.

Sid Jan 23, sch. Jane Foster, Norfolk; American Team, from Campbell (N.B.) for New York; Lucia Forter, from St. John (N.B.) for New York.

St. John, Jan. 24.-Ard, str. America, Boston.

Harve, Jan. 18.-Ard, sch. Willena Gertrude, Pratt, Parrsboro.

Havana, Jan. 20.-Sld, sch. Delta.

Highway Harbor, Jan. 24.-Ard, schs Isaac K. Stetson, New York for Eastport; Carrie C. Ware, do for do.

Sid Jan 24.-Sch. Bluenose, from Parrsboro for New York.

Boston, Jan. 24.-Sld, str. Battison, Louisiana; sch. B. B. Hardwick, Methuen.

Eastport, Me. Jan. 24.-Ard, schs Sparck, New York; Harry H. Chamberlain, Portland.

Sid, Jan 24.-Sch. Leora M. Thurdow, Methuen.

Imperial Haven, Jan. 24.-Ard, sch. Beth J. South Amboy for St. John's, Nfld.; Methuebec, Portland for Southern port.

CHARTERS.

Steam Tonnage-Conditions in the steamer market are stagnant, due to the inability of charterers to secure tonnage for any kind of business owing to the exceedingly meagre supply of steamers. There is an insistent demand for trans-Atlantic carriers for grain, general cargo, etc., and freights offer freely in several other directions, many of the charterers restricting their orders to neutral boats, owing to the likelihood of British boats being requisitioned. Rates in all trades are strong, and in a few cases advances were recorded during the week.

OUR SOLDIERS: HOME AND ABROAD

The following is the official recruiting report for the week ending Jan. 22:

St. John 88
St. John City 28
St. John West 5

Restigouche 48
Campbellton 9
Dalhousie 1

Charlotte 10
Carleton, 14th, 101 11th, 8 M. T. C. 14

Westmorland 14
Sackville, Moncton, for 14th, 181, for 16th, 24; Port Elgin, for 14th, 9

Northumberland 18
Gloucester 11
Albert 1

Queens and Sunbury 2
Edmundston 0
St. Leonards 2

York 5
Total 302

There were none reported from Kent nor Kings counties.

The returns of the preceding week ending Jan. 15 were as follows:

St. John 36
St. John City 36
St. John West 5

Restigouche 44
Campbellton 9
Dalhousie 8

Charlotte 48 for 11th, 1 for Siege Battery 48

Carleton 10 for 14th Battalion, 10 for 11th, 20 for 18th, 20 Westmorland; Sackville, 4; Moncton; Elgin, for 14th, 18; Port Elgin, for 14th, 2

Northumberland 24
Gloucester 11
Newcastle 10

Victoria 21
Gloucester 2
Kent 8
Madawaska; St. Leonards 7
York 15

Total 228

Perth and Annapolis Recruits.

The latest list of recruits reported from Perth and Annapolis are as follows:

For the 11th Battalion, St. John.-W. A. McMillan, Tim Page, William G. McKellar, Richard M. Skinner, Oscar Downing, William Lloyd, Elmer Gorder, Lewis Gibson, W. D. Seymour, Sandy Atkinson, Edward Kelly, John Seymour, A. E. Moore, Clifford Thornton, G. F. Sutherly, Charles Skinner, Philip Lepage Harold Olney.

For the 14th Battalion, Sussex.-Leonard Gray, John Roberts, Emery S. Donald, Andrew Lockwood, Bert S. Brown, Frank A. Lewis, Arthur Harrington, Urban O'Connor, John C. Hathaway, Carl MacCull, Arthur Higgins, Fred DeMerchant, William Paul.

The following recruits went from Grand Falls last week to join the 11th Battalion at St. John's:

Charles Turcotte, H. C. Taylor, Albert Sanders, A. J. Turcotte, Emil Rioux, Leo Bradley, Joseph Bell, William Simpson, Wesley Deschamps, Denis Dupont, Lewis Mallen, Martin Michael, Alfred David, William Taylor.

McAdam Junction Recruits.

At a recent recruiting meeting held by Lieut.-Colonel Guthrie at McAdam Junction the following young men enlisted for three weeks, but I think, in the hospital for Christmas with a new despatch from McAdam Junction says: "There are upwards of 100 men at McAdam Junction who are likely to enlist."

Newcastle Recruits.

The latest enlistments at Newcastle for the 12th Battalion are reported as follows: Joseph Theriault, Rogeriville; Ernest Stewart, Newcastle.

Recruiting for Montreal Unit.

A report from Charlotte county is to the effect that a recruiting sergeant has reached that portion of the province and is endeavoring to raise a company of the Royal Grenadiers of Montreal. He wants only men five feet six inches, or over, in height and is looking for those of splendid physique. Meetings are to be held by him throughout the county of Charlotte.

Four Men at Fredericton.

At a Sunday night recruiting meeting at the Opera House in Fredericton four men were secured as volunteers as follows: Alex. Angus, Fred H. Tiltus, Wm. Lynch and George Clayburne. A meeting held at McAdam on Friday evening last the volunteers were: F. J. Locke, J. R. Russell and J. F. Gardner.

The Gallant 145th.

The following are the names of those men who enlisted with the 145th on Monday last at Moncton: Charles Edwin Roberts, Harry K. Jack and Arthur London, of Moncton; Claude Earle Whinston, Arthur H. Whinston and Leslie Wallace Whinston, of Westchester Settlement (N. B.); Reuben Roberts and Fred Roberts, of Malou, River, Kent county (N. B.); William J. Page, Fred S. Scott, James L. Robinson and Alonzo T. McNell, of Moncton; Arthur George Atkinson, Lewisville (N. B.); Herbert J. Murphy, Melrose (N. B.); James A. Johnson and Reggie Treay, of McDougall's Settlement (N. B.).

The following are the names of the young men who form the Fort Elgin detachment of the 14th overseas battalion: Floyd Allen, Lewis Allen, W. Grey, A. C. Bennett, Geo. Craig, Nap Cormier, Tom, Cullen, Gilbert A. Carter, Albert B. Carter, Percy R. Davis, Geo. B. Eitel, Patrick P. Fagan, Vincent E. Goodwin, Raymond Goodwin, Abner S. Goodwin, Alex. Gallant, W. C. Goodwin, Wm. McLaughlin, C. Upper, McLaughlin, C. Polley, C. G. Prescott, Wm. R. Ross, C. Straight, Geo. Smith, Ernest Stokes, W. T. Scott, W. C. Tremblin, R. V. Turner, O. T. White, Jno. Bateman.

Fighting Lubermere.

Twenty-seven stalwart volunteers from the lumber camps in Stanley parish have been secured by Gunner W. B. Williams, of the 8th Field Battery, and Pte. James J. Jones, of the 10th Battalion. The men who volunteered in this recruiting campaign for overseas service were as follows: Ernest McNatt, Currieburg; Robert Stone, North Tay; Herbert Thomas, Stanley; Fred Miller, Tay Creek; Bert Purdy to A. C. H. P. Purdy, W. Cowley, Fredericburg; Stanley Smith, Fredericton Junction; Stillson Clute, Zealand; Charles Dayton, Tay

SERB'S BOY HERO COMING TO CANADA



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SOLDIERS AT FRONT SAY
GERMANY'S FALL IMMINENT

New Methods in Air Only Danger to
Allies, Writes 55th Chaplain

"As Safe Here as at Home," Message of Chat-
ham Boy—Larigins and Socks Gladly Re-
ceived—Clean Clothes and Baths Provided.

Student soldiers at the front who have been carefully following the situation from close range declare that official Germany has begun to realize that she is defeated. One writer thinks that Germany's forts will yet be in her ability to command the air, and that methods which she is devising at the present time may bring about great losses to the Allies. However, this arm of Germany's service is not invincible in any way and he looks for a termination of the war in a few months.

A Chatham boy who has gone through considerable fighting without a scratch says that a man is as safe in a trench as he is at home in Canada, so with such a recommendation coming from the front those who are hesitating about enlisting on account of the danger involved should take a page from this soldier's book and realize that war does not mean being killed in every instance.

Larigins and socks, says one New Brunswick boy at the front, are the mainstay of the men. Men and more men are needed, socks and more socks are needed for those men.

Christmas in Hospitals.

An interesting letter received from one of the nursing sisters of No. 1 Canadian General Hospital in France, gives an interesting account of the manner in which many New Brunswickers spent Christmas and New Year at the front. On Christmas eve members of the unit sang carols in the open for the benefit of patients. Turkey and plum pudding had been generally provided for all the patients by the Canadian Red Cross. On Christmas day, bags which had been provided for the patients, were distributed and a concert given, after which the most interesting event was the Christmas tree which contained gifts for all the men. A musical concert by the nursing sisters and the men, including Christmas hymns, was a feature of the event. "That everything was appreciated was well voiced by the expression of the soldiers if only our folks at home could see us how happy they would be."

Mention is made of the fact that Major McCann, who subsequently went to England to undergo a slight operation, was a visitor to the unit on that occasion and assisted in the musical programme. He reported Major Masie as being in the best of health. Four St. John girls now hold posts of importance with the hospital. Miss Faries is an anaesthetist. Miss Downie is in charge of the "B. Hut." Miss McCafferty is in charge of the operating room and Miss Donahue is in charge of a surgical ward.

All members of the unit are reported as being in the best of health but working hard. Rev. H. E. Thomas who is at Bramshott Camp, England, with the 53rd unit in writing to a friend in Moncton says in part as follows: "The weather here has been most disagreeable since our coming. It has been quite mild but it must have rained frequently as five days out of seven. It rained on Christmas, on New Year's, and is raining now. The men of the 53th have felt the effects, and has the chaplain and the staff of the hospital thankful to be feeling some better."

"The other day I was a guest with Lady Agatha Russell, daughter of Lord Wimborne. She is a very interesting lady, and it seemed to be an unusual experience to talk with one who so directly linked up with another generation. She has distinct recollection of meeting the Kaiser's father, King George, at Queen Victoria, etc. She is much esteemed in the community of Hildesheim, where she resides, for her character and generous donations. There is much here that would interest you and of which you probably know much."

"Regarding the war I always was an optimist and the possibility of defeat for the Allies never became a serious consideration. I have always had fear of the terrors of the air and it is not yet dissipated, and possibly some losses, heavy and costly are to be received, but on the whole the year is beginning with an outlook that is promising. Personally I believe Germany knows that she is defeated and all her movements are part of a big game of bluff. I would seem reasonable to suppose that within six months will see many decisive engagements each of which should do much to bring the conflict to an end. The financial elements are factors also, which will do much to determine the end. Britain has been very slow to wake up, altogether too slow, but she is now awake, and she will not sleep again until Germany on her knees cries for mercy."

"I am over here, but my heart is away back home, and I am interested in all the concerns of Canada. I sincerely hope that you will be successful in your endeavours."

Socks a Mainstay. A Chatham boy writing to his mother from the trenches in Flanders says in part as follows: "I was given a pair of socks today by one of our sergeants. Socks are a man's mainstay, and larigins. Don't mind what they say about long boots. We will never wear them. It is more talk than anything else. Some of the boys have long boots and larigins but they bought them, or they were sent them from home, but there is no use now. By the time you get this letter and send them it will be spring again. I would not mind getting them around Christmas."

Men Safe at Home. A man is just as safe in trenches as back in Canada. I have seen J. Koughan and the Lyth. They both are fine. Dick Morris too. I would like to see Quinn drilling. He would be some sport. It was back in England that Anderson and I pulled out of the wrestling and boxing. I made £1 in English money. Had a fine bout. Ern Weldon was trainer that time. Mr. Anderson has two sons here. One enlisted in a British regiment. Sanitary Conditions Good. Mrs. Mark Lee, Shediac, has received the following letter from her son, Stanley, who is with the Canadian expeditionary force in Belgium: "Belgium, Dec. 29, 1915. Your very welcome letter received the

in the Missoulian shop for several years when he died. Mr. Weyman is survived by his wife, and a daughter, Marie, aged six. The funeral will be held in Marshall's chapel Thursday at 2 p. m. Mrs. Weyman's brother, his wife and son will come from Indianapolis for the funeral. The pallbearers will be John Leach, J. M. Dixon, Tom Weaver, Fred Zeh, Fred Murray and C. T. Morrill.

Mr. Weyman really began work as a printer on the Moncton Times. Major E. C. Weyman of the 55th Battalion, William W. Weyman, Clerk, Lunenburg, and an interesting account of the Dunlop-Tire & Rubber Goods Co. Ltd. are cousins.

George W. Mabce. The death of George William Mabce of Roxbury, Mass., formerly of this city, occurred yesterday. He leaves, besides his wife and mother, two sisters, Mrs. William Love and Mrs. Carvell, both of Boston; six brothers, Howard, Gordon, Albert, and Walter, of Boston, James of the 55th Battalion, and Charles of the west side.

Robert Crawford. Many will learn with regret of the death of Robert Crawford of Duck Cove. Mr. Crawford was sixty-eight years of age. He had been confined to his bed but a short time. He leaves one daughter and several sons.

Mr. Harry E. Sears. Friends in this city were greatly shocked Sunday to learn of the death of Mrs. Beatrice Sears, wife of Harry E. Sears, of Somerset. She was 60 years of age. She was the daughter of Mr. W. M. MacKenzie, 170 Sydney street, and moved to Somersetville only last June. She is survived by her husband and five children, four sons and one daughter, Mrs. M. A. Kenzie, 170 Sydney street, and Mrs. M. A. Kenzie, 170 Sydney street, and Mrs. M. A. Kenzie, 170 Sydney street.

Jeremiah Cavanaugh. The death of Jeremiah Cavanaugh took place at his home on the Black River road. He was well known and respected, and a wide circle of friends will learn of his death with regret. He is survived by four sons and two daughters. The sons are Jeremiah and James, of Charlottetown (Mass.); Joseph, of Silver Falls, and Maurice at home. The daughters are Jennie and Jennie in Charlottetown. One brother, Maurice, of Oldtown (Me.), also survives.

Mr. Jessie Appleby. The death of Mrs. Jessie Appleby, nee Hubbard, widow of William Appleby, took place at her home in Nelson Sunday afternoon. She was sixty-three years of age, and was a native of the Northwest Miramichi. She was a member of St. James Presbyterian church, Nelson. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. M. A. Kenzie, 170 Sydney street, and Mrs. M. A. Kenzie, 170 Sydney street, and Mrs. M. A. Kenzie, 170 Sydney street.

Mr. James Mutch. The death of Mrs. James Mutch, nee Silliker, occurred Saturday afternoon, after only a day's illness. Deceased was 83 years of age. She was a respected member of Lytton Baptist church, and a native of Lytton. Besides her husband, seven of their fourteen children survive. Edmund, at Lytton; Harvey, Bangor (Me.); Onda, Lytton; Charles, Lytton; David, Lytton; and David, of Lytton; and Charles, of Lytton.

Harvey Station, Jan. 25—Alexander Briggs, a respected resident of this parish, died at Tweedside yesterday morning after a short illness of several days. He had just returned from St. John where he had been making an extended visit to his daughter, Mrs. L. Colley, and was making arrangements to come to his home in the afternoon. He is survived by the wife and five children. He was a son of Thomas Briggs, one of the pioneers of Harvey. He formerly resided in the Robbville valley, Victoria county, and returned to Harvey about thirty years ago and engaged in farming at Frog Lake. He disposed of his farm a few years ago and since then he has resided at the time at Tweedside. He is survived by six daughters, Mrs. H. F. Craig and Mrs. Beckett, in the West; Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, Bangor (Me.); Mrs. J. C. Coffey, St. John; and Mrs. M. A. Kenzie, at home. He is also survived by two brothers, John, residing in the state of Tennessee, and Matthew, in Minnesota. One daughter, Mrs. M. A. Kenzie, of Lytton, is also survived. Mr. Briggs, who was in his seventy-sixth year, was a man of high character and was well respected in the community. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church here for about fifteen years and for an active interest in religious work. The funeral took place this afternoon, being celebrated in the afternoon. Rev. Dewar, of Prince William in the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. F. McKay.

Frank Shanks. The death of Frank Shanks, of Mill Settlement, one of the best known residents of Sumbury county, occurred on Sunday following a comparatively brief illness. He was seventy years of age and he leaves besides his wife and five children, thirty-one grand children and four great-grandchildren.

John S. Leighton. Though the death of John S. Leighton has been expected for some past few days by friends, he knew that he was terminally ill, still the announcement that he had passed away this afternoon, at 2:34 o'clock, created universal expressions of grief and sorrow. He was a member of the community a man who for years was prominent in the business life and development of the town and a citizen always respected and loved by the people, a man highly esteemed and respected.

John S. Leighton. In his many years as registrar he was conscientious in the performance of his duty, and he was a man of high character and was well respected in the community. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church here for about fifteen years and for an active interest in religious work. The funeral took place this afternoon, being celebrated in the afternoon. Rev. Dewar, of Prince William in the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. F. McKay.

Margaret McColgan. The death of Margaret McColgan, of Mill Settlement, occurred at noon yesterday of Mrs. Margaret McColgan, a well known resident of Fairville. Death came very unexpectedly, she being in apparent good health until the morning when she succumbed to a paralytic stroke which she had been suffering from for some time. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. William Golding and Mrs. Wellington Lester, both of Fairville, and two sons, Arthur and William, also at home. Two brothers, William Morrow and Andrew Morrow, both of Grand Bay, Kings county (N. B.), and three sisters, Mrs. Sarah Betey, of Dorchester (Mass.); Mrs. W. E. Bowen, of Springville (Me.); and Mrs. Elizabeth Hayes, of Fairville.

Mr. George F. Crosby. The death of Mr. George F. Crosby, formerly of this city, occurred yesterday at Danvers (Mass.). She was the daughter of the late Henry Kierstead of St. Martins, and she leaves her mother, Mrs. H. B. Brown, one brother, Ira Black Kierstead, both of this city. She was fifty-seven years of age. Besides her husband, there is a family of one son and two daughters.

Miss Rose Johnston. The death of Miss Rose Johnston occurred yesterday morning in the St. John Infirmary, after a short illness. Miss Johnston was a daughter of the late John and Catherine Johnston of this city. She is survived by one sister, Miss Margaret. With her sister, she made her home with her uncle, Stephen Oakes, 42 Broad street.

Miss Geraldine Kirk. The death of Miss Geraldine Kirk, a popular young nurse at the General Public Hospital,

now occupied by A. L. Goodwin & Company. Mr. Potts is survived by five sons, William Joseph, Commissioner Frank Leslie and Walter S., of St. John; Harry of North Bedford; Me., and Amos of Waltham, Mass.; and six daughters, Mrs. W. C. W. S. Sabin, Mrs. William Nere, Mrs. W. J. Wetmore and Miss Jessie, all of St. John, and Miss Amanda of Bedford, Mass.

Miss A. A. Nugent. The death of Miss Aida Alice Nugent, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. G. Nugent, occurred yesterday morning at her home in Chipman. The young lady, who was twenty-two years of age, was taken ill several years ago, while at school in Fredericton and had not enjoyed good health since, although her death was unexpected. She is survived by two brothers, Dr. Goldwin Nugent of Chipman and W. Hamilton Nugent, of Boston, and one sister, Mrs. Burdett Kingsford, York county. E. R. Machum and H. W. Machum of this city are uncles. The funeral will take place in Chipman today.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Weston. Newcastle, Jan. 26—The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Weston, nee Copp, nee Burdett, occurred at her home in Chipman on the 18th instant. Deceased was in her 98th year, having been born about two years before the Miramichi fire. She was the first child born above the level of the sea in the Northwest Miramichi. She had always enjoyed good health. The surviving brothers and sister are Joseph and William Copp, and Charles Weston, all of Chipman. She is survived by four sons and two daughters. The sons are Jeremiah and James, of Charlottetown (Mass.); Joseph, of Silver Falls, and Maurice at home. The daughters are Jennie and Jennie in Charlottetown. One brother, Maurice, of Oldtown (Me.), also survives.

George S. Stothart. Newcastle, Jan. 26—The death of George S. Stothart, one of Newcastle's most prominent citizens and respected members of the community, occurred at his home at 123 Water street, Newcastle, on the 25th instant. Deceased came here many years ago from Terryville, established a saw and door factory, and a large hardware business. He was a member of the firm later consisting of himself, two sons and a daughter, and known as the Stothart Mercantile Company. The factory was changed into a flour mill in St. James church here. He leaves four children: G. G. Stothart, mayor of Newcastle; Charles F. Miss Gertrude and Miss Minnie, all of Newcastle. His widow also survives. She was formerly Miss Minnie Gremlay.

Mrs. T. P. Bourne. Thursday, Jan. 27. Much regret will be occasioned by the death of Mrs. T. Percy Bourne which occurred yesterday at her home here after a brief illness. She was fifty-four years of age. Besides her husband, three sons survive—G. Christie, of this city; Charles P., 20th battalion in France; Norman L., of the 11th. She also leaves two brothers, D. L. Hutchins, son of the meteorological observatory, and Norman Hutchinson, also of this city.

Miss Gertrude M. Thomas. Thursday, Jan. 27. Gertrude May Thomas, sister of Captain (Rev.) H. E. Thomas, of the 55th Battalion, died early this morning at the home of her mother, Mrs. W. A. Thomas, 169 Waterloo street. She had been confined to bed for several years, but throughout she was a patient and cheerful sufferer. Her death, a circle of friends will be grieved at her death. She leaves to mourn besides her mother, three brothers, Captain Thomas, A. M. of Bedford (Mass.), and Ernest E. of this city, two sisters, Mrs. J. F. Davis, and Miss Lottie. Many friends will extend sympathy to the family in their bereavement.

George R. Johnson. Thursday, Jan. 27. George R. Johnson, who has been treasurer of the municipality of the city and county of St. John for the last eight years, died last night at his home, 39 Paradise Row, after several weeks' illness. He was seventy-five years of age, but before contracting his fatal illness he enjoyed the best of health. Many friends will be grieved to learn of his passing and much sympathy will be felt for the bereaved ones.

Mr. Johnson was born in this city and resided here from his infancy. He was a part in the North End. He was a lumber surveyor for many years, and was engaged in the business up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife and two sons—Ray A., and G. R., both of this city.

Plot to Blow Up
Portland and Plant
Nitro for Allies? Portland, Me., Jan. 26—That a plot by German agents or sympathizers to blow up the Marine Hardware & Equipment Company and the Portland Company was discovered in the nick of time last night is firmly believed by the South Portland police.

Cleverly concealed in a tunnel like aperture under what remained of the plank of the old dry dock on the Knightside shore, Officer Charles Sweetser, of South Portland, found enough dynamite to undermine the whole city.

The explosive is stored within a few hundred yards of the Marine Hardware & Equipment Company, which like the Portland Company is working a big crew night and day to rush out an order of jackets or cases for big shells for the Allies. Officer Sweetser communicated with all possible legitimate owners of the dynamite and none could be found who knew anything about it. The old dry dock property is owned by the Cumberland County Power & Light Company, and they had no knowledge of the cache. Mr. Webster, who owns a lot of lumber on the land, had never heard of it, nor had the Portland bridge contractor.

STEAMSHIP NORSKMAN REACHED—NO LIVES LOST. London, Jan. 27—A Lloyd's report says that the steamship Norskman, was reported yesterday to have been wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland. It was reported that no lives were lost.

Two middle-aged women were talking of the war, "What is the worst sound could I can keep the wolf from the door by singing." "Mable, you can," said the other woman, very earnestly, "if, if, if the wolf has a correct ear for music."—Scottish-American.

SEVERAL U.S. MEN
IN CASUALTY LIST;
NONE FROM N. B.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Previously reported died of wounds; now officially reported wounded and missing—Harry A. Tattie, Toronto.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Lance Corporal William H. Long, England.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—M. Callaghan, England. Seriously injured—Norman A. Smith, Armstrong (B. C.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Killed in action—John A. McEnaney, Rochester (N. Y.). Seriously injured—Ernest J. Bennett, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded—Frederick S. Baisdon, Lakeside (Ont.).

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Killed in action—GEORGE W. EMERSON, PORT HAWKESBURY (N. S.).

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Reported wounded in error—Kenneth Morrison, West Loch Lomond (C.B.).

FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Seriously wounded, accidentally—AMOS BEECHINS, LOWER FIVE BRANDES COLCHESTER CO. (N.S.).

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Slightly wounded—Ralph Mills, Montreal.

NO. 1 FIELD CO. CANADIAN DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Wounded—Sapper Robert R. Greenan, Ottawa, England.

NO. 1 CANADIAN AUTO MACHINE GUN BRIGADE.

Wounded—James E. Browne, Ottawa (Ont.).

BORDEN'S ARMORED BATTERY.

Killed in action—John Albert Brennan, Exeter (Que.).

TORONTO WOOL AND HIDE PRICES

(Hallam's Weekly Market Report) Toronto, Jan. 24—Merchandise are quiet and unchanged, the long haired stock coming to the market is less desirable than the grade of hides marketed earlier in the season. City butcher hides, green flat, 16 1/2 to 19 cents per pound; Country hides, green, 16 to 19 cents per pound; fat cured, 16 to 17 cents per pound; part cured, 16 1/2 to 18 cents per pound. Calfskins are steady to firm, and are being absorbed at current quotations. City skins, green, flat, 18 cents per pound. Country cured, flat, 18 to 19 cents per pound. Deacons or bob calf according to condition and take off 75 cents to \$2.50.

Horses are firm and in good demand. City take off \$4 to \$5. Country take off \$4.10, \$3.50 to \$4.50; No. 2, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Sheepskins are in good demand at unchanged prices. City sheepskin, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Country sheepskin, 85 cents to \$2.50.

Tallow is coming to market in good supply, with a fair demand for all grades. City rendered sold in barrels, seven cents. Country stock, sold in barrels, six to seven cents; light, five to six cents; cake, No. 1, 7 1/2 to 8 cents; No. 2, six to eight cents.

Horse hair holds its own, the supply steadily exceeds demand. Farmer pedlar stock, 55 to 85 cents per pound. Wool is unchanged, the stock being pretty well cleaned up. Washed fleece wool, to quality, 22 to 30 cents per pound. Washed rejection (burry, cotton, chaffy, etc.), 30 to 35 cents. Unwashed fleece wool, to quality, 30 to 35 cents. Northwest unwashed according to quality, 22 to 30 cents. Old rubbers, junk, etc., are in fair supply and are being absorbed at unchanged prices. Rubber boots and shoes according to trim, five to six cents. Auto tires, three to five cents. Bicycle tires, two to three cents. Lead, heavy, 9 1/2 to 10 cents. Tea lead, three to 4 1/2 cents. Brass, heavy, seven to eight cents; light, five to seven cents. Copper, heavy, 10 to 12 cents; light, eight to 10 cents. Zinc, six to eight cents.

Furs. Raw furs are coming to market in good supply and are being absorbed at current quotations. The New York auction fur sales take place this week and the London, England, auction fur sales are also being held. If the trade absorbs the large offerings at these sales we may expect the present prices to continue for some time to come.

Johnnie's Jam. The fond mother of a smart boy was making a lot of nice preserves one day and as she packed them up she labelled them thus—"Gooseberry jam, put up by Mrs. Mason." Johnnie soon discovered the shelf on which they were deposited and he was very much interested in the jars he took his school pen and wrote underneath the label, "Put down by Johnnie Mason."—Scottish-American.

VOL. LV.

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