MPTITUDE SAVED ASTURIAS

d in Half Circle Prevented ockade German Ports---Gov- fs Asked---Death of German

as promised to make a statement on ituation.

Died in Air Raid.

London, Feb. 5, 1.59 a. m.—Fishermen ave found in the Thames estuary the ody of a German aviator, with a shrap- el bullet in the lungs.

It is supposed that he dropped from n aeroplane which was driven off by British gun fire on Christmas day.

Pretext Not Cause.

London, Feb. 4—"Until the revelations were made in the ministerial statement before the Italian parliament the other ay, we had no knowledge that Austria- Hungary contemplated hostile action against Serbia in 1913," Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, told he House of Commons today.

"The fact that hostile action against erbia was contemplated in 1913 shows hat the assassination of Archduke Fran- is Ferdinand, which occurred in 1914, was not the cause, though it was made he pretext of the war."

Gathering in Gold.

Leipsic, Germany, via London, Feb 4 —In response to an appeal made by the Leipsic Tageblatt, a total of 19,197 per- ons have brought 1,023,010 marks ($256,000) in gold to this newspaper to e exchanged for bank notes. The old has been turned over to the Reichs- bank.

Honor for Allied Soldiers.

Paris, Feb. 4—The Chamber of Depu- ies today adopted a bill to confer mili- ary medals on soldiers who have been ited in the orders of army corps or ivisions, but not otherwise honored. t was declared during the passage of he bill that it probably would be the ast war medal voted.

The decoration will be in the form of cross, having a bar bearing the word Citation," and an additional bar for ach citation will be awarded. The ross will hang from a green ribbon, and will be similar to the military medal ymbolizing the loss of Alsace and Lor- aine. The decoration will be conferred n the soldiers of the Allied armies.

ia, but are being stubbornly opposed at ll points.

The Austrian army, which previously ad been directing efforts against Serbia, ogether with the Germans who were ent to reinforce them, are now said to e in the Carpathian passes.

The idea of an invasion of Serbia is eported to have been abandoned, owing o the spring inundations, the freshets in he Drina, Save and Lower Danube ivers rendering operations difficult. The nundations, likewise, are serving to pro- ect the Austro-Hungarian and Serbian rontiers.

THAT FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS GOES ON.

Vienna, via London, Feb. 4, 10.55 p. n.—The war office issued the following fficial statement today:

"In Poland and Galicia there have een no events worth mentioning. The attles in the Carpathians continue with ndiminished violence.

"On the western front hostile attacks ave been repulsed, and our troops suc- eeded in gaining some ground in the wooded mountains, and captured some undreds of prisoners."

HORSES TOO HIGH IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton, Feb. 4—The remaining orses needed for the military units sta- ioned in Fredericton will be purchased n Nova Scotia or in upper Canada was he statement made to The Gleaner last vening by R. S. Starr, purchasing agent n the maritime provinces for the re- mount commission, previous to leaving or St. John en route to his home at Port Williams (N. S.)

Mr. Starr was here yesterday with Major Gilpin, remount inspector, and after a conference it was decided to pur- hase the remaining horses in Nova Sco- ia or the west, where it is believed the nimals can be secured at cheaper prices. Mr. Starr stated that he was able to pay larger price for the horses here in iew of the fact that no expenditure for ransport was necessary, but the saving n freight was not sufficient to offset the ifference in the prevailing prices here nd in other districts. Mr. Starr will re- ain in St. John today and will leave his evening to spend Sunday at his home n Port Williams. He will start on a urchasing tour in Nova Scotia prob- bly next week.

Lonsdale Given 20 Years Instead Of Death Penalty

Berlin, Feb. 4—(By wireless to Say- ille, N. Y.)—The German supreme mili- ary court has commuted to imprison- ment for twenty years the death sentence mposed on William Lonsdale, a Briti- sh soldier, for an attack on a German on-commissioned officer at the military rison at Doeberitz.

Only Thirty Aliens Released.

London, Feb. 4—The home secretary, Reginald McKenna, put an end today to n agitation which has been conducted y certain London newspapers because, hey alleged, thousands of German wait- rs who had been interned as alien ene- mies were released recently, and were returning to work in London hotels.

Mr. McKenna said in the House of Commons that the actual number re- eased in January was three. In the last our months thirty were released, after careful investigation of their records.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1915 NO. 45.

CZAR'S ARMIES RESUME OFFENSIVE ON POLISH FRONT; BRITAIN IN NEED OF MORE MEN IS WARNING TO COUNTRY

RUSSIANS MAKE DRIVE IN POLAND

Unexpected Offensive There Striking Feature of the Eastern Situation

Germans Say That Plans for Capture of Warsaw Are Being Pushed, But Czar's Troops Declare the Enemy's Attack Reached Its Climax Days Ago—Little Change in Situation in France.

London, Feb. 8, 8.06 p. m.—Russia's unexpected adoption of offensive operations in Poland, from which the Germans apparently have been withdrawing some forces both to the north and south, furnishes the most striking feature of the military situation on the European continent.

From German sources it is insisted that the plans for the capture of Warsaw are still being pushed. But the Russians claim several minor successes at various points, and declare that the German attack reached its climax several days ago.

Another huge segment of the Russian army is continuing its efforts for a firmer foothold in the Carpathians, but it is admitted that the Germans and Austrians have gained some ground. At one point a severe snow storm is said to have aided them in an action, which Vienna states has resulted in heavy losses to the Rusisan forces in Dukla Pass.

From East Prussia there is little news, the Germans claiming to have the situation well in hand, so far as the prevention of a further Russian advance without the most severe fighting is concerned.

In France and Flanders the situation is without change. Both sides are alert for the slightest indication of activity on the part of their opponents. The British and French are undoubtedly taking advantage of every day's delay to throw in reinforcements.

Army affairs came up for discussion in the British House of Commons today, and the prime minister made the statement that the British casualties from the beginning of the war had reached a total of 104,000. This is an average of 4,000 weekly, in killed, wounded and missing.

The Fight in the West.

Paris, Feb. 8, 10.40 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"On the night of Feb. 6—7, the enemy exploded three soyes of mines at La Boisselle in front of houses in the village which we occupied. Two companies and a half were then sent against our positions, but were not able to get beyond the excavations formed by the explosions.

"During the course of the afternoon of Feb. 7, a counter-attack, executed by one of our companies, drove the enemy from the excavations, which we immediately organized. The Germans left 200 dead on the ground.

"To the north of Mesnil-Les-Hurles, on the night of Feb. 7—8, we captured a forest where the enemy nad been solidly established.

"In the Argonne the action of the infantry engaged at Bagatelle was prolonged throughout the night of Feb. 7—8. The Germans, after having made some progress, were unable to occupy at daybreak of the 8th, only particular parts of our more advanced line, around which the struggle continued during the day."

Austrians Claim Victory.

Vienna, Feb. 8, via London—The Austro-Hungarian war press bureau today issued the following description of the recent fighting in the Carpathians:

"The battle for Dukla Pass ended favorably for us. Owing to difficulties of transport only weak Russian artillery forces participated, but the Russians concentrated near Dukla Pass strong infantry forces, which advanced against the heights.

"Without regard for human material the Russians tried to enforce a successful decison. Three of their attacks at one place were literally mown down from our trenches. Finally, the Russians, advancing over a ridge of the pass, began in the evening to climb up the opposite hills which were in possession of Austro-Hungarian troops, but they were obliged to stop half way in deep snow as a terrible snow storm began.

"When next morning the Russian commander gave the order to storm our positions many of his men had stiff limbs and others were completely exhausted, and the assault broke down under the Austrian fire.

"Numerous dead and wounded covered the battlefield. Many prisoners were taken. The Russians finally retreated in full flight with the Austro-Germans in pursuit."

Heavy Fighting.

Vienna, Feb. 8, via London, Feb. 9, 12.35 a. m.—It was officially announced today that the situation in Russian Poland and western Galicia remained generally unchanged.

"Our heavy artillery," says the statement, "has successfully bombarded the region around Tarnow, and has also made good practice against the Russian troops.

"In the Carpathians yesterday there were battles ev[illegible]where.

"Durin[illegible] progress in Bukowina ou[illegible]eached the upper Suczawa[illegible]ptured 400 prisoners."

Warnin[illegible]

Rome[illegible] The Tribuna, dealing[illegible]rmany's sea war [illegible]clares that neutral countries will never submit to such "intolerable arbitrariness," and will insist that belligerents maintain the custom of boarding and examining ships before sinking them. The newspaper adds that Germany will be held responsible for the sinking of any vessels without this formality.

Oriole's Crew Drowned?

London, Feb. 9, 12.48 a. m.—The British admiralty publishes certified reports from the masters of the British steamers Tokomaru and Icaria, which it asserts prove that the vessels were torpedoed in the English channel off Havre, Jan. 31. The Tokomaru sank, but her crew was rescued by a trawler. The Icaria was towed into Havre in a damaged condition.

The admiralty also expresses the belief that the British steamer Oriole, which left London for Havre Jan. 29, and since has not been reported, was sunk by a German torpedo. Two life buoys belonging to the Oriole were picked up near Rye. Her crew numbered twenty-one men.

Italian Soldiers.

Rome, Feb. 8, 9.40 p. m.—A royal decree orders that the soldiers of the second category, classes of 1893 and 1894, who should have returned home, shall now be retained under the colors until May 31, 1915.

Italy's Food Measures.

Rome, Feb. 8—A royal decree issued today prohibits the exportation of fresh or preserved pork and other preserved meat, chestnuts, fowl, oil, fat and tallow. This decree, with the formal royal decree prohibiting exportation of certain other goods, completes the ban on the exportation of anything which might be used as food for man or beast.

Thinks It Is Significant.

London, Feb. 9, 3.10 a. m.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent considers significant the fact that since Sunday all telegraphic communication with Danzig (near the mouth of the Vistula river and bordering on the Baltic Sea) has ceased. Danzig is a base of a great part of the German fleet, and all the neutral steamers lying in the harbor there have been prohibited from sending out telegrams or letters. All timber shipments between Denmark and Danzig also have been stopped, according to the correspondent.

Russian Official Statement.

Petrograd, Feb. 8, 9.25 p. m.—The following communication from the general staff was issued this evening:

"On the right bank of the Vistula, in the region of Serpetz, the engagements have assumed a character of increasing violence.

"On the left bank of the Vistula artillery fire is still being maintained, but the attitude of the enemy is passive.

"The attempt to pierce our front in the region of Borjimow and Wola Szydlowiecka, which began January 31, was stopped on Feb. 6, in spite of important forces which were brought into the action. We owe this success to the gallantry of our troops. In this particular encounter the Germans made extensive use of explosive bullets.

"In the lower Bzura region we continued to progress, and on Feb. 7, having forced three successive rows of wire entanglements, we captured a strong German point of support near the cemetery of the village of Komiony, taking prisoner the remainder of the garrison, five officers and more than 350 soldiers. A counter-attack by the Germans an hour later was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

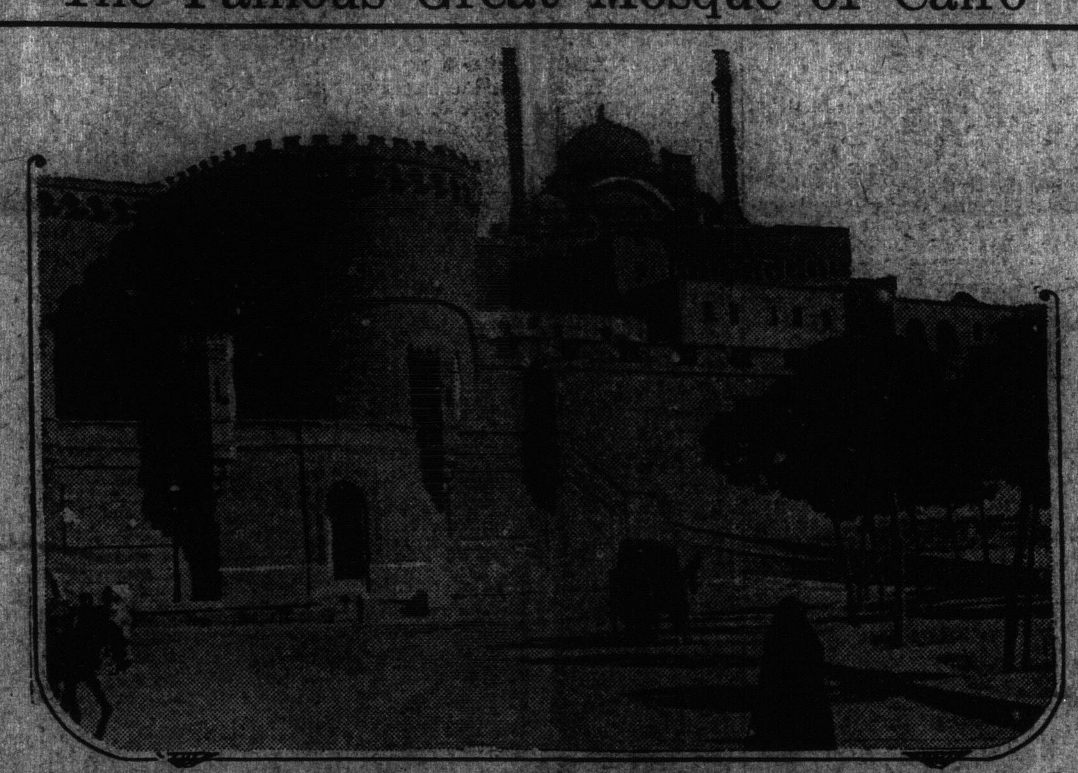
"In the Carpathians our offensive is proceeding. On the Mezolaboarcz-Lutowisko front we captured several strongly fortified positions and about sixty officers, more than 3,500 soldiers and eleven machine guns."

Roumania and Austria.

Venice, Feb. 8, via London, Feb. 9, 3.20 a. m.—According to the Secolo's Vienna correspondent, the relations between the King of Roumania and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister at Bucharest, are badly strained on account of the minister's alleged unsatisfactory explanation of the massing of Austrian troops in Transylvania.

The correspondent says that reports received from the front are to the effect that Count Czernin again had been asked to explain the presence of these forces.

The Famous Great Mosque of Cairo

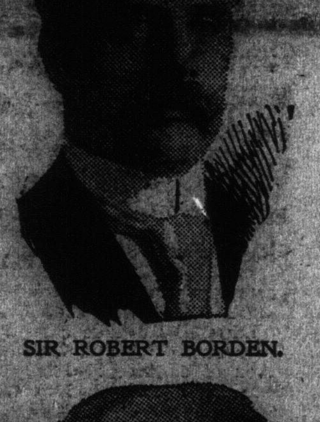


The chief beauty and interest of Cairo, capital of Egypt and ultimate objective of the Turkish invading hosts, estination of the Turkish invading hosts, lies in its mosques. The picture shows the Gami Sultan Hassan mosque, now the greatest, which was begun in theyear 1356. The ruins of Gami-ibn-Tulun, greatest and oldest of them all, are s till to be seen. Work on this was begun in the year 879.

LAURIER PLACES WAR AHEAD OF POLITICS

Sir Wilfrid Offers to Sink Political Differences Till Conflict Is Over

Opposition Leader, in Compelling Patriotic Speech, Declares Every Sacrifice Should Be Made By Canada in Empire's Struggle—Willing to Spend Any Amount, But Wants an Honest Expenditure—Premier Borden, in Eloquent Address, Tells Parliament of Government's Work in the Titanic Conflict---Reads Eulogistic Message From Colonial Secretary Regarding Canadian Troops.



SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

(Special to The Telegraph).

Ottawa, Feb. 8—Canada's political truce stands, if the note given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the commons this afternoon is to be taken up by the government. The war and its efficient and patriotic prosecution is the supreme issue. None are for party and all for state. This was the dominant note in the great speech with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened the parliamentary session this afternoon. Differences as to prospective imperial questions stand over, as do domestic differences, till the conflict has been won by Britain and her allies.

With his patriotic undertaking the Liberal leader pressed for the keeping unsullied of Canada's good name. He drew attention to the serious allegations of fraud and mismanagement which had resulted in Canada's young manhood being sent to serve in boots which had caused them discomfort, suffering and loss. He urged upon the government the necessity for prompt, thorough and public investigation, in order that responsibility might be placed and future offences guarded against.

Sir Robert Borden met the Liberal leader on the high plane taken. He expressed appreciation of the patriotism of the opposition's position, and had no exception to take to Sir Wilfrid's comments concerning expenditures. He agreed that the country was entitled to all possible information and suggested, in explantion of the boot scandal, that the goods were prepared on old specifications, and had to be turned out in a hurry.

Whether his followers will continue the same attitude, and agree to deferring a general election until next year, is not yet known.

In concluding his speech, the premier read an important communication just received from Right Honorable Louis Harcourt, dealing with the efficiency of the Canadian troops, and stating that their training was now completed, and they were ready to join the Patricias at the front.

At the evening sitting, Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, followed the premier in a spirited speech, in which he emphasized the oneness of purpose in the minds of all Canadians, and their united determination, free from party considerations, to give their best in service and sacrifice to the empire. "Our task," declared the eloquent Britisher, "is to get behind the men in the trenches and stay behind them till their task is accomplished."

Mr. MacDonald called the attention of the premier to the fact that reductions of wages had been made in certain industries in Canada engaged in the manufacture of shells and other munitions of war. He pointed out that not only did the law passed in 1900 provide for a fair wage schedule in all Canadian government contracts, but that in 1891 a British statute required that a fair wage schedule should be inserted in all imperial contracts. He asked the premier to take steps to see that in all contracts let for the imperial government in connection with imperial supplies, a fair wage schedule should be imposed to maintain current wages.

The premier assured Mr. MacDonald the government would take steps to see this was done.

This is of great importance to all workingmen engaged in manufacturing articles for imperial purposes.

New Members Introduced.

At the opening of the House today, William Gray, of London; A. B. Copp, newly elected Liberal member for Westmorland, in succession to the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson, and Samuel J. Donaldson, who succeeds Judge James McKay, in Prince Albert, were introduced.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was then moved by W. G. Weichel, M. P., for North Waterloo.

After referring to the patriotic part played in recent events in Canada by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Mr. Weichell spoke of the Armageddon of the nations now in progress. Never had the world witnessed such awful carnage, such ruthless disregard of others' rights.

Referring to the silent victory of the British navy, he said British subjects throughout the world had reason to be thankful to those men, who had seen that trouble was bound to come, and had prepared the navy for it when it did come.

"This is a war," continued the member for North Waterloo, "that was not desired by Great Britain. From the evidence produced we are assured that the statesman of England tried, by every means in their power, to avoid an armed conflict, and now that the die is cast, feeling and knowing that we have a just cause, there will be no hesitation on the part of the people living within the British Empire, with a stern resolve, to once and forever take issue with those who

(Continued on page 8.)

HEAR FROM CANADIANS AT FRONT

Toronto, Feb. 8—That the thhird battalion of the first Canadian contingent, 1,086 strong, consisting of the Queen's Own, the goveror-general's bodyguard, and the Tenth Royal Grenadiers, is now in France is an assured fact, two cables having been received by Toronto families to that effect from their sons with the contingent.

Hon. Dr. Beland Is Unable to Leave Belgium

Quebec, Feb. 8—News came today by coblegram that Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland, M. P. for Beauce, is unable to leave Belgium, the German authorities refusing him passports.

That Dr. Beland well weighs the danger he incurs in Belgium is indicated by the fact that, in his cablegram, he asks his relatives in Beauce county to see that payment is made on a life accident insurance policy he holds in a local company, in due time, as he cannot see to it himself.

LARGEST MILITARY BUDGET IN HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Every Man is Needed in This Great Life and Death Struggle, is Warning

Parliamentary Secretary of War Office Says Recruiting Has Been Satisfactory, But "We Want More Men"—Naval Estimates Ask for An Additional Force of 32,000 Officers and Men—No One Despondent, But All Determined That Allies Shall Dictate the Terms of Peace.

London, Feb. 8, 9.07 p.m.—The introduction of the largest military budget in the history of Great Britain shared the stage in the House of Commons today with a discussion of the activities of the official press bureau.

The task of introducing the budget fell upon the parliamentary secretary of the war office, H. J. Tennant, as Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, is a member of the House of Lords.

"It is true," he said, "that recruiting thus far has been very satisfactory, but we want more men. Every man will be needed in this great life and death struggle."

The press bureau discussion was brought on by a motion by Joseph King, Liberal, of North Somerset, "that the action of the press bureau, in restricting the freedom of the press and withholding information about the war, has been guided by no clear principles, and has been calculated to cause suspicion and discontent."

Mr. King urged that the press bureau issue a daily or a tri-weekly statement as to the progress, experiences, successes and reverses of the British troops at the front.

In reply, Sir Stanley C. Buckmaster, director of the press bureau, defended its work. He declared that he had published instantly everything that it was in his power to publish.

"I can conceive nothing," he said, "better calculated to give satisfaction to our enemies, who are endeavoring to discredit our official news, than the announcement that it has been suggested in the House of Commons that the press bureau is the subject of suspicion."

Sir William Byles, who seconded Mr. King's motion, asked if any disasters had been concealed, as there had been endless stories of a capital ship lost some months ago off the north coast of Ireland.

The speaker replied that that was an Admiralty matter, which could not be discussed under the head of army estimates.

Continuing his discussion of the press bureau, Mr. Buckmaster declared that the bureau was actuated solely by the desire to apply fairly and impartially the rules laid down for its guidance by the different departments of state.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, declared that those who supported the motion desired only to point out certain things which needed altering.

"If Mr. Buckmaster is not responsible," he said, "why is not a representative of the war office present to accept the responsibility? There is nothing worse for a country than concealment of disasters until the end of the war."

Harold Smith, Unionist for Warrington, defended the bureau, declaring that the final decision as to what could be published rested with Earl Kitchener and Winston Spencer Churchill. Whereupon a member inquired: "Has Lord Kitchener or Sir John French ever asked for relaxation of the censorship?"

To this Mr. Buckmaster replied: "No." Mr. King's amendment was negatived without division.

NAVAL ESTIMATES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

London, Feb. 8, 6.27 p.m.—The naval estimates, issued this evening, ask parliament to vote for an additional force of 32,000 officers and men. This would bring up the total personnel for the present year to 250,000 men.

Concluding his speech on the army estimates Mr. Tennant, parliamentary secretary to the war office said:

"I shall make no forecast of the duration of the war, but I am convinced that not a single member of the house is despondent, that there is not a member but is determined that there shall be only one issue—that the Allies shall dictate the terms of peace. The efforts of the nation are worthy of her past, and the exploits and bravery of the army are worthy of rank with the most glorious records of any army at any time."

The Declaration of London has not been ratified, it is not, therefore, of the same authority as a universally ratified code of law, Neil Primrose, parliamentary under secretary for the foreign office, today told Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in the House of Commons in reply to a question.

Mr. Primrose added that subject to certain modifications the British government was prepared to adopt the Declaration of London during the present period of hostilities, but in view of the recent German announcement of an "intention to disregard the laws and customs of the sea," a further modification of the British practice might be necessitated.

The Declaration of London which is an international agreement governing the taking of prizes in naval warfare, was adopted at a conference of the chief naval powers in the world in 1908 and 1909.

PAYS WARM TRIBUTE TO TERRITORIAL TROOPS.

Mr. Tennant paid a warm tribute to the Territorial troops whose value and efficiency, he declared, had been proved by recent events to be unquestioned. The British design of aeroplane, the secretary contended, has been found superior to that used by any other country. The speaker said also that as a result of the excellent sanitary services, cases of enteric fever were rare and that evidence was accumulating that inoculation ought to be made compulsory.

In introducing the army estimates Mr. Tennant said he was debarred from dwelling upon the size and the distribution of the British forces.

"The enemy desires more than anything else to know the force we may have in the future", the speaker explained. "Recruiting on the whole has been satisfactory; there is no cause for discontent and still less for disquiet, but we do want more men in this life and death struggle."

Mr. Tennant said that the war secretary, Lord Kitchener, was considering the possibility of issuing a medal at the end of the war, for technical workers employed by armament firms, etc., who were serving their country faithfully.

In making the declaration that the troops have been brought from India, Austrialia, South Africa and Canada without a single casualty, the under secretary remarked: "When the total number of these men is known this will be thought an extraordinary feat."

DACIA'S FIREMEN REFUSE TO SAIL

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 8—The steamer Dacia, cotton laden, from Galveston, was held up on the second stage of her voyage to Rotterdam tonight, after eleven or more of her crew refused to continue in service. A fireman who said he represented several others of the crew, told United States Commissioner Hamilton that some of the sailors feared the Dacia would be detained by a British warship. Captain McDonald said he had not replaced all of the men tonight, and did not know when the Dacia would sail, but her agents said she probably would proceed tomorrow. She cleared today, after loading coal.

Great Britain has announced the Dacia will be seized on the contention that her transfer from German to American registry was in violation of international law.

OWNERS OF CARGO WAITING UNTIL THEIR SHIP HAS BEEN SEIZED.

Counsel in Case of the Wilhelmina Will Not Consider Sale of Her Load Just at Present.

New York, Feb. 8—The sale of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina to the Belgian relief commission will not be considered by its owners unless, and until, the ship is seized by the British authorities, according to a statement issued today by Norvin L. Lindheim and former Senator Charles A. Towne, counsel for the W. L. Green Commission Company of St. Louis, owners of the cargo.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothesay, Feb. 4—The "baked beans" supper in St. Paul's church Sunday school house on Saturday, proved a great success. The attendance was good, and the delicious things provided were greatly enjoyed. To Mrs. Bell, Miss Puddington and Miss Domville, who were prime movers in arranging the affair, the hearty thanks of the Red Cross Society are extended. Mrs. John H. Thomson and Mrs. Henry Gilbert poured tea and coffee, and among those who served were Miss Florence Gilbert, Miss Jean Daniel, Miss Dorothy Purdy, Miss Georgie Trueman, Miss Lillie West, Miss Dorothy MacKean, Miss Agnes MacKean, Miss Nan Fairweather and others. Several fine gramaphone selections were put on during the supper hour. About $33 were added to the funds of the Red Cross Society.

On Friday evening a very attractive programme was presented by the junior pupils of Netherwood in their large recreation room, which was filled with friends of the school before the raising of the curtain for the first number, which was a chorus by the whole school led by Miss Walker, and very nicely rendered. A cute little French scene "Les Petite Ours" by such little maids as Millie Hibbard, Florence Puddington, Helen Allison and Syble Frink received much applause. "The Bear Prince" was well done, both the acting and annunciation were fine. The stage too, was most attractive in each of the scenes. Following is the cast of characters:

Snow White .... Mary Armstrong
Rose Red .... Elspeth Maclaren
Their mother .... Margaret Schrle
Little Red Riding Hood .... Dorothy Brewer
A Princess .... Alice Heath
The Bear (enchanted prince) ...... Christian Edwards
Hop-o-My Thumb .... Joan Bruce
Toadstool (dwarf) .... Frederica Edgecomb
Spiderlegs .... Eleanor Morris

Tipperary and The Marselaise were well sung, and God Save the King closed the programme. Proceeds for Red Cross work.

Senator and Mrs. Domville left by Tuesday's C. P. R. for Montreal, where Mrs. Domville will visit at the homes of their sons, Mr. James Domville and Mr. Edward Domville. The senator has gone on to Ottawa.

Rev. G. E. Shanklin, of Long Reach, was guest at the Kennedy House on Saturday.

On Monday evening Miss Hooper entertained at dinner, her guests including the following: Miss Ganong, Miss Cameron, Miss Pitcher, Miss Puddington, Misses Mabel and Florence Gilbert, Miss Domville and Mrs. Daniel, each representing some leading character from Charles Dickens' works. The function was a great success, great care having been given to costumes, and the acting during the whole evening of the characters assumed.

At the home of little Miss Florence Puddington on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, a sale of fancy articles, candy and afternoon tea is to be held, proceeds of which are to be sent to Dr. Murray Maclaren for his hospital work in connection with the first Canadian contingent. The little people who have been busy working for this object are Florence Puddington, Helen Allison, Millie Hibbard, Ruth Robinson, Sibbie Frink, Kathleen Blanchet. The charge for admission and afternoon tea is to be 15 cents, and considering the purpose, the attendance should be large.

Miss Kendell, of Montreal, is visiting here at the home of the Misses MacKeen.

The Willing Workers Circle drove to Fair Vale this afternoon and are being entertained at the home of Mrs. Lewis E. Tapley.

Miss Kathleen Robinson left last week for Winnipeg, after a few weeks visit to her sister, Mrs. Percy Fairweather.

The children of the Junior W. A. are to give an entertainment next Wednesday evening in St. Paul's school room, which promises to be most interesting. The programme is in charge of Mrs. Fred. Foster and Miss Nan Brock. A collection for the "pledges" of the branch will be taken up.

An interesting visitor to Rothesay on Wednesday was Miss Winter, of Fredericton, the provincial superintendent of Women's Institute work. Miss Winter, who was returning home from attending a meeting of the society at Clifton, spent a few hours at the Kennedy House, and was accompanied by Miss Carmichael, of Clifton.

Miss Katherine Bell, who has been home on a visit, returned to her studies at Radcliffe on Monday.

Major T. Molcolm McAvity and Mrs. McAvity were among those who on Sunday came from the city and were at the Kennedy House. Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Edwards, Miss Elsie Estabrooks, Mr. W. Rising, Mr. and Mrs. Carritte and Miss Hazel Seeley were also guests at the hotel.

Judge J. Russell Armstrong was guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frink on Friday.

Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong and children, of St. John; Mrs. Walter Trueman and son Kenneth, of Winnipeg, enjoyed a picnic lunch at the summer home of Mrs. Armstrong here, and also attended the bean supper at 5 o'clock, returning to town by C. P. R.

Mrs. A. E. Macaulay and Mrs. McDonough were guests of Mrs. G. N. Grantham on Wednesday for luncheon.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Feb. 8—The Mixed Club met on Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Thomas, when other guests for the evening included Major and Mrs. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. T. Escott Rider. The prize winners were Major Harrison and Mrs. Alex. Thompson.

Mrs. W. J. Osborne was on Saturday afternoon hostess at a girls' drawing-room tea given for Miss Stevenson, of Montreal. Among the guests were the wives of several of the officers. Mrs. W. C. Crocket presided over the tea cups, and was assisted in serving the guests by Miss Daisy Weddall, Miss Kathleen Taylor and Mrs. Frederick Baird.

Mrs. Barbour was a week-end visitor at St. John, returning home yesterday.

A very enjoyable dance was held at The Palms on Thursday evening, when Mrs. Ross Thompson, Mrs. C. Fred. Chestnut, Mrs. H. R. Babbitt and Mrs. W. H. Steeves were the chaperones.

Mrs. Boyer, of Victoria Corner, is here visiting her mother, Mrs. Joseph McLeod, at her former home.

Miss Lucy Morrison, who was one of the debutants at the patriotic ball, gave her first large dance on Monday evening in the ball-room at The Palms, when forty young people had an enjoyable evening. The programme consisted of fourteen numbers with two supper extras. About midnight a delicious supper was served in the parlors below. The Chaperones were Mrs. F. I. Morrison, Mrs. S. L. Morrison, Mrs. Jas. S. Neil and Mr. Luke Morrison.

Miss Amelia Moore is visiting Mrs. Fred Daniel in St. John.

Dr. and Mrs. H. V. Bridges entertained at high tea on Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Allison and Mrs. McDonald, who are visiting at Elmcroft.

Miss Leila Murchie, of St. Stephen, is spending a few days with Miss Jean Van Buskirk.

Mrs. Baird, wife of Senator Baird, of Andover, and Mrs. J. H. King, of Cranbrook (B. C.), who were here guests of Mrs. A. W. Edgecombe, left on Monday evening for Ottawa accompanied by Senator Baird. Mrs. Baird and Mrs. King will remain in Ottawa during the session of parliament.

Mrs. Tabor entertained at high tea on Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Allison and Mrs. McDonald, when twelve sat at table.

Mrs. F. S. Creed was an over-Sunday guest at her former home in Hampton, returning Monday evening.

Miss Dorothy Fraser of Chatham is visiting the Misses arion and Minnie Crocket. Miss Fraser is a grand-daughter of the late Dr. Jack, a former chancellor of the university and has a brother, Mr. McDonnell Fraser, who is in the second contingent. Another brother is with the first contingent.

Mr. Roderick Fraser of Chatham is here with his sister for a few days. Miss Fraser will later visit Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Bailey, University avenue.

The ladies' club met last evening with Mrs. Geo. Taylor, four tables, when Miss Sterling was the winner of the ladies' prize and Mrs. H. G. Chestnut of the visitors.

The Misses Barry entertained at a bridge of two tables, last evening when Miss Louise Sterling and Mrs. Landry were the prize winners.

Miss Edith Cudlip of St. John is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Cruikshank.

Mrs. T. Carleton Allen entertained at a bridge of five tables on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Ketchum's guests, Mrs. Allison and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Eagar was the winner of the first prize and Miss Tabor of the second.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 4—Students of the University of New Brunswick tonight gave a dance in honor of the undergraduates who have volunteered for active service in the Canadian overseas forces. The dance took the place of the customary "Conversazione." There was a large atendance of guests, several officers of the 26th battalion, St. John, being in attendance.

Members of the provincial executive left tonight for St. John, where they will be in session tomorrow. Routine business occupied their attention in the session here this afternoon. The date of the opening of the house of assembly will be decided tomorrow in St. John.

Letters from S. William Babbitt and Archie R. Babbitt of this city have been received. Both are now sappers in the Canadian Engineers, and are quartered at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa. The letter states the company is completely equipped, with the exception of a few details.

Premier Clarke has been notified that the following New Brunswick nurses have won competitive distinction at the front with the McGill base hospital:—Miss Graham of Campbellton, Miss McKeen of Rothesay, Miss Woods of Welsford, Miss Dickey, River Charlo, and Miss Babbitt of Gagetown.

The Methodist congregation last evening passed a resolution declaring for free pews. The trustees will report on the matter later.

It is understood that Major Gilpin, while here this week, complained of the accommodation being provided for the artillery horses at the trotting park. So far no blankets have been provided for the animals and they have suffered from cold.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Feb. 8—Mrs. George B. Ryan has returned from Halifax. She accompanied her husband, Dr. Ryan, to Halifax en route to Paris.

Mrs. A. E. Oulton returned on Tuesday from St. John, where she has been for the past two weeks, having been called there on account of the serious illness and death of her sister, Mrs. George A. Robinson, of Digby, whose sad death occurred on Jan. 26.

Mrs. H. H. Schaeffer and Mrs. E. A. Smith, of Shediac, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hickman. Mrs. Hickman entertained a few friends on Friday evening at bridge in honor of her guests. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pipes, Mr. and Mrs. James Friel, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hanington, Miss Williams (Moncton), Mrs. W. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Payzant, Mrs. A. V. Smith, Mrs. J. F. Teed, Mrs. R. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Richard.

Mrs. D. L. Hanington is in Moncton, the guest of the Misses Carmen.

Miss Marie Landry and Miss Carmelita Richard are spending a week in St. John, the guest of relatives.

Miss Annie Bishop and Miss N. Dobson have returned from Moncton, where they were guests of Miss Imogene Chapman.

Miss Nixon, of Montreal, who has ben spending the past week in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Percy Forster, left today for Halifax. Mis Nixon has been accepted for Red Cross work with the second overseas contingent, and sails on 7th inst. While in town Miss Nixon made many acuqaintances who wish her every success.

Mr. Windsor, of Mt. Allison University, Sackville, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. J. A. Pincock.

Warden and Mrs. A. B. Pipes are spending a few days in St. John this week.

Miss Bessie Anderson spent last Wednesday in Amherst, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Cochrane.

Miss Connell, of St. John, is the guest of Miss Daisy Burnett.

Miss Bernice Emmerson spent a few days in St. John this week and was accompanied home by Miss Gladys Clark, of Bear River, who will be her guest.

Miss Kathleen Emmerson, of Moncton, was the guest of her cousin, Miss Bernice Emmerson, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gillspie spent last Wednesday in Sackville, the guest of Mrs. Bliss Anderson. Their son, Mr. Tom Gillspie, of the Royal Bank staff here, has been transferred to St. John, and they accompanied him as far as Moncton.

Mrs. W. H. Chapman very pleasantly entertained the Afternoon Bridge Club on Friday afternoon last.

Mrs. J. H. Hickman very pleasantly entertained a few friends on Wednesday afternoon last at bridge. Those present were: Mrs. E. A. Smith and Mrs. H. H. Schaeffer (Shediac), Mrs. C. S. Hickman, Mrs. A. V. Smith, Mrs. McQueen, Misses Chapman, Mrs. W. H. Chapman, Mrs. J. F. Teed, Mrs. James Friel, Mrs. C. L. Hanington, Miss Williams (Moncton).

Miss Mollie Percy is attending Mt. Allison Conservatory of Music.

Miss Bernice Kay spent last Sunday, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kay, in Moncton.

A. Arnold has returned from St. John, where he spent a few days.

Rev. A. W. Teed, of King's College, was in town last week, the guest of his sister, Mrs. L. McGrath.

Mrs. A. V. Smith very pleasantly entertained a few friends at bridge on Thursday afternoon last. Those present were: Mrs. J. F. Teed, Mrs. McQueen, Mrs. C. S. Hickman, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. Schaeffer, Mrs. C. L. Hanington, Miss Williams, Mrs. J. H. Hickman, Mrs. Pipes, Mrs. James Friel, Mrs. Richard, Mrs. Payzant.

The Girls' W. A. of Trinity church met on Thursday with Miss Aileen Chapman. The Juniors with Mrs. A. B. Pipes.

Miss Mina Palmer, Miss Mary Gaudet and Miss Maud Buck attended the firemen's carnival in Sackville on Wednesday.

Mrs. Claude Marney (nee Miss Grace Cole) received for the first time since her marriage, on Thursday afternoon and evening. Mrs. Marney wore her wedding dress of white silk and lace. Her mother, Mrs. Edward Cole, received with her. Mrs. Frank Houghton poured tea and coffee, Mrs. Edmund Cole assisted with the serving.

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Feb. 4—J. V. Jackson, of Moncton, grand secretary of the I. O. O. F., was here on Tuesday last. In the evening he addressed a well attended meeting in Taylor's Hall at the close of which he reorganized the temperance lodge which has been dormant for some time. Six new names were added to the roll making about twenty-five members in all. The officers elected were: Rev. J. F. McKay, C. T.; Wilmot J. Tracy, V. C. T.; Allen Tracy, recording secretary; Roy Hunter, financial secretary; Elda Bohmen, treasurer; F. Hanselpecker, chaplain; Harry Robins, marshal; E. Lester, guard; E. L. Hunter, deputy and P. C. T.

The news of the death of George Green, of McAdam, was heard here with deep regret. He was well and favorably known by a number of the people in this section.

There is now about seven inches of snow on the ground in this locality, making good sleighing on the highways, but not enough for work in the woods.

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, Feb. 3—On Friday afternoon Mrs. J. W. Douglas entertained most delightfully at her pretty home for the first time since her marriage. The hours were from 3 until 6 o'clock, and bridge was the feature of amusement. The prizes were won by Mrs. Augustus Cameron and Miss Margaret Black. There were many pretty gowns worn. Mrs. Douglas looked very attractive in a pretty dress of crepe de chine in a saxe blue shade. Dainty refreshments were served at 6 o'clock. The guests were Mrs. George J. Clarke, Mrs. W. F. Todd, Mrs. Gilbert W. Ganong, Mrs. Arthur Ganong, Mrs. A. E. Vessey, Mrs. Augustus Cameron, Mrs. William McVay, Mrs. J. W. Richardson, Mrs. J. M. Flewelling, Mrs. Gilbert, Misses Mildred Todd and Miss Margaret Black.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Gelbert W. Ganong entertained at dinner. Covers were laid for nine and dinner was served at 7 o'clock. The dining room and table were decorated with yellow and white narcissus and other pretty spring flowers. The guests were the Premier and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Irving R. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Douglas and Mrs. Percy L. Lord.

The Neighborhood Club were entertained on Monday afternoon by Mrs. Augustus Cameron.

Mrs. George F. Biskin has gone to Boston to visit friends for several weeks,

Miss Arthuretta Branscombe and her sister, Miss Violet Perry, have gone to Cody's to spend a day or two this week.

The entertainment given in the Bijou theatre on Tuesday evening by the Woman's Canadian Club was most successful in every way and was greatly enjoyed by the large and fashionable audience that filled the pretty little theatre. A delightful musical programme and graceful dancing of Miss Muriel Todd and Mr. Francis Welch filled the first part of the evening. It was followed by an amusing sketch of five scenes entitled How the Story Grew, which was under the direction of Mrs. J. D. Lawson, and was so well staged that there were many pleasant comments on her ability in this direction. The ladies who took part in the play were Mesdames J. D. Lawson, Harry S. Wall, J. W. Scovil, Percy Lord, W. Shaughnessy and Misses Ada Maxwell, Josephine Campbell and Annie McBride. The ushers for the evening were Misses Mildred Todd, Gladys Blair, Edith McFarlane, Gertrude Coughlin and Elise Lawson. The sum of money realized is quite a large one and is to be given to the Belgian relief fund.

The death of Mr. John Clarke Taylor, which occurred at his home in Calais on Thursday last of heart disease, of which he has suffered during the past year, was heard of here with profound regret by many St. Stephen friends. He leaves a widow, nee Miss Georgia Boardman, to mourn his loss.

U. S. Consul Blatch is a patient at the Chipman Memorial Hospital this week.

Ven. Archdeacon Newnham, of Christ church, and Rev. W. Tomalin, rector of Trinity church, are in St. John attending the meetings of the Anglican synod.

Mrs. A. E. Vessey went to St. John on Monday.

Miss Louise Purves and Mrs. Harold C. Purves are spending a week or two in St. John.

A favorite pastime of several young society ladies this winter is to take long walks on Sunday afternoons through the pine and evergreen woods that are on the outskirts of town, returning in time to drink tea at the home of one of the young ladies and afterwards to attend evening services at their respective churches.

Miss Katherine O'Neill, of St. Andrews, is in town this week.

Miss Carrie Washburn has returned from a pleasant visit with Boston friends.

Mr. Thomas R. Kent, of St. George, has been spending a few days with Dr. Frank I. Blair.

The new bridge club which was formed last Friday evening and met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Douglas, is to meet this week on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Joseph McVey, when Miss Lelia McVey will be hostess.

After a most painful illness of heart trouble Mrs. Marjorie McCormick, widow of Hugh McCormick, passed away at an early hour on Thursday morning. She was seventy years of age and was most highly esteemed and loved by all who knew her and were her friends. She leaves one son, Mr. Melville McCormick, with whom she resided; and one daughter, Miss Alice.

Miss Amy Young, of Oak Bay, has been the guest of Miss Etta DeWolfe this week.

SHEDIAC

Shediac, N. B., Feb. 4—Miss Jean Thurber, of Millerton, after a pleasant month spent in town, at the homes of Mrs. G. A. White and Mrs. J. Livingston, left for the north on Monday of this week.

Mr. Hal. Weldon of the Bank of Montreal, Mexico City, who spent the Christmas holidays at his home in Shediac and who left some few weeks ago upon his return to Mexico, is at present at El Passo, and unable to reach his destination, owing to the trouble prevailing in those parts.

Mr. Leon Melanson, who is taking the military drill course in Halifax, visited his home in town on Monday of this week.

Mrs. S. DeWolfe and little son, Master Sidney, of Montreal, who have been spending a month in Sydney (C. B.), with Mrs. DeWolfe's mother, Mrs. J. L. Newman, were in town for a few days this week, guests of Miss Elsie Jardine. On Saturday afternoon Miss Jardine, in honor of Mrs. DeWolfe, entertained a few friends informally at the tea hour.

Mrs. E. A. Smith and Mrs. H. H. Schaeffer recently returned from a few days' pleasantly spent with Dorchester friends.

Miss Eleanor Tait, of Mount Allison Ladies' College, is spending the week-end at her home in town. Mr. Allan Tait, of Sackville, accompanied by a party of college chums, is also spending Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tait.

Miss Bessie McLeod, of Pt. de Bute, has been spending the week in town, the guest of Mrs. James McQueen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Robioux left for Ottawa on Tuesday of this week.

The ladies of the Anglican Guild were entertained on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. E. A. Smith.

Mrs. Charles Harper is spending some time with relatives in Moncton and Sackville.

Mrs. Browne who has been residing with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Browne, in town, during the past six months, left on Saturday last to spend a few days in Sackville where her son is at college. From Sackville Mrs. Browne proceeded to Ottawa, to remain for some time. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Thomas Browne entertained a number of the ladies of the town at a little farewell tea in Mrs. Browne's honor. The Misses Lena and Evangeline Melanson assisted in the serving. Those present were: Mrs. O. M. Melanson, Mrs. J. N. Bourque, Mrs. J. W. Bradley, Mrs. W. Gleason, Mrs. J. D. Weldon, Mrs. D. S. Harper, Mrs. H. B. Steeves, Mrs. James McQueen, Mrs. E. R. McDonald, Mrs. J. Wortman, Mrs. H. McDonald, Mrs. M. A. Oulton, Mrs. E. Paturelle.

On Friday evening Mrs. H. McDonald entertained at a couple of tables of bridge in Mrs. Browne's honor. Mrs. Wortman was the fortunate player of the evening. Those present were: Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Bourque, Mrs. E. R. McDonald, Miss Harper, Miss Theal, Mrs. Melanson, Mrs. McQueen.

Mr. W. Fraser, of New Glasgow, spent the week-end in Shediac, a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tait.

Miss Eliza Cooke, who has been confined to her father's residence through illness, is at present improving.

A meeting of the Red Cross Society was held in the "Providence Home" on Monday evening of this week. A number of both associate and chartered members were added to the membership roll. Word was recently received concerning the safe arrival of one of the shipments sent just prior to Christmas. Especial mention was made of the very fine contribution of socks from the members of Father Hudous congregation at Scadnic. Another shipment of woolen articles is being sent the latter part of this week.

Miss A. Roberts was the guest of friends in Sackville for a few days last week.

Mr. R. S. Murray, who has been spending the past week with relatives in Bridgetown (N. S.), is expected home today and will leave on Friday for Montreal, to accompany his sister, Miss Alberta Murray, upon her return from the General Hospital, Montreal, where she has been undergoing operation.

Hon. Senator Poirier left for Ottawa on Tuesday of this week.

The ladies of the W. M. S. of the Methodist church were entertained this week by Mrs. R. C. Tait.

Mr. C. Avard, of Sackville, upon his return from a trip to Boston, spent the week-end at the home of Dr. H. W. Murray in town where Mrs. Avard is at present spending a few weeks.

Mrs. R. Sumner and Mrs. James Cooke, of Moncton, were guests during the week of Mrs. A. J. Webster.

The Misses Loretta and Juliette Paturelle returned this wee kto their studies at Ursuline College (Que.)

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Feb. 4—Mrs. Freeman-Lake, who has been visiting in St. John, guest of Mrs. Frank Starr, has returned home.

Miss Lillian Hart, who has been visiting relatives in Halifax, has returned home.

Mrs. Ernest L. Anderson is visiting in St. John, guest of Miss Rising.

Mr. Maurice Fisher left last week on a three weeks' trip to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Read, of Stonehaven, are visiting in town, guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Read.

Miss Helen Ganter, of St. John, is visiting in town, guest of Miss Carrie Cahill.

Mrs. Herbert M. Wood entertained a few friends at a very enjoyable dance last Thursday evening. Included among the guests were Miss Marie DesBarres, Miss Edith Hunton, Miss C. Harris, Miss Elva Machum, Miss L. Masters, Miss Jean Campbell, Miss Nellie Williams (St. John), Miss Gladys Borden, Mr. L. C. Bulmer, Mr. F. A. Reid, Mr. W. T. Wood, Mr. K. F. Pickard, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Lieut. Carter (St. John), Capt. Keith (St. John), and Dr. McKee.

Miss Carrie Cahill entertained a few friends at a very enjoyable afternoon tea on Tuesday in honor of her guest, Miss Helen Ganter, of St. John. Those present were Miss Marie DesBarres, Miss Edith Hunton, Miss Helen Ford, Miss Mabel Fillmore, Miss Bess Poole, Miss Helen Wiggins, Miss Lillian Fawcett, Miss Kathleen Mackenzie and Miss Jean Rainnie.

Miss Fisher, of Mount Allison, spent the week-end in town, guest of Miss Helen Wiggins.

Mrs. Frank Turner, of Amherst, spent the week-end in town, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Woodford Turner.

Mr. William Godfrey, of Chatham, was in town over Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Scott spent the week-end in Moncton, guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. Mitchell.

Mr. Horace Humphrey, who has been spending a few days at his home here, left last evening for Campbellton.

Mrs. A. B. Pipes, of Dorchester, spent Tuesday in town, guest of Mrs. Freeman-Lake.

A pretty house wedding was celebrated last Tuesday evening at the residence of J. W. Windsor, Clarke avenue, Westmount, Montreal, when his niece, Mabel Lena, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Windsor, of Bathurst (N. B.), was married to Mr. George Killam, of Yarmouth (N. S.) The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, the Rev. George W. Fisher, of Beebe (Que.) The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Killam left for an extended trip through the lower provinces before taking up their residence at Yarmouth (N. S.) Mrs. Killam graduated from Mount Allison Conservatory of Music in 1910.

Miss Doye, of Halifax, is visiting in town, guest of her grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Morton.

Mrs. H. T. Knapp left yesterday for Boston, where she will spend a couple of weeks visiting relatives.

The Monday Afternoon Bridge Club met this week at the home of Miss Greta Ogden.

Miss Glenna Dinsmore and Miss Gwendolyn Watters, of Mount Allison, spent the week-end in town, guest of the Misses Fillmore.

Miss Tweedie was hostess at a very enjoyable bridge of three tables on Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Herbert Read, of Stonehaven. Dainty prizes were won by Mrs. Herbert Read and Miss Christian Harris. The guests included Mrs. Henry Read, Mrs. Herbert M. Wood, Mrs. Herbert Read, Miss Vega Gronlund, Miss Gretchen Allison, Miss Jean Campbell, Miss Gladys Borden, Miss Leora Masters, Miss Christian Harris, Miss Elva Machum and Miss Winnifred Thomas.

Miss Nellie Williams, who has been spending a few days in town, guest of Miss Jean Campbell, left Monday for her home in St. John.

Miss Edna Humphrey, of Moncton, spent the week-end at her home here.

The Monday Evening Bridge Club met this week at the home of Mrs. C. G. Steadman.

Miss Kathleen Mackenzie entertained a few friends at an enjoyable dance, after rink on Tuesday evening. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Read, Miss Bess Carter, Miss Helen Wiggins, Miss Clem Pickard, Miss Bess Poole, Miss Carrie Cahill, Miss Helen Ganter (St. John), Miss Lillian Fawcett, Miss Marie DesBarres, Miss Edith Hunton, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Mr. Strong, Mr. F. A. Reid, Mr. Lobban, Mr. L. C. Bulmer, Mr. Murray Fawcett, Mr. Kirkpatric, Mr. Rand and Mr. B. Armstrong.

Mrs. David Allison entertained the Monday afternoon bridge club, at the "Tea Cosy" on Wednesday afternoon.

Lieut. A. D. Carter, who is with the troops now mobilized at St. John, was in town last week. He was accompanied by Capt. George Keith, who is also a member of the 26th batalion.

Mr. W. L. Toombs, of Winnipeg, was in town last week. Mr. Toombs, whose home was formerly in Mount Stewart (P. E. I.), was a student at Mount Allison in 1913.

The Mount Allison sakting party in Copp's rink Friday night was a decided success. A large number were present and greatly enjoyed a pleasing programme of select musical numbers rendered by the Sackville Citizens' Band. The ice was in good condition.

Mrs. J. E. Hickey left yesterday for Boston, where she will spend a few days before proceeding to Florida where she will spend some time. Mrs. Hickey, who has been in poor health for some time, will be accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Brown, of Boston.

The annual meeting of the Sackville Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire was held Monday evening at the studio of F. B. Black. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Josiah Wood. The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary regent, Mrs. J. Wood; regent, Mrs. J. F. Allison; first vice, Mrs. F. B. Black, second vice, Mrs. J. M. Palmer; secretary, Mrs. Freeman Lake; treasurer, Miss Ogden; standard bearer, Miss Gladys Borden.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, and Rev. Dr. MacKinnon, of Pine Hill Theological College, Halifax, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Borden over Sunday.

Mr. R. Palmer and his mother, Mrs. Hanford Palmer, have returned from a delightful visit to friends and relatives in Boston and other United States cities.

The Once-in-a-While Club, met last Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Wood at Government House. Kipling was the bright literary star chosen by Mrs. Wood for the afternoon's discussion.

Mr. C. W. Fawcett left yesterday on a trip to Quebec and Montreal.

Miss Constance Smith spent the week-end in Amherst.

Mr. Clare Dunham, who has been spending a few days in town, left this week for his home in Bay Roberts (Nfld.)

Mr. Percy Fawcett, of Springhill, spent Wednesday in town with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fawcett.

Miss Gretchen Allison entertained a few friends very pleasantly at a couple of tables of bridge on Wednesday evening. The dainty prize was won by Miss Faulkner, the consolation falling to Miss Masters. Those present were: Miss Elva Machum, Miss Leora Masters, Miss Christian Harris, Miss Faulkner, Mrs. Herbert Read, Miss Gladys Borden and Miss Eleanor Moss.

Mr. A. B. Copp, M.P., leaves tomorrow for Ottawa to attend the session of parliament. Mrs. Copp will join him in a few weeks.

Miss Helen Wiggins is entertaining a few friends this evening in honor of Miss Helen Ganter, who is the guest of Miss Carrie Cahill.

DALHOUSIE

Dalhousie, N. B., Feb. 4—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, Miss Lisa Wallace entertained a number of her friends at a most enjoyable skating party. After a couple of jolly hours at the rink, the young people repaired to the home of Miss Wallace, where a dainty lunch was served, after which dancing was indulged in. All spent a most enjoyable time. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Leo Comeau, the Misses Grace McEwen, Annie McInerney, Margaret Baldwin, Lena Harquail, Lucienne Samson, Bessie Delaney, Margaret Sheehan, Greta Wall (Campbellton), Yvonne Samson, Geraldine Sheehan, and the Messrs. Henry Nadeau (Grand Caspedia), Clinton Johnson, Sandy, Eddie, Bernie Troy, Murray McKay, Gregor McKenzie, Gidion Baldwin, Brenton McKay and Henry Delaney.

Mrs. L. D. Jones was hostess on Thursday evening last at a most enjoyable sewing party in honor of her sister, Miss Jennie McLean, of Charlo (N. B.) Among those present were Miss Mary Lawlor (Newcastle); Miss Florine Doherty, Miss Esterbrooks (Fredericton), Miss Blanche Mercier, Miss Emma Harquail, Miss Annie McInerney, Miss Margaret Baldwin, Miss Alma LaBillois, Miss Mollie Doherty, Miss Lena Harquail.

The second carnival of the season took place here on Thursday evening last. The ice was in splendid condition, and the Dalhousie orchestra furnished excellent music for the occasion. Miss Rennie Arseneault, representing First Contingent, received the lady's prize; Miss Jean Simpson, as Indian Girl, the children's; and Mr. Leon Samson, as an Officer, the gentleman's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Trudelle have returned from Quebec, where they had a pleasant month's visit with relatives.

Miss Etta Coleman left on Saturday for Jacquet River, where she will spend a couple of weeks, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fenderson.

Miss Blanche Mercier is spending a couple of weeks in Moncton, the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. V. Magee. Miss Mercier will visit St. John before returning home.

Lieutenant Legere, of the 26th battalion, St. John, was a visitor to town recently.

On Friday evening last Mrs. H. A. Hilyard, who has endeared herself to the Dalhousie people during the eleven years she has resided here, and who is to leave town shortly, was presented with a very handsome gold watch bracelet by her friends. The presentation was made by Mrs. P. H. Sheehan and Rev. R. J. Coleman read o very fitting address. Mrs. Hilyard, who was very much taken by surprise, broke down at the thought of separation from the Dalhousie people, and thanked them most sincerely for their extreme kindness. Mrs. Robertson, sister of the late A. H. Hilyard, who has made many friends during her visits to the shiretown, and who is still here, was also remembered by her Dalhousie friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hilyard and Mrs. Robertson will leave for St. John on Saturday, where they intend spending a few weeks with friends.

Mrs. Wm. S. Montgomery entertained a number of her friends on Wednesday evening at a most enjoyable sewing party.

The Misses Yvonne and Lucienne Samson entertained the younger set at a skating party on Wednesday evening, which terminated in a most enjoyable dance at their home, the Queen hotel.

Miss Violet McKay was hostess on Wednesday evening at a skating party, it being the occasion of her birthday. After a couple of hours at the rink all the little people repaired to Miss McKay's home, where a tempting supper was served, followed by games, etc. Among those present were Miss Mattie Cook, Miss Jean Simpson, Miss Lily Bateman, Miss Jean Jamieson, Miss Kathleen Delaney, Miss Minnie Powell, Miss Evelyn Lawson, Miss Mary Allain, Miss Charlotte Barberie, Miss Mabel McNeill, Miss Jessy Campbell, Miss Mary Bateman, Miss Laura Franey and Miss Mary McLean (Campbellton), and the Messrs. Everet Harquail, Gordon Mott, Merman LeCouffe, Paul Samson, Robert Coleman, Colan McKenzie, Vaughan Mott and Arthur Coleman.

Mr. Herbert A. Hilyard, who has severed his connection with the Dalhousie Lumber Company, Ltd., and is leaving on Saturday to spend a few weeks with friends in St. John, was dined by his friends at the Royal hotel on Wednesday evening. Hon. C. H. LaBillois presided at the dinner. An address was presented to Mr. Hilyard referring to the good work he had done among the laboring classes of the town, and the regrets of the citizens of Dalhousie at his departure, followed by a presentation of a very handsome set of pipes, a gift of his friends. Mr. Hilyard, while taken by surprise, in well chosen words thanked those present for their generosity towards him, and said that he and his wife would never forget the kindness that had been extended to them by the Dalhousie people during their eleven years in Restigouche's shiretown. Speeches were made by Messrs. Andrew Barberie, William Gallop and E. Rene Richard, and a real good time was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Rev. R. J. Coleman is in St. John this week attending a meeting of the deanery.

Miss Marie LeBlanc, who has been spending some time in St. John, the guest of her brother, Mr. Allie LeBlanc, has returned home.

CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, Feb. 4—On Friday evening Mrs. Hiram Farrer entertained a number of her friends when a very pleasant time was spent in sewing for the Red Cross work. Later in the evening delicious refreshments were served. Among the ladies present were, Mrs. S. H. Lingley, Mrs. Wm. Currie, Mrs. D. J. Bruce, Mrs. John Ferguson, Mrs. Peter McLean, Mrs. Wm. Duncan, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Geo. Fawcett, Mrs. Edgar Shirley, Mrs. Herbert Gerrard, Mrs. Chas. Watson, Mrs. A. A. Andrew, Mrs. C. T. Cool, Mrs. John Dickie, Mrs. James W. Patterson, Mrs. Jas. W. Morton and Miss Nellie Asker.

Miss Margaret Fair, of Calgary, who has been spending the past two months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fair, Pt. La Garde, left this morning on her return to the west.

Mrs. Jas. B. Keenan, of St. John, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vermette, Water street, has returned home.

Mrs. E. P. McKay and little daughter, of Bathurst, were in town last week, the guest of Mrs. Thos. Malcolm.

Mrs. James Wall and baby left last week to visit relatives in Dalhousie.

Mrs. A. G. McKenzie, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Walter Marquis, has returned home.

Messrs. Edgar and Earl Campbell, of Black Cape, visited friends here last week.

A marriage of exceptional interest to Campbellton friends took place in Montreal today at 4.30 o'clocck, in St. Paul's church, when Miss Claire Peel, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Belding, became the bride of Mr. Arnold Shives, son of Mrs. Kilgour Shives, of Campbellton.

Miss Pauline Tippets, of St. John, who has been visiting the Misses Wall, has returned home.

Mrs. F. J. McCarthy and little daughter, of Bathurst, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Stevens for the past month have returned home.

Miss Jean Henderson entertained a number of her friends last week at a skating party. A delightful time was spent at the rink after which the party repaired to the house where a delicious supper was served.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's (Nfld.), was in town last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Benson.

Mrs. D. S. Clark, of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff here, has been transferred to Montreal. On the eve of his departure a number of his young friends met at Keddy's restaurant and gave him a supper. Mr. Clark was very popular among the young people of Campbellton and will be very much missed.

Miss A. C. Blue, of Mount Joli, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Wheelhouse, has returned home.

Miss Ina Gillis left last week for South Hadley (Mass.), to visit Dr. and Mrs. F. K. McAleese.

Mrs. John Scott has returned to her home in Paspebcac after a pleasant visit with friends here.

Word has been received by Campbellton friends that Signaller A. A. Gillis, who is with the first Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plain, has been promoted to sergeant of the transport section. Mr. Gillis' many friends are pleased to hear of his promotion.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Vye are visiting in Moncton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Vye, Cameron street.

Miss Emily Greene, who for the past year has been in the employ of Marquis & Company, has resigned her position and leaves shortly for Montreal, where she will enter the Royal Victoria Hospital as nurse-in-training. During her stay here, Miss Greene made many friends who all wish her every success and prosperity white regretting her departure from Campbellton.

Word has been received from Montreal that Mrs. D. C. Firth, who went there last week to receive treatment at the Royal Victoria Hospital is very low and that slight hopes are held for her recovery.

On Wednesday evening of last week Miss Ethel Murray entertained a number of her friends, in honor of Miss Emily Greene, who leaves shortly for Montreal. A very enjoyable time was spent by the guests present.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Feb. 4—Miss May Britt, of Calais, is the guest of the Misses Britt.

Miss Weddal spent a few days in St. John last week.

Mrs. Fred Rowland left on Friday last to spend a few weeks in Boston.

Miss Norie Sheenan is visiting friends in Lubec (Me.)

The death of Miss Eliza Short took place at an early hour on Saturday morning of last week after a week's illness of pneumonia. Miss Short, who was a life-long resident of St. Andrews, leaves to mourn their loss, one brother, Cornelius, of San Francisco, and two sisters, Mrs. John Slack, of Lowell (Mass.), and Miss Annie, with whom she made her home.

A birthday surprise party was given Miss Helen Mowatt by a few friends at her home "Beech Hill" on Monday night. Those present were Mrs. Charles Haycock, Mrs. R. A. Stuart, jr., Miss Bessie Grimmer, Miss Kathleen Cockburn, Miss Gwendolyn Jack, the Misses Sharp, Messrs. Chas. Haycock, R. A. Stuart, jr., A. Hodder, Herbert Grimmer.

Mrs. R. A. Stuart was hostess at a small auction bridge on Tuesday afternoon, when the prize was won by Mrs. Charles Haycock. Miss Kathleen Cockburn assisted Mrs. Stuart in serving.

Mrs. F. P. McColl gave a very delightful party from 3 to on Wednesday afternoon for the pleasure of Mrs. Waterbury, of Boston. During the afternoon Mrs. McColl sang very sweetly, Mrs. R. A. Stuart played a number of piano selections and Miss Kathleen Cockburn gave several readings. The guests included Mrs. V. Waterbury, Mrs. G. D. Grimmer, Mrs. F. Andrews, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. G. Elliot, Mrs. M. V. Cockburn, Mrs. G. H. Stickney, Mrs. G. Smith, Mrs. F. Barnard, Mrs. E. A. Cockburn, Mrs. M. N. Clark, sr., Mrs. R. A. Stuart, jr., Mrs. V. Lamb (Camrose, Alberta), Miss Main, Miss Kennedy, Miss Bessie Grimmer, Miss Kathleen Cockburn, Miss Laura Shaw.

Mrs. R. A. Stuart entertained a few friends very pleasantly on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Velona Waterbury of Boston. Mrs. R. A. Stuart, jr., and Miss Kathleen Cockburn assisted at the tea hour. The guests included Mrs. V. Waterbury, Mrs. D. G. Grimmer, Mrs. F. P. McColl, Mrs. F. Andrews, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. G. Elliot, Mrs. F. Barnard, Mrs. M. N. Cockburn, Mrs. E. A. Cockburn.

Miss Gwendolyn Jack was hostess at a most enjoyable sewing party on Friday evening at the home of her aunt, Mrs. E. A. Cockburn. Among those present were Mrs. V. Lamb, Mrs. R. A. Stuart, Miss Helen Mowatt, Miss Eva Stoop, Miss Carolyn Rigby, Miss Giberson, Miss Douglas (St. Stephen), Miss Bessie Hibbard, Miss Kathleen Cockburn, Miss Minervia Hibbard, Miss Laura Shaw, Miss Bessie Grimmer.

Mrs. Fred Andrews entertained a number of ladies very pleasantly at Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. George Elliot was hostess at an enjoyable informal sewing party at the Rectory on Friday afternoon.

Miss Bessie Andrews was a passenger to Boston on Thursday's boat.

Mr. C. Ketchum, of Woodstock, was a visitor in town this week.

James McDonnell, of the 2 th battalion, St. John, is home for a few days.

SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., Feb. 5—Mrs. E. A. Charters entertained at two tables of bridge Friday evening.

Mr. N. S. Fraser's Sunday school class had a very pleasant sleigh ride Thursday evening, after which they were entertained by Mrs. Robert McFee.

Mrs. J. J. Daley was hostess at the tables of bridge Friday evening.

Mrs. H. H. Reid gave a most delightful afternoon tea this week, for her daughter, Marion. Mrs. Reid was assisted by Mrs. H. E. Goold and Mrs. J. Everett Keith. Among those invited were: Miss Mary Allison, Miss Lenore Mitton, Miss Mary Roach, Miss Blanche Beatteay (St. John); Miss Sybil McAnn, Miss Margery Roach, Miss Helen White, Miss Hazel White, Miss Helen Scott, Miss Sybil Mills, Miss Gretchen Mills, Miss Della Daly, Miss Bess Parker, Miss Gertrude Sherwood, Miss Bee Lutz, Miss Nellie Freeze, Miss Ruth Tingley, Miss Kathleen Willes, Miss Frances Willis, Miss Mary McDonald, Miss Frances Jonah, Miss Helen Murray, Miss Damie Warren, Miss Mildred Harmer, Miss Julia Morison, Miss Kathryn Madge Chapman, Miss Greta Price, Miss Jennie Leak, Miss Marion Keith, Miss Alice Leak, Miss Bessie Robinson, Miss Annett Campbell.

Miss Gertrude Sherwood piano pupils gave a recital at Miss Sherwood's residence in Church avenue, last Saturday afternoon. [illegible]

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ss Gertrude Sherwood piano pupils a recital at Miss Sherwood's resie in Church avenue, last Saturday

her guest, Miss Ruth Thurber, of Hampton, among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goold, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Everett Keith, Miss Bess Parker, Miss Jean Peacock, Mr. W. N. Robinson, Mr. N. S. Fraser, and Mr. Cooper.

The Misses Kirk were visitors to St. John Saturday.

Mrs. Jesse T. Prescott is visiting friends in St. John.

The Opportunity Circle members are practicing for a concert, which will be given Feb. 18, the proceeds to go toward the Red Cross Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard L. Carr, of Woodstock, are guests of Mrs. Scovil Neales.

Miss May Brown, St. John, is the guest of Mrs. G. M. Suffren.

Miss Marjorie Calkin, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. E. A. Charters.

Mr. W. R. Small and family are receiving many messages of sympathy owing to the sudden death of Mrs. Small which occurred Wednesday morning. Mrs. Small had been ill only a few days.

The W. A. of the Methodist church met with Mrs. B. J. Sharp Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Murray Huestis was a visitor to St. John Wednesday.

Miss Blanche McLeod left Tuesday for Ottawa, where she will remain until after the session of parliament.

Rev. Frank Gaskill and Mrs. Gaskill are in St. John this week attending the Synod.

Miss Annie Huestis is visiting friends in St. John.

A party of young people from here had a very enjoyable sleigh drive Tuesday evening to the Millstream, and were entertained by Rev. and Mrs. Tingley.

MONCTON

Moncton, Feb. 4—Mrs. W. D. Charters has returned from a ten days' trip to Boston.

Mrs. W. E. Sherrard is spending a week in Sussex, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Parlee.

Miss Annie Bishop, of Dorchester, is spending some time with Miss Imogene Chapman.

Miss Emma Parlee has returned from a week's visit with friends in Montreal.

Miss Kathleen Emmerson has returned from Dorchester, where she was visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Vye, of Campbellton, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Vye.

Mrs. W. F. Banman held her post-nuptial reception at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. McK. Weldon, on Friday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. The color scheme was red and was very effective with red carnations and red shaded lights. Mrs. Banman wore a gown of pink satin and was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Weldon, who was gowned in black silk with jet trimmings. Mrs. Byron Weldon ushered, wearing a gown of white satin. Mrs. Joseph Rogers presided in the tea room, and was assisted by the Misses Kathleen Rogers, Lottie Steeves, and Jean Wright. Mrs. Jack Wright received the ladies at the door.

Mrs. D. Hanington, of Dorchester, is spending the week with the Misses Carmen.

Mrs. J. L. Bishop, of Rexton, is the guest of friends in the city.

Mr. F. W. Sumner has returned from a two week's stay in Boston.

Mrs. C. H. Haverstock, of Wolfville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jubien.

Mrs. Charles Pickard, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to her home in Sackville.

The Misses Hazel and Minnie Alward, of Dorchester, are spending a few days in the city.

Miss Alice Carter, of Sackville, spent the week-end with Miss Violet Goodwin.

Mrs. Z. Lockhart, who has been spending some time in Portland (Me.), has returned to the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. P. Gorbell.

Mrs. Charles Scott, of Sackville, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. Mitchell.

Mrs. A. M. McLellan has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. McKnight, at Fredericton.

Miss Alice Grace is the guest of friends in Malden (Mass.)

Mrs. J. McD. Cooke has returned from Montreal, where she was the guest of Mrs. M. S. Benson.

Miss Mary Kane, of Millerton, is the guest of Miss Annie McKenna.

Mrs. John Chapman has returned from Point de Bute, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Chapman.

Mrs. H. A. Sleeth has returned from a visit to relatives in Tatamagouche.

CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 4—Mr. R. A. Snowball, vice-president of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, left Saturday evening for Toronto to attend the meeting of the dominion association, as a representative of the maritime body.

Mrs. J. M. McLean returned to Strathlorne (C. B.), Saturday, after a lengthy visit with her father and sisters.

Mac Marquis returned to Acadia University, Nova Scotia, where he will resume his studies. Mac's many friends are glad to know that he has completely recovered from his serious illness.

Mr. Rod Fraser is home from Renfrew (Ont.), on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fraser, King street.

Rev. George Wood, chaplain in the 26th battalion, has been in town for the past week. Mr. Wood preached to his former congregation at both services on Sunday last.

Captain A. J. Losier expects to leave tomorrow for Halifax, from which place he will sail on the steamship Zealand, as senior officer with the Army Medical Corps reinforcements. Dr. Lozier has been on duty at the wireless since the outbreak of the war last August, and had volunteered with the second contingent, but failed to get the appointment. Captain Losier's many friends wish him the best of luck and a safe return.

Mr. E. S. Cahoon has returned from a three weeks' visit to Boston. While there Mr. Cahoon was the guest of his father, who is a prominent member of one of the leading firms in the Boston market.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brankley, Wellington street, most delightfully entertained a large number of their friends to a 500 party last Friday evening. Miss Pierce was the winner of the ladies' first prize, Mrs. Miller the second, and Mrs. McNaught the consolation prize. For the gentlemen's prizes, Mr. J. P. Wood took first, Mr. J. Ward second, and Mr. A. W. Wilbur third. At midnight a beautifully arranged lunch was served to the assembled guests, among whom wehe the following: Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McNaught, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McDonald, Mr and Mrs. F. P. Loggie, Mr. and Mrs. G. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stead, Mrs. W. P. Eaton, Mrs. F. Miller, Miss Snowball, Miss Pierce, Miss Gillespie, and Messrs. A. W. Wilbur, J. Ward and R. Malcolm Hope.

Mr. Blair Bell, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Jacquet River, spent the week in town, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bell, Duke street.

Mr. W. B. Crombie, of Toronto, is spending the next three weeks in town, the guest of the Misses Benson, Knapp House.

Mr. A. W. Wilbur went to Campbellton on Monday, where he will spend the next few days.

Mrs. J. W. Brankley went to Sussex Monday, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Andrew Forsyth. Mr. Brankley will leave Chatham today and will join Mrs. Brankley in Sussex. Later they will leave for an extended holiday trip to New York, before returning home.

Mrs. F. Miller and Miss Gillespie entertained the members of the different dancing classes at a very pleasant dance in the armory last evening, the proceeds going to the Belgian relief fund.

Mr. Robert Logie, jr., went to Fredericton for a few days on Wednesday.

Mr. Colon Loggie, of the wireless, Newcastle, spent part of last week in town, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Loggie.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Feb. 4—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar R. Teed, Miss Alice Lingley, and Miss Kathleen Fair, have been spending ten days in Boston.

Mr. George McLean, who has been the guest for the past few weeks, returned to his home in Pictou (N. S.) on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bruce, of St. John, and Miss Margaret Dibblee, who went to Halifax last week, arrived home on Monday to attend the funeral of the late Mr. J. T. A. Dibblee.

Messrs. Douglas Balmain and Robert Campbell left on Saturday for Halifax, to take a preparatory course to qualify for officers before enlisting for the front.

Mr. A. B. Connell received a cable message from her son, Captain Kennet E. Connell, last week, announcing his marriage to Miss Ivy Nichols.

Mrs. Allison B. Connell was hostess to a few of her friends at a sewing party on Wednesday afternoon last. The enjoyment of the afternoon was enhanced by the rendering of several piano selections by Mrs. Robert Newton, and two vocal solos given by Mrs. Chester MacDonald. The guests were Mrs. Chester MacDonald, Mrs. Robert Newton, Mrs. Thane M. Jones, Mrs. Willard L. Carr, Mrs. T. W. Griffin, Mrs. J. A. F. Garden, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. Wendell P. Jones, Mrs. Allwn Smith, Mrs. Albert D. Holyoke, Mrs. Edgar W. Mair, Mrs. J. Chipman Hartley, Mrs. George E. Balmain, Mrs. William Balmain, Mrs. F. O. Creighton, Mrs. George Mitchell, Miss Mary D. Clarke and Miss Minnie McAffee.

Mrs. Julius T. Garden, of St. John, arrived in town on Monday to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Dibblee. Mrs. Garden is the guest of Mrs. W. L. Carr.

Miss Marion Winslow left last week to spend some time with her friend, Miss Jean Patterson, in Brantford, Ontario.

Miss Cassie Hay is visiting friends in St. John.

Mrs. T. F. Sprague entertained on Saturday afternoon last at a knitting party, at which Mrs. Frank Hevers, of Houlton, was the guest of honor. Vocal solos were given by Mrs. Chester MacDonald and Miss Mary Sprague. At the tea hour very dainty refreshments were served. The guests were Mrs. Frank Nevers (Houlton), Mrs. John R. Tompkins, Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. J. A. F. Garden, Mrs. George Mitchell, Mrs. Arthur G. Bailey, Mrs. Frank B. Carvell, Mrs. Charles Comben, Mrs. Allison B. Connell, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. L. E. Young, Mrs. J. Albert Hayden, Mrs. Edgar W. Mair, Hrs. George E. Balmain, Mrs. Chester O. MacDonald, Mrs. W. B. Belyea, Mrs. Donald Munro, Mrs. Wendell P. Jones, Mrs. A. Ross Currie, and Mrs. J. Rankin Brown.

A party of young people enjoyed a drive to Scott's lumber camp, about twelve miles from town, on Wednesday evening. Two double teams carried the party and on their arrival everything possible was done to make the evening an enjoyable one. In the party were Miss Ruth McGibbon, Miss Helen Lynott, Miss Gretchen Smith, Miss Hazel Atherton, Miss Lillian Jones, Miss Jean Tilley, Miss Mary Balmain, Miss Mary McLean, Miss Bertha Sprague, Miss Bertha Moore, Messrs. Fraser Ellis, James Lynott, G. W. McLean, George Aiton, R. Stewart, Ewart Quinn, Nash Smith, Melville Tompkins, Gibson Flemming, Hugh Flemming, Ray Plummer. Mrs. Forrester McLean and Mrs. A. McLean chaperoned the party.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bailey, F. B. Carvell, M. P., and Mrs. Carvell, left on Monday to spend a few days in St. John.

Miss Alice Neill, Miss Harriet Gabel and Mrs. B. Griffiths attended the ball in Presque Isle last week.

Miss Sadie Weeks, of the Sentinel staff, is spending a week in Caribou (Me.), the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sidney Hughes.

One of the most enjoyable social functions of the season was the drive given by Miss Jean Sprague on Tuesday evening to Deming's lumber camp. Those invited were Miss Mary Sprague, Miss Bertha Sprague, Jean Smith, Grace Jones, Louise Shepherd (Seattle), Alice Neill, Alice Boyer, Kathleen Lynott, Caroline Munro, Caroline Boyer, Marion Lindsay, Mabel Lister, Lou Pearce (Oak Bay), Mildred Balmain, Mildred Carvell, Alta Adams, Helen Hand, Faye Camber, Edith Dalling, Marion Winslow, Harriet Gabel, Myrtle Gabel, Messrs. H. Dansereau, Dick Shaw, H. Mitchell, Walter Daley, Clyde Camber, Inches, Kenneth McLean, Ernest Ross, Harold Ferguson, A. Kelly, Grover Campbell, A. Atherton, E. Mosher, G. B. Bailey, J. Bradley, E. Ellis, Morris and Ralph Sprague. The chaperones were Mrs. T. F. Sprague, Mrs. Ernest Deming and Mrs. Charles Rogers.

Miss Bessie Lundon, of Canterbury, gave a very pleasant dinner party to twelve of her friends on Tuesday evening. The table was prettily centered with narcissi and daffodils, and lighted with pink shaded candles. Pretty favors in the form of small baskets were given. The guests were Miss Alice Price, Miss Mae Scott, Miss Winnifred McDonald, Miss Cassie McDonald, Miss Cora Carr, Miss Lelia Cummings, Miss Gladys Grant, Miss Reid (Fredericton), Miss Annie Anderson, Miss Elizabeth McGillicuddy, and Miss Gertrude McGillicuddy.

Mrs. Edward Lundon, of Canterbury, entertained at a very pleasant thimble party on Thursday afternoon. Those present were Mrs. J. E. Flewelling, Mrs. J. Price, Mrs. P. Richardson and Mrs. Mary Ferguson.

Mrs. Mary Ferguson is spending two weeks in Canterbury, the guest of Mrs. E. Lundon.

Mrs. John Graham and Mrs. C. W. Manzer have been spending this week in Jacksonville, the guests of Mrs. N. Turney.

AMHERST

Amherst, Feb. 3—Mr. and Mrs. Varley B. Fullerton, of Parrsboro, are spending a few days in town.

A large number of ladies who have been associated with Mrs. Avard, wife of Mayor Avard, in knitting, sewing and doing other lines of work for the soldier boys, met at her home on Wednesday evening last for a general review of what had been accomplished during the period of their work. A very pleasant evening was spent, refreshments being served at the close. About sixty ladies were present, among whom were Mrs. J. A. Davis, Mrs. A. J. Christie, Mrs. C. R. Smith, Mrs. Biden, Mrs. C. T. MacLeod, Mrs. Warren Christie, Mrs. D. A. Morrison, Mrs. J. F. Colchester, Mrs. A. A. Barker, Mrs. A. W. Foster, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. W. McNair, Mrs. Harry Brown, Mrs. C. D. Dennis, Mrs. John White, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. F. G. Wheaton, Mrs. George Hewson, Mrs. Charles Christie, Mrs. A. D. Ross, Mrs. Colborne, Mrs. Racine, Mrs. W. B. Vail, Mrs. A. W. Moffatt, Mrs. C. J. Silliker, Mrs. Inglis Craig and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnell Cox spent a few days in Canning last week with relatives.

Miss Vivian Murdoch and Miss Gladys Caufield, have returned from Montreal, where they have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes for the past month.

Miss Vera Gauvin, of Halifax, is the guest of her aunt, Miss Nellie Gough.

Mrs. Garnet O'Brien has returned home from a very pleasant visit to Halifax and Yarmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wilband returned on Saturday from Chester, having been called there by the very sudden death of Mrs. Wilband's father, Mr. Henry Stevens.

Rev. C. W. Rose, of the first Baptist church, is spending a few days in St. John, attending a meeting of the Foreign Mission Board.

Mrs. J. S. Henderson, of Parrsboro, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. R. Smith.

Miss May Rinehart, of Mt. Allison Ladies' College, spent the week end in town, the guest of Miss Isabel MacLeod.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Mitchell have returned from Fitchburg, where they have been visiting Mrs. Mitchell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnell Cox are leaving in a few days for Calcutta, where they expect to reside for three years. On Thursday of last week a number of ladies from Trinity Methodist church called upon Mrs. Cox, and presented her with a very handsome fitted traveling bag. The presentation accompanied by an address was made by Mrs. J. T. McConnell, and Miss Myrtle Aikinson. Mrs. Cox will be very much missed in church circles where she has always been an active member.

Mrs. C. S. Silver, of Kentville, is the guest of Mrs. B. W. Goodwin.

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, Feb. 4—Mrs. Varley B. Fullerton, with her little daughter, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Trahey, in New York, arrived home on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. S. Henderson is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. R. Smith, in Amherst.

Mrs. Atkinson, and daughter, Miss Myrtle Atkinson, of Amherst, are the guests of Mrs. Clarence Fullerton.

Mr. C. E. Day left a few days ago for Saranac (N. Y.) to visit his daughters, Misses Ada and Rita Day.

Mrs. C. T. Knowlton, Mrs. R. W. Spicer and Mrs. Albert McNamara, of Wharton, spent Friday in town, the guests of Mrs. A. A. Seaman.

Miss Evangeline Ayer, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Ayer, was married at the home of her parents on Jan. 27 to Mr. Henry L. Lunn, of Mount Denison. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Douglas Milbury.

At the civic election on Tuesday Capt. Stewart T. Salter was elected mayor.

Mrs. F. A. Rand was the hostess at a Red Cross bridge party on Monday evening. The guests were Miss Isabelle Aikman, Miss Albro, Miss Woodworth, Mrs. Amberman, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McCaul, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Puddington, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Langill, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Huntley, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Tucker, Mr. B. L. Tucker.

Miss Hazel Johnson left yesterday for Sussex to visit Mrs. Ernest Jones.

Miss Sadie Bent, of Springhill, is the guest of Mrs. C. E. Day.

The young people's annual drive to Five Islands took place on Thursday. Those who went were Mrs. H. M. Wylie, Mrs. A. W. Gilroy, Mrs. A. O. Seaman, Misses Bessie Kirkpatrick, Emma McNamara, Mary McNamara, Beatrice Troop, Myra Choisnet, Lola Johnson, Edna Thompson, Mina Fraser, Belle Gallagher, Hazel Johnson, Flossie Bentley, Bessie Proctor, Messrs. H. M. Wylie, A. O. Seaman, Ralph McDade, Wm. Pickard, James Walsh, Lee Card, Wm. Gratto, Olaf Thompson, Carl Fraser, Ernest Pattinson, Jo Gillespie, Herbert Gibson, Wm. Lavers, Arthur Tucker.

HAMPTON

Hampton, N. B., Feb. 4—Lieutenant G. Roland Barnes, left home on Wednesday to take up his duties with the soldiers preparing to join the staff overseas contingent.

Dr. Charles Ryan, of Lakeside, left on Tuesday on a visit to his brother, Keith Ryan, at Gardiner, Maine.

Miss Hattie Barnes, a certificated nurse, of Hampton Station, was a passenger from Boston, where she had been for a short visit, on the train, which was tied up at Vanceboro, by the dynamiting of the C. P. R. bridge over the St. Croix.

A. B. Smith, his wife and mother are all confined to their beds with illness, at their residence next to the new Post Office.

A sleighing party on Tuesday evening nothwithstanding the severe cold, and spent a few pleasant hours at the home of Mr. Henderson. Another party of about fifteen, who had arranged to drive to Miss Magee's at Quispamis, was called off till a later date.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Feb. 3—An interesting point in connection with the recent sinking of German vessels, including the Bluecher, in the North Sea, is that one commanding officer on the British destroyer Meteor is Capt. Fritz Peters, nephew of T. Sherman Peters of this place.

On last Wednesday evening, Rev. Wm. Smith held a service at the lumber camp of R. R. Reid, Upper Hampstead. A number of people from Gagetown took advantage of the beautiful moonlight evening and good sleighing to enjoy the interesting experience of visiting the camp. All entered heartily into the service, which was fully attended by the men. Before returning home the guests enjoyed a bountiful supper, prepared by the camp's skilful cook.

Miss Mary Scovil, of Meadowlands, left last week for New York and Atlantic City, where she will spend some time visiting friends.

Miss Winifred Babbitt returned on Friday, after a lengthy visit with friends in St. John.

John Barton, of Welsford, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allingham.

Mrs. George McAlpine is this week visiting friends in Cambridge (N. B.)

Mrs. William Smith entertained most pleasantly on Tuesday afternoon at the rectory for a number of friends. Mrs. F. L. Corey was the winner of the dainty prize given in the clever contest enjoyed by the guests.

Fred H. Haviland, of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, left on Monday for Fredericton, where he will spend a vacation of three weeks at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Haviland.

Rev. William Smith is this week attending the Church of England Synod in St. John, and is the guest of Mrs. Fleming, Hazen street.

Last week a son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Gilliland, and this week a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George McKay.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Feb. 5—Mrs. W. A. Carcaud, of Red Beech (Me.), is visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. Spencer at the rectory.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGrattan have returned to St. John.

A jolly sleighing party left town on Thursday evening bound down the river road for Mr. and Mrs. Maloney's. A merry and a hungry party soon after their arrival arranged themselves about the table, beautifully decorated and laden with the good things provided. Among the invited guests were, Mrs. Reardon, Misses Helen and Marry McMullen, Anna Bradley, Millon McGrattan, Etta Marshall, Mary Blakley and Miss Hennessey; Messrs. A. D. Frauley, Leo McGrattan, W. J. Lynott, Frederic Birch, Harry D. LeRoy, John Mooney, Jack McGrattan, and Hazen P. McGowan.

CHIPMAN

Chipman, N. B., Feb. 4—Mrs. J. H. King, who has been visiting here, left on Monday for her home in Cranbrook (B. C.) She was accompanied as far as Montreal by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. King, who will spend the week there.

Congratulations are being extended to H. M. Hay, formerly of this place, but now of Edmundston, who was married at Grand Falls, on Friday, Jan. 29.

Mrs. E. Bl McLean, Calgary, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Harper, for the past month, left for St. John on Tuesday of this week. She was accompanied by Miss Ida Harper, who will remain in St. John for a few days.

Senator King left on Monday for Ottawa to be present at the opening of parliament.

A number of young people of the village drove up to L. Briggs' lumber camps on Friday evening. Although one of the coldest nights of the winter the drive was much enjoyed by all. Among the party were: Miss Ruby Hassan, Miss Viola Hassan, Miss McEwen, Miss Margaret Porter, Miss Ida Harper, Miss Bessie Orchard, Miss Nellie Orchard, Miss Helen Baird, Miss Alice Harrington, Miss Violet Briggs, Miss Della Darrah, Miss Marjorie Matchett, and Messrs. Arthur Scribner, R. G. Orchard, A. W. Jenkins, George Richardson, E. Alexander, J. Burrows, G. King, W. Reese, W. B. Orchard, Leslie Harper and E. Darrah.

HOPEWELLHILL

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 3—Bishop Richardson, of Fredericton, will preach in St. Alban's church, Riverside, next Sunday morning, Feb. 7.

Mrs. Maria Derry, 96 years of age, who resides with her sister and niece here, had a quite narrow escape from serious injury or death by fire recently. The old lady, who keeps her bed, had a lamp burning in her room, and the other members of the household who had retired noticed the smell of smoke. Getting up and going to her room, it was discovered that Mrs. Derry's clothing and the bed colthes were on fire. The flames were extinguished but not before the old lady's arm was quite badly burned.

Considerable interest is being taken in the special meetings being held in the Baptist church. Rev. Messrs. Schurman and Elliott, of Hillsboro, drove down on Monday evening to assist. Many are being received for baptism.

This cold spell has been very severe. Twenty degrees below zero was reported at Hillsboro.

BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., Feb. 4—Mrs. C. P. Hickey who was called last week on account of the illness of her father, Mayor Burns, has returned to her home in Chatham.

Rev. J. J. Redding who has been for about two years stationed in the parish of the Holy Family, assisting Rt. Rev. W. Varrily, left on Monday for Petit Rocher, to act assistant to Rev. J. Carter.

Mr. Wm. Woods has returned to Douglastown after a short visit to his sister Mrs. John Lordon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Doucet have returned from Boston, where they were spending their honeymoon.

Mrs. George Metzler of Campbellton is visiting relatives here.

Friends are sympathizing with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Leger and family on account of the loss by fire, of their home about 5 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mrs. John A. Payne with her twin boys returned from Montreal during the week. The little fellows who were receiving treatment at the Royal Victoria Hospital are much improved and are regaining strength each day.

A county ball in aid of the Patriotic fund is to be held in the Court House on Tuesday evening next.

A committe of ladies assisted by the members of the C. M. B. A. band are planning to give a large whist party in McKenna's Hall on Monday evening, February 15.

Mrs. W. J. Melvin is visiting relatives in Chatham.

The many friends of Mayor Burns are delighted to learn of his recovery.

Mr. O. Turgeon, M. P. and Mrs. Turgeon left last week for Ottawa to be present at the opening of parliament.

Miss Maggie Ellis was home for a few days, to make a farewell visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ellis, of Youngshal. Miss Ellis is one of the nurses accepted for services at the front, and left on Wednesday for Halifax whence she will sail on February 7, on the S. S. Zealand.

Rev. J. A. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper spent a few days of the week in St. John.

J. H. Cavanaugh of the Royal Bank staff has been given a leave of absence on account of ill health and left through the week for his home in Richibucto.

Alex. R. F. Young of the 26th Battalion, made a short visit last week to his mother Mrs. A. E. Young.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Feb. 4—Mrs. John McKeen and her son Billie, are visiting friends in town this week.

Osborne N. Brown is spending this week in town, the guest of his mother, Mrs. George Brown.

Miss Maud Smallwood, of Harcourt, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Sadie Smallwood.

Last Sunday, being the sixth anniversary of the death of David Cool, the pulpit of St. James' Presbyterian church was most artistically decorated with cut flowers, in memory of the deceased, the flowers being sent from Moncton by Mrs. Cool, who is residing there at present.

Harry Shaw, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Shaw for a few weeks, returned to his home in St. John last Monday.

Miss Jean Thurber, of Millerton, who has been visiting firends in Shediac for some time, returned home last Monday.

Miss Edna Vye, of Indiantown, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Lozer.

On Tuesday afternoon the monthly meeting of the Red Cross Society was held in the town hall, when the reports from the various committees were read and showed the society to be in a very active condition. The members of the surgical committee who had in charge the serving of lunches to the curlers and the patrons of the rink reported splendid progress, as did also the junior members of the society who have been making and selling home-made candy, once a week at the Dime opera. During this meeting the sum of $25 was voted to be sent to head office for surgical supplies and $10 was sent to Lady Tilley, St. John, as a donation from the junior members towards the equipment of the New Brunswick hospital bed. About a week ago, this soicety, through the press, solicited donations towards Queen Mary's New Year's gift, for the Belgian babes and children up to 10 years of age, and to say the response was most gratifying would be putting it mildly from the manner in which the parcels poured in to the committee in charge. Five cases of clothing and two cases (containing four dozens cans each of condensed milk) were shipped to headquarters of the Bank of Montreal, at Montreal, who have in charge this particular branch of work.

A. A. McDermid, of Bathurst, is the guest of O. N. Brown.

Miss Edna Payne left Wednesday morning for Halifax, where she will visit her brother. Miss Payne will also visit friends in Truro and Moncton before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Morrell are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Morrell.

Miss Annie McPherson, of Chatham, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Harry Brown.

W. Clark, of the Royan Bank, left this morning for his home in Charlottetown (P. E. I.), to spend his vacation.

The many friends of Miss Edith O'Donnell regret to learn that she is confined to her home through illness.

Mrs. H. G. Clark, of Fredericton, is visiting friends in Newcastle and Chatham.

Rev. C. P. Wilson, provincial superintendent of the Baptist Home Missions, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Richardson this past week.

Mrs. Ella O'Donnell left today for a month's visit to her brother, Bert O'Donnell, at Campbellton.

Mrs. Cox and son, of Truro (N. S.), are guests of Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Richardson at the Baptist parsonage here.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Donnell are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby son at their home last week.

Mrs. J. R. Johnstone, of Loggieville, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Russell.

WESTFIELD

Westfield, Feb. 5—The funeral of the late Mrs. Crawford was held from the Westfield Methodist church this afternoon and was attended by a number of the relatives and friends of the deceased. The service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Gregg, assisted by the Rev. Craig Nichols. Suitable music was rendered by a choir composed of Mrs. Gregg, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Woods (Welsford), Miss Hayter, Miss B. Ballentine, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Holding. Interment was made in the family burying ground here.

The friends of Mrs. Hoyt will be sorry to here of her illness at her home Ononette. Mr. Hoyt's condition is somewhat improved.

Miss Grace Lingley, of Welsford, is visiting Mrs. R. A. Finley.

The Women's Auxiliary were entertained on Thursday by Mrs. J. Thompson, Grand Bay.

Miss Lillie Hayter, who has been ill in St. John, is improving.

Rev. Craig Nichols returned home yesterday from attending the meetings of the synod, which were held in St. John this week.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Caulfield on Friday last and left a baby.

Miss Katie Parker is the guest of Mrs. Armstrong, South Bay.

B. Smith is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. R. Machum.

PETITCODIAC

Peticodiac, Feb. 6—Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Jonah left for their future home in Moncton on Monday.

Miss Jennie Bent, Salisbury, was the guest o fher aunt, Mrs. J. Hiltz, on Monday.

Rev. R. Coleman is in St. John attending a meeting of the synod.

Mrs. Willis Dunfield is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ross Brown.

Rev. Mr. Fletcher gave a very interesting illustrated lecture in the vestry of the Baptist church on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. S. C. Gogin, Mrs. R. Coleman, and Mrs. J. C. Jones attended the bean supper at Salisbury on Friday evening, given by the ladies of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross Society of the village forwarded to St. John on Friday a large packing box of comforts for the soldiers.

Mrs. R. K. Steeves returned to her home in Sussex after spending a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mann.

Sears King died at his residence, Steeves' Settlement, Friday. He left two sons in the village, U. King, of the firm of Goodwin & King, and C. A. King, also four other sons and three daughters. He was in his seventy-eighth year and had been in poor health for some time.

PORT ELGIN

Elgin, Feb. 3—The recent downfall of snow is a great benefit to the lumbermen and farmers in this vicinity who are hauling now on an extensive scale.

Mrs. Joanna Steeves met with a serious loss last Sunday morning when her barn was burned. The fire was first discovered by Charles Robinson, who gave the alarm, and in a short time such a large crowd of men asembled that they were able to save the house, which was only eight feet from the barn. A valuable cow and several hens were burned in the building. Mrs. Steeves' loss was partly covered by insurance.

There was a slight blaze in the parsonage Saturday night, caused by matches in a rat's nest.

Albert Steeves, of the 26th battalion, made a short visit in this place recently.

The people of Mapleton are having their rural delivery route established this week.

Edie Collier left Tuesday to work at his business of surveying in another part of the province.

The sum of $6 was stolen recently from Mrs. J. Steeves. The money was traced, and the young culprit admitted his guilt, and he and his father restored the money.

Port Elgin, N. B., Feb. 4—The first carnival of the season was held in the Port Elgin rink on Saturday evening, and was a complete success. Despite the bad weather conditions a large crowd attended. The judges were A. R. Moore, W. J. Allen and C. C. Raworth. The assistant lady judges were Miss Lockhart, Miss C. C. Nason and Miss Hamilton, of Tidnish.

The prizes were awarded as follows:
Ladies—First, Miss Mayme Lucas—Allied Nations.
Ladies—Second, Mrs. Walter Waye—Princess Dolores.
Gents—First, Joseph McNutt— Santa Claus.
Gents—Second, H. E. Wright—Sir Wilfried Laurier.
Boys—First, Leo Legere—Indian Chief.
Boys—Second, Edgar Legere, Ghost.
Girls—First, Kathreen Rayworth—Fairy Queen.
Girls—Second, Pauline Taylor—Christmas Tree.
First combination—Port Elgin Firemen—Milton Anderson, Karl Munro, Thorold Wells, Jack Read, Will Fitzpatrick, George Moore; second, Arthur Robinson and Mrs. Arthur Robinson—Made in Canada.

Miss Mary Mitton, who has been confined to her home for a few days with a severe cold, is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey Robinson went to Sackville on Monday evening, returning on Thursday.

Miss Marjorie Enman is visiting friends in Pictou.

Frank Pridham, who has been the guest of his aunt, Mrs. R. S. Pridham, for the past week, went out on Monday evening's train.

Lawrence Goodwin is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Goodwin.

AFTER EFFECTS OF DREADED LA GRIPPE

Overcome by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Throughout Canada la grippe (influenza) prostrates thousands of busy men and women every winter, wrecking their health and leaving behind numerous serious ailments. It is the after effects of la grippe that cause such widespread misery. Here is the reason. La grippe leaves behind it weakened vital powers, a shattered nervous system, impure and impoverished blood, and a low state of health that renders the sufferer extremely liable to rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia and nervous disorders. You can avoid la grippe entirely by keeping the blood rich and pure through the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Or if, because you have not recognized your blood weakness, la grippe fastens its fangs upon you, its disastrous after-effects can be driven out by the same medicine. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills increase and enrich the blood supply, feed the starving nerves, and thus impart new health and new strenght to enfeebled men and women. Mr. G. St. Clair, connected with the Sun Life Assurance Co., Halifax, N. S., says: "I was taken down with a heavy cold and la grippe and was confined to the house for some weeks. I had the best of medical attention, and although the doctor said I was cured I was still far from well, and did not have the vim necessary for a strenuous business life, and did not attend to either office or field work. Talking with a friend he said 'Why not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.' I decided to do so, and before I had used a box felt an improvement, and before long the Pills made me feel like a new man. I can't therefore say too much in favor of this valuable medicine, and hope that any who may read this and be in need of medical attention will be persuaded to try this truly wonderful medicine."

You can get these health-renewing Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VOTES FOR WOMEN MOTION DEFEATED

Friday, Feb. 5.

The diocesan synod of Fredericton for 1915 closed yesterday marking, according to general opinion among the clergy, a much more eventful session than they had anticipated for war year. Beyond a doubt the most interesting feature to non-church members was the outvoting of a proposal to grant women the right to vote for the election of delegates to the synod because it did not go far enough. Without legislation to alter the church act, however, no other extension of the power of women as voters in church affairs was possible and the curious result was that a motion that probably a majority favored was rejected.

The matter was brought up on a notice of motion by the Ven. Archdeacon Raymond, already published, to modify the canons so that women be given the opportunity to vote in the election of delegates to the synod. He said that he purposely confined his notice to that point because to get the powers to allow women to vote at vestries or to be vestry representatives would need the alteration of the church act. The synod might, however, give expression to an opinion that might lead to that change.

Rev. H. A. Cody, St. John, seconded.

The work of women in the church was one of great and growing influence. It would be not only be an act of justice but a recognition of that good work if they were given the power to vote for the election of delegates in the diocese. They had that power and more in some of the Canadian dioceses. In Calgary, Caledonia, Nova Scotia and New Westminster they had the power of voting in the vestries.

In answer to a question the bishop said that the proposal did not go so far as to give women the power to vote at vestries. He thought that the motion was to be regarded as the first of a series of steps which would lead to farreaching issues. It was a matter that he recommended to the careful consideration of them all before the vote was taken. J. White, Lieut.-Col. E. T. Sturdee and Rev. A. S. Hazel spoke.

Archdeacon Raymond denied that there was in the proposal the spirit of "the thin edge of the wedge." He said it was merely confined to those things that could be done without additional legislative powers. It did not concern itself at all with the question of vestries.

A vote was then taken by orders and the clergy voted as follows: For the motion, nine; against, twenty-seven; the lay members voted: For, nine; against, sixteen. There was thus a total vote of:
For the motion, eighteen.
Against the motion, forty-three.

In declaring the motion lost, the bishop said that he thought the vote had been guided by the fact that the syuod wanted the matter of women's vote gone into fully.

Rev. W. Smith, Gagetown, moved that a special evening during the synod be set apart for missionary work, and after a good deal of discussion it was agreed to leave this in the hands of the bishop, the expression of opinion being that such a meeting if possible was desirable.

A notice of motion was given for consideration at the next synod that the dates for the election of delegates to the synod be either January or Easter and a notice of J. Simeon Armstrong with regard to rules for missionaries was referred to the executive.

M. G. Teed, K.C., on the nomination of Canon Schofield was appoined synod representative on the chapter of the cathedral.

The delegates at the last general synod were re-elected for the next meeting to be held in Vancouver. In a question of the date of that meeting the bishop said it was quite impossible to say what would be done as some of the bishops, including the Bishop of Montreal, were opposed to holding the general synod in war time.

A notice of motion to change the statistical forms of the Sunday school census was given.

Archdeacon Forsyth moved that the thanks of the synod be given to those in St. John who had entertained the delegates so splendidly and this was carried.

Thanks were also passed for the use of Trinity church school room, to the press of St. John for "excellent reports" and to the railroad companies for the facilities granted to delegates were passed.

Archdeacon Forsyth moved and Dr. Campbell seconded a vote of thanks to the bishop for presiding "with wonderful capacity" at these meetings.

God save the King was then sung and the synod of 1915 closed with the benediction pronounced by the bishop.

In the evening a meeting of the executive was held at which the bishop presided and the ohly business of public interest was the appointment of committees. The follows were the committees elected:

Clergy widows and orphans—His lordship, Archdeacons Newnham and Raymond, Revs. A. W Daniel, W. H. Sampson and R. P. McKim; Dickson Otty, J. Roy Campbell, B. C. Barclay Boyd and J. H. A. L. Fairweather, secretary.

Incapacitated clergy fund—His lordship, Archdeacon Newnham, Rev. H. A. Cody, Canon Honigton (secretary); H. F. Puddington, A. S. Skelton, J. Roy Campbell and J. H. A. L. Fairweather.

Education of the clergy—His lordship, Rev. R. A. Armstrong, Dr. Campbell; W. M. Jarvis, J. F. Robertson, J. H. A. L. Fairweather, F. E. Neale, H. F. Puddington and Charles Coster (secretary.)

Reports to the clergy—The bishop, Archdeacon Raymond and Rev. H. A. Cody.

Committee regulating meetings of the committees—Archdeacon Raymond, Rev. R. A. Armstrong, and W. M. Jarvis.

Unfinished business of the committees—Archdeacon Newnham, and J. H. A. L. Fairweather.

Committee in charge of the diocesan lanterns—Rev. H. A. Cody and A. P. Morton.

At a meeting of the board of missions, at which the bishop also presided, Archdeacon Newnham was elected secretary and Rev. G. F. Scovil assistant secretary. The sub-committee of this board was elected as follows: Archdeacon Newnham, Canon Smithers, Revs. R. P. McKim and G. F. Scovil (secretary), W. Jarvis, H. J. A. L. Fairweather and Chas. Coster. The matter of setting apart a new mission at Hammond River was left to the bishop and Canon Smithers.

QUEENTOWN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE RED CROSS SUPPER

Gagetown, Feb. 5—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, the Women's Institute of Queenstown held a most successful bean supper in Peters' hall for the purpose of increasing the funds for Red Cross work in which they have been engaged for several months. Although the night was extremely cold a large attendance marked the affair. The hall was beautifully decorated with red, white and blue bunting, the flags of the Allies and the Women's Institute motto, For Home and Country, which occupied a prominent place. The tables were decorated with flags and red crosses, and the young ladies who served were dressed in Red Cross uniforms.

During the evening a speech on the wonderful work accomplished by the Red Cross Society was given by S. L. Peters, judge of probates for Queens, and Soldiers of the King, Oh Canada, and Tipperary were heartily sung. A "grab bag" full of useful and dainty articles was enthusiastically patronized, and the greatest interest centred around the drawing of the tickets for the fine purebred Ayrshire calf generously offered by T. T. H. Scovil and Sons for lottery. Little Miss Muriel Mayes drew out the lucky ticket from the box and it was found to belong to A. E. Slipp, of Central Hampstead.

The splendid sum of $55 was realized by the Women's Institute, upon whose energetic members much credit is reflected. Mrs. S. L. Peters, president of the institute, was in the chair and the committee was composed of Mrs. Arthur Carpenter and the Misses Julia Fox, Louise Scovil and Polly Scovil.

The Women's Institute has been doing splendid work for the Red Cross since its organization. Since Nov. 1 sixty-eight pairs of socks and ninety-six shirts have been forwarded to headquarters, and on Feb. 3 fifty-three pairs of socks and forty-eight shirts and pyjamas were sent in.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY L. O. L. IN ANNUAL SESSION

Newcastle, Feb. 4—The Northumberland county Orange Lodge held its annual session in the Orange hall at Doaktown, Tuesday, County Master A. T. Ross presiding. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Cuthbert Donald, Blackville, County Master; J. W. S. Babkirk, Loggieville, D. M.; R. Stirling Wood, Douglastown, chap.; R. A. Walls, Chatham, R. S.; Milton Carnahan, Chelmsford, Fin. Sec.; Hedley T. Atkinson, Douglastown, Treas.; H. M. Attridge, Doaktown, D. of C.; George Parker, Derby, lecturer; Allan Weaver and H. E. Swim, Doaktown, deputy lecturers.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 7—The steamer Dacia, transferred recently from German to American registry, and on her way to Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton, from Galveston, arrived here today for coal, before proceeding across the Atlantic.

Great Britain is expected to seize the ship and cargo before the vessel reaches its destination.

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

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

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Correspondence MUST be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1915

BELGIUM'S MISERY.

While Canada, like most of the civilized world, has been giving generously for the relief of the people of Belgium, few Canadians may have given thought to what the real position of Belgium is today. A few striking facts in that connection should be useful.

On August 1, 1914, there were in Belgium about 7,750,000 people.

It is estimated that 200,000 of these have died in battle, or through the bombardment of their cities, or have been executed by Germans, or have died of disease and exposure.

About 500,000 more are refugees in other countries, about 350,000 being in Holland, about 100,000 in England and the remainder in France.

That means, roughly speaking, there are today almost 7,000,000 people left in Belgium itself.

Of these the members of the Belgian Relief Commission say 1,400,000 are absolutely destitute. With the German invasion, and Germany today holds almost all of Belgium, the social, industrial and national life of the Belgians may be said to have stopped. Although many towns and villages have not been bombarded, and a few not even occupied, the terror of German troops lies everywhere over the land, and as German occupation has been extended, destitution and terror have gone with it. In the cities and towns, where the people depended upon industries, the misery is even greater than it is in the country. In Brussels, for example, one-third of the people are in absolute misery.

In all the history of warfare, no such blight and misfortune have ever fallen upon so many people. One great help has been the arrangement made through the United States that food could be imported in sufficient quantities to allow the people to keep body and soul together, under a guarantee from the German government, given to the United States government, that food so imported, will not be diverted for the use of the German army. British newspapers today assert that this arrangement is working well and that people who contribute to Belgian relief may feel complete confidence that the supplies are being used for the relief of Belgians, and Belgians alone. Those who can afford to pay for food are made to pay for it by the Belgian Commission, but those who are destitute are supplied free, or as many of them as possible, and this free distribution has been going along lately at the rate of $5,500,000 a month. This still leaves a great lack of funds, and these are being raised, as far as possible, by subscriptions in the United States, in Great Britain, in Canada, and in France and elsewhere. A British editor says of the Belgium Relief Commission:

"There has been much admiration in the war for the commissariat arrangements which have made possible the feeding of vast armies in the field. But this Commission is feeding not the manhood of a nation alone, but its whole population. It is supplying the necessaries of life to far greater numbers than are in the armies of the west. Its machinery of distribution is simple and efficient. Very properly, use is made of the various local government bodies in Belgium, who set up in all the convenient centres canteens at which the destitute may obtain relief and those who have money can buy bread. A whole fleet of steamers is kept carrying the foodstuffs to Holland."

It probably will surprise many Canadians to learn that so large a proportion of the original population of Belgium is still in that unfortunate country. But the figures quoted only emphasize the necessity for still greater contributions, to be long maintained. The people of Belgium can never be recompensed for what they have suffered, and no contribution from other countries can ever properly repay them for their bravery and self-sacrifice in resisting the German advance. Indeed the destitute people of Belgium are properly a charge upon civilized peoples until the invader has been driven from Belgian soil, and the people of that heroic nation have been given an opportunity to recuperate.

WAR COMMENT.

Yesterday's despatches indicate that the Germans have been massing heavy forces behind their line in France and Belgium for a grand attack upon the Allies. There have been many previous reports of the same tenor, but this latest one is more likely to be correct. While the weather still makes campaigning difficult, the Germans are no doubt aware that the British and French have been gradually bringing up heavy reinforcements, and that within a comparatively short time the new British armies will be moved across the Channel in such forces as to give the Allies a clear superority in numbers on the western front.

In view of these facts it has been anticipated that the German commanders would make one more tremendous effort to break through the French and British line, or beat back the Allies along a substantial part of the front. The test, if it comes now, will show whether the Germans after six months of fighting are able to do now that which they were unable to do earlier in the war. As the Allies were able to check the first rush of the victorious German army, it may be expected that they will do better now, as they have greater numbers and more artillery. German military writers are practically all advocates of the offensive in warfare as opposed to the defensive; but for many weeks past Germany has really been on the defensive. It is unlikely that Germany's forces will be able to regain the initiative, but no doubt they will make a most desperate effort to do so.

The editor of the Scientific American in a recent signed article pronounces the German Zeppelin a failure as an instrument of warfare, and his view is endorsed by the editor of The Engineer. The great size of these airships and their inability to remain at great heights render them easy of detection and extremely vulnerable. The aeroplane for the purpose of dropping bombs is much better, because it is faster and presents a small target. The indictment against the Zeppelin is becoming general. Its utility against naval vessels is very widely questioned. As a source of annoyance the Zeppelin may be serious, but military men outside Germany do not now believe that it can be used in any way that will materially influence the course of the war. And that is what counts.

There are published in western Canada some extracts from a letter written by an Englishman who praises Canada for its readiness to raise troops but who points out that some Canadian newspapers have not been quite fair in their references to recruiting in Great Britain. He writes:

"I don't think a lot of the Canadian papers are right in saying Canada is sending more men to the front in proportion to her population than Great Britain is. As a matter of fact Great Britain has now at least 1,500,000 under arms in England and at the front, and very soon will have 2,000,000. But take it at 1,500,000. Her population is 45,000,000. That is 3 per cent. Canada has about 8,000,000, but take it at 7,000,000. Then at 3 per cent she should have sent 210,000 by now. I do not for a moment presume to suggest that we ought to expect as much from Canada as we do from our own people here, and it is true that Canada has done wonderfully well, but I think we here also have done pretty well considering conditions generally."

The facts seem to be that both in Great Britain and in Canada new regiments have been enlisted as rapidly as it has been possible to drill and equip them. This writer deals modestly enough with what Great Britain has done, and no doubt he would be quick to recognize the difference between recruiting in Canada, a thinly settled country remote from the war, and in Great Britain, a country of dense population, situated close to the principal theatre of war and itself attacked by raiding cruisers and airships. In Canada there is intense admiration for the manner in which the people of Great Britain are standing up to the war, and at the same time there is a very general conviction that Canada will rapidly raise and equip a third and a fourth expeditionary force after the second has gone, and that other contingents will be forthcoming if events indicate that they are needed. After six months of warfare the people of Canada fully realize that the struggle seems only to be beginning and that very great sacrifices will still be required from all parts of the Empire. Today Canada is more than ever ready to do its share.

WAR COMMENT.

The German losses up to the end of January, in killed, wounded and missing, are estimated roughly at 2,000,000. Recently Prussia issued its 136th casualty list, to which must be added the lists of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and the naval losses. In commenting upon these lists recently, a London Times correspondent places the German casualties at 2,250,000. The New York Evening Sun estimates the German casulties at 2,000,000, the Russian losses at about the same figure, says France and Austria have lost more than a million men each, Belgium and Serbia more than 250,000 each, and Great Britain more than 125,000. So far as the British losses are concerned the estimate is probably too low.

Looking at the war in its seventh month, what has Germany gained by the loss of 2,000,000 of her best troops, and what are her prospects? The editor of the New York Evening Sun, who has gained a wide reputation for his articles on the war during the last few months, published on February 2 a review of the great conflict up to the end of January, and then attempted to read the future. He began by giving Germany full credit for its successes in the early part of the war, for keeping the fighting largely on territory beyond its own borders, and for exhibiting good organization and fighting courage. Evidently he thinks Germany's cause is hopeless, but he warns the world that the price of victory for the Allies is likely to be a staggering one. The opinion he sets down may fairly be regarded as that of a real neutral. Perhaps British and French readers will be disposed to think he gives Germany too great credit for what it has done, whereas German opinion would be of the opposite tenor. He says:

"As the seventh month opens there is nowhere the smallest sign of peace. With all her real successes Germany has won nothing approaching a decisive victory. What her enemies have suffered is to them but an incentive to fresh effort, new sacrifice, greater struggle. So far as man can now see all that has happened has been little more than a prelude to the real struggle that is to come when General February shall have followed Marshal January off the battlefields and campaigns are again possible.

"With the spring it is conceivable that Germany will be able to make one more bid for conquest. It is more likely, as the Kaiser is reported to have said recently, that she will stand on the defensive, content herself with the holding of what she has won and make the price of allied advance so terrible as to "stagger humanity," make the Allies turn Belgium and northern France into blackened wastes, into desert places by their struggles to rescue them. The victory, Marshal von Hindenburg assured the world months ago, would be to the strongest nerves, and German nerves are as yet unshaken.

"In the military sense half a year of war has only decided the question of whether Germany could crush France, Russia and England before they could unite forces. She failed at the Marne, and with that failure her chance passed. All that has happened since has been proof of how terrible the task will be to defeat Germany and regain what she took in the early months of the war. So far the Allies have failed utterly in their attempts to do this since the Germans took their stand behind the Aisne. From September 12 to February 2 the advances and retreats in the West have been fairly equal, the lines but little changed, and as frequently to German as to allied advantage.

"In these six months German loss has been placed as high as 2,000,000 killed, wounded and captured, the Russian at more rather than less. France and Austria have lost more than a million each, Belgium and Serbia together more than a quarter of a million and England more than 125,000. What is most appalling about this loss is the fact that it represents no actual progress toward peace. The ranks have been closed up and more millions are waiting. If any contestant is ready for peace, save poor beaten Austria, there is still no proof, and Austria cannot even make peace herself now."

"With far greater prospects of success than Germany has, Napoleon failed to conquer Europe, but with a nation so more completely united than Germany he kept up the fight for a decade, and it was not until 1814 that the enemy reached the frontiers of his empire. He failed in the end because there was roused against him the national spirit of the countries opposing him. The same spirit is abroad in Europe today. More and more the contest comes to resemble that of a century ago. More and more also signs point toward a similar end. But month by month, the world, the enemies of Germany are beginning to appreciate what is ahead, what sacrifices of life, of treasure must precede another Waterloo, the end of another dream of 'World power or downfall.'"

This reference to the long campaign which ended at Waterloo will recall something a wise observer said when the present war began. He expressed the conviction that Germany's fatal mistake had been that of miscalculating what Great Britain would do. He warned Germany that the English, with command of the sea, would pull down the Kaiser just as they pulled down Napoleon finally one hundred years ago.

IN GERMANY.

"We will admit," says the Berlin Morgenpost, "that we had in some respects imagined that victory over our opponents would be easier than it would appear after the first triumphs to be."

In other German newspapers there are to be found stronger expressions of doubt and scepticism to-day, though early in the war the German press professed the most implicit confidence in a quick victory.

A Dutch correspondent who was recently in Germany and whose articles are appearing in English newspapers now, says that in Berlin and in other German cities there is great anger and disappointment over Austria. The Hungarians are thought to be fighting well, but the reports from Austrian headquarters, which have been boastful in character, are the subject of "angry laughter" in Germany. It is admitted, also, that the military equipment of Russia was greatly underestimated, and that French army leadership and the French artillery are much more formidable than was believed possible in Germany before the war.

Those who have given attention to the German press of late are asking how much more frank and gloomy the German newspapers would be if it were not for the censorship. In Vienna recently, when the leading newspaper proposed to publish an extended criticism of Austrian military progress in this war, the military authorities killed the whole article. Here is a part of a long article recently published by a German newspaper representing the interests of the coal and steel barons of industrial Germany:

"We must certainly realize that the war has not yet reached its highest point. In the west we have for months been fastened to the same spot, facing the superior hostile forces. Neither has a decisive victory yet been reached in the east. The Austrians have not been able to continue their attack in Galicia, according to plan; rather the Russians have gained ground there. We should regard it as a misdeed against our people if we were to gloss over this naked fact, and we are of opinion that it is far more patriotic to look the danger openly in the face and cherish no illusions regarding the present position.

"We do not know whether the war will end in 1915. On the other hand, it is a fact that in the spring the struggle must be carried on with fresh forces, seeing that the British army, which in truth does not exist on paper only but is a reality, will then appear on the French theatre of war. That is the position."

How gray the tone of this is as compared with German newspaper utterances four months ago! Even in Germany there will be extensive reading between the lines. The knowledge must be spreading that things are going badly for the Germans on both fronts.

While official Berlin, in its statements to the outside world, continues to represent the country as an enthusiastic unit in the matter of the war, the German press tells another story. Here is a paragraph which recently appeared in a German trade union paper representing the furniture makers:

"Now we have ourselves seen and experienced the war, our horror of it has only increased. We are convinced that many a one who formerly thoughtlessly applauded the coming war is now of another opinion. The longer the war lasts, the harder and the more generally will it be cursed; the greater, however, is our hope that this will be the last war."

Two papers in Munich recently had their issues ceased on account of an article criticising the government for ineffective measures for providing food. Recently many German newspapers contained exaggerated statements about the rise in the prices of food in England. This led the Deutsche Tageszeitung to warn the people against drawing unwise conclusions from such stories. That newspaper said with noticeable gravity:

"In considering these phenomena the chief thing for us Germans to remember is not to exaggerate anything. We should consider it extremely dangerous and foolish to draw any far-reaching conclusions from the momentary rise in the price of wheat in England, especially any to the effect that the strength of the British people is weakening and that starvation will soon intervene, etc. We have had only too many experiences to show us the consequences of such yearning phantasies. To abstain from such self-deception is not only the right and useful thing to do but in our opinion one of the most prominent of our national duties. As long as Great Britain commands the whole of the Atlantic unhindered and can provide its people with food and raw materials exactly as in time of peace, except that a higher rate must be paid, it is out of the question for her to suffer any serious consequences or set-backs in this respect."

The long trains of wounded that find their way back from the front, the terrific casualty lists that have turned every German city into a hospital, and the government's inability to conceal the fact that the steel ring of the Allies becomes daily stronger, are evidently exerting a depressing influence upon the German population. This feeling must grow in intensity as the harder fighting on both fronts begins in the spring.

JOFFRE.

It is reported in Switzerland, as a result of a recent visit of a Swiss correspondent to French army headquarters in the field, that General Joffre has dismissed, replaced, or reduced, not fewer than seventy-seven French general officers since the war began. The latest story told of him is that, early in the war, a public man of great influence visited General Joffre and asked him to cancel a certain order which was politically unpopular. The general replied that he would not do so, and that if further efforts were made to influence him he would "put his sword on the table." After that the politicians left General Joffre alone. The Swiss observer tells us that the French commander is tall and stout, with a full and ruddy face, and sparkling, clever eyes. Although he is a silent man of iron discipline, he goes about without an escort, and readily enters into conversation with civilians or gives a cheering word to a passing soldier.

The French have always been represented as a highly emotional race, but French army management since the beginning of this war has not been marked by emotional features. France has never experienced anything like the rigid censorship of today. The nation has resigned itself to military rule, and military rule very different from anything the nation has known in the past.

The correspondent found the French general staff in a small town, the name of which he is not permitted to publish. The officers were living in a hotel, and in a nearby garage there were twenty motor cars in readiness should headquarters be threatened by any sudden danger. A battery of six machine guns were placed on the lawn in front of the hotel, and nearby was a small patrol, on the watch for aeroplanes, while a cordon of guards extended in every direction. In front of the local post office stood an enormous motor-lorry, with eight field operators at work. Here were wires connecting the general staff with the whole battle front, and the whole country south of it. The observer noted that there was no sign of pressure or excitement. The atmosphere was that of quiet confidence and efficiency. The correspondent, after a trip through France, formed the conviction that the French nation has the utmost faith in General Joffre's character and efficiency No other man, he says, could have conducted the retreat from Charleroi without encountering a great disaster. Joffre imbued the whole army with the conviction "that the retreat was an intentional move and pursued with the object of placing the storming Germans between the two blades of a pair of scissors. The army believed him, and not only was flight avoided but the strategical manoeuvre was crowned with complete success. Thanks to this moral authority, which has become still more profound since then, he has succeeded in making the French soldiers adapt themselves to the war of positions, which has even been a speciality of General Joffre in his capacity of engineer."

Before the war began, says this correspondent, many generals and corps commanders owed their positions to political influence. All of these have been removed with one exception, General Sarrail, who is a man of high ability. Many old officers have been weeded out, and more than 150 officers have been punished or reduced in rank for errors in the field. And, the correspondent says, the army as a whole instead of becoming restless under increasing sternness of discipline displays the utmost confidence in the commander-in-chief. No doubt the greatest tests are to come, but thus far France and the world certainly have had much cause to admire and respect the French commander-in-chief.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

How much better it would be if citizens who write letters to the newspapers for or against commission government, or on any other public question, would sign their names. If they did so the public would more quickly understand their point of view and estimate their weight.

* * *

A day or two ago the public was told that commission government took the power out of the hands of the people. Friday a labor delegation sat with the Commissioners and "demonstrated" loudly in favor of taxation exemption. Three commissioners voted for it, quickly. A week or two ago a delegation of merchants wrestled with the commissioners for assessment reduction. They got it. Instead of being too remote from popular influence, isn't it possible that the commissioners are too "willing to oblige"?

* * *

Some American newspapers are asserting that Van Horn, the Vanceboro dynamiter, ought not to be turned over to the Canadian authorities but should be punished in the United States for violation of the neutrality laws. Under the American law such a violation of neutrality is called a high misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine of not more than $3,000 and imprisonment for not more than three years. This would be very light punishment. If the man is extradited, as he should be, a much heavier penalty could be given him under the laws of Canada.

* * *

The Germans are foolishly boastful in their announcement that the waters surrounding the British Isles are to be regarded as a war zone and that British or neutral vessels found therein will be sunk by German submarines. This is a large contract, and Germany cannot carry it out. Some vessels may be sunk, but the British are capable of protecting most of their own ships, and if German submarines sink the vessels of neutral countries, so much worse for Germany. The latest German pronouncement conveys a threat altogether out of proportion to Germany's ability to carry it out.

* * *

"Germany's food shortage is occupying a great deal of space in the papers these days, but if an examination be made into her resources and requirements, the interest need not be wondered at," says the Montreal Journal of Commerce. "In normal years, Germany imports $1,500,000,000 of more agricultural products and food stuffs than she exports. Her great exports have been chiefly chemicals, textiles, base metals, machinery and miscellaneous manufactured articles. The only foodstuff exported in large quantities was beet sugar. Germany must be face to face with famine."

Wireless.

(Youth's Companion.)

A spirit poised on the winds am I,
Held at rest by a power divine;
In din or silence of earth and sky
The hush of a listening heart is mine.

Wild birds, passing on tireless wing,
Cry aloud as they speed along,
White sails out from the harbor swing,
And gayly rises the sailor's song.

The earth's dark pageant moves beneath,
The lights of the firmament wax and wane,
The day is plunged in its shadowy sheath,
And drawn its glistening length again;

But never the sky, and never the sea,
Starry with lights, or abrim with stars,
Never the morning speaks to me,
Never the sunset's crimson bars;

I hear the whispering winds that come,
With not a thrill to my waiting heart;
Unheeded rises the city's hum—
The city and I are things apart.

Till soft, on the silently beating air,
A wordless whisper, a secret sign,
Straight to my spirit a message bear,
Caught from a spirit attuned to mine.

When lo! with a mighty, soundless cry,
My soul leaps after its answer sent;
The wise old world goes blundering by,
But spirits akin have touched and blent.

—Anna Mary Hyde.

A Matter of Information.

(Ottawa Journal).

John R. Lawson, a member of the board of United Mine Workers of America, appearing before the federal commission on industrial relations on Friday in New York, described Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as

"An alien, whose contribution to the industrial problem is a law that prescribes a jail sentence for the worker who dares to lay down his tools."

The attack upon Mr. King arose from the fact that Mr. King has been employed by the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate and report upon possibilities of improvement in the relations of labor and capital.

The law to which Mr. Lawson refers is the Lemieux act, put through the Canadian parliament by Mr. Lemieux in 1907 when he was minister of labor, and Mr. King was deputy minister.

Let us see how accurate Mr. Lawson's diagnosis is:

1. Mr. Lawson's statement that jail is prescribed for a worker, who dares to lay down his tools is not true.

2. The Lemieux act does not prohibit strikes.

3. Penalties for an industrial rupture are of the same nature in the Lemieux act for employer and employe, whichever violates the act.

4. The Lemieux act does not apply at all to ordinary private industry.

5. The Lemieux act applies only to public service corporations or utilities—in other words, to agencies of transportation or communication, such as railways or steamships; to telegraph and telephone lines; to gas and electric, water and power works.

6. The Lemieux act prescribes that where a dispute occurs in a public service business between employer and employe, neither strike nor lock-out shall take place until conciliation is attempted.

7. Penalty of violation of the conciliation proviso is by fine, $10 to $50 per day for the employe, $200 to $1,000 per day for the employer.

8. If the conciliation effort fail, the men can strike or the employer lock out.

9. The conciliation effort is that each side shall appoint an arbitrator and these two a third, who shall investigate the dispute and make a finding. Either party can reject the finding and start fighting without penalty. If the two original arbitrators can not agree on a third the minister of labor appoints him.

Such is the Lemieux act.

Its aim is 1, to prevent nasty action by either employer or employed, and 2, to inform public opinion.

We have gone into details, because this law has been very valuable in Canada. Many disputes have occurred in connection with public service utilities since the law was enacted, but by consequence of the law very few have reached a strike or lock out, and in nearly every such case the fight has gone against the side which declined to accept the finding of the conciliation board. Public opinion has been a factor that way.

Mr. Lawson has either been ill-informed or is not a creditable person. By the way, either an employer or an employe might get into jail under the Lemieux act. The act provides that any person inciting others to declare or continue a strike or lock out prior to or pending a reference to a board of conciliation shall be guilty of an indictable offence. Perhaps Mr. Lawson has known enough about the Lemieux act to have this clause in mind.

American Debt To British Fleet

The Power That Maintains the Monroe Doctrine.

Discussing the American government's note to Great Britain, the Chicago Evening Post says;

That we should speak out to England in behalf of the international law which she and ourselves have upheld in the past—yes. But that we should "twist the lion's tail" or unfairly embarrass a combatant in this great war—no, a hundred times no. This should be America's position. Let us get it clear in our minds before American public opinion forms definitely upon President Wilson's protest in behalf of the rights of our shipping. We have a feeling of momentary resentment against England's fleet because it has sternly enforced practices which we fairly consider deviations from our mutual ideas of international law.

Yet, after all, what is England's fleet? Without it, where would the United States be today? Ninety per cent. of the sea-carrying trade of the world is done in English bottoms. Thanks to the English fleet these "common carriers" are free to sail the seas. Restricted they may be by stringent or even unfair rules, but the fact remains that they are busy at the world task of carrying goods to and from neutral ports or English ports.

. . . Should that fleet be put out of action, the world's fabric of sea commerce would fall utterly.

Think, too, of what England's fleet means to that difficult yet vital American tenet—the Monroe Doctrine. What man can doubt that were Germany to sweep the seas of British warships her strong commercial grasp upon South America would be turned into an actual governmental grasp? Then we would be faced with the choice of throwing the Monroe Doctrine overboard or fighting for it. In this sense the English fleet today is really the American fleet.

Our protest to England on her treatment of our ships is justified. Our protest to Germany against the violation of Belgian neutrality, the greatest national crime of our century, would also have been justified. We made the protest in one case, we did not make it in the other. Let us not let this fact swerve us from the straight line of neutrality in which we have tried to guide our course. Let us not turn a reasonable note to a friendly nation into an occasion for jingoistic onslaughts upon her in her hour of need.

Placing the Blame.

(Toronto Mail.)

Writing in The New York Times of Sunday on "Italy and the War," William Roscoe Thayer, of Harvard, quoted as "one of the leading authorities on Italy in America," has the following:

Too little has been said about Italy's refusal to join Germany and Austria in their war for world power. During the past five months we have heard German apologists offer the most contradictory arguments to prove, first, that Russia, next, that France and Belgium, and, finally, that England began the struggle. The Kaiser himself, with that disdain of fact which is the privilege of autocrats, declared that the sword was forced into his hands. And all the while the mere abstention of Italy from supporting Germany and Austria gave the lie to the Germanic protestations and excuses.

By the terms of the Triple Alliance every member of it is bound to communicate at once to the other members all international diplomatic transactions which concern the alliance. Germany and Austria failed to do this during the earlier stages in July, when they were preparing for the war. Only after they had laid their train so surely that an explosion was almost inevitable did they communicate the documents to Italy and call upon her to take her place in the field with them. But Italy refused; because, after examining the evidence, she concluded that Germany and Austria were the aggressors. Now, the terms of the Triple Alliance bind its members to stand by each other only in case of attack.

Italy's verdict, therfore, threw the guilt of the war on Germany and Austria. She had testimony before her which does not appear even in the "White Papers" and other official diplomatic correspondence; and all the efforts of German zealots and casuists have not subtracted one iota from the meaning of her abstention. Germany and Austria were the aggressors—that is the Italian verdict which history will confirm.

The Mail agrees very heartily with this view. Despite Italy's failure to join her Allies—which proved conclusively the aggressive nature of the war waged by the Triple Alliance, minus Italy—German professors and statesmen have been gravely accusing the Triple Entente of making attack upon the rival combination and have been met with all kinds of opposition founded upon the diplomatic passages which preceded the war. The Kaiser himself has been allowed to "get by" with his statement that the sword had been forced into his hand. All this time, Italy was, by her inaction, branding her allies with being the aggressors, and they, by their concurrence in her action—as shown by what happened when the events of 1914 were rehearsed at the time of the Balkan wars, as stated in the Italian parliament recently—were accepting at the hands of Italy the accusation it was their policy to deny before the bar of outside public opinion.

Germany's denial that she deliberately began the war is as hollow as her denial would be that she deliberately prepared for the war. She began the war by putting her official seal to action by Austria against Serbia which she knew meant the Triple Alliance, minus Italy, at war with the Triple Entente, which she hoped, because of the silly and contradictory pacifism of certain prominent Liberal politicians in England, would be left in the lurch by Great Britain.

The Shoes That Failed.

(Toronto Globe.)

The shoes that failed on Salisbury Plain, it is now explained, "were never meant for foreign service." So says W. V. Matthews, manager of the manufacturing department of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company, in an interview in The Shoe and Leather Journal. As the country will hear a good deal, when parliament meets, about the shoes and other supplies that have proved unsatisfactory, it is well that Mr. Matthews' explanation should be given publicity. He says:

"The government well knew that their specifications called for shoes that did not at all resemble the standard army patterns generally endorsed by Great Britain and European nations. It was not the intention of the government to set a new style in army footwear for nations that had learned by practical experience what was best suited for war use." "There is an army shoe," continued Mr. Matthews, picking up an English army model, real service style, "which is the only make that will stand the wear and tear of actual service conditions. A pair of them weigh sixty-five ounces. The shoes supplied to the Canadian government would not weigh more than thirty-eight ounces, which is about eighteen ounces to twenty ounces more than the weight of an ordinary pair of men's welts. You cannot observe both shoes and say they were meant to give the same service. It is ridiculous. The shoes supplied members of the first contingent were meant to be used by the soldiers, while in training to accustom their feet to heavier footwear. The immediate change from light welts to shoes of the army patterns as used in Europe would have crippled most of the volunteers in a week. Knowing that it would be months before the Canadian force went to the firing line, the government saw fit to specify shoes such as were ordered, and, speaking generally, they received good value from the Canadian manufacturers who shared in the business. Speaking for our firm, we received an order for 62,500 pairs, or about one-fourth of the entire quantity. Not one pair has been returned or complained about. It is quite possible that some manufacturers may not have been so fortunate. You must realize the tremendous handicap under which we all worked. These shoes were wanted almost immediately. Our own first delivery, 35,000 pairs, was made three weeks from the date on which we received the order."

Let us look at this statement for a moment. The government called out less than forty thousand men for service in the first contingent. The responsible officials of the Militia Department ordered for rush delivery, according to Mr. Matthews' statement, 250,000 pairs of shoes which they knew were of no use for foreign service, but were of use only to accustom the feet of soldiers in training to heavier footwear. Knowing that the shoes were not heavy enough for active service, the department, nevertheless, served them out to men who were expected to wade about in them all winter through the morasses of Salisbury Plain. No "active service" shoes had been provided for the men when they left, and apparently no steps had been taken to do so until the men themselves made complaints through English press correspondents.

Someone in charge of militia stores must have blundered hideously when a quarter of a million pairs of shoes of no use for active service were ordered under rush conditions and not a single pair of service shoes for the 30,000 men to be sent abroad.

One Word.

(By Wallace Bruce).

"Write me an epic," the warrior said—
"Victory, valor, and glory wed."

"Prithee, a ballad," exclaimed the knight,
"Prowess, adventure and faith unite."

"An ode to freedom," the patriot cried—
"Liberty won and wrong defied."

"Give me a drama," the scholar asked—
"The Inner world in the outer masked."

"Frame me a sonnet," the artist prayed—
"Power and passion in harmony played."

"Sing me a lyric," the maiden sighed—
"A lark-note waking the morning wide."

"Nay, all too long," said the busy age;
"Write me a line instead of a page."

The swift years spoke, the poet heard:
"Your poem write in a single word."

He looked in the maiden's glowing eyes,
A moment glanced at the starlit skies.

From the lights below to the lights above—
And wrote the one-word poem—Love

The Canadian Volunteer.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

If we catch aright the impulse of the Canadian volunteer, giving up everything that is dear to him on earth save country and honor, he is moved not by a love of war, but by hatred of it, spurred on by a determination to do all that in him lies to put an end to it, by putting an end to the atrocious perversion of worthy human aspirations and ideals that makes it possible. It is impressive to read of the young men of Canada, conscious of the gravity of their undertaking, regardful of the dignity of their enterprise, going to war by thousands in the hope that a lasting peace may be secured, not only to their own country and to the empire of which it is a part, but to all the world.

Praise for Mr. Carvell.

(The New Freeman.)

Parliament opened Thursday with the usual pomp and ceremony. Owing to the war it is quite possible that the session will not be unnecessarily prolonged. It is understood however that important queries will be made into certain contracts that have been let for the purpose of supplying military equipment. Doubtless Mr. F. B. Carvell who cleaned out the Augean stables of New Brunswick last summer will be heard from. It is well that there is to be found in the federal house such a man as Mr. Carvell and the honor belongs to New Brunswick of producing such a man. Give us more Carvells and Morrissys in our public life.

Howard—How old can Miss Jones be? Victor—Old enough to call college men "college boys."—Judge.

n the Italian parliament recently—were ccepting at the hands of Italy the ac- usation it was their policy to deny be- ore the bar of outside public opinion.

Germany's denial that she deliberately egan the war is as hollow as her denial would be that she deliberately prepared or the war. She began the war by put- ing her official seal to action by Austria gainst Serbia which she knew meant the Triple Alliance, minus Italy, at war ith the Triple Entente, which she oped, because of the silly and contra- ictory pacifism of certain prominent Liberal politicians in England, would be eft in the lurch by Great Britain.

The Shoes That Failed.

(Toronto Globe.)

The shoes that failed on Salisbury lain, it is now explained, "were never eant for foreign service." So says W. . Matthews, manager of the manufac- uring department of the Ames-Holden- cCready Company, in an interview in he Shoe and Leather Journal. As the ountry will hear a good deal, when par- ament meets, about the shoes and other upplies that have proved unsatisfactory, is well that Mr. Matthews' explana- on should be given publicity. He says: "The government well knew that their ecifications called for shoes that did ot at all resemble the standard army atterns generally endorsed by Great ritain and European nations. It was ot the intention of the government to t a new style in army footwear for ations that had learned by practical ex- erience what was best suited for war e." "There is an army shoe," contin- d Mr. Matthews, picking up an Eng- h army model, real service style, hich is the only make that will stand e wear and tear of actual service con- itions. A pair of them weigh sixty- e ounces. The shoes supplied to the anadian government would not weigh ore than thirty-eight ounces, which is out eighteen ounces to twenty ounces ore than the weight of an ordinary pair men's welts. You cannot observe both oes and say they were meant to give e same service. It is ridiculous. The oes supplied members of the first con- ngent were meant to be used by the ldiers, while in training to accustom eir feet to heavier footwear. The im- ediate change from light welts to shoes the army patterns as used in Europe ould have crippled most of the volun- ers in a week. Knowing that it would months before the Canadian force nt to the firing line, the government fit to specify shoes such as were or- ed, and, speaking generally, they re- ved good value from the Canadian anufacturers who shared in the bus- ess. Speaking for our firm, ved an order for 62,500 pairs, or about e-fourth of the entire quantity. Not e pair has been returned or complain- about. It is quite possible that some anufacturers may not have been so for- nate. You must realize the tremendous ndicap under which we all worked. hese shoes were wanted almost immed- ately. Our own first delivery, 35,000 ns, was made three weeks from the te on which we received the order."

Let us look at this statement for a oment. The government called out s than forty thousand men for service the first contingent. The responsible icials of the Militia Department order- for rush delivery, according to Mr. atthews' statement, 250,000 pairs of es which they knew were of no use foreign service, but were of use only accustom the feet of soldiers in train- to heavier footwear. Knowing that shoes were not heavy enough for act- service, the department, nevertheless, ved them out to men who were ex- ted to wade about in them all winter ough the morasses of Salisbury Plain. "active service" shoes had been pro- ed for the men when they left, and parently no steps had been taken to so until the men themselves made nplaints through English press corre- ndents.

omeone in charge of militia stores st have blundered hideously when a arter of a million pairs of shoes of no for active service were ordered under h conditions and not a single pair of vice shoes for the 30,000 men to be t abroad.

One Word.

(By Wallace Bruce).

rite me an epic," the warrior said— ictory, valor, and glory wed."

rithee, a ballad," exclaimed the knight, rowess, adventure and faith unite."

n ode to freedom," the patriot cried— berty won and wrong defied."

ve me a drama," the scholar asked— e Inner world in the outer masked."

ame me a sonnet," the artist prayed— ower and passion in harmony played."

ng me a lyric," the maiden sighed— lark-note waking the morning wide."

ay, all too long," said the busy age; rite me a line instead of a page."

e swift years spoke, the poet heard ur poem write in a single word."

looked in the maiden's glowing eyes, moment glanced at the starlit skies.

m the lights below to the lights above—

l wrote the one-word poem—Love.

The Canadian Volunteer.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

we catch aright the impulse of the adian volunteer, giving up everything is dear to him on earth save country honor, he is moved not by a love of but by hatred of it, spurred on by termination to do all that in him to put an end to it, by putting an to the atrocious perversion of worthy an aspirations and ideals that makes ossible. It is impressive to read of young men of Canada, conscious of gravity of their undertaking, regard- f the dignity of their enterprise, go- o war by thousands in the hope that ting peace may be secured, not only eir own country and to the empire which it is a part, but to all the d.

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ward—How old can Miss Jones be? tor—Old enough to call college "college boys."—Judge.

New Brunswick's Responsibility To The Empire

(Contributed.)

The war has compelled people to do some serious thinking. Perhaps there is no line along which more serious thinking is being done than the industrial line. The European supply—the Old World supply—having been, in respect to many articles, either cut off or seriously interrupted, the responsibility of providing materials to take their place has been thrust upon the new world.

The United States, having no war on its hands, has eagerly grasped the opportunity, and is working along a thousand and one new lines of industrial effort. One American publication, in dealing with the subject, outlines some lines that are receiving attention now that were formerly ignored. It mentions the raising of plants for medicinal purposes, many of which grow wild in the country meadows, also plants that possess a value for perfume manufacturing. There are many allied industries that the old world carried on, that the United States will try to supply in the future.

Canada, with the opportunities that she has at her disposal, is also doing what she can towards supplying present and future needs. The larger and more important things are, of course, receiving first attention, but they should not be allowed to shut out the possibilities which exist along lesser, though, perhaps, equally profitable lines. If the United States can do a profitable business in the collection or growth of flowers or plants that serve an industrial purpose, Canada can do the same. The thought is one that might be passed along to our local botanists and naturalists. The Natural History Society would be doing the country good service if it prepared a report on native plants that possess an industrial value.

Following along this line of thought, there are doubtless many forms of plant life that have an enlarged value now that might be taken up by our farmers if they were made acquainted with them. If we had a beet root sugar factory in New Brunswick there would be great opportunities for our farmers along this line. A gentleman from Ontario, who is familiar with the sugar beet localities in that province, told the secretary of the St. John board of trade the other day that the raising of sugar beets is one of the most profitable that the farmer can engage in, if he has a factory near at hand to take his product. Besides the opportunities that exist for expansion in the old agricultural lines, there are many by-products that might be manufactured from them. Germany has followed out this idea in a most scientific manner with results that should be stimulating to Canadians.

New Brunswick, as has frequently been pointed out, has great latent possibilities in her forest products. Our lumber, the greater part of which is shipped in the rough, might be manufactured to a much greater extent than it is, while in our stands of white birch and other hardwoods we possess an asset of more value than we at present dream of.

We have a variety of minerals in New Brunswick which might be turned to greater account. The United States is endeavoring to manufacture potash out of felspar. In the adjoining county of Charlotte there are thousands of tons of granite waste from which felspar might be obtained. In other parts of the province there are gypsum, limestone, oil and shale, manganese, antimony, graphite, iron, etc., the economic value of which is worth careful inquiry. The bituminous coal beds of Queens county contain untold possibilities in the manufacture by distillation of such by-products as coal tar, creosote, aniline dyes, ammonia and the like.

New Brunswick, being a maritime province, has a most valuable asset in its marine products, particularly in its fish. Not only is there a possibility of greater development for purposes of food, but there are also possibilities of extension along industrial lines. There are certain kinds of fish that possess medicinal value; there are opportunities in fish for fertilizer manufacture, and some days a use will be found for the now valueless clam and mussel shells which are so plentiful along our shores. Seaweed, recognized by our farmers as a valuable manure, is capable of being turned into potash; and so with other marine products. Marine biologists have been at work in New Brunswick waters for many years; now is the time when their scientific researches might be turned to practical account.

A canvass of our varied natural assets of mine, forest, soil and sea, must convince the most thoughtless that so far as the development of these assets is concerned we are only in the kindergarten stage, and that beyond there are potentialities scarcely dreamed of. The wastage alone in these four departments would be sufficient if handled scientifically, to maintain a very much larger population than we now have, and would add untold wealth to our province.

The time has arrived when the heads of our governments, and the men of thought and intelligence who are engaged in the industries above named, must live consideration to the higher development that is within our reach. What was regarded as visionary a few years ago has become intensely practical in these days. Moreover, behind it all there is the imperial demand that Canada shall rise to her full stature, not alone in providing men and armaments to maintain Britain's national supremacy, but in providing means by which the empire's industrial supremacy may be maintained. This is a stimulating motive, at once practical and patriotic.

R. E. A.

ENORMOUS GROWTH OF TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

Ottawa, Feb. 7—The latest Canadian trade returns, issued by the department of trade and commerce, indicate that the dominion's trade, although falling off with Great Britain and nearly every other country, owing to the war conditions, is still rapidly increasing with the United States.

The interruption of Atlantic transportation since August last, has resulted in the diversion to the United States of a considerable amount of Canadian import and export trade.

For the twelve months ended with November last, Canadian trade with the United States aggregated $664,323,000, an increase of nearly $48,000,000, as compared with the preceding twelve months.

Canada's trade with Great Britain during the same period totalled $298,496,000, a decrease of nearly $60,000,000, as compared with 1913.

Canadian imports from the United States increased during the year by $28,000,000 and exports to the United States by $19,000,000.

On the other hand, Canada's imports from Great Britain decreased by $40,000,000, while exports decreased by nearly $70,000,000.

HORN BEGINS TO SERVE SENTENCE; JAIL IS GUARDED

Machias, Me., Feb. 5—Werner Horn who claims that as a German sympathizer he dynamited the international bridge at Vanceboro Tuesday as an act of war against Great Britain, tonight began to serve a sentence of thirty days at the county jail here. Horn had pleaded guilty to a technical charge of maliciously damaging property on the American side of the border.

Extra guards were placed in the jail and around it tonight. Sheriff Woodman said the precautions were taken because of a possibility that an attempt might be made to free the prisoner.

That Werner Horn, the German now under arrest at Vanceboro, is the man who occupied a room in Ketterer's Hotel, Boston, a week ago last Saturday, and that he called himself "Lieutenant Frank Schmidt", is the assertion of a Boston newspaper man who has seen Horn's photograph and who interviewed "Schmidt" at the Boston Hotel. "Schmidt" said he was a German army reservist and had escaped from a military prison at Halifax.

It is reported that "Schmidt" was visited by three men who appeared to be Germans, and that after his departure papers found in the room contained information about docks in Boston where British ships are berthed.

The report that Horn is an engineer and a captain are contradictory to statements given out by Horn.

He said positively to a Telegraph reporter at Vanceboro that he did not hold the rank of captain in the German army, but that he held the rank "next to captain." When asked if he had been a captain, he said, "Not captain. What is the English word for an officer below captain."

Horn, in an interview, said that he had followed the regular course of studies in Germany, arranged for boys from his 9th year until his 19th year, and that he had later spent twelve years in the German army. He said he had not attended either a university or a military training school.

Berlin, Feb. 7—(By wireless to Sayville)—Emperor William, it was officially announced today, paid a visit yesterday to the Silesian landwehr in their trenches near Grezozyn, east of Wloczowa.

W. B. DICKSON, M.P.P., IN SERIOUS STATE

Fredericton, Feb. 4—Friends of Hon. W. B. Dickson, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, will regret to learn that his health, which has been the cause for much anxiety for a long time, is now in an even more precarious state. He suffered a relapse some days ago and it is now said that there is practically no chance of his being able to attend the approaching session of the legislature.

DISFIGURING ECZEMA DUE TO BAD BLOOD

Can Only Be Cured Through the Rich Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Makes

You cannot cure eczema or remove disfiguring pimples by the use of ointments, washes or salves applied outwardly. The trouble is due to impure blood and can only be cured through the blood. That is the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure eczema and other forms of skin diseases. They act directly on the blood—make it rich, red and pure, and thus enable the system to expel the impurities that have broken out through the skin, disfiguring the face and other portions of the body and causing great humiliation to the sufferer. Mrs. M. McArthur, Byrne, Sask., says: "I can most strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for eczema, as they restored my little boy after doctors and other medicines failed. His head and face was covered with eczematous sores, which itched so badly that we frequently had to tie his hands to prevent him from scratching himself. We tried salves and outward washes given by the doctor ,but they did not do him a particle of good. After consulting my husband we decided to give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was not long before we found we had the right medicine, and in the course of a month or so every sore had disappeared and his skin was as smooth and healthy as anyone's."

These great blood-building Pills can be procured through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MANY ARE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED FROM PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL

In the annual report of the Provincial Hospital Dr. J. V. Anglin, the superintendent, reports 607 patients at the institution, 341 men and 266 women. During the year 92 men and 59 women were admitted and 40 men and 45 women were discharged. Of these 54 were classed as recovered. To date the institution has treated 7,731 cases and of these 2,485 have died, 4,369 were discharged with 3,059 classed as recovered.

The amount expended on maintenance during the year was $93,724.99 and the average cost per patient was $153.64. The sum of $30,778.58 was collected from municipalities and other sources, making the provincial expenditure $63,946.41. The outlay for food was $32,419.30, for clothing $4,697.97, furnishings $3,904.96, coal for all purposes $14,385.12, sundries $2,441.40, sanitary and surgical supplies, drugs, etc., $1,419.97, salaries $29,657.52. During the year enough butter was purchased to supply the house until the spring of 1915, accounting for $2,000 of the extra expense, while coal cost another $2,000 more than in the previous year.

The total income was higher than that of any preceding year but should be still larger for the coming twelve months.

Dr. Anglin gives a list of the farm products, showing an estimated value of $14,763.97, at a cost of $10,000, making a profit of over $4,000.

The revenue statements follow:

Paid by.	Admission Fees.	Maintenance.	Total.
Patients' relatives ..... $	960	$13,374.56	$14,334.56
Albert	120	340.50	460.50
Campbellton ..	20	175.25	195.25
Carleton	20	109.65	129.65
Charlotte	80	1,467.68	1,547.68
Fredericton ...	80	431.25	511.25
Gloucester	120	615.00	735.00
Kings	140	757.50	897.50
Milltown	...	94.25	94.25
Moncton	60	734.50	794.50
Northumberland	120	1,080.00	1,200.00
Queens	40	390.00	430.00
Restigouche ..	60	619.75	679.75
St. Andrews ..	...	39.00	39.00
St. John	920	3,236.25	4,156.25
St. Stephen ..	...	163.25	163.25
Sackville	...	55.25	55.25
St ediac	...	58.50	58.50
Victoria	20	492.25	512.25
Westmorland..	140	1,448.32	1,588.32
Woodstock ...	...	97.50	97.50
York	140	1,079.25	1,219.25
Total	$3,060	$26,859.46	$29,919.46
For articles sold			859.12
Total receipts			$30,778.58

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

ANGLICAN.

The Rev. G. A. Kuhring has been able to secure as his locum tenens during his absence from the parish of St. Mark's while serving as chaplain at the front, the Rev. Victor R. Jarvis, who is at present a curate of the church of the Epiphany, Toronto. We will all give Mr. Jarvis a hearty welcome to St. John.

The Bishop of Fredericton has consented to hold a six days' mission during Lent at Canterbury Station. This means that two missions will be held in the diocese in the season of Lent, the one at Canterbury and the other in the little new church recently built by the Rev. C. W. Nichols near Day's Landing, on the St. John river.

METHODIST.

Receipts to general mission fund to Jan. 22, $101,568.53; same date last year, $83,557.65.

We are glad to learn that, notwithstanding the war disturbances and hard times, the university is having a good year in every respect. The new Lingley Hall gymnasium has been completed and the students have entered upon the organization of officers training corps under the direction of the department of militia and defence. One evening last week there were 158 students drilling. With that number massed on the commodious floors of the new gymnasium the scene was one of lively interest. The students are entering upon their training with a great deal of enthusiasm.

The floor space, 95 to 45, lends itself admirably to that kind of work. It also furnishes ample room for basketball, handball and winter lawn tennis, as well as for the general purposes of a gymnasium. The building meets one of the urgent needs of the college and will furnish accommodation for just such wholesome recreation as is greatly needed during the winter months.

BAPTIST.

Rev. Wm. Fetter in a recent letter dated Dec. 23, 1914, Lulea N. Sweden says in part: "The Baptists have been absolutely unfoundedly accused as being in connection with Germany, and in receiving money from Germany; the papers openly affirm that the German emperor has been publishing at his personal expense, a Russian Baptist journal in order to spread in Russia German ideas. Especially I have been accused and molsted almost every day of late in the reactionary press of Petrograd and Moscow. This resulted, first, in an order being issued by the government for me to leave Petrograd during the whole time of the war. Upon my enquiries as to my guilt, no definite proof was produced save vague indications of my being an undesirable person in the capital because of my preaching, and that I am sent out of Petrograd on political grounds. As I never have had, nor intend to have, any political tendencies toward Germany, or any other country, being always a loyal subject of His Majesty the Czar, I was greatly surprised at such an unfounded accusation, and hoped that it would be revoked. Instead of that, on Dec. 5, during our weekly Saturday night prayer meeting, at the Dom Evangelia, I was suddenly arrested by order of the military governor and led to prison in order to be immediately exiled with other criminals to Siberia. The church cried to God, and in result I was let out of the prison with the written order in three days time to proceed to Siberia, on my own charges. I used the time in appealing to the minister of the interior asking, on account of the weak health of my wife and a three months' old child, for whom the severe Siberian climate may prove disastrous, to be permitted to go abroad instead. This the council of ministers permitted, and thus I have been exiled from my beloved country and separated from the work of God there. I have left Petrograd with prayers for Russia, and I praise God for being permitted to be reviled and slandered a little for the sake of my beloved Lord. My assistants are continuing the work, and, I would ask all children of God to pray for them and the whole gospel enterprise. That it has no bitterness in our hearts towards those who misunderstand us, but let us prove, by sincerely loving them our true tendencies. If the Lord will permit, I hope to write more about the present situation when I shall be more free. Meanwhile, I am proceeding on a brief mission tour among the Lapps in the north of Sweden, as it has been put within my heart after crossing the Russian frontier, to preach the gospel first to these, our needy brothers. Pray for me."

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

"Anyone who curses or swears or uses any bad language in your presence, or who attempts to tell you a foul story, is insulting you to your face and is deserving of not only a reprimand, but a blow," said Rev. Father Cox, S. J., to the members of the Holy Name Society in the cathedral Sunday afternoon:

"A person who uses bad language is not worthy of the name of 'gentleman.' And a person who relates foul stories should not be tolerated at all. The fact that he attempts to tell you a story is an insult, because he makes an effort to interest you and insinuates that you are as low in mind as he is."

Father Cox charged that swearing among boys of the city was taught them in the home by careless fathers and mothers. He said that in walking along the streets he heard small boys using terrible language which astonished him. He urged fathers to pay special attention to their language, so that the children of the home would not become addicted to a disgraceful habit through their tutoring.

Father Cox has been giving a retreat to the nuns in the monastry of the Good Shepherd, which was concluded yesterday. He has been engaged on work throughout the west and being a speaker of unusual ability he was requested to attend the retreat for the nuns here. He preached in the cathedral yesterday morning at the 11 o'clock service.

Rome, Feb. 4—Pope Benedict has turned over for the use of children made orphans in the recent earthquake the papal palace at Castel Gandolfo, thirteen miles southeast of Rome, on Lake Albano. The refuge will be under the patronage of Queen Helena.

BRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Murdoch Gillespie, late of River Hebert (N. S.), was inducted to the pastoral charge of Great Village (N. S.), Feb. 4.

Rev. A. D. Sterling, of Scotsburn (N. S.), has declined the call recently extended to him from the congregation of Union church, Hopewell (N. S.)

Rev. A. B. MacLeod, late of St. John's church, Cornwall (Ont.), formerly of Hampton and Rothesay (N. B.), is at present taking post graduate studies in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Rev. George Wood, of St. Andrew's church, Chatham (N. B.), chaplain-elect to the second Canadian expeditionary force, with the rank of Captain, shared in the honors of a banquet tendered by the citizens of Chatham to himself and Captain A. L. Loisier of the Army Medical Corps on the evening of Feb. 3.

Rev. J. C. Nicholson, for more than five years minister of St. Andrew's church, Sherbrooke (P. Q.), has accepted a call to Paris (Ont.), recently rendered vacant by the resignation of Rev. R. G. McBeth. Rev. W. J. McMillan of Richmond (P. Q.), is interim moderator of the Sherbrooke congregation during the vacancy.

Rev. G. A. Logan, late of Union church, Hopewell (N. S.), was inducted to the pastoral charge of Sherbrooke (N. S.), Feb. 2. Rev. W. H. Sweet, moderator of the Presbytery of Pictou, presided and inducted; Rev. A. D. MacDonald preached; Rev. J. H. Kirk gave the charge to the minister and Rev. W. B. Rosborough addressed the people.

Rev. George R. Fasken, of St. Paul's church, Toronto, passed away Jan. 19 in the prime of his manhood, much to the sorrow of his devoted congregation as well as to his brethren in the ministry. This is the second Toronto congregation called upon to mourn the death of their minister within a few months, the other being Chalmers church, whose late minister, Rev. H. A. McPherson, died in May last before he had seen his fifty years.

Rev. J. G. McIvor, D.D., has been called to the congregation of Gravel Hill and Monklands (Ont.), in the Presbytery of Glengarry. Dr. McIvor held a pastorate in Clyde River (P. E. I.), for several years, and later in Okotoks, Alberta, from which charge he resigned in 1913 for the sake of his health. He spent a few weeks in St. John last winter, several congregations in the city and vicinity having heard his sermons with satisfaction and profit.

Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., moderator of the General Assembly, has issued an appeal to the church for continued generosity in the matter of relief for the suffering Belgians. In the course of his appeal he says:

"I am sure that Presbyterians throughout Canada have not been slow in contributing to the Belgian Relief Fund. For this reason, and also because it seems preferable that we should give as citizens rather than as members of any church, I have not thought it wise to appoint a special Sunday for such an offering. At the same time, I wish to call attention to the need for continued aid. . . . . I hope, therefore, that the members and adherents of the Presbyterian church in Canada, either through local organizations already engaged in this work, or in such other way as may seem best, will persevere in their efforts to assuage the sorrows of that brave little people whose splendid stand against oppression is the most heroic event of modern history."

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE NEW BRUNSWICK HOSPITAL BED AT FRONT

Lady Tilley wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions received for the endowment of the New Brunswick bed at the front in the hospital of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The total amount necessary is $500, and any contributions from 25c. up will be gladly received, as it is much to be desired that this should be as representative as possible.

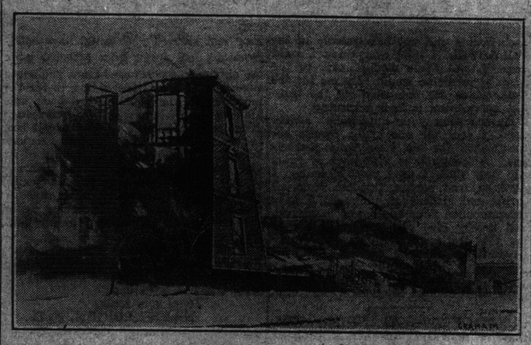
A Friend	$25.00
Hon. Geo. J. Clark, St. Stephen	10.00
G. D. Prescott, M.L.A., Albert	10.00
Hon John E. Wilson	5.00
Mrs. Dever	5.00
Mrs. E. V. Wetmore, Hampton Station	5.00
George L. White, M.L.A., Centreville	5.00
Judge Wilkenson, Bushville, Chatham	5.00
Mrs. Geo. F. Smith	5.00
O. M. Melanson, M.L.A., Shediac	5.00
Geo. B. Jones, M.L.A., Apohaqui	5.00
O. A. Gibson, Red Head road	5.00
Red Cross Society, Baie Verte	3.00
Mrs. L. Gray Prescott, Baie Verte	1.00
Mrs. W. Vaughan, Baie Verte	1.00
Mrs. G. D. Hannah	1.00
Mrs. John Calhoun	1.00
Mrs. Sides	1.00
Mrs. J. L. Smith (West St. John)	1.00
Mrs. W. DeVeber (West St. John)	1.00
Mrs. Helen G. Thomson, Rothesay	.50
Agnes Fogerty	.25
M. E. K.	.25
Amount previously acknowledged	108.75
Total	$209.75

TWENTY-SIX DEPUTIES WHO SHOT STRIKERS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 5—Fifty-two indictments charging murder were returned this afternoon by the grand jury against twenty-six of the twenty-seven deputies locked up in the county jail here on charges of murder in connection with the shooting of nineteen strikers at Roosevelt (N. J.), Jan. 19.

THE FIRE WHICH DESTROYED HORTON ACADEMY AND THE E. W. YOUNG DINING HALL

Horton Academy soon after the fire started.



The scene 25 minutes after first picture was taken

These are pictures of the fire which caused such severe loss in Wolfville, N. B., last week. The picture showing the greater part of Horton Academy standing was taken at 9.20 a.m., while the other, showing it nearing complete destruction, was taken just twenty-five minutes later, which gives an idea as to how quickly the work of the flames was done. The pictures are published through the courtesy of W. C. Cross, of Hall & Fairweather, Ltd., who received them from his daughter, Miss Audrey Cross, a student at Acadia.

OPERATORS REPORT LARGE CUT BUT OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN

In making a forecast of the lumber season in New Brunswick, the Canada Lumberman predicts a larger cut of logs but reports the shipping prospects as problematical.

The Lumberman says:

The cut of logs for 1915, to come through the booms will probably be about 70,000,000 for St. John, made up about as follows:

	Feet.
Stetson, Cutler & Co.	26,000,000
Murray & Gregory	14,000,000
J. E. Moore & Co.	12,000,000
Randolph & Baker	13,000,000
Chas. Miller	4,000,000
F. E. Sayre & Co.	1,000,000
Total	70,000,000

Besides which there will be about 10,000,000 feet from below Fredericton in the lower country, which, with 15,000,000 held over will make a total of from 95,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet for sawing next season.

Up to date, it has been one of the best seasons for getting logs, as the swamps all over the country are well frozen. Snow delayed in coming and gave the operators a fine chance to yard up their logs. Of course, all depends on the spring driving as to just how many logs will come out.

What the new year may bring to the lumber manufacturer of the east is hard to say. It is not an ordinary year which he faces, but a very complex one, and which way to move for the best he does not know. Logs will cost him as much, if not more, than formerly, as supplies are very much higher than before. Labor in the woods is much poorer in quality than before. Seemingly it is growing poorer year by year and wages are increasing. While the English buyers are paying high prices for immediate delivery, they are not gambling to any great extent on the season to come, and not many sales have taken place for next year. In many cases the lumberman thinks this is a year to wait, as prices seem to be soaring. One week he hears of a sale, the next week of a higher one, and so on; which keeps him guessing. He feels that he wants as much as his neighbor and also, if the war should continue, with the Baltic ports closed, no deals can reach England from that source, which has been our greatest competitor and a growing one for some years. Also, with the destruction that is going on, and which will take place, a demand for lumber must be created, and we cannot see why good prices will not continue.

As to the United States market, there is really no practical change. There is talk, but when one tries to sell, it is quite a different matter. About all the American two-inch and such sizes are going to the English market, and all the mills here, both American and Canadian, will undoubtedly saw English deals on the opening of navigation, unless some great change takes place. This should have a stiffening tendency on this market.

No sales of laths have yet taken place for 1915 cuts. Three dollars is the asking price.

Locally, the outlook for 1915 is not promising. No large buildings of any kind are being promoted and people are simply holding on to what they have and awaiting developments.

It is reported that Messrs. Randolph & Baker will place a band mill in one of their mills at St. John, taking out an old live gang mill, and replacing it with the band. All other mills are under repairs.

Reports From Manufacturers.

The following paragraphs are taken from reports received from New Brunswick manufacturers:

We are taking out about 10 per cent more logs this winter than last winter. The outlook for trade during 1915 is good. The demand from the English market is the best that it has been in years. The United States market must respond or go without Canadian lumber. Prices last year averaged from 5 to 10 per cent less than during 1913 and profits showed a reduction of about 20 per cent.

Our log output this winter will be much larger than in previous years. The outlook for 1915 is good.

Our log output this winter will be the same as last winter. The outlook for the lumber business during 1915 is exceptionally good. Lumber and shingles are rather dubious. The trade with Great Britain last year was excellent, but that with the United States was very bad. Profits last year on long lumber were better than in 1913 and on short lumber they were poorer.

We will take but 20 per cent more logs this winter than last winter. The market in Great Britain during 1915 will depend entirely upon the war situation. The prospects in connection with the United States market are that prices will be low. Our profits last year were about the same as in 1913.

Our log output this winter will be about 90 per cent of that of the previous winter. The outlook for 1915 is favorable at present for shipments to Great Britain. United States and western Canada markets are weak. Profits in 1914 were about the same as in 1913. Prices were probably 10 per cent better. Our stocks now are a little lower than a year ago.

We will take out twice as many logs this winter as last winter. We consider the outlook for 1915 pretty good. The market in Great Britain last year was characterized by increasing values and the United States market was a weakening one. Our profits were better for 1914 than for 1913 and the volume of our trade was greater. Long lumber was 50c. per thousand higher. Laths were 15c. per M. better, but shingles were not so good.

A GUARANTEED MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a good medicine for little ones. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from the opiates and narcotics found in so-called "soothing" mixtures. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. Once a mother has given them to her little ones she will use no other medicine. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Desrosiers, St. Alphonse, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets saved my little one's life when he was suffering from worms and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE FARMERS' OPPORTUNITY

Dominion Officials and Prominent Residents Urge the Tillers of the Soil to Aid the Empire by Feeding Her Soldiers and Their Reward Will Be Certain.

Bathurst, N. B., Feb. 4—The conference advertised at Campbellton and Bathurst have aroused much interest and representative farmers from different sections of these counties have gathered to discuss with the representatives of the agricultural department the possibility of increased crops for coming season.

Following the meetings at Campbellton on Tuesday a conference was held in the court house here yesterday.

At the afternoon meeting Sydney Desbrisay, of Petit Rocher, presided and addresses were delivered by A. J. H. Stewart, M. P. P., Judge McLatchey and Messrs. Hubbard of Fredericton, and Anderson of Ottawa, representing the agricultural department.

Among those present were Martin Robichaud, M.P.P., Shippegan; Stanilas Dumas, Grand Anse; Howard Good, Clifton; Henry Scott, Stonehaven; John Dempsey, Roman Veniot, A. D. Doucet, Richard Melanson, William Doucet, John Moody, James Armstrong, Augustus Aubie, Rev. Mr. Whitman, John A. Hachey, John Young, Cleo Godin, Fred Ganther, Jos. P. Chamberlain, Jos. T. Doucet, Wm. Smith, James Morrison, Joseph Hachey, Addison Smith, Gerald Godin, Thomas D'Anjou, Albert Payne, Joseph Smith, Geo. Allison, Stephen Kent, Amos Eddy, James Burns, John Power, John Taylor, John Miller, Henry Baldwin, Jas. Brown, Alex. Ferguson, John Robertson, D. Donnelly, George Gilbert, Earl Ward, Wm. Kenna, Wm. Getty, James Rogers, Wm. E. White, Wm. Hussey and many others.

A. J. H. Stewart was the first speaker and after expressing his entire sympathy with the object of the conference, said: We can hardly realize the future conditions under the circumstances as they appear today. We cannot comprehend, without a serious study of conditions, the condition of the world at large, twelve months hence, and it is only to the farmer to whom we can look and urge to greater effort and pray for Divine blessing upon that effort.

It was estimated, he said, that owing to the war at least 42,000,000 acres out of 108,000,000 acres of wheat area of the nations now at war would not this year be cultivated. This was Canada's opportunity to show what she could do in providing foodstuffs for the empire's needs. Without adequate foodstuffs neither money nor anything else would be of any avail. In asking farmers to grow more largely it was not the idea that they should contribute the extra amount free; they would have this increased product for sale and likely at much enhanced prices so they will be repaid for their extra effort.

He believed much more grain than heretofore produced could be grown in Gloucester county, although perhaps, not enough could be grown to meet the needs of the county, every extra bushel home-grown would save sending money away for importations and leave that much more to be sent from Canada to Europe.

He urged the farmers to organize and co-operate through their agricultural societies and express their needs and requirements by resolution so they could be laid before the proper authorities and he as one of their representatives would do all he could to further their wishes.

Judge McLatchey said he did not appear as an adviser of the farmers, but having been asked to attend he was glad to say a word to encourage any patriotic movement. Already the people of Canada had nobly responded to the message of "The Fiery Cross." Men, munitions of war, money and food contributions had been promptly offered. The women of this country were doing their part, but the war was only just beginning and much yet remained to be done. To feed and maintain the armies of the empire must be the work of those who remained at home. Wars could not be won without soldiers, yet they could not be won with soldiers only. Every citizen had a duty to perform and said he: "I mistake your feelings if you men who have been enjoying the protection of the British flag will not now, when it is a question of keeping that glorious old flag flying do your utmost for the empire's needs. I appeal to you to raise more crops, the effort will put more dollars in your pockets, but even if you cannot figure any financial gain I appeal to you to do so for the sake of your country."

W. W. Hubbard said that as representing with Mr. Anderson the dominion department of agriculture, they were here for a conference as to ways and means to be adopted for increasing the food supply of the empire. While the markets except for hay and grain were not very sharp just now, there was an almost absolute certainty of scarcity next year, and the department of trade and commerce and agriculture were giving their best efforts to transportation problems to enable the moving of the New Brunswick potato crop and crops from other parts of Canada to places where they were needed.

He then dwelt upon questions of soil management, and seed selection, care of crops, etc., necessary to secure large yields, and quoted some results obtained at the Experimental Farm at Fredericton.

Duncan Anderson, of Ottawa, after outlinging some of the conditions that would make for a food scarcity next year, said New Brunswick was well adapted to the growing of good crops of hay and oats, and as these were two items immediately in great demand he urged special attention to these crops.

After receiving the assurance of many present that there was no great difficulty in the way of each farmer sowing five more acres of oats than usual. He advised the breaking up of fire acres of some of the oldest meadow and sowing the oats and then taking a portion of the manure supply to topdress some of the one year old and two year old meadows and so increase the hay crop.

A discussion ensued as to the use of lime and fertilizers to help out the home-made manure supply.

A. J. H. Stewart presided at the evening meeting, when Judge McLatchey gave an eloquent patriotic address and was followed by Rev. Mr. Whiteman and Messrs. Anderson and Hubbard. A vote of thanks was tendered the speakers at the conclusion of the meeting.

Halifax Bank Clearings.

Halifax, Feb. 4—Bank clearings for the week were $1,809,503 and for the corresponding week last year $2,141,149.

HAS THE MYSTERY OF LIFE BEEN SOLVED? IS THE HUMAN BODY ELECTRICAL?

Modern Investigators and Physiologists Seem to Have Confirmed This Theory:

To be Healthy Means a Normal Supply of Electricity; to Be Ailing Means a Lack of This Energy.

The Question Is: How Can This Missing Electric Force Be Restored in the Best Possible Manner?

That the human body is electrical is no longer a mere theory among scientists and up-to-date physicians. It is generally conceded to be an absolute fact.

Professor Edgar L. Larkin, discussing the new physiology, writes as follows:

"A man, brain and body, is a battery, and nerves correspond to wires. It is now certain that transmission of sensation over them is electric. Nerves have been cut and a galvanometer inserted. The needle moved, proving that nerve power is electric. The human system is an electro-thermic battery and the life is electrical. The electric age is here. Drugs are hard hit on all sides, and an intelligent physician tells me he has almost entirely stopped their use. The word health now means a normal supply of electricity in the body, and the word disease means an insufficiency of that power.

"Dr. Albert J. Atkins, the eminent California scientist, is still at work proving that every principle in what we call our electrical science is merely borrowed from the human body. We propel railroad trains and automobiles by means of electricity and think it wonderful, but the human dynamo has always known how to propel itself, and with skill and almost absolute safety in either walking or running, and now Dr. Atkins shows us that the millionaire in his automobile and the hobo on foot are alike carried forward by electrical force.

"With a man's stomach as the only electric battery, Drs. Albert J. Atkins and E. J. Lewis recently charged an ordinary telephone apparatus so that it conveyed sound," says a San Francisco morning paper.

"It demonstrates that the human body is an electric battery.

"The experiment consists in the swallowing of two platinum electrodes, so that they touched the walls of the living stomach.

"By means of copper wires the electrodes were connected with a telephone and a microphone, a sensitive instrument which greatly intensifies sound.

"There was absolutely no mechanical or chemical battery in the circuit, yet the moment the electrodes were swallowed sufficiently to touch the walls of the stomach, human electricity flowed over the wires, rendering audible sounds. The electric charge measured from seven to eight volts on a western galvanometer."

Electricity the Basis of Human Vitality.

Professor Jacques Loeb, after 10 years' research and experiment, made this statement:

"A part of the chemical energy of foodstuffs is transformed into electrical energy, which in turn gives energy to the muscles and organs of the body. Electricity and not heat is the life of the body. These discoveries are going to upset the theories of medicine, as administered by the physicians of to-day, as it is settled that electricity is the basis of human vitality."

The Effect of Electrical Treatment Upon School Children.

From Cosmos L'Electricien, and other sources, the following data have been secured bearing upon experiments conducted for a number of years past, in Stockholm, in accordance with suggestions made by Prof. Svante Porhentius, with the object of determining whether or not electricity affects advantageously the development of the human body. Two groups of fifty children each, were carefully selected so that the two groups were, as nearly as possible, absolutely equivalent from the standpoint of the health, height, weight, etc., of their members. Each group received instruction in one of two rooms identical in dimensions and exposure. One of the two rooms, however, was wound—walls, ceilings, and apparently floor—with a coil of a great number of windings of insulated wire, which thus formed a huge solenoid; and through this coil were sent alternating currents of high frequency. The conditions within this room were therefore in part similar to those in the core of a great electromagnet; a d'Arsonval apparatus on a grand scale. The fifty pupils who constantly occupied this room were thus immersed in a magnetic field while at work, the other group, used as a "check," studied under conditions otherwise entirely similar. Presumably, both pupils and masters were kept in ignorance of the treatment to which those in the electrified room were being subjected.

All the pupils, having been carefully measured physically, were also classified minutely, according to age, capacity of mental labor, and state of advancement in studies. In other words, every effort seems to have been made to reach satisfactory conclusions as to the effect of the treatment upon the favored fifty.

At the end of six months the electrified pupils had, on the average, grown 51 millimeters (2 inches), the "check" students only 32 millimeters (1¼ inches.) The increase in weight, etc., was proportionate to that in height.

The mental progress was as remarkable as the physical. Taking as a standard of advance in studies that of the very brightest children and denominating this 100 per cent., the average advance of those who had been subjected to the new treatment was 92 per cent., and fifteen out of fifty pupils were recorded as having attained a maximum; on the other hand, the average progress of the "check" was represented by 75 per cent., and none of them attained to the maximum. There was also a notable improvement in mental alertness and attention and in capacity to resist fatigue, on the part of those in the electrified room. Teachers as well as pupils benefited by the treatment.

Electricity, the Great Constitutional Tonic.

A prominent physician recently remarked: "If I had my way I would use electricity on every man, woman and child in the world, just the same as I would give them food. It is just as necessary for the human body, in order that it may retain its functions and keep them in good equilibrium."

Indeed, if we believe all that has been written by the authorities, especially those who have used the galvanic current extensively, it would be almost impossible to exaggerate its merits in giving new strength and vitality to the body in general, in curing certain diseases, and in relieving symptoms of others.

Electricity to Supersede Drugs.

I maintain that electricity is the power which runs the human body—the force that keeps the heart going, the blood circulating and the various organs performing their functions like so many machines. I claim that electricity works the miracle of digestion and assimilation and converts the food into blood and bone, tissue and muscle, and supplies the brain with power to think.

I have had my theories confirmed by some of the world's most learned scientists, and today the use of electricity as a curative agent is spreading to every corner of the civilized world.

While others were speculating and arguing over the merits of electric treatment, I have gone ahead achieving results, and I can point with pride to men and women in all walks of life who say they regained their health and strength through the use of my Electric Body Battery.

Before I talk further regarding the use of my appliance you must understand my claim, that the human body is an electric organism deriving its motive power from the digestion of food in the stomach. This electric force generated in the stomach is taken up by the nerves and conveyed to the different organs of the body, and is their life. So long as there is sufficient electric energy to satisfy the demands of nature, the vital organs perform their regular functions properly, but just as soon as the natural electric force is overtaxed in any way the organs become weak and inactive and sickness or disease is the result. Now you can't cure the trouble until you restore the lost force. Nature must have more electricity, or vitality, as it is termed by medical men, in the ailing part. You cannot renew this force by dosing the stomach with poisonous drugs which only help to drain away the vitality that you have. When every organ of the body has all the motive power—electricity—it needs, weakness and disease should not exist.

Now, the purpose of my invention is to restore this electric force in a natural, scientific way. When the stomach is unable to supply the demands of the vital organs you must assist nature by filling your nerves with galvanic electricity.

My appliance is a generator of a powerful but soothing current of electricity, worn about the body while you sleep. It sends a subtle stream of electric life coursing through the nerves and vitals for hours at a time, without sting or burn. There is no shock. All you feel is a glowing warmth.

Electricity fills the nerve cells with new life. It drives out pains and aches, builds up vitality and strength and overcomes permanently such troubles as lumbago, nervousness, rheumatism, insomnia, many female complaints, varicose veins, weakness, and ordinary stomach, kidney, liver or bowel disorders. This is my claim.

The Product of Experience.

I have devoted years to the perfection of my appliance. I have removed defects as fast as they appeared in actual use, and have supplied new features from time to time, so that my appliance is in a class by itself.

The current can be regulated to any degree of strength by the pressure of a finger upon the regulator arm.

Compared with mine, all other electric body appliances that I know of are back numbers.

I guarantee Electric Herculex to be a true galvanic battery for body wear, constructed upon the highest scientific lines in accordance with my claims, and that each will generate a current which can be instantly felt even before adjustment to the body. The sensation produced by my appliance is pleasant and soothing.

When you consider my theory that electricity is life to the organs into which my appliance sends it, you can see how we get our results. My success is due to the results effected by my appliance. If it did not produce results my business would have died out long ago.

When I say that my appliance gives results, I don't ask you to accept my word alone as evidence. I can refer you to people who got back their health through the use of my appliance, and they will tell you what it did for them.

HERE IS POSITIVE PROOF.

Clergyman Suffered 8 Years from Lumbago Permanently Cured.

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I suffered from lumbago for eight years; was confined to my bed for several days each Spring and not infrequently in the Fall as well. I tried everything I could hear of, and while medical skill in the form of medicine would help me for the time, yet it did not drive out the trouble, nor prevent it from returning.

Having seen your appliances advertised, I sent for one. The results accomplished for me were truly marvelous. Although it is a number of years ago now since I used your Herculex, I have enjoyed perfect freedom from all forms and attacks of lumbago. I have recommended your appliances to several, and hereby give you perfect liberty to use this testimony with any who may be similarly afflicted.

Respectfully yours,
Rev. F. L. BROWN, B.A.,
Supt. of Methodist Missions, Orillia, Ont.

CURED OF LONG-STANDING COMPLICATED DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, ETC.

Dear Sir,—I can speak in the strongest terms of the good I have derived from the use of your Electric Herculex. It certainly cured me of long-standing complicated diseases, including the different forms of rheumatism. After wearing your appliance a short time it cured me of the terrible pain I used to have in the back. For years I had been a great sufferer from weak kidneys and pains in the back, which rendered me quite unfit for work.

I was led to try one of your appliances, through the advice of a friend, and it is a truly wonderful invention, and a blessing to humanity. I will take pleasure in putting in a good word for you whenever possible. You may use this testimonial as you wish, as I consider it my duty to let sufferers know how they can be cured.

JAS. RENDER,
Iroquois, Ont.

CLERGYMAN CURED OF DERANGED AND WEAK KIDNEYS.

Dear Sir,—During the early part of my university course I was greatly troubled with weak kidneys. I had tried almost all the best known "cures" without any relief. As a last resort I sent for one of your Herculex and in a few days had perfect relief. I continued to wear it for a couple of months and have never had a return of the trouble. It proved a veritable blessing from God to me, and I shall be glad to recommend it, as I have since then repeatedly done to others suffering from weak kidneys. It built mine up permanently, for it is over seven years ago now and I have been strong and well ever since.

I would gladly recommend it to students and to all others whose vocation necessitates a sedentary life, which too often results in deranged kidneys and a weak back.

Yours sincerely,
REV. W. Y. WATT,
Burgoyne, Ont.

PROMINENT NOTARY PUBLIC SUFFERED MANY YEARS WITH KIDNEYS AND BACK.

Dear Sir,—Replying to yours, you may rest assured you would have heard from me had I not been satisfied with the appliance I purchased from you some time ago. I used it according to the directions and the pains in my back and kidneys wholly ceased and have not since given me any trouble. I may say it has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I cannot speak too highly of it, and have recommended its use to some of my friends who are troubled with rheumatism, etc., and at least one of them has purchased a Herculex from you and am pleased to say he has had similar results.

I feel satisfied that anyone using your Electric Herculex according to instructions would have the same beneficial results which I have had.

Yours very truly,
HARRY PERRIN, N. P.
Hartney, Man.

WEAKNESS CURED, HIGHLY DELIGHTED.

Dear Sir,—I must apologize to you for keeping you waiting so long for an answer. It is with the greatest pleasure that I honestly and truthfully state that your appliance has done wonders for me. The Herculex is certainly a wonderful gift to anyone troubled with weakness. I feel completely cured now, and feel like a new man entirely.

I feel entirely satisfied that I invested my money safely and with the greatest possible results; very satisfactory indeed. I have often thought I would never get clear of the weakness, and despaired more than once of ever finding a cure. I had spent quite a few dollars, but no cure. I am highly delighted with the Sanden Electric Herculex, and would never be without one in time of trouble.

If ever the opportunity comes my way, I will do everything in my power to help make a sale for your wonderful invention, and I strongly recommend the Sanden Electric Appliance to anyone the world over and let them take the Herculex on its merits, and can safely say that they would not be sorry, or money wasted.

Hoping you will live long to have the pleasure of seeing people restored to health and happiness by your wonderful cure, and wishing you every success in the future, I remain,

Yours truly,
ARTHUR D. SHEEHAN,
119 Morris St., Halifax, N.S.

Beard and Rockwell in the U. S. and Debedat in France have shown that in animals, the rate of growth can be accelerated by suitable electrization.

Electricity is also being used very successfully to stimulate the growth of vegetables and garden plants and destroy the germs of plant disease. The yield of various crops being increased from 10 to 62 per cent. through its use. (See very interesting article in Literary Digest of May 9, 1914.)

Health Without Drugging.

M. d'Arsonval, a well-known savant of the Physiological Institute of Paris, in an address at the institute, said that electricity would be the medicine of the future. He showed that it is excellent also for certain maladies, and described the difference between the sudden shocks and the slow method by which it pervades the system without the patient's consciousness.

"THE WORD HEALTH NOW MEANS A NORMAL SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY IN THE BODY, AND THE WORD DISEASE MEANS AN INSUFFICIENCY OF THAT POWER."—Professor Edgar L. Larkin.

Professor Andrew MacConnell, President of the Society of Universal Science, in a recent essay, made this statement:

"The only difference between a well man and an invalid is that the invalid is not producing enough electric power to run the functions of his body and keep the vital organs up to the necessities of life.

"This power is electricity, that, by understanding the laws governing the production and control of electricity in life, any human can cure himself in a few weeks, can increase his vitality to the point of having an overflow of happiness and joy, and also that any person, feeble from age, may in the same way reinvigorate himself.

"When one falls into any form of disease, he simply does not produce as much electricity in his body as when well. We see, too, that age is just like a chronic disease, the one begins from ignorance of the laws of electric production to gradually decrease his generation of electricity until he finally reaches a point where he does not produce enough to keep his vital organs running. This means death. The same amount of electricity in a man of 70 would make the same power as the same amount of electricity in a man of 30. This proves the prolonging of life a scientific matter of keeping the production of electricity up to the normal needs of the body."

Dr. C. S. Neiswanger, in "Electro-therapeutical Practice," 18th edition, page 8, says: "When we come to consider the fact that all animal and vegetable life is not only due to but dependent upon the electrical conditions that surround and are within them, is it not reasonable to suppose that we should be able to restore the equilibrium of the body (Health) by supplying electricity from such outside source?

If you have a pain or an ailment of any kind, you don't want to fool yourself into the belief that you are getting well when you are not. That's all you do when you dose yourself with drugs.

It is easy enough to stop a pain by stupefying the nerves with poisonous dope, but the pain will return as soon as the stupor passes off. You can force a weak organ to act by giving it a powerful stimulant, but you can't restore its natural strength that way, and it will probably be weaker than ever when the drug stops working.

That is why temporary relief is dangerous. Drugs do not remove the cause of disease, and every minute that they give relief the disease is getting a firmer hold upon your system. As long as the cause remains the trouble stays there, and the only way to get rid of it is to assist nature. Nature wants strength, vitality, power to fight disease and drive it out, not poisons which only make it worse. Isn't this sound logic?

Electricity is nature's medicine, and the proper use of it will, in my opinion, promote perfect health.

Disease results when you break nature's laws. If you continually overwork the stomach you will have stomach trouble. If you abuse any organ of your body you must suffer for it afterward. Then the real cause of disease is due to the weakness or inactivity of some part of the body machinery. The reason any organ breaks down or fails to work properly is because it has not enough vitality to withstand the strain when it is overtaxed. The vitality is nothing more than electricity, the motive power of the human body. Now, to overcome the trouble you must renew the vitality or electricity of the part that causes the trouble. When this is done the disease is removed. This is my theory in a nutshell.

Electricity for Weak Nerves.

A great many people suffer from ailments caused by weak, impoverished nerves, and try to cure these troubles by dosing their stomachs with drugs. It is impossible.

If you are weak, run down, nervous and unambitious; if you suffer frequent headaches, and have spells of despondency, it probably means that your nerves are starving for new energy, electricity. That's all they need, and nothing else, in my opinion, will restore them so quickly and pleasantly.

I claim that my appliance saturates the nerves and vitals with electric life while you sleep. That it builds up strength and vitality in every weakened organ and drives out pains and aches.

If there was any nourishment in drugs they might do some good, but you know there is not. Drugs are drugs, stimulants, narcotics, antidotes, poisons, not food. I maintain that electricity is nerve food—nerve life. That it soaks into the nerves and is taken up by them just as a sponge absorbs water. That it nourishes and vitalizes the parts which drugs cannot reach.

Every dose of drugs that you put into your stomach weakens your nerves. Every time you kill a pain or an ache by stupefying the nerves with poisonous drugs you are hurting them, and anyone can see that in time by steady dosing your nervous system will be completely broken down.

Rheumatism.

You know that rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. There's only one thing on earth, I think, that can get at this uric acid and drive it out of your system—that's electricity. It soaks into every vein and tissue of the body and drives the poisonous matter through the circulation back to the kidneys, which filter the blood of all impurities.

People say my electrical appliance has cured some of the worst cases of rheumatism after drugs and other methods have failed. When electricity goes into the body rheumatism must go out.

My claim is that no pain should exist in a body charged with electric life. You should have no rheumatism, no weakness no inactive parts, because the life generated by this grand force gives health and strength to every organ.

"The power of electricity to relieve pain is very great."—Quain's Dictionary of Medicine.

Men Made to Feel Young at 60.

There is no excuse for men being old at 60, complaining about pains in the back, stiffness in the shoulders and legs, the "tired feeling," nervousness, indigestion, constipation, and failure of vitality. Nature started you with a constitution that ought to have held good until you are 80, and you ought to feel like a man now. But you have overdone some things and wasted your vitality. You still have the constitution, but lack the force. That is electricity. My appliance is intended to restore it.

Look at the men who have used electricity and you will see men of force, men of power and confidence, men who respect themselves and are respected, and admired by their fellow-men.

Wouldn't you like to be the man you were a few years ago; to have the same ambitious spirit, the strength and vitality that you used to possess? Wouldn't you like to be free from pains and aches, and to feel that you are the equal in strength of any man of your age? Probably you can be.

All that you lack is vitality—new life. You are like an engine without steam—you haven't the motive power to keep the machinery of your body working properly.

Anything that will restore your "steam" will make a new man of you. Drugs have been tried and have failed. Thousands know that my appliance has not failed. It is electricity, and "electricity is life." That probably is what you require, and the proper use of this grand appliance should give you health and happiness.

Vital, Healthy People Attract All.

A man may learn the degree of his own social importance by the attraction he has for those who know him. If you are not "magnetic," if you are nervous, unstrung, and lack nerve and courage, men and women naturally pass you by for the full-blooded, clear-eyed, even-nerved fellow, whose very power, magnetism and electro-vital force make him the centre of all attention. Thousands have said, in effect, "Your Herculex gave me back my courage and ambition. It made me bubble with life and spirits; it gives me a foundation of renewed strength to rely upon."

Mr. H. Gifford Sinclair, 2904 Market Street, Wilmington, Del., writes: "It affords me great pleasure to say that your Herculex has restored my nerve force. I was a complete nervous wreck, and it is very gratifying to know that this little instrument is capable of supplying new vitality and nerve power in a natural and unembarrassing way."

Why Use a Body Battery?

A party asked the other day why it is the faradic batteries and static machines do not give the same up-building results as my electric body appliance.

That's because you can't stand the treatment for more than a few minutes at a time. A nervous person can't endure it long on account of the shock. When a man tries that method and finds that it does not help him he naturally concludes that electricity is no good.

Now, my system is different. With my plan a current is sent into the body for several hours every day, or night, usually while the person sleeps.

The delicate nerves are not jarred or shocked by this current, as it goes into them like a drizzling rain saturates a newly plowed field. They absorb it, drink it in, and as it is their very life they grow strong with it.

Poor digestion, inactive liver, constipation, sluggish heart, slow thinking, dormant energy and laziness are all due to lack of electricity. Understand that electricity is the motive power of the human machine, the power that keeps the organs active and you will see what we mean. In such cases you will see how my appliance can put energy into the body. It renews the electric life of the nerves and transforms the sluggard into a bundle of vigorous energy.

Because you have experimented with Faradic batteries, or taken electric treatment without success, is no reason why my methods should prove a failure. The ordinary battery can only be applied for a few minutes at a time, and that is not enough. Besides, that method is inconvenient and expensive. My appliance can be used all day or all night without interfering with your work or rest. It takes up none of your time.

Prejudice Against Advertised Treatments.

There is a whole lot of prejudice against advertised remedies, due no doubt to the large number of quacks and schemers that have foisted worthless remedies on the public.

If it were not for this prejudice I would not be able to handle all the business that would come to me. The many fake remedies advertised by charlatans have made many people sceptical; but I know that I have a good thing and will hammer away until everybody knows it.

I claim any organ of the body, any part that lacks the necessary vitality to do the work as nature intended, can be restored by this electrical treatment, excepting, of course, conditions which require a physician's attention.

It gives strength, it makes the blood rich and warm; it vitalizes the nerves and puts vim into the brain and muscles, it just makes a good man out of a bad one in every way.

My appliance overcomes rheumatism, pains and aches, weak nerves, general debility and any other trouble which can be cured by restoring the life force.

No matter where you live, you can use my appliance as successfully as if you could come here to my office.

Valuable Books Free.

To any man or woman who will mail me this coupon I will send free (closely sealed), a finely illustrated book. This book is written in plain language, and explains many secrets you should know. One especially for men; another for women.

Don't spend your money on drugs and medicines.

Electricity is, in my opinion, far superior. You should know about it.

Don't wait another minute.

Cut out this coupon right now, and mail it. I will send the book without delay, absolutely free. Address—The E. F. Sanden Co., 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

If in Toronto, would be pleased to have you call as you would then have an oportunity of seeing and testing the Appliance and of having a talk with me regarding your condition. Investigation of my method, either personally or by mail, places you under no obligation. Hours, 9 to 6. Entrance, 6 Temperance Street.

Cut this out, fill in and send to the

E. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Free Book will at once be mailed to you, sealed, postpaid.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

VED? L?

Vital, Healthy People Attract All.

A man may learn the degree of his n social importance by the attraction has for those who know him. If you e not "magnetic," if you are nervous, strung, and lack nerve and courage, en and women naturally pass you by r the full-blooded, clear-eyed, even-rved fellow, whose very power, mag-tism and electro-vital force make him e centre of all attention. Thousands ve said, in effect, "Your Herculex gave e back my courage and ambition. It ade me bubble with life and spirits; gives me a foundation of renewed rength to rely upon."

Mr. H. Gifford Sinclair, 2904 Market reet, Wilmington, Del., writes: "It ords me great pleasure to say that ur Herculex has restored my nerve rce. I was a complete nervous wreck, d it is very gratifying to know that s little instrument is capable of sup-ying new vitality and nerve power in natural and unembarrassing way."

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AGENTS WANTED

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

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. tf

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A third class female teacher for Londonderry School District No. 3, Hammond, Kings Co. School to open first of March. Apply, stating salary, to Walter B. Seely, Secretary, Londonderry, Kings Co., N. B. 21619-2-20

Full Staff of Trained Teachers.
The Best Courses of Instruction
Individual Attention given each Student.
Our Best Advertisement—the Success of our Graduates.
Students can enter at any time
Catalogues to any address.

THE St. John Business College — S. KERR, Principal

DEATHS

AYER—At 29 White street, on Feb. 3, 1915, J. Milton Ayer, in the 54th year of his age.

SANDALL—At Montreal, on Feb. 5, 1915, Mrs. Rua Sandall, widow of T. Overton Sandall.

BEATTEAY—Suddenly, in this city on Feb. 4th inst., Geo. H. Beatteay, son of the late Geo. V. and Elizabeth G. Beatteay, leaving his mother, two sisters and one brother to mourn.

DOANE—In Whalom, Fitchburg (Mass.), at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Emma P. Proctor, Thursday, Feb. 4, Mary A., widow of Henry M. Doane, Bakersfield, Vermont. Burial at Bakersfield.

WALLACE—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Agnes Harvey, 48 Britain street, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Jennett Wallace, in the 82nd year of her age, leaving one daughter and three sons to mourn.

GREEN—At McAdam Junction, on the 3rd inst., George Green, customs officer, after a brief illness, in the 57th year of his age, leaving his wife and two daughters to mourn.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. J. Conway McCluskey and family wish to thank their many friends in the city and Milltideville for their kindness shown to them in their recent sad bereavement.

HORN'S ATTEMPT NOT POLITICAL OFFENSE

Brooklyn Eagle Calls German's Claim Preposterous—Futile Even if Bridge Had Been Destroyed.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

This country is not at war with Canada and cannot be made either a base of operations or an asylum for those who are. The claim that the act of Horn, a German officer, in attempting to destroy a railroad bridge just across the Canadian border is a political offense and therefore not one for which the perpetrator now under arrest in this country can be extradited to Canada is without the warrant either of law or common sense. It is preposterous.

If Horn's right to claim the protection of the United States after committing this act were once admitted it would mean that any German who cared to cross into Canada and levy war on the people might do so with impunity, provided he escaped capture and punishment while on Canadian soil. Aeroplanes might cross the boundary anywhere between Sault Ste. Marie and the Thousand Islands on the Great Lakes; between Vermont and Quebec, New Hampshire and Quebec, and between Maine and New Brunswick, do incalculable damage and fly back again to American soil, the aviators confidently claiming that their acts being purely political they must be allowed to go scot free. It is quite possible that money will be found to fight Horn's extradition right through to the United States Supreme Court, but there can be no doubt as to the final decision.

The futility of the man's effort is not exactly measured by its failure. Had he totally destroyed the bridge the worst that could have happened to the railroad service would have been about an hour's delay in using the alternative route by way of Debec Junction. In addition to this route the line of the Intercolonial running entirely through Canadian territory from Quebec to Moncton and thence to Halifax and St. John would supply all the facilities required for the shipment of supplies.

In this connection it is worth while noting that a portion of Mr. Bryan's recent letter to Senator Stone was a reply to the allegation that this division of the Canadian Pacific route which is within the boundaries of the state of Maine had been unlawfully used for the transportation of military supplies and troops. Mr. Bryan stated that the government was without proof of the correctness of the charge preferred by Mr. Stone. If the line had been used for the transport of troops it would be a violation of American neutrality for which the United States might demand an explanation and apology. If it were used merely for the transportation of military supplies the case would in no degree differ from that of our own railways which are constantly in use for the same purpose without in any degree affecting the neutral status of the government.

CANADA'S REVENUE STILL DECREASING

Ottawa, Feb. 5—A falling off in revenue of about $2,000,000, and a slight falling off in expenditure, as well, are indicated by the government financial statement for the month of January, just issued. The revenue for the month was $9,897,664, as compared with $11,529,758 in January, 1914.

The total revenue for the ten months of the fiscal year, from March to January, inclusive, was $109,533,607, as compared with $139,101,515 for the corresponding period of 1913-14. Customs revenue for the ten months declined by more than $18,000,000, and excise by about $1,000,000, in spite of the increased war taxes on liquors and tobacco.

The expenditure for January, 1915, was $16,804,752, and for the ten months, $101,956,366, as compared with $17,100,445 and $93,068,871 in 1913-14. Expenditure on capital account, including public works and the like, decreased from $5,647,112 for the ten months, and $46,476,063 for the first ten months of the last fiscal year to $4,078,421 and $36,758,359 for the first ten months of the present fiscal year.

The total net debt increased $18,684,352 during January, and now stands at $395,378,516, as compared with $314,868,870 on Jan. 31 of last year.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

R M S S Corsican, 7,299, Hull, Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, pass and gen cargo (off Partridge Island at midnight).

Friday, Feb. 5.

R M S S Corsican, 7,299, Hull, Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, pass and general cargo. Docked 5 a.m.

Str Torr Head, 3,868, Britt, Glasgow, Robert Reford Co, general cargo.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

Str Manchester Citizen, 2,725, Robertson, Manchester via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, gen cargo.

Str St George, Cardiff, New York, C P R, bal.

Sailed

Thursday, Feb. 4.

S S Monmouth, O'Reilly, London, (left at midnight).

S S Corona, Sydney.

Bark Madura (Nor), Brandt, West Coast.

Friday, Feb. 5.

Str Sagamore, Fenton, London via Halifax.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, Feb 4—Ard, str Manchester Citizen, Manchester for St John (due to proceed at midnight).

Liverpool, (NS), Feb 2—Ard, schs Herald, Ingalls, Portsmouth (NH); W N Zwicker, Publicover, Portland (Me); Jessie Costa, Wager, Boston.

BRITISH PORTS.

Queenstown, Feb 4—Ard, str Transylvania, New York.

Belfast, Feb 4—Ard, str Bengor Head, St John (NB).

London, Feb 2—Ard, str Start Point, Pinkham, St John (NB).

Manchester, Feb 2—Ard, str Manchester Merchant, Beggs, Philadelphia via Portland and Halifax.

Liverpool, Feb 5—Sld, str Missanbie, Evans, St John.

Belfast, Feb 3—Ard, str Howth Head, Moore, New Orleans and Norfolk; 4th, str Bengore Head, Kane, St John (NB).

Liverpool, Feb 7—Ard, strs Baltic, Lusitania, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston, Feb 2—Ard, str Hochelaga, Louisburg.

Vineyard Haven, Feb 2—In port schs Adonis, Perth Amboy for St John (N B); Lawson, do for do; Empress, Elizabethport for Halifax; Warner Moore, St George (NB), for Norwalk.

New York, Feb 5—Cld, str St George, Cardiff, St John.

Baltimore, Md, Feb 4—Ard, str Cassandra, Glasgow.

Cld Feb 4, str Kastalia, Glasgow via Newport News.

Philadelphia, Feb 7—Ard, str Sardinian, Glasgow.

Canada's Duty—1915.

(From Conservation).

Conservation and development of her water-powers, minerals, forests and fisheries.

Large increase in farm production.

Increase in live stock production.

The cultivation of the garden plot.

The purchase and use of goods "Made in Canada."

Provision for technical training of her sons and daughters.

Further advances in providing sanitary homes and clean cities for her people.

Extension of the "Safety First" movement.

Further reduction in fire losses.

Business as usual.

Lumbermen Are Hoping For More Snow To Get the Logs Out

We have a big stock of Palmer's Oil Tanned Shoe Packs and Lumbermen's Rubbers to move

We can save you money on these goods

Wholesale and Retail

Mail Orders Solicited

Francis & Vaughan
19 King Street

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Amsterdam, Feb. 5, via London—A military biplane fell today while flying over Potsdom at a height of about 180 feet. The pilot of the machine and a passenger were killed.

Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 5, via London, 7.43 p.m.—A further expeditionary force of 10,000 men has been offered by Australia and accepted by the British government. This is in addition to reinforcements of 4,000 men monthly.

Warsaw, Feb. 7, via London—Military orders have been issued, prohibiting speculation in food or other necessaries of life, under penalty of court martial. Since this regulation went into effect artificially advanced prices have fallen twenty-five per cent.

Washington, Feb. 5—Shipments of rosin to Italy, the Netherlands and Denmark are not now being held up unless there is evidence of fraud on the part of the consignee or the consignor, the British embassy today informed the state department.

Ottawa, Feb. 7—Figures just published by the trade and commerce department show that Canada's exports of nickel for the twelve months ending with November last amounted to $5,218,822. Of this, nickel to the value of $3,725,562 went to the United States, and $1,455,697 to Great Britain.

London, Feb. 7, 10.06 p.m.—The owners of the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina, on the way from New York to Hamburg with food supplies for Germany, have intimated to the Commission for the Relief of Belgium that its offer for the purchase of the cargo will not be considered.

Ottawa, Feb. 5—It is understood that a number of leading officers of the United States army have now taken up residence in Canada, and are considering the formation of a regiment or brigade of their compatriots for overseas service in the cause of Britain.

New York, Feb. 5—The Standard tank ship Chester, which sailed from this port January 23 for Rotterdam, was wrecked and abandoned in mid-ocean and her crew of about thirty-five were rescued by the American liner Philadelphia, according to a wireless message received here today from the Philadelphia's captain.

Ottawa, Feb. 5—(Special)—The government has been advised that Sir Geo. Perley, acting high commission in London, is now in France at the house of General French.

Sir George is understood to be looking after arrangements for the Canadian forces who will shortly go to the front, and making sure that every possible provision is being made for their health and comfort.

Paris, Feb. 5, 5.50 p. m.—The Belgian government has issued a protest against the recent action of Germany in annulling the exequatures of the consuls of neutral powers in Belgium. The United States and Belgium agree, says the protest, that Germany has no right to annul the exequaturs. The two countries, it adds, only recognizes the right to suspend the mission of consuls when military exigencies make such a step necessary.

Washington, Feb. 4—Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, reported to the navy department from his flagship San Diego that the Japanese cruiser Asama, with 500 men, was wrecked about 350 miles south of Port Bartolome, and was breaking up.

No further details were given in Admiral Howard's despatch, and nothing was said of the fate of the crew.

Ottawa, Feb. 5—Stringent precautions are being taken this session in regard to visitors in the parliamentary galleries.

In the past these regulations have been very lax, but it has been decided to admit no one witaout a ticket signed by the sergeant-at-arms, on recommendation of a member of parliament.

The armed dominion police guard around the house is also stronger than heretofore.

Montreal, Feb. 5—Thirteen hundred Austrians alien enemies in Montreal have signed a petition to the minister of justice, Hon. C. J. Doherty, asking to be sent to the woods, to make clearings for a village and farms, as they have heard is contemplated in connection with aliens interned in Canada. The petition will be presented by William Harrison Bradley, United States consul in this city.

Paris, Feb. 5—From Switzerland has come complaint that American grain reaching the harbor of Genoa is often detained many weeks before it can be transhipped and sent on to its destination.

At the present time there are no less than forty cargoes of grain, worth about $13,000,000, waiting to be unloaded at Genoa. These include twenty-five shiploads from the United States and fifteen from South America. The greater part of this grain is bound for Italy, but there are four cargoes of wheat whose destination is Switzerland.

The machinery and other arrangements for unloading at Genoa are insufficient. Cargoes coming into port now must wait in warehouses until the middle of March.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5—The Free Press this afternoon says:

"As a result of the uproar aroused in militia circles throughout Canada over the alleged libel in Preston's book, Life and Times of Lord Strathcona, publication of the work has been suspended in Canada. It is also doubtful if it will be permitted to be published in England in view of present conditions. Efforts are being made to serve the author, now in England, with the papers necessary, and until such is done the matter must rest in abeyance."

London, Feb. 6, 1.59 a.m.—The Daily Telegraph in an editorial today considers Germany's declaration of the waters around Great Britain and Ireland and the coast of France and The Netherlands as naval war zones as proof of the economical pressure the British fleet is exercising and that "the German ship of state is on its beam ends."

"We could, of course," says the Daily Telegraph, "make reprisals for we possess twice as many under-water craft as Germany, but we could not descend to such a depth of infamy. The German proclamation consists of empty words, but it is self-revealing and Germany must be punished for this threat of frightfulness. We are convinced that any action in this direction, the British government for, and on behalf of the Allies may take, will receive the support of the civilized world."

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

During last week the births of three boys and six girls were reported to J. B. Jones, registar. Six marriages were recorded during the week.

Contributing her mite to the patriotic funds, a widow in Queens county on Saturday sent to Mayor Frink a delicately worked centre piece which she directed should be sold and the proceeds used for the funds.

At the board of health offices this week fourteen deaths were registered from the following causes:—Phthisis, four; heart failure, two; senility, prostatic convulsions, heart disease, premature birth, diabetes mellitis, cerebal thrombosis, inflammation of bowels, one each.

The postmaster and his friends at Germantown, Albert county, have donated to the Belgian Relief Fund the sum of $13.25 being the proceeds of a bean supper given in aid of this most worthy cause and it has been received by the secretary of the Postmasters' Patriotic Fund.

Mayor Frink has received for the Belgian fund the following subscriptions: Tipperary Club, St. Stephen, per Miss Edna Murdoch, $20; Children of Great Salmon River, for the Belgian children, per Miss Agnes L. King, Salmon River, $11. A subscription of $25 received through Mrs. Charles Estey from the Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church, Wicklow, Carleton county, was previously acknowledged as $5 in error.

The New Brunswick Provinical Branch of the Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions: Kilburn Red Cross Society, Oakville Red Cross Society, Rexton Red Cross Society, Honeydale Red Cross Society, Apohaqui Red Cross Society, Andover and Perth Red Cross, Mrs. Joan A. W. Robertson, Heron Island, New Mills, Passakeag Red Cross Society, Mrs. Graham, Main River, Bay Road Red Cross Society, Barnesville Red Cross Society, one box each.

Attention has been called to the difficulty experienced by men of the first Canadian contingent in changing Canadian money for English currency in the old country and the suggestion is being made to all men of the second Canadian contingent that they buy postal or express money orders on some office in England with the bulk of their money and carry enough coin to defray their expenses on the voyage. This course, if followed by the boys who are going, will save them a great deal of unnecessary trouble. In case they land in London, however, with Canadian money in their pockets they should remember that there are branches of the larger Canadian banks there where our currency will be exchanged for pounds, shillings and pence at par.

The handsome thirty-two room summer dwelling owned by John O'Regan at Spruce Lake was destroyed by fire early Thursday morning. Nothing remained of the splendid building at 6 o'clock in the morning when the owner arrived on the scene excepting two chimneys. The building was valued at $8,000 and Mr. O'Regan has only $4,000 insurance on it and nothing whatever on the furniture, worth about $1,000. It is not the pecuniary loss which Mr. O'Regan feels so keenly but the destruction of his own work for since 1911 when the building was first started he spent all his spare time there and took intense pride in having it known that all the interior finishing was done by himself.

A party of young people enjoyed a drive to Spruce Lake and had supper there on Wednesday night, leaving the place about 10 o'clock. They took great care on leaving the house, however, to see that all fires were out and besides they made a careful inspection of the building itself. There was a rumor of incendiarism about, but there were no facts available to substantiate this theory of the fire's origin.

It was about 4.30 o'clock Thursday morning when William Smith and his family were awakened by the crackling of burning timber. On looking out the window they saw the O'Regan property across the road in a mass of flames. Inside of half an hour the place lay in ruins. Fortunately the wind was blowing in the opposite direction and the large barn was not a prey to the flames. Word was telephoned to the city to Mr. O'Regan. He hastened to the scene but when he arrived there remained nothing but the smouldering ruins.

TWO SOLDIERS ARRESTED IN FREDERICTON RAID

Fredericton, Feb. 7—(Special)—The police last night raided a house on Regent street and arrested the proprietress another woman and two soldiers.

Officers and men of the Divisional Ammunition Column attended divine service at the Methodist church this morning with the Fredericton brass band heading the parade. The sermon was preached by Rev. Thos. Marshall, formerly of St. John.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:—

St. John County

E. J. Broderick to David O'Connell, $1,030, property in Second street.

Simon Crowley to Ashburn Lake Fishing Club, Limited, property in Sandy Point road.

Diocesan Synod of Fredericton to City of St. John, property in Douglas avenue.

Trustees of Henry Gilbert to F. B. Hazen, property in Great Marsh road.

C. H. McLean to Joshua Tobin, property in Brussels street.

Kings County

A. S. Tabor and G. A. Tabor to Edith E. Tabor, property in Sussex.

J. E. Thorne to S. W. Thorne, property in Havelock.

Herbert Wilson, per the sheriff, to H. S. Jones, $155, property in Sussex.

THE BANK CLEARINGS.

St. John bank clearings for the week ending yesterday were $1,342,463; same period last year, $1,581,250.

Berlin, Feb. 7, via London, 8.10 p.m.—The Federal Council has adopted a regulation giving municipalities power to require all residents to make known the amount of flour in their possession, and to expropriate all amounts over fifty-five pounds in the possession of individuals.

THINKS END OF WAR IS STILL A LONG WAY OFF

An interesting letter from the theatre of war has just been received by J. Edwin Connors, of Black's Harbor, who accompanied several English regular officers on a successful moose hunting trip in Charlotte county in the autumn of 1913. One of the successful hunters on that occasion was a major in the regular British army—Alfred W. Parsons. The letter follows here:

A. Squadron, 19th Hussars, 5th Division, British Expeditionary Force, Jan. 10, 1915.

Dear Mr. Connors,—I received your nice Christmas card and good wishes, forwarded by Mrs. Archer-Shee. I thank you so much for thinking of sending it. I cannot send you one as we cannot get them where I am. When I last saw you I little thought that in a year's time I should be on the warpath. It is not such good sport as moose hunting! I am glad to say I have kept very fit so far. Have been at it now since Aug. 20, as I got out here right at the beginning and so was in line for the retreat from Mons. That was hardish work, but as you know I can stand a good long day. The three majors are all out here of course. I do not see much of the other two as my regiment is split up in three parties but we do meet occasionally. The weather here has of ocurse been very bad lately, nothing but rain. The mud is wicked. However, every one is full of good heart and no doubt we shall get a hustle on again in the spring, when I hope we shall make short work of the job, though I am afraid it is a long way from being over yet a while. I saw one of the Canadian regiments marching through here a few days ago. They looked a good tough lot. From all reports you seem to have lots of men ready to come along and give us a hand. Remember me to John Hunter and George the cook if you see them.

I hope all your family are well and everything flourishing at Black's Harbor. Well, good-bye, the best of luck and good sport to you and I hope we may kill another moose together another day.

Yours truly,
ALFRED W. PARSONS.

Major Parsons refers in his letter to two other majors, and Mr. Connors says these are Major Archer-Shee, M. P., and Major George Edgerton. These gentlemen accompanied Major Parsons on the moose hunting expedition with Mr. Connors in 1913, and each got a moose. Major Parsons secured a head with a spread of 61½ inches. Mr. Connors and his friend are naturally much interested in this letter from the trenches.

CHATHAM PHYSICIANS HONOR DR. LOSIER

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 3—Capt. A. J. Losier, who is in command of the Army Medical Corps reinforcements, sailing from Halifax on the S. S. Zealand, Feb. 7 for the front, was the guest of honor at a banquet given in the Hotel Dieu Hospital last evening. The guests included all the attending physicians and nurses and Rev. Father Hartt. At the close of the banquet, Dr. Losier was presented with a military wrist watch, a gift from his brother physicians and surgeons, and Dr. Duffy read a complimentary address which was signed by the following physicians and nurses: P. F. Duffy, J. B. McKenzie, B. A. Marven, F. C. McGrath, W. S. Loggie and the Religious Hospitalles of St. Joseph.

Dr. Losier responded in a very touching manner, thanking all for their appreciation of his services and for their very acceptable gift.

At the close, the nurses of the institution presented all the guests with very pretty pens, souvenirs of the occasion.

CALLS WHITE FLOUR A CURSE OF CIVILIZATION.

Dr. Sutherland Blames It for Bad Teeth, "Nerves" and Cancer.

Boston, Feb. 25—"White bread is an abomination," said Dr. John P. Sutherland, speaking last evening before the Boston District Homeopathic Medical Society at Evans Memorial on "Diet In Its Relation to Cancer." "White flour is one of the curses of our civilization. I consider it a shame and a disgrace that intelligent people should eat it in any form whatever." To the use of too much white flour Dr. Sutherland ascribed imperfect teeth, nervous prostration, and in many cases cancer.

He showed several exhibits, among them a case of phials containing different grain, first in the natural form, then as ground by him in a hand mill, and finally as refined for general consumption. The last class included some of the polished rice which is considered the principal cause of beri-beri.

"Last year 236 cases of cancer were treated in our hospital alone," said Dr. Sutherland, referring to the Homeopathic Hospital. "Those who are studying the causes have gone into the subjects of germs, heredity, embryology, and now, I am glad to say, of chemistry, which I consider the most promising field of research."

A baby born at Whitby just as the bombardment of the town began has been christened George Shrapnel, the first name in honor of the king and the second as a memento of the German attack.

The Coopers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland has passed a resolution asking the government to repeal the tax on beer and substitute a tax that will be more evenly borne by all.

FURTHER PROOF THAT FIRST OF THE CANADIANS ARE IN THICK OF FIGHTING

Ottawa, Feb. 7—The following casualties in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry are announced by the militia department:

Killed in Action.

Jan. 24—Private R. C. Pepler. Next of kin, Mrs. E. Brown, 107 Woodlawn avenue, Toronto.

Jan. 25—John Leach. Next of kin, Mrs. C. Leach, 60 Hastings avenue, Toronto.

Jan. 25—Lance Corporal J. H. Murphy. Next of kin, H. Murphy, Queens Hotel, Clargary, (Alb.)

Jan. 26—Private J. Meiklejohn. Next of kin, R. Meiklejohn, Myrtle Villa, Bridge of Allan, Stirling, Scotland.

Jan. 26—Private Nicholson. Next of kin, M. Nicholson, Kingsburg, Scotland.

Jan. 26—Charles Crook. Next of kin, Mrs. A. Crook, Thornborough, Bucke, England.

Died of Wounds.

Jan. 25—Private Chas. Harding. Next of kin, Elizabeth Harding, 546 Simcoe street, South Oshawa (Ont.)

Severely Wounded.

Private George Grant. Next of kin, J. Grant, Portsoy, Scotland.

Wounded.

Private John Cowie, in ear. Next of kin, Sarah Cowie, Kerr-Robert (Sask.)

Private John Cooper, in forearm. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Cooper, 23 Wood street, Princess Road, Canningtown, London E., England.

Private W. H. Jennings, at St. Eloi, Jan. 24. Next of kin, Mrs. R. Jennings, Forest (Ont.)

Private Charles G. Swain, admitted to No. 2 General Hospital, Havre, with gunshot wounds in the thigh. Next of kin, J. Swain, 31 Hemingford Road, Cambridge (Eng.)

Previously Reported as Dead, Now Reported as Wounded Dangerously.

Private W. Thorburn, now at No. 13 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, France, suffering from gunshot wound in head. Next of kin, Wm. Thorburn, St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, Scotland.

The following casualities in the Canadian expeditionary force are also announced:

Seriously Ill.

Private Bernard Henry McCreedy, First Battalion, at No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, with pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. B. H. McCreedy, (wife), 564 St. James street, London (Ont.)

Private Charles Jarry, Fourteenth Battalion, at No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, with pneumonia. Next of kin, Madame M. Laporte, 1949 St. Laurent street, Montreal.

Private John Henry Spicer, Divisional Ammunition Corps, at No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, with acute appendicitis. Next of kin, Mrs. Clara Spicer, 258 Richmond street, London (Ont.)

Bombardier George A. Austin, First Brigade, (formerly third Brigade), C. F. A., at No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, with suppurative frontal sinusitis. Next of kin, Edith May Austin, (wife), Ontario street, Port Hope (Ont.)

DR. GRENFELL'S PEOPLE DOING SHARE TOWARDS RED CROSS

From far away Newfoundland comes the news that the people who are under the charge of Dr. Grenfell, the well known missionary, are assisting the Red Cross in its work of mercy during the present grave national crisis and that recently the poor men and women of the "French Shore" on the northern point of the island held a fair at which more than $400 were raised. The success of this fair was due to the efforts of Dr. Grenfell who visited the fishermen in the locality where the "catch" had been good and asked them to do their share in providing comforts for the soldiers of the empire who are willing to give their lives for the freedom of Europe.

From far and near the fishermen came with their wives and children, most of them on dog sleds and among their offerings were simple home-made products, such as dog whips and snowshoes. Others brought fish and one man, with that spirit of self-denial so evident at the present time, parted with his watch. The gifts of the women were chiefly drawn rugs with the customary figures of reindeer woven in.

The splendid spirits of self-sacrifice shown by these people deserves to be known throughout the length and breadth of the land. Not blessed with an over-abundance of this world's goods they have given generously and shown that their pastor and teacher has not worked for them all these years in vain. The call came to them in far off Newfoundland and Labrador and they answered nobly. It is such a spirit that enables the Red Cross to carry on its work and bring assistance, succor and comfort to thousands who are now in need of every comfort that can be given to them. May the example that these splendid people have shown be the means of stirring others to do their share and help bear the burden that every member of the British Empire is today called upon to undertake.

From the city of Rouen there comes a striking tale of plucky and prompt action on the part of a British Red Cross nurse. A patient suffering from a shell wound in the left arm had a severe attack of hemorrhage. Nurse Faulkner was in the ward and at once applied compression to the sub-clavicle artery; this she kept up until the surgeon could be brought when the man was chloroformed and the main artery tied. This plucky action saved the man's life. There are hundreds of brave women working under the Red Cross Society today who can only carry on their work provided the public give generously and with the spirit of self-sacrifice.

As an example of what the people of Canada are doing for the soldiers the following example is of interest: An old woman, Mrs. de Young by name, aged 102, a resident of Dartmouth (N. S.), sent recently to Queen Mary a pair of socks which she had knitted with her own hands. The following reply was received by the old lady: "The lady-in-waiting is commanded by the queen to thank Mrs. de Young most gratefully for her kind gift for the soldiers which is much valued and appreciated by her majesty who thinks it wonderful to work at her advanced age."

The rich and the poor, the young and the old, are all doing their share in the great work on behalf of the Red Cross Society. As the war proceeds and the casualties necessarily increase, more medical supplies will be needed and the demand for comforts for the troops will be greater than ever. Already there are nearly 33,000 Canadian soldiers in England, and these will very shortly be leaving for France. They will be called upon to undergo great hardships and unless the elements are much kinder than they have been in Flanders for the past two months they will have to put up with the most appalling weather conditions ever experienced in any war.

In a city such as Toronto where men live in normal and comfortable conditions a pair of socks may last some weeks. Not so in the trenches in Flanders or on the mud-soaked plains of Salisbury. There a pair of socks is considered very excellent if it does not wear out in three days. For the first expeditionary force alone no less than 50,000 pairs of socks are needed every week if the men are to be kept in any kind of comfort. Not only socks are needed but knee caps are wanted badly owing to the necessity of the men having to be in a kneeling posture in the trenches and while on other duty. Shirts both khaki and grey, are also wanted for the troops.

All these articles may be sent to the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 77 King Street, East, Toronto, Ontario. Goods sent in from the city should be sent to 559 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

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The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA. Convenient Medicine. Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
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MOBILIZATION ORDERS FOR MOUNTED RIFLES

Destination Assumed to Be Egypt, But Nothing Definite is Known — The 26th Out for Real "Engagement" Friday—Visiting Officer Pleased—With the Army Service Corps.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

Mobilization orders for the maritime regiment of Mounted Rifles have been issued and are now at the divisional headquarters at Halifax. Possibly by Tuesday the units will be starting the assembling of the squadrons, one of which, "B" Squadron under Major C. H. McLean, will be at St. John and the other, "B" under Major Markham, will assemble at Sussex. It is thought likely that when in uniform the units will not remain long in the assembling centres but will be transferred as soon as possible to the camp at Amherst where all the squadrons will be trained together for some time, perhaps only a short time, before being sent across the Atlantic. Their destination is assumed to be Egypt but of this there is no definite news. If so, and many of the officers hope so, it will enable the Canadian Mounted Rifles to get training in conditions that will in themselves be warfare.

The local squadrons are part of the second brigade. They will be drawn from four regiments of cavalry in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. I. Should there be any difficulty in quickly filling the squadrons, though none is expected, the P. E. I. troops will be drawn from. They will be brigaded with the Quebec men under the command of Colonel Smart.

The appointment of two officers to "B" Squadron, under Major McLean, was anounced yesterday, Lieut. George Morrissy of this city, and Lieut. H. S. Everett, of St. Andrews, both of whom are officers of the 28th Dragoons, and they are being congratulated upon their selection. In addition to these the officers who had been doing duty for some months at the Imperial remount depot, Capt. Scovil, and Lieuts. Thomas and Grimmer (the last named will be in charge of a machine gun section) have volunteered and will go forward with the Mounted Rifles. All appointments, as is customary in these mobilizations of volunteer soldiers are provisional.

Major Frank B. Black of the 8th Hussars, of Sackville, whose appointment to the important position of second in command of the brigade, has been definitely confirmed, was in the city yesterday on his way to Halifax to confer with General Rutherford and Lieutenant Colonel Ryan regarding the matter of appointments and mobilization. It was said that the list of officers submitted from the 8th Hussars had been ratified, but Major Black said that this could not be definitely stated until the conference of the officials today.

Another straw that shows the way the military wind blows was the presence in the city yesterday of Major D. B. Papineau, of the instructional cadre at Halifax. He not only looked into the school of instruction of provisional officers but he saw the 26th Battalion in field tactics and was highly pleased with what he saw. He will report on this later to headquarters.

In fact the 26th engaged in "some fight" in the course of the afternoon. The general idea was that the battalion was attached to a brigade but in the course of night marching had become detached from the main body and the object was to get back to touch. The battalion marched out to the neighborhood of Brookville, and at 2 p. m. which was taken to represent daybreak in the imaginary battle, the officer commanding received word that the enemy (which for the day was represented by flags) were trying to cut off their march. The advance was made in regular war formation with advance flank and rear guards and the attack was made on the heights on the roadside. The general engagement to use the real fight phrase lasted for fully an hour, and so successful was the operation that the inspecting officer, Major Papineau, came to the conclusion that the battalion would have got through to the brigade all right. The spirit of the whole of the battalion from the officer commanding, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. McAvity, down to the last man was admirable. They had to fight through about three feet of snow in some places but the work was done with splendid keenness, discipline and steadiness. The battalion returned to the barracks about 5.30 p. m.

Tomorrow the battalion will parade for church services at Brussels street Baptist church, St. Pauls and the Cathedral.

Army Service Corps.

Hard drill continues to mark the work of the Army Service Corps on the West Side, but they are still awaiting the horses before they can undertake the whole of their wark.

Lieut.-Colonel Massie said last night that there was no new development in the divisional train but that local officers were now displaying keen interest in the probable date of sailing of the second contingent. There was no official announcement from Ottawa but they were all drawing deductions from press reports of the movements of large bodies of troops from English camps to France.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Moore, in Visart street, on Thursday, their son, A. G. Moore, was honored by a gathering of friends who tendered him a pleasant surprise prior to his departure overseas with the Army Service Corps, No. 5 Co. In behalf of those assembled Maurice Furlong presented to Mr. Moore a handsome gold-mounted fountain pen with his monogram engraved.

A large number of friends of Jack Collins called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John C. McAuliffe on Thursday and presented to him a very pretty signet ring nicely engraved. The presentation was made by Harold Bowes. The recipient is a member of the Army Service Corps.

Remount Depot.

From Monday next the imperial remount depot at St. John will be transferred to civilians. The officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the 28th Dragoons who have been doing duty there for nearly four months, will then be disbanded only to enlist almost to a man in the regiment of Mounted Rifles. "B" squadron of this regiment will be assembled at the exhibition grounds, but all the men are not enlisting in that squadron. So far as the work of the remount depot is concerned it is nearly over. There are only about two hundred horses left, some of which have been in hospital for some time. Some of these were consigned by rail yesterday to Halifax, and others will follow in due course. It is thought that the horses for the Mounted Rifles and any other purposes will be bought in Nova Scotia as owing to the action of some of the New Brunswick farmers in holding off the prices have been considered high in the province. One point to remember is that the life of a cavalry horse at the front in the regular British army is only about ten days, and the first class horse only last as long as the poorest bus horse under shrapnel.

High prices are therefore not likely to be paid for the present. It has been estimated by the live stock department of Ottawa that there are about 1,500 to 2,000 horses in the maritime provinces suitable for cavalry and artillery purposes out of the total for Canada at the opening of the war of roundly 40,000. The average prices in 1913 were: New Brunswick, $121; Nova Scotia, $115, and P. E. Island, $118 per head. Considering that in many cases $175 has been asked for inferior animals the retirement of purchasers for the present can be understood. This was fixed as the maximum price that would be paid for best specimens of cavalry mounts and $200 the limit for a heavier artillery horse in good condition.

OBITUARY

Geo. H Beatteay.

Friday, Feb. 5.

Geo. H. Beatteay died suddenly at his home, 127 Water street, West End, early yesterday morning, leaving his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Beatteay, widow of Geo. V. Beatteay; one brother, William, and two sisters, Miss Florence and Mrs. J. D. Belyea. Mr. Beatteay was a valued employe in the pattern making department of the Union Foundry, West End. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Hugh Andrews.

Hugh Andrews died Wednesday night at his home, 71 Metcalf street, after an illness of eight weeks. Mr. Andrews was fifty-nine years old and is survived by his wife and ten children. The girls are Letitia, Jessie, Alice, Grace, Bessie and Johanna, and the boys are William, Samuel, Hugh and John. All are at home. Mr. Andrews also leaves two brothers—William, of Marysville, and John, of Maquapit Lake—and a sister, Mrs. John Miller, of Boston. He was a marine engineer and latterly was engaged in the tug Admiral. Mr. Andrews was a member of Havelock L. O. L., and of the Masonic fraternity. The funeral will be held at 2.30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Clarence Cornwell.

Digby, Feb. 4—Lizzie M., wife of Clarence Cornwell, died at her home, Rossway, yesterday afternoon aged 44 years. She leaves her husband, three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Cornwell was a member and the organist of the First Digby Neck Baptist church and her death will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Denton, of Barton, and is the first death in their family of three daughters and one son, the latter being Major M. C. Denton, of Digby.

The funeral takes place Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock with interment at Rossway. The services will be conducted by Rev. Steven Langille, of North Range.

James Thompson.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

The death of James Thompson, for twenty-five years an employe of the city, occurred at his home, 53 Clarence street, at the age of seventy-five. He is survived by his wife, three sons—Robert, James S., and William, of this city—and three daughters—Mrs. Charles Thompson and Ethel of this city, and Mrs. Robert Clark of Nova Scotia. Also there are seventeen grand-children. The funeral will take place on Sunday at two o'clock.

Mrs. T. O. Sandall.

The death of Mrs. Sandall, widow of Mr. T. O. Sandall, formerly of the Customs House here, took place at Montreal on February 4. Mrs. Sandall, formerly Miss Carie of Portland (Me.), is survived by one daughter, Miss May Sandall. The body is to be buried here. A large number of relatives and friends heard the news with sincere regret.

Miss May Fraser.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

Miss May Fraser who was so terribly burned on Tuesday night when her night clothing caught fire as she was standing in front of an open fireplace at her home, 297 Union street, died yesterday morning at the General Public Hospital. She was twenty-three years of age and so far as can be learned leaves no near relatives here.

Christopher Johnston.

Death called a veteran railroad man of the C. P. R. Saturday morning in the person of Christopher Johnston, of McAdam Junction, who died at his home there after a month's illness from pneumonia, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. Johnston had spent practically his whole life in the shops here, first with the old New Brunswick road and latterly with the C. P. R. as pattern maker. He is survived by three sons and two daughters. The sons are J. B., of McAdam, William, of Fernie (B. C.), H. C., of Seattle, and the daughters, Mrs. Charles McNab, of Waldo (B. C.), and Mrs. Arthur Dunn, of Milner (B. C.)

Mrs. Maria Derry.

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 5—Mrs. Maria Derry, formerly of Harvey, and one of the oldest residents, if not the oldest, in the county died here this afternoon at the home of her niece, Miss Nichol. Mrs. Derry was 96 years of age and has been confined to her bed for some months. Today she partook of a light meal at noon and a few hours later when members of the household went to her room it was found that she had passed peacefully away, death evidently being due to the natural frailties of great age.

Mrs. Derry was the widow of Nelson Derry and was the daughter of William Nichol of this place formerly of Scotland and lived for the greater part of her life at Harvey Point. Since her husband's death she resided with her sister, Mrs. Roberts, and last fall with her sister and niece, Mrs. Clark, moved to this village where she received the utmost care and attention.

She was one of a large family of brothers and sisters, many of whom have passed away. Those living are George Nichol, of Moncton; Mrs. Roberts, of this place; and Mrs. Underhill and Mrs. Russell, of Boston.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, interment in the family lot Bayview cemetery of Harvey.

Miss Nellie Gallagher.

The death of Miss Nellie Gallagher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gallagher, took place Saturday morning at her residence, Murray street, after a three days' illness from meningitis. She was in the twenty-third year of her age, and is survived by two brothers and three sisters; the former are Frank J., of Moncton, and Arthur, at home, and the sisters are Jennie, Marguerite and Dorothy, at home. Miss Gallagher was well known and respected, and her death will be heard with regret by a wide circle of friends. The funeral will take place this morning at 8.30 o'clock.

Miss Margaret A. McSherry.

Monday, Feb. 8.

Friends will regret to learn of the death of Miss Margaret A. McSherry, which occurred early yesterday morning at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McSherry, 446 Main street. Miss McSherry is survived by her parents, three brothers and three sisters. The brothers are George and James, of this city, and John J., of Boston, and the daughters Misses Mary and Elizabeth, of this city ,and Mrs. James A. McCarthy, of Dorchester (Mass.) The funeral will be held Wednesday morning to St. Peter's church.

Nicholas J. Kelly.

After an illness of about five weeks, Nicholas J. Kelly died Saturday. He is survived by his wife and two young children. He was about 37 years of age, and had for some time kept a store in Fairville. The sympathy of many friends will be extended to his family in their bereavement. Also surviving are three brothers, Michael, John and William, of Fairville, and two sisters, Mrs. F. X. Morris, of Milford and Mrs. James Leonard, of Bridge street. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

Mrs. Ann Sullivan.

Monday, Feb. 8.

Mrs. Ann Sullivan, widow of Michael Sullivan, died yesterday at her home, 119 King street East. She is survived by two daughters and twelve grandchildren. The daughters are Mrs. Daniel Donovan and Mrs. A. Noftell of this city. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Jennett Wallace.

The death occurred on Saturday of Mrs. Jennett Wallace at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Agnes Harvey, 43 Brittain street, in her eighty-second year. Besides Mrs. Harvey, there survive three sons, John Wallace of Arlington (Mass.), Edward Wallace of Charlestown (Mass.), and William Wallace of Vancouver. The funeral will take place this afternoon from her late residence at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Alice P. Maxwell.

Monday, Feb. 8.

Mrs. Alice P. Maxwell, widow of Roy Maxwell who was killed about two months ago by being run over, died yesterday at her home, 92 Somerset street and leaves five children. She had been in failing health since the death of her husband and it is believed that his sad end was the cause of her death.

She was twenty-nine years of age, and leaves to mourn besides her children, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Whipple; three brothers, Boyd, and Fred. of this city and James of Boston; and eight sisters, Edith, Merle, Dorothy, Elsie, Beatrice, Lena, Mrs. C. C. Colwell, all of this city and Mrs. J. F. Burke, of Boston.

Many friends of the family will learn with sincere regret of the death of Mrs. Maxwell.

J. P. Duval.

Monday, Feb. 8.

The many friends of Jonathan P. Duval will be shocked to learn of his sudden death which occurred yesterday at 1.30 p. m. soon after he had returned to his home 117 Leinster street from service at the Germain street Baptist church. Death was due to apoplexy.

Mr. Duval, who was a deacon of Germain street Baptist church, had taken up collection and passed communion at the service and was apparently in his usual good health but he suffered an attack of weakness soon after returning to his home and suddenly expired. He was in his seventy-first year.

Besides his wife, he leaves one daughter, Mrs. Emma Spragg of this city, and three sons, Rev. L. M. Duval, missionary in West Africa; Forter L. Duval, of the A. M. C., Ammunition Column, Fredericton, and E. William Duval, of Randolph (Me.) He was a retired contractor. The notice of funeral will be announced in the evening papers.

Fred Pheasant.

Ottawa, Feb. 6—Mrs. Fred K. Pheasant has received a telegram that her son, Fred Pheasant, purser of the steamer Denver, of the Mallory Line, Bremen for Norfolk, died and was buried at sea, Jan. 17.

WEDDINGS

Fairweather-Lobb.

At the home of J. A. Lobb, 21 St. David street, Wednesday evening, his daughter, Miss Mabel, was united in marriage to W. Blake Fairweather, of West St John. Rev. W. G. Lane officiated. The bride wore white silk with pearl trimmings and a veil with orange blossoms. Miss Mabel Sandall played the wedding march. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful remembrances, among them a chair from Donaldson Hunt, and a mahogany table from the employes.

Duffy-Phinney.

In St. John the Baptist church, Rev. Father Donahue united in marriage Miss Katherine L. Phinney of this city, and William E. Duffy, of Grand Falls. The bride was attended by Mrs. William McInnis, while John Clancy supported the groom. Since the happy event, Mr. and Mrs. Duffy have been the recipients of hearty congratulations and numerous tokens appropriate to the occasion.

And One of the Saddest.

"What is the shortest word in the English language?"

"Broke."—Boston Transcript.

LAURIER PLACES WAR AHEAD OF POLITICS

(Continued from page 1.)

proclaim that might is right, who favor military autocracy as against the doctrine of true democracy."

Proud of His British Citizenship.

Mr. Weichel declared himself proud of his British citizenship. "Although born in Canada," he said, "I am of German origin, and needless to say, along with hundreds of thousands of other people living here at the present time, I feel very keenly the situation that has developed in Europe. For many years Canada has harbored a great many people of German origin—thrifty and frugal in their habits—possessed of energies and business abilities that have aroused the admiration of all classes in Canada. They have always been looked on as desirable citizens. Few of them would leave Canada today for any other country in the world, should opportunity offer."

Germans Had Got Fair Play.

The speaker stated that the German element had received fair play in Canada since the war began. He had no apology to make for the German-Canadians who were loyal to king and empire, and had given ample evidence to this effect since the outbreak of hostilities. They appreciated, to the fullest extent, British laws and institutions guaranteeing to them freedom of speech and liberty of conscience. German-Canadians were proud of the race from which they sprung, proud of German progress in science, art, music, literature and philosophy, "but sir," he continued, "they are not proud of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, of the burning of Louvain, nor of the destruction of Rheims Cathedral. German art, German music, German science, is one thing, but Prussian militarism is another, and the reason why so many people of German origin have left their old fatherland was to escape military domination, and today they are just as eager and anxious as you are for the obliteration of the curse which has been weighing so heavily on Europe for so many years. German-Canadians were answering a call, not of blood, but of duty and gratitude. Shoulder to shoulder with all other Canadians they would do their duty, in the hope that militarism would finally be eradicated from the world."

Mr. Achim, of Labelle, seconded the address in an eloquent speech in French. He expressed regret that banks and financial institutions were not being more generous to the public at the present time. He endorsed Premier Borden's policy for help to the empire, when needed, and Canada's right to have a voice in the councils of empire. "I hope that our participation this time will not create a precedent," said he, "because there is a distinction between wars."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's rising was greeted by cheers from both sides of the House. He wasted little time in preliminaries, plunging almost at once to the heart of the great issue which confronted parliament and the nation. He referred to the message of Mr. Weichel, and the spirit manifested by German-Canadians, men numbered among the best and most patriotic of Canadian citizens.

He sketched the story of the war since the last assembling of the legislature in August last, when the German advance was rushing toward Paris. "This terrible movement has been baffled and repulsed," said he, amid applause, "but," he continued, "let us be sincere with ourselves. It is true that the enemy has been thrown back and defeated, but he is not yet crushed. The Allies have not yet thrown him back from the soil of France and Belgium."

Kitchener, the Man of the Hour.

Every British subject, continued Sir Wilfrid, must recognize that the horizon was not yet free from clouds. There was no immediate sign of the return of peace. There was still solemn call for patriotic service and sacrifice. There had been no drawing back, no premature throwing off of responsibility. European militarism looked for a struggle, short, sharp and decisive, such as was waged in 1866 and 1870. That appeared to have been the view of the Kaiser and his staff. But one man had seen, with a clear vision, one man realized the full responsibility of the Allies, one man moved on, stolid, silent, serious, determined. Kitchener had no illusions as to the tremendous task.

Sir Wilfrid hoped that all Canada would be imbued with that spirit, undiscouraged by reverse, unelated by victory. "If this were an ordinary war," proceeded Sir Wilfrid, "some friendly mediator might step in, and we might listen to the voice of peace. But this is not an ordinary war. It is a world struggle between two principles. It is a struggle between the priniciple of freedom and the principle of domination. It is a struggle which must be fought out to the bitter end. Anything short of victory must mean the annihilation of Belgium, the dismemberment of France, the degradation of Britain to a second power, the absorption of Holland, and the domination of Europe by a military despotism, whose full significance is found in the declaration of the Kaiser: 'No Will, but my Will; No Law, but my Law; Might is Right.'"

The Kaiser's Mistake.

Sir Wilfrid rejoiced in the action of Britain's dominions, colonies and dependencies. The enemy had calculated upon finding Britain torn by internal factionalism. "Germany has yet to learn," exclaimed the Liberal leader, "that there is a greater factor than force, that the basis of freedom is more durable than the basis of blood and iron." So from every part of the empire units had been coming and crowding for a share in the sacrifice and service which they were privileged to render. "This spectacle," said he, "is the hope and joy of those who believe in a system of government under which men live,—aye, and die,—for king and empire, a system laid down by the joint action of king and people."

Sir Wilfrid alluded to the reference which had been made to the position taken by Premier Borden, that Canada should be accorded a voice in the issues of peace and war. Without a desire to be in any sense controversial, he must disassociate himself from that expression. British statesmen had deemed it perilous, and the dominions must also assume heavy burdens of responsibility. "But the time will come when peace is restored, and then will be the time to discuss these and many other problems, but I do not believe any system could be devised or produced which would result in the participation of the daughters of Britain with the same patriotic efficiency."

Will Support Government's War Policy.

Turning to the speech from the throne, Sir Wilfrid referred to the request for an additional war vote of $100,000,000. "Let me say at once, as I said last autumn, that those of us who represent his majesty's loyal opposition propose to support the government in its war policy," he declared amid cheering. "We have conceived it to be our high duty to do or say nothing to embarrass the action of those who, for the time being, have the confidence of the people and the responsibility of government. On the contrary, we propose to do everything in our power to facilitate their accomplishment of a heavy task. We are prepared to continue to do our part, whatever it may be, in the same spirit in which we undertook it last August. Thus, as we conceive it, we shall best serve our country and our empire."

Sir Wilfrid maintained, however, that the people of Canada were entitled to a full statement of all public expenditures placed at the disposal of the government for war purposes last August. There have, doubtless, been mistakes made and errors of judgment, he said, "with these, I am not disposed to be critical. It would be more than one could expect of human nature that such should not have occurred. With nothing of that kind have I criticism or concern.

Frauds Must be Bared.

"But if there have been more than mistakes, more than errors of judgment; if, indeed, there have been frauds, grievious frauds against our troops, frauds that have caused brave men much suffering, and loss and ill-health, then I think the government should fearlessly expose them. I was startled to hear that such frauds had been committed; frauds so gross, and so criminal that the minister of militia had stated publicly four times, at four different places, that if he knew the man who had supplied the boots to certain of the troops, that man deserved to be shot.

"The honor of the minister and the good name of Canada are at stake. Is it a time for hesitancy? I understand the government has appointed a committee of three of its own members to investigate, and that the minister of militia himself, not even satisfied with this, has instituted an enquiry on his own account. All that can be done should be done, and the fullest light thrown on all the circumstances."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier read comments from the Shoe and Leather Journal, which alleged that faulty specifications on the part of the government had been responsible. For himself, he was not prepared to place the onus on the government on the information he had at present, but he deemed it a matter to be promptly cleared up by the fullest inquiry and action.

"I bring this matter to the attention of the government, not for any political purpose," concluded Sir Wilfrid, "but in order that the country may learn the full truth in the matter; that the responsibility be placed on the proper shoulders, and that provision be made that similar mistakes and offences be not repeated.

"I do not speak today in a carping spirit. I seek no political capital. In times of peace I am a party man, but I should despise myself if political considerations governed my course at this time. It must be the aim of every one of us, government and opposition, to do everything that can be done, and do it well. If such has not been the case, let us know it now; let information be given in abundance, and let everything possible be done to make the remedy effectual."

Sir Wilfrid concluded with a patriotic appeal to all Canadians to do their full part in service and sacrifice. It was their privilege and duty to render these to their motherland.

Premier Borden.

After associating himself with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's graceful tribute to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden referred to the speeches just made by the mover and seconder of the address as an exemplification of the principles upon which the British Empire was founded. He spoke of the patriotism and loyal devotion of citizens of Canadian birth, but German origin, and stated that those others of German or Austrian birth who had come to Canada as immigrants at this country's invitation, had also borne themselves worthily and well.

Sir Robert expressed himself as of much the same opinion as Sir Wilfrid Laurier in what he said in regard to imperial affairs. He would be the last to advocate any system which would deprive the self-governing colonies of Britain of the control of their own affairs, and he did not think that he had in the past gone beyond what Sir Wilfred himself had said eighteen years ago: "You who hold the reins of power in the United Kingdom, if you desire our aid call us to your councils."

The premier agreed that it was the undoubted right of the house to secure the fullest information in regard to war expenditures, so that mistakes, if any had been made, would not be repeated.

Dr. Michael Clark, who continued the debate on the address after the dinner recess, said the primary duty of parliament was to present an united front to the enemy.

Dr. Clark stated that he thought he spoke for the Opposition when he said that no challenge would be offered to the government for any amount which it required parliament to spend, if it were necessary. If the methods of expenditure were wrongful, however, the Opposition would not be debarred from criticism.

W. F. MacLean argued that the United States, instead of preserving neutrality, should get into the war.

E. M. MacDonald urged that after the war steps should be taken to round out Confederation by including Newfoundland in the dominion.

The address in reply was then carried, and the house adjourned, after announcement that the budget speech would be delivered on Thursday next.

Nothing For a Building Lot

"Tis strange but true." Our property must be known and appreciated to be of value. How can we better advertise it than to give you a lot ABSOLUTELY FREE. Spell correctly the following mixed names of Generals mentioned in connection with the present war and secure your Free lot. Examples: Lejlicoe is Jellicoe. Spell correctly Jreoff; Kerniche; Renfch. Mail to Dept. K., P. O. Box 345 Montreal.

BRITISH NOT ALARMED BY GERMANY'S THREAT TO DESTROY TRANSPORTS

London, Feb. 5—Shipping men here are confident that the much heralded German intention to attack British transports crossing the Channel and to destroy all merchantment flying the British flag in a "war zone" around Britain does not really constitute a menace but that the warning is being given for its moral effect. It has long been realized that the enemy has exerted its utmost to intercept military transports and that he has failed only through impotence to circumvent the protection of the Grand Fleet. That fleet is today stronger than ever and Great Britain is confident that the German threats will prove but an empty boast.

Berlin, Feb. 7—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Germany officially has given out the full text of "The Memorandum of the Imperial German Government concerning retaliation against the measures taken by England, in violation of international law, to stop neutral sea commerce with Germany."

FULL TEXT OF GERMAN STATEMENT.

It follows:

"Since the beginning of the present war, Great Britain has carried on a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defies all the principles of international law. It is true that the British government has announced, in a number of decrees, the London Declaration concerning naval warfare to be binding on its naval forces, but in reality she has renounced the Declaration in its most important particulars, although her own delegates at the London Conference on Naval Warfare had recognized its conclusions to be valid as international law.

"The British government has put a number of articles in the list of contraband which are not, or, at most, are only indirectly useful for military purposes, and therefore, according to the London Declaration, as well as according to the universally recognized rules of international law, may not be designated as contraband. She has, further, actually abolished the distinction between absolute and relative contraband, inasmuch as she has subjected to capture all articles of relative contraband intended for Germany, without reference to the harbor in which they are to be unloaded, or to the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put.

"She does not even hesitate to violate the Paris Declaration, as her naval forces have seized on neutral ships German property that was not contraband, in violation of her own decrees concerning the London Declaration. She has further, through her naval forces, taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service, and has made of them prisoners of war.

"Finally, she has declared the entire North Sea to be an area of war, and if she has not made impossible the passage of neutral ships through the sea between Scotland and Norway, has rendered it so difficult and so dangerous that she has, to a certain extent, effected a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports, in violation of all international law.

"All these measures have the obvious purpose, through the illegal paralyzation of legitimate neutral commerce, not only to strike at the German military strength, but also at the economic life of Germany, and finally, through starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction.

"The neutral powers have generally acquiesced in the steps taken by the British government, especially, they have not succeeded in inducing the British government to restore the German individuals and property seized in violation of international law. In certain directions they have also aided the British measures, which are irreconcilable with the freedom of the sea, in that they have obviously, under the pressure of England, hindered by export and transit embargoes, the transit of wares for peaceful purposes to Germany.

"The German government has in vain called the attention of neutral powers to the fact that it must face the question of whether it can longer persevere in its hitherto strict observance of the rules of the London Declaration, if Great Britain were to continue its course, and the neutral powers were to continue to acquiesce in these violations of neutrality, to the detriment of Germany.

"For her violation of international law Great Britain pleads the vital interests which the British empire has at stake, and the neutral powers seem to satisfy themselves with a theoretical protest. Therefore, in fact, they accept the vital interests of belligerents as sufficient excuse for every method of warfare.

GERMANY APPEALS "TO VITAL INTERESTS."

"Germany must now appeal to these same vital interests, to its regret. It therefore sees itself forced to military measures aimed at England in retaliation against the English procedure. Just as tween Scotland and Norway as an area of war, so Germany now declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an area of war, and thus will proceed against the shipping of the enemy.

"For this purpose, beginning Feb. 18, 1915, it will endeavor to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found in this area of war, without its always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes.

"Neutrals are therefore warned against further entrusting crews, passengers and wares to such ships. Their attention is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships, in so far as they are recognizable, in view of the mis-use of neutral flags ordered by the British government and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against enemy ships cannot always be averted.

"At the same time it is specifically noted that shipping north of the Shetland Islands, in the eastern area of the North Sea, and in a strip of at least thirty sea miles in width along The Netherlands coast is not imperilled.

"The German government gives such early notice of these measures that hostile, as well as neutral ships, may have time accordingly to adopt their plans for landing at ports in this area of war. It is to be expected that the neutral powers will show no less consideration for the vital interests of Germany than for those of England, and will aid in keeping their citizens and the property of the latter from this area. This is the more to be expected, as it must be to the interest of the neutral powers to see this destructive war ended soon as possible."

NEUTRAL VESSELS NOT MOLESTED.

Washington, Feb. 6—The German embassy declared in a statement issued today in regard to the decree placing the waters around the British Isles in the war zone, that Germany "does not intend to molest or seize American vessels laden with foodstuffs for the civilian population of the enemy countries.'

The statement expresses the hope "that England will not make necessary a reconsideration of this attitude by seizing American ships like the Wilhelmina."

The statement follows:

"The German ambassador has not received instructions regarding the decision of the German admiralty, but, according to the text of the decision, the following seems clear: "There is nothing new in the communication made on Feb. 4 by the German admiralty with respect to the attitude of the German imperial navy toward ships of the enemy or toward neutral commerce. It is absurd to describe this as the proclamation of a paper blockade of the British Isles. The communication is simply a statement of what has been since the beginning of the war, the attitude of the navies of all the belligerent powers toward ships of the enemy.

"A few months ago the English admiralty proclaimed the closing of the North Sea, the waters of which are essentially neutral.

"Germany does not profess to close even the English Channel to neutral commerce, and she does not intend to molest or seize American vessels laden with foodstuffs for the civilian population of enemy countries; it is to be hoped that England will not make necessary a reconsideration of this attitude by seizing American ships like the Wilhelmina.

"Germany does, however, announce to the world that it proposes to continue to destroy ships belonging to the enemy and it adds the notification to neutral powers that, on account of the fact that British ships are employing neutral flags, according to secret instructions now known to have been issued by the British government, bona fide neutral vessels may actually be endangered.

"Although, according to well understood and universally accepted usages of warfare, naval vessels are perfectly justified in destroying merchantmen of the enemy, the German government sees fit to issue simply a general reminder to that effect, stating the actual radius of operations of the German submarines.

"The warning may also be taken as in the nature of an answer to the offer of a price of $2,500, made in England, for the first British merchant ship that should succeed in ramming and sinking a German submarine, an offer calculated to revive the long-abandoned practice of privateering."

U. S. NOT LIKELY TO INTERVENE.

Washington, Feb. 7—Although the text of Germany's official memorandum, explaining the admiralty's proclamation of a submarine campaign against enemy merchant ships, has been delayed in transmission, and did not reach the state department today from Ambassador Gerard, publication in the press of the text of the document produced a profound impression on officials and diplomats in the national capital.

As the memorandum revealed that German naval commanders had been given orders to "avoid violence" to neutral ships, it was regarded as much more reassuring than the brief proclamation, thoubg there was some uneasiness over the suggestion in the memorandum that efforts to torpedo enemy merchant ships might unintentionally strike neutral vessels.

President Wilson and his cabinet have come to no decision as to whether or not there will be any protest from the United States government, but it is believed that some inquiry might be made to determine what steps are planned to take off passengers and crew from enemy merchant ships, as well as neutral vessels. The Declaration of London provides that all persons aboard an enemy merchant ship must be saved before the vessel is destroyed.

Officials generally were non-committal as to what the position of the United States government might be, but if assurances are given that merchant ships will not be summarily destroyed, without giving an opportunity for persons aboard to be saved, it was regarded as certain that the American government, observing strict neutrality, would not protest against any proclamation of the sea zones.

It was apparent among high officials that the hoisting of the American flag on the British steamer Lusitania immediately after the charge had been made in the German admiralty's proclamation that neutral flags had been ordered used by Great Britain, introduced a phase of the situation which is more likely to call forth diplomatic discussion than the proclamation itself. Until some specific acts violating the safety of neutrals on merchant ships are committed, it was believed that no protests would be made, but the Lusitania incident may call forth an inquiry tomorrow, if Ambassador Page does not report on the incident by then.

THE POPE'S PRAYER FOR PEACE.

Berlin, Feb. 8, via London, 5.25 p. m.—Pope Benedict's prayer for peace was read yetserday in the Catholic churches throughout Germany. The reading of the prayer was the occasion of a ceremonial of particular solemnity at the Cologne Cathedral. Cardinal Von Hartman took part in the Eucharistic procession to the cathedral, and read the pope's prayer.