

oll in Province Last Week  
n Field of Honor, Leaving  
-St. John Gives More Than  
Military Authorities Showing  
Recruiting Problem.

ay at the Prince William street recruiting of  
for khaki suits and seven of them were passed  
remaining secured "AR" buttons. The 9th  
yesterday and the 23rd Railway Construction  
ry reported two men from the island so that  
ine men were recruits, as follows:  
oro (N. B.), No. 9 Battery.  
obellton (N. B.), 236th Kilties.  
ohn (N. B.), 239th Construction.  
EN, St. John (N. B.), 239th Construction.  
N. B.), 239th Construction.  
9th Siege Battery.  
S), 239th Battery.  
N. B.), 9th Siege Battery.  
N. B.), 9th Siege Battery.

Recruiting Conference.  
A recruiting conference will be held  
in Halifax this week for the recruiting  
authorities of the maritime provinces,  
monorally applicable to the province  
of Nova Scotia as its delegates  
will be in the majority. Captain E.  
May, deputy chief recruiting officer for  
New Brunswick, will be present represent-  
ing this province.

General Thomas Benson, O. C. of Mil-  
itary District No. 6, who will discuss  
with them the question of recruiting as  
affecting the maritime provinces.  
It is evident that the conference is being  
called because of the slow but surely  
dwindling stream of recruits being se-  
cured in Military District No. 6, which  
is, of course, common to the other mil-  
itary districts in Canada. Civilian re-  
cruiting authorities believe that it is a  
good sign when the chief military officer  
of the district begins to show a lively  
interest in the question and believe that  
his assistance will count for considerable.  
"It was as very well for civilians to be  
of the opinion that the civilian has  
already put forth too great an effort in  
this work which really belongs to the  
government and the military authorities.  
Colonel Benson, who is in charge of the  
work on the work so long as their imple-  
ments were effective and brought good  
results. Today, however, their sword  
has been dulled by repeated onslaughts,  
while the implements with which to do  
effective work in the recruiting field at  
the present time lie in the hands of the  
government to be applied through the  
military authorities.

"So long as the civilian recruiting  
committees continue to put forth great  
efforts and secure small results it will  
put off the government until it will  
throw its whole weight into the  
scales and seriously consider the ques-  
tion and take such steps as to make the  
work a success. With them lies the  
power, in them it has been vested by the  
people. They must exercise it," he con-  
cluded.

**PLOT ALSO ON FOOT  
TO ASSASSINATE  
TISZA OF HUNGARY**  
London, Oct. 28.—The assassination of  
Count Stuerghk lends new interest to the  
details of a plot to assassinate Count  
Tisza, the Hungarian premier, which  
reached London today by mail from  
Budapest. Two young men who were  
arrested in connection with this plot  
were named Zoltanburo and Zaborsky.  
Each of them is thirty-seven years old.  
The conspirators carefully made their  
plans, purchased their revolvers, prepared  
measures for their escape from the  
country afterwards and had communi-  
cated with several persons from whom  
they expected assistance. At their trial  
one of the young men pleaded not guilty,  
but made a defiant political speech in  
which he denounced Count Tisza as a  
traitor against the nation and declared  
he would continue the plot against the  
premier's life as soon as he was freed.  
Owing to their comparative youth, Zoltan-  
buro and Zaborsky were sentenced to  
only five months imprisonment, with the  
provision that both should join the colors  
at the expiration of their sentences.

**225 SUBMARINES  
BUILT BY GERMANY**

Geneva, Oct. 23, via Paris.—Prince  
Von Buelow, former German imperial  
chancellor, recently informed a neutral  
newspaper man that since the beginning  
of the war Germany had constructed 225  
submarines, says a despatch from Con-  
stantinople. The German naval authorities,  
the Prince is reported to have added, are  
paying more attention to submarines  
than to battleships, and Austria-Hun-  
gary is doing likewise.

Holland Indignant.  
Amsterdam, Oct. 23, via London, 5 p. m.—  
Dutch newspapers are indignant  
over the report by the Hansa-Blad that  
on Sunday a Zeppelin dropped a bomb  
near Gorikum (Gorinchem), 23 miles  
southeast of Rotterdam.  
The Nieuwst Van Den Dag says:  
"German airships commanders had  
not displayed supreme contempt for the  
protests of the Dutch government this  
deplorable incident, which only by ac-  
cident lacked serious results, would not  
have occurred."

The List Grows.  
London, Oct. 23, 4:45 p. m.—Lloyd's  
announces that the Norwegian steamers  
Rabbia, of 878 tons gross, and Risoy, of  
1,128 tons gross, have been sunk. The  
sinking of the Danish schooner Fritsen  
and the Swedish bark Lenka is also an-  
nounced by the shipping agency.  
Another announcement by Lloyd's re-  
cords the sinking of the steamer George  
M. Embrios, a Greek vessel of 8,000  
tons gross, twelve of the crew are re-  
ported missing.  
The George M. Embrios left Buenos  
Aires on September 17 for Cape Vien-  
cent, Cape Verde Islands.

# Mackensen, Hate at Danube, May Face Allied Attack From Saloniki; Germans Fail at Verdun

## Mighty Danube Checks Invader in Dobrudja; Allies Move on Cerna

London, Oct. 26, 4:17 p.m.—The subject of Roumania was brought up again in the house of commons today, when Premier Asquith said that "the military situation of Roumania was engaging the most anxious attention, not only of this government, but of those of our allies."  
"They have taken and are taking now," he added, "every possible step to support our gallant comrades in Roumania in the splendid struggle they are making. I hope we shall not take unduly pessimistic views. In Russia, France, England and Italy there have been and there are concerted measures in which each of us is doing all in his power to support Roumania in her struggle for independence."

**BIG BRIDGE OVER DANUBE BLOWN UP.**  
Except for the announcement that the Roumanians before their retreat from Toheravoda blew up the big bridge spanning the Danube river, thereby placing an obstacle in the way of the advance of the Teutonic allies from Dobrudja into Old Roumania, if such a move was intended by them, little fresh knowledge of the real situation in that sector of the world's war has been vouchsafed by either the Roumanian or Teutonic allied war chancelleries.  
According to Petrograd the force of the violent blows which Field Marshal Von Mackensen had been delivering in his rapid drive northward in Dobrudja has slackened somewhat.  
Along the Transylvania front the Roumanians and Austro-Germans are still engaged in hard fighting at various points, Berlin reports that in the Trotus Valley, south of Parotuz, and on the roads to Simaya and Campulung the Central Powers have met with further success.  
On the other hand Bucharest reports that the Austro-Germans have been driven from the entire western frontier of Moldavia, northern Roumania, suffering heavy losses, and that in the Uzul and Otuz valleys, the Roumanian arms have also been successful.

**Enemy Driven Out of Moldavia.**  
Bucharest, Oct. 26, via London.—The text of today's official statement follows:  
"The west of Tulghe has been repulsed by our artillery actions. We have taken Mount Kerekharas, to the south of Bleas."  
"In the Trotus Valley the situation is unchanged."  
"In the Uzul Valley the enemy has been repulsed towards the west as far as Nasol Hill."  
"In Otuz Valley the action continues beyond the frontier. We have captured one officer and 187 men."  
"To sum up: On the western frontier of Moldavia, after violent combats, the enemy everywhere has been repulsed beyond the frontier."  
"He now occupies but a small portion of territory between Sultza and Trotus, and a small insignificant portion of Uzul Valley. His losses were very heavy."  
"In the Buzau Valley, at Table Butal, Bratores and Preclusa, there is nothing new to report. An action continues to the south of Preclusa. Enemy attacks have been repulsed."  
"In the region of Dragoslavia we repulsed violent enemy attacks."  
"In the All Valley the situation is unchanged."  
"In Jiu the enemy has progressed in the region to the west of the valley. General Dragalina, who was in com-

**King Promises to Be Good; Sarrail Now Unhindered**  
New York, Oct. 26.—A news agency despatch from Rome today says:  
"As the result of fresh guarantees by the King of Greece, the situation at Athens has cleared completely, and there is nothing now to prevent General Sarrail from prosecuting a vigorous offensive, said Athens advices today."

**Command of the army, was wounded while directing operations against that district.**  
"There has been an artillery duel at Orzova."  
"Southern front: On the Danube there has been some artillery activity."  
"Dobrudja: There is nothing fresh to report."  
Cerna Heights Stormed.  
Saloniki, Oct. 26, via London, 5 p. m.—The following report was given out today at Serbian army headquarters:  
(Continued on page 8.)

## Doctor Wins V. C. For His Devotion

Although Four Times Wounded He Attended Wounded Soldiers Under Heavy Fire and Did Not Report Own Injury Until Task Completed—A Typical Case.  
(Special London Times Cable.)  
London, Oct. 26.—Of fifteen Victoria Crosses awarded today the following may be taken as typical according to the Gazette:  
"Captain William Allen, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been most conspicuous for bravery and devotion to duty. When gun detachments were unloading ammunition wagons the enemy suddenly began to shell the battery position. The first shell fell on one of the limbers; it exploded in the ammunition and caused several casualties. Captain Allen, with utter disregard for danger, ran across the open under a heavy shell-fire and commenced dressing the wounded. Undoubtedly his promptness saved many from bleeding to death. He himself was hit four times during the first hour by pieces of shell. He never mentioned this at the time but coolly went on with the work until the last man was dressed and safely removed."  
"He then went to another battery, attended the wounded officers and, only when this was done, did he return to the dugout and report his own injury."

## Two Canadian Winners; One From Cumberland, N.S.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—Two Canadian soldiers, whose exploits have been recounted in the weekly communique of the Canadian "eye-witness," have been awarded the Victoria Cross, according to a cable tonight from London. They are PRIVATE AND ACTING CORPORAL LEO CLARKE, whose next of kin is given as H. T. Clarke, 785 Pine street, Winnipeg, and PRIVATE JOHN SHIPMAN KERR, whose next of kin is given as Mrs. Robert Kerr, Fox River, Cumberland Co. (N. S.)

## TERMS OF SETTLEMENT SHOW CONCESSIONS ON BOTH SIDES

Virtual Victory for C. P. R. Employees, But Minimum Mileage of 2,800 Miles Accepted Together With Concession of Fifteen Minutes of Preparatory Time Spent in Yards—Grant Hall Dealt Directly With Men.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—Following are the terms of settlement of the difficulty between the C. P. R. trainmen and the C. P. R. Company, over which a strike was threatened, given out unofficially:  
1.—A reduction of main line passenger mileage from 5,000 to 3,000 miles.  
2.—With the exception of fifteen minutes, the company will pay for all preparatory time spent in the yards before the train begins to move. The concession of fifteen minutes by the men is a compromise, as they formerly stood out for payment for the whole of the time spent in preparing for the journey.  
3.—The company will pay for a minimum mile per month of 2,800 miles covered by trainmen. Men asked that the minimum be 2,400 miles, and compromised at 2,800.  
4.—Yardmen are granted a general increase in pay of two cents per hour.  
5.—A crew in charge of a freight train which arrives at its objective terminal and is held out of the yard by being kept standing on the main line whilst entrance to the yard is blocked by the switching operations of the yard crew, regardless of the fact that the trip from the initial terminal has been made in less than the allotted number of hours constituting a day's work, shall receive the same pay as if they had completed their trip.  
6.—All unassigned short runs of less than 100 miles shall be allowed as 100 miles with certain reservations respecting the British Columbia division.  
7.—Adoption of standard minimum day pay to all freight service, and in all unassigned passenger and mixed train service, regardless of number of miles to be run.  
8.—Payment for all switching overtime and detention in excess of the guaranteed minimum wages without regard to the time actually engaged in work or the nature of the regular service.  
9.—Allowance to baggage men for the handling of government mail.  
10.—That all men engaged as pilots or engine headers be given yard foremen's pay.  
C. P. R. Manager's Statement.  
In a statement today, Grant Hall, C. P. R. vice-president and general manager of western lines, said:  
"As the time for the proposed strike drew near the prime minister of Canada telegraphed to the men and offered his services for settlement but was told

that the proposed strike could not be postponed. The prime minister and minister of labor then sent a mediator to Winnipeg with a view of attempting to get the company's officers and the men together. First through this mediator and later directly, I suggested to the men that the matter—in dispute between us be submitted to a single arbitrator, his decision to be final and binding in both parties."  
"I suggested the names of the prime minister of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the chief justice of Canada, and Ash Kennedy, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The offer was declined."  
"The company was therefore free to face with the fact that unless the men's demands were met before 5 p. m. on Wednesday, Oct. 25, a strike would take place."  
"I therefore entered into direct negotiations with the men and effected a settlement at noon yesterday. This, of course, involved further substantial concessions involving the acceptance of principles for basing compensation which I do not think are equitable. In reaching that decision I felt it better that the railway should be embarrassed rather than that the public should suffer by the threatened disruption of the service."  
"I was moved to take that view by the fact that the public was anxious about a reported shortage of fuel by the fact that the unseasonable weather had delayed the crop movement, and by the still more important fact that Canada, as a portion of the British Empire, is engaged in a life and death struggle."  
Labor Appeal for Wilson.  
New York, Oct. 26.—Chiefs of the four railroad brotherhoods have sent a personal appeal in the form of a circular letter to their members throughout the country, urging them to vote for the reelection of President Wilson. It was announced here tonight by G. H. Sines, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The appeal, it was said, was based not only on the ground that President Wilson had obtained legislation favorable to labor generally but that he had been responsible for legislation beneficial to the masses of the people.  
Mr. Sines, in making the announcement, declared that this was the first time in the history of the brotherhoods that they had departed from their "traditional policy of keeping out of politics."

**Now Possible to Operate On Brain**  
"No Longer Forbidden Ground," Says Noted Surgeon at Baltimore Conference—Operations in Illustration.  
Philadelphia, Oct. 26.—Brain surgery is now about in the same place where abdominal surgery was a generation ago, according to Dr. H. L. Northrup, of this city, who was one of the chief clinicians today at the many operations performed in the presence of members and officials of the Congress of Surgeons of North America, now in session here.  
"There was a time when surgeons were reluctant to operate for abdominal diseases," he said, "but operations are now common, and similarly the brain is no longer forbidden ground."  
Dr. Northrup demonstrated by performing a delicate operation on the brain of a man who was compelled to walk sideways because of a tumor on the brain. He also demonstrated an operation designed to cure epilepsy by the same method of opening the skull and relieving the brain pressure.  
Flow tendons can be made from silk fibre and substituted for tendons crippled by infantile paralysis was shown at another clinic by Dr. J. K. Young, Philadelphia. The subject was an eight-year-old girl. This substitute, it was claimed, would reduce the convalescent period to a few months.  
At the election of officers tonight, Dr. John G. Clarke, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the congress; Dr. G. H. Lee, of Galveston, first vice-president, and Dr. Edgar W. Allan, of Edmonton (Alb.), second vice-president.  
New York was chosen as the next meeting place.

**EXPLOSION IN MUNITIONS FACTORY; TWO KILLED, TEN ARE INJURED.**  
London, Oct. 26.—The following official communication was issued this evening:  
"The ministry of munitions announces that an explosion took place yesterday at a munition factory in Kent. Some damage was done to the works and there were several casualties, including two deaths and ten persons seriously burned."

**"The Business of Neutrality Over" — Woodrow Wilson**  
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Discussing the attitude of the United States to the European war, President Wilson today declared that "this is the last war that involves the world that the United States can keep out of."  
He gave as his reason his belief that "the business of neutrality is over," and that "war now has such a scale that the position of neutrals, sooner or later, becomes intolerable."  
He added that the nations of the world must get together and say, "nobody can hereafter be neutral as respects the disturbance of the world's peace for an object which the world's opinion cannot sanction."

**QUEBEC CITY GIVES \$20,000 TO RED CROSS; \$5,000 TO RECRUITING**  
Quebec, Oct. 26.—The city of Quebec tonight voted a sum of \$20,000 to the Canadian patriotic fund, and \$5,000 to assist recruiting for the 171st and the 167th battalions, now being recruited in this city.

## GERMAN WAVES DASHED VAINLY ON LOST LINE

French Hold Ground at Verdun, Taking Further Prisoners, Bringing Total to 5,000  
Four Times Crown Prince's Men Are Sent Against Fort Douaumont and Four Times They Fail—Counter-attacks on Stuff Redoubt Also Repulsed by British.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The Germans made four successive violent attacks on the Verdun front against the Douaumont positions today, but all failed, according to the bulletin issued by the war office tonight. The number of prisoners up to date is over 5,000.  
The statement says: "North of the Somme an attempt at attack by the enemy against the Bois L'Abbaye Farm, south of Bouchavesnes, was easily repulsed. The artillery struggle continues very lively in the region of Sully-Saillies, and also south of the Somme in the sector of Verdunvillers-Chaules."  
"On the Verdun front the day was marked by violent enemy counter-attacks. Four successive times the Germans attacked positions which we regained from them in the Douaumont region. At 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and at 2:30 p.m., two attacks directed on the fort and on our front to the east were shattered by our artillery and infantry fire, despite the intense bombardment with which they were preceded and accompanied."  
"At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a third and very powerful attack, which debouched from the Haumont Wood, was taken under the fire of our batteries and machine-guns. Four waves of assault were thrown back in disorder and the enemy sustained considerable losses. Isolated elements which succeeded in approaching our front line were made prisoner. The fourth attempt against our trenches to the south of Chaufour Wood was also completely defeated. Our front has been entirely maintained."  
"The total prisoners counted up to the present exceeds 5,000. To these must be added several hundred wounded picked up by our ambulances."

**SINKING NEUTRAL SHIPS IN DEFIANCE OF PLEDGE TO U.S.**  
Baron Beresford and Others in House of Lords Directs Attention to German's Daily Breach of Terms Laid Down by Wilson.  
IN MONTH NORWAY LOSES 268,000 TONS  
Mine-Sweeper Genista Sunk With All Officers and 73 Men Lost—Last Seen "in Sinking Condition But Still Fighting Submarine" That Torpedoed Her—The Toll of Hun Piracy.

London, Oct. 26, 4:34 p. m.—The British minister of foreign affairs, Lord Balfour, has been introduced and made an announcement given out by the British admiralty. All the officers and 73 members of the mine-sweeper's crew were lost. The survivors numbered 12. The statement as given out by the British admiralty, says:  
"One of our mine sweepers, H. M. S. Genista, Lieut. Commander John White, R. N., was torpedoed by an enemy submarine on Oct. 21 and sunk. All her officers and 73 men were lost and 12 men were saved."  
"When last seen the ship was sinking but was still engaged with the enemy submarine."  
Norway Loses Heavily.  
Christiania, via London, Oct. 27.—The losses to the Norwegian shipping caused by the war have reached a total of 865,000 tons gross register, according to a compilation made by the Ritzau News Agency. The insurance carried amounted to 102,000,000 kroner and the loss of life 149.

The Norwegian steamers Atle-Jarl, 1,084 tons, and Profit, 1,126 tons, have been taken to Swinemunde and Cuxhaven respectively by German warships.  
Sank 141 Ships, They Say.  
Berlin, Oct. 26, by wireless to Saville.—The admiralty today made the following announcement:  
"In the month of September 141 hostile merchantmen with an aggregate tonnage of 180,000, were sunk or brought in by submarines of the Central Powers, or destroyed by mines. Thirteen captives of hostile ships were taken prisoner, and three cannon of armed steamers were captured. In addition, 39 neutral merchant ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 726,000, were sunk for carrying contraband."  
Up to U. S. Says Grey.  
London, Oct. 26.—The activities of the German submarine U-58 near the American coast and the general question of the relations of the United States to submarine warfare are matters to be considered between the American and German governments, said Foreign Secretary Grey in the house of lords today. He deprecated discussion of these questions and said it was for the American government to decide on the policy and action required by the circumstances of the case.  
Lord Beresford stated that the action of American ships did not appear to be quite within the bounds of neutrality, and that he thought the British were bound to take notice of this fact.  
Lord Beresford expressed the opinion that Germany intended to bring America into the war, so as to be able to say she could not fight the whole world, and also because the United States would be a valuable asset to her at the peace conference. He continued: "The United States is really rather aiding and abetting this rather serious state of affairs. If the United States had not sent these ships, which, for some extraordinary reason, happened to be on the spot, to save life, the Germans would no doubt have broken the pledge to which their attention had been called. I think we are bound to take notice of a fact which does not appear to be quite within the bounds of neutrality, as far as the United States is concerned."  
Foreign Secretary Grey said:  
"We have no understanding with the United States government as to what information they are going to get, or what they will do with the information when they have obtained it. All we can do is to obtain information for ourselves from such sources as are open to us."  
(Continued on page 4.)

**Quiet During Night.**  
Following is the morning announcement:  
"On the Verdun front the situation is unchanged."  
"The enemy made no counter-attack during the night, contenting himself with bombarding violently the sectors of Vaux and Douaumont."  
"Elsewhere the night was calm."  
"A German aeroplane was felled in the region of Vauquois, in the neighborhood of our lines, by motor gun fire. One of our pilots attacked from a height of 100 metres an artillery column on the road between Confans and Etain and threw the drivers into disorder. The drivers fled, abandoning their team."  
British Face Attack.  
London, Oct. 26.—The communication from British headquarters in France is summarized tonight reads:  
"This morning, after a bombardment, the enemy delivered an attack against Stuff trench, which runs northward of the Douaumont position. The attack was repulsed, our artillery proving very effective. Forty-one prisoners remained in our hands."  
"During the day the enemy artillery was active against our front south of

the Ancre, and in the neighborhood of Loos and Fouquereux.  
"Despite the unfavorable weather our aeroplanes yesterday co-operated successfully with our artillery, and bombed many enemy billets and depots. Three of our machines have not returned."  
Shelling During Night.  
London, Oct. 26.—"During the night," says this morning's British official statement, "the enemy shelled heavily our front between Escaourt L'Abbaye and Leboeufs and in the neighborhood of the Stuff and Zollern redoubts, north of the River Somme, in France."  
"We successfully mined enemy trenches near Monchy and also northeast of Arras. Considerable damage was done and prisoners were taken."

**How Germans Admit Defeat.**  
Berlin, Oct. 26, by wireless to Saville.—Port Douaumont, in the Verdun region, was evacuated by the German garrison prior to its capture by the French, says the official statement issued today by the war office. Further French attacks against German positions north of Port Douaumont and also Fort Vaux yesterday were repulsed by the Germans, the statement adds.

**German Reign of Terror Has Not Run Its Course**  
Civilians Are Still Being Expelled from Belgium and Burghers Forced to Hard Labor—Many Shot—A Barbarous Policy.  
(Special London Times Cable to The Telegraph.)  
Amsterdam, Oct. 26, via London.—The Telegraph learns that the German reign of terror has not run its full course in Belgium. Lists of burghers who have been designated for forced labor have been removed. Last Monday another army of 5,000 citizens was sent from Ghent to Germany.  
A Wolff telegram reports there were 1,000 spectators attending the opening of the so-called Flemish University at Ghent, including teachers and students, but the occasion passed unobserved by the majority of the inhabitants owing to the deep impression created by forcible removal of citizens. Five thousand were taken to the station amid tears and lamentation. Groups of citizens drove through the town in vehicles, singing patriotic songs, and repeating sarcastic verses about the Germans, but no resistance was made.  
The previous week there were disturbances in which burghers were wounded, and the impotence of the people against the military was then demonstrated. The Germans have warned by public proclamations against resisting and insulting the military, also they announce that all persons selected for removal must procure two pairs of boots and woolen blankets. At Sinteze the people also expected to be taken. Five thousand received orders to prepare, five thousand also were named at Oudenarde and at Melle, a suburb of Ghent.  
Six hundred burghers who have, during the last six weeks, been engaged in forced labor at Dinmude, have returned. They complained of bad food and ill treatment and looked pitiful. Similar reports came from Halnast.  
A fire occurred on Monday at the warehouses of Lokeren, which were rented by the relief committee. Great stores of provisions were lost, including fifty tons of wheat. Deep anxiety was felt as to the possibility of provisioning the town as the local harvest had been confiscated by the Germans.

FROM ALLOVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

YARMOUTH, N. S., Oct. 21.—The sudden death took place at her home in Yarmouth on Wednesday evening of Miss Sarah E. Carland, the well known postmistress.

Two more of our Yarmouth heroes have met death at the front while fighting for king and country. They are Pte. Mathias Giles and Lance Corporal Richard B. Robinson, who were both killed in action on Oct. 1. They enlisted from here in the 4th Battalion, and were well known to both employees of the Cosmo-Cotton Company.

A quiet wedding was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Horton, Carleton street, when their niece, Miss Hilda Grace Fugh, was married to Ernest Boyce of this town.

Miss Ada Saunders, of New York, is visiting her parents, Captain and Mrs. J. C. Saunders, Hebron.

Mrs. Percy Bent, of Halifax, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jobey, Yarmouth.

Mrs. Edith Stoddard, who has been spending the summer here, has returned to her home in New York.

Mrs. G. W. Schurman is attending the Maritime Baptist Convention at St. John.

Mrs. Minnie Perry, of Central Chatham, accompanied by her son, Claude Perry, of St. John, left Wednesday evening for Boston to spend the winter.

Mrs. G. C. Creelman and family left on Wednesday evening to spend a vacation in Boston.

Mrs. Rudolph Crosby, of Tacoma (Wash.), is visiting her father, James B. Weddleton, Church Hill.

Mrs. Adelbert B. Ray, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Ray, High street, left on Wednesday evening to return to her home in Haverhill (Mass.).

Mrs. T. V. B. Bingley left by D. A. R. on Monday morning for Toronto to visit her daughter, Mrs. Arnot Crick.

Mrs. Kelly, manager of the People's Theatre, is on a business trip to St. John.

C. W. Phil, of the Yarmouth Light & Power Company, left on Wednesday evening to return to his home in Boston.

Misses Mabel McNeill and Miss Grace Palmer left by steamer Governor Cobb on Sunday morning for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Richards, who have been visiting their son, Dr. Bradford Richards, New York, returned home Monday afternoon.

John Chisholm, train dispatcher of the C. P. R. at Chatham (Ont.), is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay Chisholm, Church Hill.

L. G. Crosby, of St. John, is spending a few days in Yarmouth.

Mrs. George Foulis and daughter, Miss Marguerite Foulis, were passengers by steamer Governor Cobb on Sunday morning on route for Worcester (Mass.) to visit Mr. Foulis.

Miss Kathleen Smith, of Windsor, spent the week-end in Yarmouth, the guest of Miss Marion Cook.

Postmaster Charles W. Stoneman and Mrs. Stoneman have returned home from their visit to Boston.

U. S. Consul H. H. Balch and Mrs. Balch were among the passengers by steamer Governor Cobb on Sunday morning to visit in Boston.

Mrs. Fritz Creighton, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. W. Bingley, left Monday morning by D. A. R. on route to Fredericton.

Lieut. Gerald V. Pelton left for Edmonton on Monday morning, where he has accepted a position with the Alberta government.

Mrs. D. S. Saunders left for Boston on Wednesday evening to visit relatives in Revere (Mass.).

Mrs. Percy Carey, accompanied by her niece, left on Wednesday evening to visit her sister, Mrs. Wallace Clarke, in Westbury (N. J.).

Mrs. George H. Cain, who has been visiting in Lynn (Mass.), returned to Yarmouth on Wednesday morning.

Miss Grace Pelton left on Wednesday evening to visit in Boston and New York.

Capt. Harry Spinney and Mrs. Spinney, of New York, who have been visiting relatives at Rockville, left on Wednesday evening to return home.

Mrs. John Southan and son, Hubert, returned from a visit to friends in Halifax and Truro on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Edward Rolston, of Halifax, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ralph Redding, Prince street.

Mrs. William E. Perry left on Wednesday evening to visit Dr. and Mrs. Metheny in Philadelphia.

Capt. Charles D. Brown, of East Somerville (Ont.), who has been spending the autumn with relatives here, left for the above place on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Arthur Harris, of Short Beach, left for Boston on Wednesday evening to visit Brookline (Mass.).

Mrs. Boston McConnell and two children, of Revere (Mass.), who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. B. Little, left on Wednesday evening to return to the above place.

Petitcodiac, Oct. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Trillam, who have been spending the autumn with relatives here, left for their home in Boston on Tuesday.

Miss Ida Moore, Sussex, has been the guest of Mrs. Thos. Bustard and relatives the past few days.

Rev. Milton Addison attended the United Baptist convention held in St. John last week.

Miss Alice Keith returned Saturday from Boston where she spent a couple of weeks with her sister, Miss Lena Keith, G. N.

Geo. Willmot, Boston, and Charles of Truro (N. S.), are guests of their mother, Mrs. Geo. Willmot and sister, Mrs. J. E. Humphreys.

Mrs. Walter W. Wace was in town Thursday, returning to her home in Sussex same day.

Mrs. John Killeen left Tuesday for Boston, Providence (R. I.), and other American cities where she will spend the winter with her children.

Mrs. R. Gross was the delegate to the United Baptist Women's Missionary Society held in Nova Scotia last week.

Mr. Earl Steeves spent part of the week with his wife, Mrs. Steeves, returning to Dartmouth yesterday.

Rev. H. H. Irish returned missionary spoke in the Methodist church last Friday evening.

Mrs. Cassand Stockton who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Stockton for a few weeks left for Pematobus on Thursday where she will visit her son, S. A. Stockton.

Mrs. C. H. Keith and Mrs. Guy A. Parkin were visitors to Moncton on Friday.

Mrs. Frazee, Campbellton, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Earl Steeves last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Waterbury have moved into their handsome new residence in Moncton yesterday.

Mrs. May McCully returned to Boston Friday after spending the summer with her brothers, Irvine and Charles McCully.

Mrs. S. C. Goggin entertained a number of the young people Monday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. G. Gross, our general station agent, is spending a well earned vacation in Boston with relatives.

Calvin Taylor, Boutouche was in town Thursday.

Richibucto, Oct. 23.—The staff of the Grammar school, namely, Miss McNaughton, principal; Miss Neale, principal of the advanced department; Miss Lillian Wathen, intermediate, and Miss Margaret Moore, primary.

Many friends are glad to know that James Vaughan, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada here, who was away on sick leave, returned on Saturday from his home in Halifax very much improved in health.

Miss M. C. McNeill has accepted a position in the office of R. O'Leary.

Miss Christy, for many years primary teacher in the Grammar school here, recently spent a week in St. John, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Leary.

E. V. Buchanan of the Baptist church, an interesting programme has been prepared.

Corporal Messeroux of the 6th Seige Battery arrived home today.

Edward L. McGratton returned from Boston on Saturday.

Lumber cruisers representing Bangor interests are cruising the Bennett property, formerly the Wescott property, at Mill Lake.

The forty hours' devotion is being held in the Catholic church. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Holland is being assisted by Rev. W. Maher, of St. Andrews and Father Howland of St. John's.

Mrs. S. Maloney and two children are visiting relatives at Ennis Killen.

Mrs. Childrick, of St. John is the guest of Mrs. H. R. Lawrence.

Miss Helen Kirkman who is teaching school at the Lee Settlement, spent the week end with her parents.

A new quarry of excellent red granite was recently opened by the Bay of Fundy Granite Company in the central district. The stone is a dark red color, takes a beautiful polish, equal to the granite that made St. John famous, in years gone by.

Rev. Fred Brown, who carried with the 11th Battalion, came home again on Saturday evening. Private Brown has been ill all summer and has not fully recovered.

Mrs. John P. Gallagher and Master Joseph Gallagher, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mahoney, returned to St. John on Thursday.

Ambrose Mahoney, who has been home for some weeks, returned to his usual operation, left on Thursday for Perth to resume his work in McLaughlin Company's office.

Mr. and Mrs. Leverett S. McKague returned from their wedding trip on Monday evening and received a hearty welcome from their many friends, Mr. and Mrs. McKague, who have been enjoying a trip through Nova Scotia, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKague for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coszolino were here this week spending a few days at Gray Gables, while Mr. Coszolino looked over the work on the Valley road.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Lemay returned to Moncton yesterday to enter on his duties. His place in the bank has been taken by E. T. Le Blanc, of Boutouche.

Mr. Hutchinson, of the clerical staff of J. & W. Brail's store, was also called to the city and went to Moncton yesterday.

Charles Hannay, son of Edward Hannay, who is one of our boys who has joined the Killies, returned to Moncton with the other boys Monday.

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 23.—A strong complaint comes from the Caledonia district concerning the negligence, or at least the indifference, of the government, in the part of the government in repairing the bridge near there, which went part way into the water some months ago when a heavy rain washed away the abutment.

C. E. Clowes and Arthur Clowes, of Maudslayi, and Mrs. John C. Clowes and John Clowes, of Upper Gagetown, were here on Wednesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Marianne Grey.

Mrs. Hewlett W. Scovil, of Upper Hampstead, was here on Monday paying post-nuptial calls and was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Rubins.

The funeral of Mrs. Marianne Grey, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Grey, was held at the home of the president, Mrs. H. B. Badger, on Tuesday evening to make plans for the soldiers' Christmas boxes to be sent to Gagetown boys overseas. The ladies in charge of the work, Mrs. Marianne Grey, acknowledged the donation of a handsome beaded bag, on which tickets will be sold, from A. P. H. McKague, and the sum of \$20 from Carlo Sinatti, time-keeper for Avicchi and Pagano.

Sheila Russell, Williams left on Thursday afternoon for a shooting trip on Grand Lake.

Rev. Robinson Belyea, of Ormoco, came down on Tuesday to assist at the funeral services of Mrs. Marianne Grey and while here was the guest of Mr. William Dingee, Dingee's Hotel.

Grand Falls, Oct. 23.—Mrs. J. C. Carstairs went to Fredericton on Friday to be present at the marriage of her niece, Miss Lillian Williams, which takes place in Christ Church Cathedral on Wednesday. She was accompanied by her son Reginald.

Miss Gertrude Tibbits who has been home from Hudson Bay, via Halifax, returned to Grand Falls on Friday.

Mrs. G. A. Hallett left for Pittsfield (Mass.), on Saturday after spending a short vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dixon. Mrs. Hallett holds the position of assistant matron in a tuberculosis hospital in Pittsfield.

Mrs. A. A. Dixon and granddaughter, Miss Zaida Hallett spent the week-end in Port Fairfield.

Mrs. Robert Watson and little daughter, Miss Helen, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Watson, left for their home in Boston on Saturday.

Mrs. James Price, of Priceburg, spent the week-end in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Creighton.

The teachers and pupils of the school are busy preparing for a concert to be given in common with other schools in the province, on November 15, for the benefit of the Belgian children. The programme promises to be a good one, composed of choruses, drills, recitations, etc. by the children. No doubt our school will be able to make a liberal contribution to the fund.

Friends here of Thomas Fitz of the 11th Battalion were very sorry to learn that he has been quite ill at the military hospital at Bramshott. He is now much better, and all hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. J. E. Andrews received for the first time since her marriage, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Evans, on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, Miss Alice Pitt opened the door for the guests. In the dining-room, Mrs. B. A. Puddington poured, and Miss Gertrude Tibbits served the guests.

MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

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

594 Champlain St., Montreal.

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

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

At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa.

Arseneau, of Grand Digne, Rev. Father Gaudet performed the ceremony. The witnesses were the son and son-in-law of the groom, who had been a widower.

Mr. and Mrs. Arseneau will reside with the bride at the home of the bride's father, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Arseneau, of Grand Digne.

The high tea held in the Public Hall by the ladies of the Red Cross Society Thursday evening was a decided success. The sum of \$150 was realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Clara Palmer and Emma Langdon, of the teaching staff, went to Moncton Wednesday to attend the teachers' institute, which took place there Thursday and Friday.

A memorial service for the late Stanley Peters was held in the Methodist church here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Peters, at Peter's Mills.

Miss Lillian Williamson, who has been spending some time at her home in Sussex county, has come to spend some time with her husband's relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Peters of Moncton are visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Peters, at Peter's Mills.

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who has been attending the services in connection with dedication of the Central Methodist church in Moncton.

Frank B. Newcomb, of Hopewell Cape, left last week for Boston, to join a vessel of which his brother, Humphrey, is the captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Johel Duffy, of Lower Coverdale, were among the outside visitors to the Albert and Hill fairs.

The girls' cadet corps of the Riverside Community school gave a fine entertainment in the assembly hall on Thursday evening, the receipts from which are to go towards purchasing uniforms for the members of the corps.

The programme included: Mother's; Till the Boy Comes Back Again; Keep the Home Fires Burning; Soloists: Miss Lily Barber and Miss Adda Crocker; duet by Misses Kathleen and Sue Prescott; exercises, one and two, by a boy and girl of grade 1, and 1; dialogue, Almost a Mormon, by three boys and four girls; tableaux; patriotic songs with guitar accompaniment by Lieut. W. Emery Howe; God Save the King. Ice cream and refreshments were served at the close and some \$28 realized.

The hunting party composed of Alex. Rogers, W. T. Wright, H. S. Wright, Clare Robinson, Braddish Robinson, Capt. Deberry, local ninny, and Messrs. Wright and Moore, of Boston, returned on Friday from the haunts of the big game in the New Ireland hills, where the party had headquarters at McFadden Lake clubhouse.

Samuel Mackay, who has been living in Maine for some years, has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Harvey Walton, here.

The teachers of the Consolidated school attended the teachers' institute in Moncton on Thursday and Friday of last week.

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"I'm a Wise Old Bird"

Carters Little Liver Pills

But be supplied with Carters Little Liver Pills.

Genuine bears Signature

Constipation

THE BANE OF OLD AGE

is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Tablets.

They stir up the liver, tone the nerves and freshen the stomach and bowels just like an internal bath.

Old age should be the most pleasant time of life. You can make it so by using Chamberlain's Tablets, and assuring regularity and good digestion.

Chamberlain's Tablets

Woman's best friend.

From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active liver and a clean, healthy normal stomach.

Take Chamberlain's Stomach Tablets, Carters Little Liver Pills, and Chamberlain's Headache and Headache, have all gone by morning.

This old, reliable remedy supplies the gentle natural cleanser that a woman's delicate organism needs. Not harsh, but sure—habit-forming, Nature building.

Try Chamberlain's Tablets today.

All druggists etc., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto

Bayfield

Bayfield, N. B., Oct. 21.—Miss Jennie Allen, of Bayfield (N. B.), spent a few days in Fredericton in Migic (N. B.).

Norman M. Allen, of Amherst (N. S.), motored to this place on Sunday last and spent the day with friends, returning to Amherst on Monday, where he holds a teaching position.

Mrs. Garley Allen, of Upper Cape (N. B.), is quite seriously ill at her home but her friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Millidge Tremblay, of this place, is busily engaged in erecting a large high factory.

Salisbury

Salisbury, N. B., Oct. 23.—Rev. A. H. Saunders, of Nova Scotia, who succeeds here on Saturday, left for his home in River Glades, The Glades, Forest Glen and Middlesex, was welcomed to his new home by a reception held at The Glades church on Thursday evening, Oct. 19.

Among brother churchmen who met and welcomed the new pastor and his family were Rev. Milton Addison, of Upper Gagetown; Rev. Norman A. MacNeill, of A. B. D. of Salisbury; Rev. J. B. Ganong, of A. B. D. of St. John.

At the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium in this church district, Mrs. J. C. Jordan contributes about one-half the amount of the pastor's salary and current expenses of the church. The recent remodeling and enlarging of this pretty little church at The Glades is largely due to Mrs. Jordan's munificence.

George McClure, Mrs. H. W. Derrin, Mrs. Irvine Malcolm, Mrs. Frank Dyer, Mrs. M. E. Chapman, Dr. P. M. Akison, Tuttle T. Goodwin, barrister, S. M. D. Hopper, Donald MacNeill and George Wortman, of Moncton, visited Salisbury last week.

His Honor, Trimble, Albert McWilliams, and Miss M. P. Gaynor, of the Salisbury Superior school teaching staff, attended the teachers' institute held in Moncton last week.

Mrs. Tina Henry, of Scott Road, was the guest here on Sunday of Mrs. Stephen E. Henry, of St. John.

Rev. N. A. MacNeill was called in Allison on Sunday afternoon to conduct the funeral service of the late Miss Mary DeLong, who passed away on Saturday, Oct. 21.

Misses Coral and Delta Milton are spending a few days in Moncton with Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Williams.

R. R. Harrington, of the New Brunswick telephone line service, came from Moncton on Saturday for a brief visit at his home here.

Potato shipments are brisk here this month. Between 7,000 and 8,000 bushels have been loaded on cars here during the past few weeks.

The farmers are receiving about seventy cents per bushel delivered at the car for the potatoes. Shipments made so far this season are of the white or light skinned varieties.

Alma

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

Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at one dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at two dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.

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

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

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 28, 1916.

AT THE FRONT.

What do the men who are doing the actual fighting think of the Allies' prospects, and of the enemy's resistance? How does the situation appear now to our fighting men, as compared with, let us say, a year ago?

In considering these questions it is a pleasure to refer to some extracts published on another page today from a recent letter written home by Lieutenant Arthur N. Carter, a New Brunswick Rhodes Scholar, who went into the British army early in the war and who has seen nearly two years of hard service. Lieutenant Carter is a thoughtful student of war conditions, with the intelligence necessary to give due weight to the enemy's power of resistance as well as to the growing striking force of the Allies and their increasing ascendancy in all of the elements that make for success in battle.

Writing just after the British offensive which resulted in the capture of Thiepval, in which his brigade took part, Lieutenant Carter says that the British artillery is now apparently so overwhelmingly superior that the Germans are unable to dig in effectively, and that not only the enemy's battle casualties but his incidental wastage of life are much greater than that of the British and French, even though the latter have been generally on the aggressive.

Lieutenant Carter, after some description of conditions in our lines and in lines which but recently the enemy occupied, goes on to say:

"I might add that there is a feeling of perfect confidence with everyone out here, a feeling based on the best grounds possible: a steady progress against the most perfect of the Hun defences, a sensation of personal superiority, a great superiority in engines of war—that is, aeroplanes and artillery—and, finally, an unusual lack of enterprise and loss of power in 'coming back' on the part of the enemy. For instance, we took three villages and several square miles of most important country from him the other day, and are yet waiting for his counter-attack—a delay which means utter failure for him if he does deliver it, whatever might have been his chances if made sooner."

The German counter-attack on the ground of which Lieutenant Carter was writing did come later, and was repulsed with heavy loss. To give hope of success the counter-attack must come before the assailants have had time to consolidate their gains. To be effective it must come before the confusion attendant upon the advance has been overcome and the captured trenches have been placed in order for defence against their late owners. Lieutenant Carter's discriminating comment must in no sense be interpreted as meaning that the enemy is not still capable of stubborn and prolonged resistance. It does mean, however, that with the artillery support now available, the superiority of which will be still more marked as time goes on, the Allies in the West are properly conscious of their ability to drive through the toughest defences the enemy can construct. The Germans must now be placed in the case that the shoe is now on the other foot, as compared with those tragic days when our infantry was overwhelmed again and again by bursts of German artillery fire up to that time unexampled in war, while our own batteries were few and even those few were scantily supplied with shell, and particularly the type of high explosive which the Germans were using so prodigally.

In a soldier's language the letter we are quoting corroborates what was written recently by Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, who said that on the Allied western front a sense of mastery ran like wine in the veins of our fighting men.

It is the habit of our soldiers—a habit born of reasons which must be sufficient obvious—to dwell little upon the horrors of war and to be silent in the main regarding the necessary but nevertheless frightful sacrifices with which the victory for freedom and for civilization is being purchased. They know, as we at home know when we give earnest thought to this greatest of human conflicts, that just as the issue of supreme importance to the whole future of humanity, so the price to be paid must be staggering in blood and in treasure above all previous human conception. The soldiers who have been through the mill naturally regard as willfully blind, or something much worse, the young men at home who put forward poor excuses

or none for their failure to play a man's part in serving the greatest cause humanity has known.

If there is anything in the daily record of the war that should stir the cold blood of possible recruits who have not yet made a decision, it should be discerning extracts from the letters of men of courage and of intelligence who now for more than two years have been at grips with the enemy in the fiercest passages of the war. And while these letters must give, so long as Canadian blood runs red, a strong impetus to enlistment, they clearly bring out the extent to which the war has entered upon, not its final stage, but one of its final stages. For while our soldiers are best able to judge of the enemy's resources, and recognize them still to be so great as to demand yet more and more men from every Allied country, it nevertheless appears with increasing force that it is by no means the same thing when the Germans lose 10,000 men and when the Allies lose the same number. If losses were equal—and of late the balance has been much in our favor—the casualties which it seemed that Germany could afford early in the war in attempting to rush Europe off its feet are now subtracted from a definitely limited number of reserves, whereas in the case of the Allies, now that at last they are able to bring their superior resources to bear, these losses still leave a margin of reserve strength so great that merely to measure it is to read inevitable defeat and humiliation for the Teutonic peoples.

Mr. Frank H. Simonds puts it in this way:

"Now, it would be possible to fix the time in which the Central Powers did not in the meaning of the war, they would have to shorten their lines, if we had the exact figures of their losses. They would have to shorten their lines because they would lack men to hold the present extent. In this time no such shortage could be felt by the Allies, because they started with a man power two and half times that of the Central Powers, and have 80,000,000 against 12,000,000—and have never had in the field at any time more than 8,000,000. If they have lost 5,000,000 permanently and have 8,000,000 in the field, they now have a further supply of 17,000,000, as against 8,000,000 for the Central Powers, if our computation is approximately correct.

"We do know that the population of the Allied nations is two and a half times that of the Central Powers. We do know that their losses have been, if actually greater than the German and Austrian, relatively much smaller, regard being had for their total man power, and this means that they are certain to have reserves to call upon when the reserves of the Central Powers have been exhausted.

"Take a simple illustration. Eight men are fighting five. Behind the eight are twenty-two, ready to take their places; behind the five are only seven. If the first five men disposed of the first eight while exhausting themselves, eight more will take the place of the first five, and the second eight will have fourteen behind them, the second five only two."

Mr. Simonds believes two years more of war to be among the possibilities. Mr. Belloc favors a shorter estimate, believing the Hun nearer exhaustion than does Mr. Simonds. The latter places the casualties among all belligerents at the enormous figure of 18,000,000, of whom 4,500,000 represent deaths. He suggests these figures as likely to represent the casualties of the principal belligerents.

Table showing casualties of principal belligerents: France 2,600,000, Russia 5,750,000, Great Britain 1,400,000, Italy 850,000, Central Powers 10,000,000, Germany 4,000,000, Austria 4,000,000, 8,000,000.

It is his idea that the Teutons have had two-thirds of their available man power put out of action temporarily or permanently, as compared with one-third for the Entente nations. He says the Allies are beating the Teutonic confederacy as Grant beat the South.

The Germans at the present time are putting their main force into an effort definitely to save Bulgaria by checking the Russians and Rumanians. In this they have had some temporary success. In one sense they are postponing the day of doom, and yet the very losses they incur in Mackensen's great offensive dissipate a great part of their remaining forces, and to that extent bring nearer the day referred to by Hilaire Belloc when they will be unable effectively to man all of their fronts and when, here or there, or at several points widely distant, the confident, eager and well equipped Allies will come smashing through.

SOCIETY AND THE DRINK PROBLEM.

The action of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at St. Louis Tuesday is one more sign of the times. The convention took a definite stand against the liquor traffic, favoring repression by legislative enactment and recognizing the world-wide change in society's attitude toward the poison. The Episcopal body in the United States has been rather conservative in its stand on the temperance question hitherto, and the discussion and resolutions of yesterday are described in our despatches as constituting a marked advance from the standpoint of those favoring sound temperance reform.

Business and industrial efficiency for years past have been changing the world's attitude toward drink. The war has speeded up the temperance movement immensely because the drink bill of the nations has spelled waste and misery, and the stern necessities of military efficiency and national self-sacrifice have stripped away most of the flimsy defences which a self-indulgent and loosely organized society was accustomed to throw around the saloon. What the war has done for some temperance was a natural extension of what industrial pressure and broader thinking had already done for it. Some business facts

VOTING AT THE FRONT



An absence of the usual formalities distinguished the balloting of the British Columbia troops at the front recently.

contain lessons so clear as to be beyond dispute. When certain States adopted stringent and sweeping workmen's compensation laws one of the first acts of large employers of labor was to make drinking a cause for dismissal, and not only drinking but frequenting places where drink is procurable. In many other ways the rules of business have of late more and more clearly proclaimed the fact that drink and its attendant weakness mean loss of employment or such losses of opportunity as tend to keep the individual on the lowest plane of industry and in a constant condition of danger and dependence, whereas for total abstainers the chances for advancement and the likelihood of security against war are constantly improving.

The world has long known what it is now more generally announcing with bold conviction: that while the average man must be content with a small store of this world's goods, his chance of becoming reasonably independent depends in great measure upon his health, his sobriety, and his character for honesty and faithfulness.

In New Brunswick just now there is a tendency in some quarters to make the temperance question appear more complicated and more difficult than it really is. There should be no division of effort. A great majority of the people of this province undoubtedly have made up their minds that we should try total prohibition so far as a provincial law can give it to us, looking forward to a day, not far distant, when the Federal government will give effect to the temperance sentiment in the several provinces by forbidding the sale, manufacture, and importation. There should be no strife between upholders of the Scott Act and friends of the new prohibition law which is to go into effect next spring. Those counties which prefer the new law to the Scott Act will adopt it. Those counties which would like to see the new act tried out will wait and watch its operation, knowing how much depends upon the manner in which it is enforced. A probable thing is that a trial of the new law may show that it requires strengthening.

It must be given a fair trial, without any change except such as may be required to make it more effective. It should have the whole power of the local government behind it—whatever party may be in power—in order that the people may see to what extent a provincial law, honestly administered by men in sympathy with its principles, will prevent the sale of intoxicants.

Travelers from Manitoba, from Ontario and from Nova Scotia who have come here of late, and who have been asked about prohibition, have replied that the results thus far have been good, and that they would be much better if enforcement were complete. It is a surprising and a hopeful fact that these reports come in many cases from men who opposed prohibition and who formerly said they "believed in personal liberty" and thought every man ought to have a chance to buy a drink if he wanted it.

Experience under prohibition had convinced them of its merits, and seeming-ly their only doubt was as to whether the governments responsible for administering the laws would have the courage and the steadfastness necessary to make prohibition prohibit so far as is reasonably possible. If that were done, these men felt, the general benefit to the public would far outweigh any and all arguments in favor of a return to old conditions. No law will make the whole world suddenly temperate. Any well enforced prohibitory law—with courage and real purpose behind it—will remove from so many people the ready opportunity to drink that the good arising from its operation must be vast.

Any prohibitory law without purpose and courage behind it, so drawn and so enforced as to show that the politicians and their agents still have the intention to ride both horses, might well be a curse. The first thing, obviously, is to give the new law a real trial. Let the people generally see what prohibition really is. If practice develops weaknesses in the law—as is probable enough—let those weaknesses be repaired, without delay and without in any way interrupting the operation of the law or the work of repression. If, after the war there should be a real, not an artificially stimulated,

NORWAY AND GERMANY.

Germany's protest against the action of the Norwegian government in refusing to permit belligerent submarines to operate in Norwegian waters may bring Norway into the war. The Norwegian people are firmly resolved to stand behind the government and their newspapers already are warning the Hun that no matter what the cost may be, they intend to fight, if necessary, for the ideals of civilization.

Germany's purpose in provoking Norway at this time and in this manner is not clear. The opinion is expressed by some observers that the Kaiser has long been annoyed by Norway's strict observance of the laws of neutrality and has never ceased to hope that Sweden would some day throw in its lot with the Central Powers. It is believed he is firmly convinced that Sweden would break with the Allies if Norway should join them, and that this is the idea back of the submarine controversy. Other observers see in the affront to Norway a result of the failure of the United States to protect neutral rights like itself, but of a great nation like the United States to permit neutral rights as the Norwegians are taking now.

Norway has a comparatively small population, but its people are great fighters. Out of a population of 2,500,000, it could put into the field a well trained army of about 110,000 men of all ranks. In war time all males between the ages of fifteen and fifty-five are liable for service. The Norwegian navy consists of four ironclads, three coast defence monitors, forty torpedo boats, half a dozen destroyers and five or six submarines. Several of these vessels are practically new. Of course, the navy may have been strengthened since the war began. In any event, it is quite a formidable fleet for purely coast defence purposes.

The economic position of Norway has been greatly changed by the war. Great fortunes have been accumulated by the shipping interests and other lines of business also have paid enormous profits. The distribution of wealth throughout the country, however, has not been even, and prices have gone up steadily, causing considerable hardship. It is not so much that the country is suffering from a shortage of foodstuffs at home as from the temptation of producers to export to other countries where abnormally high prices are paid, thereby causing the home prices to advance sharply. On the whole, however, Norway is undoubtedly a much wealthier country today than it was two years ago. If a break with Germany should come, it is not likely that much damage could be done to Norwegian ports by German naval raids, for, in addition to Norway's own fleet, valuable assistance from the British navy would be forthcoming. Aside from the possibility of dragging Sweden into the struggle against the Allies, it is difficult to see what Germany could hope to gain by declaring war on Norway.

SERVICE.

Certain journals controlled by the government continue to address their subscribers as if they believed government officials and officials of government railways were in some way independent of the public and above criticism. The newspaper organ that is kept alive by government funds gives in

the public poor service, and naturally rushes to the defence of any politician or railway official who disregards public convenience and ignores public rights.

The other day when The Telegraph presented in a reasonable way the position of St. John by reason of the lack of proper connections with the Montreal Times treated the matter as though this journal had been guilty of some form of lese majeste. The organ was not concerned about the public service, but felt bound to regard discussion of a question of public importance as if it were, primarily, an affront to members of the government or officials of the newspaper activity is neither useful nor intelligent. There is no object in attacking, or abusing, government officials. The whole point is that a reasonable case has been made out showing that St. John has been subjected to grave inconvenience, and not St. John alone, but travelers from many other places, to whom quick and serviceable train connections here and at Moncton are often of vital importance.

The Moncton Transcript refers to one case in which the bad train service resulted in delay to a person who was hurrying to the death-bed of a near relative, and who arrived too late. It informs the Times "that the delay was most affected by the unfortunate occurrence believed to be one of the strongest Conservative families in the city of Moncton." That is an argument which should appeal to a journal like the Times. It should be able to see that the question is not to be discussed from the private standpoint of government officials, but broadly as a question of the service which the general public has a right to expect, to demand, and to secure, from the servants whom it pays to administer its property. The best railroad men—and we doubt not that the Intercolonial has its share of them—fully realize that the railroad is a public property and that the best work they can do is to give their employers—the people—satisfaction in operating it.

When the Minister of Railways was here on Monday a delegation of representative business men presented the facts to him clearly, as reasonable men speaking to a reasonable man. What effect their representations will have remains to be seen. It would appear that the Minister of Railways thought it possible that a remedy might be applied with little delay. The idea that St. John might have to endure the present bad connections until the change of time next summer is not a pleasant one and ought not to be accepted without the most energetic protest. If the connections with Montreal can be made good next autumn, they can be made good now. And they should be made good. This is in no sense a matter of politics. It is a plain case in which the people are objecting to arbitrary and unjust treatment which is wholly without justification. This view of the case should be pressed home at Ottawa unless the desired betterment is speedily forthcoming.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND THE WAR.

In the closing days of the presidential campaign in the Republic south of us one of the developments which the newspapers represent as exciting is the frantic effort of each side to convince the public that the other has made a secret bargain with the German-American voters. Both candidates have asserted that they are wholly independent of the "hyphen," and have protested with horror against the suggestion that they have made promises that the United States will be officially more favorable to the Central Powers after the election. The pro-German element has become unpopular with most native-born Americans during the last two years, particularly in the Atlantic states. The folly of German and Austrian diplomatic representatives, and the crimes and disturbances their masters and they inspired, naturally produced much bitter feeling. It has been thought "good politics," therefore, by Democrats and Republicans alike, to display in election speeches and newspaper articles a great deal of real or affected respect for what is called "robust Americanism." But the goods kept alive by government funds gives in

are not always representative of those farther inside the door, and while both candidates say they do not care about the "hyphen" vote their practical campaign managers have doubtless been courting it industriously.

There is an Allied vote as well as a German one, and the Allied vote would be an influential one if it were cast heavily for either candidate. As a matter of fact the foreign-born element, or that part of it which has the right to vote, will be split on election day. It will be difficult to ascertain which party got most of either the Allied vote or the pro-German vote. From the recent utterances of both candidates it may be inferred that they are alike in preferring to be thought pro-Ally rather than pro-German, while stoutly protesting that they are only pro-American.

The figures revealing the numbers of persons of foreign birth in the United States, especially those born in belligerent countries, are somewhat striking. According to the 1910 census there were resident in the United States persons born in the United Kingdom as follows:

Table showing United Kingdom residents in the US: England 876,465, Wales 28,479, Scotland 261,094, Ireland 1,352,193. Total from United Kingdom 2,572,138.

The total of United States residents born in Allied countries was, by these figures, somewhat more than 7,000,000. By the same census there were resident in the United States the following numbers born in Germany or the territory of its allies:

Table showing German residents in the US: From Germany 2,501,181, From Austria 1,174,924, From Hungary 495,500, From Turkey 49,923.

The coming presidential election is not likely to have much effect upon the American attitude toward the war. If Mr. Wilson wins we may guess fairly closely what his course will be from what it has been. If Mr. Hughes wins his views and policies will be of no effect until after March, 1917. That he would go to war except under extraordinary provocation is sufficiently improbable. If Berlin does not want the United States to join the Allies so that the Kaiser might the more easily "submit to overwhelming odds," there will be no extraordinary provocation. The Allies do not need military support from the Americans. They do want American provisions and supplies, and the output of American munition factories. At this stage of the conflict the actual participation of the United States in the war would have little military weight, and it would increase considerably the complications attending the final settlement.

So far as Canada is concerned, we do not know, with respect to the war, that more, or less, is to be expected from one presidential candidate than from the other.

Such definite interest as we have in the contest lies rather in what the result may mean in connection with the future fiscal policy of the United States. It is unfortunately true that a Republican success at this time will be likely to constitute a victory for special privilege and excessive protection. That, though it should not do so, would in practice render more difficult the greatest problem in Canadian administration following the war, that of rescuing the governing power of this country from the "interests," and their allies and establishing a reasonable approach to equality of opportunity. That is to say, our protectionists would tell us that as the United States had made its tariff more hostile, we must follow suit and impose additional handicaps upon our trade and additional fines upon the great mass of our people. We are facing a long period of heavy taxation and readjustment. At such a time there are bound to be strongly organized and persistent attempts to introduce new forms of class legislation and give new scope to existing legislative injustices.

We have copied more than enough follies from the United States. If the people there are ready to submit to fresh tariff exactions at the hands of any set of politicians, we in Canada should be warned by their example. Our neighbors, who were enormously rich before the war, have fattened wonderfully upon the profits of war business. Their prosperity and their dedication of money are their greatest perils. Perhaps a great war will chasten them; perhaps not even that. In Canada the war has driven some lessons home. Many others must be learned before peace comes, and not a few during the first few years of that peace. Canada needs and will need courage and vision in its public men as never before. The time is one for sober thought regarding the public good. In such an atmosphere, during the next few years, sincere and gifted leadership would be of value beyond all the world's gold.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A report from the Pacific coast says that 268 whales captured at Gray's harbor netted their owners \$200,000. Not long before the war began whaling men declared that whales were "a drug on the market and not worth harpooning." Their value has been increased by the war, owing to the fact that whales supply some of the materials required by munition manufacturers.

The Standard newspaper continues to belabor Sir Wilfrid Laurier because he has issued his usual recruiting appeals from the public platform instead of jointly with the Premier. If the Standard desires to give its readers (including those getting free election copies) the truth about Sir Wilfrid Laurier, why does it not publish his speeches on the

war and on recruiting? The organ finds it easier, and evidently believes it more profitable, to lie about the opposition leader. To publish his speeches would be to prove to every Standard reader how basely the more degraded Conservative journals have slandered the Liberal chief. The Standard's plan is to suppress Sir Wilfrid's loyal speeches and daily accuse him of disloyalty. It is not a pretty occupation, but evidently men can be hired not only to engage in it but to profess to like it. One can scarcely think the industry likely to produce lasting profit or satisfaction.

The arrival of the 180th (Sportsmen's) Battalion in St. John will stand out as one of the memorable demonstrations of the war. The Loyalist City knows how to welcome men of indomitable spirit and the visitors showed they appreciated the greeting. The stay of this fine Ontario battalion, which aroused the most favorable comment on its first appearance, should be most pleasant in St. John.

There is a crown of glory awaiting St. John if it be true that the men shall inherit the earth. St. John is given no connection with the Ocean Limited between Halifax and Montreal, and gets connection with the Maritime Express only when the train is on time. And St. John submits weekly to this humiliating railway situation. The only train one can leave here on any day with any assurance of getting there the same day, is the accommodation.

These are conditions to which St. John can no longer submit without convincing the government that it deserves the sort of treatment it has been getting. Hon. Mr. Cochrane, having heard the evidence, has it in his power to do justice, and it is to be hoped he will not delay. If there is delay or continued uncertainty the matter must not be allowed to rest.

The Silent Navy.

The silence of the navy is a most impressive thing. It has been silent in many seas and on many occasions. The biographer of John Hay, once American ambassador to England, has now, after many years, broken that silence by revealing how the suggestion that the British fleet was at the disposal of the United States prevented a European coalition against that nation when the Spanish war was imminent. Again, it was the silent navy covered by the position of Sir Edward Chichester's flagship in Manila Bay that caused the German admiral to retire. It was in silence, too, that the British fleet disappeared from the North Atlantic in 1914, made it unsafe for the German Emperor to dispatch his squadrons, then quartered in Norwegian fjords, by way of the Atlantic to destroy the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

And yet, protected by those great unseen ships, the commerce of the world has gone on; troops from every dominion and British possessions have sailed over thousands of miles of sea; millions of British soldiers have gone to France, Greece, Egypt, East and West Africa, Mesopotamia and China, and the Entente Alliance has been supplied with coal, steel, oil, shells and guns, and all the other necessities of war, as well as everything required for their sustenance. In short the Silent Navy has made possible the resounding blows delivered by the army wherever the enemy is at bay in his long and attenuated battle lines.

Canada is asked to supply a few men for the new superdreadnoughts. There ought to be an instant response, for it is no small honor that is done to us by the request.

The Hostage.

I know a garden fair  
Far in the East,  
Where slender tulips spill  
Their altar dew on maidenhair,  
And lilies poppies flit, and millions of  
Across the mauve-gold dusk  
In moonlit pools of ecstasy,  
And all is peace.

I know a desert mound

Far in the West,  
Where lean coyotes trail  
Around one breast of naked bronze  
Which crested but yesterday by Bendit  
Hate.  
Then bed and now lies still  
Beneath mesquite and pinon tree.  
And all is fall.

No gentle petals fall

Upon his head.  
Above his earth-mould hier.  
No zephyr chant a priestly requiem.  
He would not say which way the grin-  
goss went.  
So there he lies,  
Tortured, burned and dead!  
And all is peace.

Frank Arthur French in N. Y. Tribune

Kitchener.  
(Charles Twining, in University Magazine.)  
Him, great England's wisest, then her  
best,  
Who when her hour supreme of fate  
did dawn  
Could summon soul of oak, and ash,  
and thorn,  
Framing her human bulwark, that the  
rest  
Does find each son at arms—to God the  
rest!  
Him round from its Atlas load is  
born,  
His now beside the mantling seas,  
we mourn:  
Ah, how at last we miss his stern be-  
hest!

But Fate, inscrutable, did cry "Enough!"

If hap some human hold outcry  
his  
Ere long our vaulted power but fable  
be  
We build our Prospero of mortal stuff,  
Heard, ye floods! Say, does the sea  
have room  
To rest the heart of Kitchener of  
Khartoum?

And the Worst Is Yet to Come.

(Ottawa Citizen.)  
With the administration line badly bent on the extreme western and almost enveloped on the eastern sector, and holding three dangerous salients in the middle west, it looks as though it were up to Field Marshal Borden to attempt to break-through the centre.

London, Oct. 24.—A British naval aeroplane yesterday attacked four German seaplanes over the Belgian coast and succeeded in destroying one and chasing the others away.

SON IS F  
W. H. Bann  
Cronin an  
Field—Le  
The Office

Wm. S. Bannister, Cape, has a son, Wm. H. Bann, 18th battalion, had been on the western front. Who was twenty-four overseas with the 4th Battalion. Previously he police force in Moncton young man, who has life for the empire, his parents and nine sisters. He died, said everyone to stand up under the sacrifice, and that he referred to enlist, if he

Sergt. Walker wounded the winter of 1915 w. Battery. He has been upwards of a year, a service with the artillery known amateur baseball also a good reputation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mill street, received from Pte. Charles Cullen, who was wounded in Leicester, England, stating that he had believed that he would back to the front again. Cullen was wounded from St. John, and in service on the firing line this being the second wounded. He remarks on the fact that he was wounded by the men who left St. John. Cullen is well known. Not Seriously Ill.

News was received James Lewis that his W. Lewis Gifford, of who was reported several days ago had been shot. Gifford was one who went through the fighting on the Somme in the capture of British Casualties.

Tuesday's casualties in units operating on are given as 170 officers and 1,000 men. Of the 684 are dead. The brunt of the fighting Regiment, West Kent's Infantry, Field Artillery, Royal Fusiliers, and shires Royal Engineers, Second Lieut. G. of British Columbia, Bury, who was killed in Gallipoli, was reported killed.

Among the officers W. J. Grant, who was shot to the R. A. M. M. D. W. Jack

The announcement of Jack of Sydney has been received with regret. His family has many sons of the late R. Melby of Fredericton and his widowed mother he sons to the service of the boys has died of three of the others who Douglas, now reported by two years of age, after war was declared, Edward was killed in the service, and Reginald and Dev had returned to the fourth is at the camp so far without Colonel G. Garmache, an uncle of the brothers.

Bapt. Cronin Killed. The grim seriousness brought home to family. Yesterday of to the home of Mrs. T. marthen street, that Bapt. Cronin was killed in action. News spread quickly a cause known that he had given his life in the war. His sides were exposed and sympathy for the Bapt. Cronin of Western Battalion a year ago. Being in the of the war, he took up his bit in the conflict. He had left St. John up to the time of his called in Western Canada eight years of age, mother, four brothers and a sister, Frank, a student College, St. Joseph's, and Henry at home a Mollie, also of this popular here and was finest young men. The entire community will weaved ones at home of those who knew it those in their minds who knew how to do and its ideals.

Pte. T. Quinn Dies of Thomas Quinn, of who spent last with the 89th Battalion wounds received in action appearing in the day. Pte. Quinn, whose second year, was a son of St. Andrew, and orally known through the city. Besides his father by one sister, Miss recently returned from war nursing with a Cross medal. After Private Quinn lived in Montreal and there a fish company of the Coming Along Well.

Sergeant Andrew ville, until recently a mortar battery some and a week ago reported concussion and shell in fact, doing quite a

sons can expect ac

SON IS KILLED; FATHER OFFERS

W. H. Bannister Falls in Action and J. Baptist Cronin and Corporal James Also Die in Field—Lewis Gifford Off Dangerous List—The Official Lists.

Thursday, Oct. 26. Wm. S. Bannister, of Egan, now at Hopewell Cape, has received word that his son, Wm. H. Bannister, with the 18th battalion, has been killed in action on the western front. Private Bannister, who was twenty-four years of age, went overseas with the first expeditionary force. Previously he had been on the police force in Moncton. The deceased young man, who has heroically given his life for the empire, is survived by his parents and nine sisters. The father of the young man, in speaking of his son's death, said everyone should be prepared to die under the shock of such a sacrifice, and that he, himself, had offered to enlist, if he is acceptable.

Sergt. Walker Wounded. Harry Walker, of Fredericton, has received an official telegram from Ottawa informing him that his son, Sergt. Carl Walker, has been admitted to hospital suffering from wounds in the head and chest. Sergt. Walker left Fredericton in the winter of 1915 with the 24th Field Battery. He has been in France for upwards of a year, and has seen much service with that artillery. He was a well known amateur baseball player, and has also a good reputation as a wrestler.

PTE. SILAS J. LONG, of Bloomfield Station, Kings county (N. B.), who was killed in action recently.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCann, of 56 Mill street, received a letter yesterday from Pte. Charles Cullen, written from the war hospital in North Brington, Leicester, England, dated October 15, stating that he had been wounded, and that he would be unable to go back to the front again on his recovery.

News was received yesterday by James Lewis that his grandson, Sergt. W. Lewis Gifford, of the 26th battalion, was killed in action on the western front. Gifford was one of the 26th men who went through the recent heavy fighting in the capture of Courcellette.

Malcolm McKinnon of Moncton, has received news of the death of his eldest son, John D., who was reported killed in action while fighting on the Somme, Oct. 2. Pte. McKinnon, called with the 55th Battalion, and later was transferred to another. He is survived by his parents, three sisters, the Misses Jean, Margaret and Belle; two brothers, Lauchlin, of the 140th and Charles, of the 140th, a wife and baby daughter. Pte. McKinnon was the first of seventeen McKinnon boys, all near relatives, to make the supreme sacrifice for king and country.

Relative here have been informed by Mrs. Burrell Shaw of Harland that she has received a reassuring cablegram from her husband, Wendell B. Shaw, who was reported recently among the wounded. The cable message is as follows: "Arrived at Canadian Hospital in London; excellent; not serious. Don't worry."

Harry Walker of Fredericton was officially notified yesterday that his son, Carl Walker, serving in France with an artillery unit, had been wounded in the head and chest. Walker, who has athletic, left here with the 26th Battery.

Lance-Corp. Raymond McKendrick, a son of C. F. McKendrick, for years a grocer in Fredericton, has been reported missing according to word received by his relatives in Winnipeg. Lance-Corp. McKendrick went overseas with a Winnipeg battalion in the first contingent, and has been missing since September 18.

Private Harold Clive Fielding appeared in the casualty list, as being killed in action. A. Fielding of St. John, knowing that his grandson was overseas and his initials were the same as those given in the list, feared that it was he and as a result wired Ottawa and received word in reply that his grandson had been wounded in the right leg on August 28, but had returned to the firing line. Yesterday the family received official word that Private Fielding had been killed on October 1.

He went overseas with the 64th Battalion and after arriving in England was transferred to another battalion. Besides his father, Dr. C. H. Fielding of Boston, he is survived by his two grandfathers, B. A. Fielding of this city, with whom Private Fielding lived until four years ago, when he went west, and Dr. E. N. Paysant of Wolfville. Private Fielding was only twenty years old.

The news that her brother, Corporal James James, had been killed in action on Oct. 8, was received yesterday by Mrs. George Northrup, of 76 St. John street, Halifax. George and Samuel, his twin-brothers, who enlisted at the same time, was wounded on the same day as that on which his brother was killed. They are natives of England, where their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel James, still reside.

Besides Mrs. Northrup there are two other sisters, Mrs. Coule of Main street, St. John, and Miss Sarah, at home, and two brothers, George and Samuel, of Liverpool. Another brother, Ernest, was killed on August 19. Mrs. Northrup will have the sincere sympathy of her friends in her latest bereavement.

Peter Fougere, Larry's River, N. S. Missing. J. J. Power, Halifax; E. J. Prince, Hampton; Acting-Sergt. J. G. L. Annett, Campbellton; W. J. Deveau, Halifax; W. J. Golden, Trinity Bay, Nfld.; R. Hill, Sydney; Acting-Corp. W. Rees, St. John.

Word came from Ottawa last Thursday to Mrs. Cochrane, Kingston, Kings county, that her son, Private Hamilton Cochrane, had been admitted to No. 6 General Hospital on October 6, suffering from gunshot wounds in the leg.

Private Cochrane, before his enlistment, had been an active member of the 74th and immediately on the outbreak of war offered his services to the country. He went to Valcartier with "A" company of the 74th. After arriving there this company was incorporated in the 12th battalion. In April of 1915, he went to France, and after the battle of Ypres he was transferred to the 4th battalion, and has served with that unit ever since.

Private Pickett, of Tooleton, Kings county (N. B.), recently received word from his son, Lewis T. Pickett, who was wounded "somewhere in France" in the left wrist with a piece of shell. Private Pickett first went to Amherst to join the 6th C.M.B., and shortly after going there contracted a cold and pneumonia developed. He came back to Hampton in a serious state and for several weeks was at the home of Dr. S. S. King where Dr. and Mrs. King tenderly nursed him back to health again. A few months later Private Pickett joined the 55th Battalion and after going to England was drafted with the 48th Highlanders and saw several months active service in France before being wounded. He is now in a hospital in England.

Mrs. Albert Finmore, Main street, has received word that her husband, formerly a member of The Telegraph mechanical staff, is now in Le Troport hospital, France, and is able to write himself. In the heavy fighting at Courcellette he suffered concussion and was buried three hours before he was rescued.

One Wound Serious. Mrs. Fred Giggey, of Hampton, has received word from a section of the Red Cross Society in England, that her son, Corporal W. J. Giggey, who was wounded some time ago in progressing favorably but that one of his wounds is rather serious.

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RELIC OF STRICKEN AIR PIRATE.

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Private Pickett first went to Amherst to join the 6th C.M.B., and shortly after going there contracted a cold and pneumonia developed. He came back to Hampton in a serious state and for several weeks was at the home of Dr. S. S. King where Dr. and Mrs. King tenderly nursed him back to health again.

A few months later Private Pickett joined the 55th Battalion and after going to England was drafted with the 48th Highlanders and saw several months active service in France before being wounded. He is now in a hospital in England.

Mrs. Albert Finmore, Main street, has received word that her husband, formerly a member of The Telegraph mechanical staff, is now in Le Troport hospital, France, and is able to write himself.

In the heavy fighting at Courcellette he suffered concussion and was buried three hours before he was rescued.

One Wound Serious. Mrs. Fred Giggey, of Hampton, has received word from a section of the Red Cross Society in England, that her son, Corporal W. J. Giggey, who was wounded some time ago in progressing favorably but that one of his wounds is rather serious.

Relative here have been informed by Mrs. Burrell Shaw of Harland that she has received a reassuring cablegram from her husband, Wendell B. Shaw, who was reported recently among the wounded.

The cable message is as follows: "Arrived at Canadian Hospital in London; excellent; not serious. Don't worry."

Harry Walker of Fredericton was officially notified yesterday that his son, Carl Walker, serving in France with an artillery unit, had been wounded in the head and chest.

Walker, who has athletic, left here with the 26th Battery.

Lance-Corp. Raymond McKendrick, a son of C. F. McKendrick, for years a grocer in Fredericton, has been reported missing according to word received by his relatives in Winnipeg.

Lance-Corp. McKendrick went overseas with a Winnipeg battalion in the first contingent, and has been missing since September 18.

Private Harold Clive Fielding appeared in the casualty list, as being killed in action. A. Fielding of St. John, knowing that his grandson was overseas and his initials were the same as those given in the list, feared that it was he and as a result wired Ottawa and received word in reply that his grandson had been wounded in the right leg on August 28, but had returned to the firing line.

Yesterday the family received official word that Private Fielding had been killed on October 1.

He went overseas with the 64th Battalion and after arriving in England was transferred to another battalion. Besides his father, Dr. C. H. Fielding of Boston, he is survived by his two grandfathers, B. A. Fielding of this city, with whom Private Fielding lived until four years ago, when he went west, and Dr. E. N. Paysant of Wolfville.

Private Fielding was only twenty years old.

The news that her brother, Corporal James James, had been killed in action on Oct. 8, was received yesterday by Mrs. George Northrup, of 76 St. John street, Halifax.

George and Samuel, his twin-brothers, who enlisted at the same time, was wounded on the same day as that on which his brother was killed. They are natives of England, where their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel James, still reside.

Besides Mrs. Northrup there are two other sisters, Mrs. Coule of Main street, St. John, and Miss Sarah, at home, and two brothers, George and Samuel, of Liverpool.

Another brother, Ernest, was killed on August 19. Mrs. Northrup will have the sincere sympathy of her friends in her latest bereavement.

Peter Fougere, Larry's River, N. S. Missing. J. J. Power, Halifax; E. J. Prince, Hampton; Acting-Sergt. J. G. L. Annett, Campbellton; W. J. Deveau, Halifax; W. J. Golden, Trinity Bay, Nfld.; R. Hill, Sydney; Acting-Corp. W. Rees, St. John.

Word came from Ottawa last Thursday to Mrs. Cochrane, Kingston, Kings county, that her son, Private Hamilton Cochrane, had been admitted to No. 6 General Hospital on October 6, suffering from gunshot wounds in the leg.

Private Cochrane, before his enlistment, had been an active member of the 74th and immediately on the outbreak of war offered his services to the country. He went to Valcartier with "A" company of the 74th. After arriving there this company was incorporated in the 12th battalion.

In April of 1915, he went to France, and after the battle of Ypres he was transferred to the 4th battalion, and has served with that unit ever since.

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The Night List. Ottawa, Oct. 26—The 7.30 p. m. list follows:

INFANTRY. Killed in Action. H. Gallant, Grand Bay (N. B.); J. D. McKinnon, Moncton (N. B.). Died of Wounds. T. Quinn, St. Andrews (N. B.).

MOUNTED RIFLES. Killed in Action. J. J. Daring, 88 Carleton street, Halifax (N. S.); Sergeant A. Wilcox, Glace Bay (N. S.).

ARTILLERY. Gunner S. A. Steeves, Moncton (N. B.). Killed in Action. Bombardier H. C. McDonald, Avondale (N. S.).

INFANTRY. Wounded. E. Dease, Yarmouth (N. S.). ENGINEERS. Sapper D. W. Jack, Sydney (N. S.).

INFANTRY. Wounded. C. J. Beston, Weymouth (N. S.); S. Harvey, Campbellton (N. B.).

SERVICES. H. E. Simpson, Springhill (N. S.); P. Shannon, Simpson, Minville (N. S.).

Four N. B. Men Killed. Ottawa, Oct. 25—The 9.30 p. m. list follows:

INFANTRY. Killed in Action. R. Cressman, 82 Albert street, Moncton (N. B.).

Missing. J. Gauthier, North Sydney (N. B.); E. P. Gayton, Pugwash (N. S.); A. Howse, Sydney Mines (N. S.).

INFANTRY. Killed in Action. G. Peterson, Millerton (N. B.).

Died of Wounds. M. Betts, Doaktown (N. B.); J. C. McDonald, 99 Bay street, Sydney (N. S.).

Killed in Action. J. B. Cronin, 62 Carmarthen street, St. John (N. B.).

Wounded. Corporal E. N. Brown, Windsor (N. S.).

Missing. H. J. Corkum, Pents Settlement (N. S.).

INFANTRY. Missing. F. R. W. Perne, West La Have (N. S.).

More of the gallant lads of New Brunswick are now treading the turf of France and Flanders—more New Brunswick letters are addressed "Somewhere in France" for recently a draft of 170 lads from the 115th Crosses went across the channel to France to take the places of gallant comrades who fell fighting at Courcellette and in other heavy engagements on the western front.

The partying from the lads of the battalion who remained in England was touching indeed, but the boys who crossed to France were proud of having been chosen for the first fighting draft from the unit. Those who formed the draft were:

Draft for 24th Battalion. 742926—Pte. S. H. Anderson, 742922—Pte. J. F. Adams, 742462—Pte. G. Anderson, 742794—Pte. A. Arbing, 742905—Pte. A. Angus, 742905—Pte. G. M. Bagg, 742928—Pte. J. A. Banville, 742935—Pte. W. Brindle, 742796—Pte. W. Bailey, 742981—Pte. J. A. Bingley, 742929—Pte. W. P. Burke, 742195—Pte. A. W. Bell, 742981—Pte. J. A. Buckley, 742792—Pte. J. Booth, 742926—Pte. E. Blagden, 742909—Pte. A. L. Brown, 742118—Pte. W. K. Beckha, 742246—Pte. J. Coxwell, 742980—Pte. R. H. Chesley, 742906—Pte. J. T. Costello, 742901—Pte. W. H. Clark, 742906—Pte. S. A. Cook, 742101—Pte. G. M. Campbell, 742920—Pte. R. W. Cole, 742121—Pte. J. Cosmat, 742102—Pte. W. Colebrook, 742925—Pte. G. S. Calvin, 742927—Pte. C. S. Cook.

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The ocean of life is filled with breakers, that's why so many men go broke.

"COMFORT THAT BOSCHE GETTING WORST OF IT"

Lieut. A. N. Carter Writes Home of Feeling of Great Confidence on British Side, Induced by Personal Superiority and Dominance in Guns and Engines of War—Enemy Shows Weakness in Delay in Counter-Attacks.

The Telegraph publishes this morning some extracts from a letter written home by Lieutenant Arthur N. Carter, of Fair Vale, who is now in charge of the machine gun section of a British brigade which took part in the most severe fighting during the allied offensive which resulted in the storming of Thiepval and other strongholds on that part of the front.

Some of the sentences penned by Lieutenant Carter, while in no sense minimizing the supreme gravity of the struggle, give an impressive insight into the feeling among the British troops and the reasons for the confidence which they feel for having carried some of the stiffest of the German defences.

Extracts from Lieutenant Carter's letter follow here: "We are just moving back after having been in the latest edition of the 'Big Push.' Our division did awfully well, taking a big piece of ground and capturing many hundreds of prisoners. We are all pleased to get out of it again with whole skins—one is rather surprised at times to find himself still dodging 'Comps' and things. I do hope we go right away from this place, as surely it must be one of the most gruesome spots on God's earth just now.

"It is a great comfort, however, to feel the Bosche is having a much worse time than we are. You may take it from me that he is—our artillery is apparently so overwhelmingly superior that he is unable to dig in properly, and from the sights I have seen behind his recent line it must be perfect hell for him uncomfortable as it is for us. His incidental casualties must be more numerous than ours.

"I might add that there is a feeling of perfect confidence with everyone out here, a feeling based on the best grounds possible: a steady progress against the most perfect of the Hun defences, a sensation of personal superiority, a great superiority of the engines of war, e. g., aeroplanes and artillery; and finally, an unusual lack of enterprise and loss of power in 'coming back' on the part of the Bosche. For instance, we took three villages and several square miles of most important country from him the other day and are yet waiting for his counter-attack—a delay which means utter failure for him if he does deliver it, whatever might have been his chances if made sooner."

Busy on the Somme. Mrs. William E. Mills of the West Side has received the following interesting letter from Private Mills of a pioneer battalion under date of September 30. Somewhere in France.

Dear — Things have been rather busy since our move from Belgium on August 17 to this front in France. We have been making from ten to fifteen miles a day on foot for the last three weeks. We were in this big drive and the British have done great work. We didn't know what war was until we came here, the guns roar day and night and I am getting a little hard of hearing. There are thousands of guns on this small front. While on the last one we seemed to be standing still. It is certainly interesting to see in the ground which one time the Germans held, some of the styles of underground tunnels which I have been through. They are twenty-five and thirty feet deep, others are twenty and slightly. One special feature was a crater blown up by the British, some eighty feet deep and a quarter of a mile long. There are supposed to be

700 British and German soldiers buried alive in the bottom. Our company was out on an advance carrying in the wounded. The sights we witnessed will forever live in my memory. While out we got seven Germans hiding in shell holes. We made them carry in some of their own wounded. They seemed only too glad to get off so easy. One of the seven could talk pretty fair English and he said their shells were no-boys, which means no good. "I am sorry to say we have lost a lot of men and are still losing. This last couple of trips we lost four officers, three came here, the guns roar day and night and I am getting a little hard of hearing. There are thousands of guns on this small front. While on the last one we seemed to be standing still. It is certainly interesting to see in the ground which one time the Germans held, some of the styles of underground tunnels which I have been through. They are twenty-five and thirty feet deep, others are twenty and slightly. One special feature was a crater blown up by the British, some eighty feet deep and a quarter of a mile long. There are supposed to be

Mills conveys his sympathy to Mrs. Stackschouse and family in the loss of her husband of whom he was a personal friend.

URGENT CALL FOR THE YOUNG MEN

London, Oct. 25—The war threatens soon to become a struggle between mere boys. The pace is said to be entirely too fast for the older men long to endure. It is asserted here that next year the Entente Allies will be facing boys of seventeen in the German army.

General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British expeditionary force, is said to have objected to the sending out of men of middle age. He wants men from sixteen to twenty-five years old.

After the latter year it is said the death value of the human unit shows a rapid and steady decline.

The good soldier of today, it seems, must be of the age which excels in the more strenuous athletic games—the football player, the boxer, the older men have their place, but, generally speaking, it is said now to be in "the army behind the army," the men back of the line in the supply and transport divisions where heavy strain is not so great. These older men are declared to be of great use in trench duties to be of great use on the firing line.

England already is registering boys born in 1893, preparatory to calling them up when they attain their eighteenth year.

GIVES THE MEN COMPLETE VICTORY

Winnipeg, Oct. 25—The C. P. R. strike was declared off this afternoon following a conference between representatives of the trainmen and road. The details of the long conference have not been given out authoritatively but it is known that the men have gained everything they sought. It means increase of average of two cents per man per hour over the entire system of the 7,500 conductors and switchmen involved.

Advertisement for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for Liver Trouble. The ad features a large illustration of a man's face and text describing the benefits of the medicine for various ailments like indigestion, constipation, and flatulence. It includes a testimonial from a man who suffered from liver trouble and found relief through the medicine. The price is listed as 50 cents from all druggists and storekeepers. The ad is signed by Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.



SHARED CAPTURE IN A TRENCH

In That Germans in Canada to Be in Readiness

Dies Gaily While Leading us 5.9-inch Howitzer Added to my Found Well Concealed in

General Sir Sam Hughes has received the following records of the... France, Oct. 22, via London, Oct. 25—The British are now in possession of a line of tactical importance. Three times the trench was successfully broken heavy losses on the enemy, but each time driven them out again.

It has been so organized that almost an air force had come to be attached to the Regina built, with many deep dugouts, and to elements, but the line ran, for the greater ground, and could be reconnoitered only

artillery. At 1.30 p.m. several hundred Germans came out from the village of Pys and, deploying in the open, advanced with the evident intention of attacking. This wave was blotted out by a heavy burst of machine fire. Only about 50 were seen to reach a forward trench which was under our direct observation. Here high explosive shells were fired, and the trench severely damaged. Several Germans were seen to be hurled into the air.

At 2.12 p.m. the enemy came out of a trench in considerable numbers and attempted to make their way down the communication trenches. Our guns were brought to bear, and the Germans were seen to fall literally in groups.

During the afternoon reinforcements in small parties continued to press forward to man certain support trenches. As these were all now visible targets our bursts of fire caused them severe losses. Every effort of the enemy to organize a counter-attack was thus frustrated, and our men remained in undisputed possession.

Hostile aeroplanes attempted to come over the lines after the assault, but they were driven back.

Another German gun, a 5.9 howitzer, has been added to the list of our captures in Courcellette. This gun had been cleverly concealed in the ruins of the village by folding doors which hid the emplacement. Recently it was discovered quite by accident, and the gun found to be practically intact, only one of its wheels being injured.

TELLS TROOPS THAT DEITY IS WITH HIM

Berlin, Oct. 26, via London—Emperor William, on his recent visit to the troops on the Somme front in France, made the following speech, according to the correspondent of the Tagblatt:

"Comrades, following an impulse of the heart, I have hurried to you from the east front to bring you the greetings of your comrades there, and thank you for your fatherland for the four months' hard struggle on the Somme and for the heroic manner in which you have fought. The world's history knows no parallel for the struggle in which you are participating and for the greatness of your deeds. For centuries these battles of the Somme will stand as a blazing model for the conquering will of a united people."

"In you that Germany will find expression, under whatever circumstances, to prevent the enemy from protruding us to the ground and to stand firm against the insolence and British stubbornness. From all German regions you stand like a metal wall of German sense of duty and self-devoted valor, fighting to the last breath."

"On all sides the German people stand in a tenacious struggle against half the world, and against the manifold superiority of numbers. Even though it continues hard and endures long, yet the end that must be reached, the German home have besought Him, and He has inspired you with strength and courage. Trust in God bravely, feeling that you are fighting in a just cause."

"Thus I greet you, comrades. Hold out, the Lord will give His blessing to the end."

THE U-53 SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUNK

Boston, Mass., Oct. 25—Captain W. G. Tudor of the British steamer Hochberg, which arrived from Lonsburg yesterday, said that before he left Nova Scotia, persistent rumors were current that the German U-boat 53 had been sunk off Sydney, C. B., by the Canadian patrol boat Stanley. He said he was unable to verify the report.

AGENTS WANTED

SALES LADIES wanted to fill positions open on our sales staff made vacant by men enlisted. Either temporary or permanent. Income \$3 per day upward. Address The Scarborough Co. of Canada, Ltd., Map Publishers, Hamilton, Ontario.

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 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.

WE offer the very best terms in the business to reliable, energetic agents. Exclusive stock and territory. Cash payments weekly. Our agencies are valuable. Apply to Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—General maid in small family. Mrs. H. J. Evans, 138 Duke street, St. John. 4022-11-1

WANTED—By September 1, at New Brunswick School, Rothney, two housemaids; also a cook. Apply to Miss J. Currie, Netherwood, Rothney.

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MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Monday, Oct. 23. Schr Wanola, New York, coal, to Geo Dick.

Wednesday, Oct. 25. Str Athos, Glasgow via Sydney to Wm Thomson & Co. Ltd, to load deals. Sailed.

Tuesday, Oct. 24. Bark Protector, 1638, Monsen, Sharpness, deals.

Wednesday, Oct. 25. Stur North Star, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, passengers and general cargo.

CANADIAN PORTS. Hawkesbury, Oct 17—In port at Carleton Place, Oct 17—Manchester Haynes, St. Ann (CB) for Chester; Wm E. Downes, Gaspe for New York.

Halifax, Oct 20—Sld, str Chignecto, West Indies.

Halifax, Oct 21—Ard, str Florist, Martin, St John's (NB); Schr Wm J. Brunswick, Moore, St John, with merchandise.

Sld, str Brunswick, Bass River; sch Olier, Ogilvie, Grand Manan with coal; Onward, Dodswood, Little Bass River.

Liverpool, Oct 23—Ard, sch Faustina, Christensen, New York, pumps chald.

Mulgrave, Oct 23—Ard, str Weymouth, front C. B. ports and air to return; Kinburn from Cheticamp and bid to return. Ard, Sunday, str Slingby to load pig props for Europe.

Halifax, Oct 23—Ard, str Ada H. Westhaver, Mason, Lonsburg, to load coal for St John's (NB); deals to load fish for European ports; Areola, De Roucey, Ponc, Porto Rico, fish laden; Lloyd George, Himmelman, Fones, fish laden; Muril B Walters, Walters, Bay of Islands for herring for United States markets; Lillian B Corkum, Spindler, Lonsburg, to load fish to St John's, to load fish for European ports.

Sld, sch Review, Bushen, fish laden for Porto Rico.

Canos, Oct 23—Ard, sch V. S. Port Hastings.

OUR SOLDIERS

HOME AND ABROAD. Fredericton, Oct. 24—Barracks square on Queen street was the scene of considerable animal activity yesterday afternoon when all ranks of the 28th Battalion, New Brunswick Militia, Sir Sam's Own, with the special service companies were paraded for inspection by Lieut-Colonel Percy A. Guerin. It was the first muster since the 28th Battalion was re-organized and the new unit commenced and was for the purpose of allotting men in their permanent places in platoons, according to companies from which they came, looking to organization of battalions and headquarters staff.

When the muster was completed it was found that 280 men were in barracks belonging to the 28th Overseas Battalion and 125 there for the funds of the 28th Battalion, acting as a special reserve company, besides a considerable number on special leave on command and on duty elsewhere.

Seven more men came in today who have passed as immediately fit. Training will start immediately at the mobilization barracks, and there is an route from different parts of the province some two score more who have signed up.

Unfortunately over fifty eager recruits were turned down by the medical officer, Major C. G. Gagg, or by other examining officers as unfit for overseas service, principally for some defect in feet.

The militia department is very strict in this respect and an otherwise physically perfect specimen of manhood who has for instance a flat foot, has reluctantly to be turned down. It has been noted that quite a number of men engaged in the militia who have to have years worn larrigans and moccasins have developed flat feet, and these recruits for the time being are not accepted by medical examiners.

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CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL AND GENERAL. The Consumers' Coal Company received notice that the freight on coal from Point Tupper to St. John has been increased by the government railway ten cents per ton. Thus the rise in the cost of living goes merely on.

The half million dollar grain elevator of the Canadian Government Railway is to be ready for actual operation at Beely's Point on the expatriated Water Street site by early spring. The elevator property is to include all the land lying between Prince William and Water streets, extending from the Eastern Steamship Corporation wharf to the McClary building.

Mrs. Pringle of Fredericton, wife of Major James Pringle of the 28th Battalion, and Mrs. George H. McKee have collected \$25 there for the funds of the Fighting 28th and will forward the money to Col. McAvity, Lord Ashburnham donated \$30 and in doing so emphasized the fact that he was pleased to do something for the gallant New Brunswick corps.

In the Westmorland Probate Court on Saturday, in the matter of the estate of John J. Ross, sergeant-major of the 28th Battalion, who was killed in action during the fighting at Vimy, letters testamentary were granted to deceased's mother, Mrs. John Marley, of Sussex. The estate consisted of real estate valued at \$1,600.

A new service is to be inaugurated on the St. John river between Indiantown and French Lake, and according to present indications the steamer Viking, owned by the Steamship Company, will be placed on the route. French Lake runs in from Grand Lake. It is understood that the steamer will go into the lake and will anchor and freight will be placed on scows and towed out to her.

St. John hotels are finding patronage, as a whole, to be very light after a busy summer and early fall. The tourist trade of late September extended the season longer than expected. Few of the hunters from the States or from other parts of the province are making their headquarters in St. John, and the result is the smaller towns. The greater part of the guests at the hostels are now commercial travelers or military officials.

Three of the largest hotels yesterday had an aggregate of 35 guests for the day, a decidedly light day for a city that is the headquarters of the 28th Battalion. This means the hotel men believe that the transient guests in the city must have been around the 100 mark. Between August and September, no bring many representatives of large wholesale houses into the city. It is expected, however, that with the approach of the holiday business there will be a heavy influx of outsiders, and that the St. John hotel men will profit thereby.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 24 (Special)—The steamship Empire of Asia brought silk worth \$1,700,000.

Toronto, Oct. 24—Contributions to the British Red Cross fund from the province of Ontario, including Toronto, in the past week now amount to \$1,850,000, and 800 municipalities still to be heard from.

London, Oct. 24—The 4900 ton British steamer Midland has been sunk. The Midland, 890 feet long and built in 1914, was owned in London. She was last reported on a voyage from Melbourne, Australia, to Las Palmas, Canaries. She sailed from Cape Town on September 17.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 24—Victor Emmanuel Chapman, son of John Jay Chapman, has been killed in action at Verdun. He left an estate of \$600,000. Young Chapman was in the flying corps. The Germans brought down his machine while he was carrying a basket of fruit to a wounded comrade.

John Jay Chapman, a brother, Charles Chapman, and a half brother, Chandler Chapman, inherit the estate.

Washington, Oct. 24—Release of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 worth of American tobacco, held at Copenhagen and Rotterdam because of failure to comply with the conditions of importation laid down by Great Britain, has been ordered as a gesture of representation by the state department. The department announced tonight that it had been advised of the action by the British embassy, the statement adding

CONTENTED cooks and smiles abound

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