

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

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NO 41

## BALKAN BREAK LIKELY TO COME SUDDENLY IS BELIEF OF MILITARY OBSERVERS; NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN MOVE

### Sudden Stiffening of Austrian Front to Check Russians

#### Recent Despatches from Petrograd Refer Specially to Austro-German Offensive

Russian Movements Near East and West Prussian Frontiers, However, Are Worrying the Enemy—Little of Importance Reported in Western War Theatre—The Balkan Situation is Becoming More Interesting.

London, Jan. 25, 9:55 p. m.—The sudden stiffening of the Austrian front in the eleventh hour to check the Russian invasion of Hungary, as a natural sequence of the occupation of Bukovina, seems for the present to be the event of chief military importance. The Russians seem to recognize this, and all recent despatches from Petrograd have emphasized the Austro-German offensive in the southeastern theatre.

Second in importance, perhaps, are the Russian movements near the east and west Prussian frontiers—movements of which the German statement received by wireless today, takes cognizance, at the same time insisting that no new advances into German territory are now feared.

In the western theatre there has been so little change that the British newspapers print the official communications with scant comment, preferring to feature Sunday's naval action. The facts concerning this engagement are not as detailed as might be desired, and the admiral up to tonight has added nothing to the original announcement.

With great battles soon to be fought out at their front doors, Russians have not yet decided to join in the conflict, but it is patent that the situation in the Balkans is smoldering, and it is believed that action will come suddenly. The Italian, Greek and Bulgarian ministers were among the callers at the foreign office today.

The Swedish press is showing renewed irritation against the British counter-bank policy and some of the Stockholm papers suggest reprisals in the way of forbidding the transportation of goods destined for Great Britain over Swedish railways. One paper says that the country should strengthen her defences by means of which she would be able to command respect for her neutrality.

One of the chief tasks of the new Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, the despatch credits Count Andrássy with saying, will be to give the neutral countries a better understanding of the Austro-Hungarian foreign policy, and gain their approval of it.

Stockholm, via London, Jan. 25, 9:10 p. m.—The influential Liberal newspaper Tidningen, says today that the main object of the Swedes should not be to seek to profit by the difficulties of the great powers, but to strengthen their defences, thereby assuring respect of Sweden's neutrality by other governments and securing peace within her own boundaries.

London, Jan. 25, 9:05 p. m.—A Union lawyer representing Armour & Company, and all the other Chicago packing concerns which are interested in cargoes of foodstuffs detained in British ports conferred today with the foreign office and admiralty officials concerning the supplies on the steamers Alfred Nobel, Priland, Sit and Bjornstren, which have been held for a prize court.

These vessels carry lard, bacon, oil and oleomargarine, which was shipped to Copenhagen "by order" before the British order was issued against further shipments of foodstuffs which were not definitely consigned to some individual or firm. It is generally believed that the British government will buy the four cargoes in dispute, and thus settle the controversy.

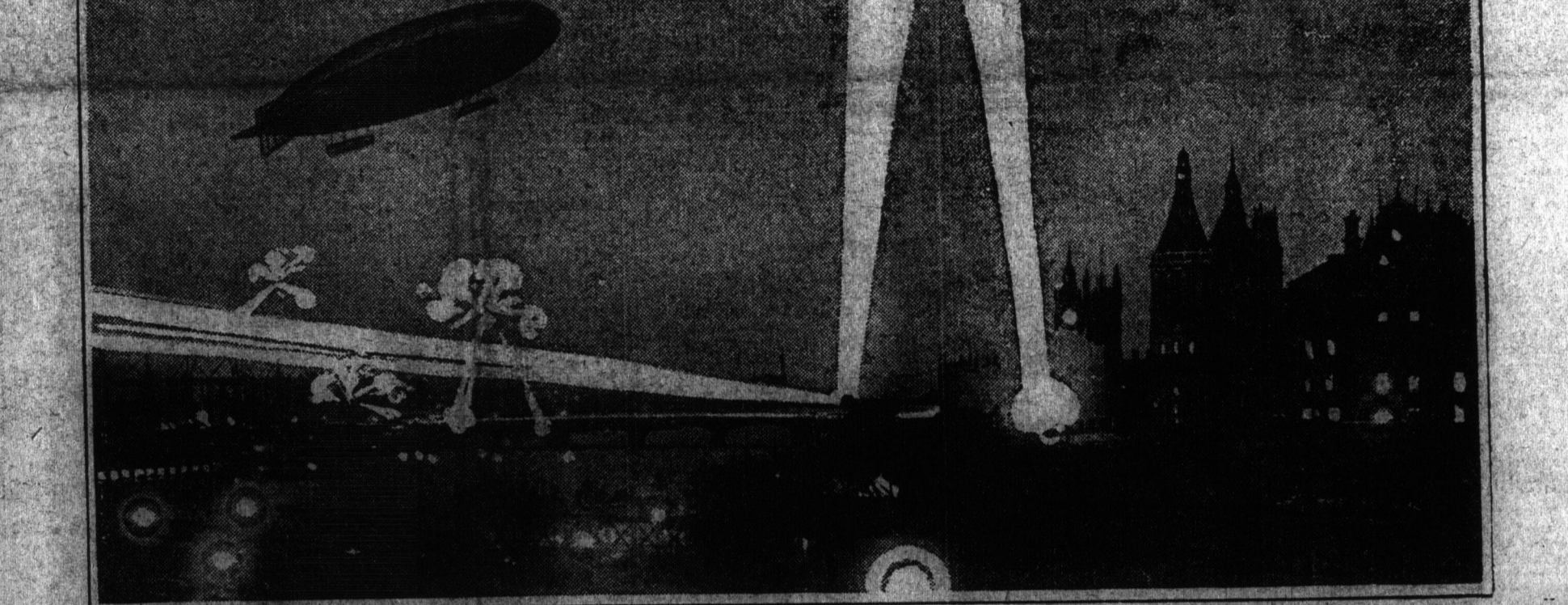
Under cover of the rising ground, while the French were firing from the woods on either side, the car was stopped. The correspondents went to the trenches on the edge of the wood, but the German guns did not think them worth a shell. "They are different this afternoon," said one soldier.

There were glimpses to be had of the Alpine troops, sturdy mountaineers, at home in this mountain world. Whether in the front line trenches or in reserve, the spirit of the men was the same. All were bearded and warmly clothed, cheerily referring to themselves "as" poilus.

London, Jan. 25.—The latest supplement of the London Gazette shows that seventy-seven officers have been appointed from the ranks to commissions in the British army because of efficiency in the field. Most of them were advanced from the sergeant grade and the regimental non-commissioned staff, but some were more corporals. These men had taken conspicuous part in the fighting in the field when the officers were lost, and otherwise showed themselves worthy of second lieutenant ranks.

Vienna Reports Little. Vienna, via Amsterdam, to London, Jan. 25, 11:35 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "In Poland and Galicia no important engagements have occurred, except on the Nida, where there was a violent artillery fight. The Russian attacks with the purpose of re-capturing the positions taken by us in the Upper Ung Valley and near Vesconoval were repulsed with heavy losses. In the battles during the last two days in the Carpathians we have taken one thousand prisoners."

### London Prepared and Waiting for Zeppelin Attack



If the German Zeppelins attack London, and they are almost sure to do so, they will get a warm reception. The lower portion of this picture is taken from a real photograph of London as it is now, with searchlights and cannon awaiting the German air invasion. Powerful searchlights pierce the sky each night in a frenzied effort to locate a possible invader. The Zeppelin shown above is drawn according to the artist's ideas of how the engine of death would approach London—probably with the parliament house (shown in the picture) as its objective.

### GERMAN GOVERNMENT SEIZES ALL STOCKS OF WHEAT IN THE COUNTRY

Berlin, via Amsterdam, to London, Jan. 26, 2:15 a. m.—All stocks of wheat have been seized by the German government, according to the official statement in order to safeguard the bread supply until the next harvest. This measure, it is said, was made necessary by the fact that the people have failed to economize. The stocks will be distributed according to the population of the various communities.

### COULD DRIVE GERMANS BACK IF THEY WANTED TO

French Staff Officer Explains Why the Allies Are Content to Wait Till the Proper Time Comes—Correspondent Tells of the Great Damage Done in Lorraine.

Nancy, Jan. 25, via Paris, Jan. 25.—"We could drive the Germans back here if we chose to attack in force," said a staff officer who accompanied the correspondents on tour of the positions held by the French in Lorraine. "But there would be no object in doing this. We should have to retreat unless advances were made at certain other points along our line. Every thousand yard trench is linked up with another, and each division front with the others."

At that time the members of the party were looking out from the positions among the ridges of the Vosges across the old frontier, which the French had swept over in their invasion of Lorraine and the Germans in their invasion of Eastern France. The reserve trenches quartered in the villages near the front were busy excavating new trenches to stay any German attack in force. "It gives the men exercise," said the officer, "and sometimes the Germans drop in shells and interrupt the work for a while. We will go on now to where we may get a shell ourselves."

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London, Jan. 25, 8:20 p. m.—The official press bureau tonight gave out the following message received by the Admiralty from Field Marshal Sir John French: "The army in France hope that you and our naval comrades will accept our congratulations on the victory of the British fleet in the North Sea. Convoy to Vice-Admiral Beatty, and Commodore Tyrwhitt and their officers and men our admiration and good wishes."

Transvaal's Gold Output Less. Johannesburg, Africa, Jan. 25.—The Transvaal's output of gold for 1914 shows a total of \$15,000,000, below the record of 1913. The year's production was \$178,000,000, valued at \$178,000,000.

Paris, Jan. 25, 10:45 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "There is nothing to report."

### USING THE DACIA TO MAKE TROUBLE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE STATES

Paris Paper Believes This Attempt of the Germans Will Prove Futile—Praises Senator Lodge for His Stand for Justice—The Dacia "Delayed" Again.

Paris, Jan. 25, 5:50 p. m.—The Temps, in its leading editorial, discussing the Dacia incident, says: "The Germans have thought to put Anglo-American relations to a new test. They have attached to their protests regarding maritime contraband the Dacia affair, with the double purpose of furnishing additional support to those who in the United States are leading the campaign against England in the name of American commerce and saving their merchant vessels which have taken refuge in trans-Atlantic ports."

"They seek at the same time, by this desperate effort, to guard against the effects of the blockade which is stopping the provisioning of Germany. Senator Lodge's view will meet with the approbation of a great majority on the other side who favor the triumph of justice. Special interests always have been powerless to stifle right in that way. One can believe futile all the mischievous efforts to stir up John Bull and Uncle Sam by family quarrels."

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 25.—"A package of important papers," mailed from New York Friday afternoon, is delaying the departure of the Dacia, the captain and the agent of the steamship said tonight. The papers, it was said, should arrive in Galveston Tuesday and the Dacia will then begin her voyage to Rotterdam, carrying 11,000 bales of cotton. The papers are said to be the record of the ship's transfer from German to American ownership.

### GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN THEIR CRIME

Berlin, Jan. 25, via London.—In the future no one will be deceived by England's magnanimous appeals in the name of civilization and humanity, said Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, after reviewing the methods of warfare which he said had been adopted by Great Britain and her Allies.

The chancellor's statement was made to a representative of the Associated Press at the German field headquarters in a town in northern France. The chancellor and the foreign minister, Gottlieb Von Jagow, were seen in a village which serves the office and dwelling for themselves and for the members of the diplomatic suite accompanying the Emperor William.

"It should not be forgotten that in this war Great Britain set out to starve over 85,000,000 people directly, by cutting their food, indirectly, by closing the arteries of their commerce. "In attempting this she did not refrain from destroying a considerable part of the trade of neutral nations. Now it is beginning to dawn on Great Britain that a precedent whereon England may some day fall back, when she may have ceased to hold the whip hand of control of the maritime avenues of supply. It will be well therefore to remember with what brutal means England tried to throttle us. In the course of the interview, the German chancellor again reiterated the old charge that the Allies were using dum-dum bullets."

London, Jan. 25, 3:11 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Venice says it is reported there from Trieste that an Austrian cruiser has struck a mine near the Brioni islands and sunk. The Brioni islands are at the mouth of the harbor of Pola, Austria's big naval base and arsenal on the Adriatic.

London, Jan. 25, 2:30 a. m.—The Daily Mail says it understands that Captain Erdmann, who was in charge of the German armored cruiser Bluecher when she was sunk by the British warships in the North Sea Sunday, was among the survivors of the vessel landed at Leith.

### RUSSIA HERSELF AGAIN, HE SAYS

She Has a Great Life Before Her, Says Writer—Fighting for Herself.

(By Stephen Graham in Collier's.) One of the commonest headlines in Russian papers is "Holy War." A war it is going to have any success in Russia, must be a holy war. The Crimean war was a holy war to protect the Russian pilgrims from the persecutions of the Turks. The Japanese war never succeeded in getting thought holy—that was why it failed so disastrously. This war is holy to everyone, and its motto is, getting rid of the German spirit in life, getting rid of the sheer materialistic point of view, getting rid of brutality and the lack of understanding of others.

The great spiritual power of the war has worked miracles in the social life of the people. It reminds me of the crisis in the drama of Peer Gynt. You remember when the button molder came and said to Peer that his day was done and that it must be put into the molting pot and recast as some one else. Peer searched in his history and in his life for something that could redeem him. Only in the peasant girl Solveig did he find refuge from the molder. So with Russia—to her also the button molder has come and offered to melt her up with a strong alloy of Germany into something new. She must go to her peasants if she wishes to remain herself. In the hour of distress it is our peasants who will save us. For Russia, above all things, is fighting that she may go on being herself.

Everyone who loves Russia believes in her personal destiny. She is the youngest of the nations; she has a great life before her. She fights, and as she fights the year grows colder and more bitter. Communistes have visited Moscow, buying heavy overcoats for the army for the winter, and we know that the war becomes heavier gloomier.

Yet now and again we spare a glance beyond winter and ask what it will be like when the foe is beaten. Will not Russia emerge greater than before—the true mother of the Slav races? Will not the Eastern Church remain unshaken, sure of its faith, its heritage of early Christian tradition and its present-day spiritual strength?

### QUEENS COUNTY PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Gagetown, Jan. 20.—Further contributions to the Queens county patriotic funds include the following: Queenstown, for Belgian Fund, S. L. Peters, \$5; T. H. Scovil, \$2; L. Carpenter, \$2; W. Cecil Peters, \$2; Bentley E. Peters, \$2; Edwin C. Peters, \$2; Lewis Preston, \$2; Jeremiah Davis, \$2; Mrs. M. Reddon, \$1; W. E. Reddon, \$1; Mrs. J. B. Elder, \$1; Rev. C. B. Lewis, \$5. Total, \$38.50.

Queenstown, for Red Cross Society, Mrs. S. L. Peters, \$2; Mrs. Thomas T. H. Scovil, \$2; Miss Charlotte A. Scovil, \$1. Total, \$5.

Queenstown, for Patriotic Fund, H. W. Scovil, \$2; E. B. Scovil, \$2; Walter H. Scovil, \$2. Total, \$6. Collector, T. H. Scovil.

New Jerusalem for Patriotic Fund, Mrs. W. Teed Inch, Rev. L. J. Wason, Robert H. Barnett, Mrs. E. T. Vallis, W. Samuel Beckett, John Dunn, David Smith, E. D. Vallis, William Douglas, Ethel Beckett, John Smith, each \$5; William Vallis, \$5; Mrs. Robert Seiffidge, \$5. Total, \$12.50. Collector, Samuel Beckett.

Hamilton Mountain, for Belgian Fund, Mrs. and Mrs. McCutcheon, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. E. Sterritt, \$1; M. F. Ralph McCortack, \$1; Lettie Murphy, \$5; Thos. Lafferty, \$5; Erwin Hamilton, \$5; Benjamin Sterritt, \$5; Joseph Sterritt, \$5; Andrew R. Hamilton, \$5; Alfred Hamilton, \$5; Miss Mary Sterritt, \$5; G. A. Derrah, \$5; Mrs. W. J. Sterritt, \$5; Priscilla V. Sterritt, \$5; Mrs. Bannister, \$5; Mrs. Swain, \$5; Mrs. Sterritt, \$5. Total, \$82.50; collector, Rev. Mr. Harvey.

Total of above amounts, Belgian fund, \$22.45; Red Cross Society, \$6; Patriotic Fund, \$54. Total, \$64.45.

Colder weather has set in and danger of a freshet is said to have been averted. Reports from up river indicate that the water has drained off the ice. The total rainfall registered here was 9.29 inches. Westerly winds and a decidedly lower temperature are the weather probabilities for today, and a cold snap is expected before the weekend. Several washouts are reported from outside points, and the temporary bridge at Great Salmon river is said to have been injured. Damage was done to the breakwater at St. Martins. The water has risen to an abnormal height for this season at Fredericton and the Nashwaak is reported clear of ice.







the Red Cross

to partake of a hot drink. They were all lined up and were given cocoa and bread and butter. The command officers wanted to pay, but when told that there was no charge he insisted on driving a donation to the Red Cross work. "Never, never will I forget the Red Cross," he said.

Miss Neale then cites what she describes as a "queer" case. A young lieutenant, coming to Boulogne with a machine gun captured from the Germans, fell out of the train on the way as they were going through a tunnel. He was traveling in a sort of van with his gun, so of course, no one knew. He lay on his stomach while the train passed by, feeling things touching him all the time, but afraid to stir and expecting every second to be caught up and dragged. However, he luckily escaped that and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered got up and walked to the station along the tracks. He was then sent round to Miss Neale for first aid.

"It was a wonderful escape," says Miss Neale, "as she could not see his face, and one bruise at the back of the head, but, oh, the dirt! One does not get the cleanest sort of people in a London hospital, but at night, or for three weeks in the trenches, we had the London soldier said, 'There ain't no word.' I simply had to give him a shampoo before I could reach the wound."

Nurse Neale has graphically described the various duties that fall to the lot of the Red Cross nurse at the battle front and near the base where the wounded men are restored to health and in many cases, almost brought back to life, so terrible are the conditions under which they are fighting at the present time. It will be readily realized that this work can only be carried on successfully if the support both in material and actual cash.

It will be necessary to prepare for many more months of war and as long as this dreadful conflict continues, the comforts needed for the troops and money needed to purchase necessities for the hospitals and near the trenches where the wounded men are given first aid. So much can be done in the way of knitting circles, entertainments, concerts of various kinds, and those who are able to give their more valuable services, such as the more serious ones as beneficiaries the present period in our national history will be rendering a service to their country and their countrymen as valuable as those who are actually engaged in the force of arms.

Crimes That Are Admitted.

(Toronto Star.) German writers deny some of the charges of atrocities committed against non-combatants, but the case does not rest upon unsupported charges. It is proved by the proclamations of German officers which have been published. There is another piece of evidence from a German source. Attention is called to the publication in the Munchener Nachrichten of an account by a German officer. The officer, who is identified in the article as being a German officer, in France. A German column had entered the town and barricaded itself to a house to await reinforcements. This German officer writes that he had arrested three civilians, and good ideas occurred to use. They were put on chairs and told to go and sit in the middle of the street. One of the little ones becomes terribly hard. Well, there he sat in the street. How many yagers of anguish they uttered I do not know, but their hearts were broken by their own hands. I am sorry for them, but the method was immediately successful. The fire from the houses on the banks weakened immediately, and we were able to occupy the opposite bank, and so are masters of the principal street."

The officer then explains how St. Die was cleared of the enemy, how the reserve division which entered St. Die more to the north had experienced quite like ours, the four civilians whom they compelled to sit in the street were killed by French bullets. I myself saw them lying in the middle of the street near the hospital.

Here is a case, reported by a German officer in a German paper, of the cold-blooded torturing and murdering of civilians who were alleged to have committed any offence. They were simply placed in the firing line in the expectation that their countrymen would be deterred from firing in that direction. There is no need for any elaborate investigation of such disputed charges as the cutting off of children's arms. The thing that is distinguished by the English is that they are quite sufficient to brand the German officers as barbarians.

War Critics.

(Manchester Guardian.) Our troops when charging the enemy the point of the bayonet invariably out. They do not cheer; it is hardly worth shouting. It is rather a very noisy deadly determination and intended to strike terror into the enemy's ranks. It used to be the custom of almost every nation when joining in battles to begin the attack with loud shouted cries of war or arms. These shouts were intended to hearten the soldiers, to impress the enemy, and to deterred from firing in that direction. There is no need for any elaborate investigation of such disputed charges as the cutting off of children's arms. The thing that is distinguished by the English is that they are quite sufficient to brand the German officers as barbarians.

A BATTLE ON SNOW PLACES INVOLVED IN THE FIRING LINE LATEST RAID BY GERMANS ON THE BZURA TO JUSTIFY RAID

(By Granville Fortescue in Manchester Guardian.)

A heart-breaking game is a modern battle—a cruel, soul-testing labour, wherein every movement soon becomes as it were, step taken on a treadmill. Here is the battle landscape. It snows, and the drab brown plain of Poland is turned to glistening white. Overhead a tarnished silver sky presses down, seeming hardly higher than a grey ceiling. To the north is a winter-worn copse of trees, making a black splotch on the canvas of grey and white.

Beyond those trees is the Bzura. Before me stretches the plain flat as a floor. Black dots here and there mark isolated houses, while on the south runs the Kalisz road, bordered by a line of leafless trees with smooth trunks topped by a bunch of branches, which remind one of a rank of Grenadiers. Where the Kalisz road ends in the west it reaches a number of nondescript houses clustered close to the road that rolls down to the river.

Across to the south the brown of the soil begins to show through the snow, which is already melting. Over this landscape catch a movement of creeping figures. Near the road are three lancers with pikes high over their hooded heads and their horses' noses on the ground. They are tired, those ponies, I know, from their labors. In the rear of the lancers trail a line of limping Siberians—a company just released from the night's work in the trenches. Some are necessary to stop for a moment with the patrols that line the road telling in brief sentences the story of the fighting. One sits down to rest, another leans against a baggage cart. On they go, their shaggy hats bobbing into the mist. It is a queer mist that covers the plain. It is not only the morning fog, but the accumulation of the smoke of guns that have been served without cessation.

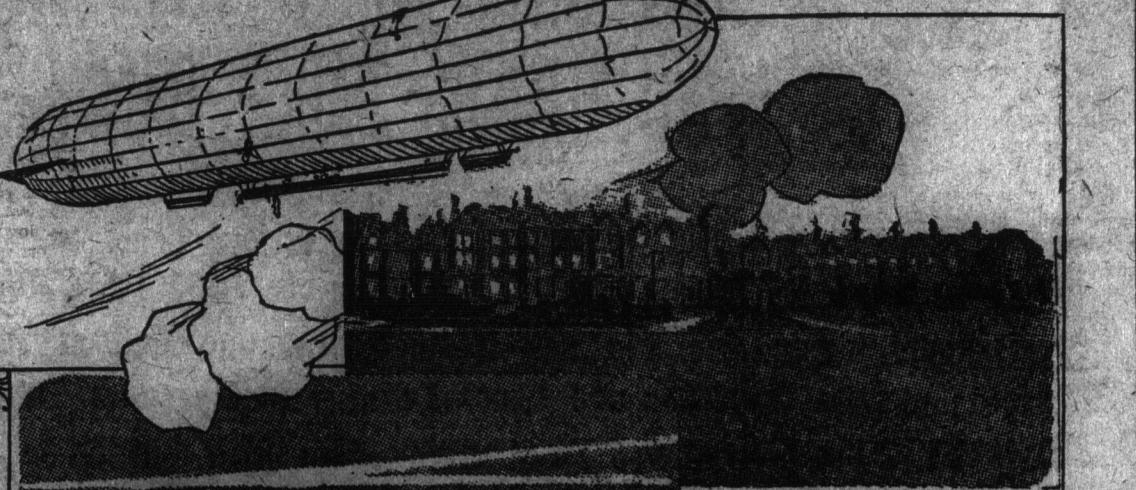
A Battery at Work. I watch the three gunners at the battery on my right. Their pieces are copies of the French gun. The long grey axes stick out over the trench. The wheels sink into the soft earth. I hear the grating noise of the closing of the breech—a tense moment! Then a red flare shoots into the air, still rings in my ears as the next gun is made ready for firing. The three gunners go through the work of aiming and firing with a listless ease. They are used to this. The chorus of canisters is repeated. After each thousand the piece is dragged back to the emplacement and the work goes on. The chorus of canisters is heard far beyond the horizon to the north, where the booming sounds like summer thunder.

Out of the copse comes another noise. Pop, pop, pop, the sound of rifle fire. These have been racking all the morning, but study as I can the plain I find not see a soldier. The infantry firing seems to come from the north, but towards noon I hear it break out in crashes south of the Kalisz road. Is it possible that the German have crossed the river? I have heard it put this question I hear the soul-sickening shriek of a shell overhead; then a roar, and the air is filled with a hundred rattling fragments.

To an officer the fighting work itself holds your mind, completely eliminating thoughts about personal safety. Even a soldier, when he is actually fighting, he does not stop to think if he is afraid or not. But when one is a simple spectator, with each bursting shell or singing bullet one pictures oneself a possible victim.

Hour after hour gun answers gun across the banks of the Bzura. Shell on shell splatters into the soft earth. Rifles rattle unceasingly. Are we winning? Are we losing? It is a thrilling question, but answer to this question. Here to the right of the Kalisz road neither army moves.

I decide to push on to Sochaczew and investigate. Sochaczew's silent streets echo back the unmodified explosions of the motor-engine as if another ghostly automobile was trailing us. With its pale yellow and blue hues Sochaczew looks like some Spanish town. This likeness is heightened by arcades that are built in the street in a traditional fashion. As we pass I notice pale faces at some of the doors and windows. Their frightened eyes question us.



MAXIM SAYS AIR RAIDS WILL STRIKE THE BRITISH LION. I believe that the Germans must have realized that their aerial-warships could not really work much material harm, and have planned these raids more for their moral effect upon the British. In this Germany has miscalculated the nature and temper of the Anglo-Saxon lion. Twisted his head, he is a roaring monster. The Zeppelin will do just this—Statement by Hudson Maxim, inventor of modern explosives.



The pictures show Sandringham House and a view of the beach at Yarmouth. The map shows the towns on which the raiders dropped bombs, the position of Sandringham being marked by X between Kings Lynn and Sheringham. Beeston is shown near the upper left-hand corner of the map, and if the air ships actually dropped bombs on it they must have gone a considerable distance inland.

Very successful egg farmers believe it to be the most satisfactory and use it every year. This method has been used by me for many years, and has given me a fine record in the consideration it deserves. The moulting process varies with the season, and is not so regular as is being supposed, and this view is supported by the results of certain careful experimental work, notably at Cornell agricultural experiment station. A good tonic will help the good work. English poultrymen rely largely upon the old time "Douglas mixture," which is prepared as follows: Place in a glass jar one-quarter pound of sulphate of iron crystals. Add a half ounce of sulphuric acid. Over this pour a gallon of water, stirring briskly. Stir daily for a few days, skimming off any scum that rises. Keep tightly covered.

THE DACIA. Galveston, Texas, Jan. 22.—The steamship Dacia will depart for Rotterdam at daylight tomorrow. She was cleared this afternoon, her announced destination being Rotterdam, via Norfolk. It is noted on the ship's manifest that the cargo would be re-shipped to Bremen. The Dacia carries 12,000 square bales of cotton, a cargo valued by the shippers at \$880,000. Sixteen cents per pound, or \$86 per bale, is to be paid for the cotton laid down in Bremen. The government bureau took a part of the insurance of that valuation at four per cent. Freight rates charged are \$2.50 per bale, the highest ever paid for cotton transportation.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY. Toronto, Jan. 22.—There was a large and representative gathering at the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Society held today in Convocation Hall, among the notable present being the Duke of Connaught, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, lieutenant-governor; Sir John M. Gibbon, Premier Healey and Lady Borden. The duke paid a high tribute to the work of the society, and cited from a letter from his sister, Princess Christian, in which she expressed her thanks for the generous support in getting up an ambulance train.

THE MAN WHO SAVED WARSAW. (By Percival Gibbon in Collier's.) The man who saved Warsaw was neither the Grand Duke Nicolaï Nicolaïevitch, commander in chief, nor the newly emerged genius, nor Rennenkampf, the Stonewall Jackson of Russia. The man who saved Warsaw was the man who got as far as they did; it is difficult to judge of that kind of thing. What was wanted at the moment was not general heroism, but a man who could do it. It happens, it is well served with railway leisurely, gradual railways governed by the comfortable Russian system that allowed the man who saved Warsaw to get as far as they did; it is difficult to judge of that kind of thing. What was wanted at the moment was not general heroism, but a man who could do it. It happens, it is well served with railway leisurely, gradual railways governed by the comfortable Russian system that allowed the man who saved Warsaw to get as far as they did; it is difficult to judge of that kind of thing.

Say Their Zeppelins Were Fired Upon Which Made it Proper for Them to Drop Bombs on Undefended Towns—Talk About International Code.

Berlin, Jan. 22, via London, Jan. 23, 8 a. m.—The North German Gazette today prints an amplification of yesterday's German official answer to the British contention that bombardments by Zeppelin airships are contrary to international law. It is stated that the recent raid was directed against Great Yarmouth, which, according to the official British statement, is a counter-attack to every raid, and not having been ratified by Germany, France or Russia. The general principles of warfare, and the agreements made at The Hague justify a bombardment of all defended places, a bombardment of military appliances in undefended places, and a counter-attack to every raid, and not having been ratified by Germany, France or Russia. The general principles of warfare, and the agreements made at The Hague justify a bombardment of all defended places, a bombardment of military appliances in undefended places, and a counter-attack to every raid, and not having been ratified by Germany, France or Russia.

Britain and France Getting Meat From Argentine Companies

In the weekly report of the Trade and Commerce Department for January 16, trade commissioner Pousette, of Argentina, states that Argentine meat companies have entered into contracts to supply the British and French governments with meat for the duration of the war. The Argentine meat companies have entered into contracts to supply the British and French governments with meat for the duration of the war. The Argentine meat companies have entered into contracts to supply the British and French governments with meat for the duration of the war.

MOON SICKNESS AMONG CANADIAN ARTILLERYMEN

London, Jan. 24.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—A visit today to Levington, a village, where the Canadian Artillerymen are suffering from moon sickness. The Canadian Artillerymen are suffering from moon sickness. The Canadian Artillerymen are suffering from moon sickness. The Canadian Artillerymen are suffering from moon sickness.

Captain Smith Promoted to Rank of Major

London, Jan. 21.—(Gazette Cable)—Captain Cathbert Fairbanks Smith, of No. 4 company, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of major. Captain Cathbert Fairbanks Smith, of No. 4 company, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of major.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

(From La Patrie, Montreal.) This increase (that of the announcement of the bakers increasing the cost of bread in Montreal two cents a loaf since Jan 18) is, even if the first made since the outbreak of the war, almost equivalent to the rise in the cost of flour. But we know of one creditable source, that the majority of the great bakeries of Montreal have still on hand large stocks of flour bought before the war and before the rise in price. Such establishments will naturally benefit largely by the increase in the price of bread.

# U. S. GOVERNMENT GIVES EFFECTIVE ANSWER TO ITS GERMAN AGITATORS

Washington, Jan. 24.—The United States government today issued a lengthy defence of its interpretation of the rights and duties of a neutral in the European war.

A document, five thousand words long, prepared by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and Counselor Robert Lansing, of the state department, after several days of consultation, was made public in the form of a letter from the secretary of state to Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations.

While the letter is a reply to an inquiry from Senator Stone for information as a result of complaints made in the press, and in letters from various parts of the country, charging the Washington government with unfairness to Germany and Austria, it also is intended as a pronouncement of policy on some questions of neutrality previously unexplained.

After answering separate and specific charges, and calling attention to the fact that the United States has promptly taken to task Great Britain as well as Germany and every government which in any way has infringed upon the rights of this country, the letter concludes with the following declaration on the much discussed question of exportation of war munitions:

"If any American citizens, partisans of Germany and Austria-Hungary, feel that this administration is acting in a way injurious to the cause of those countries, this feeling results from the fact that on the high seas the German and Austro-Hungarian naval power is far inferior to the British. It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy. Those in this country who sympathize with Germany and Austria-Hungary appear to assume that some obligation rests upon this government, in the performance of its neutral duty, to prevent all trade in contraband, and thus to equalize the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents. No such obligation exists; it would be an unequal act, an act of partiality on the part of this government, to adopt such a policy, if the executive had the power to do so.

"If Germany and Austria-Hungary cannot import contraband from this country, it is not, because of this fact, the duty of the United States to close its markets to the Allies. The markets of this country are open upon equal terms to all the world, to every nation, belligerent or neutral."

**Refused Canada's Request.**

During the course of the letter's discussion of the various charges made, some facts hitherto undisclosed were revealed for the first time, among them that the Canadian government recently asked the United States for permission to ship "war equipment" across Alaska to the sea, and the request was refused.

In a general way, the letter sets forth that the rules of neutrality have been promulgated by the American government without discrimination and have been applied with equal firmness to all concerned.

Some of the complaints as summarized by Senator Stone are answered in the letter point by point, substantially as follows:

"Freedom of communication by submarine cables versus censored communication by wireless." It is set forth that a wireless station on a neutral coast cannot be interrupted by a belligerent, but the latter has an unrestricted right to cut a cable on the high seas. Germany's cutting of the British cable near Fanning Island is cited to balance Great Britain's interception of the cable between Germany and the United States. The point is made that wireless messages can be sent direct to warships at sea which can prey upon public or private vessels and make neutral territory a base of naval operations without permit which would be essentially neutral.

**Other Points.**

"Submission without protest to British violations of the rules regarding absolute and conditional contraband as laid down in The Hague conventions, the Declaration of London and international law." There is no general agreement between nations as to articles to be regarded as contraband, the rights of neutrals and belligerents being opposed and no tribunal existing "to which questions of difference may be submitted."

"Acquiescence without protest to the inclusion of copper and other articles in the British list of absolute contraband." It is here stated that every seizure of American copper has been followed by a prompt protest, and that the inclusion of "unwrought copper" in the list of absolute contraband is under consideration, though the government "necessarily finds some embarrassment in dealing with the subject" because of a declaration by the United States in the past placing "all articles from which ammunition is manufactured" on its contraband list, including copper among such materials.

"Submission without protest to interference with American trade to neutral countries in conditional and absolute contraband." History shows, says the letter, that in every case the superior naval power has interrupted neutral commerce more or less, but those who complain are referred to the American note of protest of Dec. 26, dispatched to Great Britain.

"Submission without protest to interference of trade in conditional contraband consigned to private persons in Germany and Austria, thereby supporting the policy of Great Britain to cut off supplies from Germany and Austria." Again the letter calls attention to the note of Dec. 26 to the British government, contending for "the principle of freedom of trade in articles of conditional contraband not destined to the belligerent forces."

Petroleum, Rubber, Etc.

"Submission to British interference with trade in petroleum, rubber, leather, etc." As petroleum can be used in propelling submarines and rubber is essential for big motors used by armies, the United States government has not yet reached the conclusion that they are improperly included in a list of contraband.

"The United States has not interfered with the sale of Great Britain and her allies of arms, ammunition, horses, uniforms, and other munitions of war, although such sales prolong the conflict." No obligation, it is contended, exists either in international law or in the domestic law of the United States to prohibit private trade in these articles.

**Germany Herein Did It.**

"In the past, the present belligerents, when neutrals, maintained no such prohibition. In fact, it is only necessary to point to the enormous quantities of arms and ammunition furnished by manufacturers in Germany to the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war, and in the recent Balkan wars to establish the general recognition of the propriety of the trade by a neutral nation."

"Failure to prevent trans-shipment of British troops and war materials across the territory of the United States." No proof of this ever has been furnished.

# GERMAN ARMORED CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH IN NORTH SEA; TWO OTHERS BADLY DAMAGED

**Powerful Hostile Fleet Trying to Repeat Raid On English Coast When It Was Discovered By British Squadron, Including the Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, Indomitable and New Zealand—Germans Fled at Full Speed But were Overtaken and Armored Cruiser Bluecher was Sunk, Only 123 of Her Crew of 885 Being Saved—Two Other German Ships Were Seriously Damaged But They Managed to Escape Inside of Their Own Mine Field—Other War Vessels of Both Sides in Action But Result Is Not Yet Known.**

London, Jan. 24, 10.35 p. m.—An attempt by a German cruiser squadron to repeat the attack recently made on Scarborough, the Hartlepoons and other British coast towns, was frustrated today by the British patrolling squadron, and in a running fight the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk, and two German battle cruisers were seriously damaged.

The British ships suffered only slight injury. So far as is known only 123 of the Bluecher's crew of 885 were saved. A battle also occurred between the light cruisers and destroyers accompanying the big German ships, but the result of this engagement has not yet reached the Admiralty.

The British were superior in ships engaged, weight of armament and speed and the flight of the German ships into the mine and submarine infested field possibly saved them from further losses.

**GERMANY'S FINEST SHIPS INCLUDED.**

The Bluecher was a cruiser of 15,500 tons displacement, and although commissioned in 1909, was completely re-fitted last year. She was not classed as a battle cruiser, but was in the next class to those formidable fighters. With her were the Derfflinger, Germany's latest battle cruiser, which had just left the builders' hands, and the battle cruisers Seydlitz and Moltke, the later a sister ship of the Goeben, formerly of the German, but now of the Turkish fleet, which was recently reported damaged by the Russians in the Black Sea.

The British squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who also was in command at the battle off Heligoland last August, consisted of the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable. The first three of these cruisers mount eight 13.5-inch guns each, and even the New Zealand and Indomitable carry 12-inch guns, which are equal to those of the Derfflinger, the only one of the German ships that had better than 11-inch guns.

**OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.**

The official report issued by the press bureau gives the following account of the engagement:

"Early this morning a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battleships and several light cruisers and a number of destroyers steering westward, and apparently making for the English coast.

"The enemy at once made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued, and at about 9.30 a. m. action was joined between the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable, on the one hand, and the Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Bluecher on the other. A well contested running fight ensued. Shortly after 1 o'clock the Bluecher, which had previously fallen out of line, capsized and sank.

"Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle cruisers were seriously damaged. They were, however, able to continue their flight, and reached an area where dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

"No British ships have been lost, and our casualties in personnel, as at present reported, are slight, the Lion, which led the line, having only eleven wounded and none killed.

"One hundred and twenty-three survivors have been rescued from the Bluecher's crew of 885, and it is possible that others have been saved by some of our destroyers. No reports of any destroyer or light cruiser fighting have yet been received at the Admiralty, though some has apparently taken place.

"Their Lordships have expressed their satisfaction to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty."

**GERMANS FLED WHEN THEY SAW BRITISH.**

Commodore Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, who also took part in the battle off Heligoland, commanded the light cruisers and destroyers which accompanied Vice-Admiral Beatty's battle cruisers.

The Germans were observed some time after dawn proceeding in the direction of the British coast. When they sighted the superior British fleet they turned and made at full speed for home waters, and it was only after a stern chase that the faster British ships got within range of them. For more than four hours the running battle lasted, the firing being plainly heard in North Holland, where it was judged the fight took place north of the islands of Ameland and Schiermonnikoog.

The Bluecher, which was slower than the other German cruisers, fell behind and succumbed to the heavier guns of the Lion, which was leading the British squadron. The other German ships got within the mine and submarine area, two of them in a badly damaged condition, and it was dangerous for the British battle cruisers to follow.

The fact that only eleven men were wounded aboard the Lion, which led the line, indicates that the British casualties were light. It is possible that more of the Bluecher's crew were picked up by the British destroyers.

**THE ENEMY'S SHIPS.**

Of the British vessels the Lion and the Princess Royal are battle cruisers of the same type, with a tonnage of 26,350 and a length of 660 feet. Both were completed in 1912 the former at Devonport and the other at Barrow. Their main armament consists of eight 13.5 inch guns, sixteen 4.1, four 3-pounders and machine guns. They have a speed of 28 knots an hour and carry a crew of 980 men each. The cost was about £2,084,500 each.

The New Zealand is the battle cruiser that was built at the cost of the New Zealand government at Govan and only completed in 1912 at a cost of about one and three-quarters of a million sterling. She has a displacement of 18,800 a speed of 25 knots and carries a complement of 780 officers and men. Her armament is eight 12-inch guns, 16 four-pounders and four 3-pounders.

The Tiger is even a larger battle cruiser with a total displacement of 28,000 tons and a speed said to be 33 knots. She carries eight 13.5 inch guns and twelve 6-inch while the Indomitable is a battle cruiser of 17,250 tons a speed of 26 knots and an armament of eight 12-inch, sixteen 4-inch and five machine guns and carrying 780 men.

It was reported that the Lion was in the naval engagement off the Flandish Islands in which a British squadron under Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee sank the German cruisers Falkenhorst, Gaisensau, Nürnberg and Leipzig.

The sunken German Bluecher was an armored cruiser of 15,550 tons displacement built at Kiel in 1910. Her complement was 885 men. The speed of the Bluecher was 25.3 knots and her armament consisted of twelve 8.2 inch, eight 5.3, sixteen 3.4 and three light guns. The cost of the vessel was £2,250,000. She had three torpedo tubes. Three years after she was built most of her big guns were replaced. The Bluecher was 489 feet long 80 feet beam.

The Moltke is a battle cruiser of 22,440 tons, with a crew of 1,013 and a speed of 28.4 knots an hour. Her armament is ten 11-inch, twelve 5.9 and twelve 3.4 inch guns. She was only completed in 1913 and was said to have attained a speed of 29.2 knots an hour.

The battle cruiser Derfflinger is of 23,000 tons finished on the stock at Hamburg only last year and with many particulars that were kept a secret in the German navy. Her speed was 27 knots and her main armament eight 12-inch, twelve 5.9 and twelve 3.4 inch guns.

**Germany's Useless Barter.**

(New York Evening Post.)

In view of all this, what are we to think of the German air-navy making of itself a terror by night to non-combatants? What shall we have to think of the threatened raid of a great fleet of Zeppelins comes off, and churches and public monuments in London and other cities are tumbled into heaps, with a fearful toll of civilian dead? Why, there is only one opinion to be given. From a military point of view, such devastation is worse than useless. The killing of a hundred women and children would not, militarily speaking, weaken Great Britain so much as the death of one good soldier in the trenches. And if the Germans have an idea of success through

making their warfare "frightful," they ought not to forget that they may suffer by it more than they can possibly gain. On the part of their enemies, they are certain to provoke an intense determination never to submit or yield, and possibly to make use of savage reprisals. English recruiting jumped up after the naval bombardment of Scarborough and Whitby and Hartlepool, and almost infallibly have the same effect. Great Britain may be brought to her knees, but it will not be by indiscriminate killing of non-combatants. There has thus far been no sign of that panic which was the supposed object of the air-raid to produce. And there is no reason to suppose that there will be a loss of nerve by the British, even if the raids are repeated and their effects made more deadly. Meanwhile what is Germany's hazardous? Plainly, further injury to her good name among neutral nations. She is showing once more what Germans themselves have pointed out the total inability of her rulers to understand the opinion of the outside world. And what shall it profit Germany if it terrify a few sleeping villages in England, if thereby she gets the repute throughout all nations of being willing to violate the rules of war, and of making a mockery of her own professions of humanity?

First-class cruises are oil-burning ships, and make practically no smoke to act as a warning to the enemy.

# MUCH EXPECTED OF RUSSIA'S NEW OFFENSIVE NORTH OF LOWER VISTULA

London, Jan. 24, 10.35 p. m.—The naval battle in the North Sea, with the sinking of the German cruiser Bluecher, which has inspired the people with greater confidence in the ability of the British fleet to prevent a repetition of the German raids on the east coast towns, has aroused the greatest enthusiasm in England, and for the moment has diverted interest from the war on land, the political problems of Austria-Hungary and the possible action of Roumania.

So far as the west is concerned, the land fighting has again been confined largely to artillery engagements, which have been almost continuous from the sea to the Swiss frontier. All arms, however, are still engaged in the Argonne, where trenches have been lost and re-taken several times within two days, and in Alsace, where both sides are putting forth vast efforts.

In Poland decisive results are just as lacking as in France, but there are expectations that Russia's new offensive to the north of the lower Vistula will bring about a change in the character of the operations. It is believed that it will certainly tax German's resources, just at the moment when she is called upon to send additional troops to assist in opposing Russia's threatened invasion of Hungary, and the menace arising from the possibility of Roumania taking a hand in the war.

It is unofficially reported from Vienna that the Austrians have checked the Russian advance in southern Bukowina, which, if true, points to the arrival there of fresh Austro-German forces.

Germany, it is said, although she has not delivered a note to Roumania, has several times inquired from the country the meaning of her mobilization and preparation for war, which should soon bring the matter to a head. There are all sorts of reports, chiefly from Rome, of political changes in Austria-Hungary. It is said that Germany has taken entire charge of the military affairs of the Monarchy, while the Hungarians, under the guidance of the premier, Count Tisza, who is complete master of the situation, are in control of political affairs, under an arrangement made between the Germans and the Hungarians.

It is further reported that German troops will be sent to Hungary, instead of into Serbia, as originally intended, and that Austrian troops will replace them in France.

In the fear of another air raid, church services were not held in many of the towns of Norfolk this evening, and the lights were dimmed.

**SAY BRITISH AVIATORS KILLED GERMAN SOLDIERS AND DID OTHER DAMAGE**

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—News of an aerial attack upon Ostend and Zebrugges, two Belgian towns now held by the Germans, was received here today. It was made by British aviators according to the Shins correspondent of Tyd, who says that one of the aviators was forced to descend at Zebrugges. He is believed to have been taken prisoner.

According to the advice received by the Tyd, the aviators killed a number of German soldiers at Ostend and damaged the railroad stations and ammunition dumps in both towns with their bombs.

Speaking of the present rate of progress, Oliver says there is nothing to grumble at as a gain of fifty yards in this weather is equal to five miles in summer. Germans have the advantage over the British, in so many being able to speak English. Their officers send them forward to overhear what is said in the trenches.

The British artillery did some magnificent work. Two Germans who surrendered, said their men were without ammunition. "This," says Private Oiler, "seems true, because when we searched the dead Germans, we never found any ammunition on them."

**TORONTO MAN TELLS OF THEIR LIFE IN TRENCHES**

London, Jan. 22.—Private J. E. Oliver, Toronto, a member of the Princess Patricia's, now lying wounded at Sheffield, says the "Pats" were up to their breasts in mud and water during the forty-eight hours they were in the trenches.

He reckons they accounted for over 200 Germans—killed or wounded.

The British artillery did some magnificent work. Two Germans who surrendered, said their men were without ammunition. "This," says Private Oiler, "seems true, because when we searched the dead Germans, we never found any ammunition on them."

**DESTROY SUBMARINE AT BELGIAN BASE**

London, Jan. 24.—While German armaments on Friday morning were dropping bombs on Dunkirk, one of which damaged the American consulate, two British aviators paid a visit to Zebrugges and succeeded in damaging a submarine and killing or wounding the crews of the attack of the German armaments who, according to unofficial despatches, dropped as many as eighty bombs on the French port.

One of the British aviators was Squadron Commander R. B. Davies, who recently made a night flight over Bruges, dropping bombs on the railway station there. Prior to reaching Zebrugges, Commander Davies was surrounded by seven German armaments and, although slightly wounded, succeeded in making his flight along the coast, and returning safely.

"One of the twelve or thirteen bombs dropped by German aviators on Dunkirk Friday fell just outside the American consulate, broke all the windows, and smashed the furniture," says an official report, issued by the press bureau. "Outside of this, no particular damage was done."

"French and British naval and military armaments engaged the German aeroplane, one of which was brought down by a British military machine just over the Belgian frontier, and the pilot and observer captured."

The report describes the dropping of bombs by British armaments at Zebrugges. "During the day," it says, "visits were paid to Zebrugges by Squadron Commander R. B. Davies and Flight Lieutenant R. Pearce, and twenty-seven bombs were dropped on two submarines and guns on the Mole. It is believed that one submarine was damaged considerably and that many casualties were caused among the gun's crews."

"In reconnoitering before this, Commander Davies was on one occasion surrounded by seven German aeroplanes, but managed to elude them. He was slightly wounded in the side on the way to Zebrugges, but continued his flight, accomplished his mission, and is now progressing satisfactorily."

**THE MINE PERIL IN THE BALTIC SEA IS SPREADING**

London, Jan. 23, 1.30 a. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"The mine peril in the Baltic Sea is spreading. In addition to the loss of the Swedish steamer Drott, which struck a mine off Raumo, Finland, Thursday and sank with the loss of six men of her crew, the steamer Apus is supposed to have met the same fate with the loss of twelve of her crew. It is feared that the steamer Hammar also has been lost, either in the rough weather or by coming in contact with a mine."

**Another Turkish Defeat.**

Petrogard, Jan. 22.—Another Turkish defeat was reported in an official despatch received from Tiflis today. It stated that Ottoman troops and Kurd tribesmen advancing from the captured Persian city of Tabriz, had been defeated when they attempted to invade the Caucasus, and driven back with heavy losses.

**Saskatchewan Elevator Burned.**

Indian Head, Sask., Jan. 22.—The elevator of the Winnipeg Elevator Company here was burned to the ground this morning. It is a total loss, together with 80,000 bushels of grain.

**British Bark Wrecked.**

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 24.—The British bark, Earl Shall, 367 tons, Captain Coward, returning to this port, from Brazil, where she had taken a cargo of codfish, went ashore last night in a furious rain storm, five miles off this port, and became a total wreck. The crew are safe.

Botanists are unable to discover from what plant the aborigines of America developed the potato, for it is not found growing wild anywhere in the world.

**Say No Other Canadians at Front.**

London, Jan. 22.—Official denial was made by the government press bureau today of reports that all the Canadian troops had gone to the front. It stated that only a small portion had been sent to the continent, the remainder still being at Salisbury.

**Tubercle Press Resigns.**

H. B. Schofield, press resigning of the St. John Courier, while the of erection and of the county meeting. The since their appropriate decided to make. Their ability to on the funds available on the date opened. It was to press for work which would assist in, in which would hardly be the end of the year, but now being made on the building.

The Rust Petrogard, Jan. 22.—The date for the council of the day when the shall be resumed.

# COL. VICTOR WILLIAMS ILL OF MENINGITIS

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Word has reached the militia department that Colonel Victor Williams, adjutant-general of the militia department here, and camp commandant at Valcartier, and Salisbury, is the latest victim of the dread epidemic of cerebral spinal meningitis among the Canadian troops at Salisbury. He is reported seriously ill.

Colonel Williams was designated to command the Canadian brigade of mounted troops to be sent to Egypt. The attack of meningitis will, of course, mean that he will be out of active service and that another officer will have to be selected for the post.

**BELGIAN FUND**

Native Says His Country Was Sacrificed to Make a German Holiday.

A Belgian in the province writing of the violation of the neutrality of his country gives a graphic description of the spoliation of his fellow countrymen's being by describing it as "a country seized to make a German holiday."

Mayor Frink acknowledges the following donations to the Belgian fund: David Sadler, Chatham, \$21; Charles E. Brown, Bathurst, \$1; collections by J. A. Steeves, as follows, concert at Waits, \$23.65; cushion donated by E. Barker, \$19.50; slippers donated by Mrs. W. Steeves, \$5; collections from Rustagoonish Baptist church, \$18.95; collections from Nasonworth Baptist church, \$18.05; Jonathan Nason, 50c.; total, \$67.67; Leproux (N. B.), per Postmaster L. Cameron, as follows, George Winn, \$1; Hobert Shaw, \$8; William Shaw, \$1; James Shaw, \$1; Mrs. L. Shaw, \$1; D. Gilbrath, 25c.; Mrs. J. Mawhinney, 50c.; John Boyne, \$2; Roy Daley, \$2; A. B. Lomax, \$1; Mrs. E. Chittick, \$1; Mrs. C. Archilles, \$1; Miss Mealey, \$1; Harry Hope, \$3; Chas. Rogers, \$2; E. Hanover, \$1; Mulhearn, \$1; John Reynolds, 25c.; Fred Reynolds, 25c.; Carleton Cameron, 50c.; Cameron Sim, 50c.; N. P. Lomax, \$1; W. E. Cameron, 50c.; proceeds of pie social, \$46.18; total, \$70.

**BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.**

London, Jan. 24, 6.10 p. m.—The question of food supplies in the United Kingdom and the rise in prices is being considered by a cabinet committee, presided over by Premier Asquith, according to a statement given out today by the official press bureau.

Sir T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, has handed to the American embassy, through the Belgian minister, £50,000 for the relief of the Belgians in Belgium.

**AGENTS V**

RELIABLE representatives meet the "tremendous fruit trees throughout at present. We wish four good men as general agents. New Brunswick offers opportunities for men offer a permanent pay to the right man, Toronto, Ont.

**TEACHERS**

WANTED—Second or for district Apply, stating salary, stroph, French Villa

**TEACHER WANTED**

third class, School District No. 1, stalling salary, to Leary, Tynemouth Cr. by.

**WANTED—A**

teacher to take in Victoria county, for ply to John Walker toria Co., N. B.

**WANTED—A**

School District Johnston, County of oned stalling salary, Secretary, Canada Cole's Island, Quebec 20408

**I wish to**

public for generous pa to announce new term Monday, Jan

**BIR**

HUGGARD—At Jan. 7, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Huggard, daughter.

**DEA**

CREED—At Friday the 20th inst. S aged eighteen years and Mrs. Frank S. C and grandson of G. ton.

**MORGAN**—A Princess Patricia, Queens 11th inst. Her mother leaving his widow, daughters to mourn.

GILCHRIST—In death of A. Gilchrist, Captain Davenport HOYT—In this of Reginald C. Hoyt, a his wife, two sons, brothers, one sister of friends to mourn.

McBURNIE—In inst., John Heskett youngest son of J. McBurnie, 53 Para

**MONTREAL ALL**

CAUGHT WAS "

Montreal, Jan. 23 council this afternoon member of the cou local paper as having house raided by the police on Friday evening. The slinks of the in question. His object in stated was to point about the Alderman Blume "New York is not parts of St. Louis sends St. Louis was enticed to the e he was sitting in police raided the house. He also drinking wine then.

**SALISBURY RE**

Salisbury, N. B. meeting of the S. E. society held in the new way evening as V. E. Gowlan, who report of the secret on, showed the first of the society since its months ago for in pins sold, and amounted to \$167.82 has been for carrying on the balance on hand.

The society is the splendid work next week outside to raise money for flags will be a probably be held present month.

**Tubercle**

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AGENTS WANTED

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

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

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second class female teacher for district No. 7, Danuasee. Apply, stating salary, to C. F. Langstroth, French Village, Kings Co., 20946-1-27

TEACHER WANTED—A second class teacher to take charge of the school in district No. 8, Perth and Drummond, Victoria county, for present term.

WANTED—A second class female teacher to take charge of the school in district No. 8, Perth and Drummond, Victoria county, for present term.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 1, Parish of Johnston, County of Queens. Apply at once, stating salary, to William Stewart, Secretary, Canaan Rapids P. O., via Cole's Island, Queens Co., N. B. 20401-1-11

I wish to thank the public for their most generous patronage and to announce that our new term will begin Monday, January 4.

S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS

HUGGARD—At Hatfield Point, on Jan. 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Huggard, a daughter.

DEATHS

CREED—At Fredericton on Wednesday the 20th inst., Stewart Brown Creed, aged eighteen years, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Creed, of Fredericton, and grandson of George Brown, Hampton.

MORGAN—At Morgan's Lake, Petrusville, Queens Co. (N. B.), on the 11th inst., Robert Morgan, aged 88 years, leaving his widow, two sons and two daughters to mourn his loss.

GILCHRIST—In this city on Jan. 23, Deborah A. Gilchrist, widow of the late Captain Davenport Gilchrist.

HOYT—In this city on the 24th inst., Reginald C. Hoyt, aged 65 years, leaving his wife, two sons, two daughters, four brothers, one sister and a large number of friends to mourn his loss.

MCBURNIE—In this city on the 22nd inst., John Hesketh, aged 16 months, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McBurney, 43 Paradise Row.

MONTREAL ALDERMAN CAUGHT IN RAID WAS INVESTIGATING

Montreal, Jan. 26.—Alderman Blumenthal admitted at a meeting of the city council this afternoon that he was the member of the council referred to by a local paper as having been caught in a house raided by the police a few nights ago.

SALISBURY RED CROSS BRANCH

Salisbury, N. B., Jan. 26.—At the last meeting of the Salisbury Red Cross Society held in the church hall on Wednesday evening last, the president, Mrs. V. E. Gowland, was in the chair.

Tuberculosis Hospital

H. B. Schofield has decided not to press his resignation as chairman of the St. John County Hospital committee. The building is in process of erection and equipment, as requested by the county council at Tuesday's meeting.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 24.—The steamship Dacla, loaded with cotton for Rotterdam, did not depart today, as was expected.

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CARLETON COUNTY NOTES \$600 TO PATRIOTIC FUND

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 21.—The county council adjourned at 5 o'clock p. m. after being in session since Tuesday morning. This morning's session was almost wholly devoted to the discussion of municipal home for the county.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

Dorchester, N. B., Jan. 21.—At the opening of the municipal council here today, Councillor Fawcett, of Sackville, chairman of the Scott act committee, submitted his report, which was adopted.

CHANCERY DIVISION

Chief Justice of New Brunswick, Fredericton, Tuesday, March 2, 1915. Fredericton, Tuesday, September 7, 1915.

CHAMBERS

Chief Justice of New Brunswick, on Tuesday of each week. Mr. Justice White, on Wednesday of each week.

King's Bench Division

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ASSIGN OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES FOR 1915

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SHORT MEASURE MILK BOTTLES

James A. Barry, local inspector of weights and measures in the inland revenue department, has received my word yet from Ottawa regarding the investigation into the alleged use of wine quart bottles for imperial quart bottles by milk vendors.

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WILL GUARANTEE TO MAKE MEN OUT OF CONVICTS

New York, Jan. 22.—Henry Ford, of Detroit, millionaire manufacturer of automobiles will guarantee to take every convict out of Sing Sing prison and make a man of him.

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MONCTON COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 21.—Before Chief Justice Landry, in Chambers this morning, on application of F. Warren Benson, of St. John, a judgment creditor, an order was made for winding up the International Automobile Co., Limited, of Moncton.

Sixty-Eight Years on One Farm

It is the proud boast of Joshua Swan, of Ivy Cottages, Langdon Hills, that he has been married 68 years, lived in the same place for 80 years, and worked on the same farm for 68 years.

St. George Firm Dissolves

St. George, N. B., Jan. 22.—After over thirty years together the old and familiar firm of O'Brien & Gillmor, well known throughout the province, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

ABOUT YOUR OWN VIGOR Sent Free to Men

MR. READER: Here is something I have to offer you absolutely free of charge...

Manhood Wins in all Walks of Life. Influence which only an abundant vigor and rugged manly health can radiate.

As to the SANDEN Vitalizee, practically mentioned, will say it is a little medical appliance, weighing but a few ounces, which you wear at night.

MANHOOD! The quality which rules the world today. My friend, there never was a time in the history of the human race when real, sturdy manhood, many vigor and manly courage counted for as much as they do now.

To Get Free Book Please Use Coupon. If you live too far to call, or if you cannot call, please fill in the coupon below and send it to me.

DR. E. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.

We Can Save You A Lot of Money on Winter Footwear. New Fresh Shoe Packs, Palmer's make, every style, from \$1.75 up to \$3.50.

BESSON BAND INSTRUMENTS. Write Today. C.W. WINDSAY LIMITED 189 SPARKS ST. OTTAWA

Clarke's Blood Mixture. OURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chamberlaine. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

The Russian Parliament. Petrograd, Jan. 26.—Imperial Ulaas issued today (Wed. January 30) as the date for the re-opening of the session of the council of state, and February 9 as the day when the sittings of the Duma shall be resumed.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 24.—The steamship Dacla, loaded with cotton for Rotterdam, did not depart today, as was expected.

AWAITING ANNOUNCEMENT OF MOBILIZATION DATE

Cavalrymen Expect Word Soon—Major McLean to Stay With His Squadron—Major McAvity Being Congratulated on His New Appointment—Military Notes.

Saturday, Jan. 25. Cavalrymen in the province are just now on the tip toe of expectation awaiting the announcement of the date of mobilization of the mounted rifle regiment from the maritime provinces. Only the appointment of officers from the 8th Princess Louise Hussars seemed needed now to complete arrangements unless there is something that is not allowed to be given out at headquarters. One thing appears certain, that is that the mobilization of the regiment will take place at Amherst. Before the whole regiment, however, goes there, squadrons will train for a month probably at their own bases. St. John is the centre for "B" squadron, and it is a foregone conclusion that they will be quartered in a part of the exhibition grounds though the imperial remount department still occupies a portion of that area.

Major C. H. McLean, officer commanding the squadron in St. John was yesterday offered a higher command in the brigade, but declined the offer stating that he preferred to remain with his squadron. It is announced, though not officially yet, that Major Frank Black, of the Sackville squadron of the 8th Hussars had been offered and had accepted the brigade majority, and will be chief of the staff of the 2nd brigade. Major Ings relinquished a lieutenant colonelcy in the P. E. Island Light Horse, to take over as major the command of "A" squadron, which will probably be second in command of the brigade. There will then be a vacancy in the command of the "A" squadron. It is thought likely that Major Markham will be appointed adjutant to the divisional train.

Yesterday over 140 men out of the 28th Dragoons, about forty of these will probably be rejected when it comes to the selection and the officers are therefore taking only the pick of the material that offers, and as this is remarkably good the squadron from St. John should be one of the best in Canada. No difficulty is expected with the mounts as most of the recruited horses are available or within sight. Colonel Stuart, of Montreal, who has been in command of a cavalry regiment in Quebec, has been appointed brigade commander of the mounted regiments being organized, of which the 8th Mounted Rifles from the maritime provinces will form a part. An interesting letter was received yesterday by Major C. H. McLean, of C Squadron "B" of the 6th, from Major Frank P. Day, of the reserve staff of the 28th Dragoons, who is now in command of the squadron from Fredericton in that regiment. He is now a professor in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Fredericton, and has been asked to be considered in the matter of appointments and offering to serve in any capacity. Major Day has been away from here about two years, he was formerly in the U. S. Army, a Rhode Island scholar, and a capable officer. Congratulations.

The hearty congratulations of many friends are being extended to Major T. Malcolm McAvity upon his promotion to the important office of brigade major of the 28th Dragoons, which he will be overseas service, under Colonel Landry of Quebec, and comprising the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia battalions, the 24th Victoria Rifles of Montreal, and

OBITUARY

Robert Morgan. At an early hour on Monday morning eight-eight years ago. When a young man, he was a member of the Church of England and for years a member of the vestry.

Besides his widow he leaves two sons, Robert J. Morgan, of Johnson Craft, Kings county, and George T. at home, and two daughters, Mrs. Wm. Johnston, of Central Greenwich, and Annie, at home.

His funeral was conducted by Rev. Mr. Buckland, interment being at Brown's Plains, and was very largely attended. In politics Mr. Morgan was a life-long Conservative.

Mrs. Hannah Lynch. The death occurred early Saturday morning of Mrs. Hannah Lynch, at her home, corner of Rodney and Watson streets, West End. For many years Mrs. Lynch had conducted a shop there. Her husband, James Lynch, a well known ship carpenter of his day, died twenty-five years ago. For the last few months since her sister died, Mrs. Lynch had lived alone. She had not been in good health for some little time, and a doctor was in to see her yesterday, there was no indication of any serious trouble. It is believed that death was caused by hemorrhage. Mrs. Lynch was about sixty-five years of age, a woman of kindly manner and warm heart, and one who numbered very many friends. She was a daughter of the late Thomas Murphy and of Mrs. Mary O'Brien, of West End. The funeral will be held this morning at 8 o'clock in the Church of the Assumption for high mass of requiem.

Thomas Petty. The funeral of the late Thomas Petty, of South Clones, Queens Co., took place on Monday last, and was largely attended. Deceased, who passed away on Friday, was sixty-nine years of age and one of the oldest inhabitants of that section of the county. He had been suffering for years, but death came unexpectedly at last. The cause of death was Bright's disease. He leaves a widow, three sons and five daughters to mourn his loss, with whom the deepest sympathy is felt in their sad bereavement.

Mrs. Mary Jane Nelson. The death of Mrs. Mary Jane Nelson, widow of Andrew Nelson, occurred today at her home, 53 Erin street, after an illness of about five months. She is a seventy-one year old woman and is survived by two sons and three daughters. The funeral will be held today.

Mrs. Joseph Kichham. A telegram received last week by Thomas Kichham of this city, announced the death of Mrs. Joseph Kichham of Roxbury (Mass.). Mrs. Kichham was formerly Miss Susan Charlotte Kichham, of Roxbury (Mass.), and secretary of the Canadian Club of that place.

Mrs. D. A. Gitchrist. After a lingering illness the death of Mrs. Deborah A. Gitchrist, occurred Saturday at her home, in East street. She was about eighty years of age and had lived almost all her life in St. John. One daughter, Miss Carrie, home, survives.

William Hall. The death of William Hall occurred at his home in West St. John, after only a few days illness. He was sixty-five years of age and leaves behind him a wife and three children, two brothers and six sisters to mourn. The brothers are John and Warren and the sisters, Mrs. Ella Kilpatrick, Mrs. John Law, Mrs. Len Conright, Mrs. James McKinley, Mrs. Richard McQuinn and Mrs. Richard Smith.

Mrs. Eliza Skinner. The many friends of Mrs. Eliza J. Skinner, widow of Charles N. Skinner, will regret to hear of her death yesterday morning. She was more than 70 years of age. She has been in failing health for a long time and the end came quietly on Sunday. Her husband, formerly recorder of the city, died in September, 1910. The late Mrs. Skinner was a St. John lady and had lived in her native city all her long life. She was the daughter of the late Daniel J. McLaughlin, president of the Commercial Bank of St. John, and was, of course, widely known in the city and the province. She

WEDDINGS

Yeniot-Gautreau. Bathurst, Jan. 20.—At the Convent Chapel in the Parish of the Holy Family, Bathurst, on Monday morning, Rev. W. Varley officiated at a nuptial mass and performed the ceremony, when Miss Jennie Gautreau, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Asaude Landry, became the bride of Fred Yeniot, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yeniot. The bride, one of our most popular girls, looked charming in a tailored suit of navy cloth, with most becoming hat to match, and carried a silver bouquet of white roses. Fr. J. Yeniot and Asaude Landry acted as witnesses. After the ceremony a most elaborate wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Asaude Landry, which had been tastefully decorated. The happy couple left on the road and will spend a week of their honeymoon in St. John and other points on the coast. They will reside in Bathurst.

Arnesen-Chambers. Newcastle, Jan. 20.—The marriage of John Arnesen and Miss Belle Chambers took place in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church yesterday morning. Rev. P. W. Dixon officiated.

Welford-Kelly. Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. James Kelly, No. 50 High street, Orange hall, N. B., on Wednesday, in marriage to George L. A. Welford. They were unattended. The bride was given away by her brother, John. They received many presents from numerous friends. The bride was a popular member of the staff of the Canadian Life Assurance Co. Mr. and Mrs. Welford will reside in this city, and will have the best wishes of many friends.

SOLDIERS' PAY. If the decision of the government not to allow the wives of soldiers who were married since the war began any share in the Patriotic Fund is to be retroactive it will inflict a good deal of hardship and may cause some wives to protest. Officers did not receive their allowances from the branch of getting married and their husbands and friends that the new rule should not apply to those married prior to the issue of the new order. There is a very great deal of interest in the matter and it is pointed out that England soldiers are encouraged to marry. It is expected an appeal in behalf of those already married will be made, even if the rule is made to apply to all marriages hereafter. Emphasis is laid on the action of the government as it is felt that the government in any case ought to be fair.

C. A. Allan, secretary-treasurer of the Patriotic Fund at St. John, told a Telegraph reporter yesterday that the regulations on the matter in the fund were a little confusing, and he had asked the head office at Ottawa for instructions. There were half a dozen cases of men in the units now on active service in the front, and the fact is being mentioned in these cases yet. They were in suspension of pay and did not receive their allowances from the branch of getting married and their husbands and friends that the new rule should not apply to those married prior to the issue of the new order. There is a very great deal of interest in the matter and it is pointed out that England soldiers are encouraged to marry. It is expected an appeal in behalf of those already married will be made, even if the rule is made to apply to all marriages hereafter. Emphasis is laid on the action of the government as it is felt that the government in any case ought to be fair.

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The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the late residence 319 City Road.

Mrs. Wilmet Chase. Monday, Jan. 25. Frederickton, N. B., Jan. 25.—(Special)—Sarah Wilmet Chase, wife of Wilmet Chase, died today at her home, Lower Maugerville, after a long illness. Her husband and two sons, Herman and Fred, survive. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon.

Reginald C. Hoyt. Monday, Jan. 25. Many in this city will learn with regret of the death of Reginald C. Hoyt, which occurred yesterday at his residence, 81 Sydney street. He was 65 years of age, and until a week ago was in the best of health. He leaves to mourn his loss two sons, a daughter, two sisters, four brothers and one sister. The funeral is to take place this afternoon.

Count Harrigan said drunken soldiers should be arrested as to whether they get their liquor. It was wrong for the county to have to pay for drunken soldiers.

Mayor Trevelick, of Chatham, said the town was one of the worst cases for towns that were ever made, though it may be better in the country. It gives the officials a headache and the town should be either local control or prohibition.

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Big Real Estate Deal Put Through

J. S. Gregory Seizes Hillyard Property—Rumors That Big Corporations Are Behind Move, But Purchaser Says He is Alone in the Transaction

Saturday, Jan. 25. The property acquired by Mr. Gregory comprises the wharves, railway and mill extending from his own property at the foot of Simonds street across Sherbrooke street to the harbor front. The deal will be completed in the next few days. The property is situated on the harbor front, between the wharves and the mill. The deal is being completed in the next few days.

A real estate deal has been recorded, involving the transfer of the entire Hillyard property on the Strait Shore to J. S. Gregory, who now controls the harbor front in an unbroken line from the wharf to the Sayer property next to the Portland Rolling Mills in Chesley street. The price is said to be in the vicinity of \$150,000 and there are many interesting rumors as to the future of the property, although Mr. Gregory declared yesterday that he was acting for himself only in putting through the deal.

It has been reported persistently that the C. P. R. was after this property with the idea of providing wharves for their enlarged service with Digby Bay. Mr. Gregory said that the C. P. R. had not been negotiating with him in regard to any portion either of his old property or the recently acquired Hillyard property. It is known that representatives of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. were in the city last fall inspecting the property as a result of representations made by some local people who wished to see opposition to the Dominion Coal Co. but Mr. Gregory says that nothing definite came of the investigations at the time. The Lehigh Valley concern already is doing a large business at Portland, Me., and some financial men in the city are inclined to believe that the conclusion of the Strait Shore deal will see their entrance here.

In last July P. W. Post, agricultural expert for the Baltimore and Ohio railway, spent some time in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia investigating the possibilities of developing trade in agricultural products between the maritime provinces and the middle states; and much curiosity was expressed at that time as to the reason for the sudden interest shown by the B. & O. in a region where the only agricultural products are the Lehigh Valley coal in view shipment of coal to St. John the connection was made clear. In an interview in the Daily Telegraph on Saturday Mr. Gregory expressed himself as satisfied that a large trade could be worked up particularly in the New Brunswick potatoes and apples from the Annapolis Valley.

Trustees of Henry Hillyard, \$1 to J. S. Gregory, assignment of the Hillyard property in Main street and Strait Shore road. Under the heading "Release of J. S. Gregory," it is stated that the Hillyard property in Main street and Strait Shore road.

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WEDDINGS

Yeniot-Gautreau. Bathurst, Jan. 20.—At the Convent Chapel in the Parish of the Holy Family, Bathurst, on Monday morning, Rev. W. Varley officiated at a nuptial mass and performed the ceremony, when Miss Jennie Gautreau, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Asaude Landry, became the bride of Fred Yeniot, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yeniot. The bride, one of our most popular girls, looked charming in a tailored suit of navy cloth, with most becoming hat to match, and carried a silver bouquet of white roses. Fr. J. Yeniot and Asaude Landry acted as witnesses. After the ceremony a most elaborate wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Asaude Landry, which had been tastefully decorated. The happy couple left on the road and will spend a week of their honeymoon in St. John and other points on the coast. They will reside in Bathurst.

Arnesen-Chambers. Newcastle, Jan. 20.—The marriage of John Arnesen and Miss Belle Chambers took place in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church yesterday morning. Rev. P. W. Dixon officiated.

Welford-Kelly. Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. James Kelly, No. 50 High street, Orange hall, N. B., on Wednesday, in marriage to George L. A. Welford. They were unattended. The bride was given away by her brother, John. They received many presents from numerous friends. The bride was a popular member of the staff of the Canadian Life Assurance Co. Mr. and Mrs. Welford will reside in this city, and will have the best wishes of many friends.

SOLDIERS' PAY. If the decision of the government not to allow the wives of soldiers who were married since the war began any share in the Patriotic Fund is to be retroactive it will inflict a good deal of hardship and may cause some wives to protest. Officers did not receive their allowances from the branch of getting married and their husbands and friends that the new rule should not apply to those married prior to the issue of the new order. There is a very great deal of interest in the matter and it is pointed out that England soldiers are encouraged to marry. It is expected an appeal in behalf of those already married will be made, even if the rule is made to apply to all marriages hereafter. Emphasis is laid on the action of the government as it is felt that the government in any case ought to be fair.

C. A. Allan, secretary-treasurer of the Patriotic Fund at St. John, told a Telegraph reporter yesterday that the regulations on the matter in the fund were a little confusing, and he had asked the head office at Ottawa for instructions. There were half a dozen cases of men in the units now on active service in the front, and the fact is being mentioned in these cases yet. They were in suspension of pay and did not receive their allowances from the branch of getting married and their husbands and friends that the new rule should not apply to those married prior to the issue of the new order. There is a very great deal of interest in the matter and it is pointed out that England soldiers are encouraged to marry. It is expected an appeal in behalf of those already married will be made, even if the rule is made to apply to all marriages hereafter. Emphasis is laid on the action of the government as it is felt that the government in any case ought to be fair.

Monday, Jan. 25. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Hannah Cosman, died yesterday in the home of her age, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fenwick W. Parker. She was a daughter of the late Alexander and Ann McLeod, of Carletonville, Kings County. She leaves five sons and one daughter to mourn—W. T. G., of Medicine Hat, Alberta; William, of St. John; Coleman, of St. John; and Charles, of Vermont, and the daughter is Mrs. Fenwick W. Parker. There are also three brothers—W. T. McLeod, Fredericton; Octavius, St. John; and Wilfred, of Portland (Me.), and the sisters are Dr. Mary E. Cook, St. John, and Mrs. C. H. McLeod, of Carletonville.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the late residence 319 City Road.

Mrs. Wilmet Chase. Monday, Jan. 25. Frederickton, N. B., Jan. 25.—(Special)—Sarah Wilmet Chase, wife of Wilmet Chase, died today at her home, Lower Maugerville, after a long illness. Her husband and two sons, Herman and Fred, survive. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon.

Reginald C. Hoyt. Monday, Jan. 25. Many in this city will learn with regret of the death of Reginald C. Hoyt, which occurred yesterday at his residence, 81 Sydney street. He was 65 years of age, and until a week ago was in the best of health. He leaves to mourn his loss two sons, a daughter, two sisters, four brothers and one sister. The funeral is to take place this afternoon.

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