

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914.

NO. 12

ALLIES GAIN SLIGHTLY AND LOSE NOT AT ALL IN GREAT BATTLE WHILE GERMANS OCCUPY GHENT

RUSSIANS HAVE TURN OF ILL LUCK

Fine New Cruiser of 7,775 Tons Torpedoed in Baltic and Lost With Crew of 568 Men

German Submarine Failed in Attack on Squadron Saturday But Returned to Attack Sunday and This Time Successful—Russians Abandon Siege of Przemyśl to Meet Advancing Austro-German Army—Five Austrian Commanders Dismissed.

Petrograd, Oct. 12.—An official communication issued today announces that on October 11 (Sunday) the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine and sank with all her crew.

The text of the communication, which was made public by the marine department, follows:

"On October 10 German submarines were sighted in the Baltic Sea. The same day, early in the morning, the submarines attacked the cruiser Admiral Makarov, which had stopped to search a suspected bark flying the commercial flag of the Netherlands.

"A submarine of the enemy launched several torpedoes, which luckily missed the mark and caused no damage whatever to the cruiser.

"On October 11 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the submarines of the enemy again attacked our cruisers Bayan and Pallada, which were patrolling the Baltic.

"Although the cruisers opened in time a very strong fire, one of the submarines succeeded in launching torpedoes against the Pallada, whereupon an explosion resulted and the cruiser with all her crew sank."

The armored cruiser Pallada carried a complement of 568 men. She measured 443 feet and had a displacement of 7,775 tons. Her speed was 22 knots. With the Admiral Makarov and the Bayan she constituted a group of cruisers known as the "Bayan class."

The Pallada carried two 8-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, twenty-two 12-pounders and four 3-pounders, in addition to torpedo tubes. She was laid down in 1905.

RAISE PRZEMYSL SIEGE TO MEET ENEMY.
London, Oct. 12, 7:30 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Rome says that a message to the Messagero from Petrograd states that the Russians have abandoned the siege of Przemyśl in Austria Galicia, in order to put themselves in a strategic position to meet the Austro-German army.

TWENTY-SEVEN CASES OF CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA.
Paris, Oct. 12, 6:42 p. m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Venice says that twenty-seven cases of cholera were reported in Austria on October 8.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM REGAINING OF LOST GROUND.
London, Oct. 12, 7:09 p. m.—A despatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that a telegram received from Vienna states that the Russians in Galicia and north of the Vistula are pursued by Austro-German troops.

Many towns which a few days ago were in the hands of the Russians are now again under an Austrian administration. The message adds that the Russians did not behave so badly as the authorities had expected. Even the Cossacks conducted themselves humanely.

REORGANIZATION OF AUSTRIAN ARMY.
Venice, Oct. 12, by way of Paris, 6:45 p. m.—A despatch from Vienna announces the sudden removal of the commanders of five Austrian army corps and the appointment of General Svetozar Borisevic as the new commander of the third army.

The commanders dismissed are Generals Baron Von Gieslingen, of the Eighth Army Corps; Kolowraty Von Kotowatz, of the Eleventh Army Corps; and Metzner Von Zelenstain, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and the commanders of the Sixth and Seventeenth Corps.

The newly appointed commanders are Generals Art, Sixth Corps; Griseley, Seventh Corps; Scheuchemstuel, Eighth Corps; Lubick, Eleventh Corps, and Kritek, Seventeenth Corps. It is officially stated that the commanders retired on their own request because of reasons of health. The newspapers of Vienna make no comment on the changes.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF AUSTRIA SERIOUS.
Venice, Oct. 12, by way of Paris, 6:30 p. m.—Advices from Vienna state that although the import duties on foodstuffs have been suspended by the Austrian government, prices thus far have shown no sign of decreasing. On the contrary, in some instances prices are still advancing. The cost of food in Austria is much higher than it is in Germany.

The newspapers openly accuse the Austrian landed proprietors of endeavoring to make the utmost of the war situation regardless of the needs of the public. Much irritation is exhibited toward the authorities because they did not earlier take measures to prevent an utterly unjustifiable increase in the prices for cattle.

It is now declared that the fixing of maximum prices coupled with measures compelling the farmers to bring their grain to market instead of hoarding it, means only the prevention of a further advance in the already exorbitant food prices.

The women of Vienna are protesting against the practice adopted by the bakers of making bread loaves of only two-thirds the ordinary size. It is also charged that the quality of white bread has deteriorated greatly, evidently because of the mixture of barley and meal.

The manufacturers of Austria are beginning to complain of the shortage of raw material, and are demanding that the government suspend the import duties on raw iron, machinery and tools, and also demand that maximum prices be fixed for timber, petroleum and wool, and a reduction made in the tax on industrial enterprises.

The papers of Vienna publish laudatory obituaries on the late King Charles of Roumania. They express the conviction that Roumania will not be induced by Russian intrigue to engage in a policy of adventure, which not only would compromise her vital interests, but lead eventually to her destruction.

Taking of Antwerp Provision For Future on Germany's Part Now Opinion of Military Men—Left Wing of Allies Now Extends Almost to Coast With Germans Also Keeping Step With Movement Westward—News From Russian Frontiers Not So Cheerful With United Austro-German Armies On Offensive—German Submarines Sink Russian Cruiser in Baltic—Recruiting in England Takes Leap Forward and Standard is Lowered.

The occupation of Antwerp by the Germans has been followed, according to the latest reports, by the occupation of Ghent, which would seem to confirm the German plan, as it has already been outlined, of a movement towards the coast, with Ostend as its objective.

It is pointed out by British military experts that it is Germany's intention to make a permanent stronghold of Antwerp, so as to hold Belgium in her grip, and in this way gain a position within easy reach of the English coast.

The fighting along the great line, extending almost from the North Sea to the German province of Lorraine, continues with indefinite results, for the actual operations in the northern section of France are not being divulged to any extent by the official statements issued by the French war department. Where the British reinforcements have been sent is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed that a considerable force is already in the neighborhood of Ostend.

German submarines have again come into prominence by the sinking of the Russian armored cruiser Pallada in the Baltic Sea. The Pallada, with the Admiral Makarov and the Bayan, has been engaged in patrolling the Baltic. The German submarines made an attempt against the Admiral Makarov on October 10, but with no success, but on the following day one of them succeeded in torpedoing the Pallada, which sank almost immediately, according to the Russian official report, with all her crew, comprising nearly 600 officers and men.

RECRUITING TAKES SPURT IN ENGLAND.
Recruiting in England is again being actively pushed for the need of men is recognized, and the requirements for service in the infantry have been lowered for the purpose of insuring a large supply of recruits. Similarly Great Britain is taking precaution against raids over English towns by German airplanes, this latter action probably resulting from the recent attacks on Paris by aeroplanes.

Just what measures the British government has devised for the purpose of repelling such attacks, have not been made known, but it is understood that an aviation corps is ready to take the air at the first sign of German aeroplanes.

Berlin officially reports that the situation in France is satisfactory so far as her arms are concerned, and other official reports indicate that the German and Austrian armies have made impressive progress in the Russian campaign. Russia is reported to have abandoned the siege of Przemyśl, the important Austrian fortress in Galicia, and is lining up to meet a threatened attack by the Austro-German army.

Marquis Di San Giuliano, the Italian minister for foreign affairs, is reported to be dying. Should his death occur, it is possible that it may have an important effect on the attitude of Italy. He has been inclined to side with Germany.

SAYS 24 ANTWERP FORTS HOLDING OUT.
London, Oct. 13, 4 a. m.—The Times correspondent in Belgium, under date of Sunday, says:

"Twenty-four of the Antwerp forts were still holding out today, in the face of a continuous bombardment. Last night over twenty blazing fires could be distinguished from afar in different parts of the city."

GHENT IN HANDS OF INVADERS.
London, Oct. 13, 2:40 a. m.—The Belgian town of Ghent is now occupied by the Germans, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuters Telegram Company.

Uhlans have arrived at Zelzate, a short distance from Ghent, and the commander announced that 6,000 soldiers must be quartered in the village.

22,000 BELGIAN AND BRITISH INTERNED.
London, Oct. 13, 3:40 a. m.—Altogether 22,000 British and Belgian soldiers are interned at different points in Holland. About 1,500 of these men are British.

This statement has been made by the Dutch war office, according to a despatch from the Rotterdam correspondent of the Times.

MARINES HOME FROM ANTWERP FIGHT.
London, Oct. 13, 3:10 a. m.—Bodies of men belonging to the naval brigade which took part in the defence of Antwerp, arrived at the English channel port of Deal yesterday and last night, says a despatch from the Deal correspondent of the Chronicle.

Immense crowds greeted them at the station, and as they marched down the street, headed by a brass band, the marines, all wearing khaki uniforms, appeared to be somewhat weary, but otherwise seemed perfectly fit.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Paris, Oct. 12, 11:19 p. m.—The following official statement was given out tonight:

"There is nothing in particular to report.

"Violent attacks have occurred along the front. We have gained ground at some points, and we have not lost any at any place."

RUSSIANS FIGHTING ON VISTULA.
Petrograd, Oct. 12.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the chief of the general staff:

"On October 11, fighting began on the left bank of the Vistula, in the direction of Ivangorod and Warsaw.

"There is no change at other points on our front.

"Detachments of Russian cavalry, having passed through the defiles in the Carpathians, have emerged into the plains of Hungary."

PARTIAL LIST OF ANTWERP DAMAGE

Famous Palais de Justice, Hippodrome, St. Joseph's Church, and Other Famous Buildings Destroyed

Germans Entered City With Flowers Decorating Rifles and Horses' Bridles and Nosegays in Tunics—Kaiser Confident of Victory and in Highest Spirits.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)
Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—(Despatch to the London Daily Chronicle)—I have been able to get details of the German occupation of Antwerp from Dutch friends who have been there since Friday. As neutrals they can go there with little risk, though for an English journalist to make the trip would be to invite attention as a spy.

Up to the present the Germans have done no plundering, and the city is well policed by armed guards. The soldiers are using the city's brigade appliances to extinguish the fires that still smoulder in buildings wrecked by shells, but the water supply seems inadequate.

Many instances of hurried flight are to be found in bundles of clothing and other property left in the streets by refugees who found that they had brought from home more than they could carry away. In the streets on the outskirts are Belgian guns still in position and hastily formed barricades.

The Germans seem very anxious for the population to return, and promise their safety if they behave peacefully. Some of the people have already returned but these does not appear to be any general tendency in that direction.

The German soldiers entered the town singing, in the streets of their rifles and flowers, having nosegays in their tunics, in the streets of their rifles and flowers' bridles. But this triumphant entry was only for appearance's purpose, and most of the troops afterward marched out again to encamp on the outskirts.

There are now few German soldiers in the city except in the square before the Hotel de Ville. As regards the damage inflicted by the shells, I am able to furnish the following details from the testimony of observers but the list must not be taken as being complete. Among the buildings destroyed were the Palais de Justice, a synagogue, St. Joseph's church, the Hippodrome, the Minerva motor works, the house, 816 in Avenue des Arts, and Tinchent's cigar factory in the Place De Meir.

Very serious damage was done in the Avenue Moretus, Avenue Du Sa-la, the Rue Del Esplanade, the Rue De La Justice, and the Avenue Quentin Malthey.

Other damage was done chiefly in the southern part of the town and in the suburbs of Berchem and Seurrenberg.

It was a pathetic experience while compiling this list to be surrounded by a group of refugees asking what news there was of the streets in which their homes had once been.

Kaiser's Pride in Army Shines in His Eyes, Phosphorescent With Happiness

Rome, Oct. 12.—(Despatch to the London Daily News)—The famous Berlin painter, Vollbehr, who has just seen the Kaiser, says that his imperial majesty is in the highest spirits. His pride in his valorous army is so great that it shines through his eyes, which are phosphorescent with happiness. The mayor of Weimar says that the Kaiser, addressing his troops, said:

"My boys, the leaves are falling but we shall all return to our beloved homes."

Both the Kaiser and the German chancellor, who is accompanying him at the front, are certain of victory. They spoke about changing the map of Europe after the war.

Chief Loss in Antwerp's Fall Is Damage to Belgian Army

London, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—The military expert of the Standard says: "It would be very foolish to attempt to ignore the fact that the successful German operations against Antwerp have resulted in considerable material and military value for the enemy. The position of the city is a moral asset and might in certain circumstances have great political importance but the military value of the victory depends upon the extent to which the Belgian field army has been disabled."

"It reports from Holland are to be believed the Belgians have been badly beaten. From 20,000 to 25,000 men are stated to be interned in Dutch territory and if we add a reasonable number for the killed and wounded during the siege operations, it would seem that half of the mobile fighting force of Belgium was out of action. The other half in the circumstances will scarcely be in condition for immediate service. Therefore the enemy must be credited with having accomplished his full purpose, the fall of the fortress and the destruction of the force operating from it."

"The Germans are naturally very jubilant over the taking of Antwerp, which is to be made a base for all kinds of deadly attacks upon England, it is said, to be a base for the aerial warfare, that is to be waged against us and which has been delayed so long. Well, for all the menace of it we shall sleep quietly in our beds. The precautions that we are taking in view of these threatened raids are very right and proper. It is the duty of our authorities to minimize any danger, however insignificant it may be. The danger that is constituted by the destructive power of aircraft with their huge Zeppelin ships or small heavier than air craft, is very small."

Losses of Prussian Army Alone 215,000 in Official Casualty List

London, Oct. 13, 4:30 a. m.—The forty-four lists of losses in the Prussian army, which have been published, contain a total of 211,000 killed, wounded and missing, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

The lists do not include losses among the Bavarians, Saxons and Wurtembergians.

CANADIAN GENERAL SELECTS ST. JOHN AS SHIPPING DEPOT

Major General Sir Frederick Benson Definitely Announces Horses for Army Purposes Going From Here.

All doubts as to the shipping of horses for the remount department of the British army were set at rest yesterday by General Sir Frederick Benson, K. C. B., who arrived here from Halifax, N. S., on Monday. The general is especially gratified to find that Sir Frederick as a Canadian-born officer is so pleased with the facilities offered by St. John.

As has been stated two members of the remount department have been in St. John since last week and they were joined yesterday by Sir Frederick. The morning was spent in a further inspection of the facilities and in consultation with the local authorities.

Regarding the plan of the department Sir Frederick said that it had been decided to establish a depot at St. John, but they deemed it advisable to use Halifax also. This would give them the advantage of having two ports at their disposal, and in the event of any outbreak of sickness among the horses at one place, it would not mean that the entire operations would be in danger of being affected.

When the shipments commence Sir Frederick expects to see a total of about 8,000 horses a week handled at the two ports. It is against the policy of the department to say anything about the dates of the shipments, but it is understood that the work may commence at this port soon and that it will last for a considerable period of time.

Speaking of the local facilities, Sir Frederick said with pleasure that he found the arrangements at the exhibition grounds admirably suited for the work and that the modern stock buildings were quite the best for the purpose that he had ever seen. Some improvements would be required to convert the summer buildings into winter quarters, but he thought this could easily and quickly be accomplished.

Use Agricultural Hall.
The common council also dealt with the preparations for the shipment of the horses and they agreed to give the use of the agricultural hall, which is a municipal property thanks to the grant that is made for the upkeep of the exhibition. The hall is a building which should all be done to favor St. John as a port but that any sacrifice should be undertaken for the sake of the imperial needs. It was mentioned at the meeting that the department hoped to have about 1,000 horses here at a time and that the first would be due at the exhibition grounds on October 15. Nothing was said of the actual shipments.

All the preliminary arrangements have been made by Captain Parker and all that was needed to put the work in motion was the confirmation which has now been made that St. John was chosen.

There will therefore be no delay. Water is to be supplied to the grounds by a water and sewerage department at the expense of the militia department and the machinery hall to be at once fitted up to receive the animals. Loose boxes will not be used but something will be done as was done with the shipments of horses and they agreed to give the use of the agricultural hall, which is a municipal property thanks to the grant that is made for the upkeep of the exhibition. The hall is a building which should all be done to favor St. John as a port but that any sacrifice should be undertaken for the sake of the imperial needs. It was mentioned at the meeting that the department hoped to have about 1,000 horses here at a time and that the first would be due at the exhibition grounds on October 15. Nothing was said of the actual shipments.

General Benson a Canadian.
Major-General Sir Frederick Benson, K. C. B., is one of the thousands of British officers on the retired list who have come forward to offer their services again on the outbreak of hostilities.

Captain Parker, who is with the general here, is another instance of this reply to the call of duty. Sir Frederick was a colonel of the 21st Lancers and is honorary colonel of the 10th St. Catharines Regiment of Canada. That is only natural for he is a native of St. Catharines. He is the third son of the late Hon. J. R. Benson, of the senate, and was first educated at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, before he went to Sandhurst.

Sir Frederick served as a volunteer during the Fenian raids in Canada in 1866, for which he holds the medal and clasp. Three years later he joined the 21st Hussars in England and some years later exchanged to the 13th Lancers. In 1880 he was in the 5th Dragoon Guards and then in 1881 he was transferred to the 17th Lancers, the "Death or Glory Boys" of the celebrated charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. He has been A. D. C. to the lieutenant-governor of the northwest provinces in India and later he commanded the Egyptian cavalry.

During the South African war he was on special service as acting adjutant-general when he was mentioned in despatches and was given the commander-in-chief of the South African Medal with three clasps. In 1904 he was inspector-general of remounts and then was given the directorship of transport and remounts which he held until he was appointed major-general in charge of administration 1907-1909, when he retired only to be recalled for this duty that once again brings him so closely in touch with his native Canada.

FORMER WOODSTOCK MAN GOT OUT OF GERMANY SAFE

(Special to The Telegraph)
Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 13.—There has been some anxiety concerning Bert C. Harvey, formerly of this town, who has been under military instruction in Berlin. A letter was received today from Amsterdam dated Sept. 20 saying he had arrived there after considerable difficulty and would sail from Rotterdam to New York in a few days. He says British residents were subjected to harsh treatment. Several of his friends were arrested and he was made register in a "police book" all particulars concerning himself. He was not allowed to communicate with his friends and considers himself fortunate in not being arrested.

Forest fires are still raging in the vicinity of Newburg and hundreds of acres of timber land have been destroyed. Valuable timber limits owned by McElroy & Murchie and J. A. Hayden are now seriously threatened and a crew of over 100 men are fighting to prevent further spread of the flames. Only hard work has prevented many farm buildings from burning.

The Belgian Red Society will make a big shipment of clothing via Halifax this week.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by the act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. MCCREARY, President and Manager. 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 inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents 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 MS. is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to collect and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: H. GIBSON, KEIRSTON, MISS V. E. GIBSON.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES. New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate: British connection, Honesty in public life, Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion.

NO DRAFT! NO DEALS! "The British, French, and American." "The British and the World."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News. ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 14, 1914.

ANOTHER CONTINGENT. The government's announcement that Canada is to send a second contingent of 22,000 men to Great Britain has been received with enthusiasm throughout the country.

ENGLAND'S OLDEST ALLY. In view of the announcement that Portugal is getting her troops ready for participation in the war, the British government calls upon her to do so, it is interesting to recall that Portugal enjoys the distinction, in British eyes, of being the oldest, and for some centuries the only, ally of England.

A MILLION FIGHTING MEN. As the tenth week of the war draws to a close London and Paris cherish no ridiculous notions of speedy victory. They are frankly conceding that a long war is certain. Kitchener is preparing not only for the first but the second year.

THE WAR AND THE CHURCH. Those who have been intimating that the present war spells the failure of Christianity are being answered by others who say that the war only emphasizes the weakness of humanity and its failure to live up to the principle it professes.

IN FRANCE. What is going on now in Northern France is a test of resources and endurance, in which the Allies seem destined to win. If they have superior numbers, and there is reason to believe they have, it is plain that they can extend their line further than the Germans, and that the Germans in trying to stretch their line steadily will presently get it so thin that it can be broken.

A LINER MAROONED. The case of the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, now marooned at Bar Harbor (Me.), while British cruisers cut off her escape to Boston where her captors desire to go for winter quarters, promises to become famous in legal as well as in military circles.

THE BELGIAN ARMY STILL IN STAGNATION. The news that Antwerp has fallen into the hands of the enemy does not come as a surprise. The Belgian defenders, assisted by British naval brigades, made a gallant resistance in the face of a terrific bombardment.

THE LAD IN THE TRENCH. The last in the trench. I see the pe-papers, In type that is bold, That Nick signed a name, An' Willy caught cold.

BOYS IN THE BATTLE LINE. The war between the North and the South was fought by real boy-drums, mer boys, boy privates, boy colonels and even boy generals.

CANADA READY TO MAKE GOOD. A Canadian authority declares that Canada can send half a million troops if needed. It is not likely that Canada's fighting material will be called upon to do anything like this.

CANADA'S DANGER. It is to be hoped that Col. Hughes will not, in the spirit of his New York interview, go over to England and commit Canada to the policy of crushing the German army without further aid from either Britain or France.

A MISTAKE OUTLAW. If Germany spent all those millions it is wasting in war in the defence of its trade, it could protect itself against the slaves, Franks and Anglo-Saxons in Christendom.

check an offensive thrust, always excluding the possibility of unexpected disaster, but for both sides the peril of this is the same. Unless the Germans actually get to the allied communications—and that is not at all probable—incidental gains are unimportant, and in the end the allied left will reach into Belgium.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. In view of the state of unemployment existing in many centres in Canada, and of the large importation of foreign goods into the Dominion, much of which could be supplied by Canadian manufacturers, several Canadian Boards of Trade have passed resolutions urging the use of Canadian made goods by governments, municipalities, architects and engineers in all works under their control.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING HOME INDUSTRY at this time of unrest is so apparent that every citizen—man and woman—should show true patriotism in promptly resolving to make Canada strong and prosperous by providing work for her sons and daughters. This can best be done by demanding Canadian made products and Canadian made goods wherever it is possible to secure them.

A study of the trade statistics shows that the value of the principal articles imported into Canada from Germany, Austria and other countries has been enormous, and as many of these articles could be supplied by Canadian manufacturers and Canadian merchants it is clear that there is now an unparalleled opportunity to make and have Canada prosperous. The Canadian manufacturer should be prepared to do his part, and his courage should be rewarded with the support of the consumer.

IN doing "business as usual" every possible encouragement should be given Canadian manufacturers and merchants and so keep Canadian workmen employed.

There will be men who will say to Bishop Greer that he chooses a strange time to preach this doctrine. But has he not chosen the right time? The world cannot live upon war. There can come no permanent peace through the use of force, for force begets force, and always has, but love makes life to blossom and to endure.

They are frankly conceding that a long war is certain. Kitchener is preparing not only for the first but the second year. All the news from the capitals hostile to Germany is now devoid of any hint that there can be speedy victory.

The war has wholly developed into a long, grinding struggle, with the Allies determined to pound and pound until their superior numbers and sea power, and their greater resources, shall at last have their effect.

Those who have been intimating that the present war spells the failure of Christianity are being answered by others who say that the war only emphasizes the weakness of humanity and its failure to live up to the principle it professes.

What is going on now in Northern France is a test of resources and endurance, in which the Allies seem destined to win. If they have superior numbers, and there is reason to believe they have, it is plain that they can extend their line further than the Germans, and that the Germans in trying to stretch their line steadily will presently get it so thin that it can be broken.

The case of the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, now marooned at Bar Harbor (Me.), while British cruisers cut off her escape to Boston where her captors desire to go for winter quarters, promises to become famous in legal as well as in military circles.

The news that Antwerp has fallen into the hands of the enemy does not come as a surprise. The Belgian defenders, assisted by British naval brigades, made a gallant resistance in the face of a terrific bombardment.

The last in the trench. I see the pe-papers, In type that is bold, That Nick signed a name, An' Willy caught cold.

Boys in the battle line. The war between the North and the South was fought by real boy-drums, mer boys, boy privates, boy colonels and even boy generals.

Canada ready to make good. A Canadian authority declares that Canada can send half a million troops if needed. It is not likely that Canada's fighting material will be called upon to do anything like this.

Canada's danger. It is to be hoped that Col. Hughes will not, in the spirit of his New York interview, go over to England and commit Canada to the policy of crushing the German army without further aid from either Britain or France.

we shall have an army in the field amounting to a million of men, with plenty more behind them. England was particularly fortunate in having a man like Kitchener to take charge of the military affairs in the greatest crisis the Empire has ever faced. Cool, unmovable by political considerations, and with abundant self-confidence, the hero of Khartoum is the kind of man to look forward to ultimate results rather than to present gains of doubtful value. Kitchener, Grey and Sir John French are a wonderful trio.

THE BELGIAN ARMY STILL IN STAGNATION. The news that Antwerp has fallen into the hands of the enemy does not come as a surprise. The Belgian defenders, assisted by British naval brigades, made a gallant resistance in the face of a terrific bombardment.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING HOME INDUSTRY at this time of unrest is so apparent that every citizen—man and woman—should show true patriotism in promptly resolving to make Canada strong and prosperous by providing work for her sons and daughters.

IN doing "business as usual" every possible encouragement should be given Canadian manufacturers and merchants and so keep Canadian workmen employed.

There will be men who will say to Bishop Greer that he chooses a strange time to preach this doctrine. But has he not chosen the right time? The world cannot live upon war.

They are frankly conceding that a long war is certain. Kitchener is preparing not only for the first but the second year. All the news from the capitals hostile to Germany is now devoid of any hint that there can be speedy victory.

The war has wholly developed into a long, grinding struggle, with the Allies determined to pound and pound until their superior numbers and sea power, and their greater resources, shall at last have their effect.

Those who have been intimating that the present war spells the failure of Christianity are being answered by others who say that the war only emphasizes the weakness of humanity and its failure to live up to the principle it professes.

What is going on now in Northern France is a test of resources and endurance, in which the Allies seem destined to win. If they have superior numbers, and there is reason to believe they have, it is plain that they can extend their line further than the Germans, and that the Germans in trying to stretch their line steadily will presently get it so thin that it can be broken.

The case of the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, now marooned at Bar Harbor (Me.), while British cruisers cut off her escape to Boston where her captors desire to go for winter quarters, promises to become famous in legal as well as in military circles.

The news that Antwerp has fallen into the hands of the enemy does not come as a surprise. The Belgian defenders, assisted by British naval brigades, made a gallant resistance in the face of a terrific bombardment.

The last in the trench. I see the pe-papers, In type that is bold, That Nick signed a name, An' Willy caught cold.

Boys in the battle line. The war between the North and the South was fought by real boy-drums, mer boys, boy privates, boy colonels and even boy generals.

Canada ready to make good. A Canadian authority declares that Canada can send half a million troops if needed. It is not likely that Canada's fighting material will be called upon to do anything like this.

Canada's danger. It is to be hoped that Col. Hughes will not, in the spirit of his New York interview, go over to England and commit Canada to the policy of crushing the German army without further aid from either Britain or France.

A mistake outlaw. If Germany spent all those millions it is wasting in war in the defence of its trade, it could protect itself against the slaves, Franks and Anglo-Saxons in Christendom.

South Africa. Experts figure that today in France alone, the Allies have a million and a half fighting men at the front.

Germany and Austria have been making a desperate diplomatic effort to entomb China with Japan. They are being aided, it is said, by some Chinese with German affiliations.

Colonel Sam—After Dinner. (Toronto Saturday Night). The chances are that Colonel the Honorable Sam will not surround the German man Turpin, who is a lieutenant in the Coburg battalion, has volunteered, and will have a place in the firing line.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA has an eight-roomed bungalow in which to do his bungling at Valcartier Camp. If he passes a sleepless night, or it's a rainy morning, the number of Canadian volunteers is likely to be one hundred thousand.

MEANTIME THE OFFICERS and crew of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, while not entrapped at the prospect of spending a winter at Bar Harbor, may take comfort in the thought that even Bar Harbor in the winter time is more pleasant than the North Sea with its mines and dangerous gales.

AFTER A CAREFUL ANALYSIS of German trade statistics for the first six months of the current year, the Retail Grocer of Toronto, finds nothing to support the statement that Germany has been storing large supplies of food and is well equipped in that regard for a long siege.

THE BRITISH AVIATORS are prepared to give Count Zeppelin and his lieutenants a warm reception when they visit London.

THE LITTLE CITY of Berlin, Ontario, whose population is largely made up of citizens of German descent, has contributed more than \$40,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and hopes to do better.

THE MANUFACTURERS in re-opening factories are helping to win battles. And consumers in buying Canadian made goods are indirectly contributing to the same end.

THE DAY will soon come when the adventurous German sea rovers like the Zenden will have to accept bay or seek internment at a neutral port.

IF COUNT ZEPPIN should fall in that bomb-throwing raid over London and become a prisoner he should be exhibited in an iron cage in Trafalgar Square as the man who seeks to kill women and children in their beds at night and call it war.—Toronto Globe.

THE COUNT is a great inventor, and his airship used for fighting purposes is a wonderful invention, destined to be of great service to humanity. Armed with deadly bombs it becomes an insidious instrument of torture. But it would not be so fitted out or so used if the Kaiser objected.

THE NUMBER of men of all ranks employed from the beginning to the end of the South African War has been officially estimated at 446,483. Of these 265,340 were loaned to the British regular army, 106,048 went from the United Kingdom as militia, volunteers, or Imperial Yeomanry, 60,000 went from overseas colonies, and 22,414 were raised in

Germany and Austria have been making a desperate diplomatic effort to entomb China with Japan. They are being aided, it is said, by some Chinese with German affiliations.

Colonel Sam—After Dinner. (Toronto Saturday Night). The chances are that Colonel the Honorable Sam will not surround the German man Turpin, who is a lieutenant in the Coburg battalion, has volunteered, and will have a place in the firing line.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA has an eight-roomed bungalow in which to do his bungling at Valcartier Camp. If he passes a sleepless night, or it's a rainy morning, the number of Canadian volunteers is likely to be one hundred thousand.

MEANTIME THE OFFICERS and crew of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, while not entrapped at the prospect of spending a winter at Bar Harbor, may take comfort in the thought that even Bar Harbor in the winter time is more pleasant than the North Sea with its mines and dangerous gales.

AFTER A CAREFUL ANALYSIS of German trade statistics for the first six months of the current year, the Retail Grocer of Toronto, finds nothing to support the statement that Germany has been storing large supplies of food and is well equipped in that regard for a long siege.

THE BRITISH AVIATORS are prepared to give Count Zeppelin and his lieutenants a warm reception when they visit London.

THE LITTLE CITY of Berlin, Ontario, whose population is largely made up of citizens of German descent, has contributed more than \$40,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and hopes to do better.

THE MANUFACTURERS in re-opening factories are helping to win battles. And consumers in buying Canadian made goods are indirectly contributing to the same end.

THE DAY will soon come when the adventurous German sea rovers like the Zenden will have to accept bay or seek internment at a neutral port.

IF COUNT ZEPPIN should fall in that bomb-throwing raid over London and become a prisoner he should be exhibited in an iron cage in Trafalgar Square as the man who seeks to kill women and children in their beds at night and call it war.—Toronto Globe.

THE COUNT is a great inventor, and his airship used for fighting purposes is a wonderful invention, destined to be of great service to humanity. Armed with deadly bombs it becomes an insidious instrument of torture. But it would not be so fitted out or so used if the Kaiser objected.

THE NUMBER of men of all ranks employed from the beginning to the end of the South African War has been officially estimated at 446,483. Of these 265,340 were loaned to the British regular army, 106,048 went from the United Kingdom as militia, volunteers, or Imperial Yeomanry, 60,000 went from overseas colonies, and 22,414 were raised in

Germany and Austria have been making a desperate diplomatic effort to entomb China with Japan. They are being aided, it is said, by some Chinese with German affiliations.

Colonel Sam—After Dinner. (Toronto Saturday Night). The chances are that Colonel the Honorable Sam will not surround the German man Turpin, who is a lieutenant in the Coburg battalion, has volunteered, and will have a place in the firing line.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA has an eight-roomed bungalow in which to do his bungling at Valcartier Camp. If he passes a sleepless night, or it's a rainy morning, the number of Canadian volunteers is likely to be one hundred thousand.

MEANTIME THE OFFICERS and crew of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, while not entrapped at the prospect of spending a winter at Bar Harbor, may take comfort in the thought that even Bar Harbor in the winter time is more pleasant than the North Sea with its mines and dangerous gales.

AFTER A CAREFUL ANALYSIS of German trade statistics for the first six months of the current year, the Retail Grocer of Toronto, finds nothing to support the statement that Germany has been storing large supplies of food and is well equipped in that regard for a long siege.

THE BRITISH AVIATORS are prepared to give Count Zeppelin and his lieutenants a warm reception when they visit London.

THE LITTLE CITY of Berlin, Ontario, whose population is largely made up of citizens of German descent, has contributed more than \$40,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and hopes to do better.

THE MANUFACTURERS in re-opening factories are helping to win battles. And consumers in buying Canadian made goods are indirectly contributing to the same end.

THE DAY will soon come when the adventurous German sea rovers like the Zenden will have to accept bay or seek internment at a neutral port.

IF COUNT ZEPPIN should fall in that bomb-throwing raid over London and become a prisoner he should be exhibited in an iron cage in Trafalgar Square as the man who seeks to kill women and children in their beds at night and call it war.—Toronto Globe.

THE COUNT is a great inventor, and his airship used for fighting purposes is a wonderful invention, destined to be of great service to humanity. Armed with deadly bombs it becomes an insidious instrument of torture. But it would not be so fitted out or so used if the Kaiser objected.

THE NUMBER of men of all ranks employed from the beginning to the end of the South African War has been officially estimated at 446,483. Of these 265,340 were loaned to the British regular army, 106,048 went from the United Kingdom as militia, volunteers, or Imperial Yeomanry, 60,000 went from overseas colonies, and 22,414 were raised in

NEW BRUNSWICK'S LOYALTY FIRED BY IDEA OF REGIMENT

London, Oct. 11.—The announcement that three British brigades reached Lokeren (a town of 2,000 of the men) The retreat of a total of 8,000. "In response to two naval brigades the royal navy, by the last week of the

Up until the brigade successfully morning the Belgians attack, the whole intervals between enabled the city. The inner line day, while the city FRAISEWORTHY.

The behavior and in the field was newly formed, and spite of the severity of 8,000. The defense enough to allow of to the main straits. The enemy communications near great determination. "In these circumstances Awtrey decided to but Gen. De Guise Belgian army.

After a long Two out of the stances which a was cut off by a entered Dutch territory in accordance with The retreat of naval armed troops. "The retreat of army was covered. "Vast numbers and children, are a the ruined and burnt. The admiralty park, having completely returned safely.

GERMANS ADVANCE. London, Oct. 11.—The German advance from the Heligoland position from the object of making oners. It is said that FORTS FUTILE UNDER SHEL F

London, Oct. 11.—The forts surrounding the complete possession of the greater part of have made good their own took the German to capture the strong world. The fall of Antwerp even, the most powerful match for the how waders have success against every fortification. The Belgians outrange the runn fully have won their field artillery. The Germans, after itself for many hours, the suburbs of Belgium they had made a line of forts, some destroyed by their own men followed similar with the inner belt same time three shells set. Most of the inner forts, out, soon succumbed shells, and on Friday the forts had way for the German mid-day they were town, and at 2.30 in the morning on the 11th, by a white flag, indicating the fall of the city.

LAST ASSAULT ON SATURDAY MORNING. A few forts could it was not until morning that the German official reports complete possession of the city. When they arrived found that the Belgians least part of the garrison, and like the Belgians, had accepted the death roll. The death roll on tactics on and defenses been compiled, and it will never be a counts describe it a large. The Germans, guns cleared a path sacrifice many lives in fenders, who held the till the last.

THE SUBURBS where the cost them dearly who will have long cause loss of life in the city there are no reliable yet. Crowds of refugees Saturday set. Most of Thursday night, and the attack are confused themselves, besides German army without further aid from either Britain or France.

TEMPORARY loans made by the government totalled at the end of the month of last year. Customs revenue for the month totalled \$5,644,872, as compared with \$5,696,181 for September of last year, a decrease of \$4,051,909, or over forty per cent. The decrease is, of course, due to the practical cessation of imports at Pacific and Atlantic ports. Imports from the United States, however, is an increase, rather than a decrease.

For the six months the total revenue has been \$70,931,211, as compared with \$68,777,716 for the corresponding period of last year. Customs revenue for the six months totalled \$41,906,668, a decrease of \$1,647,969. Expenditure on consolidated fund account for the six months totalled \$15,636,800, and in capital account, \$19,170,786. The issue in Dominion bonds on Sept. 6 totalled \$12,432,100, as compared with \$11,831,189 on Sept. 30 of last year.

TEMPORARY loans made by the government totalled at the end of the month of last year. Customs revenue for the month totalled \$5,644,872, as compared with \$5,696,181 for September of last year, a decrease of \$4,051,909, or over forty per cent. The decrease is, of course, due to the practical cessation of imports at Pacific and Atlantic ports. Imports from the United States, however, is an increase, rather than a decrease.

POPULATION of Prussia. The population of Prussia at the census of Dec. 1, 1910, was 40,165,219.

BRITAIN

London, Oct. 11.—The announcement that three British brigades reached Lokeren (a town of 2,000 of the men) The retreat of a total of 8,000. "In response to two naval brigades the royal navy, by the last week of the

Up until the brigade successfully morning the Belgians attack, the whole intervals between enabled the city. The inner line day, while the city FRAISEWORTHY.

The behavior and in the field was newly formed, and spite of the severity of 8,000. The defense enough to allow of to the main straits. The enemy communications near great determination. "In these circumstances Awtrey decided to but Gen. De Guise Belgian army.

After a long Two out of the stances which a was cut off by a entered Dutch territory in accordance with The retreat of naval armed troops. "The retreat of army was covered. "Vast numbers and children, are a the ruined and burnt. The admiralty park, having completely returned safely.

GERMANS ADVANCE. London, Oct. 11.—The German advance from the Heligoland position from the object of making oners. It is said that FORTS FUTILE UNDER SHEL F

London, Oct. 11.—The forts surrounding the complete possession of the greater part of have made good their own took the German to capture the strong world. The fall of Antwerp even, the most powerful match for the how waders have success against every fortification. The Belgians outrange the runn fully have won their field artillery. The Germans, after itself for many hours, the suburbs of Belgium they had made a line of forts, some destroyed by their own men followed similar with the inner belt same time three shells set. Most of the inner forts, out, soon succumbed shells, and on Friday the forts had way for the German mid-day they were town, and at 2.30 in the morning on the 11th, by a white flag, indicating the fall of the city.

LAST ASSAULT ON SATURDAY MORNING. A few forts could it was not until morning that the German official reports complete possession of the city. When they arrived found that the Belgians least part of the garrison, and like the Belgians, had accepted the death roll. The death roll on tactics on and defenses been compiled, and it will never be a counts describe it a large. The Germans, guns cleared a path sacrifice many lives in fenders, who held the till the last.

THE SUBURBS where the cost them dearly who will have long cause loss of life in the city there are no reliable yet. Crowds of refugees Saturday set. Most of Thursday night, and the attack are confused themselves, besides German army without further aid from either Britain or France.

TEMPORARY loans made by the government totalled at the end of the month of last year. Customs revenue for the month totalled \$5,644,872, as compared with \$5,696,181 for September of last year, a decrease of \$4,051,909, or over forty per cent. The decrease is, of course, due to the practical cessation of imports at Pacific and Atlantic ports. Imports from the United States, however, is an increase, rather than a decrease.

For the six months the total revenue has been \$70,931,211, as compared with \$68,777,716 for the corresponding period of last year. Customs revenue for the six months totalled \$41,906,668, a decrease of \$1,647,969. Expenditure on consolidated fund account for the six months totalled \$15,636,800, and in capital account, \$19,170,786. The issue in Dominion bonds on Sept. 6 totalled \$12,432,100, as compared with \$11,831,189 on Sept. 30 of last year.

POPULATION of Prussia. The population of Prussia at the census of Dec. 1, 1910, was 40,165,219.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S QUALITY EXPRESSED BY IDEA OF REGIMENT

Saturday, Oct. 10.
If New Brunswick, which is doing splendid work for the relief of the Belgian sufferers in this war, is true to its traditions it will have its own regiment of infantry on the field in the service of the empire before long. The old fighting spirit is plainly in the young men of the province. They are hardy and ready, as fit material as any voluntary soldier could be. They are waiting only for the call of the concentration camp to be as efficient a lot of men as any of the Africans who are now in England. But the spirit of local patriotism is not so strong as it once was. It has not been properly encouraged in New Brunswick.

One of the suggestions for the recruiting movement in Great Britain is that towns and districts are allowed to enroll men with their own colors. It is pointed out that the 10th Battalion, which is now in the front line, is one of the best equipped of the military service. These "pals" battalions are highly popular and they lend a capital esprit de corps that goes a long way to make up for the longer preparation for field work.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S GIFT TO BE SPENT ON WAR AMBULANCES

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The Duchess of Connaught, president of the organization of Canadian women which has forwarded to the government a gift of £20,000 for hospital purposes, has received a letter formally acknowledging the grateful acceptance of the gift. The royal council has approved the donation of their thanks be conveyed to the donors. Her royal highness proposes to spend the whole sum in the purchase of motor ambulances for use in France, Italy and half in England. Each car is to be inscribed, "Canadian Women's Motor Ambulance." It is estimated that forty cars can be purchased out of the gift.

DIG DECREASE IN CANADA'S REVENUE

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the first half of the present fiscal year—April to September inclusive—shows a falling off in revenue of \$4,064,872, as compared with the same period of last year, while current expenditures increased by \$6,618,188. Expenditure on capital accounts increased by \$4,064,872, or over forty per cent. The decrease is, of course, due to the practical cessation of imports at Pacific and Atlantic ports. Imports from the United States have, it is understood, shown, in many lines, an increase, rather than a decrease.

For the six months the total revenue has been \$70,831,211, as compared with \$76,877,716 for the corresponding period of last year. Customs revenue for the six months totalled \$41,006,668, a decrease of \$16,947,869. Expenditure on consolidated fund of \$19,815,809, and in capital account, \$19,151,786. The issue in Dominion notes, for Sept. 6 totalled \$122,432,100, as compared with \$118,531,169 on Sept. 30 of last year. Temporary loans made by the government totalled at the end of the month \$5,278,838, as compared with \$4,866,669 on the same date last year. From present indications the total revenue for the full fiscal year will show a decrease of \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000, and the addition to the net debt will probably be upwards of \$70,000,000.

Population of Prussia.
The population of Prussia at the census of Dec. 1, 1910, was 40,165,819.

BRITISH TOOK PART IN ANTWERP FIGHT

London, Oct. 13, 4.15 a.m.—Germany has imposed a fine of £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000) on Antwerp as a war indemnity.

London, Oct. 11.—The first official admission that the British participated in the defense of Antwerp is contained in an admiralty announcement. Last Saturday, that three naval brigades with heavy guns, had been sent there during the last week of the Belgian attack.

The announcement adds that in the retreat from Antwerp two of the British brigades reached Ostend safely. The other, however, was cut off to the north of Lokeren (a town in East Flanders, twelve miles northeast of Ghent) and 2,000 of the men were interned in Holland.

The retreat of the Belgian army was accomplished successfully. The losses of the British naval brigades will probably be less than 300, out of a total of 8,000 men.

In response to an appeal by the Belgian government, a marine brigade and two naval brigades, with some heavy naval guns manned by a detachment of the royal navy, the whole under command of Gen. Paris, R. M. A., were sent by the admiralty's government to participate in the defense of Antwerp during the last week of the attack.

Up until the night of Monday last, Oct. 5, the Belgian army and marine brigade successfully defended the line of the Nethe river, but early on Tuesday morning the Belgian forces on the right of Malines were forced by a heavy German attack, covered by very powerful artillery, to retire, and in consequence the whole of the defense was withdrawn to the inner line of forts, the intervals between which had been strongly fortified. The ground which had been lost enabled the enemy to plant his batteries to bombard the city.

The inner line of defenses was maintained during Wednesday and Thursday, while the city endured a ruthless bombardment.

PRaiseworthy CONDUCT OF NEW TROOPS.
The behavior of the Royal Marines and naval brigades in the trenches and in the field was praiseworthy in a high degree, and remarkable in units so newly formed, and owing to the protection of the entrenchments in the line, in spite of the severity of the fire, are probably less than 300 out of a total force of 8,000.

The defense could have been maintained for a longer period, but not long enough to allow of adequate forces being sent for their relief without prejudicing the main strategic situation.

The enemy also began on Thursday to press strongly on the line of communications near Lokeren. The Belgian forces defending this point fought with great determination, but were gradually pressed back by numbers.

In these circumstances the Belgian and British military authorities in Antwerp decided to evacuate the city. The British offered to cover the retreat, but Gen. De Gueise desired that they should leave before the last division of the Belgian army.

After a long night march to St. Gillis the three naval brigades remained. Two out of the three have arrived safely at Ostend but, owing to circumstances which are not yet fully known, the greater part of the first naval brigade was cut off by a German attack near Lokeren, and 2,000 officers and men entered Dutch territory, in the neighborhood of Hulst, and laid down their arms in accordance with the laws of neutrality.

The retreat of the Belgian army has been successfully accomplished. The naval armored trains and heavy guns were all brought away.

The retreat from Ghent onwards of the naval division and of the Belgian army was covered by strong British reinforcements.

First members of the non-combatant population of Antwerp, men, women and children, are streaming in flight, in scores of thousands, westward from the ruined and burning city.

The admiralty also reports, in the same statement, that the naval aviation park, having completed its attack on Dusseldorf and Cologne, already reported, has returned safely to its base protected by armored cars.

GERMANS ADVANCING ON OSTEND.
London, Oct. 11, 12.15 p.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from the Hague, dated Saturday, says that according to trustworthy information from Belgium, the Germans are advancing swiftly toward Ostend, with the object of making the king, queen and government officials of Belgium prisoners. It is said that the queen has left for England.

FORTS FUTILE UNDER SHELL FIRE.
London, Oct. 11.—Antwerp and the forts surrounding the city are now in complete possession of the Germans, but the greater part of the Belgian army have made good their escape.

The Germans just drove days to capture the strongest fortress in the world.

The fall of Antwerp is evidence that the most powerful fortress ever built has been successfully employed against every fortified place that stood in the way. These huge guns, completely out of range of the most solidly built defenses, and open gaps through which the besiegers find an entrance for their field artillery and infantry.

The Germans, after shelling the city itself for many hours, making it untenable, entered the town through the suburbs of Berchem, to the east, where they had made a breach in the outer line of forts, some of which were destroyed by their big guns, and other blows up the Scheldt, into the city.

The inner forts, like those further out, soon succumbed to the enormous shells, and on Friday morning the news of their fall came, opening the way for the Germans into the city. By mid-day they were in occupation of the town, and at 2.30 in the afternoon the war flag on the cathedral was replaced by a white flag, indicating surrender.

LAST ASSAULT ON SATURDAY MORNING.
A few forts continued to hold out and it was not until 11 o'clock this morning that the Germans, according to their own official report, were in complete possession of the city and fortress.

When they arrived yesterday they found that the Belgian field army and at least part of the garrison had anticipated them, and like the king and royal family, had escaped.

The death toll resulting from the attack on and defenses of Antwerp has not been compiled, and probably the full details will never be known, but all accounts describe it as being extremely large. The Germans, although their big guns cleared a path for them, had to sacrifice many lives in crossing the rivers and canals, and in driving out the defenders, who held the entrenchments until the last.

The stubbornness of the Belgians, and of those who went to their assistance, is a matter of course, so that both sides will have long casualty lists. Of the loss of life in the city, and the damage, there are no reliable data available as yet.

500 BELGIANS AMONG THOSE INTERNED.
The Hague, Oct. 11.—(By way of London), 11.35 a.m.—The Courier gives some details of the arrival of 5,000 British and 500 Belgian soldiers on Dutch soil after their departure from Antwerp. It says: "The British soldiers crossed into Holland near Clinge, because they were cut off from the main body, and they are now interned near Koewat."

"Five hundred Belgians also were interned, and the men appeared greatly fatigued, and some were wounded."

"Thirty-six Belgians were interned at Rilland-Bath. About 500 Belgian soldiers were interned at Asselt. They were interned at Asselt. These were twenty wounded. Two hundred men were interned at Sluysduin. There are no figures available of the casualties among the Germans, Belgians and British, but it is thought that they were heavy."

Kaiser's Home At Front



Kaiser Wilhelm, though he goes to the front, does not believe in sharing the hardships of his troops. He lives in this little house which is made of asbestos and is fireproof. It is transported as part of the Kaiser's baggage. All parts of this structure are detachable. When put together the whole forms a comparatively luxurious dwelling place.

Rilland-Bath: About 500 Belgian soldiers were interned at Asselt. They were interned at Asselt. These were twenty wounded. Two hundred men were interned at Sluysduin. There are no figures available of the casualties among the Germans, Belgians and British, but it is thought that they were heavy.

SMALL DAMAGE FROM BOMBARDMENT.
London, Oct. 11, 9.22 p.m.—The following despatch received by the Amsterdam branch of the Reuters Telegram Company, dated Oct. 10, is forwarded to the Reuters Telegram Company:

"The damage to the town by the bombardment was not very serious, as the German used shrapnel wherever possible in order to save the historic buildings. In view of the reported shortage of petrol in Germany, it must have been a source of peculiar grief to the conquerors that all the tanks of Antwerp had been emptied before their arrival."

"According to reports from Brussels, the siege of Antwerp, the fourth in history, as early as last Thursday five trains, of forty wagons each, left with their full complement of munitions for the front."

GERMANS ISSUE PROCLAMATION.
London, Oct. 11, 12.15 p.m.—A despatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that General Von Beseler, commander of the German troops in Belgium, has issued the following proclamation:

"To the inhabitants of Antwerp: The German army has entered your city as conquerors. No citizen shall be harmed, and your property shall be spared if you refrain from hostile acts. All refractory acts will be punished. The demolition of the cathedral, which may lead to the demolition of your beautiful city, is forbidden."

The Hague correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of the emperor, was among the first of the German officers to penetrate the entrenchments of Antwerp, and he enthusiastically message to the emperor, who replied, bestowing the Iron Cross upon the prince and General Von Beseler.

RHEUMATIC MISERY
Can Only Be Cured Through the Blood—Liniments Are No Use

In no disease does the blood become thin so rapidly as in rheumatism. Not only does it become thin but it is loaded with impurities, poisons, and acids. Without the proper treatment these poisons increase, the inflamed joints swell and the patient becomes a cripple.

There are a number of methods of treating rheumatism, most of them aimed at keeping down the rheumatic poisons until nature can build up the blood sufficiently to overcome them. The strategic method is to get rid of the poisons, and give the disease the advantage and a relapse or renewed attack follows.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the blood and enable it to cast out the rheumatic poisons with the natural secretions of the body. Thousands have tested this treatment with the most beneficial results. Every sufferer who does not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is neglecting the most helpful means of recovery.

The following statement is shown by the following statement, Mr. Rosalie Smith, St. Jerome, Ont., says: "I was attacked with what the doctor said was inflammatory rheumatism. The joints of my hands, feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I suffered the most excruciating pain. Notwithstanding medical treatment the trouble became so bad that I could not go about. My appetite failed, I could not eat and I was growing physically weak. A neighbor who had been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advised me to try them and I decided to do so. In the course of a few weeks I noted some improvement, and the river on equal terms with the Dutch, and will proceed to build destroyers and submarines there to menace the British fleet."

If Holland should allow these vessels to pass through the Scheldt, England, it is declared, would certainly proclaim it a breach of neutrality. In any case, Holland's position becomes more and more uncomfortable.

HOPE TO RELEASE HALIFAX STUDENT IN GERMAN PRISON.
London, Oct. 9.—News received by Reuters from a general, Mr. Howland, from the colonial office, shows that there is some hope of securing the release of Winthrop P. Bell, a Halifax student, imprisoned at Gottingen, Germany. The foreign office made representations to the American ambassador in connection with the scheme for the exchange of prisoners, and the ambassador has promised to try and secure the release of Bell at an early date.

TURKEY PREPARING IN ASIA MINOR

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)
London, Oct. 10.—The London Standard's Petrograd correspondent, writing of the organ of the Russian War Office states that the Turks are busy making preparations for war in Asia Minor, especially in the vicinity of Batoum and Erzerum. Constantinople are so accustomed to the idea of hostilities between Russia and Turkey that the rumors of the last few days caused very little excitement.

"Last spring Armenian merchants expressed most decided opinions with regard to the Turks being under the influence of the Germans. They were gradually assuming a more provocative attitude toward Russian subjects while in the Bazaars and an energetic propaganda was carried on with the object of inciting the people against Russia. It was represented that Russia, after taking the whole of Northern Persia, now wished to annex Turkish Armenia."

"In Trebizond, Keresum, Balut, Erzerum and Hasan Kales German officers were constantly found busily inspecting the forts and garrisons. As soon as Germany declared war Turkey hastily mobilized, concentrating her forces on the Asiatic frontier of the Russians, the mobilization, however, was not a success. Many conscripts employed in the Crimea and in Caucasus either returned to the colors with exceeding reluctance or endeavored to escape service."

"According to the native inhabitants Turko German officials have been busy travelling in Asia Minor as emissaries for the young Turks and have succeeded in convincing the fanatical people that Russia intends to take the Dardanelles as well as Turkish Armenia."

"It is stated that the forces of Turkey are in a most wretched condition. There is no unity among the officers, who are continually quarrelling with one another. The government, however, is busy distributing rifles and cartridges."

Report Russians Have Captured 10,000 Prisoners And 40 Cannon

London, Oct. 9, 11.45 p.m.—"In the latest fighting on the East Prussian frontier," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, "the Russians have taken 10,000 prisoners and 40 cannon."

Among the officers taken were several landed proprietors, who previously lived in the province of Kovno, Lithuania, which swarms with German subjects.

Przemysl on Fire.
Rome, Oct. 9.—(By way of London, 5.18 p.m.)—The Russian ambassador, while denying a report that the garrison of Przemysl, in Galicia, had surrendered to the Russians, added: "However, the whole town is afire, and its capitulation is now inevitable."

Free Food for Austria.
Vienna, Oct. 8.—(By way of Amsterdam and London), 5.30 p.m.—The government today gave notice that the collection of duties on corn, flour and vegetables entering Austria had been temporarily suspended.

Austrians in a Panic.
Milan, Oct. 9.—According to news received by the Corriere della Sera from Vienna, the Russian invasion of Hungary has caused a panic among the inhabitants. Twenty-five hundred fugitives from Marmora Eziget have arrived in Budapest in a destitute condition.

The last train left Saiget on Thursday night and, although of immense length, it could accommodate only a small fraction of the vast crowd of fugitives. The State archives and the funds of banks had been removed the day before.

Casr Near Firing Line.
Petrograd, Oct. 9.—The following telegram has been received from the commander-in-chief under date of Oct. 8: "The Emperor on leaving general headquarters yesterday ordered the train to stop at Bieloctok, so that he might proceed to the fortress of Osowetz in order personally to thank the garrison for their valiant defense of that place."

"In doing this his majesty found himself very close to the

LONDON EXPECTS BUT FEARS NOT ZEPPELIN RAID

landed at the rear of the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Three more bombs were hurled by the same airman in the vicinity of the square. Here a house was set on fire, but the loss was not great.

The second aeroplane also flew over the cathedral, dropping four bombs, one of which lighted on the roof of the church, but failed to explode. A second fell in the square where the bishop's residence is located. A third struck the parapet of the Quai de Bourbon and glanced off into the Seine. The fourth disappeared in the Seine, near the bridge of Notre Dame.

The second Taube appeared to aim at the cathedral, while the other machine attempted to hit the Northern and the St. Lazare stations.

Altogether twenty bombs fell. The Germans flew at a very low altitude. After they apparently had exhausted their supply of missiles, French aeroplanes ascended and pursued them toward the east.

DEATH OF CONDUCTOR.
Monday, Oct. 12.
The death occurred yesterday of Charles William White, Market Place, West Side, a conductor on the C. P. R. and one of the best known of the railway men of the west side. He had been ill for about a year. He was a native of that part of the city, having been born there some forty-nine years ago, and he had lived there practically all his life. He leaves a wife and three children.

ANTWERP'S LOSS BITTER DROP IN BELGIUM'S CUP

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)
London, Oct. 11.—A Daily Chronicle correspondent who has just arrived from Antwerp tells the following story: "Antwerp has surrendered. This last and bitterest blow which has fallen upon Belgium is full of poignant tragedy, but the tragedy is heightened by the gallantry with which the city was defended. Only at the last, to save the historic buildings and precious possessions of the ancient port, was its further defence abandoned. Already much of it had been shattered by the long-range German guns, and profound resistance against the tremendous engines of war was impossible. Owing to this the siege was perhaps the shortest in the annals of war."

"It was three minutes past noon on Friday when the Germans entered the city, which was formally surrendered by the burgomaster, J. Deyos. Antwerp had been under the devastating and continuous bombardment for forty hours. It was difficult for me to ascertain how the German attack was being conducted, but from officers and others who made journeys from the firing line to the city I gathered that the final assault consisted of a continuous bombardment of the morning until 8.30. During that time there was a continuous rain of shells, and it was extraordinary to notice the precision with which they fell just where they would do the most damage. I was told that the Germans used captive balloons, whose officers signalled to the gunners the point where the Belgian defense at which they should aim."

GUNS CONCEALED WITH CLEVERNESS.
The German guns, too, were concealed with such cleverness that their position could not be detected by the Belgians. Against such methods and against the terrible power of the German guns, the Belgian artillery seemed quite ineffective. The firing came to an end at 9.30 o'clock Friday, and the garrison escaped, leaving only guns behind them.

In order to gain time for an orderly retreat heavy fire was maintained against the Germans up to the last minute, and the forts were then blown up by the defenders as the Germans came in at the gate of Malines. I was lucky enough to escape by the river to the north in a motor boat. The bombardment had then ceased, though many buildings were still blazing, and while the little boat sped down the Scheldt one could imagine the procession of the Kaiser's troops already goose-stepping their way through the well lighted streets.

"Those forty hours of shattering noise, almost without a lull, seemed to me now a fantastic nightmare, but the harrowing sights I witnessed in many parts of the city cannot be forgotten. It was Wednesday night that the shells began to fall into the city. From then onward they averaged about ten a minute and most of them came from the largest guns which the Germans possess, 'Black Maria' as Tommy Atkins has christened them."

CIVIL POPULATION IN DURE PANIC.
Before the bombardment had been long in operation the civil population of a large part of it fell into a panic. It is impossible to blame these peaceful, quiet living burghers of Antwerp for the fears that possessed them when the merciless rain of German shells began to fall into the streets and on the roofs of their houses and public buildings. The burgomaster had, in his proclamation, given them excellent advice to remain calm, and he certainly set them an admirable example, but it was impossible to counsel the Belgians who knew what had happened in their fellow citizens in other towns which the Germans had passed through.

Immense crowds of them, men, women and children, gathered along the wayside and at the railway stations in an effort to make a hasty exit from the city. Their condition was pitiable in the extreme. Family parties made up of the biggest proportion of this vast crowd of broken-hearted men and women. There were husbands and wives with their groups of scared children, unable to understand what was happening, and fully conscious in their childly way that something unusually terrible and perilous had come into their lives.

"In many groups there to be seen old, old people, grandfathers and grandmothers of a family, and these in their shaking frailty and terror which they could not understand, and the more pitiable objects in the great gathering of stricken townfolk. This persistent clinging together of the family was one of the most affecting sights I witnessed, and I have not the slightest doubt that in the mad rush for refuge beyond the lower limits of the native walls many family groups of this sort completely perished."

PERSONIFIED THE TRAGEDY OF BELGIUM.
"All day and throughout the night these pitiable scenes continued, and when I went down to the quay side early Thursday morning the dawn was throwing a wan light over this scene of the world, I found again a great host of citizens awaiting their chance of flight. In the morning the breaking day, this gathering of Les Miserables presented, it seemed to me, the tragedy of Belgium in all its horror. I shall never forget the sight of a woman who would convey anything but a feeble picture of the depths of misery and despair there. People stood in dumb and patient ranks along the quay, and the more they looked across to England, where their hopes lay, the more they were aware of them as assembled on the long quay, and all of them were inspired by the sure and certain hope that they would be among some of the ones who would get on board one of the boats. Alas for their hopes, the two boats did not sail, and when they realized this I fancied I saw some of the English rise from the disappointed multitude."

FOUGHT TOGETHER TO BOARD TUGBOATS.
"All other means of escape were, however, available in the shape of a dozen or fifteen tug boats, whose destinations were Rotterdam and Flushing, and other parts of Holland. They were fully equipped with every considerable passenger carrying capacity, and as there was no one to arrange the systematic embarkation, a wild scramble took place among the people to obtain places on the tug. Men, women and children fought desperately with each other to get on board, and at that moment of supreme anguish human nature was seen in one of its worst moods, but who can blame those striking people? Shells that were destroying their lives were giving them a mad haste to escape. The marvel was as I watched the struggle that many were crushed to death in the struggle to get on board or forced into the river and drowned. As it was, mishaps were very few. One old lady of 80 years, slipped on one of the planks and fell against the side of the boat, fracturing her skull. Several people fell into the river and two were drowned."

"By 2 o'clock Thursday most of the tug boats had taken away, but there were still some 16,000 people who had not been able to escape, and had to wait resignedly, whatever fate was in store for them."

"At the central station incidents of a similar kind were happening there as dawn broke on the morning of Friday. A throng of people had gathered there, and they were filled with dismay at the announcement that no trains were running. In their despair they prepared to leave the city by foot, or they were pointing and marching toward the Dutch frontier."

"I cannot speak positively on the subject, but I should say the exodus of refugees from the city must have totaled 200,000 persons, men, women and children of all ages, or very nearly that vast number, and that out of a population which in normal times is 232,000, one might estimate that fully seventy per cent of these folk had little or no money. There were three lines of exit from the city, and the first of these was an invasion cross the Scheldt, on the pontoon bridge. They could go along the country side toward the Dutch frontier, or they could walk up the Scheldt toward the frontier, and then by ferry to Belgian territory again. Many of the aged women among the refugees, terror-stricken and hunger-stricken, did not attempt to go on the way to the Belgian frontier."

"I now return to the events of Thursday. At 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the bombardment had already lasted over twelve hours, through the courtesy of a Belgian officer, I was able to ascend to the roof of the cathedral and from that point of vantage I looked down upon the scene in the city."

"All the southern portion of Antwerp appeared to be a desolate ruin. Whole streets were ablaze, and flames were rising in the air to a height of twenty and thirty feet. In another direction, I could just discern through my glasses dimly in the distance the instruments of culture of the attacking German forces. Ruthlessly pounding at the city and creeping nearer to it in the dark. At that moment I should say the enemy's front line was within four miles of Antwerp."

"From my elevated position I had an excellent view also of the great oil tanks on the opposite side of the Scheldt. They had been set on fire by four bombs from a German Taube, and a huge thick volume of black smoke was ascending 300 feet into the air. The oil had been burning furiously for several hours, and the whole neighborhood was enveloped in a mist of smoke."

"In all directions were fire and flame and oil laden smoke. It was like a bit of Gustav Doré's idea of the infernal regions."

"A first shipment of horses for the re-transport department of the British army was sent to the city. John and I were stabled at the exhibition grounds. They came on Saturday last and were twenty loads of ten horses each, a total of 200. They were delivered very satisfactorily as the first consignment. So far none of these come from the province of New Brunswick, and indeed not from the maritime provinces. They were shipped from Toronto direct and had, so far as can be gathered, been sent there from some of the western collecting centers."

PERSONIFIED THE TRAGEDY OF BELGIUM.
"All day and throughout the night these pitiable scenes continued, and when I went down to the quay side early Thursday morning the dawn was throwing a wan light over this scene of the world, I found again a great host of citizens awaiting their chance of flight. In the morning the breaking day, this gathering of Les Miserables presented, it seemed to me, the tragedy of Belgium in all its horror. I shall never forget the sight of a woman who would convey anything but a feeble picture of the depths of misery and despair there. People stood in dumb and patient ranks along the quay, and the more they looked across to England, where their hopes lay, the more they were aware of them as assembled on the long quay, and all of them were inspired by the sure and certain hope that they would be among some of the ones who would get on board one of the boats. Alas for their hopes, the two boats did not sail, and when they realized this I fancied I saw some of the English rise from the disappointed multitude."

FOUGHT TOGETHER TO BOARD TUGBOATS.
"All other means of escape were, however, available in the shape of a dozen or fifteen tug boats, whose destinations were Rotterdam and Flushing, and other parts of Holland. They were fully equipped with every considerable passenger carrying capacity, and as there was no one to arrange the systematic embarkation, a wild scramble took place among the people to obtain places on the tug. Men, women and children fought desperately with each other to get on board, and at that moment of supreme anguish human nature was seen in one of its worst moods, but who can blame those striking people? Shells that were destroying their lives were giving them a mad haste to escape. The marvel was as I watched the struggle that many were crushed to death in the struggle to get on board or forced into the river and drowned."

"By 2 o'clock Thursday most of the tug boats had taken away, but there were still some 16,000 people who had not been able to escape, and had to wait resignedly, whatever fate was in store for them."

"At the central station incidents of a similar kind were happening there as dawn broke on the morning of Friday. A throng of people had gathered there, and they were filled with dismay at the announcement that no trains were running. In their despair they prepared to leave the city by foot, or they were pointing and marching toward the Dutch frontier."

"I cannot speak positively on the subject, but I should say the exodus of refugees from the city must have totaled 200,000 persons, men, women and children of all ages, or very nearly that vast number, and that out of a population which in normal times is 232,000, one might estimate that fully seventy per cent of these folk had little or no money. There were three lines of exit from the city, and the first of these was an invasion cross the Scheldt, on the pontoon bridge. They could go along the country side toward the Dutch frontier, or they could walk up the Scheldt toward the frontier, and then by ferry to Belgian territory again. Many of the aged women among the refugees, terror-stricken and hunger-stricken, did not attempt to go on the way to the Belgian frontier."

"I now return to the events of Thursday. At 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the bombardment had already lasted over twelve hours, through the courtesy of a Belgian officer, I was able to ascend to the roof of the cathedral and from that point of vantage I looked down upon the scene in the city."

"All the southern portion of Antwerp appeared to be a desolate ruin. Whole streets were ablaze, and flames were rising in the air to a height of twenty and thirty feet. In another direction, I could just discern through my glasses dimly in the distance the instruments of culture of the attacking German forces. Ruthlessly pounding at the city and creeping nearer to it in the dark. At that moment I should say the enemy's front line was within four miles of Antwerp."

"From my elevated position I had an excellent view also of the great oil tanks on the opposite side of the Scheldt. They had been set on fire by four bombs from a German Taube, and a huge thick volume of black smoke was ascending 300 feet into the air. The oil had been burning furiously for several hours, and the whole neighborhood was enveloped in a mist of smoke."

"In all directions were fire and flame and oil laden smoke. It was like a bit of Gustav Doré's idea of the infernal regions."

ZEPPELIN HAS HIS ANSWER IN BRITISH RAID

British Airmen Destroy Giant Dirigible in Dusseldorf Shed, After Flight of 100 Miles and Escape With Disabled Machines - French Fleet Active.

London, Oct. 9, 9.25 p.m.—The following official statement was issued tonight covering an attack by a British air squadron on a German airship shed at Dusseldorf:

"The secretary of the admiralty announces that Squadron Commander G. G. Murray, who is authorized, has carried out with Lieut. R. L. G. Marx and Lieut. V. S. Vipper, a successful attack on a Dusseldorf airship shed. Lieut. Marx's bombs dropped from a height of 600 feet, hit the shed, went through the roof and destroyed a Zeppelin.

"Flames were observed 500 feet higher, the result of the igniting of the gas of an airship.

"All three officers are safe, but their aeroplanes have been lost.

"The raid would appear to have been in every respect remarkable, having regard to the penetration of over one hundred miles into enemy territory by the means of a Zeppelin, and the fact that a previous attack on Sept. 23 had put the enemy on their guard and enabled them to mount anti-aircraft guns."

Count Zeppelin's Talk.

This attack comes as an answer to the interview with Count Zeppelin, designer of the airship which bears his name, as it appeared in German papers, according to despatches from The Hague yesterday. The press reports indicate that Count Zeppelin is now stationed with his staff at Wilhelmshaven, from which point a great air raid on the British Isles is to start.

"We hope you haven't forgotten England," said a German newspaper correspondent to the inventor.

"You can be sure I haven't," returned Count Zeppelin, "and I will prove it soon."

It is reported that the Count was summoned to an interview with the Kaiser at Mainz a few days ago. The Kaiser told him Germany relied on him for the great work, it is said. The Emperor also offered to Count Zeppelin the title of Generalissimo of the German air fleet.

"I will accept the title, your majesty," he replied, "when I return from England."

Meanwhile at Wilhelmshaven Count Zeppelin's staff is working night and day. Amid the greatest secrecy, trainloads of aluminum framework and other ship material are arriving daily from Friedrichshafen. All this material is being swiftly put together in preparation for great flights over the North Sea. A dirigible station is being established at Dordrecht, where, however, only the Scheutels, Lenz and Parsival airships will be stationed.

The German newspapers state that the Kaiser has ordered Count Zeppelin to send him a daily report on the construction of the new air fleet.

Exploits of French Fleet.

Bordeaux, Oct. 9.—According to an official announcement made by the French government today the French fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Boue de Laperouse, after destroying the garion at the Montenegro airport of Antivari, visited the islands in the Adriatic, between Cattaro and Lissa. Later the French warships appeared before Ragusa and Gravosa.

The Austrian authorities and other notables at Ragusa fled precipitately on two special trains as soon as the battle-ships were sighted.

"The Italian and Slav population," the official announcement says, "remained calm. It would have been easy to reduce Ragusa to cinders if our fleet had been willing to follow the example of the Germans. The flight of the authorities was sufficient."

"The French squadron merely destroyed the lighthouses and the wireless apparatus at Gravosa."

Two Lost in Accident.

London, Oct. 9, 11 p.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says that through the cupping of an aeroplane, in which they were making a reconnaissance, Lieut. Neilson and a passenger named Zimmer lost their lives. They were flying at an altitude of 4,000 feet when the machine, for some unknown reason, turned turtle and fell.

Another aviator, named Garix, holder of many world's aviation records, has been taken prisoner and is now in Berlin.

French Boats in Collision.

London, Oct. 10, 1.30 a.m.—A Reuter despatch from Toulon says that the French torpedo boats, the 888 and 847, collided Friday morning off the Isles of Porqueresses, in the Mediterranean, and sank.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Second class female teacher at once. Apply to C. F. Black, Secretary, District No. 2, Chery, N.B.

WANTED—A second class female teacher for balance of this term. Apply, salary stated, to Robert A. Gillespie, Secretary, Fifth Ridge, District No. 8, parish of Jordan, Victoria, N. B. Dated this 29th day September, 1914. 17837-10-17

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

THERE is a room in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

WANTED—Flushing Hospital—situated in Greater New York, about twenty minutes by electric car from the heart of the city—offers a three-year course in nursing young women. There have had at least one year of high school work. Capacity of the hospital one hundred and twenty beds. The school is registered with the Regents, Albany. Probation period is two months. \$100.00 per month remuneration after acceptance in school. Winter class is now being formed. There are four vacancies for pupils. Further information by application to the Superintendent of Training School. 16838-10-7-w.

MARRIAGES

WHITE-MELLON—At the Precious Blood church, Goshen, Kings Co., N. B., on Sept. 29th, 1914, by the Rev. F. M. Lohary, P. P., James A. White to Margaret E. Mellon.

DEATHS

MAYBIE—At the General Public Hospital on Oct. 6, 1914, Charlotte Bestella, wife of William Maybrie, aged 53 years.

WISLEY—At his residence, 109 Waterloo street, on the 9th inst., Robert Wisley, aged 70 years, leaving his wife, two sons and four daughters to mourn.

MURPHY—Yesterday, at the General Public Hospital, Thomas Murphy, of 18 Hanover street, aged 77 years, leaving two sons and one daughter.

WILET—At the Montreal General Public Hospital on the 8th inst., John Wile, aged 57 years, leaving a wife and two sons to mourn. The remains will arrive from Montreal, Saturday morning and funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence, 46 Waterloo street.

GALBRAITH—At his residence, 218 King street, west end, on the 9th inst., John M. Galbraith, aged 52 years, leaving his wife, two sons and three daughters.

BARTLETT—In this city on October 9, 1914, Robert Bartlett, aged 71 years.

DUNLAVY—In this city, on August 16, James F. Dunlavy, of St. John, aged 76 years, leaving one brother and two sisters to mourn.

MALONEY—At the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Maloney, 77 Victoria street, on the 9th inst., Gordon Kenneth, aged 8 months.

GRANT—At Haverhill (Mass.), on the 8th inst., Florence Louise, only daughter of Thomas H. and Alice M. Tinsley, in the 15th year of her age.

FITZPATRICK—At Coldbrook, on the 9th inst., Peter Fitzpatrick, 60 years of age.

COSMAN—On October 8th, at the home of her mother, 810 Brussels street, Jean H. Cosman, in her twenty-third year, youngest daughter of George and George W. Cosman, leaving mother, five brothers and one sister, William T. G., of Melville Hat; Bertram M. and G. Cosman of this city, Harold A. of Victoria, and Mrs. Fenwick W. Parker, of the Maloney.

MALONEY—In this city on the 11th inst., Sarah, wife of Timothy Maloney, in the 10th year of her age.

SCOTLAND—On October 10th, Mrs. Catherine Scotland.

CHARLES O'DELL, aged 26 years.

FLEWELLING—At 193 Victoria street, Raymond Arthur, infant, son of Arthur B. and Jessie M. Flewelling, aged eight weeks.

ARMSTRONG—On Saturday morning, October 10th, at Redheugh, Mrs. Amy Louise Beverley, aged 3 years, daughter of Beverly B. and Freda Armstrong, of St. John, N. B.

LAWSON—In this city, on the 10th inst., David Lawson, leaving one daughter, one son, one brother and two sisters to mourn.

PARKER—In New York, on October 11, John R. Parker, formerly of Tynewood Creek, St. John, county, aged 98 years.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Mrs. Annie Osborne, of St. Martins, who died on October 10th, 1914.—Daughters, Mrs. G. Gough, who departed this life, October 19, 1914.

A year has passed and still I miss you. Never can your memory fade. Loving thoughts shall always linger Round the Grave where you are laid. LOVING WIFE.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. George A. Noble, Jr., and members of the family wish to thank their many friends for kindness and sympathy shown in their recent bereavement.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, Oct. 8. Str Governor Cobb, 1535 Allan, Boston. A. E. Fleming, pass and mdce.

Friday, Oct. 9. S. S. Manchester Miller, 2,765, Musgrave, Manchester, Wm. Thomson Co., general cargo.

Saturday, Oct. 11. Str Calvin Austin, 2,353, Mitchell, pass and mdce. Str Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mdce. Str Eastington, 868, Stevenson, Parron, Star, coal.

Sch Rodney Parker (Am), 880, Greenlaw, 1,000, Parsonage for Boston, law, Mallard 92, Parsonage for Boston, lumber laden, in for harbor. (Leaking). Adonis, Capt Brown, with hard coal from New York to George Cushing.

Sailed.

Thursday, Oct. 8. Str Percy B. Bentley, Port Greville, N. S.

Friday, Oct. 9. S. S. Governor Cobb, 1535, Allan, Boston. R. M. S. P. liner Chicoutou, Adams, West Indies via Halifax.

BRITISH PORTS.

Portsmouth, Oct. 5—Arr, str Newa (Dan), Dahl, Campbellton (NB). Dublin, Oct. 5—Arr, str Howth Head, Moore, New Orleans via Belfast.

Glasgow, Oct. 6—Arr, str Sabana, Park, Rostonski; 6th, str Pretoria, Hains, Boston via Moville.

Manchester, Oct. 7—Sd, str Manchester, Glasgow, Robertson, Montreal, Inishtrahull, Oct. 7—Passed str Inishtrahull, Liverpool, Quebec, for Liverpool, Oct. 6—Arr, str Dagrum, (Nor), Biesing, Halifax.

Inishtrahull, Oct. 8—Passed str Manchester Merchant, Everest, Montreal, for Belfast, Oct. 7—Arr, str Inishtrahull Head, Pickford, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

City Island, Oct. 6—Passed, str Anna (Nor), Elizabethport for Hillsboro (N. B.); str Myrtle Leaf, New York for Two Rivers (NS); str Tupper, Elizabethport for Liverpool (NS).

North Amboy, N.J., Oct. 6—Arr, str Harry Miller, New York.

Vinnygar Haven, Mass., Oct. 6—Arr, str Adams, Perth Amboy for St. John (NB); Palmetto, Clinton Point (NY), for Yarmouth (NS).

Noboka, Oct. 6—Sd, bark Wilfred M. from Nova Scotia for New York; str Elmira, from St. John for do; Ella M. Shover, from St. John for do; Leona M. Thuma, from Machias for do; str from Moses Point for City Island.

New York, Oct. 6—Arr, str Winifred, Mahone Bay, Wm. H. Davenport, Bathurst; Eddie Theriault, Port George, Boston, Oct. 7—Arr, str Eva C. Bridgewater.

Noboka, Oct. 6—Passed, str Samuel B. Hubbard, St. John for New York; Saunderson, RI, Oct. 6—Arr, str John S. Hall, Fall River for St. John, New York, Oct. 6—Arr, str Annie Ainslie, St. George (NB).

Portsmouth, Oct. 6—Arr, str F. T. Upton, Liverpool (NS); Otis Miller, New York, Oct. 6—Sd, str John L. Treat, Patuxent River; Susan N. Pickering, Philadelphia, (both returned and anchored in Sandy Head Bay).

Oct. 7—Arr, str Sawyer Brothers, Weymouth (N. S.); Harry W. Haynes, Shelburne, Port Greville.

Bridgewater, City, Oct. 7—Arr, str Abbie S. Walker, Machias (Me.); Samuel B. Hubbard, St. John (N. B.); Portland, Oct. 7—Arr, str Annie M. St. John (N. B.); for Boston; Annie, St. John (N. B.); for Boston.

Boothbay Harbor, Oct. 7—Arr, str Charles L. Jerk, New York.

Calais, Oct. 7—Sd, str Sam Steek, Barabrook.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7—Arr, str Allen (Or), St. Anna (Me); str P. A. Allen, Apple River (N. S.); Boston, Oct. 8—Cld, str Virginia, Apple River; Georgietta, Salmon River; F. G. French, Shaker (S.); Sterling, St. John (N. B.); Emma W. Day, Jonesport.

New York, Oct. 8—Arr, str Mrs. Margaret May Riley, St. John; Moser River; Woodward Abrahams, Bridgewater; John G. Walter, River Herbert; Gypsum King, Coburn, Spencer Island (N. S.); Oct. 8—Cld, str Lewis H. and Plymouth, from Windsor (N. S.); steamer lighter Gordon.

City Island, Oct. 8—Passed, str Myrtle Leaf, New York for Two Rivers (NS); E. A. Plummer, New York for Banquet (Me.); Timothy, Elizabethport for Liverpool (NS); Sterling, Elizabethport for Westport (N. S.); Madrina, Elizabethport for Halifax (N. S.); Lanie Cobb, Elizabethport for Calais (Me.); James Williams, South Amboy for Jonesport (N. S.); Minnie Slauson, Port George for St. John (N. B.); J. Frank Seavey, Guttenburg for St. John (N. B.); C. Lockhart, Perth Amboy for St. John (N. B.).

Philadelphia, Oct. 8—Cld, str Kenwood, Bridgewater.

Perth Amboy (N. J.), Oct. 8—Sd, str Isiah K. Stetson, St. John (N. B.); James Wain, Halifax (N. S.); Harry Miller, St. John (N. B.).

Port Reading (N. J.), Oct. 8—Arr, str T. W. H. White, Clark, New York.

City Island, Oct. 8—Passed, str Myrtle Leaf, New York for Two Rivers (NS); E. A. Plummer, New York for Banquet (Me.); Timothy, Elizabethport for Liverpool (NS); Sterling, Elizabethport for Westport (N. S.); Madrina, Elizabethport for Halifax (N. S.); Lanie Cobb, Elizabethport for Calais (Me.); James Williams, South Amboy for Jonesport (N. S.); Minnie Slauson, Port George for St. John (N. B.); J. Frank Seavey, Guttenburg for St. John (N. B.); C. Lockhart, Perth Amboy for St. John (N. B.).

OBITUARY

John Morgan.

The death of John Morgan, an aged and much respected resident of Mount Pisgah, occurred at the home of his son, Joseph, Sunday morning, Oct. 11, 1914. Mr. Morgan was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, April 11, 1840. When a small boy, he, with his parents, came to New Brunswick, and since then has been a resident of Mt. Pisgah.

The funeral, which was very largely attended, was held from 10 to 11 o'clock Tuesday at 8 o'clock. Interment was made in St. Michael's Roman Catholic cemetery, White's Mountain, where his wife and brother, Thomas, survive him in St. John.

His wife, Mrs. Margaret, died in St. John, N. B., on Monday, Oct. 20, 1914, at the age of 78 years.

He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret, and seven children: Joseph, John, Stephen, Peter, sons of the deceased; George Whalen and Frank Madigan, the deceased's nephews; his wife and six sons—Joseph P., at home; John D., of Medfield (Mass.); Patrick, of Coleridge; Stephen L., of Biddeford (Me.); George C., of Biddeford (Me.); Peter A., Eastport (Me.); and five daughters—Mrs. T. E. Murphy, of Glasgow; Mrs. M. E. Murphy, of Rose, of Cambridge (Mass.); and Mary and Gertrude, at home.

Thomas Murphy, the deceased's brother, died in St. John, N. B., on Friday, Oct. 9, 1914, at the age of 77 years.

He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret, and seven children: Joseph P., at home; John D., of Medfield (Mass.); Patrick, of Coleridge; Stephen L., of Biddeford (Me.); George C., of Biddeford (Me.); Peter A., Eastport (Me.); and five daughters—Mrs. T. E. Murphy, of Glasgow; Mrs. M. E. Murphy, of Rose, of Cambridge (Mass.); and Mary and Gertrude, at home.

The death of Thomas Murphy, an old and respected citizen, took place at the General Public Hospital at 1.30 o'clock yesterday, he had been ill for some weeks and was in the 77th year of his age. He is survived by one daughter, May, at home, and two sons, James, at home and Thomas, in St. John. The funeral will take place on Saturday from his late residence, 18 Hanover street. Mr. Murphy was in the employ of the I. C. for many years, and was well superannuated some time ago.

Christopher T. Connolly.

Friday, Oct. 9. Christopher T. Connolly, of a well-known Halifax tacksman, died yesterday after a short illness. He was 77 years of age and was born in St. John, where he resided for many years before coming to Halifax. He leaves two daughters, seventeen grand children, five great grand children.

Robert Wisley.

Friday, Oct. 9. The announcement of the death of Robert Wisley at noon yesterday came as a shock, although it was a surprise to his many friends throughout the city. During the last year his health had been failing, and for six weeks he had been confined to the house, growing weaker each day.

For many years Mr. Wisley had occupied a prominent place in the affairs of the city, his connection with the public safety dating back to the times of the old Town of Portland. Before the amalgamation of Portland and St. John, he was the chief of the fire department, and after the union, in 1888, he became director of public safety for the city. This office he continued to hold until his death.

In addition to the affairs of the public safety department, Mr. Wisley was for many years responsible for the fire department of the city of New York. He was thoroughly familiar with these departments. His official duties brought him into contact with a large number of people in all ranks, and his friends in the city had more sincere friends than the late director of public safety.

He was survived by a wife, who was formerly Miss McLean of this city, and also two sons and four daughters. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 109 Waterloo street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

CONDENSED LOCAL AND GENERAL

Fred Anderson, of St. John, has not purchased the Boyd bungalow at Robtsey.

The report that he had bought it was incorrect.

The Sussex pork packing factory, plant and lands were sold at public auction on Tuesday afternoon by Auctioneer C. W. Stockton, and were purchased by S. H. Walton for \$12,000.

James Gaulton and Kenneth Brown, the latter one of The Telegraph carriers, while out in the woods of Clarendon recently had a fine morning's work in the bagging of a splendid moose weighing about 900 pounds. It was successfully brought to the city the next day.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Dayton of St. Mary's, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Dayton, to Gilbert Payne, B. Sc., of British Columbia, the wedding to take place the 28th of this month.

At the board of health officers last week thirteen deaths were registered from the following causes: Cholera infantum, four; marasmus, two; prolatitis, two; and accident, diphtheria, pneumonia, tuberculosis and fracture of femur, one each.

James A. Livingston, Ronald Woodworth, of Albert Mines, Albert county, Shale Vannant, of Georgetown, Ontario, C. S. Stevens, Hillsboro, and John W. Collinson, of Boston, are applying for incorporation as the Albert Mines Fur Farm Company, Limited, with an authorized capitalization of \$40,000, and head office in Hillsboro, N. B.

A pie social and concert was held at Long Point hall on Saturday evening. The 8rd inst. for the patriotic fund. Alder Erb was in the chair and referred to our country, his own showing their loyalty to their mother country.

After a short programme the sale of pie commenced and the bidding was sharp, as the proceeds showed the magnificent amount of \$111.

Lumber shipments from St. John to the United Kingdom, Continent, Australia, etc. for the month of September totaled as follows: 1914—Spruce, 2,288,224 feet; Birch, 1,307,720 feet; 1913—Spruce, 6,371,022 feet; Birch, 474,488 feet. Shipments for the first nine months of each year were 1914—Spruce 61,784,040 feet; Birch, 1,140,841, 1913—Spruce, 65,701,323 feet; Birch, 4,653,355 feet.

Gordon Sabean, the 18-year-old son of Captain Ingraham Sabean, of Acadia street, has lost his eyesight temporarily and is in the General Public Hospital undergoing treatment as a result of playing with a gun, which discharged and threw the power into his face. The only other child of Captain Sabean, a 12-year-old son, was committed to the lunatic asylum a few months ago, and the grief-stricken father has been made doubly mournful by the recent accident.

The board of trade had a cable message Friday morning from A. Bowdler, New York, commissionaire, in London, stating that the following quantities: price prior to war, 60c; 70c per fathom x 1.7; 100c considered fair price on Sept. 25. Times' Federation of Laborers, prepared to communicate likely buyers.

Leonard Whipple, charged with stealing three watches and \$80 in notes from lodgers in Dingee's hotel, came before Magistrate Peters at Gagetown on Wednesday evening and on the prisoner admitting his guilt, he committed him for trial. The accused was arrested by the constable from Welsford, who had received a full description of him and full power to make an arrest from the sheriff. The watches and notes were recovered. The accused is now in jail at Gagetown.

Dr. Harry C. Mercereau and wife, of Doaktown, are on their way to Montreal to take the examination of the Lomiton Medical Council and locate in that city for the practice of his profession. He is a graduate of McGill and completed a post graduate course in Edinburgh. For some time he was surgeon on the C. P. R. steamship Empress of India. The doctor is a son of Colonel Mercereau of Doaktown. He has two brothers with the Canadian expeditionary force.

Pit. Jack Stubbins, a step-brother of Frank Bridgen, of the street cleaning department of the city, who is private in the Queen's West Irish Regiment and was in the Lomiton Medical Council and locate in that city for the practice of his profession. He is a graduate of McGill and completed a post graduate course in Edinburgh. For some time he was surgeon on the C. P. R. steamship Empress of India. The doctor is a son of Colonel Mercereau of Doaktown. He has two brothers with the Canadian expeditionary force.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

There are five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Robert, now of Norfolk (Cal.); George, of New York; Raymond and Alfred, of Liverpool; and Leonard, at the old homestead; the sisters are Mrs. Ochrane and Mrs. Carson.

