

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Oct. 19.—Several camps owned by the pulp company were burned during the summer. The camps were located on different streams and were evidently burned by design. The one on Pissigan was an elaborate wood camp, built last year at a cost of over \$700. Whoever did the burning made a thorough job of it, not a log of the camp or the hotel for the horses being left, even a shelter built for the boss on the stream was destroyed.

Commissioner Calder and Warden Justins were here on Monday inspecting new salmon elevators at the falls. The structures have been completed and the warden will report to the marine department on the work.

The schooner Edmunds sailed this week with over nine hundred tons of pulp for Norway.

Roy Morin and Nelson Dods left last week for Fredericton to join the Kilties. Both young men gave up good jobs to go overseas. Mr. Morin, whose father was in the French navy, left a good barber business and Mr. Dods resigned his position as fireman in the Bay of Fundy Granite Works.

An ell has been added to the Baptist church the work being done by Emmer son Green.

No word has been received of Joe Clark who was reported missing some time ago. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutton Clark and went overseas with the 24th Battalion from Montreal. This regiment has been in some very hard fighting in the advance on the Somme and has suffered severely. Joe was for some time a member of the bombing squad and afterwards handled a machine gun. He was a young man of ability, going overseas as a private rather than waiting for a commission and his many friends throughout the province will hope that he will yet be heard from as there is reason to believe he may be a prisoner.

The storms last week played havoc with the weirs along the coast, particularly in the Macs Bay section where a great many were destroyed. The destruction of the weirs and the scarcity of fish have combined to raise the price. Canners are paying \$12 a hoghead and it is thought the price will go higher.

Ten thousand trout from the hatchery at St. John were placed in Spear's Brook last week by Mr. McPhee of the government service. The trout were about two inches long and were let loose down the Shore Line in cans. The canners liberated well up their rock which flows into Trout Lake. Trout Lake is connected with Lake Utopia and the spawning grounds of both lakes are located in Spear's Brook.

Senator and Mrs. Gilman leave this week for Montreal.

Captain J. B. Holmes, of St. John, has been visiting at the rectory here.

Miss N. Carcasson of Prospect Harbor (Me.) left Monday for her home after spending three months with her grandmother and Mrs. Spencer.

Honest G. Gillmor, of St. John, the mother, Mrs. Gillmor, in a letter dated September 30, tells of the terrific fighting on the Somme front and of the death of Col. Campbell by a bursting shell. He speaks hopefully of the future and says the march to Berlin is under way. He tells of villages the size of St. George—the buildings of brick, being ground to powder and of trees cut off with nothing left but the trunks and a desolate country full of shell holes. His health has been good with the exception of four or five days when he was obliged to undergo treatment for trench fever.

Bernard and William Condon have returned from an automobile trip to Portland (Me.). The young men visited a factory near Portland in which they are interested and which is under the management of John A. Thompson, formerly of Beaver Harbor.

Miss L. McKeown, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. Edward McGrath.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 19.—Circuit court adjourned yesterday. In the civil case of A. B. Connell and F. H. J. Dibblee, as executors of the Fisher estate, vs. Margaret McPhail and McPhail, W. P. Jones, at the close of the plaintiff's case, asked that the action against Geo. McPhail be dismissed with costs on the ground that Mr. Winslow has assigned the lease in the mortgage to Mrs. McPhail he could not afterwards assign it to Mr. McPhail so as to make him liable for the ground rent. The judge concurred

in this view and dismissed the action against Mr. McPhail, with costs.

Only one question was left to the jury, namely, whether under the evidence A. B. Connell had discharged Mrs. McPhail from liability up to April 1912. The jury, after being out two hours, failed to agree. The judge thereupon entered a formal verdict for the plaintiffs against Mrs. McPhail for \$2,625 with a stay of execution pending the appeal of the case. His honor said that this was an action which would no doubt be appealed which ever side won, and he would enter the verdict in that way.

Lieut. B. M. Hay, who has been at the front since the beginning of the war, arrived home today on two months' sick leave. He was connected with the aviation corps and was injured some time ago.

The federal department of agriculture have sold a large amount of land from C. R. near the station on which they will put their hay pressing plant. It is announced that one 10,000 acres will be pressed. The crop in Carleton county will probably reach 40,000 tons. The farmers will be paid \$8 per ton for loose hay.

The net of \$800 a side on the recent automobile race from Houlton to Boston has been returned to the owners of the cars, Messrs. Wise and Boyer. Owing to a difference of opinion as to the route to be taken the stakeholder settled the matter as above and called all bets off.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, Oct. 19.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, at an early hour, Mrs. Marianne Grey passed peacefully away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. T. Clowes, Mangerville, after an illness of two months following a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Grey, who had reached the advanced age of eighty-three, was a daughter of Rev. Charles Churchill, M. A., of Almack Road, Clapton Park, London, and came to Gagetown as a child to Canada, where her father had emigrated in Quebec and Fredericton.

She was three times married, her first husband being Hon. S. H. Gilbert, M. P. for Queens county between 1852 and 1864.

As Mrs. Gilbert, during the gay social days at the Government House, she had the honor of dancing in the same set with the late King Edward on his visit to Canada as Prince of Wales.

Her second husband was Charles Ansey, C. S. John, a veteran of the American Civil War, and her third marriage was to Benjamin G. J. P. of Springfield (N. B.). Two sisters survive, Mrs. Hannah Whiting of Scarborough, and Mrs. Hannah R. Mallett, of Morecambe, England; also one son, Charles E. Gilbert, of Cleveland, Ohio, and three daughters, Mrs. C. T. Clowes, Mangerville; Mrs. H. Ott, Gagetown, and Mrs. John C. Clowes, Upper Gagetown; also nine grandchildren and one great-grandson.

Miss Jeanne Corey, professional nurse, from Vermont, is the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. George Watson.

Miss Jean Smith Woodcock, is visiting at the home of Mrs. N. Franchette, Miss Hannah Estabrooks, Florenceville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Waters.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald (Me.), were guests of Mrs. George Kinrade last week.

Mr. James Carter, Moncton, is visiting at the home of his son, Mr. J. E. McLean, barrister, and R. W. Cameron returned this week from Montreal.

Mrs. G. E. McGinley and son returned this week from Mrs. McGinley's former home in Stanhope.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Carvell, Lacerville, spent the week end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCollum.

Raymond H. Clark, of Fort Fairfield (Me.), spent several days here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. McCollum were visiting at the home of Mrs. J. E. McCollum.

M. L. Hayward, barrister, and R. W. Cameron returned this week from Montreal.

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NELSON'S RY HONORED

Heads Together at
Maintained Today in

below it the soldiers of the king stood with faces stern with determination. Campbell's lines took on a new meaning: Britannia needs no bulwark, No towers o'er the steep; Her march is o'er the mountain waves, Her home is deep. With thunder from her native oak, She quells the floods below— As they roar on the shore, When the stormy tempests blow; When the battle rages loud and long, And the stormy tempests blow.

Rev. L. Ralph Sherman, who occupied the pulpit, followed with a stirring discourse befitting the occasion. He referred not only to the work of Nelson who established the supremacy of Britain's navy but to the gallant hearts of oak which had followed in his train and maintained its glorious traditions at Jutland, Heligoland, and throughout the seven seas. Of the wonderful watch which the fleet was keeping in the present crisis and the work which it had already accomplished. But it was a service of prayer and supplication. Across the list was a young lady who she knelt to pray under the sign of a cross, at her elbow knelt a non-conformist. They were there representing every creed and religion, demonstrating the spirit of a nation which realizes that all its strength must be nurtured for the trial and unimportant obstacles must be swept away. Such a spectacle had seldom, if ever, been witnessed before in a church in the city.

St. John paid her tribute to Nelson on her knees before a common mercy seat and her citizens were enriched because of it. A detachment of the No. 9 Siege Battery was present under Major Wm. Wood, commanding officer of the Artillery Train and Brigadier-General McLean and members of his staff were also there. Lieutenant-Commander Wood represented his majesty's navy forces ashore and the congregation was most representative in its character. The members of St. George's Society attended the service in a body.

MERRILL ON WAY TO OTTAWA TO SECURE NEW BATTALION

That Montreal financial interests had promised to back Lieut. John E. Merrill, now held in Dorchester for the murder of John F. Rogers, of the L.C.R. general offices, to the extent of \$40,000 for a Albert B. Ross' dated September 30, just two days before he made his supreme sacrifice. The news of the death of the soldier in battle caused great

Merrill's career reads more or less like a tale in the Arabian Knights. He was in the United States army at the outbreak of war and on filling out his time, although he then held the rank of second lieutenant, he enlisted and went to France. He was captured and while he was wounded and gassed and was then invalided to England. Recovering he was passed by a medical board and sent to Gallipoli, where he was wounded the second time. Again he recovered and was sent back to France. There he was wounded a third time and came out to Canada during convalescence.

He then joined the Canadian ship as Lieut. General Sir Sam Hughes impressed many of the passengers with his straightforwardness. In Halifax, it is reported, he interested a group of Montreal capitalists who were so impressed by his former record as a soldier that they decided to back him to the extent of \$40,000.

When he committed the deed at Montreal, for which he is now charged with murder, he was en route to Ottawa, there to attempt to secure authentication for the new unit for which he had promised financial backing. He is a married man and has a wife and two children in England, one of the latter being a baby only a few weeks old.

A recent interviewer of the young officer says that he claims to have had a lapse of memory and does not even remember what the man looked like whom he shot.

The Lanterns of St. Eulalie
In the October afternoon
Orange and purple and maroon,
About the apple-colored land,

To light in every apple-tree
The Lanterns of St. Eulalie.

They glimmer in the orchard shade
Like fiery opals set in jade—

Crimson and russet and raw gold,
Yellow and green and scarlet old.

And O when I am far away
By foaming reef or azure bay,

In crowded street or hot lagoon
Or under the strange austral moon—

When the homesickness comes on me
For the great marshes by the sea.

The running dikes, the brimming tide
And the dark fires on Fundy side,

In dream once more I shall behold
Like signal lights, those globes of gold

Hung out in every apple-tree—
The Lanterns of St. Eulalie.

—From Songs from Vagabondia, by Bliss Carman.

Indeed She Was

"What do you think of the story of the goose that laid the golden egg?" asked Uncle George.

"I think if she knew it was golden she was an awful goose to go and lay it," said little Dorothy.—New York World.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 25, 1916

SIR THOMAS TAIT'S RESIGNATION.

When Sir Thomas Tait accepted the chairmanship of the National Service Commission he did so on the distinct understanding that he was to have the full support of the Prime Minister. The very first move he made showed him that he could not rely upon that support, and that the Prime Minister was not his own master. Therefore Sir Thomas Tait promptly resigned, and his resignation is a most regrettable incident because it deprives the commission of an able organizer and a thoroughly competent executive head.

What caused his resignation? Sir Thomas Tait's letter answers this question clearly. He had appointed Mr. G. M. Murray of the Manufacturers' Association as the secretary of the commission. He made this choice because he believed that Mr. Murray possessed special qualifications for the work to be done. But he had not counted upon politics and the forces which are in absolute control of Premier Borden. It seems that Mr. Murray had been guilty of expressing an opinion on the grafting work in connection with the supply of munitions which was going on right under the government's nose, and as secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, he had sent out a circular criticizing military purchases. In this circular there was an unintentional misrepresentation of the conditions under which certain supplies for the Canadian troops in England are purchased. So soon as Mr. Murray's name was mentioned for the secretaryship of the National Service Board, one of Sir Robert Borden's colleagues objected to his appointment so long as the circular in question remained uncontradicted. Mr. Murray very frankly admitted his mistake and explained that on this particular point the circular was in error. The Prime Minister in the meantime displayed his usual helplessness and made no effort to endorse the appointment made by Sir Thomas Tait. Consequently, when the Director-General found that he could not even direct the organization of his own office staff without the interference of Sir Robert Borden's politicians, he promptly resigned.

And when he resigned he did so unconditionally, saying in his letter to the Premier: "If it is indicative of what may be anticipated in connection with the work of National Service, I feel compelled, after serious consideration, to relinquish the position of Director-General." We do not know how strongly Sir Robert Borden was tempted to ask Sir Thomas Tait to reconsider his decision, but we do know that he was not permitted to make any such request. His real masters saw to that.

Meanwhile Canada loses the services of Sir Thomas Tait. In his place we get R. B. Bennett. Nevertheless, as men are the greatest need of Canada to-day, it is to be hoped that the people will take a patriotic view of the situation and not let their disgust and anger at Sir Robert Borden's spineless and apathetic attitude towards recruiting interfere with their unbridled support of all that is beneficial to the Empire. They must remember that they will have their opportunity at the polls to deal with Sir Robert Borden and the men who with him are responsible for the resignation of Sir Thomas Tait and for the other glaring mistakes of which this government is guilty.

SIR WILFRID'S LOYAL COURSE.

The decision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier not to join in the formation of a parliamentary branch of the National Service Commission is not surprising. It is a queer political theory that he should accept responsibility without power, and his reason for declining is one that will appeal to all who have the interest of recruiting—and of the war—at heart.

Sir Robert Borden's suggestion for a committee of twelve members, seven from the government side and five from the opposition, is clearly an effort to shift some of the heavy responsibility for the government's failure to do its full duty in the work of securing recruits to the shoulders of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who from the earliest days of the war has given the government his unbridled support in all matters having to do with the welfare of the Allied cause and who has raised his eloquent voice again and again to stimulate recruiting all over Canada, and especially in his own province of Quebec. Why did Sir Robert Borden not make his suggestion

long ago, before the government's serious blunders had so paralyzed recruiting throughout the Dominion? Why did he not ask for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's advice at a time when something worth while might have been accomplished? To invite the opposition leader and his colleagues to share the onus of the government's mistakes at this stage, after the situation, as a direct result of those mistakes and of the Premier's apathy, has assumed many discouraging aspects, is simply to play politics in the hope of escaping public censure by clouding the issue.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier very properly points out to the Premier that the resignation of Sir Thomas Tait from the chairmanship of the Commission, and the appointment of Mr. R. B. Bennett to succeed him, give the proposal a political aspect which it did not have when it was first made. The selection of Sir Thomas Tait was regarded with approval and hope, because it was generally understood that he would not stand for political interference. He lived up to his reputation, and when Sir Robert Borden's politicians undertook to dictate to him regarding his own office staff, he promptly resigned. And with his resignation and the appointment of a politician whose partisanship has many times been a subject of comment in the press of the country, went the hopes of those who had looked for a commission free from the influence of political interests.

The government has failed in its important duty of directing the work of recruiting, and it is now groping about for some new plan. It has refused to cooperate with men who have no politics to play, but are willing and ready to serve their country in this crisis. Its procedure and its apathy have discouraged those who have given their time and their money to the work of bringing young men to the colors. Sir Wilfrid believes that he can do better work for the cause by continuing to serve as he has done. The thinking people of Canada will agree with him.

ROUMANIA'S HARD FIGHT.

It is almost impossible to form any accurate impression just now with respect to the progress of the fighting between the enemy and the Roumanians. The fortunes of the campaign change with such bewildering rapidity that one is forced to the conclusion that the result in this theatre is very much in doubt. The enemy has surprised the world by his offensive power against our newest and, unless Russian support comes quickly to Roumania, it is not difficult to imagine what the result may be. That this support is on its way is taken for granted by military observers, and possibly at least some Russian troops are already fighting side by side with the Roumanians; but it will require more men to prevent the enemy from devastating the Dobruja where Mackensen is attacking savagely along the entire front.

One thing is obvious: The Germans invariably refuse to admit their reverses, or speak of them only after several days have elapsed, while the Roumanians frankly concede any gains the enemy makes. For example, the official report from Bucharest last night makes no effort to ignore the fact that the Roumanian left wing in the Dobruja has been pushed back by Mackensen's troops. At all other points, the Roumanians declare, they have held their own and inflicted severe punishment on the attacking forces. The next development will be watched with interest.

From the very first, the Roumanian campaign has been full of constantly varying interest. That the Roumanians took heavy risks when they spread their invading armies fanwise along the whole semi-circle of the mountain range that divides their country from Transylvania is indisputable. But it may be conjectured that political motives weighed heavily with them, even at the price of some military disadvantage. It is the opinion of competent critics that they have shown a great power of recovery under what seemed at first to be serious blows delivered by hostile armies quickly and heavily reinforced. A determined effort has been made—and is now being made—to crush Roumania because she believes the Allies are bound to win. A crushing defeat would stimulate subscriptions to the new German war loan, and war observers are of opinion that this is the real explanation of the repeated air attacks on Bucharest—exhibitions of mere futile vindictiveness."

Mackensen and Falkenhayn are able generals, and upon them the Germans are pinning their hopes. Their ultimate success, it would seem, depends almost entirely on the number of men Russia is sending to Roumania to fight against them.

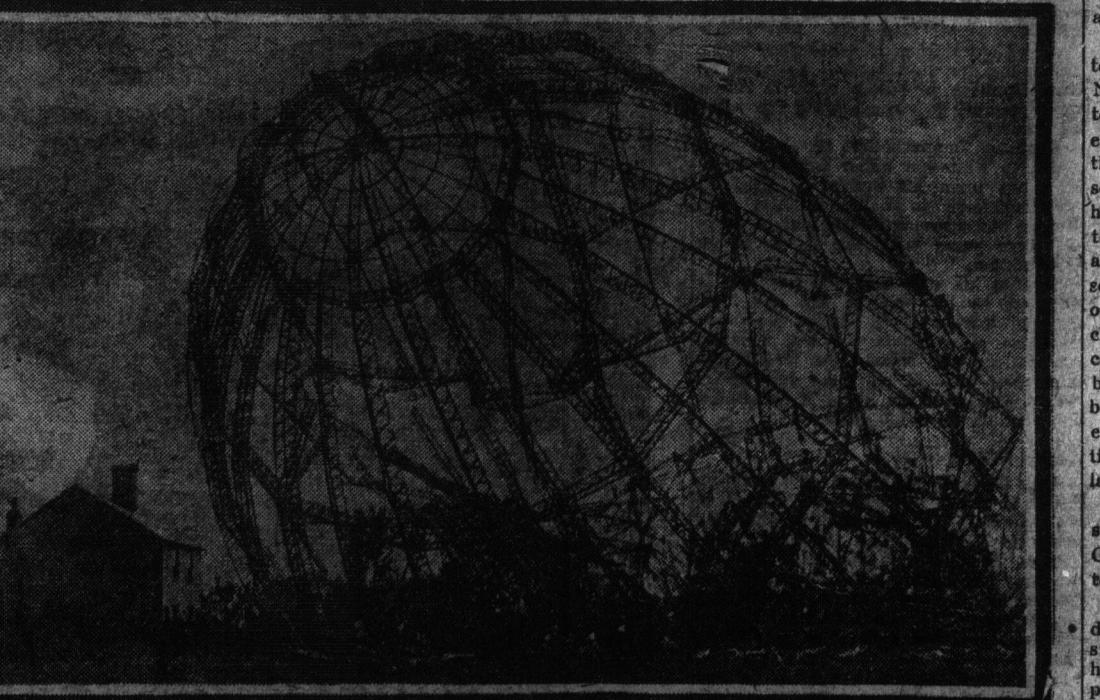
RUSSIA'S TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

The average reader when studying the war reports from the eastern front, probably does not realize the difficulties which are encountered by the Russians in securing the huge supply of guns and ammunition which is necessary to give their armies even a fair measure of equipment. For example the haulage over the Trans-Siberian railway, connecting Vladivostok with the Russian capital, is 6,000 miles, and a large section of this railway is only a single track line. One can imagine the time consumed in transporting troops and war munitions this great distance.

Along this railroad the country in many places is practically uninhabited. There are few roads and any transportation of materials and workmen, except on the main line, is carried out with difficulty. Much of the country is boggy and even the railroad is laid on piles for hundreds of miles. But of course this is not the only road on which the Russian armies now have to depend.

Recruiting is the foundation of success in the war. It is too big, too vital a subject to be twisted into a party battle

SECOND ZEPPELIN ON ENGLISH SOIL



Mrs. Lewis' cottage looks like a doll's house compared with the giant Zeppelin, which was brought down on September 24, 1916—the second of the three which fell in England.

For example, there is the Murman-Petrograd road. Since the war began Russia has practically developed the port of Murman, an ice free harbor on the Arctic Ocean between the White Sea and the North Cape on the northern coast of the Kola peninsula. It is never closed by ice and its development solves an important problem for Russia because Archangel is closed by ice during the winter; and both Archangel and Vladivostok are a long distance from the front. Murman is 900 miles away from Petrograd, but the railway mileage over the Murman-Petrograd line is short compared with the 6,000 miles over the Trans-Siberian road. This railway also runs through a desolate section of country, but it is practically completed and general traffic will be in full swing in another month. Obviously its value to Russia for war purposes is very great.

The solution of Russia's chief problem would come with the opening of the Dardanelles. This would permit her to ship out her vast supplies of wheat and to receive in return munitions of war from the surplus stocks of her western Allies. If the Allied armies are successful in crushing Bulgaria and cutting the Teutonic line to Constantinople relief for Russia is likely to come quickly through the Dardanelles. If not, the port of Murman and its connecting railroad will prove of almost incalculable value.

THE FLAG AND POLITICS.

Ours is the most glorious flag in Christendom. The heritage of honor which our forefathers handed down to us of this generation has been preserved, and during the last two years our sons have made that heritage richer. To be a British subject will be after this world conflict a finer thing than it ever was, because of the fashion in which Greater Britain has "stood up to meet the war."

Is it not, then, about time Canadians ceased to use the flag for the base purpose of partisanship? Is it not time to stop using the flag in connection with mere election trickery, as a device to gain or retain power? There is increasing talk of a Dominion election. No one wants, except some of the politicians, but evidently the contest may come in the near future. Undoubtedly there are signs of it. If come it must, can it not be run on the real issues of the day? Why it is necessary—how can it be anything but ill advised and dangerous—to try to trump up a loyalty and disloyalty issue? Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden are loyal Canadians. Their followers, with few exceptions, are loyal Canadians, loyal British subjects. Quebec is not a Liberal problem or a Conservative problem; it is not a partisan issue between the government and the opposition. It is a Canadian and Imperial problem, the treatment of which demands prudent and far-sighted statesmanship, and high courage.

We cannot wave the flag too much—but we should not wave it for ignoble purposes. The Ottawa Citizen, Independent Conservative, protests again that it is the real explanation of the repeated air attacks on Bucharest—exhibitions of mere futile vindictiveness." Mackensen and Falkenhayn are able generals, and upon them the Germans are pinning their hopes. Their ultimate success, it would seem, depends almost entirely on the number of men Russia is sending to Roumania to fight against them.

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from Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and the Scandinavian countries where the daylight saving act was generally adopted during the last summer.

The Turn-the-Clock-Forward Committee, the headquarters of which are in New York, has decided to ask Congress to adopt a daylight saving law to take effect in the summer of 1917. Officials of this committee point out that their personal experience with the daylight plan has been most satisfactory and that they are convinced of its benefits. It is also explained that the trial of the scheme throughout Europe, which ended on September 30, on which date the clocks were set back to the old time, is considered by Europeans to have been beneficial and European committees have been appointed to investigate actual economies accomplished and the additional benefits received by the people at large.

The London Times, after the daylight saving law had been in operation in Great Britain for several weeks, had this to say:

"Inquiries in the leading centres of industry indicate that the operation of the summertime act is, among other results, having the effect of increasing the output in shipyards and engineering works. On the northeast coast some of the yards have been able to arrange additional spells of daylight overtime, and in other establishments there has been an increase in output, owing to the fact that there are in the absence of a large number of extra hours when the work can be carried on without the aid of artificial light and with a lessened sense of fatigue. If statistics can be kept which will enable comparisons to be instituted between the output of the present summer and the corresponding period of last year, it is believed that the comparison will be all to the advantage of the present year."

"Additional evidence of the benefit of the act from the industrial standpoint comes from the railways. It has been stated in the official organ of the National Union of Railway men that the attainment of the clock has been followed by an increase in the working of long-distance night goods trains. It has been found that the extra hours of daylight enable the trains to be loaded up and loaded in less time, and there is a general feeling in railway circles that the summer time act should come into permanent operation, as it would enable the work of railway goods yards to be conducted with greater rapidity and safety."

"A point which seems to appeal to the men who are on eight-hour shifts is that whatever the turn of duty to which they are assigned, they either begin or finish work in daylight. This may seem to be a small and unimportant matter, but the fact that it is the comment among a large body of workers reveals an unexpected direction in which putting working hours in advance of solar time, has proved beneficial."

The Citizen also points out to the opposition that this is a time for courage in dealing with these matters and that it ought not to remain blind to the fact that "the people of the Dominion are paying tribute to the manufacturing interests of the country to the extent of about two hundred millions of dollars yearly, for which neither they nor the government receive anything in return. In the face of these figures, the Citizen would like to know why there is talk aboutless production or the bad management of the farmer."

The course of the government is plain. The citizens of Canada, in war time, would not object to a reasonable increase in the price of necessities, but they do object to being bled for the sake of trusts and other combinations which are fairly immune from interference by the government they placed in power.

LORD ROBERTS ON WAR.
When the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts warned the British Empire that it ought to prepare for war which was bound to come sooner or later as a result of the German idea of expansion, he was taken in time to have the law put in force so as to avoid confusion in the arranging of railway and steamship schedules. But if the change is to be brought about, preparations ought not to be left until too late. In fact, it would be better if steps were taken at once to pave the way for the necessary legislation. Committees might well be appointed throughout the Dominion, there was very little inconvenience. Nevertheless, to secure the best results it would be necessary to have a uniform daylight saving law in operation from coast to coast.

This ought not to be difficult to secure. Winnipeg has tried the daylight saving scheme and is heartily in favor of it. St. John and Halifax have tried it and are enthusiastic regarding its benefits. It is not likely that there would be any marked opposition to the whole country adopting it next year if proper steps were taken in time to have the law put in force so as to avoid confusion in the arranging of railway and steamship schedules. But if the change is to be brought about, preparations ought not to be left until too late. In fact, it would be better if steps were taken at once to pave the way for the necessary legislation.

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"How would it do if he, as Prime Minister, would go forth and make a ringing recruiting speech in the capital of each province?"

"When the high cost of living threatened," says the Toronto Globe, "tariff relief was the only means of escape. The Liberal government went out of office in an effort to provide it. Have the people of Canada had enough of their blunders?"

"Politicians demand pay for work which will be patriotically given to the nation; men and women and children stake out of conformity to a religious observance of a former generation; some of his arguments will no doubt be looked upon by peace-loving people as alarming and incapable of being supported, but the average man and woman will agree that Lord Roberts at least gave the subject great thought and study and that there is something in what he wrote. For example, in declaring that the great war was the nation's greatest need, he said:

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"These are the words, not of a political partisan, but of a clergyman who looks at the attitude of the government from the standpoint of a citizen and a taxpayer as well as of a leader of religious thought. They voice the opinion, we believe, of many thousands of Ottawans, and of hundreds of thousands in the country."

DAYLIGHT SAVING.
There is an active movement on foot in some of the larger American cities to have the daylight saving scheme made general next year. Reports have been received from those cities in Canada which have given the scheme a trial, and

Sir Wilfrid's most valuable aides. The Saskatchewan reorganization has been brought about without any friction, and friends of the new Premier are confident that he will continue the good government which the people have so long enjoyed under Mr. Walter Scott.

The aerial activity along the western front in September was spirited and deadly. The Allies shot down 200 machines and lost 111. British and French are far in so far as this branch of the concerned.

The government of Ontario is making an effort to popularize sheep-breeding in that province. Canada has not made a great deal of progress in this department of farm industry, but there is every reason why farmers should give it more attention. Those who have tried sheep-raising in New Brunswick know that it pays. Many more farmers should be following their example.

Says the Independent-Conservative Ottawa Citizen:

"Citizen has the Dominion election date set for October 4. The carrying on of the King's government in Canada would seem to have been abandoned for a period. When the government policy is not neutral, it is in the munitions industry, it would seem to be chaotic. Some way should be found either to end it or mend it."

The London Express warns those who are playing Germany's peace game that this is not the time for such talk. The war must go on, says the Express, and it is.

"You may remember last session of parliament you the formation committee alone some

"I am deeply perturbed by the fact that the German Chancellor warned his audience that the object of the Allies was the humiliation of Germany he was for once speaking the simple truth. That is the only method of ensuring that there shall be no repetition of the present tragedy, and the war must and will go on until it is attained. We do not forget the stupendous courage of the German soldiers. We do not ignore the fact that a people at one time and docile will struggle on to the bitter end. It is well, indeed, for us to let the Chancellor remind us of this important fact. We have, however, the power to break Germany, and we have the will to use that power. They that invoked violence must be violently destroyed. They that drew the sword shall perish with the sword."

From all parts of the Empire comes the cry: "No premature peace." Peace short of complete victory, it is felt by all who have the Allied cause at heart, would be a crime against our noble dead. Here is a warning from The Times of India:

"No peace is worth considering which does not guarantee the peace of the world for a generation; we doubt if any such peace is possible without carrying the war into Germany itself, and subjecting her people to the appalling scourges which she has inflicted on France and Belgium, Poland and Serbia. The hope of an early peace is a false hope; the desire for an early peace is a craven desire. So far as Germany from her peace-almost the destruction of plagues—is also in the hands of the Kaiser, he unleashed with such criminal levity—that we expect not overtures for peace, but a counterstroke against Russia. When German territory is under the fire of the Allied artillery, when German towns are being blown to pieces bit by bit, like Rethes and Ypres, Belgrade and Verdun, then

With the Canadian Troops

They've Captured More Than 2,000 of Enemy Since September 3; Something of Their Work

Ottawa, Oct. 19—Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, has received the following communication from the Canadian records office:

Canadian Corps Headquarters, in France, via London, Oct. 19.—It is impossible for those who are not actively participating in this great battle, and who must still entertain a conception of warfare based on former days, to understand the extraordinary revolution which has gradually taken place in our methods of attack. The Somme offensive is being conducted upon new principles drawn from the study and experience of the last two years. It is at the same time the most colossal and the most fearful form of warfare which has ever been evolved. Its novelty, its character of change and invention, its bold departure from military precedents is well exemplified by the famous tanks. Its gigantic scale is illustrated by the casualty returns which represent, however, but a small portion of the troops employed. Its infinite detail may be seen from a study of the trench maps, where the lacing and interlacing of innumerable lines form a most intricate pattern and show the slow labor and nature of the advances. Objectives of attack must be defined with the exactitude of a city plot. They must be approached by the construction of parallel jumping-off trenches and communication trenches, trenches so as to reduce as much as possible the period of infantry exposure and also control the direction of the assault. Aeroplane photographs must be obtained of the area objective, to show the precise location of the enemy's lines. The results of the artillery preparation then. Photographs are clear and searching, and some taken during the assault even show the advancing figures of the infantry. Every detail, every secret of the German defence is laid bare. Soon after the aeroplane observer, sweeping low over the enemy's lines, has taken the photographs, the prints have been distributed to all the staff concerned.

Dominates the Air.

In this respect the British and French domination is almost absolute. Here all day long we watch our planes circling above our heads. Closely they come and go, with speed and alertness of engines; far off they seem to hang suspended in the sky. Occasionally a flight of five or more planes, intent upon some special mission, go over high up and disappear into the distant mist. So rarely do the German machines appear that some men who have been here daily for a month have not seen a single one.

The Canadian corps is only a unit in the great drama. Its movements depend not upon its own volubility but upon the initiative of one of the great schemes of battle. Let any essential position be checked in the allied task and a rearrangement of the whole fabric must be made.

Yet the ultimate aim is never lost sight of. The mesh may be re woven again and again, but the same grim intention remains. There is an inevitable purpose apparent in all this complication of movement. To the casual eye there may, perhaps, seem confusion in the forward and rearward sweepings of many units and go where they please, lumbering lorries, cars and carts move along the road, where bare, rolling plains and valleys are alive with the ceaseless restlessness of a multitude, and where, from innumerable unexpected emplacements, there is a constant flash and din of artillery fire. Yet in reality everything is the most ordered perfection. The air is the depository of movement, ordained and supervised. Be it as it is; lies the directing control of the military organization, and behind that again the will of a great people.

Canadians Playing Part.

In this mighty organization the Canadian army plays a part. It is taken and given its share of blows. The Allies have nowhere a counterpart for the slow, small grinding of the military machine. Never has human agency controlled such engines of destruction, nor has war ever so profoundly impressed itself upon the face of nature. No plague could be more ruthless, no natural blight more devastating. This is a region of contrast even for the heavily-footed infantry, who must march from place to another.

One day they may billet in a snug French village, with its shady trees and its gardens bright with roses; the next they will plod along the straight white roads, marked by the regular rows of poplars on either side. Stretching as far as the eye may follow are the undulating plains, so carefully cultivated as the best kitchen gardens.

Fields are only distinguished by the difference of the crop, or the direction of the furrows. There are no fences, there are no waste places, there are no ragged groves, no idle clumps of trees, no half-cleared land. Every inch of earth does its patient, happy labor; every tree grows for a purpose; cattle and horses, who are here, are there, are pegged in field of rich pasture and may eat only its allotted circle. This ordered thrift appears mechanical or smoothly self-supporting, unless the farmer's life is known his long, untiring work, the faithful service of his brave women, the healthful labor of his children.

Admiration for French.

Very deep and very sincere is the admiration of the Canadian soldier, not only for the skill and courage of the French army but for the brave, silent industry of the women, the old men and the children of the French farms.

The transition from this scene of beauty, peace and ancient prosperity is infinite, disconcerting. Fields are given over to the trampling of herds of tethered horses, and are disfigured by a variety of encampments from ordered, white tents to huts of rusted biscuit tins and low discolored bivies.

There is a certain inevitable litter of material, salvage heaps and smoking incinerators; there is an obsession of a looting military. The houses are all occupied by uniforms more or less cleanly; a few civilians are seen, mostly in caps, caps, and other odds and ends. The roads block and jam with a ceaseless procession of arm vehicles or marching units. Either the dust rises in a choking cloud or the mud spreads and splatters everywhere. This area of active occupation gradually thins and abates on a region of more sinister appearance. Here trees have broken bodies, and the houses seen in pain for their roofs are rent, the walls gone, the floors scoured and pierced.

Grass-grown trenches appear ringed with depths of rusted barbed wire entanglements, and shell holes fresh and old

become more and more frequent. But the full view of the land of war is not dulled in effect by its gradual coming over beyond the bleak greasy slopes east of Albert, with their chalky scars cut by the long lines of trenches.

The view suddenly sweeps into the west. Before La Boisselle there were the original German British lines on July 14. This was the last gallantly and stoutly resisting shell of the defence, through which the indomitable English had fought their way and so permitted those who followed, other English, Australian, South Africans and Canadians to come and deal their blows.

Of Le Boisselle there is more upon a map than on the ground. A few shattered trunks and there a splintered corner stone or two, some cellar roots, a few stones. Otherwise only the upheaval of tortured earth, mine craters, heaps of rotting earth, sandbags, half-shattered trenches and a dreary litter of old wire, cans and human rubbish remain.

On the left is the twin city of desolation, Ovillers, La Boisselle, and between the two the white road running beyond and mounts to the level of Pozières. All the way is a vista of utter ruin and desolation. This is a desert land, but the silence of the desert is not here. Night and day the sounds of shelling by the never-ceasing fire of our own guns. Pozières shares the fate of La Boisselle. No hand could trace the outlines of a single house or garden plot. There are no bricks or beams which could be used in restoration. As a village Pozières has disappeared.

Just beyond Pozières, and still below the summit, runs the line of trenches as occupied in the German lines. These have most suffered. Here is the scene of destruction. No grain of surface remains undisturbed. There is no room for a fresh shell hole. Nowhere now is the power of modern artillery or the thoroughness of preparation better exemplified. We have literally blasted our way forward. Ruin appears not only in the desolate ground which it has most suffered. Here is the scene of destruction. No grain of surface remains undisturbed. There is no room for a fresh shell hole. Nowhere now is the power of modern artillery or the thoroughness of preparation better exemplified. We have literally blasted our way forward. Ruin appears not only in the desolate ground which it has most suffered. Here is the scene of destruction. No grain of surface remains undisturbed. There is no room for a fresh shell hole. 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Premier Socialist

House of Deputies Led
to Slay Count Stuerckh

Austria has been shot.
says the premier, Count Karl Stuerckh
in Vienna newspaper, Dr. Friedrich Adler,
from Berlin, was formed November 13, 1911, and was

locked up he broke down and declared
the premier's political policies had led
him to do the deed.

Dr. Alder's arrest was not accomplished
without the shooting of two men
who leaped at him after he had fired on
Count Stuerckh. He discovered the two
remaining chambers of his revolver at
these men before Austrian and German
officers, with drawn sabres, overpowered him. The wounded men, who were in-
jured slightly, are Baron Ahrenthal, brother
of the late foreign minister, and the head waiter of the Hotel Meissl und
Schaden, in which the shooting occurred.

Light Cruiser in North Sea Fished Submarine

—A German light cruiser has
submarine. The cruiser remained
only suffered considerable damage.
Admiralty reads:

just returned from the North Sea,
German light cruiser of the Kol-
orming. When last seen the cruiser
difficulties, towards German

Five In England

announced, through the chief press censor's
arrived safely in England:
million, half 166th Toronto Battalion, the 85th
battalions, Drafts dental corps, Royal Fly-
Officers, 276; men, 5,523.

Canada's Trade Last Year Nets \$1,587,933,707

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Aggregate Canadian
trade, exclusive of coin and bullion for
the twelve months ending with the total for
July, totalled \$1,587,933,707 as against \$919,-
178,659 for the corresponding period
ending with July, 1915. This is an in-
crease of \$668,755,049 or over half a bil-
lion dollars.

Imports of merchandise totalled \$623,-
866,950, an increase of over \$200,000,000,
as compared with the total for the
twelve months ending July, 1915. Ex-
ports of merchandise totalled \$665,045,-
457 as against \$493,872,822, or an in-
crease of \$46,162,195.

The balance of trade in favor of exports during the cal-
endar year was over \$840,000,000.

The total duty collected during the
two months was \$121,906,788 as against
\$18,420,429 for the corresponding period
twelve months ending July, 1915, or an in-
crease of about \$40,000,000.

The average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable
goods for the twelve months was 34.44.
On all goods imported the average rate
of duty was 19.45 per cent.

Health and Long Life.

To the Editor of The Telegraph,
Sir.—During 1916 there was extensive
public interest in the article by Mr. Hunter, actuary of the New York
Life Insurance Company, which in my
judgment marks a distinct advance in our views on the subject of long life and
good health. A great deal has been
written on this subject, its relation to
heredity, to occupation, to the drink
habit, to habits of life, etc.; but Mr.
Hunter touches a note above all these.

Of course the statistics of life insurance companies throughout the world, as all
they care about is to get as much as possible
bearing on their business. Mr. Hunter
says that the consensus of opinion of
medical directors shows that the medical
directors look with disfavor on applica-
tions from persons who drink freely
each day, although not to the point
of intoxication, and also on those who
have taken alcohol to excess in the past,
but are now abstaining.

He sees the experience of seven Amer-
ican companies and one Canadian
company is given on abstainers and non-
abstainers, from which it appears that
the mortality has been from 10 to 30
per cent lower among the abstainers
than among the non-abstainers. He also
shows from experience of two large
insurance companies that the mortality
among abstainers was distinctly lower
than among those called temperate, and
very much lower than among those
called "moderate users."

Now comes the point to which I attach so much importance. The cause
of the low mortality among abstainers
is not due in Mr. Hunter's judgment to
abstinence from alcohol alone. Other
factors, such as abstain from tobacco
are involved. It requires self-control to
be abstainer and the strength of mind
which has made abstinence a habit may
affect other habits, such as diet, of which
there should be both moderation and discrimination. The low mortality
among abstainers may be said to be
due to temperance in all things and total
abstinence from alcohol. In my judgment that last sentence is the most important
in that very notable address. I
have no doubt that it will constitute the
main heading slogan for the future. It is
the expression of medical observers that
lack of self-control and discrimination
at the table are the cause of many diseases
which shorten life.

One difference between man and the
lower animals is that we are compelled
to use our judgment and self-control if
we would make the best of life.

H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Toronto, Oct. 21.

AGENTS WANTED

SALESLADIES wanted to fill positions
open on our sales staffs—agents
by men enlisted. Both temporary or
permanent. Income \$8 per day upward.
Address The Scarborough Co. of Canada,
Ltd., Map Publishers, Hamilton, On-
tario.

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 op-
portunities for men of enterprise and liberal
pay for permanent position and liberal
allowance. Apply to Stone & Wellington,
Toronto, Ont.

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

WANTED

WANTED—General maid in small
family. Mrs. H. J. Evans, 126
Duke street, St. John. 4022-11-1.

WANTED—By September 1, at Neth-
erwood School, Rothesay, two house-
maids; also a cook. Apply to Miss J.
Currie, Netherwood, Rothesay.

BRITISH PORTS

London, Oct. 19—Ard, stmr Ionian

Liverpool, Oct. 19—Ard, stmr Cana-
dian, Boston.

Cardiff, Oct. 19—Ard, stmr Emanuel

Dan., Sydney (C. B.).

Gibraltar, Oct. 18—Passed, stmr Bay-
west, Montreal and Sydney (C. B.) for

Manchester, Oct. 14—Slid, stmr Man-
chester Inventor, Butler, Montreal.

Liverpool, Oct. 16—Ard, stmr Halley-

Evans, Newfoundland; 14th, stmr

Kerry King, Yeoman, Norfolk.

Oct. 12—Slid, stmr Graciana, Griffiths

Halifax.

London, Oct. 16—Ard, stmr Rossano,

Roches, Philadelphia; South Point,

Saunders, Newport News.

Manchester, Oct. 17—Ard, str Halifax-
Evans, St. John (Nfld); Rapidan

Weber, Baltimore; 18th, str Langford

(Nfld); Miramichi, Manchester Ex-
change, St. John, Lockwood.

Liverpool, Oct. 17—Slid, str Tuscum,

McLean, New York; 18th, str Canadian, Bul-
lock, Boston.

Liverpool, Oct. 17—Ard, str Canadian,

Boston.

London, Oct. 18—Ard, str Ionian,

New York, Oct. 22—Ard, str Berjen-

for London.

Providence, Oct. 22—Ard, str Roma,

Marseilles.

BIRTHS

BYRNE—To Mr. and Mrs. James

Byrne, Oct. 22, a daughter.

DEATHS

DRISCOLL—At the residence of her

niece, Miss Miller, 49 Britannia street, on

the 18th inst., Margaret Driscol.

PALMER—At Shives Athol (N. B.),

on the 19th inst., Alvin L. Palmer,

father, of this city, son of Ada L. and

the late Charles A. Palmer, aged 34

years.

WILSON—Killed in action on Sept.

25, in France, Rudolph Stuart Wilson,

leaving his wife, two children, his par-
ents and two brothers to mourn.

SEYMOUR—Killed in action, some-
where in France, Sept. 29, W. J. Sey-
mour, beloved husband of Florence Sey-
mour, and eldest son of James and the
late Sarah Seymour.

ROBERTSON—On Oct. 20, at Ham-
pton Village, Minnie, youngest daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson, aged
27 years.

FLEWELLING—In this city, on the

20th inst., Elizabeth A. beloved wife of

George Flewelling, leaving her husband,

one son, a daughter to mourn.

(Somerville papers please copy.)

MACKENZIE—On Oct. 19, Ma-
garet P., aged 77 years, wife of Malcolm

MacKenzie of Welsford, leaving her

husband, three sons, one daughter, two
brothers and one sister to mourn.

LOGAN—Left into rest on the

20th inst. at her villa in Kennedy

Point, aged 88 years, leaving one son

and two daughters to mourn.

WATSON—Suddenly, on Oct. 20, at
his late residence, 77 Ludlow street,

West End, Pardon Alward Watson, aged

60 years, leaving his wife, three sons,

two daughters, one sister, and three
brothers to mourn.

IN MEMORIAM

GLYNN—In loving memory of Mrs.
Michael Glynn, who departed this life

Oct. 21, 1915.

Gone but not forgotten.

Sleep on, dear Mother, thy labors o'er;

The willing hands can do no more;

The midnight star shines o'er the grave;

Of one we love but could not save.

SON WILLIAM.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Fanny Giggy, of Upper French

Village, desires to thank her friends for

kindness shown during the illness of her

daughter, Edith, and also for sympathy

expressed after her death.

Borden, Laurier, and Recruiting—
(Toronto Star.)

The journal believes that a uni-
ted appeal signed by the rep-
resentatives of the two political parties

would be a stimulating influ-
ence to enlistment all over the country. At

any rate, it is more than worth a

trial." (Ottawa Journal.)

Up to October 11 the total number

of Canadian casualties in the war had been

62,026.

Up to date, October 13, the war has

been in progress two years, two months

two weeks and two days.

And yet in all that time there has

been such pitiful weakness and lack of

aggressive purpose on the part of the

prime minister that up to the present

time the Government of Canada has

done nothing to call the men of Canada

to enlist for the war.

Although urged for over two years to

make such a call and to throw all the

official influence into the scale in favor

of enlistment, the government has

done nothing to call the men of Canada

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He is not due to the men of Canada

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MAY BRING TWO NEW LINES HERE

Amalgamation, it is Reported, Will Result in Having Anchor and Cunard Liners to This Port.

As announced in The Telegraph some days ago, another strong amalgamation of steamship interests is announced as having been consummated in Glasgow. The old established Donaldson line, so well known to the Canadian public for its splendid freight and passenger service, and the Anchor line, with world-wide connections between Glasgow, New York, the Mediterranean and India, have made a fusion of interests for the strengthening of their Canadian trade, which will be known as the Anchor-Davidson line.

The well known steamers *Athena*, *Cassandra*, *Saturnia* and *Lettitia* will be

continued in the service and added to by steamers of the Anchor line and new steamers built as may be required. The interests of the traveling public and the freight shippers will be looked after by the new company, and the agents, The Robert Reford Company, Limited, of Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, and all Donaldson, Cunard and Anchor line steamers will be under one roof, will be pleased to give the fullest information.

It is rumored that the change will eventually mean much to this port. The Cunard line is also heavily interested in the reorganization, and one effect anticipated is the bringing here of Anchor and Cunard liners.

OBITUARY

Joseph Dunphy.

Newcastle, Oct. 19.—The death of Joseph Dunphy, of Moran, the beloved and respected deacon of the Baptist church at Upper Blackville, occurred at his home there on Thursday. He had been seriously ill only six days, but had been in failing health the last few months. He had been blind for the last ten years. He was eighty-four years old. The funeral

was held on Friday. In the absence of Rev. Stirling Stackhouse, of Doaktown, at the maritime Baptist convention, the services at the home and the funeral service were performed. Bishop R. G. McLean conducted by the Methodist pastor, Rev. Geo. Tilley, of Beestown. The pallbearers were the deceased's four sons, Vernon, Earl, Miles and Mark; his son-in-law, Jas. Macdonald, and Mr. Cashian.

The deceased was twice married. By his first wife (Miss Arbeau) he leaves one son, James, Rogers, Minnesota. By his second (Miss Ruth) Anderson, of Canterbury, York county, who survives him, he leaves six children—Vernon, St. John, Earl, of the 22nd; Miles, Mark and Eddie (Mrs. Fred Gunter) at home, and Dora (Mrs. James Macdonald) Blackville.

Carried by Dogs

Montreal, Oct. 19.—Prize-winning dogs from New York, which were exhibited at a dog show about three weeks ago, are supposed to have been carried away through which started infantile paralysis in Westmount, where three or four deaths have occurred from the disease. On this basis the Westmount officials are acting, and today orders were issued that no dog belonging to any family that has been infected with infantile paralysis must be destroyed forthwith.

All the Westmount schools have been closed and Dr. S. Boucher, medical health officer of Montreal, will issue a circular to parents advising school commissions in Greater Montreal, Protestant and Catholic, not to allow any body from Westmount to visit the schools, nor permit any Westmount children to attend.

Mrs. George Flewelling.

Saturday, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Flewelling, wife of George Flewelling, died yesterday. She had resided in the city for some years. Mrs. Flewelling is survived by her husband, one son, Frederick H., of Waverly (Mass.), and one daughter, Mrs. R. M. Hazen, of Somerville (Mass.). The funeral will be from her late residence, 165 Main street, on Sunday at 2.30. It will be private.

Miss Minnie Robertson.

Saturday, Oct. 21.—The death occurred early yesterday morning, very suddenly, of Miss Minnie Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson. She had been ill for the past few months, but was able to go about the house, and was out for a walk at 6 o'clock Thursday evening. About 11 o'clock she was taken suddenly worse, and in spite of immediate medical aid died in the morning. Deceased was about 25 years of age. She leaves, besides her parents, one sister, Mrs. Z. Flemming, Hampton Village, and three brothers, Charlie, Harold and Willard, all at home.

Funeral of J. F. Rogers.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 20.—(Special)—The funeral of John Fletcher Rogers, 1 C. R., the victim of the tragedy in the general office of the Intercolonial Tuesday afternoon, was largely attended. Members of Court Trial, wife, Canadian Order of Foresters, attended in a body. Service at the home of the deceased, Archibald street, this afternoon, was conducted by Canon Sison, rector of St. George's church, and Rev. H. A. Goodwin, of Central Methodist church. There were many flower tributes. Instrument was of Elmwood cemetery. Mrs. Webster, mother of Mrs. Rogers, from Sudbury (Ont.), was among the mourners, and will remain with her daughter for some time.

Arthur Lockwood Palmer.

Saturday, Oct. 21.—Many friends in the city will mourn with regret the death of Arthur Lockwood Palmer, which occurred at Shives Athol (N. B.) on the 18th inst. Mr. Palmer had been employed with the Shives Lumber Company for several years. He was thirty-four years of age and was a son of Mrs. Ada L. and the late Charles L. Palmer. The body has been brought to the city and the funeral was held this afternoon from the residence of James Whittaker, 34 Dorchester street.

Susan E. Logan.

Saturday, Oct. 21.—After an illness that lasted more than two years, Mrs. Susan E. Logan, widow of Charles E. Logan, died last evening at her home, 55 Queen street, in her 83rd year. She is survived by one son, Louis; two daughters, Misses Clara and Bertha, all of St. John; three brothers, Henry, James and Philip Logan, and one grandson, Archie Reicker, also of this city.

Mrs. George MacLean.

Newcastle, Oct. 21.—The death of Mrs. George MacLean, of Strathdunham, formerly Miss Mary Mackay of that place, occurred in Miramichi Hospital late Thursday night. Deceased had a stroke of paralysis a year ago and another last spring, and was ill with a complication of diseases. She entered the hospital about a week ago, but was too weak to undergo an operation. She was 66

years old.

Adamson-Stapleton.

Moncton, Oct. 19.—(Special)—Miss Edna Stapleton, of England, was known and popular Moncton young lady, and Harold David Adamson were married this evening at 6.30 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. G. H. Manning, Highfield street. Rev. Canon Sisam, rector of St. George's church, officiated, in the presence of immediate relatives. The groom, formerly a resident of Moncton, is now accountant in the Atlantic Underwear Company. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Eddie Manning, and was given away by her uncle, Douglas Biggs of Amherst. The wedding march was played by A. A. Woodhouse, and a solo was sung by Miss Fannie Peters. Among the guests were the groom's father, William Adamson, and Misses Adamson of Halifax; C. J. Jackson, of St. John; Mrs. C. J. Clark and Gordon Mackay, of Sussex; Mrs. C. R. Rutherford, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Briggs of Amherst; Richard Thakston, of Halifax. The bride and groom will leave this evening on a wedding trip to Montreal, Boston and New York.

Coggins-Macaulay.

The wedding of Arthur Andrew Coggins, of Westport (N. S.), to Miss Edna Alberta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Macaulay, took place on Thursday, Oct. 19, at the home of the bride's parents, 5 Horsfield street, Rev. S. S. Poole officiating. Many useful and handsome gifts were received. Mr. and Mrs. Coggins will reside at 148 German street.

Allies' Union After the War

(Special Cable to The Telegraph).

London, Oct. 23.—Paul Cambon, the French ambassador, declared today that the Allies grouped in solid unity against the pretensions of Germany's universal dominion, would continue the war until those pretensions are defeated and when the war is over the union now so strong must continue to exist as it is the sole means whereby European liberties can be preserved.

CAPTAIN AND 16 OF CREW DROWNED ON STR.L.E. HINES

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Sixteen members of the crew of the steamer L. Edward Hines, including Captain O. H. McKelvie, of New York, were drowned when the steamer was sunk in the Caribbean Sea forty-five miles east of Belize, British Honduras, in the tropical hurricane on October 15, according to a wireless message received here today from the Belize agents by the Otis Manufacturing Company, which had the steamer under charter.

Only three members of the crew were saved, the message stated.

PTE. R. A. Watson.

Monday, Oct. 23.—Pte. R. A. Watson received a telegram on last Wednesday notifying her that her son, Private John

McKenna, was killed in action.

Mr. Ronald McDonald of Bathurst received a telegram on last Wednesday notifying her that her son, Private John

McKenna, was killed in action.

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