

ENCH FROM
MAN FALLS
TH THE 31ST

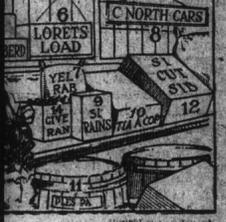
tonight had the following from
distinguished themselves. Ordered
at all costs, they charged across
and forced the enemy, at the point
the Canadian casualties were com-
all to the rear.
strong, and several concrete ma-
positions were firmly held by the

ed at midnight contains the name
S), killed in action with the 31st
ton (N. B.)
Court, Halifax (N. S.)

RE STRAWS TO
SHOW THE WAY WIND
BLOWS IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 1)
tion at the straightforward exposé
of financial affairs by Dr. Karl
rich, secretary of the treasury, in
speech before the Reichstag," says
Overseas News Agency, "and at
refusal to hide the fact that the
real burden of the war is heavy in
many. The press points out that
Germany's present wealth is accumu-
lated by hard work within a few
years, and that therefore she will
be unable to repair the damage inflicted
by war.
The newspapers compare England's
financial position with that of a bank-
er who must have ready money, and can
have no dependence on his ability to
sell his liabilities, while Germany is
a factory, whose liabilities are its
financing capital."
Cross Restricted.
London, Dec. 16, 4:37 p. m.—The
war office announced today that
after the American Red Cross may
medical supplies to its units oper-
ating with Germany or her Allies, pro-
vided the United States government
is undertaking that such supplies
be used only by American Red
Cross doctors and their assistants.
The announcement states that such
supplies will not be stopped by the British
cable.

Buy?



Fourteen lines of goods in
Mr. Brown's store were dis-
played this way, and
Little Mary went to
buy for her father and
she bought all the things
she needed. She was
very happy and she
was very smart.
Two of the names are
already given to you to
start your list. What are
the other twelve?



1916 Model Cleveland
Bicycle



SEVENTH PRIZE
Magnificent Ideal Kitchen
Cabinet

ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN BALKANS MAY FOLLOW SUCCESSFUL WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM NORTH OF GALLI POLI

Germans Unready to Strike at Saloniki and Bulgarians Unwilling to Provoke Greek Hostility

GREEK FRONTIER INVIOLETA; ENEMY HESITATES TO CROSS

London, Dec. 20.—The announcement of the British withdrawal from Gallipoli overshadowed all other war news tonight. For the British public the abrupt war office statement marks the end of one of the great chapters of the war's history.
The feelings of the man in the street was generally one of relief, mixed with regret. A popular half-penny paper sums up the British public's attitude as follows:
"Thus ends the enterprise on which the highest hopes were built, and which, if it had succeeded, would probably have turned the tide of the war. Our troops, from first to last, were within a few miles of victory."
The policy underlying the Dardanelles expedition may yet be carried to a successful issue in some other quarter of the Near East, but the prospect of forcing a way to Constantinople through the famous Straits, is apparently relinquished.
British troops continue to occupy the tip of the peninsula at Seddul Bahr, commanding the entrance to the Straits, where many British have declared a new Gibraltar will one day arise. The position here is protected by a double line of ships, and it is assumed that this will be held.
A fair degree of quiet has continued on the war fronts during the past twenty-four hours, and none of the oft-repeated threats of a big offensive in France, in North Russia, Galicia and the Balkans has yet actually materialized.
NO TROOPS ACROSS GREEK FRONTIER.
Persistent reports of a Graeco-Bulgarian encounter, resulting from a Bulgarian surprise attack, have been cleared up by the Greek statement that the encounter took place in Albanian territory. No one was killed and few were wounded. Order was restored promptly, and an amicable inquiry is proceeding.
It is announced from Paris that no enemy detachment has yet crossed the Greek frontier. Meanwhile work on the defensive lines around Saloniki is being actively pushed, and the Greek villages in the neighborhood of the lines are being evacuated by the population.
Greek military circles declare they are convinced that the forces opposing the Allies will not attempt to cross the frontier, the Bulgarians, because they realize the danger of provoking Greece, the Germans because they are grateful for Greek neutrality, and because they realize the cost which the enterprise would entail.

CAMBRIA, HOSPITAL SHIP, LIKELY LOST IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Toronto Man Has Cable From Son Announcing Disaster

Toronto, Dec. 20.—The Toronto Star this afternoon says:
H. M. S. Cambria has apparently been lost in the English Channel, where another L. & N. W. boat, the Anglia, was recently sunk. Like the Anglia, the Cambria was probably a hospital ship.
The first word of the disaster was received here in a cable from Lieut. Chas. E. Harmer, a Toronto man who was on board the vessel. The cablegram was addressed to his father, Robert Harmer, Spadina avenue, and reads:
"Ship lost. No worry. Best wishes. Dr. Charles E. Harmer."
The Cambria was a London & North Western Railway vessel. She was laid down in 1914, had a gross tonnage of 1,079,492 tons, and a length of 386 feet. Her speed was 21 knots. She had been used as a naval auxiliary and has apparently been plying recently between France and Dover.
Result of Submarine Campaign.
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"Of the ships destroyed, 624, with 1,231,944 tons were British, which means a loss of 5.9 per cent. of the total British tonnage."
Lusitania Destroyer Not Apprehended.
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100,000 BRITISH TROOPS FROM GALLI POLI FOR USE ELSEWHERE

London, Dec. 20.—Operations in other sectors of the front on the Gallipoli peninsula than those from which troops were announced today to have been withdrawn are to be continued, it is intimated in an official statement, issued tonight. The withdrawal was effected with official knowledge of the movement on the part of the Turks, it is declared.
"Further details of the evacuation of the Anzac and Suvla zones have been received," says the official statement. "Without the Turks being aware of the movement, a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli peninsula, although in the closest of contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front, operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out."
"Sir Charles Monro gives great credit for this skillfully conducted transfer of forces to the generals commanding, and the royal navy."

ALLIES DEVELOPING MECHANICAL FORCES

Wonderful Advance Made in Making of Munitions, Says Lloyd George

Tardiness of Allies to Meet Enemy's Superiority So Far Prevented Final Victory—Statement on Recruiting Not Ready for Today—Warning in Reichstag That Heavy Tax Burdens Will Not End with War.

London, Dec. 20.—The eagerly awaited figures on the Earl of Derby's recruiting scheme will not be available tomorrow, as expected.
Premier Asquith explained to the house of commons this afternoon that the complexity of the task, and the enormous difficulty of classifying the figures, made it impossible to complete the work last week, but the Earl of Derby hoped to send in the general result tonight.
"The cabinet had decided, the premier added, that in these circumstances no considered statement could be made to the commons tomorrow, but he hoped to make it before adjournment."
Premier Asquith declined to be drawn into any discussion of the subject of peace when Sir William Pollard Byles, member for North Salford, in a question, suggested that recent debates in the Reichstag indicated a disposition to transfer the issues of the war from the battlefield to the council chamber.
"Sir William was anxious to know if the government could see its way to suggest any form of response to that disposition."
The premier told his questioner that the latter was quite as competent as the government to draw inferences from Reichstag debates, but intimated that the government's position was unchanged on the matter of peace.
"I can only refer to the public statements I have made," added the premier, "and particularly to the answer I gave on December 8."
On December 8 the premier said:
"If proposals of a serious character for a general peace are put forward by the enemy governments, either directly or through a neutral power," said the premier, in reply, "they will first be discussed with the Allied governments. Unless this contingency arises I cannot give any further pledge."
"As soon as proposals for peace are put forward it will be the duty of the government to take parliament into its confidence at the earliest possible moment."
In giving the house of commons information of the withdrawal of the Suvla and Anzac forces, as announced by the war office, Premier Asquith added that the transfer was made in pursuance of a decision reached by the cabinet some time ago.
"The operations so successfully carried out," said the premier, "reflect the credit of these Australian and New Zealand troops, upon the admirals, the staff and all ranks of both the army and the navy."
Parties of the British Mesopotamian army that are holding positions on the Tigris river at Kut-el-Amara have been saluting forth and attacking the Turkish advanced trenches, it was announced in an official report tonight on the operations of this expeditionary force. The losses of the Turks since Dec. 1 are estimated to have been at least 2,000. The statement is as follows:
"General Townshend reports that, in his estimation, the Turks must have lost not less than 2,000 men in the rear guard action on Dec. 1, and in their abortive attack on his position at Kut-el-Amara during the night of Dec. 12-13."
"During the night of Dec. 17-18 mixed parties of British and Indian troops surprised the Turks in their advanced trenches, killing about thirty and taking eleven prisoners."
"The 18th and the 19th passed quietly."
(See also, page 4.)

NEW BURDENS ON VICTORY HANGS ON GERMAN PEOPLE LABOR'S ATTITUDE

Berlin, via London, Dec. 20.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the treasury, announced in the Reichstag today that the next budget cannot be balanced without additional income, and that proposals for new taxation are now being drafted for submission to the Reichstag.
The secretary declared that no matter how large a war indemnity was received, the war would impose a colossal burden of taxation on the Germans, and that they must therefore expect greatly increased taxation after the war.
Government After War Profits.
The debate in the Reichstag on the government's measure to prepare the way for a post bellum tax on all war profits, by requiring companies and corporations to lay aside a special reserve of fifty per cent. of their war-time profits, promises to extend itself into a discussion of methods to recover for the state undue or excessive profits on war contracts.
The reports that great profits are being gathered by contractors for army and navy supplies have resulted in the initiation in Germany, as in other belligerent countries, of a popular movement for special taxation on war profits, but the government, in introducing the preparatory bill, felt compelled, for technical reasons, to adopt the principle of general taxation on all increases of profits during the war years.
The Centre and National Liberal parties introduced resolutions in the budget committee calling for specific legislation against undue profits on war contracts, such as legislation would force those deriving financial rewards from war contracts "exceeding the customary amounts and in striking contrast to the efforts involved" to make good the damage thereby done to the state.
After the minister of justice and a representative of the war ministry expressed approval of the principle involved, the committee adopted resolutions which will be discussed at a plenary session to be held this week in connection with the governmental measure.
Where Is Money Coming From?
Amsterdam, Dec. 20, via London—Reviewing the recent speech on Germany's financial condition, which Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the treasury, made before the Reichstag, the Socialist newspaper, Vorwarts, of Berlin, asserts, the him for the services he rendered in behalf of the Allies.
Earlier in the day General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, conferred the war cross on Field Marshal French.

300,000 Workers Needed.
"We want 80,000 skilled men, and from 200,000 to 300,000 unskilled men for these new factories," he said. "We must reduce the proportion of our orders which go abroad, and develop our home resources. Upon the supply of labor depends, I think, our success in this war. Upon this depends whether we can reduce the cost of the war by scores of millions of pounds. Upon this depends whether we can supply our troops with the right sort of guns and enable them to make next year's campaign a success."
"Here only organized labor can help us. We have done our best to get skilled labor by the system of munitions volunteers. It is no use any going into the question of why we got only 5,000 or 6,000 men, although that story may have to be told later."
"The whole question depends on organized labor. Unless it allows us to put unskilled workers on the work which hitherto has been the monopoly of skilled labor, we cannot perform this task. There can be only one appeal, namely, to patriotism. Victory depends on this. Hundreds of thousands of proletarian lives depends on labor's answer."
"It is a question whether we are going to bring the war to an end in a year, or linger along in the bloodstained path-Labor has the answer."
Earlier in his speech, Mr. Lloyd George admitted that there was a bad shortage in the British munition supply in the first year of the war, but declared that the present situation was quite a different matter. Last May the British were turning out only 2,500 high explosive shells daily, against the Germans' quarter of a million.
"No Shortage in September," he said. "The quantity of shells fired in the recent September operations was enormous. The battle lasted days, even weeks, yet there was no shortage of shells. This was the result of four months' careful hoarding. We replaced the whole amount in a month, and hope soon to be in a position to replace a like quantity in a week."
Without giving definite figures, the minister forecasted the output of many guns of the largest size, and later declared that the output of machine guns had increased five-fold since June, and the output of hand grenades, forty-fold, while more trench mortars were produced every

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GERMAN CLAIM OF SHIPPING DESTROYED

Total British Ships Destroyed Number 672, With Tonnage of 1,231,944, Says Berlin Report—Britain Not Approached Regarding Purchase of Hamburg American Liners.

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A despatch from London, December 10, announced that the steamer Dante Alighiere had been sunk. At the time it was presumed that the steamer was either the Italian Transatlantic Company's liner, or a despatch from Brindisi, Italy, to the Havas News Agency.
It is said several Greek officers and soldiers were killed or wounded, and the Greek government is hastily forwarding reinforcements to the scene of the fighting.
Report Greek-Bulgarian Clash.
Paris, Dec. 20.—Fighting between small detachments of Greek and Bulgarian troops is reported in a despatch from Brindisi, Italy, to the Havas News Agency.
It is said several Greek officers and soldiers were killed or wounded, and the Greek government is hastily forwarding reinforcements to the scene of the fighting.
Teutons' Artillery Held Up.
Paris, Dec. 20.—The lull in the Macedonia campaign is explained by a Temps correspondent at Saloniki as being due not only to political considerations but to the fact that it is extremely difficult for the Germans and their allies to move forward their heavy artillery. The French and British, on retreating, destroyed the railroad along the Vardar river, blowing up bridges and tunnels and removing the rails. The railroad from Seres also was rendered useless by the British who retreated from Doljan.
For the present, the correspondent says, it is probable the efforts of the Austrians and Germans will be directed toward the Adriatic, with the object of rounding up the Serbian troops in Albania.
Austrians Fall in Attack.
Rome, Dec. 20, via London, Dec. 21.—The official statement issued by the Italian war office tonight says:
"In the Ledro Valley the enemy on Saturday afternoon, in groups supported by an intense and sustained artillery fire, attacked our positions on Mount Ceca, north of Lake Ledro. They were repulsed by our fire. The same fate overtook a surprise attack by enemy detachments against our lines in the Mill-

TOE OF PENINSULA STRONGLY HELD

London, Dec. 20.—The total of British casualties resulting from the Saloniki expedition into Serbia was only 1,278. These figures were given in the house of commons this afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war.
Mr. Tennant said that of the total only one officer and 85 men of other ranks had been killed.
BELGIAN CABINET MORE REPRESENTATIVE SINCE WAR HAS COME
Havre, Dec. 20.—Paul Heilmans, the Belgian Liberal leader, although he becomes a member without portfolio in the cabinet tomorrow, will continue to be the Belgian minister in London.
The Belgian cabinet, since its recent modification, contains three non-Catholics, namely, M. Heilmans, Emile Vandervelde, Socialist, and Count Bobel D'Alviella, the Liberal senator. When the war began the cabinet consisted entirely of representatives of the clerical party.

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WISCOUNT FRENCH WEARS WAR CROSSES

Paris, Dec. 20.—Field Marshal Sir John French, who recently was succeeded by General Sir Douglas Haig as commander-in-chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, was received this afternoon by President Poincare.
Long before the arrival of the field marshal at the palace of the Elysee a crowd had gathered to greet him, and when his automobile entered the courtyard there were cheers for the distinguished British soldier, for King George, and for Great Britain. The manifestations of regard for the field marshal were repeated as he left the palace.
Field Marshal French was accompanied by several British officers, who were presented to President Poincare. In conversation with the field marshal, M. Poincare took the opportunity to thank him for the services he rendered in behalf of the Allies.
Earlier in the day General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, conferred the war cross on Field Marshal French.

BRITAIN KEEPS TO HERSELF IRON ORES AND VEGETABLE FIBRES

London, Dec. 20.—An order-in-council, issued tonight, indicates a further tightening in the restrictions on exports. No further exports of pig iron, scrap iron, steel scrap or hematite are permitted, and rigid restrictions are laid down on the exportation of vegetable fibres and of yarns made from them.

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GREKKS IN THE FIGHT

London, Dec. 21.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Athens, coming by way of Messina, reports that the Greek troops have occupied Doiran station and town, thus interposing themselves between the Entente Allies' line and the Bulgarians.
This correspondent also gives the report that Greek troops have had a brush with the Bulgarians in Albania.
Forty-four Combats in Air.
London, Dec. 20.—The British official statement made public tonight says:
"Opposite the southern and centre positions of the line we bombarded several parts of the enemy's trenches. Hostile artillery heavily shelled Ypres and St. Jean this afternoon. It was also active against our front line and the support trenches, southeast of Ypres, during the day."
"We replied by shelling the enemy's front line trenches along Zonnebeke, Sandvoerde, Chelvelut and Tenbrel."
"Early today the enemy made a bombing attack near the quarries northwest of Bulloch. The attack was repulsed."
"Yesterday there was considerable activity by the enemy's aeroplanes. They attempted to prevent our reconnaissance machines carrying out their work, but the attempts were unsuccessful. During the day there were forty-four combats in the air, two enemy aeroplanes being felled within the enemy's line, and others driven down in a damaged condition. One of our machines is missing."
French Artillery Destroys Trenches.
Paris, Dec. 20.—The following communication was issued by the war office tonight:
"In Artois rather violent artillery actions occurred in the region of Loos, there being less intense in the direction of Bully, the Givenchy and along the road from Lille. Between Soissons and Reims our shells destroyed a footbridge at Vailly. The fire of our heavy artillery and our trench cannon, directed on the German trenches at the IVLE Au Bois caused their powerful explosions."
"In Champagne we bombarded and dispersed an enemy troops which was changing positions to the north of Apreville. To the north of Grezelle our heavy artillery damaged a railway, where great activity was reported, and interrupted the movement."
"In the Argonne there was an effective bombardment of the German trenches at La Fille Morle, in the Courtes Chaussees, we exploded a munition depot."
"The fire of our artillery on the enemy works in the Bois De La Morville, to the northeast of St. Mihiel, was very effective, the trenches being in several places, a blockhouse containing machine guns was destroyed."
"In the morning four of our bombardier aeroplanes, escorted by seven machines, with rapid fires, dropped on the freight station at Mulhausen six shells of 105 calibre and twenty shells of 90 calibre. They reached their objective."
"The Belgian official communication reads:
"Last night and today were marked by violent artillery actions. Our batteries efficiently bombarded the post at Dentenberg and the enemy cantonment at Eessen. The enemy replied by shelling various villages in the rear of our lines."
"Army of the east: The Allied troops continue the organization of the lines of defense at Saloniki."
"Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles: On December 19 our artillery took part in an attack carried out with success by the British troops against the

GERMAN BOATS IN SWEDISH WATERS

London, Dec. 20.—A despatch to Reuters, Telegram Company from Copenhagen states that the steamer Argo, from Copenhagen to Rauno, met two German torpedo boats, sailing with lights out, within Swedish territorial waters. One of the torpedo boats ran into the Argo whose captain, fearing that his vessel would sink, prepared to run ashore. The Germans objected and ordered the steamer to proceed seaward. As the captain hesitated to obey, owing to the serious danger of the loss of life, the Germans fired several shots, but without hitting

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the afternoon the aides were Miss Weldon, Miss Beattie Wortman, Minnie Tait. In the evening those attending at the reception were, Miss Jardine, the Misses Hilda and Lena, whilst Miss Hazel Tait ushered, and Mrs. White will reside in Shed- or the winter season.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Dec. 17.—Rev. H. C. Arch- and Mrs. Archer were in town visit- friends on Monday. Rev. Mr. Archer preached in Hartland on Sunday. S. P. W. Abbott, of Florenceville, town this week, the guest of Mrs. Belyea.

branch at Winnipeg. Mr. English spent the week-end at his home in Pictou and passed through Amherst today en route for the western city. Mr. English has left many friends in Amherst, who will regret his departure exceedingly.

Miss Katherine Dennis and Miss Geraldine Pipe are home from Edgemoor for the Christmas holidays. Mrs. H. H. Howe, of River Hebert, is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mrs. Rupert L. Rand.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 16.—The govern- ment steamer Lansdowne was at Grind- stone Island yesterday, delivering sup- plies. At a meeting of the Women's Patriotic League yesterday, it was decided to hold a social at the home of Mrs. Josiah Mc- Rae on Monday evening, Dec. 27.

At a meeting of the advanced depart- ment of the Hill school was held this after- noon, a very large number of visitors attending. The pupils were examined by the principal, Miss Mary Archibald, in reading, spelling, history, civics, etc., and at the close of this part of the exer- cises a nice programme of entertain- ment was given, including recitations by Miss Ella Rogers and a number of the younger pupils; essays, History of the 20th Battalion, by Marjory Wright; In- vasion of Belgium, by Nina Steeves; Serbia, by Hilda Russell; Sing exercises, J. S. Henderson, Mrs. E. Jeffers, Mrs. A. O. Seaman, Miss Alkman and Miss Woodworth. Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield and much to the regret of their many friends.

WESTFIELD

Westfield, Dec. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Percy Lingley and H. W. Woods, of Westford, and H. Sealey, of Woodstock, were here on Saturday attending the funeral of the late Leander Lingley. Miss Edith Gregg, who has been visit- ing her sister, Mrs. W. S. Stephenson, re- turned home this evening.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Dec. 16.—The sale and afternoon tea, held in the Temper- ance hall on Wednesday afternoon, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. John church, was most successful. The sum of \$101 was realized, and the who reflected great credit on the presi- dent of the Ladies' Aid, Mrs. J. A. Cas- well and her assistants, who were at the different tables: Linens, Miss Annie Dickie, Miss Grace Gilbert; bags, Mrs. R. S. Peters; Mrs. S. Wilkinson; Mrs. R. Reid; aprons, Mrs. William West- on; Mrs. John Law; collars, Mrs. T. D. Sharpe; Miss Pearl Peters; Miss Ethel Weston; novelties, Mrs. J. A. Caswell; Miss L. M. Rogers; Miss Polly O'Leary; Miss Miss Francis Caswell; Miss Mar- garet Law; home made cooking, Mrs. T. F. Marshall; Mrs. F. L. Corey; after- noon tea, Mrs. Russia Williams, Mrs. Harve Weston, Miss Mary Vail, Miss Laurie Law, Miss Nora Peters.

The Red Cross Society will hold no more meetings this year, the next one being on Jan. 6. Meanwhile the members will keep up their work at home, as it is hoped that a postponed box may be sent away shortly after the first meeting in the new year. G. K. McKnight and a crew of men were down on Tuesday to make altera- tions in the position of the dumps at the tank on the Valley railway station. Pro- spects of a service more than once a week look brighter, and the matter is being taken up in Fredericton. About ten tons of freight were brought down on Tues- day and this traffic will be increased as winter advances.

REXTON

Rexton, Dec. 17.—Mrs. R. A. deOllou left yesterday for New Brunswick to spend the winter with her daughters. Mrs. H. J. Markes and child have re- turned from a visit to friends in Monc- ton. Mrs. J. E. Estey, late of Kingsclear, York county, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. P. Mahoney. Dr. M. J. deOllou, of Rogersville, was in town this week visiting her mother, Mrs. R. A. deOllou. Mrs. W. M. Macdonald, of Upper Rexton, is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Martin. Miss Josie Williams of Kouchibouguac, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Savoy. P. Hebert's many friends will be pleased to know that his health is steadily improving since his operation in the Moncton hospital. Mrs. R. A. McGregor, of Upper Rexton, returned Tuesday from a visit to her sister, Mrs. A. C. Wood, Moncton. Little Miss Ruth Palmer, who was operated upon some time ago for appendicitis in the Moncton hospital has suc- cessfully recovered to be able to return

home Tuesday. Her father, P. Palmer, went to Moncton Saturday and accom- panied her home. John Conroy returned Tuesday from Moncton, where he had his affected eye removed by Dr. W. A. Ferguson. Two deaths are reported from diph- theria at Upper Main River. The first was that of Fred Young, aged 12 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Young, who passed away last week and the second was that of Harry McEachern, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McEachern, who passed away Wednesday evening at the age of 16 years. His death is the first break in a family of thirteen. His parents and two brothers and sisters survive. Two others of the family are suffering from the disease.

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Hilton Tuck- ington last week to spend the winter with Mr. Tucker. Mrs. F. A. Rand, who has been visit- ing relatives in Bear River and Cam- pling, arrived home on Monday. Mr. Ralph McDade has gone to Cuba for the winter. Mrs. W. B. Mahoney has been visiting Mrs. W. Edwards in Southampton for the past few days.

Mrs. M. C. Foster and children have gone to Port Lorne to spend Christmas with relatives. Mrs. Jennie Rand spent the week-end in Cannans with her aunt, Mrs. E. B. Strong. Miss Jennie Fancey, whose marriage to Mr. Allan Carey, of Medford (N. S.), takes place at an early date, was given a shower by the young ladies of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, of St. James' Presbyterian church, at the residence of Mrs. A. O. Seaman, on Tuesday evening. Miss Fancey received some very pretty gifts in china and linen.

Mr. J. R. McInerney, who has been on the staff of the Royal Bank for the past few weeks, went to St. John on Monday. Mr. Percy Pownes, of St. John, was in town for a couple of days last week. Private E. H. Clay, of the Dalhousie Medical Corps, spent the week-end in Parrsboro with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. Clay. Capt. George Spicer and Mrs. Spicer, of Spencer's Island, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Spicer last week. The drama, "Enlisted for the War," was put on in Palmer's Opera House on Monday evening by local talent. The play which was decidedly a success, was for the benefit of St. George's church. Rev. Z. L. Fash and Mrs. Fash were at home at the Baptist parsonage on Thursday afternoon and evening. On the eve of Mrs. O. H. Hatfield's departure from Parrsboro, a number of her friends assembled at the Grand Central Hotel, where a very pleasant evening was spent. Mr. Hatfield was made the recipient of a handsome sterling sil- ver card case. Those present were: Mrs. C. E. Day, Mrs. D. A. Huntley, Mrs. A. O. Seaman, Mrs. E. Jeffers, Mrs. J. S. Peters, Mrs. C. Langille, Mrs. A. S. Henderson, Miss Alkman and Miss Woodworth. Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield and much to the regret of their many friends. Miss Annie Huntley came home from the Ladies' College, Halifax, yesterday to spend the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunt- ley. Mrs. A. O. Seaman was the hostess at a bridge party on Tuesday last week in honor of Mrs. A. H. Hatfield. Mr. Joseph Gillespie left for Monc- ton today, where he will take a position as telegraph operator with the C. P. R. Miss Edith Gregg, who has been visit- ing her sister, Mrs. W. S. Stephenson, re- turned home this evening. Robert Prime has gone to Oxford (N. S.) for a short time to relieve the man- ager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at that place.

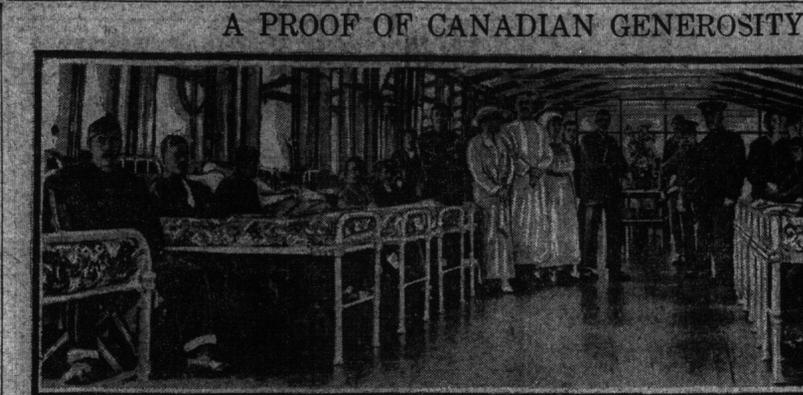
HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., Dec. 17.—Miss Maude V. Henderson arrived on Thursday from New York to spend Christmas with her aunt, Mrs. S. S. Miller. Percy Shaw, who has been ill for some weeks with typhoid fever, is slowly improving. Mrs. D. W. Foster returned on Mon- day to Dunfries after spending some weeks the guest of Miss Elizabeth Remy- ley. Rev. H. C. Archer, Port Fairfield (Me.), occupied the pulpit of the United Baptist church Sunday evening in the absence of the pastor, Rev. George Kin- caid, who is holding special services at Lower Brighton. Mrs. Frank Lagerman went to Mars Hill (Me.) Tuesday to attend the fu- neral of her only sister, Mrs. Cyrus Shaw, who died Monday morning. James Dickinson, a Hartland boy, who recently enlisted in the 104th, is serious- ly ill with pneumonia at the Fisher Memorial Hospital, Woodstock. Wm. Hatfield arrived this week from Presque Isle to accept a position with the firm of Hatfield & Scott. Frank Carr, C. P. R. operator, has been transferred to Woodstock to take the position recently vacated by Frank McLeary, who has enlisted. Miss Ella Colpitts, Pettitodoc, has ac- cepted a position in T. G. Simms' fruit store. Frank Campbell arrived from Hou- lton Thursday and after spending sev- eral days at his home here, left for St. John, where he has enlisted for over- seas.

Misses Anna Murdoch and Faye Hal- let arrived home from Normal school to spend Christmas vacation. Henry Sharp, of the 140th Battalion, spent Sunday at his home here. Mrs. Bertram Rideout, of East Flo- renceville, is home for the Christ- mas holidays. Frank Ward, of Camp- bellton, is also visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ward. Miss Deborah Lampkie, who has been visiting friends in Amherst (N. S.), is again at home. Misses Reta and Yvonne Buckley, of Newcastle, were guests of Mrs. W. F. Buckley this week. Mrs. H. W. Warden and family have re- turned from Hampton and are taken up their residence in the Prude cottage, Mrs. Warden's many friends are pleased to welcome her. Mrs. Jas. Buckley has gone to New Glasgow to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. D. J. McDonald. Miss Iva Ward, student at the Pro- vincial Normal School, was in the vil- lage this week on her way to her home in New Glasgow. The pupils of the public school gave a very pleasing entertainment in the public hall on Thursday evening. The programme consisted of dialogues, rec- itations, patriotic songs and fancy drills. Much dramatic talent was displayed by the children and great credit is due the teachers who had them in training. Miss Jennie Call has gone to Boston to visit her brother, Dr. Call. On Wednesday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, a most enjoyable musical evening was given in honor of the men in khaki. The Ladies' Empire Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. George H. Warren, re- ceived an excellent programme of music. Others assisting were Miss Ethel Gray,

SUSSEX

Sussex, Dec. 16.—Mrs. M. Garfield Whitte returned Tuesday in St. John. Rev. T. J. Dienstadt, St. John, took charge of the services in the Methodist church here Sunday. After the evening service a song service was held in the vestry, which was held in the presence of John Theaxton, of the 104th battalion. The ladies served tea during the evening. On Wednesday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, a most enjoyable musical evening was given in honor of the men in khaki. The Ladies' Empire Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. George H. Warren, re- ceived an excellent programme of music. Others assisting were Miss Ethel Gray,



A ward in the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital at Chreden in which there are at least 100 New Brunswick beds.

British Columbia's New Cabinet Headed By New Brunswicker



HON. W. J. BOWSER, PREMIER.



HON. THOMAS TAYLOR, Provincial Secretary.



L. A. CAMPBELL, Minister of Mines.

W. W. Cumming, having enlisted in the commercial travelers' platoon, 104th. Miss L. B. MacNaughton, B. A., went to Moncton today. Miss Minnie Buckley is spending the week-end with Moncton friends. The Red Cross workers of the Women's Institute made their monthly shipment of goods this week. son of Richard Coffey, of Upper Kings- clear, had gone to Megantic only a few days ago where he had secured a position as fireman on one of the trains. He was a young man of excellent char- acter and was held in high esteem and his tragic death is great deplored. He is survived by his parents, three sisters and two brothers. The body of Mrs. Hulda Henry, who died at Waterville (Me.), was brought here on Monday and taken to Magd- uly for interment. The deceased lady was well advanced in years formerly resided at Magdaly. She is survived by three sons and three daughters, one of whom is Louis Henry, of Tweedside. William Messer, of Tweedside, who went to Lewiston (Me.), some weeks ago to undergo a surgical operation for an affection of one of his eyes has returned

lome in a much improved condition and is in a fair way of complete recovery. Miss Mabel Foster of this place, who is a nurse at the Chipman Hospital at St. Stephen, is very ill at that place having to undergo a surgical operation for ap- pendicitis.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Dec. 17.—Hazen Seaman, the young man so dreadfully mangled by being caught on the shaft in the wood mill, died at 2 o'clock this morn- ing at the home of his brother, Hubert. The young fellow regained consciousness before death. He was twenty years old a few days ago, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Seaman, and leaves besides his parents, four brothers and three sisters, all residing here. He was a fine looking, active young man and was appointed foreman of the wood mill some time ago after the visit of General Manager Murphy, of the pulp company, here. His death, under such tragic circumstances, was a shock to the community. Miss Laura Meating is home from Edgemoor, Windsor, for the Christmas holidays. Her father, Henry Meating, met her in St. John and accompanied her home. Mrs. Henry Goss and her sister, Mrs. James Chase, are guests this week of friends in St. John. The schools closed this afternoon, pub- lic examinations having been held in the different rooms. With the exception of one teacher, the staff will attend the special exercises to be held in Sussex next week for provincial teachers. Nicholas Meating left this week for McAdam, where he has secured a pos- sition on the C. P. R. C. Elean Meating and the Misses Helen and Alice visited St. John this week. Mrs. Henry McGrattan returned Wed- nesday from St. John.

BAYFIELD

Bayfield, N.B., Dec. 17.—Burchell Tren- holm, who has been confined to his home with measles, is able to be around again. Friends of Miss Hazel Allen of Mal- den (N. B.), are glad to learn that she is convalescing after her recent illness with measles. Master Johnnie Reid, young son of Mrs. John A. Reid, of Cape Tormentine, who has quite ill with measles, is slowly improving. Mrs. James Seaman, of Cape Torment- ine, who has been seriously ill with measles and asthma, is now steadily im- proving. Miss Gertrude Trenholm left on Mon- day for Amherst (N. S.), where she will spend some time. The Rev. Mr. Small, of China, gave a most interesting talk on the China on Saturday evening last. Mrs. H. G. Allen, of Cape Torment- ine, who spent a few days in Moncton, has returned home. Mrs. W. G. Dobson, who has been slightly indisposed for a few days, is able to be around again. An event of much interest, to take place shortly, is the marriage of Miss Myrtle Allen to Walter Allen, of Cape Tormentine.

Hampton Consolidated School Closing. Hampton, Dec. 16.—The closing exer- cises of the Hampton Consolidated School for the current school term, were held in the exhibition hall this afternoon in the presence of the parents and friends who not only filled every seat and all standing room, but overflowed the stairs from the floor below. Indeed, greater in- terest has never been shown in these proceedings, and all were thoroughly re- paid for the time and inconvenience ex- perience. The following programme was rehearsed: Chorus by school—The Union Jack. Presentation of highest standing certi- ficates by Rev. J. F. Rowley. Presentation of High school entrance certificates by Principal Watson, Madeline Christmas Star Drill—Grades III and IV. Chorus by school—Songs of Allies. Grade IX.—1st, Annie McGowan; 2nd, Douglas Humphrey. Grade VIII.—1st, Genevieve Barnes; 2nd, Lillian Stephenson. Grade VII.—1st, Marjory Otty; 2nd, Murray Angeline. Grade VI.—1st, Douglas Cooper; 2nd, Burton DeLong. Grade V.—1st, George Langstroth; 2nd, Dorothy Langstroth. Grade IV.—1st, Sadie Ross; 2nd, Jean Matthews. Grade III.—1st, Christine Watts; 2nd, Clyde Roberts, Mildred Brewster (tie). Grade II.—1st, Mabel Banerman; 2nd, Lole March. Grade I.—1st, Ida Lyon, Edith Snod-

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grass (tie); 2nd, Stuart Angerine, Ger- trude Coleman. Yesterday afternoon the tots of Grades I and II, were gathered in one of the primary rooms and held a Christmas dolls party. The room was beautifully decorated and Santa Claus was present to do the honors. The girls were all dressed in white, and each carried a finely dressed doll, some nearly as big as the little mothers. A pretty programme was carried out in the evening, consisting of a carried of a souvenir gift, consisting of fruit, cakes and candy. The schools will close tomorrow, and the high school and Grades VII and VIII, will reopen on Monday, January 3. The other school departments below VII, will not reopen until Monday, Janu- ary 10, as the teachers go to Sussex to take the short course in agriculture.

RIVERSIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL CLOSING.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 16.—The Christ- mas closing exercises of the Riverside Consolidated school were held this after- noon in the assembly hall and were attended by a large gathering of visitors, who greatly enjoyed the fine pro- gramme prepared and carried out by the pupils, under the direction of Principal McLean and staff. Dr. C. S. Mur- ray, chairman of the school board, pre- sided, and other prominent citizens pres- ent were I. C. Prescott, Conductor Downing, H. H. Tingley, Alex. Rogers Edwin Wagstaff, Secretary C. C. Copp, Rev. Mr. Opie, Rev. Mr. DeWolfe, and others. The programme included, salu- ting the flag, choruses, the First Noel, Canada's Sons, Christmas Eve, recita- tions by Wm. Calhoun, Louis O'Connor, Hilda Hayward, Marion Luss, Burgess Crossman, Lillian Barbour, Bessie Ber- lett, Byard Fullerton, and one by four little children; songs—The First Christ- mas, A Million Little Diamonds, Two Robin Red-Breasts; drill, Christmas Stars by ten little girls, signalling by the boys of the Cadet Corps; dialogue by four boys; the Greatest Gift, by the High school; School glee by the school. At the close of the programme, R. J. McKenick, manual training teacher, who is resigning, after two years' ser- vice, to enlist, was called to the plat- form and presented with a handsome wrist watch, the gift of the teachers and pupils. Chairman Murray, in mak- ing the presentation, complimented Mr. McKenick on his good work at the school, which had been greatly appre- ciated by the school board and the district generally. The chairman also pre- sented Jack Crocker with the Lieutenant governor's medal for highest average in the county in high school entrance ex- aminations. Rev. Messrs. Opie and De- Wolfe made brief addresses. The Con- solidated school will have three weeks' vacation this year, as the teachers will take a week at the agricultural course at Sussex.

KINGS COUNTY HAS CATTLE SLAUGHTERER

Sussex, N. B., Dec. 19.—(Special)—A wholesale shooting of cattle at Kings- mondville has been in progress for some time past. W. P. Fowler, a well known farmer of that place, states that, when he brought his cattle off the upper pas- ture this fall one of his pure bred Hol- steins was missing. Search was instituted for the animal but only portions of her head and feet were found. The head showed that the animal had been shot fairly between the eyes with a rifle. The weapon had been held so close to the animal's head that there were powder marks on her face around the wound. A shooting still more daring occurred early in November, when Devine Bros. in Hillsdale, hid six head of cattle. Four head were skinned and hide and meat taken; the fifth ran into the wood and afterwards died and the sixth had a bullet in the shoulder, from the effect of which it recovered. Six bullets were used by J. J. Sherwood through the summer and later he found the pellets of two of them where they had been hidden under a log. Efforts are being made by owners and by local constables to track and bring to bay these miscreants who seem to be raising a business of slaughtering animals that are put out to pasture.

MURRAY BAIRD U. N. B. RHODES SCHOLAR.

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 17.—Chancel- lor Jones announced today that the U. N. B. Rhodes scholarship had been awarded to Murray Baird, son of H. P. Baird of this city. There were four applicants. Baird is a graduate of Fredericton High School, and is now in his senior year at college. He has an excel- lent school record. The public schools of the city held the usual Christmas examinations this morn- ing and closed at noon for the holidays. The lieutenant-governor's medal for best standing in High School entrance was presented to Miss Beatrice Phillips, daughter of R. L. Phillips. Rev. A. F. Newcombe made the presentation. Miss Marjorie Massey of the Bank of Montreal staff has obtained leave of absence and will be away for Radcliffe, Sask., to spend the winter.

BIG HARDWOOD LUMBER CONTRACT AWARDED

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 16.—Stanley Douglas of Stanley has a contract to get out and saw four million feet of hardwood at Napadogan for the Part- ington Pulp and Paper Co. It is under- stood that the bulk of it will be ship- ped to the old country. It is expected that the Partington Company's lands on Nashweek contain half a billion feet of hardwood lumber, and this is the first attempt being made to put it on the market. A New York manufac- turer, who lately visited the locality, declared it the finest hardwood propo- sition in Canada.

MAY QUARTER SOME TROOPS AT RICHIBUCTO.

Moncton, Dec. 17.—At the request of F. J. Robidoux, M. P., Lieutenant-Col- onel Dean, Lieutenant J. A. L. Cavanagh, with Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Forbes, commander of the 140th, will be dis- patched today to look over the ground with a view to quartering troops in that town. Richard O'Leary kindly placed at the disposal of the military authorities his large warehouse. Five tents are also offered to have a well for water supply. It is expected 200 soldiers will be quar- tered in Richibucto during the winter. Furness Gets Johnston Line. Liverpool, Dec. 17.—Furness, Withy & Company, which already has an inter- est in the Johnston line of steamers, has acquired the remaining shares and will assume control in the new year. Johnston Line steamers total seventeen vessels and 78,000 tons. "Remember, Bangs, we are depending on your baby to cry lustily in the third act. Do you think he'll do his part?" Actor Father—"He ought to. He's been rehearsing every night for months." Twelve nations are now at war. When Roumania jumps in it will be a sign of bad luck—for Germany.

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

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 22, 1915

CHANGING GENERALS.

Sir John French, according to London cablegrams, not only retires from the supreme command of the British forces because of impaired health but has the honor of nominating his successor, Sir Douglas Haig, and being himself created a Viscount and placed in command of the Home forces. Sir John French has frequently given praise in his despatches to Sir Douglas Haig, and he has the additional satisfaction of seeing Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and General Sir Charles Munro honored with very important commands after he has publicly recognized their valor and ability in the field.

In the English papers of late there have been suggestions that important changes in the higher commands in the British army were likely soon to be announced, though the causes behind these statements have not been freely discussed. Sir John French was one of comparatively few high officers who made a reputation in South Africa, and since he left England in command of the expeditionary force at the beginning of the war his services have been very warmly appreciated by public men and newspapers in the United Kingdom.

We may be sure that no such important change would have been made at this time unless as a matter of military necessity. Sir Douglas Haig is one of the youngest generals in the British army, but he has seen a great deal of hard fighting and it is noteworthy that his promotion appears to be hailed with satisfaction on all sides, although there is general regret that, for any reason, it should have become necessary to accept the retirement of Sir John French.

In London the view is that the change will be followed by increased vigor in the prosecution of the war on the British front. Undoubtedly, while the facts are not yet known to the public, there was dissatisfaction over the failure to get the reserves up at Loos. While responsibility for that failure may have been fixed officially, there has been no public statement regarding it, and there is, therefore, no public reason to associate that particular incident with the change in command. Evidently the British government and the British public agree with Sir John French that, as a change was unavoidable, Sir Douglas Haig is the very man to succeed to the supreme command. Such news as we have from the British front indicates that our forces are wonderfully well equipped, that they are very strong numerically, and that their confidence is great. The difficulty with respect both to munitions and to numbers seems now to have been overcome, and there is every reason to anticipate that affairs will go well on this front hereafter. Those who regard any change of commanders as a troublesome incident will do well to remember that the Germans and the French have changed many commanders and that in the course of any long war such changes are by no means uncommon. In the Civil War President Lincoln found it necessary to set aside a large number of generals before Grant, Sherman and Meade came to the front.

The Empire, after all, has much for which to thank Sir John French. He was in command at the Marne and during all the fighting when the British played so great a part in checking the German rush toward Paris and toward Calais. That fighting constitutes one of the most glorious pages in British military history. Sir John French, too, during the early part of the war suffered from tremendous handicaps both in the lack of men and from the fact that equipment and organization fell far below the demands of the situation. It is probable that no British general will ever encounter more difficulties than he encountered with.

PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

The Presidential elections in the United States will take place less than a year hence. It may be taken for granted that President Wilson will be chosen for re-election by the Democratic party, but no one knows what the Republicans will do. In the elections of 1914-15 the Republicans developed strength that was staggering to their opponents, but at the present time there is no outstanding man in their party for President. For some time a movement has been developing in favor of Mr. Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme court. Close observers of American political conditions, however, declare that this movement has more support in the west than in his own State—New

York—which does so much to make or defeat a prospective candidate. Judge Hughes is an able jurist, a keen student and a good speaker, and his record is clean. But there is nothing to indicate that he wants to run; in fact he says he will refuse to allow his name to come before the convention. Then there is Elihu Root, who has always had the strong backing of Colonel Roosevelt. But he is an old man and is not likely to accept. Scores of other men are mentioned, but with the exception of Colonel Roosevelt, none seems to be taken seriously. So far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned no one can tell what he will do. He has taken a very strong stand against the Wilson administration on account of its apparent indifference to the violation of American rights on the high seas. And he has a large and increasing following which believes that if Roosevelt had been President instead of Wilson the position of the United States today would have been much more dignified than it is. Wilson has tried to keep the European war and issues growing out of it out of politics, but he has not been successful. Roosevelt has seen to that. It is possible, however, that if the Colonel leads a party denouncing the government for its "spineless" war policy, William Jennings Bryan may lead another condemning his old chief for his militarism—for Bryan is openly antagonistic to any policy of preparedness. Meantime the Republicans are searching for a leader. They want a strong man and just now there does not seem to be a really strong man in sight. But it does not follow that an able candidate will not be found. More than one Republican surplus may be sprung during the next six months.

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE.

Sir Richard McBride is handing over the reins of power in British Columbia to Hon. Mr. Bowser, and the common view will be that the disappearance of Sir Richard will be followed in due season by the disappearance of the government. That energetic New Brunswicker, Mr. Bowser, has been regarded by many as the driving force of the administration for a long time, and it will be impossible for him to escape responsibility for the government's actions through the removal of his leader. Sir Richard goes and Mr. Bowser is heir to all of his troubles, and more in addition.

The government of British Columbia is charged with alienating the public domain to an extent unprecedented in all Canada. Accusations to this effect, supported by facts and figures, have been made publicly in every quarter of the province by men of good repute who are now actively working for the defeat of the administration. Their campaign to protect public rights and public property, however belated, will be none the less vigorous because of Sir Richard McBride's departure. The fighting in fact will be all the more strenuous. A change in leadership does not undo the wrongs from which the province is suffering or change the very general conviction that there is no cure short of a sweeping change in political control.

The government of British Columbia is undoubtedly doomed to go the way of the late government in Manitoba. While he could not have saved the situation, Sir Richard McBride might at least have remained to face the music. Now Mr. Bowser and his associates will have to dance to it, and the stepping bids fair to be very lively.

STEAMSHIP TRAVEL AFTER THE WAR.

There is every indication now that when this war is over the leisureed class will have less money to spend in travel. Steamship officials predict a great falling off in trans-Atlantic business, and some go so far as to say that such a decrease in the first and second cabin business may be expected that the British government will be asked to come to the aid of the steamship companies operating between the United Kingdom and United States and Canadian ports.

H. A. Sanderson, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who recently arrived in America from London, has issued a statement in which he characterizes the situation confronting the owners of the North Atlantic steamers as one of the most difficult that has ever been presented to them, and he does not look for much relief until a long time after the war is ended. The commerce of the world is based upon credit of which wealth is the foundation, says Mr. Sanderson, in explaining that the first and second class travel on the Atlantic liners must suffer as a result of the war, and "until by a long process of saving matters are restored to their former level, business conditions and private incomes which are all directly or indirectly derivable therefrom must be prejudicially affected." It is his opinion that not only will the leisureed class find it necessary to forego much of the desired sea travel but that "the business community must also study economy in that direction, with the result that the companies will have less cabin travel to cater for and that a smaller proportion of it than in the past will be of that class which pays for extravagant conditions on board ship."

THE CHURCHES AND RECRUITING.

If there is any difference of opinion as to what the churches might do to assist recruiting, some light on the subject may be had from the visit of a recruiting party of the Black Watch to the Manchester Cathedral and the sermon preached on that occasion by the Dean, Bishop Weldon. We take an account of the proceedings on that occasion from the Manchester Guardian. It says: "At the evening service in the Manchester Cathedral yesterday members of the recruiting party of the Black Watch attended with their Pipes Band. The Dean (Bishop Weldon), in the course of his sermon, said: 'Tonight we are permitted to welcome in the Cathedral, with deep national and ecclesiastical sympathies, the representatives of one of the most gallant and famous regiments in the world—the Black Watch. They have come to Manchester for the purpose of seeking recruits here. It may be that some citizens of Manchester will think that it is the Manchester Regiment alone

SENATOR GILLMOR'S GIFT TO EMPIRE; ONE SON WRITES FROM THE FRONT.



SENATOR GILLMOR AND HIS THREE SONS, in order, from left to right, Captain Dan., of the 148th Battalion, Montreal; Lieut. Dawes, in 8th Hussars uniform, now on duty at Spirit Lake internment camp; and Sergt. Horace, at the front with the 6th Field Ambulance Corps, serving the whole Second Canadian division.

Few public men are giving their country greater service than Senator Gillmor, of St. George, who has three sons in khaki, two officers and a sergeant, all of whom will eventually take their place in the actual firing line. Captain Dan., the burly chap next his father in the picture is company commander in Lieut.-Col. Allan Magee's new battalion from Montreal, which has become known as "The battalion of Athletes." Capt. Dan has made a recruiting trip to Charlotte county and looks for a good type of young men to come forward in response to his appeal.

Sergt. Horace writes from front. Actual experiences at the front are described by Sergt. Horace, who is with the field ambulance unit having the care of the sick and wounded of the 26th. "Portions of the letter follow: 'There has not been much doing these last few days except an aeroplane fight—it sure was exciting. They were right over our heads. The British machine opened up on the German with the machine gun, then flew away, and the anti-

aircraft guns finished the job. There were two men in the German machine, one the pilot, was only seventeen. He lost his way. His helper was wounded, but I believe he has died since. The machine just came to earth about two hundred yards inside of our lines. The Germans tried to complete its destruction, but were unable to do so. We got three machines that day. Our birdmen hate it all over the enemy. They make them look foolish. "Don't worry about me, Mama, as I am O. K. and am taking good care of myself. The food is fair and so far the work has been easy. I do most of the dispatch riding for our unit. The nearest that I have been to the firing line is about 800 yards. It is pretty safe except just at daybreak and twilight. Then they turn a machine gun on the road. "It is terrible some of the wounds these poor boys get, but say, nerve and endurance they have to burn. Some of them do not seem to mind pain in the slightest. You have to take your hat off to those chaps. They are men, and when they die fighting like that it is a safe bet they go to heaven. "Yesterday it rained to beat the band,

and I was sent with a message to the provost-marshal of the second army. Their headquarters are in a French town on the summit of a high hill and it is a beautiful house where they are. The P. M. gave it to me for not shutting the door. Oh, this army stuff you get is grand. I blocked some officers on a hill with my motor cycle. They were in a hurry to get up the hill with their auto and they gave me some sharp talk. The answer they got will detain them for an indefinite period. When it comes to officers, our colonel is a wonder. He is the finest and most able man I have ever seen. Lord help this outfit, if anything ever went wrong with him. He is a wonder. You can tell that around here, too. "Now, Mama, write and tell me what you did this summer. Were there lots of blueberries and cranberries? Gee, but I could do away with a dish of stewed blueberries this minute, and one of Pa's good cigars. "We have had three band concerts at the hospital we are running, and they play a tune called 'Keep the Home Fire Burning.' My, but it makes me long for some; but don't worry, dear, I'll be back soon, and we'll sing 'Baby Rose' and 'Apple Blossom Time.'"

IN THE FIELD.

Although no elections are to be expected in the near future, and although it is hoped none will be held, the Liberals in Restigouche-Madawaska and the opposition party in Restigouche have been setting their houses in order. At Campbellton a few days ago Hon. C. H. LaBilloy was selected unanimously to fill the vacancy created in the House of Commons by the death of the late James Reid, and Messrs. William Currie and A. T. LeBlanc were nominated for the Legislature. At St. Leonard's on Thursday a large and harmonious joint convention representing Restigouche-Madawaska unanimously selected Mr. Pius Michaud, M. P., as the Liberal candidate for the combined counties at the next Federal election.

The action of these conventions gives very general satisfaction to the party, and when the elections come on in due course the success of these standard-bearers will be expected with confidence. The expectation is now that by-elections will not be contested, and that no general election will be held for a long time to come. This, at least, is the arrangement which would be preferred by the more responsible men of both parties, and people generally will hope that such an understanding may be definitely reached. The shadow of the war lies heavy upon every one, and the heart of the country is with the men at the front. Under such circumstances the political

SOCIAL HUMBUNG.

So good an authority as the London Times says that one of the gains to Great Britain brought about by the war is an increasing measure of freedom from social humbug. It gives examples. A great many people in London find it no longer necessary to pretend to be richer than they are. The Times observes that social humbug was a great nuisance from which these people should have delivered themselves without the pressure of war, but they did not do so, and very absurd conditions prevailed. People who said, "I can't afford it," were accused of stinginess or bad manners, and nobody ever thought of confessing having spent too much. But the war has changed all that, according to the Times, and such people are cheerfully spending for the country much of the money they formerly spent selfishly on themselves.

Of course, this refers mainly to people who are wealthy or well to do. Not only have they cut their expenditures, but a great many are doing work in hospitals and in various other ways connected with the war. As social humbug and pretence in one circle have a tendency to affect other circles, the good accomplished by the war in these matters may be extensive. Those men and women who spend money foolishly, more than they can afford, "to keep up with" other people who are more foolish or who have more money make up an absurdly pitiable portion of every community. They make themselves miserable in an attempt to win the good opinion of others whose opinion is usually without any value whatever. Freedom from social humbug would increase national strength and sanity.

THE ACADIAN BATTALION.

Recruiting officers say the Acadians of New Brunswick number 93,000. From that number of people good organization should soon complete the Acadian battalion the formation of which has been begun. Leading men in the French-speaking counties have now taken up this movement with energy, and the recruiting authorities speak most hopefully of the support to be given by Federal and local representatives and by others whose influence and example will count. Many Acadians have enlisted in the battalions which have already gone or

which are now being completed. The number so enlisting has been given as 600. Much evidently remains to be done, and it can be done only through organization on the part of men of light and leading in those countries where the French-speaking population is numerous. In France it is estimated that eleven per cent of the entire population is in the army. If we were to apply that measure of duty to this whole province it would mean 39,000 soldiers. If our Acadian population of 93,000 were to provide recruits as France has done its share would be a little more than ten battalions. The Acadians are a brave, hardy and energetic people. They will never fight in a better cause than the present one. If they but recognize that they will soon fill up the ranks of the new battalion.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

The Standard, reviving the naval controversy, argues at length in support of the impossible theory that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and not Sir Robert Borden is responsible for the fact that Canada today has no navy as Australia has. After a column or so of allegations against the Liberal party, the Standard comes to this weird conclusion: "What Australia has done is to Canada's shame, no doubt. But the responsibility rests with the government that was in power up to within three years of the outbreak of the war and with the opposition that made it impossible that Canada should have in the British navy today three super-dreadnoughts."

For what was not done after September, 1911, in naval matters, that is, for three years before the beginning of the war, Sir Robert Borden and his associates must accept responsibility. Had they carried out the Laurier naval policy, as we shall show presently, this country would have had in 1914 one cruiser of the improved Bristol class and two torpedo-boat destroyers, in addition to the cruisers Niobe and Rainbow, and by the end of this year there would have been at least one other cruiser and one other destroyer, not counting upon the fact that the construction programme would undoubtedly have been speeded up under war conditions.

Winston Churchill and Mr. Borden, as their speeches show, had no idea of having the proposed Canadian dreadnoughts ready before 1916. That is made clear repeatedly by Hansard. Mr. Churchill said on this point: "It is necessary, however, to make it clear that the three ships now under discussion in Canada are absolutely required from 1916 onwards."

Mr. Borden, in the House of Commons on May 9, 1913, spoke of the divergence of views between the two parties, and continued: "But for the purpose of endeavoring to construct any honorable friends on the other side of the House, I pointed out some weeks ago that even if this measure passed these ships could not be put in commission until after a general election had been held in this country, and if, as my honorable friends have so often and loudly insisted, the people of Canada are of the opinion that their proposals are those upon which this country should embark, then it is absolutely possible for this measure to pass, for this money to be voted, for these ships to be built, and for the proposals which my honorable friends on the other side of the House favor to be carried out."

Obviously it is difficult to give the Borden government credit for the ships they did not buy or build, but the Standard is not only asking the country to do that, but is demanding that further violence be done to logic and to facts by seeking to hold the Liberals responsible for the Borden government's inaction from September, 1911, up to the beginning of the war.

The country knows well enough that the Empire has not suffered from lack of dreadnoughts, but that additional cruisers and destroyers would have been most useful from the beginning of the war down to the present time. It therefore is necessary to face the fact that if the Liberals had remained in power, or if their successors had proceeded with the Laurier naval programme, some of the cruisers and destroyers would now be in commission.

Of nineteen ship-building firms which submitted proposals for the building of the Canadian cruisers and destroyers seven actually guaranteed delivery on time. The call for tenders, dated February 4, 1911, called for four cruisers and six destroyers, the first cruiser to be delivered within three years from the signing of the contract, and a subsequent cruiser each following year. That would have meant two cruisers by this time at least, not allowing for the speeding up of construction under war conditions. Two torpedo-boat destroyers were to be delivered in three years from the signing of the contract and an additional destroyer at the end of each subsequent nine months. Not only did seven responsible firms tender and guarantee delivery on time, but the lowest tender, which agreed absolutely to the time limit, named St. John as the place where the ships would be built.

Great Britain has not suffered from any lack of dreadnoughts, and is not at all likely to suffer from that lack. Nor has Great Britain suffered because Canada did not agree to borrow \$95,000,000 in England for the building of ships there. Mr. Borden was asked by the Senate to refer his naval proposals to the people of Canada. He did not do so. Why he did not do so our Conservative friends never have been able to explain satisfactorily, even to themselves. The truth, of course, is well known. He did not take his proposal to the country because, in spite of all of his thundering about Imperial perils, he preferred to avoid the risk of an election. The fact remains that, whatever might have been done between September, 1911, and the beginning of the war three years later, Sir Robert Borden and his party did nothing. Now his defenders say

responsibility to hold the Liberal party responsible for the government's inaction during that period. That attempt is necessarily unprofitable at any time, and it is particularly useless at this time when the mind of the country is concerned, properly and chiefly, with Canada's efforts to devote its whole fighting weight to the successful prosecution of the war. The revival of this controversy in Conservative circles is undoubtedly due to anxiety over the outstanding fact that Sir Robert Borden and his associates, for those three years prior to the war, effected precisely nothing in the matter of Imperial naval defence. They must continue to live with their responsibility.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is a fine compliment that Sir John French pays to the Empire's volunteers. For sixteen months they have fought side by side with the regulars and have shared with them "in equal degree" the heroic courage so characteristic of the British race. The Germans look upon the damage to hospitals resulting from air raids as military advantage, and so speak of it. The Allied aviators take a different view of these things. It is not their purpose to drop bombs on hospitals; they prefer objects of strategic importance. There lies the difference between savage and civilized warfare.

The Allies seem confident of their ability to hold Saloniki against any possible attack. The guns of the fleet are an important factor in the defence of this base, and every day the Anglo-French forces are growing in numbers and their fortifications are being made stronger. The Allies, it would seem, are in Saloniki to stay.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General of Great Britain are being warmly praised for their unselfishness in recommending to the government a substantial reduction in their incomes. Their remuneration is still large but they have set a fine example to other highly paid men in public life. Their action is praiseworthy to a high degree. "Every German battalion moved down by the Allies' fire," says the London Daily Express, "hastens the day of deliverance." The Express adds that it is of no consequence who is the attacker so long as the German losses are greater than those of the Allies—or even as great—for the Allies can endure losses far better than the enemy can. Germany sooner or later must approach defeat by exhaustion. And as it becomes weaker the Allied armies grow in strength.

The sinking of the German cruiser Bremen in the Baltic recalls the naval activity in Atlantic and Pacific waters in the early days of the war. The Bremen's movements at that time were hard to follow, and the hope was frequently expressed that she had become sunk. She found her way to home waters, however, where she, in common with the other German ships, has been of little use to the Fatherland.

The Vancouver Sun says that Canada probably has gained more effective advertisement from the great Pan-American Exposition than any other country represented there. This is due to the excellence of the Canadian exhibit. The great show is over but people will continue to talk about it, and particularly about what was to be seen in the Canadian building, for a long time to come. More than 18,000,000 people visited the grounds, and it is said that very few of them left without seeing the exhibit from Canada.

Following the forced recall of the German naval and military attaches at Washington the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger said: "Recognition of the possibility of a German victory over England and the fear that such a victory will result in thrusting out Anglo-Saxon civilization to make place for German Kultur strikes terror into the minds of many of the best Americans and robs them of their ordinary common sense."

The Buffalo Express reminds the Berlin Journal that if the Germans "had not been quite so obsessed with the idea that they could make everybody in the world afraid of them, they would have shown a great deal more common sense."

It is significant that the dominant note of Lord Derby's remarks at a recruiting meeting Sunday and of Sir John French's valedictory to his troops was that victory may come to the Allies sooner than many expect. After sixteen months in the thick of the fighting the former commander in chief of the British army in France looks with confidence for a "glorious ending" to the efforts of the Allies—and that "not far distant." Lord Derby, who is in very close touch with the War Office, is more optimistic than he has ever been before. Neither officer attempts to minimize the work to be done; but both believe it will be done successfully and that events are likely to move more rapidly from now on. This is also indicated by the activity of the Allied artillery on the western front.

College Men in the Wax.

In a speech delivered at King's College, Dr. Michael E. Sadler, vice-chancellor of Leeds University, said that throughout the British Empire there were fifty-two universities, of which no fewer than 40,000 members were on active service. These men had given their services entirely voluntarily, and there had been nothing finer than this throughout the course of history. The result was that the universities were being inspired with a new tradition, a new national ideal, which would be a highly desirable asset to the Britain of the future. Chappie—"Don't you think society is an empty thing?" Miss Fuller—"I think there are lots of empty things in society."

200,000 Recruiting Brisk is the Average Have Contributed

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—(Reuters) To December 15, 1915, now called to the colors. During the past three months 200,000 men have enlisted. The time recruiting is brisker than it has been especially in the rural areas. During the first fifteen days of the month 12,500 recruits were called up to December 15. Of the total number of recruits during the fifteen days ended nearly 6,000, or amount enlisted from Ontario; Quebec furnished 1,200; the Maritime 1,200; Manitoba and Saskatchewan 2,200; Alberta, 2,200; and the Yukon 2,100. Returns from the provinces and districts in up to December 15 show recruits enlisted for all outbreak of the war 2,000 men, and 7,000 of a grand total of 195,000 men, including about 20,000

\$41,000 FOR PATRIOT Municipal Council For Soldiers' Causes — Grand Detention Home

The municipal council voted the sum of \$41,000 for the purposes to be incurred for 1916. The money was apportioned to the patriotic societies, the Red Cross cause, the local branch of the Soldiers' Club and a fund for wounded and returned soldiers. In addition \$3,000 for the establishment of a Soldiers' Club. Provision an immediate grant of \$100 for the purchase of Christmas cards. During the consideration of the amendment, the local branch of the Soldiers' Club and a fund for wounded and returned soldiers. In addition \$3,000 for the establishment of a Soldiers' Club. Provision an immediate grant of \$100 for the purchase of Christmas cards. During the consideration of the amendment, the local branch of the Soldiers' Club and a fund for wounded and returned soldiers. In addition \$3,000 for the establishment of a Soldiers' Club. Provision an immediate grant of \$100 for the purchase of Christmas cards. 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Provision an immediate grant of \$100 for the purchase of Christmas

"STORY WHICH 26TH WRITES WITH BLOOD, THE PRIDE OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOREVER"

Rev. E. B. Hooper Writes of Impressions on Holding Service for Our Boys on November 21

"Mud-Covered and Dishevelled, Yet They Have Look of Men Who Have Faced Hell and Death and Are Ready to Face It Again"—A Christmas Message to Those Whose Loved Ones Are Fallen.

Captain the Rev. E. B. Hooper, chaplain of the 6th Field Ambulance, writing from the front on Nov. 22 to a friend in St. John, gives interesting and stirring details concerning the work of the chaplains and ambulances and the activities of the 26th Battalion, near which Captain Hooper has been constantly on duty. The chaplain writes, in part: "I am still attached as chaplain to the 6th Field Ambulance, and have daily had reason to be deeply and truly thankful that duty and obedience to authority have placed me here. What I rebelled against at first, and grieved over most sorely—my separation from the 26th Battalion—has proved to be a very real blessing. Twenty minutes walk takes me to their headquarters, less than that to the billets of the machine gun section, in which I am specially interested because of my son being one of them, so that when they are out of the trenches I can readily visit them, and on the Sundays they are back from the firing line I hold their church parade services and in other ways can minister to them. In other words, I can see as much of them as though I were attached to them as chaplain, while at the same time I have most comfortable quarters with the officers of the 6th Field Ambulance, and work which fills every day with duty which is most congenial to me, i.e., ministering to sick and wounded soldiers."

Our ambulance is, in addition to its work as such, conducting a large rest station or hospital, and here we receive sick men from the whole 2nd Canadian Division. When men are at all seriously wounded they remain but a few hours at the most in the ambulance, whereas the sick remain for several days. MINISTERS TO 26TH BOYS.

When any of the 26th are sick they come to us here, so that they share in whatever attention I am able to give to the patients here. My own son was brought here, when he was suffering from the too common complaint known as "trench feet," and right thankful I was to have him for seven days under my eye and care, for I knew that he could not be getting into mischief or trouble in the trenches. So it is with the other lads who fall sick from "our" Battalion. I can be a father and friend to them here as I never could have been had they remained "chaplain attached to the 26th."

CHANGED APPEARANCE BUT HEARTS AS OF OLD. The following are extracts from a letter from Rev. E. B. Hooper to a friend in St. John:

Yesterday (Sunday) I had the privilege of conducting church parade service for "our" Battalion, and I wish that the good people of St. John, who during the last winter and spring gazed with admiration on the 26th as they marched on a Sunday morning, with uniforms speckled and buttons shining to their church services, I wish that they could have stood beside me yesterday morning and looked at the men of the 26th as they stood in their ranks for divine service. So far as uniforms went, I venture to say that a more disreputable looking lot of soldiers they never saw. Some with overcoats and some without, some with the regulation caps and some with the warm woolen sleeping caps or helmets, all stained with mud from their feet up to the trenches. But what the eye fixed on was not the mud or the varied uniform, but the faces of the men and the eyes bright and shining. Many of them were just careless boys and happy-go-lucky young fellows when they left St. John; TODAY THEY ARE MEN WITH THE LOOK OF MEN WHO ARE MEN IN DEED, AND OF MEN WHO HAVE FACED HELL AND DEATH, AND ARE READY TO FACE IT AGAIN.

ALL GENTLEMEN UNAFRAID. They have suffered grievous losses in killed and wounded; they have had their chums and closest friends stricken down beside them; and yet today they are entirely unshaken and absolutely unafraid. The story which the gallant 26th is writing with their blood here in Belgium is a story which St. John and New Brunswick will hold in proud remembrance forever. My heart aches for the dear ones at home, whose tears are falling for those who have died in action. To them I would earnestly offer my tenderest sympathy. But let them not sorrow as those without hope. The men who have died on the field of battle have given their lives for the great cause for which we wage this dreadful war, and of them we may truly say: "They have gone to their God like soldiers."

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE POSSIBLE. I meet many of the officers here in the convent from time to time. When out of the trenches they often come for a hot bath or for a dinner, and many a time they come up after their evening dinner in the convent kitchen and have a good smoke and chat in my line bedroom, a room which is shared by Father Guay and Father Knox, both of them most genial men and military chaplains. Last week Major A. E. G. McKenzie, Major "Jock" McKenzie, Capt. McMillan, Lieutenants Fairweather and Perter invited me to dine with them, and a very good dinner we had served by the Sisters of the convent. The very next tour of duty in the trenches Major "Jock" McKenzie was wounded in both legs and Lieut. Knowlton in no less than six different places. I am thankful to hear that neither man is seriously wounded; both of them I regard highly as warm personal friends.

I told our lads yesterday at church parade that in spite of my being removed to ambulance or to hospital that my heart was with the 26th Battalion officers and men, that it was my battalion and would remain my battalion so long as the war shall last and so long as the battalion has any existence as such. And these are no empty words. I love them, I glory in them, and whenever I meet a man with 26th upon his cap, my hand goes out to that man and my heart with it.

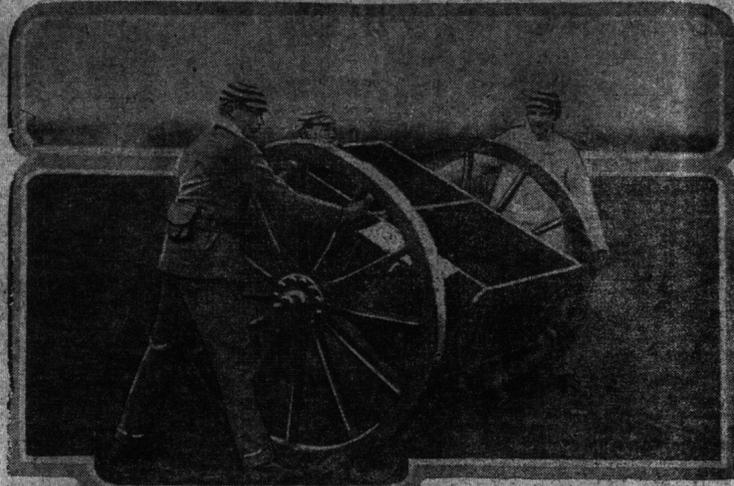
WORDS OF CHEER SOMETIMES NEEDED. Of my own work here I will say but little. The sick and wounded in our ambulance and hospital are my special charge. We have some 250 patients, and every day I go among them with cigarettes and writing material for every man and many a good chat I have with one here and there. When I see a fellow a bit dejected looking or suffering I get down beside him and cheer him or sympathize or in other ways minister to him. And they are a fine lot of fellows these men from Canada. They make me feel proud to be able to say "I am a Canadian."

NERVE TORTURE BOMBARDMENT. For a solid week we have been enduring the nerve torture of a reciprocal bombardment. And we seem to be very near the centre of things. German shells have been bursting to right of us, to left of us and in front of us, not more than a mile away in either direction, while our own guns, big and little, have been adding to the hideous uproar. The windows in our room shake and rattle with the heavy concussion. This is only the chaplain's story of it—the men don't mind these things a bit.

A THRILLING SIGHT. The other day just at dusk, when I was about to go up to the village near by, I witnessed what to me was a most impressive sight. Two battalions, one headed by pipers, the other by a brass band, were marching out on their way to the trenches. Over the hill towards which they were marching was the roar and din of artillery, machine gun and rifle fire. Separated by about 100 yards, these two battalions marched by. The men in heavy marching order swung along in step to the inspiring music. They were smoking, laughing and singing. I stood on the roadside thrilled, with profound admiration for them and something like contempt for myself as I witnessed their brave and nonchalant bearing as they marched on into what seemed to me in the dark of the evening something like a similitude of hell. And these men were men from Canada.

BE GLAD FOR THE DAY. I read with pride and pleasure of the fine recruiting work going on in our own province and in Canada at large. No need now for me to add anything in the way of incentive and encouragement to young men to see their duty and to do it. Let me close by wishing to you and to all who read this letter a Happy Christmas. It anticipates by a few days the Great Birthday itself. However sad our hearts may be, let us be able to be glad for the birth of Him who taught mankind the principles for which we fight today—Honor, Justice and Liberty.

YOUNG PRINCE HENRY A WAR WORKER



On a recent half-holiday at Eton the 700 students volunteered, instead of playing football, to unload war stores at a nearby station. H.R.H. Prince Henry, His Majesty's third son, worked enthusiastically with his school fellows. The photo shows the Prince (on left) at the wheel.

MONCTON MAN KILLED; MEMBER OF 55TH ILL

Saturday Dec. 18. The midnight casualty list has the name of James McPhee, of Springhill (N. S.), as wounded with the 26th battalion. Although born in Springhill, McPhee was well known in St. John. For some time he was in the employ of the Canadian Press as a messenger for The Telegraph and Standard, afterwards joined the staff of McDougall and Gowans and later was employed at the Park Hotel, giving up his position to enlist. John F. Wall, of Campbellton, reported seriously ill. Charles B. Langille, of Halifax, 30th, is reported seriously ill. Sapper Thys Kettle, of the Construction Corps, is reported suffering from concussion.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—Today's casualty lists contain no names in the 26th battalion, but in the midnight list, Fraser, 122 Steadman street, Moncton, is reported killed in action with the 26th battalion, and Frank P. Murphy, of St. John, is reported seriously ill, with the 58th battalion.

HAMPTON OFFICER WRITES FROM FRONT ASKING FOR SOCKS

Hampton Village, Dec. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dann leave today for Boston, where they will spend the Christmas season. In a letter from Lieut. George O'Hely, of a squadron, now in France, he says that the men are badly in need of socks, thirty or forty in his troop being without them. Any contributions of knitted goods to go toward helping in this particular need will be thankfully received by Mrs. G. O. D. Oddy and forwarded to her son, Courtland Oddy, who has been in the hospital, is on duty again. Mr. and Mrs. Smith Crawford, of St. John, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.

KITCHENER DENIES HE IS ENGAGED

London, Dec. 17.—It was officially announced tonight by the private secretary to Earl Kitchener, British secretary of war, that the report of the engagement of Earl Kitchener to the Dowager Countess of Minto was untrue. The announcement says: "The report is absolutely untrue, and without any foundation."

ROYAL DUKE'S YEAR-END MESSAGE TO BOY SCOUTS THROUGHOUT CANADA

Gerald H. Brown, honorary dominion secretary of the Boy Scouts, upon instructions from his royal highness the chief scout, has distributed a circular letter to the scouts throughout the dominion. In this he recalls the valuable service that the boys have done during the year, especially in receiving wounded soldiers and looking after their comfort. He says to the officers and members throughout Canada: "To the Boy Scouts throughout Canada I am charged to convey this year-end message from his royal highness the chief scout: "Thank you, Boy Scouts each and all for all that you have done and are doing. The inspiration of your youthful example means far more to many of us seniors than you yourselves know."

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRING TO BLOW UP WELLAND CANAL

New York, Dec. 17.—Paul Koenig, formerly head of the Secret Service of the Hamburg-American line, and Richard Emil Lindecker, were arrested tonight by agents of the department of justice, charged with conspiring to attempt to blow up the Welland canal.

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH IN PARIS ON WAY HOME

Paris, Dec. 19.—Field Marshal Sir John French arrived at Paris this evening from the front. He will be received tomorrow afternoon by President Poincaré.

VISCOUNT FRENCH PREDICTS VICTORY IN HIS VALEDICTORY TO BRITISH ARMY IN FIELD

London, Dec. 19.—Field Marshal Sir John French issued the following official order of the day yesterday, before leaving the army on the western front:

"In relinquishing command of the British army in France I wish to express to the officers, the non-commissioned officers and men, with whom I have been so closely associated during the last sixteen months, my heartfelt sorrow in parting with them before the campaign, in which we have been so long engaged together, has been brought to a victorious conclusion."

"I have, however, the firmest conviction that such a glorious ending to their splendid and heroic efforts is not far distant, and I shall watch their progress towards this final goal with intense interest, but in the most confident hope. The success so far attained has been due to the indomitable spirit and dogged tenacity, which knows no defeat, and the heroic courage, so abundantly displayed by the rank and file of the splendid army, which it will ever remain the pride and glory of my life to have commanded during over sixteen months of incessant fighting."

"The regulars and the territorials of the old army and the new army have ever shown these magnificent qualities in equal degree. From my heart I thank them all. "At this sad moment of parting my heart goes out to those who have received life long injury from wounds, and I think, with sorrow, of that great and glorious host of my beloved comrades who have made the greatest sacrifice of all, by laying down their lives for their country."

"In saying good-bye to the British army in France, I ask them once again to accept this expression of my deepest gratitude and heartfelt devotion towards them, and my earnest good wishes for a glorious future, which I feel to be assured."

"J. D. P. FRENCH, "Field Marshal, Commanding-in-chief, British Army in France."

Another German Cruiser Sunk

Amsterdam, Dec. 20.—It has been officially announced in Berlin that the small German cruiser Bremen and a torpedo boat accompanying her have been sunk by a submarine in the eastern Baltic sea. The announcement stated that a considerable portion of the crews of both vessels were saved.

The Bremen was built in 1903. She had a displacement of 3,250 tons, was 340 feet long and 43 1/2 feet beam and in peace times carried a crew of about 300 men. She was in St. John a few years ago and was the only one of the German cruisers at large at the outbreak of war to escape and reach German home waters.

London, Dec. 20.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says he learns that the torpedoing of the German cruiser Bremen and the German torpedo boat occurred Friday night close to Libau, while the Bremen was returning, with lights out, from an inspection of the entrance to the Finnish Gulf.

The correspondent adds that the attack was made by two British submarines. Paris, Dec. 18.—"Two German hydro aeroplanes from the air station at Zebrugge flying over the sea close to the water were perceived and fired upon by a torpedo boat at a point ten miles to the north of Nieuport. One of these flying machines fell into the sea and the two officers on board were made prisoners," so it was announced here officially this afternoon.

"A French cruiser bombarded and entirely destroyed the German munitions manufactory at Caiffa (on the Syrian coast)." London, Dec. 19.—The following British official statement was issued tonight: "Early this morning the enemy discharged gas against our line to the north-east of Ypres, accompanied by a heavy bombardment. Except at a few places, where they were driven back before reaching our lines, they were prevented from leaving their trenches by our fire. Our protective measures against gas proved effective, and our line is everywhere intact."

"Except for artillery activity on both sides, there has been no further development during the day. The hostile artillery was unusually active east of Ypres and also against our trenches west and south of Messines."

"The enemy blew up two mines in front of our trenches east of Armentieres early this morning. Hostile infantry attempted to occupy the craters, but were driven off by our rifle fire."

"On the rest of the front there is nothing important to report. An enemy aeroplane was brought down by our fire today east of Armentieres."

Britain's Defence Against COUGHS, COLDS and all Bronchial Troubles. You can cure a cold in one night with Veno's Lightning Cough Cure; coughs disappear—well, "lightning" is the only word to describe the quick curative effect of this wonderful British remedy. The reason is that it strengthens the entire bronchial system, helps Nature to cure in Nature's way. Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910. One in every five of the population of Great Britain takes Veno's Lightning Cough Cure; it is the standard cough remedy in every British Dominion; it is known and valued in every corner of the globe to which British enterprise has penetrated. That surely is proof of merit. Test it for yourself; it is the supreme remedy for—

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE. Coughs and Colds, Bronchial Troubles, Price 30 cents. Difficult Breathing, Whooping Cough, Nasal Catarrh, Blood Spitting, Asthma, Hoarseness. Large size containing 24 times the quantity 60 cents. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, or direct, on receipt of price, from the sole agents for Canada, America, F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 110, McCaul Street, Toronto. Proprietors—The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

SUPREME EFFORT IS NECESSARY TO MEET EXTREMITY

Lord Mayor of London Appeals to the Public—Seven Millions of Heroic Little Nation Living in Misery That Can Scarcely Be Conceived.

London, Dec. 16.—"Only organized effort on an unprecedented scale will avert the tragedy of the collapse of the self-restraint of the Belgian people, which must come when they face starvation," says the Lord Mayor of London. "In caring for the 200,000 Belgian refugees in this country, we are apt to forget that the great bulk of the Belgian nation—at least seven millions of them—are living under conditions of such misery as can scarcely be conceived by a people who, like ourselves, have been spared the horrors of invasion. "Faced with a situation from which there is no immediate escape, deprived of their freedom, the people of desolate Belgium only ask us for enough bread to keep themselves alive. Shall it ever be said that we denied them this?" It is appeals such as this made by the Lord Mayor of London that, in the past, have been met with responses that have kept the Belgian people from starvation. Canada's response early in this year was remarkable and another shipment of food supply is expected from this source soon. An appeal is being made direct from Belgium—almost from the starving people themselves, although they are slow to utter complaint—and it is anticipated by those who are working for the Belgian cause here that this appeal will be answered as generously as previously.

Canada's wheat crop this year is much in excess of that of any previous year, a strange and happy coincidence and of this bountiful harvest it is expected the people of Canada will give the Belgians the one thing they need most—wheat. Wheat, unground, not only provides food but it provides work for the Belgians and they are as anxious to work as they are to eat. One bag of flour, which costs in the neighborhood of \$2.50 in Canada will keep one Belgian family alive a month and for individual donations of one bag of flour or the equivalent in wheat or money the Belgian relief branch committee in Montreal is appealing at the request of the workers in London and in Belgium.

FORD PEACE PARTY ALLOWED TO GO FORWARD FROM KIRKWALL

London, Dec. 17.—Announcement was made by the foreign office tonight that the steamer Oscar II, having on board the Ford peace party, has been permitted to proceed on her voyage to Christiania. The foreign office understands the steamship has sailed from Kirkwall into the North Sea. It was taken by the British authorities. Guarantees were required that certain parts of the steamship's cargo must be returned to England.

25 miles from the Serbian border, has been occupied. In the fighting which resulted in the capture of 1,200, 250 prisoners were taken, among them a small number of Montenegrins. In the last few days Austrian-Hungarian troops have taken 18,000 prisoners. On the eastern front only small engagements among patrols are reported. Near Niadial Lake two officers and 230 men were captured.

Bombs and Aerial Torpedoes. Constantinople, via London, Dec. 20.—The following official statement has been issued by the Ottoman war office: "Trak front: Local fighting is developing in our favor near Kut-el-Amara. "Dardanelles front: Near Anafarta and Avlurum there have been artillery and bomb encounters near Seddul Bahir. The enemy as usual fired a great number of bombs and aerial torpedoes against our trenches in the centre of our line, which were repelled. One cruiser and one monitor unsuccessfully bombarded our positions from several directions."

Austrian Statement. Vienna, via London, Dec. 19.—The Austrian statement issued today reads as follows: "Russian theatre: Beyond local artillery actions there is nothing to report. "Italian theatre: On the northern slopes of Monte San Michele the Italians delivered infantry attacks, which were repulsed. "The situation is unchanged."

"Southeastern theatre: The fighting in Montenegro continues to take a favorable course. Yesterday about eight hundred Montenegrin prisoners were brought in."

PIUS MICHAUD, M. P., NOMINATED AS CANDIDATE

Unanimous Choice of Great Liberal Convention at Madawaska.

St. Leonard's, N. B., Dec. 16.—The largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in Madawaska convened today and unanimously chose Pius Michaud, M. P., as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party for the combined counties of Restigouche-Madawaska at the next general elections. The nomination was moved by Hon. C. H. LaBillette and seconded by L. A. Dugal, M. P. P. A special train from Campbellton with over 250 delegates reached St. Leonard's at 1 o'clock. So large was the gathering that an overflow meeting was held in Bellefleur hall, and the speakers went from one hall to the other. Speeches were made by the candidate, P. B. Carvell, M. P., Hon. C. H. LaBillette, L. A. Dugal, A. L. Blouin, P. J. Venoit, Mr. Lawson and others. The meetings were presided over by B. R. Violette, St. Leonard's, and William Currie, Campbellton.

TAUGHT SIR DOUGLAS HAIG PROPER WAY TO GROOM A HORSE

Fredricton, Dec. 16.—(Special)—Capt. F. A. Good, of this city, has received word that his son, Lieut. Avrak Good, has been transferred from the 23rd Battalion to the 25th as signalling officer. At the time of writing Lieut. Good expected to leave England for France in a short time.

Mr. R. MacDonald, formerly of the firm of Hunt & MacDonald, druggists, of this city, is now dispenser in the Canadian hospital at London. He joined the Army Medical Corps in Winnipeg.

In connection with the appointment of Sir Douglas Haig as commander-in-chief of the British forces in France and Flanders, it may be noted that the Earl of Ashburnham, now residing in Fredricton, was an officer in the 7th Hussars when Sir Douglas joined as a subaltern in 1885. The earl taught the young lieutenant the proper manner in which to groom a horse.

CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED CANADIANS

The Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—Would you be able to publish the following appeal from one of the members of the Loyalist Chapter, Mrs. Malcolm McAvity, who is now in Folkestone? "The Canadian women in Folkestone have decided to open a Convalescent hospital for wounded Canadian soldiers. It is greatly needed, and Dr. Rennie addressed us the other day and asked us to do it. We have to supply all funds with the exception of a small daily grant which the government allows us—that is all the help we will get. We need about \$12,000 to back us before starting out, and we are all writing home to see what we can do. Do you think you could interest any of the Chapter, any little would help? We can also use apples, games, books, hospital shirts, etc. It seems a shame to be asking when you have so much already to give to, but anything will help. The hospital will have 50 beds to start with and more will be added later. Lady Allan will be present. I am going to work in the Diet Kitchen. "The Loyalist Chapter has undertaken to receive and forward any contributions and anything sent to Miss G. M. Hegon, 61 Hazen street, will be acknowledged and forwarded to Mrs. McAvity in Folkestone. Sincerely yours, KATIE E. MACKAY, Regent Loyalist Chapter, St. John, Dec. 14, 1915.

Newcastle, Dec. 16.—Geo. H. Oak, of Quarryville, whose two sons, one Gen. Sir G. H. Oak, and the other, Millicent C., already in France, had previously donned the khaki, has enlisted in the 182nd.

AGENTS WANT

RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout N. B. at present. We wish to secure four good men to represent and general agents. The taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers opportunities for men of offer a permanent position pay to the right men. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the in New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in every district. Pay weekly. Felham Nursery Co., Toronto.

TEACHERS WANT

WANTED—First class School District No. Grand Manan. Apply, and experience, Scott D. tary to Trustees, Grand

WANTED—Second or male teacher for Sch. 2, Parishes of Aberdeen,leton county. (District rapidly, stating salary, to K. neth, Glassville, R. F. D., ty.

WANTED—Second teacher for Darling's Apply, stating salary, to derson, secretary, King's County (N. B.)

FOR SALE

FARM for sale, three Bellisle station, App Benson, Shannon post-off

We wish to thank for their continued and to intimate the term begins Monday third.

THE BIRNIE S. KER

HAWKER—Born to Robert W. Hawker, 40 on Dec. 16, a daughter BOVAIRD At Hamp the 19th inst., to Mr. M. Bovard, a daughter, BROWN—To Mr. Witt Brown, 14 Clarendon 18th inst., a son.

MARRIAGE

PEARMAN—WELCH David's church, on the J. A. MacKinnon, of the Bank of Montreal, Hazel Inslie, daughter Robert B. Welch, of Wo

DEATH

BARKER—Entered in residence, Mount Pleasant, Exmouth street, Seran on Dec. 15, William seventy-three years, leave sons and three daughters and one sister to mourn. EMERY—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, widow of leaving one son and one

BRITAIN—ENTERED

18th inst., at his late Patrick street, John Brit year of his age, leaving three sons and one daughter. HART—At the residence, 126 River street, Walter T., eldest child, Beatrice Hart, leaving one sister to mourn.

IN MEMORY

In memory of James departed this life Dec. 18, 1915. In loving memory of Ed. father, Thomas J. who departed from this 18, 1915. Sleep on dear father, th Thy willing hands can The midnight star shines Of one we loved and miss LOVING WIFE ANN 83

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Mary Seely and wish to thank their kind sympathy floral tributes in their bereavement. The family of the late Neepawa, King's county, press to neighbors and sincere gratitude for the respect shown at the funeral service, and particularly grateful to the Rev. C. although ill, left his sick at the burial service. The family of the late desire to thank their kindness and sympathy in their recent and be for the many beautiful received. His Reply "Johnny," said the father must go to bed now." replied Johnny much deeper in the chair. "Oh, sonny," persisted father, know that Early to be wise makes a man healthy, my boy." Johnny man in silence for a moment, with a wise shake. "You didn't go to bed were a boy, did you, father. American. Her Family Modest Sutor—I have year, sir; but I think I daughter on that. Father (enthusiastic) my dear boy. Why you entire family on it—nel.

Against COLDS Troubles. The night with Venos's coughs disappear well to describe the quick British remedy. The entire bronchial in Nature's way. Gold Medal, and Paris, 1910.

Lightning Cure. We wish to thank the public for their continued patronage and to intimate that our new term begins Monday, January third.

AS CANDIDATE. Liberal Convention at Madawaska. Leonard, N. B., Dec. 16—The 2nd and most enthusiastic convention ever held in Madawaska convened and unanimously chose E. H. Leonard, M. P., as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party for the combined Liberal Convention at Madawaska.

RIGHT SIR DOUGLAS HAIG PROPER WAY TO GROOM A HORSE. Connection with the appointment of Douglas Haig as commander-in-chief of the British forces in France and the fact that he is now in the hospital at London.

VALENTINE HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED CANADIANS. Editor of The Telegraph:—Would you be able to publish following appeal from one of the members of the Loyalist Chapter, Mrs. M. A. McAvity, who is now in Florence, Canada.

Johnny, said the father firmly, "you must go to bed now." "Don't want to," replied Johnny mutiniously, sinking deeper in the chair. "Oh, but you must, sonny," persisted father. "Don't you know that 'Early to bed and early to rise' makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise," my boy? Johnny eyed the old man in silence for a moment. Then he said, with a wise shake of the head: "You didn't go to bed early when you were a boy, did you, father?"—Scottish-American.

AGENTS WANTED. RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED—First class teacher for School District No. 4, Parish of Grand Manan. Apply, stating salary and experience, Scott D. Goplin, Secretary, Grand Manan, N. B.

FOR SALE. FARM—For sale, three miles from Bellisle station, Appleton, Kings County, Shannon post office, Queens Co.

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PEARMAN—WELCH. At St. David's church, on 18th inst., by Rev. J. A. MacKegan, Hugh W. Pearman, of the Bank of Montreal, to Anna Hazel Inslee, daughter of the late Robert B. Welch, of Woodstock (N. B.).

DEATHS. BARKER—Entered into rest, at his residence, Mount Pleasant, on Dec. 15, 1910, Sir Frederic Bostwick Barker, aged 72 years.

IN MEMORIAM. In memory of James McAllister, who departed this life Dec. 17, 1910.

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CHARTERS. British schooner, 384 tons, coal, Philadelphia to St. John (N.B.), private trade; schooner, 341 tons, same.

MAINE POLICEMAN AND STATION AGENT KILLED BY ROBBERS. Portland, Maine, Dec. 16—Charles McIntosh, a policeman, and Ernest Winslow, a station agent for the Maine Central Railroad, were killed in a revolver fight with robbers here today.

RESULTS OF THE TRENCHES. The five-passenger, Fadhoo touring car donated to the Patriotic Fund by T. M. Burns, of Bathurst, and lotterized by them, was won by W. H. Spear, of Moncton.

STIFF SENTENCE FOR MONCTON SCOTT ACT VIOLATOR. Moncton, N. B., Dec. 16—In the police court today, Albert Noel, was convicted of violation of the C. T. A. in eleven counts. He was fined \$250.

REAL ESTATE. Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:—St. John County.

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MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, Dec. 16. Sch. Harry Miller, 240, Granville, Perth Amboy, J. W. Smith, coal.

CANADIAN PORTS. Bathurst—Old Dec 16, str. Reliable, McLellan, Chatham (N.B.); Minor, Curlew, Halifax via Chatham, Minor, Curlew, Halifax—Ard Dec 15, str. Stormont (Montreal Transportation Co.), Blackley, Quebec, for New York, put in leaking.

BRITISH PORTS. Liverpool, Dec. 16—Ard, str. Orduna, New York. London, Dec. 16—Ard, str. Finland, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS. New York, Dec. 16—Ard, str. Minnehaha, London; Philadelphia, Liverpool. Boston, Dec. 16—Ard, str. Celtic, Naples; London, Dec. 16—Ard, str. Oakwood, Perth Amboy; Daniel McCloud, Bridgewater (N.S.).

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CONDENSED NEWS. LOCAL AND GENERAL. REGISTRAR J. B. JONES reported seven marriages and fifteen births, ten boys and five girls, recorded at his office during last week.

OUR SOLDIERS. HOME AND ABROAD. Pte. F. Williamson, of St. Stephen, in a letter to his sister, written in France, says that he is writing in a gun pit in the second line of trenches.

THE HUMPHREYS SECTION OF THE CONGREGATION OF SHEDDIAK, SCOTCH SETTLEMENT, was dispersed from the rest of the congregation and mission board by action of the Presbytery of St. John.

Rev. A. H. Campbell, late of Bridgewater (N. S.), at one time of Waterford (N. B.), was inducted to the pastoral charge of Palmouth street church, Sydney (N. S.), Dec. 17.

At the board of health offices last week illness was recorded. The causes included three cases of pneumonia, two each from scintilla and pneumonia, and one each from Bright's disease, premature birth, fractured skull, broncho pneumonia, carcinoma ventriculi, pulmonary catarrh, mitral regurgitation and nephritis.

Friends of Sergeant George M. Morrison, who was mentioned in the casualty list a few days ago, will be delighted to learn that he is not seriously wounded. He is in Bevan Hospital, Sandgate, England, with a rifle shot wound in the back and arm.

That French importers have their eye on the New Brunswick lumber industry has been shown by the fact that further enquiries were made by the agents of the French Government.

Historic days were observed by the Methodist church, St. Stephen, of the Rev. H. S. B. Strothard, B. D., is pastor, it being the 190th anniversary, which has had a most interesting and profitable present time, continual existence to the present time.

The Carmarthen church, Sydney Mines (N. S.), celebrated its ninth anniversary, on Dec. 1, in the church, a military welcome was extended to Mr. Arthur Coll, a bombardier of the 9th Battalion, invalided home.

Lieut. G. H. May, of Ottawa, is at the recruiting office now to enlist automobile drivers required by the imperial authorities for the new army.

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TWO ST. JOHN BOYS HOME WITH OTHERS FROM FRONT

Pte. Harold Duplissea and Gordon Nuttall in Party of Returned Wounded on Corinthian—Officer in Charge Predicts Big Change Next Spring—Steward's Daring Rescue of Soldier in Mid-Ocean.

Saturday Dec. 18. The steamer Corinthian, arriving last night, brought back twelve wounded soldiers from the front, and some forty others who had received their discharge. The soldiers were under the command of Major Mayes, who had with him Lieutenant Balydon, of Winnipeg, and Private Botterill. The latter has not only seen much service in this war, but has also taken part in the South African war, and given valuable service in India.

The twelve wounded men were all suffering severely from nervous shock sustained by shell fire and on reaching port were conveyed to the hospital for further treatment.

Two local boys, Gordon Nuttall and Harold Duplissea, were among the number, also suffering from shock. These soldiers have a most honorable record and their friends will hope for their speedy recovery.

The trip was a very rough one and on the way shortly after the steamer left Havre, Private Tupper, a wounded soldier, fell overboard. In spite of the fact that a high sea was running, Steward Weatherston, of the Corinthian, dived overboard after him and was successful in rescuing him from what would certainly have been a watery grave.

Other officers returning on the Corinthian were Lieutenant Christie, of Truro, who was wounded and invalided home for two months and a half, and Captain A. C. Armstrong, of Moose Jaw, who was attached to the Medical Corps. Both these officers left for their respective homes last night.

The front soldier in the uniform of France seen coming off a trans-Atlantic boat at this port was last night, when the Corinthian docked. He had been a French reservist living in Canada, who was called upon by his old regiment when war broke out. He has served France faithfully for many months and was finally invalided home. The dashing blue uniform of the French army was very conspicuous among those of the khaki-clad boys of Canada who returned last night.

Among those who returned were eight Bulgarians. They had enlisted in Canada and gone with the first contingent. Their intentions were perfectly good, as an officer who was with them stated, but when Bulgaria joined the central powers they had to be recalled. Some of them had seen active service at the front and had been recalled by the British in the world, and they are recognized as such at the front," added the Major.

"When the Germans are pushed out of France," he said, "it will be by a hand-to-hand struggle. That is the weak point of the German soldier, he cannot stand cold steel. In view of this the standard has been raised and will be raised from now on so that no man will be drilled in bayonet fighting will be more thorough and the soldier who steps on French soil after this will be better trained than the ones that preceded him."

By spring Kitchener will have 4,000,000 men ready, trained and equipped to take the field. Recruiting in England is going on rapidly and Lord Derby's scheme has thus far proven a complete success.

Major Mayes was in the reserve trenches at Festubert and saw the last part of the fight, but when asked as to what conditions were on the western front today, he said: "I can only answer as Kitchener did when asked

"The war, Oh! yes the war. Let's buy a paper on the fourth of July celebration. But one soon gets used to it. The entanglements are put up at different distances in front of the trenches from thirty to 200 yards from our own lines. I have been as near to the German entanglements as forty-three yards. It is all done at night and of course you don't see much of what is going on."

"The Germans as a rule are good soldiers. They are not much good at hand to hand fighting and they are very nervous or less unscrupulous in their tactics. I was wounded on the night of November 1. We were out setting up entanglements, and I was hit by a stray bullet or else a German in a listening post got wise to where I was."

"I was at Festubert, arrived there shortly after the Orchard fight. It was a very bad scrap. As to German atrocities I saw very few evidences, but at Festubert after the battle I did pick up a German bandolier with the bullets in the sheath reversed, the blunt ends were most so that they would inflict terrible wounds."

Lieutenant Christie is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Christie, of Truro. He was a lieutenant of British Columbia in another campaign on the Corinthian. He had gone to England with the 30th Battalion and had been at the front since February last. He was suffering from ill health and had been recalled because of absence. He said that he had taken part in the action at Festubert and other important engagements. The morale of the Canadian troops was splendid and the boys were in the best of spirits.

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GREEK FRONTIER INVOLVING; ENEMY HESITATES TO CROSS

(Continued from page 1) grobe district, on the plateau between the Torra and Astico valleys. Along the mountain front there have been Russian Dispersed Turkish Garrison.

Petrograd, via London, Dec. 21.—The following official communication was issued today: "Western (Russian) front: In the region of Viday, there have been unimportant encounters with small enemy detachments. At Sobonovetz, southeast of Zaleskiki, the enemy exploded two mines in front of our trenches and afterwards attempted to occupy the craters, but was driven back to his own trenches."

"In the Baltic Friday we sank the cruiser Bremen and a big torpedo boat. In the Caucasus Saturday our scouts, under Ensign Kolesnikov, in the region of Schiban, northwest of Olti, approached within fifty paces of a Turkish outpost and attacked it with the bayonet, killed the garrison, and scattering the remainder. Turkish reinforcements arrived in front of our trenches and a Russian detachment, which was compelled to retire, Ensign Kolesnikov was captured."

"Then another detachment of Russian scouts, under command of Sergeant McGeehan, charged the Turks and bayoneted some of them, and recaptured Ensign Kolesnikov. Both Russian detachments then retired to their own positions. The strong detachments repulsed yesterday between Zabrana and Hamadan have not resumed the offensive."

Government Party Triumphs. Paris, Dec. 20.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, dealing with the results of the election, says: "Up to the present two hundred members of the Gounaris party have been elected to seats in the Greek parliament. The other results, thus far obtained, show that thirty adherents of M. Theodoris, twenty of former Premier Rhalis, and seven of M. Dimitracopolous were elected. The results from six districts are not yet known."

The Patriotic organ of M. Venizelos, says, with regard to the election: "The results of the election show that the Liberal party had entered the campaign its victory would have been greater than on the 18th of June last."

The few Himer, which voices the opinion of the opponents of M. Venizelos, maintains, on the contrary, that the paucity of voters was attributable to the mobilization and says that if the voters had been able to vote they would not have given a single ballot to the followers of M. Venizelos. Their obligatory abstention from voting, the newspaper adds, deprived governmental candidates of a number of voters."

No Heavy Fighting Here. Paris, Dec. 20.—Small engagements between Montenegrin and Austro-Hungarian troops with no important results were reported in an official message given out here today. The important follow-up: "On Dec. 17 enemy outposts appeared on the Karavale-Cora-Chachovich-Blelopete line. During engagements we captured more than 100 men. On the other fronts there were lively fusillades."

Gun Capture Reported. Vienna, via London, Dec. 20.—The following official communication was issued today: "Rusian theatre: There is nothing special to report. "Italian theatre: On the entire front there has been moderate artillery activity but only in the Chiasso sector and in the area of the Piave. It is in increase to vigorous proportions. "Southeastern theatre: Gen. Kovess' troops stormed the strongly consolidated enemy positions on the Tara, southwest and near the town of Gorizia, north of Berane. In the fighting on the Tara three mountain cannon, two field cannon and 1,200 rifles were captured."

Allied Monitor Eosy. Berlin, via London, Dec. 20.—Entente Allied monitors yesterday shelled the German positions at Westende, on the Belgian coast, but were finally driven away by land batteries, says the official statement issued today by the army headquarters. The statement adds that German aviators attacked the town of Poperinghe, near Ypres, numerous balloons being concentrated there.

"Western theatre: Five from our coastal batteries drove off enemy monitors. On this front there was lively artillery activity and also successful mining operations by the British. "One of our air squadrons attacked Poperinghe where numerous troops of the enemy are gathered. An English biplane was shot down in an aerial fight near Brugge. The occupants of the machine were killed."

"Eastern theatre: The situation is unchanged. "Balkan theatre: In the fighting northeast of Tara, previously reported, three mountain and two field guns were captured. "Near Mojkovac fighting continued successfully for the Austro-Hungarian troops. Several hundred prisoners were brought in. There were no reports regarding the German and Bulgarian army corps."

NEW BURDENS ON GERMAN PEOPLE (Continued from page 1) that the empire's income be more than doubled to meet these obligations, and the current expenses. Before the war, it says, the financial state of Germany was a source of anxiety to the government. In 1909 taxation was increased by 500,000,000 marks, but the budget did not balance. In 1913 the government adopted the extraordinary measure of taxing wealth and levying a non-recurrent contribution for armament, in order to rise prices after the war, and if the present tariff were continued it would lead to an artificial increase of prices for Germany, which would undermine the capability of German industry to compete with other countries.

"Therefore the interest of consumers and producers," the Vorwaerts concludes, "demand abolition of these import taxes after the war, which would reduce Germany's income considerably, and therefore the time has come for the government to declare what course it is steering."

American Sole Leather Prohibited. Amsterdam, via London, Dec. 20.—The

KENT COUNTY MAN KILLED; SEVERAL N. S. MEN WOUNDED

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—Nathan A. Ward, of Harcourt, is the only New Brunswick man in the midnight casualty list, he being reported seriously ill in the 30th Battalion. Several Nova Scotia men are reported wounded.

The list follows: FIRST BATTALION. Died of Wounds—Frederick Horne, Chatham (Ont.). SECOND BATTALION. Wounded—William Rosell, Bealton (Ont.). Suffering from Shock—Corporal Frank J. Hawkins, Brockville (Ont.). Dangerously ill—Myrl Hart, Mirror (Alb.). THIRD BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded—Charles J. Armstrong, Ottawa. FIFTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—David McDill, Scotland. Wounded—Company Sergt.-Major W. McLellan, Scotland; Corporal Henry Halstead, England; Fred Harris, England.

THIRTIETH BATTALION. Wounded—JOHN F. CAMPBELL, GLENCAI MILLS, INVERNESS (C. B.); SYLVESTER IVES, SYDNEY MINES (N. S.). FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Accidentally Slight Wounded—Joseph Bourque, St. Angele De Laval, Nicolet (Que.). FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—John Irwin, Ireland. SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds—Corporal George H. Fandy, England. TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—Arthur W. Simmonds, Winnipeg. TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Walter E. Glennon, Montreal.

THIRTIETH BATTALION. Seriously ill—NATHAN A. WARD, HARCOURT, KENT CO. (N. B.). FORTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Died—Kingsley A. Evans, Beulah (Man.). PRINCESS PATS. Dangerously ill—JOS. C. SHIFTON, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL (N. S.). ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT. Died of Wounds—Corporal John F. Usher, England. LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE. James (Man.). Severely wounded—Acting Lance Corporal Jack McCann, Bradford (Ont.). FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Slightly wounded—James W. Johnson, Beresford (Man.). FOURTH REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Wounded—Wm. C. Elsworth, England. Suffering from shock—Richard Hockley, England. TWELFTH REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Dangerously ill—Fred Knight, England. FIRST BRIGADE CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY. Died of wounds—Gunner Ernest E. Foley, England; Gunner John O. Pearson, England. CANADIAN DIVISIONAL CYCLE COMPANY. Seriously ill—R. Abbott, England. NUMBER THREE CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE. Severely wounded—Arthur Millen, England.

LABOR'S ATTITUDE (Continued from page 1) fortnight than in the entire first year of the war. Continuing, he said: "There have been other developments of our work, which I dare not mention. There has been experimental work of a kind better not discussed: As to explosives, we shall be able to continue to supply ourselves, and our allies, with explosives, I may cite as an example new contracts for gun ammunition, which is the principal item of expenditure—the cost of eighteen-pounder shells has been reduced forty per cent, and of 4.5 inch howitzer shells, thirty per cent."

Possible To Win In Forty Days. "It is too early to talk of the danger of over-production. In the last great battle, although there was a tremendous accumulation of ammunition, the general staff stated that with twice the quantity of ammunition they would have achieved twenty times the result. Two hundred million pounds, or the cost of only forty days of war, would produce an enormous quantity of munitions. If you had that quantity at the right moment the war might be won in forty days; whereas, without it, the war might be prolonged, perhaps four hundred days."

"With regard to munitions, what is spiced in money is spilled in blood. If there are risks to be taken, let them be risks to the pockets of the few, and not to the lives of the many."

Germany Mechanically Superior. "The successes of the Germans have been almost entirely to the mechanical advantage of their arms. At the beginning of the war," said Lloyd George, "their advances east, west and south alike were due to this mechanical superiority, and our failure to drive them back in any direction, or to check their advances in the east, was due to the tardiness with which the Allies developed their mechanical resources."

"But the superiority of the Central Powers in these respects will be brought to an end at the earliest possible moment." Referring to the lesson learned from the prodigious use of machine guns by the Germans, Lloyd George said: "There was a place in my stunted march which was never filled. In one direction, he added, the Allies had the superiority on the mechanical side.

"Our command of the sea," he said, "is due to the excellence of our sailors, but to our overwhelming superiority of machinery." Lloyd George explained the work of the ministry of munitions, which now controls more than 3,000 munitions factories employing about 1,000,000 workers. He said: "In May when the Germans were turning out a quarter of a million of high explosives daily, we were producing only 2,500,000 shells and 10,000 shrapnel."

"The house listened with closest attention as Lloyd George took up the shortage of munitions for the Allies in the early stages of the war. "Our troops knew it, the enemy knew it, but we were never allowed to be in some very essential particulars," he said. "Take guns and ammunition. English military opinion was welded to shrapnel, when we suddenly found the high explosive was the thing. We still have a higher opinion of shrapnel than the French or the Germans."

"Last May, when the Germans were making a hundred times the number of high explosives we were, three-fourths of our munitions were shrapnel, whereas the munitions organizations at the war office had not grown with the demand. They had to set up a great business organization to cope with the present demand."

Describing the steps taken to speed up the output, Lloyd George mentioned particularly the purchase of machinery in America, and the acquisition by the government of raw material for many months to come for its Allies, as well as for itself. He emphasized the unexpected success which had attended munitions work in Ireland; thanks, he said, to the assistance of John Redmond.

National Factories Conspicuously Successful. "Turning to the new national factories, which he said now numbered thirty-three, he declared they had been conspicuously successful in minimizing labor difficulties and enabling the government to check prices. There were also hundreds of private factories, under the co-operative scheme, that previously had not understood the point, whereas now, Major George, of Winnipeg, assistant provost marshal, acted. Keller did not see the crime, but was bullied into helping to remove the body. He saw Coderre afloat in a motor with the deceased. "While I was under arrest, I witnessed the hens in the yard. He was asked by Coderre for a drink before this, and the latter took a bottle of whiskey and two glasses. After an interval of ten minutes, witness re-entered the kitchen. Major George came from the parlor and said: "Don't speak, Joe; I've just killed a man. I killed that man because there was only him that saw me kill Assommer, a man I was afraid to pass a court martial."

"The last sentence was very obscure and caused the substitution of the Canadian interpreter, but Major Begin rendered it with the same result. "Beyond this, Keller said Coderre asked for a towel and water and told him to scrub the floor, and covered the bloodstains.

Helped to Remove the Body. A fellow orderly, Desjardins, came in to the house and Coderre made them go down to the cellar to help him. Seeing the body at the foot of the stairs, they recoiled, and Desjardins refused to do anything. Keller later brought the

MURDER VERDICT AGAINST CODERRE

Sherbrooke Lieutenant Killed Sergt. Ozanne Finds Coroner's Jury

London, Dec. 20.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Willful murder was the verdict of the coroner's jury against Lieut. Geo. Coderre, of Sherbrooke (Que.), of the 41st Battalion, in respect to the death of Sergt. Ozanne, of the 9th Mounted Rifles. After hearing the evidence for seven hours, a decision was reached in five minutes.

Lieut. Coderre, who is already in custody, sat beside his lawyer all day, and received the verdict without a gasp of emotion. Still wearing khaki, he followed the proceedings with close interest, and showed impatience when difficulties arose because of an interpreter.

Although the testimony of Orderly Lance Corporal Keller provided a sensation in the matter, the climax was reached today when a letter written to him by Coderre in prison was read. This was in French, with but little punctuation, and a translation was given the court. Addressing the orderlies as "Joe," the writer said that the crime had been discovered, that some one saw the orderly strike the deceased, and that he, Coderre, would save him if it cost \$5,000.

"While I was under arrest, I witnessed the hens in the yard. He was asked by Coderre for a drink before this, and the latter took a bottle of whiskey and two glasses. After an interval of ten minutes, witness re-entered the kitchen. Major George came from the parlor and said: "Don't speak, Joe; I've just killed a man. I killed that man because there was only him that saw me kill Assommer, a man I was afraid to pass a court martial."

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Helped to Remove the Body. A fellow orderly, Desjardins, came in to the house and Coderre made them go down to the cellar to help him. Seeing the body at the foot of the stairs, they recoiled, and Desjardins refused to do anything. Keller later brought the

blankets from his bed, on Coderre's order, and with him carried the body to the stable, where the latter built it up with wire. Coderre also gave a leading homicide expert, the witness, and told him to burn it. This was found by the police half consumed. Keller was also given a bloody carving knife, produced to clean.

Lieut. Coderre, Desjardins, the second orderly, corroborated the story, both orderlies explaining their failure to report the affair until next morning on the ground of fear of Coderre, who took supper in the house, as usual, with the orderlies. Among other witnesses important evidence was given by Quartermaster-Sergeant Alphonse Martin, of the 9th Rifles, who at the request of Coderre, sent packing case, four feet by three feet, to the house.

Major Hughes, of the 41st, caused the arrest of Coderre in camp. The medical evidence showed the throat slashed from ear to ear, and the fractured skull, with 45 wounds, in the head and face.

An officer of the 69th Battalion at present quartered in this city was at one time acquainted with Lieut. Coderre, who has been quartered in England for the murder of Sergt. Ozanne, of the 9th Mounted Rifles.

The officer stated that he knew Lieut. Coderre when he was connected with the 41st Battalion, and had never before transferred to the 69th. That the theory that Lieut. Coderre might have murdered Sergt. Ozanne for his money, he thought hardly reasonable. Lieut. Coderre, a well-to-do merchant, a wholesale merchant at Sherbrooke and reputed to be very wealthy.

Coderre was very free with his money on all occasions, and thought nothing of spending \$100 on one evening's enjoyment. He was never in need of money, always carried a "roll" on his person and never had to work during his life time for a living.

Lieut. Coderre, the officer stated, was in his early twenties, and had never before connected with military life before he qualified for a lieutenant's commission and secured it in the 41st Battalion.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The of the French at Harcourt was made for the purpose of an end situation which regarded as intolerable. of this mountain there sent firing by both sides were separated by only tence. The result of an appreciable loss of the French success in full artillery preparation onslaught of the troops have been forced back the eastern slopes of the 1,300 Germans Taken.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The communication was is office tonight: "In Belgium the artillery in the region Boesinghe. To the south of Arras successful shelling army a mine which sent enemy trenches. Lieut. Coderre, who was nominated by the Liberals, yesterday, to oppose H. D. McLean, is a former member of the provincial executive and is regarded as a strong candidate.

GREAT BRITAIN ASKED FOR EXPLANATION FOR STOPPING PARCEL POST. Washington, Dec. 20.—The United States has protested to Great Britain against interference with parcel post shipments between this country and Sweden. Secretary Lansing announced today. Mr. Lansing said that the Swedish minister has complained to the state department that parcel post shipments had been held up by British ships on the high seas. Besides filing a protest, the state department asked Great Britain for an explanation, Mr. Lansing said.

NO CHANCE FOR HENRY TO SPOUT IN COPENHAGEN. Christians, Dec. 20.—Henry Ford has received information that he would be prohibited from holding meetings in Copenhagen, it was learned today. He will go there, however, to select the delegates to accompany his party to the Hague.

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WEDDINGS

Vincent-Josephson. The wedding of Gunner Walter C. Vincent of the siege battery to Miss Blanch Josephson, of the 1st Battalion, was solemnized Wednesday by Rev. Dr. Raymond, rector of St. Mary's church. The ceremony was attended only by relatives of the bride and groom.

Clark-Moore. In Main street Baptist church at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening the Rev. Bernard Clark of Bear River (N. S.) and Miss Grace Edna Moore of Middleton (Conn.), were united in marriage by Rev. D. Hutchinson, D.D. Mr. Clark is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Clark of Bear River, and his parents were present at the ceremony, returning to their home yesterday morning. The bride and groom are still in the city. They will make their home at Bear River.

Peasman-Welch. The wedding of Hugh Weston Peasman, of the local staff of the bank of Montreal, and formerly of Halifax, to Miss Anna Hazel Inalek Welch, of Woodstock (N. B.), took place Wednesday evening in St. David's Presbyterian church, Rev. J. A. MacKeigan officiating.

Sabine-Fullerton. An interesting wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Frederick Fullerton, Tower street, West St. John, when their daughter, Mabel, was united in marriage to Mr. J. H. Sabine, of Saskatchewan. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. T. Sabine, brother of the groom. The bride is a graduate nurse of Boston and the groom is a prosperous farmer of Neepawa (Sask.). The good wishes of many friends are with the newly married pair.

Ross-Wiggins. Andover, Dec. 16.—A wedding of interest to the people of Andover and Perth, the bride being assistant postmistress at Perth for several years, took place in the Episcopal church at Four Falls at 12 o'clock Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, when Miss Alice Foster, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Wiggins became the wife of Arthur Sherwood Ross, of Four Falls. Rev. J. R. Hopkins performed the ceremony. The bride, who looks very pretty in a gown of cream crepe de chine, was escorted by her father, Mr. Newcombe, a friend of the groom, was best man and Miss Anna Wiggins, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. The wedding was dressed in pink chiffon. After the marriage a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents where a number of relatives and friends gathered to wish the young couple every happiness through their wedded life. The wedding gifts were many. The guests from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burke of Fort Fairfield (Me.), Mrs. M. L. F. Carvell and Miss Johnston of Perth and Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Heffernan of Andover.

Frank Masson. Newcastle, Dec. 16.—The death of Frank Masson, plumber and tinsmith, occurred suddenly after only a week's illness late Tuesday night. Deceased, whose son, William, was called home from Alcorn (Sask.) lately because of illness late Tuesday night. Deceased, whose son, William, was called home from Alcorn (Sask.) lately because of illness late Tuesday night. Deceased, whose son, William, was called home from Alcorn (Sask.) lately because of illness late Tuesday night.

Miss Josephine Moore. Miss Josephine Moore, daughter of the late Charles Moore, died quite suddenly at her home at Hopewell Hill on the evening of Dec. 8. Miss Moore had only been ill a short time and her death came as a great shock to her many friends and acquaintances. She was a lady of most exemplary Christian character and her many kindly qualities of heart and disposition endeared her to all who knew her.

For many years she had been a devoted and faithful member of the Methodist church and the influence of her cheerful manner and consecrated life will long be felt in the community. Miss Moore is survived by three sisters—Miss Alex. Rogers, Mrs. Brewster, Miss Olivia J.; and one brother, Fred G., all residing at Hopewell Hill. Lieutenant Donald M. Moore, who was killed in action recently in France, was a nephew of the deceased. The funeral took place from her late residence on Dec. 9 and was largely attended. The service was conducted by Rev. R. Opie. Interment was made in the family lot at the Hopewell Hill cemetery. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

OBITUARY

Miss Bridget McDonald. The death of Miss Bridget McDonald occurred Wednesday afternoon at her residence, 140 Brussels street, after a lengthy illness. She was a daughter of the late Richard and Margaret McDonald and is survived by three sisters, Mary, Annie and Elizabeth all at home.

Mrs. Albert E. Cheesman. Mrs. Albert E. Cheesman died Wednesday night at her home, 31 Prospect street, Fairville, after a brief illness. Besides her husband she is survived by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McGeehan, of Fairville; Philip and Richard, and four sisters, May, Katherine, Margaret and Jean all of this city. She was in the twentieth year of her age and was well known and respected.

Miss Claire Kelley. Frederick, Dec. 16.—W. S. Kelley of the Victoria Hospital staff has received word of the death of his sister, Miss Claire Kelley in Los Angeles, Cal. She was born in England and came to Canada six years ago and settled in Winnipeg. He is one of the most outstanding figures in Canadian rifle circles having represented Canada both in 1914 and 1914 in the Davis Cup tennis tournament.

Dr. Fred A. Cook. Frederick, Dec. 16.—Dr. H. H. McNally received a telegram from Yonkers, N. Y., this morning, announcing the sudden death of his brother-in-law, Dr. Fred A. Cook. He was operated upon for abscess a few days ago, and was thought to be on the road to recovery. The deceased was connected with the public schools and was prominent in Yonkers. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Bessie McNally of this city, whom he married two years ago.

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