

ISOLATED,  
STARVATION

100,000 Are in Exile and  
Fifth at Home Are

Employed  
Families Shattered and Communities  
Cut Off, Conditions in Most  
Unable to Buy Food.

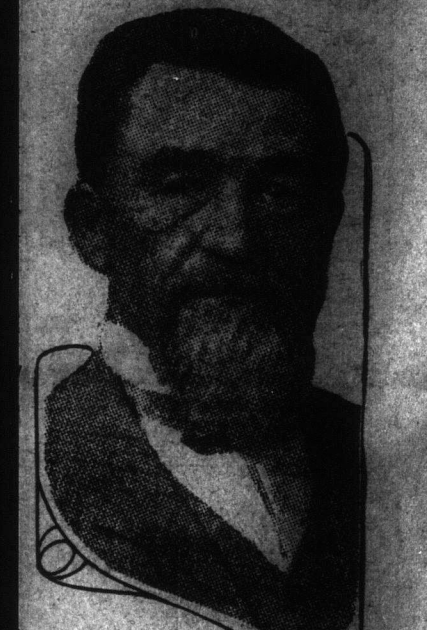
are closed. There are no horses or  
tractors to move the small quantities of  
beets that have survived the devastation  
of war, and few able-bodied men  
to assist the brave women who are endeavoring  
to ward off starvation by gathering what little remains of the  
crops in the field.  
Antwerp's diamond cutters are all in  
the army. Melins, a famous jewelry center,  
is in ruins. Many cotton mills are in  
ashes, and those that still stand are closed.  
All universities and schools  
have been abandoned. Nearly all the  
physicians are at the front, or serving in  
the hospitals. Few churches are fit  
for occupancy as hospitals, or otherwise.  
The convent houses have been deserted,  
necessitated by the Sisters. Many are  
so badly wrecked that they could not  
be used as shelters.

**ISOLATED AND STARVING  
THEIR FEARSOME FLIGHT.**

The canals leading from Belgium to  
Holland, and the one railway line between  
Antwerp and Brussels, constitute  
Belgium's only communicating  
with neutral territory. There are no  
mails or telegraphic service to Dutch  
territory. The disheveled Belgians are  
unable to communicate with their  
relatives, whether they are refugees in Holland  
or soldiers on the battle line. Their  
isolation is almost complete. To the  
grief over their dead, and the exile of  
their government, is now added the  
awful spectre of starvation.  
The single ray of hope is afforded by  
the American commission for relief in  
Belgium. The liberality of Holland is  
described as splendid, but the country's  
grain supply is exhausted. Great Britain  
has limited Dutch importations, the  
sole source of an adequate food supply  
is the United States.  
Even the few Belgians with money  
cannot buy food. There is no wheat,  
hour, coffee or salt to be had at any  
price. In many villages, conditions are  
worse than in the country districts.  
The bakeries are closed, and vegetables  
are practically the only diet. The supplies  
that the American commission is  
shipping will help a little, but thousands  
of Belgians are now positively  
hungry. Imperfect means of communication  
have prevented the American  
minister, Brand Williams, and other  
prominent men, from advising the world  
fully of the terrible situation that confronts  
the Belgians as winter opens.  
The absence of King Albert and his  
government officials have rendered it  
impossible for the local authorities to  
make their plight known.  
The Germans are trying to induce  
expatriated Belgians to return, but the  
Belgians appear suspicious and slow to  
come back. The urgent of food now  
leaving the United States, will actually  
save countless human suffering.  
The burmaster of Limbourg states  
that opportunities to work would be  
preferable in the eyes of the people, but  
since these are lacking, food from the  
United States is the most important  
contribution that can be made to Belgians.

The converse applies to vessels  
ward bound.  
"By strict adherence to these routes,  
the commerce of all countries will be  
able to reach its destination in safety  
so far as Great Britain is concerned, but  
any straying, even for a few miles, from  
the course thus indicated may be followed  
by fatal consequences."

**Old British Foe  
Again in Saddle**



General De Wet, the cavalry leader  
who gave the British so much trouble  
during the South African War, is  
now at the head of the rebel  
commandos. In the interval he was  
captured and imprisoned in the South African  
government.

Rev. A. Landry, formerly curate at  
Epe Bald, has been appointed pastor at  
Acville. Father Landry was ordained  
in 1909 at St. Joseph's University. Since  
his ordination he has been the valued  
assistant at Cape Belle to the Rev. Father  
Collette where his work has been  
much appreciated. Father Landry is  
a son of Hon. Dr. Landry.

Eight men arrested on suspicion of  
fomenting a Bulgarian revolt were  
brought before Colonel J. H. McCoy  
in the army.

At the office of J. B. Jones, registrar  
vital statistics, last week forty-seven  
deaths were recorded, thirty boys and  
venteen girls. Eleven marriages also  
were registered.

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914. VOL. LIV. NO. 19

## GERMANS NO NEARER CALAIS DESPITE TREMENDOUS LOSSES RUSSIANS AGAIN IN EAST PRUSSIA, LOOMING UP ON BERLIN

### Allies on Offensive in Western Belgium Although Hampered by Floods Which Were Undoing of Germans--Attacks Under Eye of Kaiser Grimly Turned Aside by British and French Farther South--Russians Break Up German Offensive in East Prussia, Advancing Once More on Berlin--Turkey Has Army in Field But Not Seriously Taken.

London, Nov. 5—9:45 p. m.—No decision has yet been reached in the battle in the sand dunes of West Flanders, and the opposing armies stand now virtually as they have stood for many days.  
While the Germans keep hammering away at the Allies around Ypres, which route they choose, for their march to the coast, after they had found the road along the sea barred to them, and the Allies are making an effort to move northward to Ostend, neither side has got very far. The Belgians and those supporting them have found that the floods which they created to stop the German advance are a hindrance to their movements, although they have been able to occupy some villages, including Bixchoote, which had been in the possession of the Germans.  
Around Ypres, the German offensive, according to the accounts of the Allies has met with no success. In fact it seems that all along the line there has been merely a repetition of artillery duels and of infantry attacks and counter-attacks, which some times succeed, but more often do not.

**GERMAN CENTRE DRIVEN TO RIVER WARTH.**  
On the frontier in the east more wide sweeping movements are being made by the opposing armies. The Russians, from all reports, have driven back the German centre to the River Wartha, in Russian Poland, have held back a German offensive movement from East Prussia, and now are straightening out their line for a more vigorous offensive against the Austrians, who have been trying to beat back their left wing in Galicia.  
It is in the battles in these regions that the British military men now are looking, for they declare that if the Russians can keep up their successful fighting against the Austrians and Germans, relief will come to the allied armies in the west, because of the necessity for a withdrawal of German army corps from France and Belgium to protect Silesia and East Prussia.

These military observers express the belief that the Turkish threat against the Russian Caucasus will weaken the Russian armies by withdrawals from Poland, but the Russians say that the advent of Turkey into the war was already had been discounted, and that they have sufficient troops to deal with Turkey on the spot. The first reports of the fighting between the Russians and the Turks are as conflicting as were the first Austrian and Russian accounts of the warfare in Galicia. Each claims to have invaded the other's territory, and to have defeated his frontier armies. These reports, however, probably have been advanced for propaganda purposes, and it is thought here that some time may elapse before a pitched battle takes place.  
The Anglo-French fleet continued to bombard the Dardanelles forts, but the Turks say the warships have inflicted no damage. In other parts of Turkey, British warships are being kept busy. The government at London, however, has ordered that Holy places shall be respected by the British gun fire, so long as the Muslim subjects visiting them are not molested.  
This necessity for respecting the feelings of the Moslems, it is considered, may hamper Great Britain somewhat in the prosecution of the war against Turkey, but with the few Moslem population it cannot be regarded. In addition to the assurances rendered from the Russian and British leaders, the Moslems in the Malay States that her war against Turkey will not affect the loyalty of the Moslems to the empire.

**ENGLISHMEN WILLING TO ACCEPT REPORTS.**  
The result of the naval battle off the coast of Chile between British and German squadrons, few details of which have been received, naturally is the most discussed subject of the war in England. It is realized that the worst accounts, which include the sinking of the Monmouth and serious damage to the Good Hope, probably are true.  
"It is the price of the Admiralty," says the average Englishman of this and other losses to ships that have been sustained since the war commenced, but every Britisher seems confident that when the main fleets meet these losses will be more than wiped out. It is expected here that should the German fleet off of Tasing Tau fail, the British and Japanese vessels engaged there will start out in an endeavor to round up the eight or nine German cruisers still at large.

### Belgians Take Bixchoote and Allies Progress Farther South

Havre, Nov. 5, via Paris, Nov. 5, 2:35 p. m.—The Belgian government issues the following statement:  
"The Belgian advanced detachments which progressed as far as Lombartzyde, towards the Yser, between Saint George Capelle and Tervuren, could only advance with great difficulty owing to the poor roads and the inundated country. They were also harassed constantly by the infantry and machine gun fire of the enemy.  
"The enemy still occupies Saint George Capelle and the farms located on the left bank of the Yser in the neighborhood of Schoorbeke.  
"To the south of Dirrnude the Germans made an attack last night in the direction of the Bixchoote bridge. They failed in the attempt, and were forced to evacuate completely the village of Bixchoote, to the south of Zanctooie.  
"The enemy continues to attack with the greatest violence along the front of the Allies, between Hollarbeck and Miesbaine.  
"All positions have been held, and at certain points the Allies have progressed, notably towards Hollarbeck and Wytschaete.  
"In the region of Armentieres, and to the south of the Lys, the situation remains the same."

### FRANCE FORMALLY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY.

Paris, Nov. 5, 11:10 p. m.—The French government tonight declared that, "a state of war exists between France and Turkey," according to the Bordeaux correspondent of the Havas Agency. He says that the foreign office issued the following note:  
"The hostile acts of the Turkish fleet against a French steamer, causing the death of two Frenchmen and serious damage to the ship, not having been followed by the dismissal of the German naval military missions, the measure whereby Turkey could disclaim responsibility, the government of this republic is obliged to state that, as a result of the action of the Ottoman government a state of war exists between France and Turkey."

### TURKISH MINISTER LEAVES SERVIA.

Paris, Nov. 5, 11:25 p. m.—The Bordeaux correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following:  
"Turkish" minister left Nich, Servia, November 4, leaving Turkish interests in the hands of the Italian minister. The Persian government proclaimed its neutrality on November 5."

### CANAL DYNAMITER TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

London, Nov. 5, 11:14 p. m.—The Alexandria, Egypt, correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following despatch:  
"A German officer named Mors was arrested by the Egyptian police on his return from Turkey with plans for dynamiting the Suez Canal. He was sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for life."  
"It is remarkable that since the beginning of the war not fewer than four leaders of the British army have died the death of the gallant officer who did the work with which his name will always be associated with at Kimberley."

### GERMANS ARRESTING MANY BELGIANS.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 5, 6:10 p. m.—A despatch from Rotterdam to the Telegraph, says:  
"The Germans are stopping all Belgian males between 18 and 30 years of age."  
(Continued on page 8.)

### Canadians Fit For Service on Fighting Line

(Gazette Cable.)  
London, Nov. 5.—That the Canadian troops need not be detained much longer at Salisbury Plain is the opinion of the London Daily Telegraph, which, commenting on the king's inspection, says: "Now that the training is all but complete, the time has almost come for them to join the fighting line. They could have no better send-off than the praise and encouragement from their sovereign and the minister of war."  
This opinion coming from such a responsible journal amply refutes the ideas expressed in certain quarters that the Canadian expeditionary force would require several months' training on this side before the troops would be fit for service in the fighting line.

### DEFENDER OF KIMBERLY DIES NATURAL DEATH

**Major-General Kekewich  
Passes Suddenly on Eve of  
Joining Kitchener's New  
Army—Fourth of British  
Leaders to Yield to Strain.**

London, Nov. 5.—Major-General Sir West-George Kekewich, hero of Kimberley in the Boer war, and who had just been recalled to the colors for a high position in Earl Kitchener's new army, died suddenly today at his home in Devonshire.  
Major-General Robert George Kekewich was the gallant officer who defended Kimberley during the course of the famous siege, from October 14, 1899, to February 15, 1900. He was formerly the command of the Buffs but was on the retired list when the Boer war broke out. He was born in 1874 in Devon and is one of the best known and most popular officers of the British army. He was a member of the House of Commons, and his name will always be associated with the course of English elementary education.  
He was educated at Marlborough and entered the army in 1894. In the next two years he served in the Malay Peninsula for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross. This was one of the little wars in which so many English officers of the "contemptible" army won the experience that has enabled them to command the forces in their own country. Then he was in the Nile expedition as D. A. A. G. and G. M. G. In 1904-5 where he was mentioned in despatches, got the brevet of major and received the medal with clasps and the Khedive's star.  
In 1906 he was again in the Egyptian war being D. A. A. G. of the British troops at Suakin and then seven years after he went out to South Africa where he was promoted major general and did the work with which his name will always be associated with at Kimberley.  
"It is remarkable that since the beginning of the war not fewer than four leaders of the British army have died the death of the gallant officer who did the work with which his name will always be associated with at Kimberley."

### TWO GERMANS IN BATTLE MISSING

Mystery Deepens as to What Became of British  
Cruiser Glasgow and the German Leipzig and  
Bremer Not at Caron as Reported—British  
Restore Australian Cable—The Deadly Mine.

London, Nov. 6, 1:50 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Odessa, by way of Moscow, says that twelve Turkish and German transports carrying coal have been sunk near Usunguidat, on the coast of Anatolia.  
Santiago, Chile, Nov. 5.—News in the opening days of the war a German cruiser landed a party and wrecked the installation of the Faxing station in the Pacific, where the cable link between Vancouver and the Antipodes.  
Much inconvenience was caused thereby, and the work of the allied fleets in sweeping the Pacific was hampered.  
HOSPITAL SHIP WAS  
STRUCK BY MINE.  
London, Nov. 5, 4:45 p. m.—The hospital ship Bohila, which was recently wrecked off the Yorkshire coast with a large number of casualties, was struck by a mine and so badly injured that the captain was forced to run her on to the rocks in order to escape sinking at sea. Captain Wilson, the commander of the Bohila, was killed.  
(Continued on page 8.)

### OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Paris, Nov. 5, 10:30 p. m.—The following official communication was issued at the war office tonight:  
"There is no new information on the operations at the north of the Lys.  
"In a violent offensive movement by the Germans north of Arras, we lost a few trenches, which later were retaken.  
"Main Arras (region of St. Hubert) all the German attacks have been successfully repulsed.  
"Concerning the remainder of the battlefield there is nothing of importance to report."

### Germans Say They're on Defensive in Belgium; Deny Russian Victories

Berlin, Nov. 5.—(By way of London, 4:35 p. m.)—The German general headquarters issued the following statement today:  
"Yesterday the Belgians, assisted by British and French troops, made a fierce attack, by way of Neupret, between the sea and the inundations, but they were easily repulsed."  
"Near Ypres, southwest of Lille and south of Berry-Au-Bac, in the Argonne region and in the Vosges, our attacks are progressing."  
"In the eastern theatre of the war there have been no material events."  
"Main army headquarters issued a statement yesterday, denying reports that the Russians had taken German prisoners; that the Germans had left their wounded on the battlefields, or that they had lost machine guns."  
"In the Hlauro region the Austrians captured large quantities of supplies, and a number of locomotives, from the Serians, who are retreating hastily."  
"In Egypt the English have abandoned the Arabian frontier, and have withdrawn across the Suez Canal."  
"Shanghai newspapers report that the German auxiliary line is destroying systematically the entrenched positions occupied by the Japanese around Tsing Tau. The Japanese have postponed indefinitely their attacks. The waters around Tsing Tau are swam with mines."

### Turkish Liar Enters Lists, Says Russians Were Completely Repulsed

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 5, 7:35 p. m.—The following Turkish official statement is contained in a despatch from Constantinople:  
"The Russians are now strengthening their positions near the frontier, but have been completely repulsed from the Karakilis and Troska districts."  
"During the bombardment at the entrance to the Dardanelles the hostile fleet fired 240 shells without causing material damage. Our forts fired only ten shots."

### Russians Continue to Advance Along 300-Mile Battle Front

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 5, 10:35 p. m.—The following official communication has been issued from Russian general headquarters:  
"We continue to progress on the East Prussian front. The Germans are falling back along the whole front, leaving a fortified position only in the region of Werghofen."  
"On the left bank of the Vistula the Russian army is continuing its vigorous attack, pursuing the retreating enemy. The crossing of the river San by our troops continues with success. The Austrians also are retreating."  
"The following communication of the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus was made public:  
"Concerning the operations during the last twenty-four hours there is nothing important to report."  
"Our troops are vigorously clearing the enemy's territory, which is occupied by small bands, the remnant of the Turkish vanguards defeated during the last few days."  
"One of our columns has defeated the Turks near Bazygan, routing them and capturing the town. The Turks, in their flight, threw away their arms, and scattered to the villages in the neighborhood."  
"Our cavalry attacked to the east of Dyddan three Kurd regiments, supported by infantry, and threw them back."

### Germans Retreating On Fortified Positions in Their Own Territory

Russian Troops Once More in East Prussia,  
Occupying Lyck and Biala

March on Berlin Appears More of a Reality With Czar's  
Forces in Poland One Day's March from Frontier—Germans,  
Under Eye of Kaiser, Go Down Before Charge of  
of English and Prize Gun Lost.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)  
(By Percival Gibbon, Correspondent, London Morning Post.)  
Petrograd, Nov. 5.—Victory all along the line is today's news from the commander-in-chief's staff and this line is not only the battle line in the Vistula itself, some 300 miles long, but likewise the front designated as East Prussia, beginning with the northernmost points. A picture of the present condition of affairs is as follows:  
The long-continued obstinate resistance alternating with frenzied attacks of the Germans has been finally broken. The German line, which two days ago was compelled to assume the defensive everywhere, has now begun to retreat. At most points the retreat was most marked and exactly at a point where the highest vital interests of the Germans required continued defense, namely their right flank, where alone was there any chance of assisting their armies farthest and now hold Biala and Lyck once more in German territory, thereby cutting off all connection between the East Prussian front and the retreating armies now nearing the frontiers of Poland.

The Russians have taken Bakalarzewo, the point selected for tactical reasons by the Germans for their concentration and stubborn attacks. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were captured here, many of the captured rifles being left stacked in their racks. One company of a German regiment surrendered entirely to the Russians, besides other prisoners.

### GERMANS NEARING THEIR OWN FRONTIER

On the great Vistula front the retreat is progressing at an increasing rate and the Germans now are approaching their political frontiers. Their rear guards have been beaten out of Kola on the right bank of the Wartha River within one march of the German fortified positions and also from Przaszdawa, eighteen miles east of Novorodomak, and 100 miles away from Kola, still further east by south.

The Russians yesterday flung the German armies past Kielce and entered the town, capturing 600 of the enemy with all their maxims. Furthermore on the Austrian retreating line from Kielce to Sandomir the Russians have again broken all defenses and stimulated a more or less orderly retreat into a hurried flight.

Sandomir itself an exceedingly important strategic point, which has played a vital part since the earliest days of the war is now in the hands of the Russians. It seems to me that the Germans have now the bitter choice between abandoning East Prussia to ensure a strong defence on the direct route to Berlin, or endeavoring to hold everything at the risk of losing all.

Their losses are already appalling both in men and machinery, while the strategy has hitherto lacked on this side both in science and imagination of their tactics. It is impossible to speak without much more information than reaches the outside world, but their men have fought with frenzied fury alternating with often careless panic. The whole country covered by the German advance and German retreat is laid waste. Villages have been burned and except on chaussee roads which have been carefully preserved, are ruined.

### Depending On Effect of New Gun Germans Fall in Bloody Ambuscade

(By Martin H. Donohoe.)  
Northern France, Nov. 5.—From the seacoast the tide of war in Belgium has flowed toward the south for two days. Now the Germans have been fiercely attacking the allied line. Heavy reinforcements of first line troops have been hurried up from Ghent and Bruges and thrown at once into the fighting zone. The Germans' attack was especially severe at two points in the Allies' long and thinly held line. An enormous mass of German infantry was hurled against Armentieres. Around Arras the Germans launched two army corps against the Allies' defensive position. Both at Armentieres and Arras the enemy was supported by a number of guns of heavy calibre. At Armentieres they brought to bear against our trenches a new type of mortar which throws a projectile weighing several hundred pounds. The ground around Armentieres being too soft and yielding to sustain without artificial support the weight of this mortar, under cover of night the Germans dug a deep pit, filled it with concrete and mounted their pet gun on a wooden platform. At dawn they got to work and raked the Allies' trenches with a high angle shell fire, the projectiles from the mortars falling plump into the trenches, making huge holes where they stuck and giving the British a mud bath. On their impact these shells found no resistance from the soft claylike soil, and the destructive force was therefore reduced to a minimum. An officer whose regiment was exposed to the full effects of the mortar fire says that it did not put a single man out of action.

### BRITISH PREPARE FOR DEADLY SURPRISE.

The advanced trenches were subjected to severe shelling for three hours. The British dug themselves snugly into cover. Their trenches were furnished with bomb-proof shelters where at the hottest moments of the bombardment the men took refuge. According to all the theories of all the German staff three hours' bombardment by these heavy mortars should have reduced any army to a pulp. The British gave no sign of life, and so interpreting their silence significantly, the German commanders ordered their masses of infantry to carry the trenches which they concluded must be already empty.

The assaulting columns came on in close formation. The word had been passed around, and the British kept from their bomb-proof shelters and manned the trenches. So quietly was this manoeuvre executed that the attacking Germans had no suspicion of the deadly



# BRITISH LOSE TWO CRUISERS IN BATTLE

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 3.—The German warships Gneissau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden today attacked the British fleet off Coronel, Chile. The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk. The cruiser Good Hope was very badly damaged, and as she was on fire, is supposed to have been lost.

The British cruiser Glasgow took refuge in the harbor of Coronel, and is now bottled up.

The German battleships Scharnhorst, Nürnberg and Gneissau anchored at midday today in Valparaiso harbor unharmed.

## GERMAN COMMANDER MAKES REPORT.

Valparaiso, Nov. 3.—Admiral Graf Von Spee, commander of the German fleet in Pacific waters, arrived here this morning, and made the following report concerning a naval engagement with British warships at sea off Coronel last Sunday evening.

"On Sunday, November 1, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, during a heavy rain and rough weather off Coronel, we sighted the British men-of-war, Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow, and the armored cruiser Otranto.

"An engagement ensued immediately. All the ships opened a brisk cannonade with all their artillery.

"The Monmouth was sunk, and the Good Hope, after a great explosion on board, took fire. Her subsequent fate is unknown, owing to darkness having set in.

"The Glasgow and the Otranto also were damaged, but the darkness prevented our obtaining knowledge of the extent of it.

"Our ships, the Scharnhorst and Nürnberg, were not damaged. The Scheineman had six men wounded. The rest of our ships also were undamaged.

The British cruisers Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow were under command of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock, and had been searching the coasts of South America, for several weeks, with the object of engaging the German cruisers which had been destroying British merchant vessels.

The British cruiser Monmouth, reported sunk in the engagement today, was 440 feet long, sixty-six feet beam, and of 9,800 tons displacement. She carried fourteen six-inch guns, eight three-inch guns, three three-pounders and was fitted with two 18-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement was 655 men. The Monmouth was built in 1899.

The Good Hope, also reported lost, was the flagship of the squadron. She was 500 feet long, seventy-one feet beam and displaced 14,100 tons. She represented the British nation at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, fourteen 3-inch guns, three 3-pounders and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 900 men. The Good Hope was built thirteen years ago.

The light cruiser Glasgow which took refuge at Coronel, was built in 1909. She was 430 feet long, forty-seven feet beam and displaced 4,820 tons. She had a complement of 376 men. Her armament consisted of two 6-inch guns and ten 4-inch guns. She was equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes.

Sir Christopher Craddock, who commanded the squadron, was in charge of the British fleet in Mexican waters at the time the American marines occupied Vera Cruz.

## GERMANS OF POWERFUL TYPE.

The German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneissau are sister ships of 11,600 tons. Both were built in 1906 and are 440 feet long on the water line. They have a complement of 765 men. Each of the two vessels carried eight 9.2-inch and six 6-inch guns, twenty 24-pounders and four machine guns.

The Dresden is of 3,600 tons and the Leipzig of 3,250 tons. They have respectively complements of 321 and 286 men. The Dresden carried ten 4.1-inch, eight five-pounders and four machine guns and two torpedo tubes, while the armament of the Leipzig consisted of ten 4.1-inch, ten 1-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes.

This information is contained in an admiralty report issued here tonight.

The report says a German squadron fired on the British gunboat Halsey, which was patrolling, wounding one man.

"Various naval movements were made," the report continues, "as a result of which the Germans retreated rapidly, and although shadowed by the light cruisers, they could not be brought into a sea action."

"The rear-most German cruiser in her retirement threw out a number of mines, and the submarine was sunk by one of these."

The submarine D-5, which was built in 1911, was 150 feet long. She had a speed of 15 knots above the water and 10 knots submerged.

The Leipzig, since the commencement of the war, has been operating in the Pacific from San Francisco, south and west. Early in October she sank the tank steamer Elsinore off the Central American coast, and frequently has been reported either to be after merchant ships or as being pursued by British warships. The Dresden also has been engaged in Pacific waters, and in August last was reported to have sunk a British steamer off Brazil.

Both the Scharnhorst and the Gneissau on September 22 last bombarded and destroyed Paopea, the principal town and part of the French island of Tahiti in the Society Group in the Pacific ocean. They also sank the dismantled French gunboat Zeele in Paapea harbor.

The Nürnberg is a small cruiser of 3,450 tons and carries a complement of 295 men. She had ten 4.1-inch guns, eight 5-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. This is the vessel which is believed to have cut the cable connecting the United States with Australia in September, shortly after she had left Honolulu.

The Dresden and the Leipzig, which are reported to have been engaged in the battle but the whereabouts of which following it have not been divulged also are small cruisers.

Neither the British admiralty list nor any of this year's naval registers contain a British warship of the name of Otranto.

There is, however, a British steamship of that name, which was last reported at Montevideo, September 9. It is possible that the British squadron took over this vessel as a collier or transport, and named her with guns and a crew. She is a vessel of 7,433 tons.

**REPORT ALL ON MONMOUTH LOST.**

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 3.—All hands are reported to have perished when the British cruiser Monmouth took her plunge beneath the sea after thirty minutes of fighting with the Germans off Coronel, according to advices received here.

The battle was a terrific one while it lasted, and as darkness gathered the Good Hope seemed to be on fire following a terrible burst of flame from her which seemed to indicate that an explosion had occurred on board.

The Glasgow is reported to have arrived in a very bad condition in Coronel Bay. The Otranto escaped to Puerto Montt.

The German ships arrived in Valparaiso today to take on board coal and provisions. They will leave tomorrow morning, having suffered no mishap. Only a very few of the men of the German crews were wounded. The battle has caused a tremendous sensation here.

**GLASGOW REPORTED BADLY DAMAGED.**

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 3.—The British cruiser Glasgow is said to have been badly damaged in a naval battle off Coronel.

**BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK BY MINE.**

London, Nov. 3.—At 9.47 p. m.—The British submarine D-5 was sunk in the North Sea early this morning, by a mine which was thrown out by a German cruiser retreating before British cruisers. Two officers and two men of the submarine were saved.

Bombay, India, Nov. 3.—The Nizam of Hyderabad, the largest Mohammedan state in India, has issued a manifesto in which he says:

"It is the bounden duty of the Mohammedans of India, to adhere to the British. There is no country in the world, where Mohammedans enjoy such liberty as they do in India."

# LOST BABIES OF POOR BELGIUM



A PHOTOGRAPH OF REFUGEE CHILDREN, TAKEN AT GHENT, A NEWS DESPATCH FROM BELGIUM SAYS: "FAMILIES HAVE BEEN SEPARATED, SOME HAVE FLED INTO HOLLAND FOR SAFETY. OTHERS LIVE THE ROADS LEADING TO THE BORDER. WEeping women are frantically seeking their missing children. Babies of tender years are toddling along the streets and the country roads weeping hysterically. The whereabouts of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, thousands are hungry, there has been no attempt to systematize the exodus of the non-combatants. Many are stolidly remaining in their homes, hopeless, despairing, prepared to accept death as inevitable."

## The Unspeakable Turk

Passing of the Ottoman Empire

Turkey's suicidal entry into the already complicated European drama puts color into the picture. It is the swabstick of a bankrupt state lying on its back as Germany lives on its new made reputation of 1870. For the Turkish story is a long one and little known to the outside world. In some respects it is like that of the Kultur-Turk to the north; it started in a small and steady way and won its way, as Prussia did, by perfidiously mixing with ruthless treatment of its neighbors and with occasional false lights in the field.

Somewhere about the second decade of the 13th century the little Turkish tribe that eventually founded the Turkish empire fled before the Mongols from its original home in Central Asia and passing through Persia entered and settled in Asia Minor. One day the head of the tribe, it is said, saw two armies engaged in battle. He took up the cause of the weaker one, not the last in the history of the tribe to do so. The tribe, it is said, was a branch of the Achaemenians and they were the first to turn the tables on the stronger. The army thus saved from destruction proved to be that of the Sultan of Asia Minor and their adversaries a horde of Mongols. For that reason the Turk was given a tract of land in the Byzantine frontier and it has been a thorn in the side of Christendom ever since. But by far the greater part of the people of the Ottoman empire owe their name and rise to power to a long series of political events.

It was about 1360 that the first Turkish Mohammedan foot was set on Europe when Murad I. passed over the Hellespont (Dardanelles) and reduced Rumelia. This alarmed the Christian monarchs to the north and the kings of Bosnia, Hungary and Serbia, matched with a large army on Adrianople but were surprised in the night and completely defeated by an inferior Turkish force.

That was the beginning of centuries of conflict between the powers of the Balkan states that to a student of history would care to say has ended yet. A chapter of it was only closed a few months ago when the Turks were driven back by the Balkan Allies almost to the walls of Constantinople.

**HUNGARIAN MOST FORMIDABLE FOE.**

Yet between two events there lies a varied tale of power and aggression, of noble bravery and of low down scheming such as the world has never equalled. It is curious in view of the position of the German-Austrian part played in getting the Turks into this war to note that the most formidable Christian enemy that the Turks have ever encountered was Hunyadi, the illegitimate son of Sigismund, king of Hungary. He invaded European Turkey with a force of Hungarians, Poles, Serbians, Bosnians, Wallachians and Francks (or Germans) and the last under the Cardinal Julian. The Turkish army was routed and Sopha taken.

The most spectacular piece of Turkish history, however, was the capture of Constantinople. In 1453 Muhammad II. decided to make the beautiful city on the Golden Horn, which had been the seat of the pope of the Eastern Church for so long, his capital and after a number of years that recall the work of the Germans on the high seas today he stormed the city and on May 29, 1453, Muhammad rode in triumph through the streets and went straight to the church of St. Sophia. There, where on the preceding evening Constantine had received the Holy Sacrament, the conqueror prostrated himself in an act of Moslem worship.

The "hardest north" of the Turks in Europe was the gates of Vienna where they were invited to co-operate with the Hungarians in 1683. It shows the complications of the whole tale from end to end for the very people who turned them out of Hungary were the Poles and Germans.

This bit up of the tale has been the consistent story of that part of Europe until today and it is more complex than ever, thanks to the fact that perhaps the incursion of the Turks will bring in Italy and the others against the Germano-Austrian troops.

The later wars of Turkey have all been for the same reason as the first, the maintenance of her foothold on European soil. First her great opponent was Austria and then in the early part of the last century Russia took up the fight. The Russian invaded the Crimea over which Turkey exercised a suzerainty in 1771, and Russia was a kind of benevolent overlord on Moldavia and Wallachia which have subsequently become Rumania. This gave them the right to supervise the Christians of Constantinople, a claim that eventually was the pretext for the Crimean war of 1855-6 in which the pawns in the game were all diametrically opposed to the present arrangement.

**WHEN TURKISH FLEET WAS DESTROYED.**

Before that however there had been the bombardment of Navarino in 1827 by the joint fleets of England, France and Russia, in which the Turkish Egyptian fleet was destroyed. In 1877 too Russia declared war on Turkey (but owing to the feeling of resentment of the British against the Bulgarian atrocities Great Britain remained neutral. From that day to this the "sick man" has been a nuisance in Europe.

To tell the many occasions in which Turkey has been embroiled with Greece and the other powers around in the last forty years would require a book but the recent war was against Italy and conquest by her of a big strip of the African coast are in the minds of newspaper readers, while the war was that Turkey fought two years ago when she appeared before the world by the Balkan conflict is probably one of the reasons that she is so anxious to seize the present remaining of the map to rehabilitate herself.

We shall see what she will do but it looks like suicide now for the decrepit Ottoman empire. If she were pushed out of Europe to the Central Asian desert from which she came she would go "unseen, unnumbered and uncounted." The very force which has been urging her on—the Mad War God—would himself be the first to crush all semblance of power beneath his heel so that his dream of dominion from the north to the Black Sea might come true if a German victory were possible.

As for the Allies it is the end for Turkey no matter what the cost.

## GERMANY TO GRAB CANADA IF SHE WINS WAR, SAID BARON

(New York Sun.)

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir,—Apropos of the present European conflict, I am impelled to refer to an incident that may at least furnish food for reflection. Early in May of the present year a Pennsylvania steel man and myself were entertained in Berlin by a gentleman of large affairs in the council of his government, whose name for obvious reasons I shall not divulge. Suffice to say he is a man whose ideas may be said to be representative of at least the German ruling class.

After a discussion of business and political conditions in America the Baron (for a baron he is) gave expression to the opinion that competition between Germany and the United States would become more and more keen, and said that in order to compete successfully with America Germany would be obliged to get closer to the raw material supply.

"In your country, with its enormous territory and immense natural resources," he said, "you have a very decided advantage, but I believe that the time will come when we will be possessed of colonies whose resources in raw material are as great as your own."

"When asked by my friend to specify the particular country he had in mind, the Baron smiled and hesitated, but he said that he was thinking of Canada. At no distant date this country will be at war with Great Britain. Indeed, I am firmly convinced that war will come within two years, and in that belief I am joined, by every man in Germany who has given thought to the European situation. Evidence that England herself fears German aggression is plainly seen in her connection with the Triple Entente, which, of course, was conceived with the idea of offsetting the power of the Triple Alliance.

Shows How Germany Would Win.

"What will Great Britain's efforts in that direction prove effective? Let us see. France is retreating, her birth rate is declining enormously; she is having difficulty in maintaining her army at anything like normal strength, and her political troubles are omnipresent.

"Russia has not recovered from her defeat by Japan, and it will take years to restore her to a position where she can command any serious consideration, while England herself is in a worse plight than her two allies. At this moment Ireland is divided into two opposing elements with drawn swords, India and the Boers are ready to take quick advantage of any preoccupation that may befall them, and we have very good reason for the belief that under favorable conditions Canada and Australia would quickly strike for their independence.

"On the other hand, the Triple Alliance is in a better position for aggressive action than ever before, indeed possibly in a better position today than it ever will be again, and it is this fact that leads to the conviction that war is not far distant, that the Triple Alliance must strike while the iron is hot."

"Germany is prepared. Our army is a marvel of perfection; our equipment is the finest in the world, and our financial resources are virtually unlimited. This being true, can there be any doubt as to the outcome of the conflict?

"We will win, and our emperor will dictate the terms of peace in London. Part of that price will involve a sufficient number of British colonies and overseas dominions to make Germany the dominating factor in world politics and furnish her with a foothold on the American continent; for Canada must figure as part of the price of peace."

"Politely but none the less insistently my friend contended that such a conclusion of affairs as the Baron outlined would compel the United States to invoke the Monroe Doctrine, and bring our country into conflict with Germany, but the Baron only smiled and said:

"World Ignorance Doctrine."

"Think you," he said, "that with Great Britain eliminated as a world factor, and the command of the seas in Germany's hands the Monroe Doctrine or any other

doctrine would restrain us from collecting the reward of victory, and doing with it what we pleased? Ah, my friend, you must consider that an outlet must be found for our rapidly increasing population and that our people must be kept under the German flag to insure German domination.

"You have too many of our people within your borders now, Canada, with her enormous territory and vast resources, would solve many problems that are at present so perplexing. We would, of course, not expect the United States to regard the populating of Canada with German subjects as an act of aggression, but should she so regard it—and the Baron with a shrug of his shoulders left the sentence unfinished.

In the light of recent events his ideas seem to partake of sufficient significance to warrant the belief that Germany's official and business eyes have been gazing at a prize that lies far beyond the borders of Europe, and that she not only contemplates the subjugation of Great Britain but control of the world's politics and trade.

And the end to that ambition led her to rally around a little country whose neutrality she herself guaranteed by a mere scrap of paper; through Liege, through Louvain, she shouldered her way into the hall, she woke a trail of blood and ruin, the bodies of raped and murdered women and children, the dangling corpses of old men, as a senator from Canada said in the House of Representatives, on September 14, 1914, in his despatches from The Hague.

Reverting to the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the opening hostilities, we have authenticated records of Sir Edward Grey's futile efforts in his capacity as British minister in Berlin to obtain the withdrawal of German troops from Belgium, and we have seen Germany's many replies by sending her hosts in dash toward the gates of Paris. And in her defence we witness the feeble efforts of eminent professors whose words and pens in a just cause would be mighty and potent.

We look toward Berlin for some pronouncement that would insure at least an iota of excuse for the plunging of Europe into the most horrible war in history, and an abate some back from the Lokai Ansiger that proof of England's culpability is to be found in the fact that five days before the commencement of hostilities the British ambassador to Berlin discharged his female German cook.

Reverting for just a moment to Canada, to which country Germany's eyes seem to have been turned, I wonder whether the people of the United States realize what their relations with the British Empire really are, and what a change in her government would mean to the American people. From my Pennsylvania home I come twice each year to travel through Canada from ocean to ocean, and this is what I find:

A liberty loving, peaceful, wholehearted population of 8,000,000 people, living under a system of government that comes so close as any government can to the some of perfection, loyal to and having faith in the empire that gives them full measure of freedom, permits them to make and administer their own laws, collect and spend their own revenues and taxes, them not a single penny for any imperial purpose whatsoever.

Loyalty of the Canadians.

As testimony to their loyalty, I saw sail away on Thursday of last week from the port of Quebec 30,000 soldiers, every man a willing volunteer, to fight for the preservation of the British empire. Only 22,000 men were needed to make up the Canadian contingent, the remainder refused to be left behind, and 80,000 more have expressed their eagerness to join the colors.

Yet, in spite of their affection for their flag and empire, the people of Canada last year purchased from us more than \$44,000,000 in manufactured goods while they took from Great Britain only \$181,000,000.

Today, next to Great Britain herself, Canada is our most important customer, much more important indeed than all South and Central American countries combined. As a neighbor, under British rule, perhaps the best evidence of the desirability of our seeing it that existing conditions are maintained lies in

# THINGS THAT TOMMY ATKINS IS DOING

## Gallant Action Recognized by the King by Conferring of the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

A supplement of the Gazette of Oct. 22 states that the king has approved of the grant of the medal for distinguished conduct in the field to the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the expeditionary forces:

Gunner C. B. Carry, J. Battery Royal Horse Artillery (who, with the whole of his section, behaved with conspicuous gallantry at Gibraltar, France, on Sept. 8, and has been selected by the vote of his comrades for commendation).

Private F. W. Filcock, 2nd Dragoon Guards (who, although wounded, remained with his gun in the firing line until severely wounded at Nery on Sept. 1).

Sergeant F. Langford, 8th Dragoon Guards (for handling his troops with great coolness and determination, killing one officer, nine Chileans, and sixteen horses, and by getting round the enemy's flank bringing a well-directed fire to bear on the hostile supports).

Corporal J. Peck, 1st Dragoon Guards (for covering with his section the retirement of his troop from an exposed position. This was done without casualties to the remainder of the troop, by all of Corporal Peck's section, except himself, were killed or wounded).

Lance Sergeant A. F. East, 18th Hussars (for gallantry under fire on the night of August 22-23, August 27, and September 10).

Corporal W. Darley, 18th Hussars (for good reconnaissance on two occasions when he penetrated the enemy's position).

Private W. J. Price, 18th Hussars (who at Landrecies, on August 25, during the night attack, swam a canal and made his way through the enemy, who had sunk the bridge, and by the use of his Straker's troop, and by warning that officer enabled the troop to escape capture).

Gunner J. Donohue, Gunner E. Boatwright, Gunner W. J. Harrison, Gunner S. W. Williams, all of the 27th Battery Royal Field Artillery (for bravery and devotion in withdrawing guns by hand under heavy fire near Liézy, France, on August 26).

Driver W. Austin, 41st Brigade Royal Field Artillery (who at Villers Cotteret, although wounded in both legs, continued to perform his duty).

Corporal E. J. Goodhart, Royal Engineers, Motor Cyclist 2nd Signal Company (for conveying messages under very dangerous circumstances on September 21, and never failing to deliver his messages).

Private H. W. Chidler, 8th Battalion Coldstream Guards (for conspicuous gallantry at Souper Farm and at Villers Cotteret).

Company Sergeant Major C. P. Schoon and Private E. Revell, both of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (for conspicuous work at Flavescennes on September 10, and in carrying forward ammunition on several occasions under heavy fire over an open stubble field).

Sergeant F. Bewley, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (for gallantry on September 4 in rallying another platoon under heavy fire after its commander had been wounded, and during September 14-17, in repeatedly carrying orders under heavy fire).

Private J. Webber, Highland Light Infantry (for catching and bringing back loose ammunition packs hoses under heavy fire on September 14, and for carrying orders under heavy fire during September 14-17).

**WILL ESCORT RELIEF SHIPS THROUGH THE MINE-STREWN WATERS**

London, Nov. 3.—The new admiralty mine regulations for the North Sea will cause a diversion of all vessels carrying food supplies for the relief of the people of Belgium through the English channel, but as several of these relief ships expected to take this latter route, comparatively little delay in delivery of the supplies will result.

These relief steamers will be escorted by the British mine field by British ships and the English authorities have promised every assistance to expedite their passage.

fact that for one hundred years the two neighboring countries have remained at peace, and that not a forth worthy of the name marks the imaginary line that separates them; nor has either country deemed it necessary to maintain a standing army of any proportions.

With the repopulating of Canada, whose conscription service has imbued them with the military spirit, how long would it be before the people of the United States would carry self-governing Union of South America by a tax for army purposes that would be staggering in its proportions?

In closing permit me to remark that while the Baron's prophecy relative to the near approach of war has been justified, I am sure respect at least has been missed the mark, for as if in answer to his expressed belief in the frailty of the British structure there is a preponderance of evidence to show that the British empire was never so united and powerful as it is at present.

Instead of revolting, as was suggested, India has rallied her trained soldiers to the front to fight the empire's battles, the Boers, who fought her so bitterly only twelve years ago (now citizens of self-governing Union of South Africa) have placed General Botha of Boer war fame, in absolute control of the British fighting forces; Canada, Australia and every other component part of the empire have placed their resources and their men at the command of the British government—the strongest possible evidence of the efficiency and wisdom of free institutions.

W. J. LUKENS.

# ABLE IN THE CIRCLE

for a Reliable Trustworthy Fruit-a-tives! To Keep Healthy and Happy.

# FRUIT--PLEASANT TAKE

ables and Used by Thousands of Canada.

mes in every part of the Dominion, as the one family medicine that can those ills due to defective action.

"A Rheumatism Cure" or "A Cold, Headaches and Neuralgia."

"Fruit-a-tives" cures all these troubles; but break or strained Kidneys—like Sciatica, Swollen, Painful Hands and Feet Fruit-a-tives.

—like Sleeplessness, Lack of Appetite, "Fruit-a-tives."

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Belching Burn—will be the better for taking Blood—like Pimples on the face, on-down condition of the body—can be "Fruit-a-tives."

tea in every box of "Fruit-a-tives," why this famous fruit medicine is adian homes.

ize, 25c. At all dealers or sent on Limited, Ottawa.

Boy Scouts movement, initiated by General Baden-Powell, later taking a large share in the active work of the Great Men and Religion Movement in the United States in 1912. During the convention, Mr. Alexander will deliver seven addresses and lead four different conferences, besides addressing a men's noon-day luncheon on Wednesday.

## HAMPTON RED CROSS RETURNS THANKS.

Hampton, N. B., Nov. 3.—At a meeting of the Hampton branch of the Red Cross Society held at the residence of Mrs. N. M. Barnes on Tuesday, Oct. 27, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed for the kindness and generous contribution of the Hampton Ladies' Aid Society in presenting their per diem allowance to the society. It is certainly a great help and the society fully appreciates the gift.

The society also wishes to thank very heartily Mrs. W. H. Robinson, and three other ladies of the Hampton Ladies' Aid Society, who have been so kind as to give the use of her house for the old-fashioned social, and Mrs. N. M. Barnes and Mrs. H. G. Rice, for the use of their houses every week for meetings and for the cutting out and planning of work.

Donations have been received from many of the Hampton Ladies, and three collections from Ferry's Point, through the Rev. J. C. Mortimer, all of which are gratefully acknowledged.

## MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO BELGIAN RELIEF.

Hampton, N. B., Nov. 3.—Beside those previously acknowledged, the following have contributed to the Belgian Relief Fund: Mrs. Soloway, Miss Alice Spouter, Mrs. E. G. Evans, Mrs. Rudwick Smith, Mrs. Richard Hill, Mrs. Myles Fowler, Mrs. Gripps, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. James Blair, Mrs. Ralph March, Mrs. C. Wisener.

From Barnsville—Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Floyd, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Weston Barnes, Mrs. Robert Hastings.

From Titusville—Mrs. Robert Yeomans.

Passaic—Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. J. Rupert, Mrs. A. Dempster, Mrs. Hendricks, Miss Fairweather, Mrs. W. Ryder, Mrs. George Stratton, Mrs. P. Ryder.

**Personville Aid for Belgians.**

On Oct. 9 a pie social was held in Personville school house for the Belgian Relief Fund, \$38.00 being raised. The money was expended in clothing. The following also contributed goods: Mrs. Geo. Muis, clothing; Mrs. David Murray, 1 quilt and clothing; Mrs. Fred Long, 1 quilt; Mrs. Win. Creelock, 1 pair shoes, 2 quilts; Mrs. Archie Creelock, 1 quilt and clothing; Mrs. Win. Gamblin, 1 quilt; Mrs. John W. Gamblin, 1 quilt, 2 pair mittens. Total valued at \$33.60.

**\$6,000 Summerside Fire.**

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 4.—The damage by fire in M. E. Schumann and Company's sack and door factory in Summerside yesterday is estimated at \$6,000, partially covered by insurance. Valuable woodworking machines and a considerable quantity of manufactured and rough lumber was destroyed. This was the most serious fire in Summerside since the big blaze of 1906.

**Another Alma Moose Shot.**

Alma, N. B., Oct. 31.—Cerule McKintley killed a moose today.

**WE SELL ANIMAL BAIT TRAPS GUNS & FISHING CATALOGS AT THE LOWEST PRICES**

**WE TRAPERS, FISHERS & GUNNERS WE SELL CATALOGS (Illustrated) AND QUOTATIONS (with 100.00 in any Trap) With Orders—Always**

**Desks 423 TORONTO**

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

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face, they are passing through no such dark period as that of the Napoleonic wars. It is a question of men and of money, but first of men. The configuration started by Germany must be drowned out in blood. In every land under the Union Jack today men—volunteers, not conscripts—are drilling for the long war ahead...

combined, and consequently the longer Germany delays action, the more Great Britain gains in actual and relative fighting power at sea. Even if the report of the battle off the coast of Chile, in which five German warships are said to have destroyed two British cruisers and badly damaged a third, is wholly correct, the tremendous superiority of the British navy over that of Germany still remains. While it is a severe loss in one sense, it does not materially alter the relative strength of the two navies...

Another military observer, writing in the Manchester Guardian of last week, calls attention once more to the rapid advances made by Germany's armies in the first few weeks of the war and to the position of these armies to-day, fighting a defensive campaign in Belgium and northern France. This he says: "One fact, however, must be borne in mind. England's hopes are fixed mainly on the sea. The Germans are losing more men than they can replace, and they have no ground, therefore, for dissatisfaction now, even assuming that the losses on both sides are equal, and all the evidence is that the Germans are losing more men than they can replace, and they have no ground, therefore, for dissatisfaction now, even assuming that the losses on both sides are equal, and all the evidence is that the Germans are losing more men than they can replace...

The grim determination of the British people to see this war through and, while they are about it, to make it final, is impressively referred to by Richard Harding Davis, the famous war correspondent and author, in Scribner's Magazine. When he reached London, Mr. Davis says, he found no loud boasting, no vainglorious jingling, but a deep appreciation of the enormous task that was before him. There were no false illusions, no delirium, no hysteria; but each, in his own way, went into the fight determined to do his duty. Mr. Davis was greatly impressed with the desire of the press to assist the War Office in every way; with the refusal of officers of the same regiment to discuss even with one another the orders they had received. The secrecy maintained regarding the movements of the troops and everything else bearing on the war, he describes as "one of the most admirable and remarkable contrivances of science that modern times have known."

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As has been pointed out, the funds of these savings banks are mainly in fixed investments and can be converted into cash only by pledging them for paper money, which can only be useful to the government when it is raised. It appears that the total issues of new currency and bank money in Germany during August and September, to avoid a technical moratorium and to make possible the government loan, amounted to at least \$1,100,000,000. The depreciation of the Reichsbank note in neutral money markets is of course to be attributed to this inflation, which has been accompanied by a suspension of specie payments. Though the depreciation has not yet reached a point which is hardly open to question, that the German government, by adopting the policy of a forced issue of legal tender, has entered upon a path which, if long enough pursued, must wreck the fabric of German finance and credit. That the Allies have abstained from resort to any similar expedient gives their economic position an enormous superiority over that of Germany.

In the early days of the war the financial situation in Great Britain was certainly grave, but with remarkable foresight, Lloyd George adopted measures of relief that placed the finances of the Empire on a safe footing almost before the gravity of the situation was fully apparent. Within a fortnight the merchant ships of the Allies were free to sail as usual over all the principal trade routes, provisions were reaching Britain in large quantities, and, all nervousness passed, an organized scheme was at work for taking advantage of the enforced commercial inactivity of Great Britain's chief enemy. With all the combatants spending vast sums the vital question is which can stand it longest. "The first hundred million," says the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "our enemies could stand just as well as we could, but the last they could not."

there is no denying the fact that she is less adequately prepared for a prolonged struggle than Great Britain and her allies. MORE MEN NEEDED. Occurrences such as the reported battle off the coast of Chile will tend to give Canadians a more serious view of the task in hand and how urgent is the need of many more men as can be equipped and sent forward, should greatly stimulate recruiting in Canada, and especially in this city and province. It is the habit of British peoples to respond quickly and loyally to the call of Empire, particularly after a serious reverse to army or navy. If the Germans have been victorious in the Pacific engagement, as reported, their victory will merely serve to spur more men to service. There must be no standstill in Canada. There is every reason why recruiting should be rushed and kept up, and why our young and active men should come forward without delay. A New Brunswick regiment is being raised for service at the front and recruiting for it should be brisk and carried on with all possible energy.

Everywhere throughout the British Empire there is a realization that this war is vital. Germany and Austria have called to the arms all members of the male population capable of bearing arms. That will not be necessary in Great Britain or in her dominions overseas, but if a million more men are needed, a million more men will be forthcoming—two millions, or three millions. And by any force that may be raised, Canada must give her full share of men and equipment. If it is Great Britain that in the end must conquer Germany, France is doing all she can, but like her opponents, practically all her fighting men are already in the ranks. Britain must supply the force necessary to finally crush the enemy. This is her task—and ours. Let it be remembered that our responsibilities in the present struggle are relatively as great as hers, and Canada and New Brunswick must do their duty nobly in this hour of stress.

THE WAY OF THE BRITISH. The grim determination of the British people to see this war through and, while they are about it, to make it final, is impressively referred to by Richard Harding Davis, the famous war correspondent and author, in Scribner's Magazine. When he reached London, Mr. Davis says, he found no loud boasting, no vainglorious jingling, but a deep appreciation of the enormous task that was before him. There were no false illusions, no delirium, no hysteria; but each, in his own way, went into the fight determined to do his duty. Mr. Davis was greatly impressed with the desire of the press to assist the War Office in every way; with the refusal of officers of the same regiment to discuss even with one another the orders they had received. The secrecy maintained regarding the movements of the troops and everything else bearing on the war, he describes as "one of the most admirable and remarkable contrivances of science that modern times have known."

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FIRST LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 2ND CONTINGENT Tuesday, Nov. 3. A definite step towards the raising of the New Brunswick regiment was taken last evening when it was officially announced from the divisional headquarters to the officer commanding the 2nd Contingent, St. John Fusiliers, Lieut. Col. J. L. McAvity that the following provisional appointments of officers were ordered to report for duty as soon as possible at the St. John army: As captains—A. E. G. McKenzie, 3rd Cont. Regiment, St. John Fusiliers; 2nd Cont. Regiment; D. D. McArthur, 2nd Cont. Regiment, St. John; C. L. Dunfield, 2nd Cont. Regiment, St. John; F. H. Elliott, 2nd Cont. Regiment; C. E. Keefe, 2nd Cont. Regiment; C. E. Fairweather, 74th; F. E. Lockhart, 74th Cont. Regiment (Sussex); New Brunswick Regiment; R. W. Waldron, 79th; P. D. McArthur, 2nd; A. D. Carter, 74th; R. W. Morrison, 74th; H. L. Logan, 74th; G. A. Mowat, 74th.

The twenty-seven provisional officers for the 2nd regiment who have been undergoing a course of training at the armoury left last night to complete a fortnight's special course of instruction at Halifax. They will be there with others from the maritime provinces. Major W. H. Grey, the officer commanding the 1st York Regiment, received an appointment Saturday for the 2nd contingent as recruiting officer for force for the district will be at the armoury, Fredericton, and volunteers at St. John, there to be equipped and mobilized.

The Call. (R. E. Vermede in the London Times). Led with the merry smile and the eyes that cross a hawk's and clear as the day. You who have counted the game the prize. Here is the game of games to play. Put the old one and cap away—England's colors await your brow. Man, with the square-set jaws and chin, always it seems, you have moved to your joy. Fame and wealth and the power to bend—All that you've made you've called to mind. All that you've sought you've asked to miss—What's ambition compared with this That a man lay down his life for his friend?

Dreamer, oft in your glancing mind Brave with drinking the faerie brew, You burst of smiles and eyes of fire. When the fair Princess cried out to you. Dreamer, what if your dreams are true? Yonder's a bayonet, magical, since Him whom it strikes, the blade sinks through—Take it and strike for England, Prince! Friend with the face so hard and worn, The Devil and you curse the day you were met. And now you curse the day you were met. And want one boon of God—to forget. Ah, but I know, and yet—and yet—I think, out there in the shrapnel spray, You shall stand up and not regret The Life that gave so splendid a day.

Lover of ease, you've lolled and forgot All the things that you meant to do right; Life has been soft for you, has it not? What offer does England make to-night? This toll and to march and to fight! As never you've dreamed since your life began; Let us carry the steadfast height, This—to know that you've played the man!

Brothers, brothers, the time is short. Not so long shall it be before That a man may pass from the common side—Hark once more to the clarion call—Sounded by him who deathless died—This day England expects you all!

Ghosts at Boulogne. (Justin Huntly McCarthy, in London Chronicle). One dreamer, when our English soldiers trod—But yesterday the welcoming fields of France, Saw we—ghost shadows gathering stark—Upon those levies and that alien sod—Saw Churchill's smile, and Wellington's cut nod—Saw Harry with his Crispins, Chandos' lance, and the Edwards on whose breasts the leopard's dance—Then heard a gust of ghostly thanks to God—That the most famous quarrel of all last—In the most famous friendship ends at last:—Such flame of friendship as God fans to forge—A sword to strike the Dragon of the Slime, Bidding St. Denis with St. George stand fast—Against the Worm. St. Denis and St. George.

BRITAIN Official Story

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### STRONG BRITISH FLEET STILL IN SOUTH PACIFIC

London, Nov. 3—11.40 p. m.—The secretary of the admiralty announces that a combined British and French squadron bombarded the Dardanelles forts at long range at daybreak this morning. The forts replied, but no ships were hit, only one shot falling alongside them. The statement adds that the damage to the forts cannot be estimated, but that a great explosion, accompanied by dense volumes of black smoke, occurred at the Helle fort.

Dover, Nov. 4—12.35 a. m.—The report is being circulated that the German fleet has come out from its base. It is also reported from Dunkirk that four battleships and four cruisers have put to sea from Kiel.

London, Nov. 3—8.40 p. m.—A Constantinople despatch states that Serbia today severed diplomatic relations with Turkey, and the Serbian ambassador asked for his passports. The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

London, Nov. 3, 10.45 p. m.—That the German army has abandoned its attempt to break its way along the Belgian coast to Calais is agreed by all the official reports tonight. A combination of inundated country, the remnants of the Belgian army under King Albert and the activity of the British warships seemingly all contributed toward ending the costly struggle.

Two regiments serve as inspiration. London, Nov. 3—The London newspapers today print long accounts of the heroism displayed by the London Scottish regiment and First British Territorials under fire, and the hope is expressed editorially that their deeds cannot but inspire other young men to enlist.

### RUSSIANS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN EAST PRUSSIA

London, Nov. 3, 2.40 p. m.—The Star today publishes a despatch from its Petrograd correspondent dated November 3, in which he says that the Russians are now securely established inside the East Prussian frontier.

A Berlin official report attributes the failure of the Germans entirely to the flooded state of the country, where the water in some places is over a man's head; but it declares that the army of Emperor William withdrew in good order and without loss.

London, Nov. 4—9.30 p. m.—Turkey has now definitely broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia and Serbia. Her diplomatic representatives in the capitals of these countries, acting on orders from the Porte, today demanded and received their passports. Some of them already have left their posts, while the others will depart tomorrow.

Although no statement to this effect has been given out, it is understood that Turkey's apology for the actions of her fleet in bombarding Russian Black Sea ports and Russian ships proved unacceptable to the powers of the Triple Entente, in that Turkey was not prepared to accede to the demand that the German officers in her service be dismissed, and the ships purchased from Germany dismantled.

The powers which the Ottoman government thus defied are already taking warlike action against Turkey. The British have destroyed Fort Akaba, in Arabia, the Russians have invaded Asia Minor, and an Anglo-French fleet is bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles.

Now that Turkey has aligned herself among the nations at war speculation is rife as to what the other Balkan powers will do. Greece is said to be preparing to take sides with the Allies, while Bulgaria has given assurances of her neutrality. Bulgaria, however, is mobilizing, for, as a Balkan diplomat said "with Turkey in the area of the war. Bulgaria must be prepared for any eventualities."

GERMANS SOUGHT TO LURE BIG SHIPS. Next to the Turkish situation the appearance of German warships off the coast of England is causing most of the discussion in this country today. There is a disposition among naval men to believe that no serious raid was intended, but that the Germans hoped to induce British warships to follow them and, by laying mines as they retired, to catch some of the bigger ships, as they did the submarine D-5.

The fact that the Germans did lay mines seems to indicate to the naval experts here that the ships engaged in this work were old ones. These experts agree that the Germans would not take such risks with their new vessels. As if to prove their contention, the experts say that the firing at the British cruisers Halcyon, which resulted in slight damage to that vessel, showed that the Germans were not armed with their new types of big ships.

The official reports of the fighting on land, as issued today, recorded only advances at various points, and repulses of enemy attacks at others. There is, in fact, no great change in the situation, according to these reports. It is definitely announced that the French and English troops on the Yser, having been driven out there by the flooded country and the gun fire of the allied troops and warships.

FIGHTING UNDER EYE OF EMPEROR. The Germans, however, have kept up their attacks on the Allies' lines around Ypres, where the British troops are fighting. Although there is evidence that the new main effort of Emperor William's forces to break through at this point has not yet really commenced, the Germans continue to bring up reinforcements and to take advantage of the emperor, are preparing to make another big attempt to get through to the coast.

Military men here say that the Allies have just as good means for bringing reinforcements to their lines as have the Germans, and express confidence that a new attack will prove as fruitless as previous ones.

The Indian troops and the pick of the English Territorials have distinguished themselves in the fighting, and come in for some compliments from General French.

For the trend of events on the East Prussian frontier, reliance has to be placed entirely on the Russian reports, as the German headquarters say nothing about it. The Russians, according to a Petrograd report, have successfully met a German offensive movement from East Prussia, and the Germans are now retreating across their own frontier, leaving large quantities of arms and ammunition behind them.

In Poland, still, according to the Russians, the Germans are continuing to fall back, while further to the south the Russians at last have the Austro-German forces, forming their right wing, on the move and have occupied the important towns of Kielce and Sandomir and taken 200 officers and 1500 men and several dozens of guns and machine guns.

ALLIES GAIN IN BELGIUM; LOSE IN FRANCE. Paris, Nov. 5, 12.30 a. m.—Alliances gains and losses by each side marked the great struggle between the Allies and the Germans along the extended battlefield in France and Belgium Wednesday, according to officials who have returned here from the fighting zone. The French and English troops, on the other hand, the Germans are reported to have gained a small amount of territory in the region of the Vosges mountains.

The heaviest fighting of the day was in this region, where the Germans, heartened by Tuesday's advance, endeavored to continue their success. The Allies, aided by reinforcements, are said to have blocked to a large extent the furious attacks of the Germans and a small detachment of Frenchmen, although they met with heavy resistance at a bridge on the Aisne to have succeeded in pushing on and gaining high ground commanding the army's position.

From this point the French opened a raking fire on the Germans, but they were not sufficient in number to withstand the furious German onslaught that followed, and were compelled to retire to avoid being cut to pieces. The few canon taken by the Germans, it is said, were put out of commission, before the retreat.

Germany Occupy Only Bridge Head on Yser. Paris, Nov. 4.—The French War Office today gave out an official announcement as follows: "On our left wing, to the north, the situation shows no change as compared to yesterday. The enemy has drawn back on the right bank of Yser. We have recaptured Lombaerdeze. The Germans occupy on the left of the Yser nothing more than the head of a bridge."

FREDERICTON MAN MAY BE LOST ON THE CRUISER GOOD HOPE. Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 4.—Victor Hatheway, son of Fred W. Hatheway, of this city, was a midshipman on the cruiser Good Hope, supposed to have been sunk off the coast of Chile. He was a graduate of the Halifax Naval College, and was residing at his home here when the war broke out. He joined the cruiser Berkwick in Halifax, and was transferred to the Good Hope. His brother, Harold, is a member of the Canadian contingent now in England.

Hatfield, N. S., Nov. 4.—Two Hatfield boys were on the Hope—Midshipman Arthur W. Silver, son of St. Claire Silver, and Midshipman W. A. Palmer, son of Lieut. Palmer, Royal Canadian Engineers. Midshipman J. W. Cann of Yarmouth, also was on board.

### When Antwerp's People Fled By Thousands

600,000 Refugees from Belgian Towns Said to Be Over Holland Border—Decline German Invitation to Return to Homes—Last Five Days Before Capture of Stricken City—Crowd Held Back by Gen darmes Bayonets While the Allies Retreated Over Bridge—Dutch Soldiers Take Belgian Babies to Safety.

(Copyright, 1914, by the New York Evening Post Co.) (By HORACE GREEN, Special Correspondent of the Evening Post.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 15—Flying airplane and fleeing people were indelible impressions left by the last five days of Antwerp as a Belgian city. The destruction of property is now over, and it may be said that much of what has been destroyed may be restored. Every day now adds to Holland's burden of caring for its propertyless, homeless visitors from Belgium.

Along the western border of Holland there are now scattered over 600,000 outcasts, all without occupation, and, for the greater part, without money. The German invitation to return to their homes in Antwerp and outlying districts is unlikely to meet with quick response—not so much through fear of the Prussian soldiery as because those homes are burned or buried and their livelihood is gone.

Two alternative courses have been suggested: that they be sent to England, or that the English government, with or without aid from its allies, should compensate the Dutch for the cost of keeping them. The latter course has found much favor in the English press.

ANTWERP UNDER FIRE. Within the city of Antwerp there was no panic, properly speaking, until the shells began to crash on the roofs of the houses. You saw none of the mad pushing and trampling of women and children—with the exception of these terrible hours (Thursday night) when gen darmes held bayonets to the crowd while the Allied brigades retreated over the pontoon bridge.

During the daytime the ordinary things of life went on. The air, of course, was charged with excitement, but the people fought against it bravely as the soldiers in the trenches stood up against the German howitzers. It was only after dark (when martial law allowed no lights of any kind) that the city seemed to shiver and rock in its death and citizens withdrew behind the shutters of their houses. Military automobiles, fresh from the forts, roared and spluttered at doorsteps; soldiers with pocket lanterns stamped about the streets.

It was on such a night that the bombardment started—precisely at the stroke of twelve—usual, the guns at the outer forts had been booming throughout the evening. With a Capt. de Montfort, formerly of St. John French's staff, I had taken a walk through Berchem, the southern quarter of the city. On my way back we stopped to see a wounded friend at the British field hospital on the Boulevard de Leopold.

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### Indian Troops Distinguished By Gallant Conduct

London, Nov. 4, 5.15 p. m.—The official press bureau, in a statement issued today, pays tribute to the bravery and adaptability of the Indian troops now serving in France and Belgium, saying that they are performing a great work, notwithstanding the fact that the nature of the country, which they are fighting is entirely different from that to which they are accustomed.

General French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, has expressed his admiration for the gallant conduct of these troops, and has sent the following message to the Indian Commandant-General:

"Please congratulate your Indian troops on their gallant conduct and express my gratitude to them."

### BEAR MOVES ON TURKISH TERRITORY

London, Nov. 4, 5.57 p. m.—The foreign office today handed his passports to the Turkish ambassador, Tewfik Pasha. The ambassador will leave London tomorrow.

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### ADMIRALTY DOES NOT ACCEPT REPORT

London, Nov. 5—1.20 a. m.—The Admiralty has issued a statement in which it says it has received from German sources details of a naval engagement off the Chilean coast, in which the British cruiser Monmouth was sunk, and the cruiser Good Hope severely damaged. The statement says the Admiralty has no confirmation of the report, the name of the secretary of the Admiralty and says:

"Rumors and reports have been received at the Admiralty from various sources of a naval battle having occurred off the Chilean coast. The Admiralty has no official confirmation of this and such accounts as they have received rest admittedly on German evidence.

"It is reported that the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Drosden and Nurnberg concentrated near Valparaiso and that an engagement was fought with a portion of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron on Sunday last. The German report asserts that the Monmouth was sunk and the Good Hope very seriously damaged. The Glasgow and the auxiliary cruiser Otranto broke off the action and escaped.

"The Admiralty cannot accept these facts as accurate at present, for the battleship Canopus specially was sent to strengthen Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron and would have given him a decided superiority not mentioned in them. Further, although five German ships concentrated in Chilean waters only three entered Valparaiso harbor. It is possible, therefore, that when the full account of the action is received, it may considerably modify the German version. Effective measures have been taken to deal with the situation in any event."

THE CANOPUS, mentioned by the Admiralty with such significance is a battleship of 12,950 tons and though built in 1899 has an armament of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch, ten 12-pounders and six smaller guns. Her complement is 700 and her speed 18.5 knots an hour.

THE ADMIRALTY announces that one officer and twenty men were lost in the sinking of the British submarine D-5 by a German mine in the North Sea yesterday.

EIGHT GERMAN WARSHIPS NEAR ENGLISH COAST. London, Nov. 4—5.20 p. m.—That four German Dreadnoughts and four German cruisers took part in yesterday's engagement of the east coast of England is confirmed by the crew of the steam drifter Carrigill.

According to the skipper of the drifter, the German ships appeared through the mist about six miles east-northeast of Lowestoft at 7 o'clock in the morning. The firing at the British cruiser Halcyon lasted fifteen minutes.

THE SKIPPER also says that two British submarines, in addition to the D-5, which was sunk by striking a mine, pursued the Germans.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 4—A steam collier which has arrived at Valparaiso reports having seen eight Japanese warships at Easter Island, in the Pacific, about 1,000 miles west of the Chilean coast.

DARDANELES PORTS UNDER HEAVY FIRE. Rome, Nov. 4—12.45 p. m.—A telegram from Saloniki, says that the bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French fleet continues most effectively while the reply from the Turkish forts is causing no damage, the ships being out of the range of the land guns. The telegram adds that the outcome of the duel has excited feverish anxiety all along the Aegean coast.

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Continuously Battle. The British forces in France, announcing the best argument against war, was seen to be far.

Foot Callouses. Anything on your feet that shouldn't be there—whether corns, callouses or sore lumps—can all be removed.

quiet wedding took place at St. John's last Saturday night. Oct. 31, when the Rev. G. H. Perry, pastor of St. Martin's, read in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. A. King.

### AGENTS WANTED

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

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

FOR SALE. A. W. BROWN, MACHINERY. FOR SALE—At a bargain, English pumps, only a short time in use.

BOWLING ALLEY BALLS FOR SALE—Liquorite Vitrol Bowling Alley Balls, second hand, 4 1/2 to 10 inch—cheap.

GUNSMITHS. SINIBALDI & OGDEN SMITH, 49 King square.

In Time of War Prepare for Peace. Business in Canada, must soon be better than ever, and we can supply just what Europe will need.

BIRTHS. ESTABROOKS—On Nov. 2, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Ashley Estabrooks, 65 Douglas avenue, a daughter.

MARRIAGES. SADDLER-CURLEY—At St. Charles' church, Marguerite (N.B.), on October 29, 1914, by the Rev. Canon Smithers.

DEATHS. KENNEDY—At his parents' residence, 265 Chesley street, on November 4, Joseph, infant son of James and Mrs. Gordon Kennedy, aged two months and two weeks.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:

CHARTERS. Nor str Nordcap, 1329 tons, Campbellton to Liverpool, deals, 675 do, prompt.

FOOT CALLOUSES QUICKLY REMOVED. Anything on your feet that shouldn't be there—whether corns, callouses or sore lumps—can all be removed.

### MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, Nov 3.

S S Eretta, 2,555, Crossley, Cardiff, Wm Thomson Co. Ltd. S S Caraque, 2,975, Smith, West Indies, Wm Thomson Co. pass and gen cargo.

Sailed. Str Heathcote, 1,895, Muir, Sydney, Star, coal.

Monday, Nov 2. Str Governor Cobb, Allan, Boston, New York, coal.

Tuesday, Nov 3. S S Heathcote, Muir, Sydney, New York, lumber.

CANADIAN PORTS. Charlottetown, Nov 2—Ards, schr Herald, Ingalls, coal.

BRITISH PORTS. Liverpool, Nov 2—Ards, str Michigan, New York, coal.

FOREIGN PORTS. Portland, Oct 30—Sds, sch Rebecca M. Walls, for coal port.

### OBITUARY

Rupert E. Walker. Tuesday, Nov. 3. Rupert E. Walker, mill recently editor of the Standard, died very suddenly last night at his home in Charlotte street.

THE death of Mrs. David H. Massé, wife of the Justice of the Peace, occurred Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the deceased at 115 Broad street.

Duncan Buchanan. Many friends in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will learn with deep regret the death of a large number of young men and women to enable them to attend the Normal School or college.

THE death of Mrs. Catherine Dempsey, widow of Thomas Dempsey, occurred Tuesday evening at her residence, 55 St. Patrick street, where her funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon.

THE death of W. K. Mollison, formerly of Mollison Bros, a well known wholesale dry goods house in St. John, occurred Tuesday afternoon.

THE death of J. L. H. Spaight occurred at his home in Spaight's settlement on October 27, Mr. Spaight, who was eighty-two years of age, is survived by his wife, four sons and four daughters.

Mrs. Emma Davidson. The death of Mrs. Emma Davidson, widow of Henry Davidson, occurred at her home at Annapolis, Nov. 2, in her 81st year.

Mrs. Sarah Morris. Matthew T. Morris of this city, died last night for Boston, where he was called by the death of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Morris, widow of Hugh Morris.

### SEVEN DIVORCES GRANTED BY JUDGE MCKEOWN

Frederickton, N. B., Nov. 4.—That the divorce mill in New Brunswick has shown working overtime of late was shown this morning when Judge McKee, in an adjourned sitting of the divorce court, granted decrees annulling seven marriages. All the divorces were granted on statutory grounds.

FOUND FOREIGNER TAMPERING WITH N.T.R. RAILS. Edmundston, N. B., Nov. 2.—A foreigner about twenty-five years of age, was arrested this afternoon by Dominion Constables at the junction of the Transcontinental and the New Brunswick and Atlantic railways.

DRAGON ON DUTY SHOT BY ACCIDENT. George McVane, a private in the 26th Dragoons, was accidentally shot by a guard at the army about 6:30 o'clock last evening and is now in the General Public Hospital, the bullet having passed through both ankles, fracturing the bones at the joints.

PATRIOTIC SOCIAL. A very successful social was held in the school house at Brown's Plains, Kings county, on Friday evening, Oct. 31, under the management of Mrs. S. Williamson.

REGULARITY. The bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the bowels are kept in a regular condition, it is not possible to live long and comfortably.

Constipation Vanishes Forever. CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. BILE AND BILIOUSNESS.

CLARK'S BAKED PORK & BEANS. The Best Ever. Issued from Rives, Lunenburg, Fishing Tackle, Baseball, Golf, Tennis, Lacrosse, Camping Outfits, Summer and Winter Sports.

### It must be BOVRIIL

Here are the actual words used by Shackleton when planning his Antarctic Expedition, well knowing that the very lives of the whole party depend on the food they carry.

### C. R. EXPECTS TO OPERATE VALLEY ROAD IN FORTNIGHT

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 2.—(Special.)—Manager F. P. Gutelius arrived here today in his private car, accompanied by I. C. R. officials on a tour of inspection of the Valley Railway.

### FREDERICTON MAN KILLED AT PORT NELSON

Frederickton, Nov. 4.—Walter D. Smith, aged 24 years, of this city, was accidentally killed at Port Nelson, Hudson Bay, on Sunday, according to word received here last evening in a telegram from the department of public works.

### YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPRAIN, PUFF OF THROBING PAIN

ABSORBINE. It will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time.

### VIOLINS

FREE Catalogue. Write Today. Say whether in a rest in 8 and Instruments, Violins or Bagpipes.

### GN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

With BACING COLORED urine—rare signs of weak or inflamed kidneys.

### CLARK'S BAKED PORK & BEANS

with Chili Sauce. The Best Ever. Perfect, hearty, but not too much.

