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FIRE OF DOVER FORTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DIRECTED AGAINST FIVE RAIDING AIRSHIPS FROM GERMANY

HOME NEWS MOST IMPORTANT OF DAY TO LONDON FOLK

Story of Five Zeppelins at Dover Caused Blinds to be Drawn

Food Prices Higher if German Submarine Attacks Keep Up, While Labor Conditions Call for Attention—Highlanders Assist in Turning Violent German Attack—Report That Von Hindenburg Plans New Offensive West of Warsaw.

London, Feb. 1, 10.30 p. m.—Special orders issued by the police shortly before 8 o'clock tonight caused blinds to be whisked down all over London, and reports spread that five Zeppelin dirigible balloons sighted over Dover and presumably making inland, had been fired on by the forts.

Parts of the city of London waited for more than two hours with blinds down, but nothing happened. Inquiries elicited from the police that orders to prepare for an air raid had been issued by the war office, but whether because aircraft had really been sighted, it was impossible to ascertain.

One message from Dover reported that the raiders had been driven off by the gun fire, but no details were forthcoming.

This flurry served to break the monotony of the news from battlefronts, where none of the armies, either in the east or the west, has been able to deliver a blow sufficient to cause any shift in their alignment.

The German submarine attacks on British merchant ships continue to be the paramount topic of discussion, and predictions are made that food prices, which are already soaring, will go still higher if many more raids are accomplished. The shipping of the west coast is still somewhat upset, the Dublin Steam Packet Company announcing tonight the temporary abandonment of all sailings with Belfast, Liverpool and Glasgow.

One other Dublin company has also suspended its sailings, but the other schedules are being maintained as usual.

The chief solace Great Britain finds in the German submarine attacks is that the craft thus used cannot take part in the regular naval operations.

Out of the confused fighting in the Carpathians, which continues to dominate the military situation, comes nothing in the way of a decisive conflict, and perhaps the most significant news from the eastern theatre is the theory enunciated from Petrograd that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is planning another general onslaught on the Russian lines west of Warsaw.

HEAVY ARTILLERY DUELS IN THE WEST.

Artillery duels almost exclusively have been the measure of the recent fighting in France and Belgium. The German official statement dismisses the western theatre with the terse announcement, "nothing to report."

The French record only one infantry attack, to the southeast of Ypres, wher they say a German attempt to advance was stopped.

The British parliament will reassemble tomorrow for consideration of a number of important war-time questions. While no contentious legislation will be debated, the Labor party will press for government action with reference to the increase in the price of food; alien enemy restrictions probably will again be threshed out, and there is likely to be a further request for more information on the recruiting situation.

The newspapers are pointing out the growing unrest in labor circles, and there is a belief in some quarters that this may necessitate action by the government. Fifty thousand miners in West Yorkshire, whose agreement with their employers expires in a fortnight, are demanding six pence (12 cents) extra in wages, on the threat of a strike. The Welsh miners also want increased pay and better working conditions; while the railway men contend that their wages are not in keeping with the increased cost of living.

The first thing to be dealt with by parliament, however, will be finance. The old year will be wound up, and the new estimates discussed.

HIGHLANDERS HOLD POSITIONS WITH BAYONET.

Paris, Feb. 1, 5.15 p. m.—Again on Friday and Saturday nights the Germans made furious attacks upon the French positions at Givenchy-Les-La Bassee and Cuinchy, says a despatch to the Havas News Agency from Saint Omer, in northwestern France.

The Germans tried desperately to pierce the English lines, the message adds, but after violent hand-to-hand struggles the Scotch Highlanders drove them back at the point of the bayonet, with great loss.

GERMANS LEAVE DEAD IN VIOLENT ATTACK.

Paris, Feb. 1, 10.40 p. m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight was as follows:

"The night of January 31-February 1 was very quiet. In the morning of Feb. 1 the enemy made a violent attack on our trenches to the north of the road between Bethune and La Bassee. The attack was repulsed, and the Germans left a number of dead on the field.

"At Beaumont Hamel, to the north of Albert, the German infantry attempted a surprise against one of our trenches, but they were obliged to take to flight, abandoning the explosives with which they had been provided.

"In the Argonne there has been great activity in the region of Fontaine Madame and the forest of La Grurie.

"An attack by the Germans has been repelled near Bagatelle. One of our trenches, demolished by two mines, was evacuated without loss.

"In the Vosges and in Alsace there is no action to report. The snow fall has been very abundant."

AUSTRIANS CLAIM LOCAL SUCCESSES.

Vienna, via London, Feb. 1, 11.05 p. m.—The following official statement was given out tonight:

"Owing to the favorable weather conditions there was much military activity yesterday in Russian Poland and West Galicia. Local successes were attained at many points.

"New Russian attacsk west of Lupkow Pass (Carpathians) were repulsed. We captured five officers, 800 men, two cannon and two machine guns in an engagement on a wooded mountain ridge.

"Nothing of importance has occurred in Bukowina. In the southern theatre the situation is unchanged."

BREAD, PORK, BEER HIGHER IN BERLIN.

Berlin, via The Hague to London, Feb. 1, 11.10 p. m.—The sale of bread under the new regulations opened normally this morning, no measures having been adopted as yet to enforce the rule limiting purchases to two kilograms (about four and a half pounds) per person weekly. The magistrates are still considering what procedure will be followed. Meanwhile there was no rush to buy, and the volunteer supervisors, installed by the trades unions to regulate traffic and keep the expected crowds in order, found no occupation.

Swine were selling today at 95 to 100 marks ($24 to $25) for fifty kilograms, contrasted with 57 marks at the outbreak of the war. The price is expected to show a further rise despite the number ready for slaughter, now that feed has been cut off.

An increase in the price of beer is also looked for. The National Brewers' Association has adopted a resolution to the effect that this is unavoidable, owing to the high cost of labor.

WARNING NOT TO SLACKEN FERVOR.

London, Feb. 1 (Gazette Cable)—Warning against allowing the endurance of the soldiers to be worn down in case of a prolonged war was uttered by Sir Owen Seaman, editor of Punch, while addressing a Methodist Brotherhood meeting at Kingsway yesterday.

He foresaw the danger that fervor might slacken, affording a chance for the peace at any price party to start stop-the-war meetings. Neutral nations, who must share the harvest of the Allies victory, would probably begin protesting against the war as inhuman, and the president of the United States, who wanted to preside at a conference during the first week of the war, would be likely so to act, Sir Owen said, but the speaker besought his hearers, in such a case, to insist boldly that sacrifices should not be wasted by a futile and weak peace. In an address on War and

(Continued on page 8.)

NINE DEMOCRATS JOIN WITH REPUBLICANS IN OPPOSING SHIP BILL

Try to Have Purchase Measure Sent Back to the Commerce Committee—Revolt Comes With Great Suddenness and Pandemonium Follows—Wild Scene in Senate Chamber—Democratic Leaders Lose Important Advantage in An Instant—Both Sides Declare Truce.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, Feb. 1—Like a bolt from the blue in the senate late today, nine Democrats joined an alliance with Republicans in an effort to send the government ship purchase bill back to the commerce committee. The revolt, as unexpected as it was sudden, turned in a twinkling an administration advantage into a defensive position, which tonight semed almost hopeless to many Democratic leaders.

Forced to fight for the life of the measure, the Democrats succeeded in adjourning the senate with the motion to re-commit the pending bill, and a party caucus was called for tomorrow morning.

Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, Democrat, and president pro tem of the senate revolutionized the situation which has held the senate in deadlock for many days. He arose, while Senator William A. Smith, of Michigan, was concluding a long speech against the shipping bill, and asked him to yield for a motion. The senator yielded, having learned the nature of the motion to come, and Senator Clarke, introducing his remarks with an appeal for consideration of other legislation, moved to send the pending bill back to committee.

Such pandemonium as followed this development has not been witnessed in the senate in many years. Senators poured from the cloak rooms to the chamber like bees from a hive. Republicans, forewarned, were the first on the scene. As soon as administration leaders could catch their breath, Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, made a point of order against the motion, which Vice-President Marshall sustained. Senator Clarke appealed from the decision, and the chair was overruled by a vote of 46 to 37, nine Democrats joining the Republicans.

After some further parliamentary manoeuvering, Senator Reed took the floor, and, denouncing his Democratic colleagues for their defection, accused the opponents of the bill of being influenced by the "shipping trust."

Both sides seemed to be willing to declare a truce to take stock of the new situation, and when Senator Fletcher moved an adjournment until noon tomorrow, there was no opposition.

Tonight administration leaders called a Democratic caucus for tomorrow morning, when an effort will be made to win back recalcitrant members of the party.

REGARDING THE NOTE FROM BRITAIN.

Washington, Feb. 1—Insistent statements today by Representative Mann and other Republican leaders in the house that the state department has in its possession a note or letter from Great Britain regarding the pending ship purchase bill brought forth denials from both Majority Leader Underwood and Secretary Bryan. The note was alleged to have been from Sir Edward Grey, declaring the proposed purchase of German or Austrian ships an unneutral act.

When Representative Underwood denied the existence of the talked of note, Representative Mann said he had no doubt of the majority leader's sincerity, but was afraid the state department was not entirely frank with him.

"Information has come to me," said Mr. Mann, "in a way which I think makes it reliable that the state department not only has had communication on the subject, but that the department has had a letter on the subject from an official of the British government.

Mr. Underwood repeated his denial, when Mr. Mann suggested that the representations might have been made, though "not in writing."

"It might have been a thousand things," replied the Democratic leader. "The bill pending in the senate has not one line in it that compels the purchase of a German ship or interned ship of the Allies. It leaves it discretionary with the board to be appointed."

Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, suggested that Mr. Underwood make another inquiry of the department, when Representative Cullop informed the house of the formal denial issued by Mr. Bryan. Representative Garner, of Texas, asked Mr. Underwood whether the British ambassador, in discussing the subject, did so on instruction from his government. Mr. Underwood said he did not think it necessary to answer further questions.

In his conference with newspapermen late today Secretary Bryan was asked numerous questions about the alleged note. He was asked if he had discussed the subjects involved in the shipping bill "with any representative of any foreign government."

"I am not willing," replied the secretary, "to discuss with any foreign government the manner in which the power, if conferred, will be exercised."

The secretary was asked if any of the foreign governments had presented their views regarding the transfer of ships. He said he did not care to discuss questions that were not connected with this particular proposition, and intimated that published reports had associated notes received some time ago on various phases of the ship registry question with an application to the pending bill.

"While you were away," the secretary was told, "the statement was made that the British ambassador had said to you that the British government would look upon the transfer of any vessels now interned in American ports—German and Austrian vessels—as an unneutral act."

"Go to the person who gave you that statement and get him to confirm it," suggested Mr. Bryan.

At the British embassy Sir Cecil Spring-Rice refused to see newspaper men or discuss the published reports.

Mr. Bryan's Statement.

Washington, Feb. 1—Secretary of State Bryan today formally denied that any government had protested against the bill pending in congress for the purchase of ships by the United States. Mr. Bryan issued this statement:

"No nation has protested against the passage of the shipping bill, and it is not likely that any nation will, or would, since the bill does not necessarily raise any diplomatic questions.

"It is not proper for the state department at this time to discuss the manner in which the authority conferred by the bill will or should be exercised. We assume that the authority conferred upon the president and those who will be associated with him in the matter, will be exercised properly and with due regard to the nation's welfare."

25,000 PAIRS OF CANADIAN ARMY SHOES UNFIT

London, Ont., Factories Given the Job of Renailing and Repairing Them.

London, Ont., Feb. 1—The local military authorities today turned over to London factories for renailing and other repairs, 2,500 pairs of military shoes made for Canadian troops by out-of-town concerns. The shoes were found to be unserviceable through poor workmanship.

LLOYD GEORGE AND RUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER IN PARIS

Visit Thought to Be in Connection with Issuance of $3,000,000,000 Joint Loan.

Paris, Feb. 1—David Lloyd George, the British chancellor of the exchequer, and M. Bark, the Russian minister of finance, have arrived here.

The visit to Paris of Lloyd George and Mr. Bark probably is in connection with the consideration of the issuance of a joint loan of $3,000,000,000, which it has been reported recently is contemplated.

South Oxford Liberal Nomination.

Norwich, Ont., Feb. 1—H. S. Schell, of Ingersoll, was nominated for the house of commons by the South Oxford Reform Association in annual convention here today. Mr. Schell was the Liberal candidate in the general election of 1911.

The Crafty Dernburg Denies It

Minneapolis, Feb. 1—That any idea of involving the United States in the present European war would be "quite criminal, and every well wisher of this country should be entirely foreign to that idea," was the assertion made tonight by Dr. Dernburg, former colonial secretary of the German empire, who was guest of honor at a banquet given by the Germanic Society of Minnesota.

This statement was brought forth by published reports, quoting from Dr. Dernburg's address before the Civic Association here today to the effect that the combined fleets of the United States and Germany could curb Great Britain and her "arrogant policy" of controlling the seas. In reference to this, Dr. Dernburg issued the following statement:

"There is no truth in the statement purporting to come from me that I had asked United States aid for freeing ocean traffic through the combining of the fleets of United States and Germany. What I said was that Germany was engaged in a fight over Great Britain's control of the seven seas; a topic in which the United States also is interested. But I never suggested, nor hinted, that the United States should be dragged into this war."

A. B. COPP NEW MEMBER FOR WESTMORLAND

Elected by Acclamation to Succeed Late Hon. Mr. Emmerson.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Moncton, Feb. 1—A. B. Copp, of Sackville, was elected by acclamation at Dorchester this afternoon to a seat in the house of commons, vacated by the death of Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

Sheriff Willett, returning officer, opened the proceedings at 12 o'clock with C. Lionel Hanington, clerk. Mr. Copp's nomination papers were filed by his agent, James Friel. At 2 o'clock the returning officer declared the nomination proceedings closed and Mr. Copp elected.

Mr. Copp made a brief speech, thanking the electors for the honor conferred on him. At Ottawa he would endeavor to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor and would do his best to represent the constituency in a creditable manner.

This closed the proceedings, which were unusually quiet.

Other Nominations.

Montreal, Feb. 1—Joseph Adelard Descaries, K. C., ex-M. P. P., of Lachine, was this afternoon elected by acclamation for the vacant federal seat in Jacques Cartier constituency, succeeding the late Hon. F. D. Monk, minister of public works.

At the nominations for the by-election in Terrebonne county this afternoon the name of Joseph Beaulieu was proposed, in addition to that of Gideon Rochen, chosen a short time ago at a largely attended Conservative convention.

London, Ont., Feb. 1—William Gray was elected as member of the House of Commons for the city of London at today's nominations in succession to the late Major Thomas Beattie. No other name was submitted.

Prince Albert, Sask., Feb. 1—Samuel J. Donaldson, was elected by acclamation to fill the Federal seat of the constituency of Prince Albert, rendered vacant by the elevation of James McKay to the Supreme Court bench. Mr. Donaldson was lately Opposition member for the local seat in the Saskatchewan legislature.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 1—F. Stewart Scott, Conservative and ex-mayor of Galt, was today elected by acclamation as member for South Waterloo, in the house of commons, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late member, George A. Clarke.

KAISER GIVES AWAY MORE IRON CROSSES.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 2—Emperor William today personally conferred the Iron Cross, first class, on Dr. Gustave Krupp Von Bohlenund Halbach, head of the Krupp iron works. Count Von Bernstorff, son of the German ambassador to the United States, also has been awarded the Iron Cross.

ENGLAND GETS ANOTHER SCARE

Five Hostile Airships Reported Over Dover Early Last Evening

Said to Have Been Driven Off By the Gun Fire of the Forts—Batteries Open Fire and Searchlights Sweep Waters, Giving Rise to Rumors That German Submarines Were Near—Orders to Police.

London, Feb. 1, 8.06 p. m.—Five hostile airships are reported over Dover this evening, traveling east. They were fired at by the forts.

The police of London received orders to prepare for a Zeppelin raid. The occupants of houses were instructed to ower all blinds, and the gas works and electric light station were notified to be ready to cut off illumination at a moment's notice.

Driven Off By Guns.

London, Feb. 1, 8.50 p. m.—The five hostile airships, according to a telephone message from Dover, were driven off by the gun fire of the forts. They turned and sailed away, apparently not penetrating inland.

Submarines, Says Another Report.

London, Feb. 1, 11 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Dover says:

"The harbor batteries opened fire early tonight, while searchlights swept the waters. It is believed that German submarines were the cause of the activity."

The Orders to Police.

London, Feb. 1—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The London police have now received the long-delayed instructions as to their duties in case of an air raid on London. The circular is a rather voluminous document, the more important "instructions" being as follows:

"Any police officer who becomes cognizant of a bomb explosion and so forth, will immediately give an alarm, call the fire brigade, and acquaint the nearest police station by the most rapid means available. If any persons have sustained injury, he will summon medical aid and proceed to render all possible assistance.

"The officer in charge at a police station, on receipt of information as above, will immediately despatch as many police as possible, some with lamps, to the scene, and if medical aid is likely to be required, will summon local doctors and send all available ambulances. He will also acquaint first, the chief station, and second, surrounding stations, with a view to obtaining aid. If there are many injured, he will notify local hospitals and infirmaries. Motor garages and private persons may also be requested to send motor cars.

"The telegraph operators at central office will at once transmit the messages received to admiralty and war office, then to the commissioner, assistant commissioners, chief constables, and all stations."

SAYS GERMANY HAS ALREADY EXPLAINED BELGIUM CRIME IN SIX CONTRADICTORY WAYS

Toronto, Feb. 1—Addressing the Toronto Canadian Club today, Alexander Noyes, of the New York Evening Post, said:

"We know, and it is hard to see how the German people should not also know, that the invasion of Belgium has been officially explained by the German authorities in six separate and mutually contradictory ways."

"The mind of the American people has been made up concerning this war, on the evidence, and that is the reason it will not change."

"Our people have preserved their good temper towards Germany. We intend to lose it only on one occasion. That is when the German assertion is flung at us that we are simply misled by English lies."

GERMANS DESTROYED FOOD FOR STARVING BELGIAN REFUGEES

London, Feb. 2—(Gazette Cable)—The French ministry of marine reports that the explosion which sunk the merchant steamer Tokomaru, laden with relief supplies for Belgium, from New Zealand, off Havre, was caused by a German submarine. The ship had a cargo of 97,000 carcasses of mutton, also large quantities of clothing and other gifts from the people of New Zealand for the Belgian refugees, and was sunk, although the Germans are pledged to respect such gifts of mercy. The French press asserts that no warning was given, and that the crew were left to perish, although they were subsequently rescued by French torpedo boats.

INCREASE-YOUR-CROPS CAMPAIGN

Toronto, Feb. 1—The following official announcement has been issued:

"The great need of increased agricultural production this year, and methods of meeting that need, will be presented to the farmers of Canada in a series of display advertisements in newspapers circulating among farmers. This educational advertising campaign will be conducted by the dominion department of agriculture, under the direction of the Hon. Martin Burrell, as a complement of the "Patriotism and Production" conferences of farmers that are being held throughout Canada under the auspices of the department.

"Upwards of 300 newspapers throughout Canada will be used in the advertising campaign, which will commence next week."

BRITISH LABORING MEN DEMAND INCREASED PAY

London, Feb. 1—The increased cost of living is resulting in the demand for increased wages among workers, in whose ranks railway employes are prominent. Local committees are urging an educative campaign among the unions to demand an immediate increase of a dollar a week all round, in order to level up values to the same standard as before the war began.

The Dock Workers' Union is making a similar demand on behalf of ship and canal men at Manchester. The shortage of carts and carters in London is causing serious inconvenience in municipal services, and the scavenging department at Holborn have issued a notice requesting householders to reduce refuse to a minimum. Even the National Patriotic Fund cannot get carts sufficient to collect old newsapers.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

air in hand and will be ably assisted to that all attending will be well looked after.

Mr. Moffet Bell has recovered from his recent illness and is out again. Both he and Mr. John Brock are to be with the civil service corps in the second overseas contingent.

On Saturday a party of young people were most enjoyably entertained at the Island Club. An exciting "hare and hound" chase was engaged in. Those present included Rev. A. W. and Mrs. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Fairweather, Mrs. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Frink, Miss Muriel Fairweather, Miss Nan Fairweather, Miss Kathleen Robinson (Winnipeg), Miss Anna MacKeen, Miss Purdy, Miss Daniel, Miss Dorthy MacKeen, Miss Agnes MacKeen, Miss Lillie West, Mr. Jack Fairweather, Mr. John D. Purdy, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Haines and Rev. Percy Coltaurst.

For the week-end Captain Walter A. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison and children were here from Fredericton, guests of Mrs. John H. Thomson. Little Miss Ruth Harrison is remaining in Rothesay.

Last Thursday's meeting of the Willing Workers Circle, held at the home of Mrs. R. D. Clark, was well attended and most enjoyable. Among those present were Mrs. Chisholm, Miss Elliott, Mrs. J. R. Robertson, Mrs. J. H. Henderson, Mrs. Seaton, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Tapley, Mrs. George Dobbin, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Annie Dobbin, Mrs. Clark, Miss Leighton, Mrs. Banks, Miss Jessie Campbell, Miss Mary Seaton, Mrs. R. M. Steele.

Rothesay, Jan. 28—The afternoon tea served on Tuesdays at the Red Cross meetings by members of the girls' branch of the W. A. is proving very popular. Among those who enjoyed the dainty things provided and spent a pleasant social hour were Rev. W. R. Hibbard, Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. John H. Thomson, Mrs. R. E. Puddington, Miss Puddington, Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mrs. Brock, Miss Brock, Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Mrs. Henry Gilbert, Mrs. J. H. Henderson, Mrs. Walter Leonard, Mrs. Andrew Blair, Miss MacKeen, Miss Muriel Fairweather, Miss Nan Fairweather, Misses Gilbert, Mrs. Blanchet, Mrs. S. B. Knight, Misses Knight, Miss Pitcher, Miss Ganong, Miss Cameron, Misses Thomson, Miss Hooper, Miss Currie, Miss Purdy, Mrs. John W. Davidson, Miss Domville, Mrs. Fred Foster, Mrs. Chisholm, Miss Elliott, Mr. Holmes, Rev. Percy Colthurst and others. A small charge for afternoon tea goes to the Red Cross funds.

On Saturday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock there is to be a bean supper at St. Paul's Sunday school in aid of the Red Cross work. Mrs. Bell, Miss Puddington and Miss Domville have the affair in hand ... Miss McMurray, Miss Thomson, Miss L. Thomson and others. Today the members are being entertained by Mrs. Steele.

Among the seventy nurses who are going to Europe with the second contingent is Miss Joyce Wishart, niece of Mrs. John H. Thomson. Before leaving St. John for Halifax Miss Wishart and Miss Florence Armstrong were each presented with a set of instruments and an electric flashlight by a number of their friends in the profession, who also showered them with good wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Blanchet on Friday evening at a bridge of five tables, the players being Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Puddington, Miss Allison, Miss Palmer, Miss Puddington, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Frink, Mrs. J. H. Thomson, Mrs. W. A. Harrison, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, Dr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. Walter Allison. The prizes were won by Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Puddington, 1st; Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Frink, 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Rankine, of St. John, spent Saturday with Rothesay friends.

Mr. E. S. Carter, who for the past two weeks has been laid up with grippe, is now able to be about the house again.

Netherwood pupils are to give an entertainment in the recreation room of the school tomorrow (Friday) evening for the Red Cross fund.

The health of Mr. John Taylor continues to improve and hopes of soon seeing him about again are expressed.

Within a few days Mr. Holmes, who has had charge of the Episcopal churches at Hammond River and French Village, expects to leave for King's College to resume his studies.

Mrs. Bethel, of Pembroke (Ont.), is coming early next week to visit her sister, Miss Hooper.

Mr. William Fairweather is here from Amherst spending a vacation with his father and sisters, Dr. W. A. and Misses Fairweather.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell are their son, Mr. Willard Mitchell, and wife, of Amherst (N. S.), who are returning home from a trip to New York and Boston.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Jan. 28—Miss Annie Sprague spent the week-end in Moncton, guest of Mrs. C. W. Robinson.

Mrs. B. A. Trites, who has been visiting relatives in Sussex, has returned home.

Mrs. Horace E. Fawcett spent the week-end in Amherst, guest of her sister, Mrs. H. R. McCully.

Miss Nellie Williams, of St. John, is visiting in town, guest of Miss Jean Campbell.

The Monday Afternoon Bridge Club met this week at the home of Mrs. C. W. Fawcett.

Mrs. A. W. Bennett was hostess at a very enjoyable dinner party last Wednesday evening. The guests included Miss Winnifred Thomas, Miss Elva Machum, Miss Christian Harris, Miss Leora Masters, Miss Vega Gronlund, Miss Gladys Borden and Miss Gretchen Allison.

Miss Nina Tait, who has been spending a week in town guest of Mrs. Warren Carter, has returned to her home in Dorchester.

Miss Mackenzie, of Sydney, is visiting in town, guest of Mrs. Mortimer Smith.

Mrs. A. B. Copp spent a couple of days in Amherst last week, guest of her sister, Mrs. McLeod.

The members of the Sackville board of trade council met at the home of the president, H. H. Woodworth, last Friday evening. After discussing business affairs at some length those present were ushered to the dining room, where they were served a delicious supper, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The president presided over this very social function. The members of the council present included Messrs. A. B. Copp, F. A. Fisher, E. P. Smith, G. E. Fawcett, A. H. McCready, J. E. Hickey, C. W. Cahill and F. J. Wilson.

Mr. C. C. Avard is spending a few days in Boston.

Mrs. Smith, who has been visiting at the home of her son, Mr. Mortimer Smith, left Saturday for her home in Kentville (N. S.)

The first meeting of the Monday Evening Bridge Club was held last week at the home of Mrs. Warren Copp. Those present were Mrs. C. W. Cahill, Mrs. C. G. Steadman, Mrs. Robert Duncan, Mrs. George Peters, Mrs. Mortimer Smith, Mrs. Frank Harris and Mrs. Angus Avard. This week they were entertained at the home of Mrs. Robert Duncan.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Woollatt, Toronto, was brightened on Tuesday last by the arrival of a baby boy, George Reginald. Mrs. Woollatt was formerly Miss Susie Verge, of Port Elgin, and Mr. Woollatt filled the position as accountant in the Royal Bank of Canada here.

Prof. McKee entertained a few friends at a very enjoyable bridge at the "Tea Cosy" on Tuesday evening. Dainty prizes were won by Miss Gladys Borden and Mr. W. T. Wood, the consolations falling to Miss Jean Campbell and Mr. H. M. Wood. The guests included Mrs. Herbert M. Wood, Miss Lou Ford, Miss Edith Hunton, Miss Marie DesBarres, Miss Gretchen Allion, Miss Jean Campbell, Miss Nellie Williams (St. John), Miss Elva Machum, Miss Leora Masters, Miss Kathleen Fawcett, Miss Gladys Borden, Mr. Herbert M. Wood, Mr. W. T. Wood, Mr. Maurice Fisher, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Kenneth Pickard, Mr. Read and Mr. Hicks.

Mrs. B. C. Borden was hostess at a beautifully arranged luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Wheelock, of Lawrencetown (N. S.), who is visiting at the home of her son, Prof. Wheelock. The guests included Mrs. Wheelock (Lawrencetown, N. S.), Mrs. F. E. Wheelock, Mrs. B. A. Trites, Mrs. S. W. Hunton, Mrs. E. M. Copp, Mrs. J. E. Fowler and Mrs Chalmers Hicks.

Miss Vera King and Miss Hazel Mowat of Mount Allison, were guests of Miss J. Richardson on Sunday.

Mrs. O. D. Ogle and child arrived here Monday morning from Indiana. Dr. Ogle has been practising his profession here for some time and Mrs. Ogle has come to be with her husband.

Prof. Frank P. Day, Mount Allison '03, who holds a professorship in Pittsburg, has applied for enrollment in the New Brunswick mounted troops for service abroad. Prof. Day was formerly major in the 28th Dragoons when he was professor of English at U. N. B. several years ago. He has announced his willingness to serve in any capacity with the Canadian troops. Prof. Day was Mount Allison's first Rhodes scholar.

Miss Rhoda Mason, of New Glasgow, is visiting Mrs. E. P. Smith, Squire street.

Mrs. Hanford Palmer and son, Rufus, who have been visiting relatives in Boston and New York, have returned home.

James Smith, Middle Sackville, left last week on a trip to Boston.

Mr. Herbert W. Sangster and two sons, Arthur and Eric, of Windsor (N. S.), were in town recently, guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Sangster.

Miss Emma Brownell, of Oxford, was in town on Monday, guest at Mount Allison Ladies' College.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Dorchester, were in town on Wednesday, guests of Mrs. Bliss Anderson.

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, Jan. 27—The Neighborhood Club met on Monday afternoon with Mrs. N. Marks Mills, and were most pleasantly entertained.

The many St. Croix friends of Mrs. J. Francis Hayward will be interested to know she is now in Pasadena (Cal.), and has taken a house in that beautiful city to reside in during the winter with her son, Mr. Julian, and her daughter, Miss Theodora Hayward. For some months they have been in Colorado residing at Mr. Julian Hayward's ranch.

On Tuesday evening, in the Methodist vestry, the Woman's Canadian Club had the pleasure of listening to Rev. David Hutchinson in his delightful illustrated lecture, The Canadian Switzerland. There was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen. After the lecture, refreshments were servd, and a musical programme that was also much enjoyed.

Mrs. Eleanor M. Talcott and her sister, Mrs. Arthur S. Burdette, who have been in California since last September, have taken a house in Los Angeles and will spend the rest of the winter there.

Miss Etta DeWolfe spent the week-end at Oak Bay with her friend, Miss Amy Young.

Mr. J. Watson Gregory, C. E., is taking a course of training at the Halifax Military School. Mr. J. Carleton Brown, C. E., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Brown, formerly of this town, but now of Augusta (Me.), is also attending the military school in Halifax.

At the town election today, Mr. Frederick Parker Grimmer was unanimously elected mayor in place of Mr. William Dinsmore, who after several years of splendid service to the town, this year tendered his resignation.

Miss Alma Fitzmaurice this week is visiting Toronto friends, when en route from Chicago.

Miss Maude Marks entertained at tea on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Pierson, of Salisbury, who has been Mrs. Louis A. Abbot's guest during the past ten days.

The death of Mrs. John Barker, which occurred at her home in Calais on Monday, was heard with deep regret by her friends. She leaves two sons, Rev. Ralph Barker, of Blue Mills (Me.), and Mr. Chase Barker, who made his home with his mother.

Much to the regret of her friends, Mrs. F. L. Ham continues very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Downes, in Calais.

Mrs. Augustus Cameron, who has been enjoying a visit in Providence (R. I.), with her friend, Mrs. Frank Tucker, is again at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Eaton have gone to Montreal to enjoy the pleasures of that city for two weeks.

On Monday evening Mrs. Edward Keyes entertained a party of ladies very pleasantly at tea. The guests were Mrs. W. W. Inches, Mrs. Maria Burton, Mrs. A. A. Laflin, Mrs. Frederick Waterson, Mrs. Charles Grimmer, and Mrs. George T. Baskin.

Mrs. J. W. Douglas has issued invitations to a bridge on Friday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Fannie Murchie was hostess on Friday evening to a dinner at 6 o'clock given in honor of Mrs. John Derby, of Philadelphia. Covers were laid for twelve guests. In the latetr part of the evening there was some music and auction bridge, which was greatly enjoyed.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richardson entertained friends at dinner at 6 o'clock. Later in the evening bridge was enjoyed.

Much sympathy is expressed for Rev. Dr. Goucher, who has received word that his sister, Mrs. Roy Williams, of Yarmouth (N. S.), is very ill, and that her physicians are very grave in regard to her condition.

A very delightful musical and literary entertainment has been arranged by the entertainment committee of the Woman's Canadian Club, to be given in the Bijou Theatre on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6.

Mrs. V. A. Waterbury was the guest this week for a day or two of Mrs. Augustus Cameron.

The Saturday Evening Club were entertained by Mrs. N. Marks Mills at their last meeting.

MONCTON

Moncton, Jan. 28—Mrs. E. W. Rushton and daughter, Miss Sadie, have returned from Petitcodiac, where they were spending the week-end with friends.

Miss Rose Smith, of Amherst, is visiting in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Geary.

Mr. A. S. Knight, of Winnipeg, is spending a short vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Knight.

Dr. O. B. Price has returned from a holiday trip to Boston.

Miss Minnie Seaman is spending some time with relatives in Halifax.

Mrs. S. J. Trites, of Cambellton, is the guest of relatives in the city.

Mrs. Arthur Metcalf has gone to Newcastle to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Allen.

Miss Brittain, of Hampton, spent the week-end in the city, the guest of her cousin, Miss Florence Robertson.

Miss Ryan spent the week-end in Petitcodiac, the guest of relatives.

Mrs. E. B. Price has returned to Campbellton after spending a few days with Mrs. J. E. Price.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Burns have returned from Campbellton, where they were spending the week-end with their son, Mr. Alex. Burns.

Mrs. J. W. J. Smith and daughter, Miss Marjorie Smith, have returned from Sackville, where they were spending the week-end with friends.

Miss Bessie McLeod, of Point de Bute, is the guest of Hon. C. W. and Mrs. Robinson.

Miss Dorothy Williams has gone to Dorchester to spend a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hanington.

Miss Emma Parlee is spending some time with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Fred Knight and little son have returned from Shediac.

Mrs. J. A. Marven and ilttle son have returned from St. John, where they were spending a week with Mrs. Marven's mother, Mrs. J. H. Murray.

Mrs. Nelson H. Morton and daughter, Miss Gladys, have returned from Hopewell (N. S.), where they were attending the marriage of Mr. Walter B. Morton.

Miss Sprague, of the staff of Mount Allison Ladies' College, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Robinson.

Mrs. Reginald Welling and children, who have been the guests of relatives for the past two weeks, have returned to their home in Shediac.

Mr. Fred Sutherland, of the Royal Bank of Canada staff, spent the week-end with friends in Sussex.

Miss Frances Dixon has returned from Sackville, where she was spending the week-end with friends.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacKinnon on Tuesday at 1 o'clock when their daughter, Annie, was united in marriage to Mr. A. Sterling Murray of this city. Rev. T. Porter Drumm, pastor of St. John's Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. Miss Vera McFarlane rendered the wedding march. The bride was unattended and was gowned in a travelling costume of pearl grey with hat of black velvet. Owing to a recent bereavement in the bride's family the wedding was a very quiet affair. Mr. and Mrs. Murray left after luncheon had been served for points in Nova Scotia and on their return will reside in the city. The presents received included many beautiful articles in silver, cut glass, etc.

The Misses Jessie and Cora Brown are spending a week with friends in St. John.

Mrs. Everett Taylor and children, of Hillsboro, are the guests of relatives in the city.

Miss Laura Steeves, of Hillsboro, is spending a few days in the city, the guest of relatives.

Miss Rit Humphrey has gone to St. John to spend some time with her sister, Mrs. Percy Rising.

Mrs. Charles Pickard, of Sackville, is in the city, the guest of the Misses MacDougall.

Mr. Henry Burnyeat, of Fort William (Ont.), arrived in the city Wednesday to attend the funeral of his father, Mr. C. W. Burnyeat, whose sudden death occurred Sunday morning. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon from St. Paul's Episcopal church and was largely attended. The pall-bearers were, Messrs. C. E. Jubien, F. A. McCully, Rufus Neal, J. B. Magee and J. J. Walker.

Mrs. W. McD. Campbell, of Sussex, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard McKeiver.

Miss Kelsie Manning has returned from a visit with friends in Amherst.

Mrs. P. A. Macgowan has returned from Hampton, where she was called owing to the illness and death of her father, the late Mr. Andrew Ruddick.

SHEDIAC

Shediac, N. B., Jan. 28—Miss Frances Burt, graduate nurse of Newton Hospital (Mass.), has recently been promoted to assistant superintendent of Waterbury Hospital (Conn.). Miss Burt, who is the daughter of Rev. A. F. and Mrs. Burt, Shediac Cape, has a very large circle of Shediac friends who are extremely pleased to hear of her success.

Miss Carrie Welling, Shediac Cape, is visiting relatives in Petitcodiac.

Mrs. A. Welling of Point du Chene has returned from a few weeks pleasantly spent with friends in Bridgetown (N. S.)

Mrs. Brown is leaving on Saturday of this week to spend the coming two months with Ottawa relatives.

Mrs. Harvey Mills leaves this week to spend some time in Boston.

Miss Maude Wilbur, at her home Shediac Cape recently met with a very painful accident when she fell on the icy fracturing one of her lower limbs.

The ladies of the weekly bridge club are being entertained this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jas. D. Weldon.

Miss G. Hanington, who recently closed her residence, at the Cape, is at present visiting relatives in Moncton after which she will proceed to Rothesay and St. John, to spend the remainder of the winter.

The members of the ladies' aid, in connection with the Methodist church are meeting on Friday of this week at the parsonage, where they will be entertained by Mrs. E. C. Turner.

On Monday evening of this week, Mrs. J. Livingston, in honor of her guest, Miss Jean Thurber, of Millerton, entertained a number of her friends at "500" and a "musicale." Prizes at "500" were won by Miss Mary Weldon and Mr. Stewart. The guests present included Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Oulton, the Misses Weldon, Miss Elsie Jardine, Miss Beatrice Harper, Miss Alice Keith, Petitcodiac; Miss Evangeline Melanson, Messrs. S. McQueen, Stewart, Elliot, Purdy, Hudson A. White.

The Misses Weldon entertained a few friends informally at "knitting" on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. R. Welling has returned to her home at the "Cape" after a fortnight spent with friends in Moncton.

The members of the Red Cross Society are meeting this afternoon at the home of Miss Elsie Jardine.

Shediac community was deeply shocked on Sunday morning last to hear of the death of Mrs. J. Albert Murray, wife of J. A. Murray, station agent of this town, which occurred in the Montreal General Hospital. Mrs. Murray, some little while previously had left for Montreal, to undergo medical treatment, and was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Alberta Murray, also intending to enter the hospital for treatment, and her son, Mr. R. S. Murray. After consulting with the doctor of the Montreal General Hospital, operation was considered advisable, and on Thursday last Mr. Murray was in receipt of a telegram to the effect that the operation has been successfuly performed. Complications, however, followed on Saturday and the patient passed away on Sunday morning. Owing to her delicate constitution Mrs. Murray had led a retiring life, but she had established an extremely large circle of loving friends who sincerely grieve over her passing from their midst. Mrs. Murray was born at Shediac Cape, and was the daughter of the late Mr. George Hanington. Prior to residing in Shediac she had lived in Moncton and later at Pt. du Chene, where she had also established a wide circle of friends. She leaves beside her husband, three sons, and one daughter, Robert, in the I. C. R. service in Shediac; Ivor, of the first contingent, Salisbury Plain; Fred., of the Bank of Commerce, Moncton, and Alberta, residing at home, buo at present in the General Hospital, Montreal. Mr. George Hanington, a brother of the deceased, and Miss Ida Schurman, a half sister reside in Bridgetown (N. S.), and Mr. David Schurmam reside in Charlottetown. Both Mr. Hanington and Mr. Schurmam were able to be present at the funeral; as was also Mr. Blair Murray, brother of Mr. Albert Murray, of Shemogue.

Mr. Robert Murray, who had remained in Montreal during his mother's illness accompanied the remains upon their being brought home, on Tuesday's train. The funeral, which was universally attended was held on Wednesday afternoon 2.30. A short service was conducted at the residence, by Rev. Mr. Whiteby and Rev. E. C. Turner, after which the body was conveyed to St. Andrew's church for further service. Interment took place in Greenwood cemetery.

Friends from Moncton present for the funeral were Messrs. T. Sherrand, F. Williams, Mrs. W. Browne, and Mrs. Knight.

Very deep sympathy is extended the bereaved members of the Murray family in their great loss.

Mr. Hannington returns to Bridgetown on Friday accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Robert Murray, who will remain in that place for a short time.

SUSSEX

Sussex, Jan. 28—Rev. W. F. Parker was among the visitors from here to St. John this week.

The W. M. S. study class met with Mrs. Robert McFee Monday evening.

Miss Hazel Myles entertained the Holly Club last Thursday evening.

Miss Blanche McLeod was hostess on Friday of last week at a very nicely appointed dinner, covers being laid for twelve. During the evening two interesting contests were worked out. Those winning the prizes were, Mrs. B. S. Corey, Miss Bess Parker, Mr. N. S. Fraser and Mr. B. S. Corey. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Corey, Miss Bess Parker, Miss Kate White, Miss Helen Jonah, Miss Della Daly, Mr. Harold White, Mr. Jack Ferguson, Mr. N. S. Fraser, Mr. William MacDougal, and Mr. A. J. Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Vickers and children have reutrned from a two months trip to their old home in Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank White have taken a suite of rooms in the Pleasant street apartment house.

Dr. D. H. McAlister has returned from Montreal, where he was attending the funeral of Mrs. McAlister's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Corey left Monday for their home in Gleichen (Alta.), after spending a month here with Mrs. Corey's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Hatfield White.

Mr. W. D. Turner spent the week-end at his old home in Baie Verte.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fowler returned Tuesday from a short visit to Ottawa.

Mrs. J. M. Kinnear and Mrs. G. S. Kinnear spent the week-end in St. John, guests of Mrs. Charles McDonald.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray was the guest of St. John friends for over Sunday.

Miss Louise McLeod entertained informally at the tea hour Thursday.

Mrs. Isaac Prescott and Mrs. G. Prescott, of Albert, were guests of friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. White entertained informally at dinner Friday evening.

Mrs. William H. McLeod entertained very pleasantly at bridge Saturday evening. Among the ladies present were, Mrs. Robert Morison, Mrs. S. A. McLeod, Mrs. E. A. Charters, Mrs. J. J. Daley, Mrs. F. R. DeBoo, Miss Carrie Roach, Mrs. Joseph Lamb and Mrs. G. M. Suffren.

Mr. J. G. Gunn returned to Ottawa Sunday after a few days visit here with relatives.

Miss Freda Reid was hostess at a most enjoyable young people's party Friday afternoon of last week. The favors used were ping carnations. Some of the littles ones present were: Miss Ada Cripps, Miss Frances Sharp, Miss Mamie Lutz, Miss Helen Dobson, Miss Frances White, Miss Meridith White, Miss Lenore Mills, Miss Julia Keith, Miss Edna White, Miss Dorothy Davidson, Miss Bertha Jonah, Miss Dorothy Hoyt, Miss Viola Peters, Miss Lena LeClair, Miss Irene Lamb, Miss Greta Sinnott, Miss Edna Heffer, Miss Doris Williams, Miss Hattie Wright, Miss Alta Slipp, Miss Viola Radcliffe, Miss Mildred Radcliffe, Miss Marion Shannon, Miss Edna Givan, Miss Susan Miller, Miss Gertrude Rice, Miss Helen Berry, Miss Idella Berry.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Charters, of Point du Chene, spent Tuesday here with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Charters.

Mr. J. Maurice Kinnear has returned to his home in Edmonton (Alta.). Mrs. Kinnear and little sons are remaining for a longer visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berry have moved into their handsome new residence in Queen street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Douglas, of Interval, were over Sunday guests of Mrs. James Gregory.

Miss Ruth Thurber, Hampton, is the guest of Mrs. Abner Cripps.

Mrs. A. S. White was a visitor to St. John Thursday.

Miss Sybil McAnn was the hostess at the tea hour this week in honor of her guest, Miss Blanche Beatteay, St. John.

Miss Louise Neales, who was operated on a few weeks ago, is not recovering as rapidly as desired. Dr. Atherton was here from Fredericton recently in consultation with Dr. Burnett, who is Miss Neales' physician.

Mrs. George Suffren is spending the week-end in St. John with her mother, Mrs. A. E. Brown.

Lieutenant C. A. Fairweather has returned to St. John after being on sick leave here for a few days.

Mrs. Sherrard, of Moncton, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. F. Robinson, last week. This week Mrs. Sherrard is visiting her sister, Mrs. William King.

Mayor F. W. Wallace was among the visitors from here to St. John this week.

Mrs. James Lamb was hostess at the Weekly Bridge Club last week.

Mrs. Walter Fairweather and Master Harold Fairweather spent Friday in St. John.

Lieutenant Morison, of the 26th battalion, spent Sunday here with his mother.

Masters Robert and Forbes Hallett spent Friday in St. John.

Mr. J. F. Sadell, of New York, and Mr. M. Porter, of Chicago, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wendal McCosh, have returned home.

Major R. H. Arnold spent Sunday here with his parents, Major O. R. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold.

Miss Mary Allen spent Thursday evening in Petitcodiac with her sister, Mrs. Theo. Roberts. Mrs. Roberts passed through here today for St. John from where she will sail with her children on the Grampian for England to join her husband, Lieutenant Roberts, who is with the first overseas contingent.

HAMPTON

Hampton Village, Jan. 28—A girls' athletic club has lately been organized, with the following officers: President, Miss Gladys Smith; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Adams; manager, Miss Della Appleby. The Agricultural hall has been engaged for the practice of basketball.

Miss Mary Robertson, of Rothesay, was a visitor this week at the home of her brother, Mr. W. H. Robertson.

At the Girls' Club on Monday evening it was decided to forward the sum of $75 to Mayor Frink, St. John, for the Belgian relief fund, this sum being the proceeds of St. David's choir concert recently held under the auspices of the club.

Mr. John A. McKinnon and Mr. Milan McKinnon, who were in Hampton attending the funeral of Mrs. Catherine Flewwelling, returned on Wednesday to their home in Fredericton.

A teachers' training class, in connection with the United Baptist Sunday school, has been formed and meets for study at the parsonage on Thursday evenings with the pastor, Rev. O. N. Chipman, as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. McVey, of Norton Station, were guests on Wednesday of Mrs. Howard Seely.

Mr. George Otty, of Quebec, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. D. Otty.

Mrs. Parlee, of St. John, was the guest on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Mabee.

The body of Mrs. Catherine Flewwelling, widow of Gilford Flewwelling, was brought from Fredericton on Tuesday and the funeral was held on Wednesday, at 2.30 p. m., from the home of her son, Robert G. Flewwelling.

PORT ELGIN

Port Elgin, Jan. 29—Miss Marjorie Enman left on Monday morning for a few weeks visit to friends in Pictou.

Miss Dorothy Pridham entertained a few of the young folk at her home on Monday evening in honor of her cousin, Frank Pridham, of Moncton.

Miss Laura Fitzpatrick entertained a number of the young folk on Thursday evening in honor of her cousin, Miss White.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wry, of Sackville, were in town this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Robinson.

Miss Freeman, of Amherst, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. W. Robinson, returned to her home on Monday.

Miss Graves, of Elgin, Albert county, arrived in town recently and is engaged as stenographer by J. W. Webster who has recently started business here.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Jann. 27—Dr. George B. Ryan, who has been practicing in Paris for a number of years, left Halifax on the Transylvania Monday, on his return after spending the past six weeks here with Mrs. Ryan and children, being guests of Mr. W. H. Palmer, Mrs. Ryan's father. Mrs. Ryan and children will remain here some time longer.

Mrs. G. B. Burnett and Miss Daisy Burnett spent last Saturday in Moncton.

Miss Mabel McDonald and Miss Mae Palmer spent Tuesday in Moncton with friends.

Miss McLellan, of Upper Dorchester, spent the week-end, the guest of Captain and Mrs. L. H. Lockhart.

Mr. George Bishop, who is engaged in survey work with an I. C. R. party, now at Tatamagouche (N. S.), spent Sunday the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Bishop.

Mrs. W. D. Douglas, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hickman, has returned to her home in Amherst.

Miss Estabrooks, who spent a few days the guest of Miss J. Oulton, has returned to her home in Sackville.

Miss Lyde Pipes, who has been the guest of Warden and Mrs. A. B. Pipes, has returned to her home in Amherst.

Mrs. J. A. Cornell and son Ralph, spent a few days at Mrs. Cornell's former home, and returned on Tuesday to their home in Amherst.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Chapman, of Amherst, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Chapman.

Miss Nina Tait, who spent the past week in Sackville, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Coates, returned home on Saturday.

Miss Florence Armstrong, professional nurse, of St. John, spent a few days last week the guest of Hon. and Mrs. A. D. Richard. Miss Armstrong has been accepted for Red Cross work with the second Canadian overseas contingent. Miss Armstrong has a host of friends here, who wish her every possible success and a safe return. A number of friends of Miss Armstrong entertained her at a pleasant evening and presented her with a set of instruments and an electric flashlight.

Mrs. James Friel very pleasantly entertained the Evening Bridge Club on Monday evening at her home.

The W. A. of Trinity church met on Tuesday with Mrs. L. McGrath. The juniors with Mrs. A. B. Pipes on Saturday.

Miss Jessie Browne has bee the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Government Terrace, has returned to Truro.

Mrs. Warren Grant and children, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, have returned to their home in Amherst.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Jan. 27—The mixed club held its last meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Robt. F. Randolph, when Dr. Allen and Mrs. Gregory were the prize winners.

Mrs. Ketchum was hostess on Friday afternoon at a pleasant tea given in honor of her guests, Mrs. Allison and Mrs. McDonald, of St. John, and Miss Townsend, of Amherst. The decorations were very beautiful. Crimson and white carnations in profusion were in tall vases running the length of the polished mahogany table. The mantles were banked with smilax and ferns. Mrs. T. B. Winslow and Mrs. A. J. Gregory poured tea and coffee. Those assisting were Miss Stopford, Mrs. F. P. Robinson, Mrs. Philip Gregory (Montreal), Miss Winslow, Miss Waycott and Miss Townsend.

Mrs. A. W. MacRae, of St. John, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Hubbard, at the experimental farm.

At a meeting of the students of the university it was decided not to have the usual conversazione this year on account of the war. So many of the students have enlisted, but it was decided to give a dance and reception in honor of the U. N. B. students who are members of the 23rd Battery of Field Artillery here.

Mrs. Patriquin, of Norton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Richards, and on Saturday Mrs. Richards entertained at a sewing party in her honor.

Mrs. R. W. L. Tibbits and daughter, Mrs. H. G. Chestnut, are spending a few days in St. John.

The Monday Club met this week with Miss Louise Sterling, when Miss Phyllis Taylor was the prize winner.

Mrs. F. P. Robinson was yesterday afternoon hostess at a pleasant sewing party.

Mrs. Ada Miles and daughter, of Boston, were here last week to see Mrs. Miles' brother, Mr. Parker Glasier, M. P. P., and help celebrate Mr. Glasier's birthday.

Miss Leila Foster, of Dorchester, is visiting the Misses Barry.

The Outing Club met at the skating rink on Friday and afterwards were the guests of Miss Margaret Lynch at supper and a dance.

The Lang Syne Club met last evening with Mrs. Geo. Allen, when Mrs. Ross Thompson was the winner of the ladies' prize and Miss Sterling, who played on the gentlemen's side, won the gentleman's prize.

Miss Greta MacNutt returned to Halifax Ladies' College yesterday to resume her studies.

Mrs. H. G. Chestnut was on aSturday evening hostess at a sewing party, when about twenty-five ladies enjoyed a social evening over their work.

Mr. Edward Patterson Dayton, C. E., on St. John & Quebec railroad at Fredericton, and Miss Minnie Pearl Sawyer, of Southampton (N. B.), were quietly married on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at Woodstock (N. B.) by Rev. Frank Orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton arrived home on Thursday evening and were met at the station by a host of their young friends. An informal reception was held during the evening at the home of the groom's parents, when many of the young people of St. Marys called to extend congratulations to the newly married couple. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton will reside for the winter with the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bruce Dayton, St. Marys.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gregory, who have been spending a month here with Mr. Gregory's parents, will leave for their home in Montreal Saturday.

The officers' dance last evening at The Palms was a delightful affair. About thirty couple were present. All the rooms at The Palms were engaged for the occasion. Supper and bridge were enjoyed downstairs and dancing in the ball room upstairs. The programme included fourteen dances, with two supper extras. Mrs. Harrison and Lady Ashburnham were the hostesses.

Fredericton, Jan. 28—The section of the Divisional Ammunition Column stationed here has been recruited almost up to full strength of 150. The latest to join is J. C. Spicer, B. A., of Parrsboro, a graduate of the U. N. B. and an LL. B. of Harvard. His cousin, W. S. Spicer of St. John, has also joined as artificer. Government buyers were able to secure only six horses in Woodstock and will forward them to this city for the artillery. There is no lack of suitable horses but the price offered is not sufficiently attractive.

The officers of the garrison here were hosts at a dance at The Palms last evening. Lord and Lady Ashburnham were the chaperons.

Miss Jean D. Gillis of Hartland has been appointed head of the domestic science department of the Fredericton high school.

A stiffening of lumber prices is reported here.

William J. Robinson of Boston, formerly of this city, who went to England in October and joined Kitchener's army is now in France as chauffeur to a French staff officer. He is a son of Mrs. C. A. Robinson and grandson of Capt. J. A. Read of this city.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Jan. 28—Judge Cockburn left on Monday on a trip to Ottawa.

Mr. W. F. Mallory, of the Royal Bank in Havana, arrived in town on Saturday to spend a month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Mallory.

Miss Eliza McCullough, of Boston, has been a guest at Kennedy's Hotel this week.

Mrs. D. O'Keefe and little grandson, of Oldtown (Me.), are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mulloney.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parker and little son, of Vancouver (B. C.), are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Parker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Mahoney.

A party composed of Mrs. Frank Kennedy, Miss Amelia Kennedy, Mr. Archie McDougall and Mr. Archie Kennedy enjoyed a pleasant drive to St. Stephen on Sunday last.

Miss Douglas, of St. Stephen, is the guest of Miss Carolyn Rigby.

Miss Amelia Kennedy entertained very pleasantly on Tuesday evening at auction bridge, when Mrs. George Smith was the prize winner. Among those present were Mrs. G. D. Grimmer, Mrs. Waterbury, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. G. H. Stickney, Mrs. Geo. Smith, Mrs. F. P. McColl, Mrs. E. A. Cockburn and Miss Broad.

Miss Rhoda Stickney is taking a month's rest from her school duties at Deer Island on account of illness. Her place is being supplied by Miss Nina Fields.

The Lake View Club girls gave a very delightful whist party in Paul's hall on Wednesday evening, which was extremely well patronized. The prizes were won by Mrs. F. P. McColl, Miss Gwendolyn Jack, Miss Alice Holt and Mr. Arthur McFarlane. The proceeds, which amounted to $27, will be given to the Belgian fund.

The Misses Hibbard entertained a number of their friends very pleasantly in honor of their sister, Mrs. Vernon Lamb, of Camrose. Those present were Mrs. R. A. Stuart, Gwendolyn Jack, Kaye Cockburn, Hazel Grimmer, Bessie Grimmer, Nellie Mowatt, Messrs. Herbert Everett, Douglas Alexander, Lloyd Murray, Herbert Grimmer, Skiff Grimmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stuart, of Montreal, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son Monday, Jan. 25.

Mrs. Fred Andrews entertained at a very pleasant thimble party on Tuesday afternoon, when the guests were Mrs. Waterbury, Mrs. G. D. Grimmer, Mrs. F. P. McColl, Mrs. Weddal, Mrs. Ledford, Miss Broad, Miss Weddal.

Mrs. G. D. Grimmer was the hostess at a sewing party on Wednesday afternoon, when the guests included Mrs. F. Andrews, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. McColl, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Geo. Smith, Mrs. E. A. Cockburn, Mrs. N. M. Cockburn, Mrs. Geo. Elliot, Mrs. G. H. Stickney, Mrs. R. A. Stuart, jr., Miss Main, Miss Ottie Smith, Miss Gwendolyn Jack.

Miss Emma O'Brien, of Rolling Dam, is the guest of Miss Amelia Kennedy.

Miss Dorothy Lamb entertained a few of her young friends very pleasantly on Tuesday evening.

Miss Georgie Carson and Miss Kathleen O'Neil went to St. Stephen on Thursday. Miss Carson intends entering the Chipman hospital for medical treatment.

The members of the Baptist church gave a very delightful reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Tedford in Paul's hall on Monday evening.

Mrs. Vernon Lamb entertained a few friends at a sewing party on Tuesday evening. Among the guests were Mrs. Earle Browne, Mrs. Warren Stinson, Miss Gertrude Stinson, Miss Giberson, Miss McDonald, Miss Eva Stoop.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 28—A wedding of much local interest took place Wednesday, Jan. 27, when Miss Sarah Helen Dickinson was united in marriage to Sidney Weddall Smith, of Halifax. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Frank Baird at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. C. D. Dickinson, only the immediate friends being present. The bride, who is one of Woodstock's most popular young ladies, was charming in a gown of hand-embroidered satin. Numerous costly gifts were received including a set of mink furs, the groom's gift to the bride. The young couple left on the evening train for a honeymoon trip to St. John, Halifax and other points.

Miss Margaret Dibble, one of the volunteer nurses, left Monday for Halifax.

Miss Edna Smith, of Chatham, was here Wednesday attending the Smith-Dickinson wedding.

Miss Betty Doane, who has been the guest of Mrs. Charles Jones for some weeks, left for her home in Essex (Conn.), Wednesday.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. Good, who is in Salisbury with the Canadian expeditionary force, was in command of the Divisional Amunition Column during the absence of Colonel Penhale, at Christmas and New Years.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Ross Currie entertained most delightfully on Friday evening at thirteen tables of auction bridge, in honor of their guest, Miss Louise Shepherd of Seattle. Miss Jean Sprague was the winner of the ladies' prize, and Mr. Grover Campbell won the gentlemen's prize. Supper was served at midnight after which dancing was enjoyed until the wee sma' hours. Mrs. Currie received her guests in a black lace gown over green satin, with corsage of beauty roses. Miss Shepherd was gowned in pale blue chiffon over blue silk, with girdle of blue silk. The guests were the Misses Harriet Gabel, Isabel Lewis, Alice Neill, Helen Hand, Kathleen Hand, Kathleen Lynott, Marion Winslow, Mary Wright, Jean Smith, Elizabeth Ketchum, Caroline Boyer, Laura Balmain, Mildred Balmain, Alta Adams (Fredericton), Faye Camber, Mildred Carvell, Caroline Munro, Betty Doane (Essex, Conn.), Isabel Watts, Mabel Lister, Jean Sprague, Hazel Welsh, Bessie McLauchlan, Alice Sprague, Mary Sprague, Frace Jones, Edith Dalling, Cassie Hay and Messrs. George Dibblee, Grover Campbell, Ralph Sprague, Donald Burpee, Herbert Lockwood, Clyde Camber, Harold Ferguson, Hubert Mitchell, Gordon Bailey, Allan Poole, G. MacLean (Pictou), John Vallis, Richard Shaw, Walter Daley, Kenneth McLean, Norris Connell, Ewart Ellis, Ernest Mosher, Ernest Ross, Dansereau, Ford, Flewelling, B. T. Read and Alfred Atherton.

Mr. Murray Mansfield, of the Royal Bank, Revelstole (B. C.), arrived here Wednesday, being called home owing to the death of his father, Robert Mansfield, whose burial took place Thursday.

Mr. Hayward Danserreau entertained his friends at Carleton Hall, Tuesday evening. Dancing was one of the features of the evening, music being furnished by Gerrishs' orchestra. A dainty lunch was served, and the function was a most delightwul one. The following guests were present: Misses Caroline Munro, Kathleen Lynott, Mabel Lister, Caroline Boyer, Mildred Carvell, Alice Sprague, Mary Suprague, Ruth Dibble, Mary McLean, Jean Sprague, Lilliam Jones, Ruth McGibbon, Lulu Pierce, Alta Adams (Fredericton), Jean Smith, Betty Doane, Gretchen Smith, Miss Sherherd, Marion Winslow, Mrs. Charles Jones, Mrs. George Gibson, Mrs. Carl Wetmore, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Currie, Messrs. George Dibble, Grover Campbell, Alf. Atherton, Harold Ferguson, Hubert Mitchell, Charles Jones, George Acton, A. Flewelling, Kenneth McLean, Walter Daley, James Synott, Bernard Lockwood, Nash Smith, Ralph Sprague, Clyde Camber, Herb. Lockwood, Gordon Bailey, Douglas Balmain, George McLean (Pictou), Ernest Ross, Richard Shaw, A. D. Holyoke, Mrs. A. D. Holyoke and Mrs. B. Griffiths chaperoned.

Mr. W. G. Jones, of Kentville (N. S.), has been spending two weeks in town with friends.

Mr. George McLean, of Pictou (N. S.), is the guest of his sister, Mrs. A. Ross Currie, at Carleton Hall.

One of the enjoyable functions of the week was a drive Wednesday evening to Scott's lumber camp, about twelve miles from town. Two double teams carried the party, who were most hospitably received by the men on arrival at the camp. The party was composed of Misses Ruth McGibbon, Helen Lynott, Gretchen Smith, Hazel Atherton, Lillian Jones, Jean Tilley, Mary Balmain, Mary McLean, Bertha Sprague, Bertha Moore, Messrs. Fraser Ellis, James Lynott, G. W. McLean, George Titon, R. Stewart,

...ate ...ut Through

...rd Property—Rumors ...re Behind Move, But ...one in the Transaction

...he property acquired by Mr. Greg... comprises the wharves, shipyard and ... extending from his own property at ... foot of Simonds street across Sheriff, ...ray and Hilyard street extension as ... as the Sayre property next ... Portland Rolling mills. Mr. ...egory says the shipyard, includ... in the deal, will be op...ed by him and the work carried on ...usual. The mill is also inclued in the ... and G. A. Hilyard this morning ...firmed the statement that the Hil...ds were retiring from the mill busi...s altogether at this site and that the ... would be operated by Mr. Gregory. ...here are no deep water berths at any ...he wharves but they form a favorite ...ring place for sailing vessels and ...dging is now being done by G. S. ...yes at the mill wharf.

...he completion of the deal means that ... Gregory will be in control of the ...bor front from the St. Helena wharf ...t the Moore property at Long wharf ...und to the Sayre property in Ches... street. The Maritime Nail Works ... a leasehold for their building site but ... does not include harbor rights.

...Yes, it is a pretty good deal for these ...s," said Mr. Gregory yesterday. ...annot say what will be done with the ...perty but as yet there has been no ... communication from coal or rail... companies for an interest in any ... of the front now controlled by me. ...ave heard that the C. P. R. was look... for a berth of their own for the ...by steamers but they have never ...e to me."

...he entries in Dun's respecting the ... are:—

...irst, under the heading "Deeds," T. ... Hilyard et al to J. S. Gregory, $1, ...perty in Strait Shore road.

...nder the heading "Mortgages," J. S. ...gory to Eastern Trust Co., $50,000 ...perty in Main street and Strait Shore ...d.

...rustee of Henry Hilyard, $1 to J. ...Gregory, assignment.

...nder the heading "Release of Dow... Teresa Hilyard to J. S. Gregory, ...50, interst on property in Strait ...re road.

...AMINO NEARLY ...LOST BY CONVOY ... IN WILD STORM

...lalifax, N. S., Jan. 25—Pitching and ...nging in the fierce southwester that ...pt along the Nova Scotia coast on ...urday night, the disabled Belgian re... steamer Camino, which three power... ships have been endeavoring for five ... to tow to Halifax, had a wild time ...ea and the journey to this port, tedi... as it was before, has been greatly de...d so that the steamer is not expected ...arrive in port until early Monday ...ning.

...hen the storm was at its height on ...urday night the Camino, drifting ...plessly with the wind, now in the ...gh of the sea, now rolling heavily ...he crest, had several of her crew in...d and on Sunday morning, when it ... possible to launch a boat, the men ... transferred to the United States ...nue cutter Androscoggin, one of the ...ue ships, and placed in the sick bay. ...l night long the Camino lay at the ...cy of the seas, the three other ships ...ding by ready to take off the crew, ...ch an act were necessary. Fortun... it was not, and when day broke on ...day the Camino, though battered by ... storm, was still tossing about, as ...e as ever.

...t 2 o'clock this afternoon the tow ... recommenced, the boat then being ...miles from Halifax, and, traveling at ... rate of four miles an hour, the Ca...o should arrive in port tomorrow ...ning.

...OTHER CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST

...ttawa, Jan. 24—The following cas...y list among the Canadian force in ...nce and at Salisbury Plain was an...nced by the militia department. ...reviously reported unofficially as kill... action, now confirmed:

...cess Patricia's Canadian Light In...ntry.

...n. 8—Lance Corporal Norman Fry, ... of kin, John Norman, North street, ...on, Wilts (Eng.)

...n. 8—Lance Corporal H. G. Bellin... next of kin, Mrs. Bellinger, 60 Nel... street, Ottawa.

...d.

...an. 23—Private J. K. Chandler, Four...th Battalion, at Bulford Cottage ...pital, of meningitis, next, of kin, ... L. Chandler, Villafranca, Hastings ...istchurch, Barbadoes (W. I.)

...unded.

...ugler Henry Bayliss, P. P. C. L. I. ...t of kin, Mrs. E. Bayliss, 24 Vic... street, Lythen, Lancs (Eng.)

...iously Ill.

...rivate Douglas Leach, P. P. C. L. I., ...hospital at Boulogne, with menin... Next of kin, Mrs. Darley, Spring ...rt, Calgary (Alb.)

...rivate advices from Salisbury Plain ...ort that Col. Victor Williams, for... adjutant general of the Canadian ...itia and general camp commandant ...Salisbury Plin is ill with meningitis.

Tower Faces Many Charges.

...oncton, N. B., Jan. 23—George C. ...ver, arrested in St. John on a charge ...heft of $7 and a ring from Mrs. Ida ...man was arraigned in the police ...t this morning and the case adjourn...ill Monday. Chief of Police Rideout ... received a letter from Chief Carter ...Amherst, stating that Tower is also ...ted in Amherst, charged with per... and forgery of documents.

J. Quinn, Nash Smith, Melville Tompkins, Gibson Fleming, Hugh Flemming, Ray Plummer, Mrs. F. C. Squires. Mrs. Forrester McLean and Mrs. A. McLean chaperoned the party.

Mr. G. L. Holyoke, who has been the teacher of the Bible class in the Presbyterian church for twenty-six years, was presented with a handsome reading lamp and a purse of gold at the annual meeting Wednesday night. Miss Barbara Welker, the efficient teacher of the infant class, was presented with a brass hot water kettle, and Miss Edith Dalling, who has been secretary-treasurer for some years, was the recipient of a sterling silver manicure set.

EDMUNDSTON

Edmundston, N.B., Jan. 27—The business men of the town joined hands in an effort to secure an international bridge across the St. John river between Edmundston and Madawaska (Me.)

At a meeting of the town council specially called for the purpose, delegates were chosen to interview the minister of public works and Hon. Mr. Hazen in connection with this important matter. The delegates are M. D. Cormier, J. W. Hall, C. L. Cyr and Mayor Sormany.

The Board of License Commissioners for the town assembled on Saturday the 23rd for the purpose of considering fourteen applications which had been placed in the hands of Inspector Michel F. Fournier. The three commissioners, Dr. J. A. Rattey, Aurele Berube and Robert Ritchie were present. Only seven licenses were granted. The licensees for next year are: Jos. S. Bernard, Victoria Hotel; Thaddee Hebert, Windsor Hotel; J. M. Sirois, Grand Central Hotel; Jos. Tetu, Commercial Hotel, and Geo. Ringuette, Hotel; V. I. Albert and D. M. Martin & Co., wholesale.

The annual meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for the county of Madawaska was held at the court house on Monday, the 25th inst. Chairman Cormier and Commissioners Violette and Victori Martin were present. Fifteen licenses were granted and two cancelled.

DEER ISLAND

Deer Island, Jan. 27—The Misses Marion Cummings and Kathleen Appieby attended the basketball game which was given in the armory at Eastport on Friday evening.

Mrs. Fred Price and children, of St. Stephen, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beaney, Chocolate Cove.

The ladies of the Chocolate and Cummings Cove Women's Institute purpose giving a birthday party in Moss Rose Hall on Saturday evening, Jan. 30. About 175 invitations have been issued. A musical and literary entertainment will be given, followed by refreshments. We hope all who have been invited will attend. Proceeds to be used for patriotic purposes.

Messrs. Vernon Conley, Chester Dixon and Mrs. Frank Hooper visited friends at Lord's Cove and Lambertville on Thursday last.

Mrs. Milton Chaffey is visiting relatives at Eastport.

Master Ned Calder and little sister, Maudie, of Fair Haven, visited their aunt, Mrs. Edgar Chaffey, on Sunday last.

Miss Lottie Fountain is visiting friends in Eastport for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wallace are visiting relatives in Pembroke (Me.)

John M. Fountain, of Calais (Me.), has been visiting relatives here during the past week.

Miss Delia Beaney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beaney, of Chocolate Cove, and Mr. Jeremiah Newman, of Eastport, were married there by Rev. Mr. Butterfield. They will reside at Eastport.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Jan. 25—The Red Cross Society is growing in numbers, and in enthusiasm, with each succeeding week. Last Saturday a good sized box of knitted articles of various kinds was forwarded to Halifax for shipment. Besides daily work at home, the members meet each fortnight for work and afternoon tea.

On Thursday last a large number gathered at the home of Mrs. E. S. Brodie, at an early hour in the afternoon, and knitting and the piecing of quilts occupied the time. About 5 o'clock light refreshments were served, the proceeds to go toward the funds.

The old-fasihoned art of knitting is now being enthusiastically taken up by the younger members of the society, who have gradually worked up to the final degree of making socks. A splendid feature, also, is that the younger girls too are learning practical patriotism. The girls of the Grammar school meet once a week for knitting, under the leadership of the principal, Miss Jessie Weyman. The funds of the society have been increased by the following: $14.25 from the Boys' Auxiliary of St. John's church, under Miss L. M. Peters, proceeds of the sale of "slab toys" in the Christmas season; $5 from Dr. J. A. Casswell and $1 from Allan Dingee.

Miss Leora Simpson, who has been quite ill for some weeks past, as yet shows but slight improvement.

Miss Kate McKeague returned last week after a pleasant visit of two months with firends and relatives in Boston.

Rev. J. H. A. Holmes, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Peters, left on Friday and will go on to King's College for a short course of graduate work.

Miss Pearl Peters left on Monday for St. John to spend some weeks with Mrs. Beverley R. Armstrong.

William Norwood has been appointed crier of the county court in place of the late William Nevers.

CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, Jan. 26—Lieut. Harry F. Ferguson, of the 26th Battalion, St. John, is in town today to attend the funeral of his grandmother, Mrs. E. Wheelhouse.

Mrs. A. G. McKenzie, of Dalhousie, was in town last week, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Marquis.

Mrs. Roland Moffat, of Montreal, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Malcolm, has returned home.

Mr. C. B. Crosdale, C.E., who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Roy last week, has returned to St. Leonards. Mr. Crosdale is employed by Hill and Hammond, contractors, on the new bridge being built at St. Leonards.

Mrs. A. E. Alexander left last week for Chatham to visit her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Hope.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Burns, of Moncton, who have been visiting their son, Mr. Alex. Burns, have returned home.

On Thursday evening of last week Mrs. John Farrer entertained at a much enjoyed skating party in honor of her daughter, Miss Ethel, it being her thirteenth birthday. Two hours skating at the rink were most enjoyably spent then the merry party of young people repaired to the home of their hostess, where dainty refreshments were served.

Miss Jean McLellan, nurse-in-training in the Children's Hospital, Toronto, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McLellan, has returned to Toronto to resume here studies.

Mrs. Harold Montgomery left last week for Woodstock to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward.

Miss A. C. Blue, of Mont. Jole, and her cousin, Miss Blue, of Metis, spent last week in town, the guests of Mrs. Harry Wheelhouse.

The death of Mrs. Matilda McNutt occurred Saturday morning at her home after a lingering illness of several months. Mrs. McNutt, who was 56 years of age, was beloved by all who knew her, and leaves to mourn her loss three sons, Percy, Robert and Benjamin, and one daughter, Delia, three borthers, Mr. J. Gorham, Rivere-du-Loup; Mr. Benjamin Gorham, and Mr. Frank Gorham, of Campbellton, and two sisters, Mrs. J. DeBoo, of Chaudiere, and Mrs. Edward Alexander, of Campbellton.

The many friends of Mrs. D. C. Firth, who is now in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, will be pleased to learn that word has been received that she is somewhat better and that an operation might not be necessary.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Wheelhouse occurred Monday morning at her home after a short illness. She was one of the best known and highly esteemed residents of Campbellton and her death will be heard of with feelings of regret. The deceased, who is 73 years of age, is survived by three sons, Harry, Walter and Albert, of Campbellton, and four daughters, Mrs. W. F. Ferguson and Mrs. H. Munroe, of Campbellton; Mrs. Harry Morgan, of Plaster Rock, and Mrs. Wm. McKenzie, of Vancouver.

The bean supper and afternoon tea under the auspices of the Red Cross Society held in the Red Cross rooms last Friday evening was a decided success. The rooms were very tastefully decorated with bunting and flags of the different nations. Small tea tables were set and the menu cards were decorated with patriotic designs. Those who served were Mrs. M. M. Mowat, Mrs. J. F. Gallagher, Mrs. Geo. G. Glennie and Miss Nellie Asker, and these ladies performed their duties in a most charming manner. The candy and flag counter was in charge of the Misses Lingley. In the guessing contest (for the large jar of crans) the prize, a handsome mahogany serving tray, was won by Miss Margaret Gallagher. The prize (for the small jar of beans) the prize a very pretty picture donated by Mrs. James W. Morton, was a tie between Mrs. H. M. Taylor and Mr. George Albert Russell.

Miss Mona McLellan left Monday for Claremont (N. H.), to visit her sister, Mrs. Wm. Burke.

Mrs. Wm. Mott has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Dalhousie.

Mr. Oswald Larzen left last week for Halifax to take a military course there.

Miss Flora Adams, of Newcastle, is in town this week, the guest of Miss Margaret Adams.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society held last Wednesday the following officers were elected: Mr. W. D. Duncan, president; Mr. Henry McIntyre, vice-president; Mr. S. M. Gerrard, secretary-treasurer; Mr. W. A. Trueman, auditor.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening of last week when Miss Evelyn, youngest daughter of Mrs. John Ward, became the bride of Mr. Harry Foster. Rev. Gordon Firth, of the immediate relatives of the bride and groom being present. Mr. and Mrs. Foster will reside in Campbellton.

Rev. J. H. Jenner is able to take up his duties again as pastor of the Baptist church.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Jan. 27—Mrs. W. H. Belyea and family left last Saturday for St. John, where they will visit Captain W. H. Belyea. Mrs. Cleaveland accompanied Mrs. Belyea.

Mrs. Fred. McKeen, of Chatham, who has been visiting in town for the past week, returned to her home on Saturday.

Mrs. A. E. G. McKenzie left on Saturday for a visit to Major McKenzie, of the 26th battalion, St. John.

Last Wednesday evening the ladies of St. Mary's congregation met together and organized themselves into a club to be known as the Ladies' Catholic Club, for the purpose of raising funds to build a new hall. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. John Morrissy; vice-presidents, Mrs. Dennis Doyle and Miss M. A. Quigley; secretary, Miss Katherine Wood; treasurer, Miss Mollie Hennessy.

The many friends of Hon. J. P. Burchill are pleased to see him out again after his recent confinement to the house.

Last Friday evening the members of the Presbyterian choir were entertained to an informal dance at the home of the organist Mr. Arch. Russell at Nordin.

The many friends of Miss Bessie McRae who went to Arlington Heights training school last November, has successfully passed her probationary examinations and is now a regular student.

Mr. L. R. Hetherington has so improved in health that he was able to resume his duties as principal of the Harkins Academy last Monday.

The excellent work of the Newcastle branch of the Red Cross Society is noticeable from the fact that another shipment of two boxes went forward to the St. John depot on Tuesday of this week, which makes four boxes shipped since the first of this year. The following is the list of articles sent on Tuesday last: Four dressing gowns, one bed jacket, six suits pajamas, seven day shirts, seventeen hospital shirts, four caps, thirteen bandages, twenty-three scarfs, fourteen pairs wristlets, thirty-four pairs socks, nine pairs of mittens.

Mr. Robert W. McLellan, of Fredericton, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. John Russell, this week.

An enjoyable social was held in the basement of the new Sunday school hall on Tuesday evening, by the following committee from the ladies' aid: Mrs. C. C. Hubbard, Mrs. John Robinson and Mrs. E. A. McMillan.

Miss Florence Adams is visiting friends in Dalhousie this week.

BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., Jan. 28—Mrs. W. G. Clarke, of Bear River (N. S.), was a recent visitor of her daughter, Mrs. A. G. McIntyre.

Miss Florence Armstrong, who was engaged as special nurse at the J. H. Dunn Hospital, left on Thursday for her home in St. John. Miss Armstrong who was one of the nurses accepted for services at the front, will leave with the second contingent.

Mrs. E. P. Mackay and little daughter visited relatives in Campbellton last week.

Johnstone Haines arrived last week from Montreal and is making a visit to his parents, Capt. Haines and Mrs. Haines.

Mrs. J. F. McCarthy and little daughter, Carmelitte after a month's visit to relatives in Campbellton returned to their home here, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Veniot returned from their wedding trip on Friday night.

Mrs. J. P. Leger has returned from a visit to friends in Moncton.

E. P. Mackay, accompanied by his little daughter, is enjoying a holiday in Sydney. He is being replaced as manager of the Bank of Montreal, by A. G. Bailey of Lunenburg (N. S.)

Miss Gilker, of Campbellton is a guest this week of Mrs. P. J. Leger.

On Saturday afternoon at four o'clock the marriage took place at the Church of the Holy Family, of Miss Mary A. Monjion, of Angers (P. Q.), niece of Mrs. J. A. Groulx and Adorice Groulx. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Wm. Varrily. J. A. Groulx, brother of the groom, and Narcisse Monjion acting as witnesses. After the ceremony supper was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Groulx. The happy couple will reside in Bathurst, where Mr. Groulx holds a responsible position with the Bathurst Lumber Company.

On Monday night the first carnival of the season was held in the rink and was in every way a most successful affair. Prizes were awarded as follows. Miss Bessie Rogers, as England and France; the most original costume was won by Mrs. W. V. Coffyn and Miss Bessie Smith, who represented Ayer's Hair Vigor before and after. Prizes for the best gentlemen's fancy costume and gentlemen's most original were awarded to F. P. Gatain and Eunus Gaudet respectively. Most pleasing music was suplied by the Newcastle band. The judges were Mrs. J. P. Byrne, Mrs. W. J. Kent, Mrs. A. E. Young, J. J. Power, Mr. L. A. Palmer, and Osburn Brown.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. John Lordon on the arrival of a son at their home on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. White made a short visit to Chatham recently.

Miss Wood has returned to her home in Douglastown after a visit to her sister, Mrs. John Lordon.

The marriage took place in Montreal recently of Miss Mabel Windsor and George Killam of Yarmouth (N. S.). Mr. and Mrs. Killam have gone to Yarmouth to reside.

Rev. M. J. Wallace, of Louisburg (C. B.), was in town for a brief stay this week, on his return from Campbellton, where he had been attending the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of his brother, Rev. E. P. Wallace, pastor for twenty-two years of the Church of Our Lady of Snows.

Mrs. R. H. Dunn entertained a number of friends at a very much enjoyed bridge on Tuesday evening.

On Tuesday afternoon from four to six, Mrs. P. J. Burns was hostess at a largely attended and very pleasant "at home."

Rev. J. Wheten went to Campbellton to attend the celebration given in honor of twenty-fifth anniversary of Rev. E. P. Wallace's ordination, on Tuesday.

One of the most successful entertainments ever given here, was the patriotic concert held in the new opera house, was generously given for the occasion by Alexander & Jellett, on Thursday evening. To the ladies in charge of the affair the greatest praise is due for the splendid manner in which every detail was carried out. The choruses were well rendered, the vocal and instrumental solos most pleasing and the tableaux beautifully arranged. Young ladies dressed as Red Cross nurses acted as ushers and during the intermission sold pretty boxes of candy thereby adding many dollars to the fund.

AMHERST

Amherst, Jan. 27—Miss Louise Black, who has been the guest of Mrs. James A. Stairs in New Glasgow, has returned home.

Mr. F. C. Clarke, of Edmonton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Burton M. Goodwin.

Miss Marjorie Pride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Pride, left yesterday for Manchester (N. H.) to enter a training school for nurses.

Mr. H. D. Romans, of Halifax, was a week-end visitor to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wheaton.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Chapman have returned from a very pleasant visit to Boston and New York. While in Boston they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Crane, formerly of Amherst.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Magee, of Port Elgin, and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd McLeod, of Lacombe (Alta.), have been spending a few days in town with friends.

Mrs. J. Fisher Grant, of New Glasgow, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. P. A. Curry.

Miss Rose Smith is visiting in Moncton, the guest of Mrs. James Geary.

Miss Rae Caufield, who has been spending the past few weeks in Halifax, has returned home.

Mrs. George Marvin, of Alma (N. B.), is the guest of Mrs. J. R. Brander.

Mrs. A. J. Crease was the hostess of a very delightful card party on Wednesday evening last, auction being played at five tables. The prizes were won by Miss Emily Christie, Mrs. R. M. Embree and Mrs. H. W. Rogers. Among the invited guests were Mrs. J. F. Christie, Mrs. C. R. Smith, Mrs. R. C. Macpherson, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. A. G. Robb, Mrs. D. A. Morrison, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Walter Tennant, Mrs. Dennis, Mrs. R. B. H. Davidson Mrs. Hagan and others.

Mrs. A. MacKinnon entertained at auction on Thursday evening, when the prizes were won by Mrs. J. M. Townsend, Mrs. M. M. Sterne and Mrs. C. R. Smith. Among those present were Mrs. Biden, Mrs. D. A. Morrison, Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. George Hillcoat, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. D. W. Douglas and Mrs. W. H. Tennant.

Mrs. Thomas Dunlap was the hostess of a most enjoyable auction party of nine tables at the home of Mrs. C. L. McLeod on Friday evevening. The handsome prizes were won by Mrs. C. W. Moore and Mrs. D. W. Douglas. The guests included Mrs. J. H. Douglas, Mrs. A. W. Foster, Mrs. C. R. Smith, Mrs. P. A. Curry, Mrs. B. D. Rogers, Mrs. C. E. Ratchford, Mrs. Norman C. Rodger, Mrs. Medley Townsend, Mrs. E. E. Hewson, Miss Jean White, Mrs. Carl Dennis, Mrs. A. B. Copp (Sackville), Mrs. C. L. McLeod, Mrs. R. C. Macpherson, Mrs. M. S. Bent, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. D. W. Fraser, Mrs. C. W. Bliss, Mrs. J. F. Christie, Mrs. Biden, Mrs. George Hillcoat, Mrs. H. A. Hillcoat, Mrs. G. K. Chapman, Mrs. A. MacKinnon, Mrs. D. C. Allan, Mrs. Embree, Mrs. Harris Hagan and Mrs. M. M. Sterne. Mrs. A. D. Smith, Misses Helen and Jean McLeod and Miss Jean McGregor assisted in serving at supper time.

Mrs. W. B. Calhoun entertained at four tables of auction last evening in honor of Miss Burrill, of Yarmouth, and Miss Stone, of St. John. The prizes were won by Mrs. C. D. Dennis and Mrs. A. W. Foster. Among those present were: Mrs. C. R. Smith, Mrs. M. M. Sterne, Mrs. D. A. Morrison, Mrs. E. L. Beer, Mrs. H. A. Hillcoat, Mrs. R. B. H. Davidson, Miss Bessie Harding, Mrs. D. S. Biggs, Mrs. A. D. Ross, Mrs. C. S. Read, Mrs. R. M. Embree, Mrs. J. F. Christie, Mrs. Warren Christie and Miss Victoria Burrill and Miss Olive Stone.

Miss Kelsie Manning, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. D. S. Biggs, has returned to her home in Moncton.

Miss Norah Townsend, who has been visiting for Mrs. James Rodger for the past month, has returned to her home in New Glasgow.

Miss Rita Walters, who has been spending the past few months in Summerside (P. E. I.), has returned to Amherst.

Miss Lizzie Delahunt, of St. John, has been spending a short time with her parents here and left on Monday for Boston and New York.

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, Jan. 28—Miss Alma Hatfield is visiting relatives in Port Greville.

Miss Ray Gillespie left yesterday for Glace Bay (C. B.), where she will be the guest of the Misses MacDougall for a couple of weeks.

Mr. David Pettis went to Montreal last week, where he has taken a position.

Miss May Morris, of Advocate, was the guest of Miss Fay Jenks last week.

Miss Annie Smith arrived home from Westville on Saturday to spend a few weeks.

Miss Bessie Moore, of Advocate, has been visiting Mrs. A. P. Smith for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gilroy, of Halifax, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wylie.

Messrs. A. P. Gavin, J. Hugh Tucker and J. H. Cameron have been elected by acclamation to fill the vacancies in the town council.

The school children of Parrsboro have contributed $111 for the suffering children of Belgium.

An enjoyable dance was held in Smith's hall on Thursday evening. Those present were Mrs. J. S. Henderson, Mrs. A. O. Seaman, Misses Wilma Henderson, Grace Getson, Nellie O'Regan, Ella Corbett, Hazel and Lola Johnson, Fay Jenks, Belle Gallager, Catherine Knowlton, Bessie Moore, Emma McNamara, Edna Thompson, Bessie Proctor, Bessie Kirkpatrick, Mary Hatfield, Messrs. Wm. and Harold Pickard, Ralph McDade, John Dorman (Vancouver), J. J. Coll, A. S. Tucker, J. Gillespie, Wm. Grotto, and E. H. Clay.

CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 28—Mr. and Mrs. W. Shives Fisher were in town this week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Snowball were registered at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, last week.

Mrs. H. B. McDonald entertained the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's church and also a large number of the young people of the congregation, last Thursday evening. A very pleasant evening was spent in games, etc., after which dainty refreshments were served.

Sheriff O'Brien spent part of last week in St. John and Fredericton.

Mrs. H. W. Fleiger entertained a few friends very pleasantly on Friday evening.

Blair Bell, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Jacquet River, spent part of last week in town, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bell.

George B. Fraser very pleasantly entertained the W. F. M. S. and members of St. Andrew's choir on Monday evening.

Colon Loggie, of the wireless, Newcastle, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Loggie.

R. Weldon entertained a number of his friends to a driving party on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. White, of Bathurst, visited friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Neale are spending a few weeks in St. John.

Mrs. Burr has returned from a visit with friends in Bathurst.

Miss Jeffreys went to St. John on Saturday to spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Markham, the latter having spent last week, the guest of Archdeacon Forsythe.

Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, of Springfield, is spending a few days at Bushville, the guest of Judge Wilkinson.

PETITCODIAC

Petitcodiac, N. B., Jan. 28—The carnival which was held in the new rink on Wednesday evening was largely attended, there being about 300 people present. There were many very pretty and original costumes, and five prizes were awarded. Miss Greeta Mann, representing an Indian princess, and Miss Georgie McFarlane representing England and France; little Miss Helen Munroe representing a Chinese lad; Ray Chapman representing Uncle Sam, and Master Russell Banister as a negro lass carried off the prizes. The judges were Mrs. H. H. Magee, S. C. Goggin and H. W. Church.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society intend having another carnival on Monday evening next.

A banquet was held in the vestry of the United Baptist church last evening for Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Jonah on the eve of their departure. Mr. Jonah was presented with a molly-engraved gold headed cane, the presentation being made by Rev. Mr. Addison, pastor of the church. Mrs. Jonah was also presented with a beautiful cut glass berry dish by the members of the Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Addison making the presentation. A neat programme was provided by the choir. A few brief remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Chapman and S. C. Goggin who presided. Mr. Jonah has been superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school for thirty-three years in Petitcodiac and both he and Mrs. Jonah have many friends who will regret their departure very much.

Mrs. T. D. Roberts and children, who have been spending part of the winter here with Mrs. Roberts' parents, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allen, leave today for England to join Mr. Roberts, who enlisted with the second contingent.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 28—Wm. Hawkes, of Curryville, is still confined to the house from the injuries he received some time ago, while he was working in the woods. Mr. Hawkes, as well as two other men who were working with him had a very narrow escape from being killed by a falling tree that had lodged. The tree struck Mr. Hawkes a glancing blow on the head and body as it fell.

Archie Cameron, of Hillsboro, who has recently come home from Vancouver, is visiting relatives. Mr. Cameron has been in Vancouver five years, and surprised his parents by walking in on them the day after New Years. He reports times still very dull on the coast.

Miss Annie R. Peck, of this village, recently forwarded to the Hopewell boys in the 26th battalion at St. John, each a neat Bible, which the young soldiers have greatly appreciated.

Relatives here have received word that Willie Robinson, son of the late Capt. Chas. Robinson, formerly of Hopewell, has gone to the war, he having joined the Ropal Engineers while in England on a trip recently.

Miss Celia Peck is visiting relatives in St. John.

Friends here of Capt. and Mrs. P. R. Tingley, of Shanklin, Isle of Wright, have learned with regret that the latter's daughter, formerly Miss Elsie Hodgkins, had met with sore bereavement, he husband, who was a native of France, having been killed by a shell in a recent engagement. Capt. Tingley's brothers here received word of the sad happening.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Jan. 28—Lieut. Dawes Gillmor, son of Senator Gillmor, of this town, has been sent to Kapuskasing with a number of Austrian prisoners. The new interment camp is located there in the northern part of Ontario. Major W. Rodden is in charge.

Arthur Dewar, of the 28th Dragoons, spent last week at home. Arthur has volunteered for overseas service.

Joan Grey, who has beenu absent for several years is home on a visit.

Miss Royce Goss is visiting friends in St. Stephen.

Stephen Dick, Hampden Gillmor and Ernest Stewart were appointed assessors for the parish of St. George at the meeting of the county council.

John J. McDougall has accepted a position with H. McGrattan Sons.

Death yesterday claimed the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Neill. In the loss of their first born and only child, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have the sympathy of the community.

WESTFIELD

Westfield, Jan. 28—Mrs. DeVeber, of Grand Bay, spent Sunday, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leander Lingley.

The ladies' aid of the Methodist church were entertained by Mrs. Machum on Wednesday, and the women's auxiliary at Mrs. E. Belyea's today.

The friends of Miss Mary Hoyt sympathize with her in the death of her father, Mr. R. Hoyt, which took place in St. John on Sunday last.

Mrs. Leander Lingley will leave for Montreal tomorrow, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harris Biggar.

A number of the members of the Westfield adult Bible class spent Tuesday evening at the parsonage, Welsford, guests of Rev. S. and Mrs. Gregg. They were joined by a number of the Welsford class and an enjoyable time was spent in music and games, after which refreshments were served, and the return trip was made on the Boston train. Those going included Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Machum, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Prime, Miss Jennie Smith, Miss Annie Gilliland, Frank Gilliland, F. Wallace, W. Stevens, T. Porter, R. Holding, Harry and Roy Rowley, and H. Baxter.

Mrs. Willett has recovered from her recent illness and was able to take a short drive yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rowley entertained their friends at a dance on Friday last.

Miss W. McNeil, of St. John, who was the guest of the Misses Porter last week, returned to her home Saturday night.

CHIPMAN

Chipman, N. B., Jan. 29—Mrs. Alexander Turner returned on Thursday from a short trip to St. John, where she was the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Hannah.

Mrs. I. W. Baird has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends in Moncton.

H. A. Sipperel left on Saturday for a week's vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sipperel, Hartland. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sipperel's sister, Miss Margaret Belyea, who has been spending the past six months here.

Mrs. S. Johnson and Mrs. Elmer Alexander spent the week-end in St. John.

Misses Helen and Esther Baird spent part of last week in Fredericton, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Baird.

Mrs. E. A. Branscombe and Mrs. A. G. Ferns were guests of friends at Cumberland Bay a few days last week.

R. G. Orchard was the guest of relatives in St. John over Sundays.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Fair, of Elma (Wash.), are visiting Mrs. Fair's sisters, Mrs. W. J. Craig and Mrs. Henry Craig.

Miss Edna McAllister, of the Provincial Normal School, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McAllister, this week.

Miss Mame Kavannagh left on Wednesday for a two weeks' vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Kavannagh, at Richibucto.

Hon. L. P. Farris, of White's Cove, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Hay.

Mrs. William Day returned home last week after a three months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Fred. Brewster, Sussex.

Miss T. W. Alexander returned on Saturday from a trip to Fredericton.

Mrs. E. D. King, of Minto, entertained a number of her Chipman friends at tea on Saturday afternoon, the party going down on the noon train, returning in the evening. Among those enjoying Mrs. King's hospitality were Mrs. M. P. King, Mrs. Harry King, Mrs. H. M. Armstrong, Mrs. E. B. McLean (Calgary), Miss Nellie Harper, Miss Ida Harper, Miss Margaret Porter, Miss Bessie Orchard, Miss Mary Hassen, Miss Ezilah Hassan, Miss Robina Richardson, Miss Idella Darrah, Miss Nellie Orchard, Miss Jessie McEwen, also Mrs. G. S. Branscombe and Mrs. W. B. Evans, Minto.

Miss Ida Butler is spending a few days of this week with friends in St. John.

Mrs. J. H. King, of Cranbrook (B. C.), who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. George T. Baird, Andover, arrived here on Wednesday, where she will be the guest of Senator King for some time. Mrs. King expects her husband, Dr. King, to arrive later.

APOHAQUI

Apohaqui, Jan. 28—The local branch of the Red Cross Society made another shipment this week, which consisted of: 67 pairs of socks, five pairs of wristlets, two helmets, two scarfs, 16 hospital shirts, and five pairs of bed socks.

Geo. B. Jones, M.P.P., is spending a few days in Ottawa.

Mrs. J. M. McIntyre, Sussex, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. George H. Secord, on Tuesday.

Miss Annie Parlee, who teaches at Midland, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parlee.

BABY'S BATTLES

Baby's battles for health can be easily won if the mother will constantly keep at hand the means of aiding her little ones when the emergency may arise. Baby's Own Tablets should be found in every home where there are small children. The Tablets are a gentle but thorough laxative. They break up colds; relieve croup; prevent constipation; cure indigestion; promote sleep and in fact cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Germans have paid the people of Great Britain and the men of our great Dominions across the seas the only compliment in their power, that of hating them heartily.—Sir Robert Finlay.

SOLDIERS' BRIDES WILL GO ON PAYROLL

Ottawa, Jan. 31—The government has relaxed somewhat the original regulations of the militia department in regard to the separation allowances, which men, enlisting for active service are entitled to make for their families.

An order-in-council has been passed permitting volunteers, who marry after enlistment, to have their wives placed on the separation allowance list provided that permission to marry has been obtained from the officer commanding the corps in which the man is serving, and that the marriage takes place within twenty days from the present time in the case of those already enlisted, or within twenty days from the time of enlistment in the case of men enlisting hereafter.

The order-in-council recites that applications for seperation allowances have hitherto been refused in cases where volunteers have been married after enlistment. The refusal has been on the ground that the separation allowance was intended to provide for families of married men who had enlisted as such, and whose families would otherwise be in want, or become a heavy burden on the patriotic fund.

It was not the government's intention to encourage the men to marry after enlistment, as that would increase the already heavy expenditure under the separation allowance, and in case of the soldier's death would necessitate placing his widow on the pension list. The government has, however, taken into consideration the fact that many men had prior to enlistment given a promise to marry and the regulations are relaxed, as noted above.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Knox church, Loggieville (N. S.), has extended a unanimous call to Rev. W. B. Rosborough, of Mulgrave (N. S.)

Rev. A. D. Stirling, of Scotsburn (N. S.), has been called to Union church, Hopewell (N. S.) The call was under consideration at a special meeting of the Presbytery of Pictou held in New Glasgow, Jan. 26.

Rev. G. A. Logan, who recently resigned his charge of Union church, Hopewell (N. S.), has accepted a call to Sherbrooke (N. S.), and will be inducted to the pastoral charge of that congregation on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. George E. Knight, who was for more than a year in charge of the Courtenay Bay mission, and who has recently completed six months' service in South Richmond (N. B.), left on Thursday of last week to fill several months' appointment in Kempt and Walton (N. S.) in the Presbytery of Halifax.

Rev. Murdoch Gillespie, late of River Hebert (N. S.), will be inducted to the pastoral charge of the congregation of Great Village, in the Presbytery of Truro, Feb. 4. The moderator of presbytery, Revs. J. C. Davies, D. Coburn and F. M. Milligan, have been appointed to take part in the induction service. This congregation has been vacant since the removal of Rev. A. L. Fraser to Smith Falls (Ont.) in September last.

Rev. V. M. Purdy, late of Sherbrooke (N. S.), was inducted to the pastoral charge of St. James' church, Parrsboro (N. S.), in the Presbytery of Wallace, Jan. 14. Rev. Colin McRae, of Springhill, presided and inducted, Rev. G. S. Mitchell, of Oxford, preached, and Rev. Wm. Forbes, of Tatamagouche, suitably addressed the congregation on their obligations to their new minister. The first minister of Parrsboro congregation was Rev. J. McGregor McKay, who was inducted to this charge in 1855, and who later ministered in St. Paul's church, Woodstock (N. B.), from 1878 to 1882.

The St. John Presbyterial is to meet in St. David's church, St. John, in June next, and already plans are in progress to make the annual meeting interesting and profitable. The executive committee of the presbyterial met in Calvin church Wednesday afternoon to outline a programme for the several sessions, and transact such other business as naturally came before them. Good progress was made. Besides the local members of the executive, Mrs. C. T. Purdy, of Moncton, and Mrs. J. H. Thomson, of Rothesay, were present at the meeting.

Rev. A. D. Menzies, who has been for several months in St. John, filling a responsible position in the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, left this week for Montreal to make his headquarters there for some time. Mr. Menzies is a minister of the Presbyterian church in Canada, and has filled several important pastorates. On account of ill-health, he was compelled to retire from active service a few years ago, and undertake temporarily duties in another sphere. His name is still on the assembly roll of the church. With Mrs. Menzies he has made many friends during their stay in St. John.

The handsome new church edifice of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Kentville (N. S.), was dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday, Jan. 17, with appropriate services. Professor H. A. Kent, of Halifax Presbyterian College, was the special preacher for the day, while the pastor, Rev. R. B. Layton, ministers from adjoining congregations, Revs. J. U. Bell and W. H. Spencer, besides brethren of other denominations assisted in the morning, afternoon and evening services. The new church is built of unhewn red quartzite, with grey freestone trimmings. The design of the architecture is Gothic, while the finishings within and without are in keeping with the general appearance of the edifice.

A memorial service to the late Rev. J. W. McKenzie, D. D., late missionary in the New Hebrides, will be held tomorrow in the congregation of West River and Green Hill (N. S.) Dr. McKenzie claimed this as his home congregation. Here he was born, and here he received the early religious training which was to bear such ripe fruit in his forty years of faithful missionary endeavor in Erromanga's Martyr Isle. He was a member of the Presbytery of Pictou throughout his entire missionary career, and at the service tomorrow Rev. Robert Cumming, D. D., will be present, as the appointed representative of the presbytery. Rev. A. H. Foster, formerly of St. Matthew's church, St. John (N. B.), is the present pastor of the above congregation.

METHODIST.

The following letter has been issued by the general superintendent:

Dear Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the question of the marriage of men already enlisted in the present contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. It is highly desirable that such marriages shall not interfere with the relation of the bridegroom to the army. You are aware that, according to present military regulations, the wife has the privilege of withdrawing her husband from the forces. It would, therefore, be clear that a man through his marriage may be prevented from proceeding overseas. On this account I desire to urge that any of our ministers, before celebrating the marriage of any such soldiers will see that the written permission be obtained from the bride for the bridegroom to fulfil the terms of his enlistment, and that the permission of the commanding officer is presented, in order to make the marriage altogether regular.

Very sincerely yours,
S. D. CHOWN.
Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

We quote an item from a very excellent editorial in the Christian Guardian of last week:

"Now the question that persists in asking itself in the minds of a goodly number of Canadians is this—for very similar reasons as suggested the prohibition in Russia, ought not our Dominion to do something decidedly radical to check the evils of the liquor traffic, at least during the continuance of the war? The same reasons hold in Canada. The liquor evil is as wasteful in the Dominion as it is anywhere else, and we need to save for the defence of the Empire and the welfare of our people as much as Russia does. We, too, are sending out our soldiers, and the liquor traffic is doing its best to debauch them, as can be seen by anyone who lives near any of our camps. The liquor evil is one of the greatest foes to the resourcefulness and stability of our land at this time of stress and strain. Without it we would be much better prepared to bear our burden of Empire and fulfil our part in the great task that is before our own and the other nations allied with us. The occasion surely calls for some such radical action as Russia has taken, and surely Canada ought to be as ready to take it as she was."

The work of Evangelist Anderson conducted under the direction of the conference has been very successful. Just before Christmas services were conducted on the Oromocto circuit which resulted in a great spiritual awakening and many additions to the church. A campaign has just been finished at Lakeville Corner on the Sheffield circuit, which is reported to have been the greatest revival the community has known. There were about eighty conversions recorded. The evangelist is now engaged in services at Gagetown.

ANGLICAN.

At the Deanery meeting last Tuesday, it was decided to make the parochial missionary apportionments for the Deanery of St. John, the same as last year. The clergy felt that the claims of the church should be kept just as forcibly before the people as ever, and that we should attempt to raise just as much in 1915, for missionary purposes as in 1914.

The following will therefore be the several apportionments laid upon the parishes and missions of the Deanery:

Parish.	Dioceson.	M.S.C.C.	Total.
Carleton	$ 282	$ 130	$ 412
Lancaster	11	52	63
Musquash ..	11	68	79
Petersville ..	11	55	66
St. John	1,692	777	2,469
Portland ...	740	340	1,080
Simonds	11	41	52
St. James ...	296	137	433
St. John Baptist	515	236	751
Victoria	256	118	374
St. Marks (Stone) ...	1,174	540	1,714
St. Mary's ..	225	117	372
St. Paul's ..	754	347	1,101
Westfield ...	11	55	66
	$6,019	$3,013	$9,032

The newly elected representatives from the Deanery of St. John should take to the Board of Missions ripe experience and prove valuable additions to that body. The Rev. R. P. McKim is the diocesan secretary for the Colonial and Continental Church Society, which has already done considerable in providing layreaders in certain missions of the diocese for the summer months, as well as in former times making grants to several of the rectors of the diocese. It is well for the Board of Missions, that one so closely in touch with the local C. and C. C. S. work should be a member. And J. B. Cudlip is a prominent business man, a well-known philanthropist, and a warden of St. Paul's (Valley) church, all of which will make his advice most helpful to the board.

THE CALL.

(By Jessie Pope.)

Who's for the trench—
Are you, my laddie?
Who'll follow French—
Will you, my laddie?
Who's fretting to begin?
Who's going out to win?
And—who wants to save his skin—
Do you my laddie?

Who's for the khaki suit—
Are you, my laddie?
Who longs to charge, and shoot?
Do you, my laddie?
Who's keen on getting fit?
Who means to show his grit?
And—who'd rather wait a bit—
Would you, my laddie?

Who'll earn the Empire's thanks—
Will you, my laddie?
Who'll swell the victor's ranks—
Will you, my laddie?
When that procession comes,
Banners and rolling drums—
Who'll stand and bite his thumbs—
Will you, my laddie?

One person of every 271 in Massachusetts is insane, as is shown by the annual report of the State Board of Insanity.

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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Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—All remittances MUST be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Correspondence MUST be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

THE ZEPPELINS.

How many Zeppelins fit for war service does Germany possess? According to recent articles in the British press the Zeppelin danger has been considerably exaggerated. In some quarters it has been asserted that Germany has fifty of these great air ships. A British expert, discussing this matter a few days ago in the London press, says that the last Zeppelin to be completed was No. 33, but that Germany has by no means that number in service today. He says that many of the airships built since the first one was ready have been destroyed or are obsolete. It is believed, he says, "that Germany had no more than ten ships fit for use when war broke out, and of these five, or perhaps seven, have been destroyed during the war."

There are about forty-five airship sheds, large and small, in Germany, but it is not thought that the Germans could construct simultaneously a new ship in every shed. The rigid type of airship, according to the editor of "The Aeroplane," is very liable to damage in rising or dropping. He points out, also, that in speed and ability to rise to great heights, as well as in flying range, the Zeppelin is very inferior to the aeroplane. A good aeroplane can rise far beyond the range of bullets or shells, while the large airship which is extremely vulnerable, has a maximum altitude of about 10,000 feet, and a very limited speed as compared with the aeroplane. Even a slow aeroplane, capable of a speed of fifty miles an hour, can easily fly a thousand miles at a height wholly beyond the range of rifle bullets or shells, while the Zeppelin can seldom fly so high as to be safe from gun fire, and then only for a short time.

In London the opinion is that Germany has not added greatly to the number of Zeppelins it had fit for use when war began. Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German navy, in a recent interview was asked concerning an invasion of England by Zeppelins. He replied: "I believe that submarine warfare against the enemy's merchant ships would be more effective." This view did not indicate any great German dependence upon the Zeppelin, and the idea of attacking merchant vessels caused most severe condemnation in all neutral countries. The American correspondent who interviewed Admiral Von Tirpitz said in commenting upon the interview: "I gather that he is opposed to an aerial invasion of England or an atack upon London from the sky except as a last resort and that in his opinion Zeppelins so far have not proved themselves so strong rivals as a navy arm as the heavier type of hydroplanes. . . . I must say that these are only my own impressions and deductions."

A GERMAN FAILURE.

Germans in every part of the world are contributing to the campaign of misrepresentation. Even Canada does not escape the attention of the corps of falsification. The German government organized its army of liars almost as thoroughly as its army of soldiers, but a great many of its recruits in the publicity department are not noteworthy for intelligence. They do not know how to avoid overdoing it. A German who lived in Winnipeg before the war fled to Milwaukee after it began, and a letter which he wrote has been reproduced by a German newspaper in Milwaukee, and also by one in Cologne. After a labored attempt to create the impression that Canadians were cruel and unjust to German immigrants who were in this country at the beginning of the war, this German writes the following:

"Did not a Canadian newspaper recently make the philanthropic proposal that on the arrival of every report of German barbarities in Belgium one hundred German-Canadians should be shot. How dearly must the Germans in Canada love a country which treats them like this!"

Evidently this production was too much even for some Germans, for a German living in the United States sent it to the Manitoba Free Press expressing his disgust with it.

Germans and German sympathizers are, of course, not popular in Canada to-day, but while we have imprisoned a few and are watching many others, we have not yet begun to line them up before the firing squad. If the plan fabricated by the German writer had been followed, and Canada had shot 100 Germans for every report of German barbarity received in this country, our entire population would have been required to handle the rifles. The German press bureau in every quarter of the world has failed, in the first place because it had a hopelessly bad case, and in the second place because its atempts to mislead neutral opinion were characterized by falsehood and exaggeration which no stupidity could avoid recognizing.

SEAPLANES IN ACTION.

The hydroplanes, or seaplanes, which took part in the British attack on Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven three weeks ago in co-operation with the British cruiser squadron, have been frequently used for work with the fleet when it bombarded German army positions along the coast. These seaplanes, by flying high above the land, have been able to report the effect of the British artillery fire upon the German positions, and sometimes when a plane has had engine trouble at a great height it has escaped by gliding down from far inland to the water close by the British ships. These seaplanes vary from 100 h. p. to 200 h. p., and the smaller ones carry a pilot, a passenger, a wireless outfit, and fuel for four-and-a-half hours at a speed of 70 miles an hour. These figures were published a year ago, but the new 200 h. p. machines are capable of even better results, and, according to Mr. C. C. Grey, editor of The Aeroplane, they were too fast for the German gunners to hit at Cuxhaven. The machines are built so that when they are at rest the wings fold back against the sides, and so take up much less room than the old style machine whose wings were always kept extended.

While the ordinary aeroplane is able to go up in almost any kind of weather—they have frequently been operated in a gale of 90 miles an hour—the seaplane has difficulty in rising if the sea is rough, but improvement in this direction is being made rapidly. A new float has been designed which can be forced through comparatively rough water fast enough to give the machine sufficient speed to rise. Seaplanes as a rule are much larger than the ordinary aeroplane, and by carrying bombs instead of a passenger and wireless plant they can be used with good effect against hostile ships.

The editor of The Aeroplane makes it known that a bomb from an aeroplane is not large enough to penetrate the deck of a battleship, "for no bomb which could be carried could equal the weight of the shell from one of our big naval guns, and even if it were as heavy and if it were dropped 4,000 or 5,000 feet it would not obtain the velocity imparted to the same shell from a gun, but small bombs, equivalent, say, to the 6-inch shell, or even 28-pounders, would do serious damage to destroyers or light craft, and our incendiary bombs have already proved their deadliness against airship and seaplane sheds along the coast." Mr. Grey adds an interesting note on the future of the seaplane:

"We are, however, rapidly approaching a time when we shall have seaplanes of several thousands of horse-power, capable of cruising with a sea fleet on their own bottoms, only spreading their wings and flying when really in a hurry. We shall also probably have very small aeroplanes which can be launched from the deck of a ship and can be landed again on it. Both feats have already been performed both in this country and in America, and though it was done almost in a flat calm we shall ultimately evolve machinery in the way of launching and catching gear which will make the performance possible in fairly bad weather. But of course the advent of war put a stop to all expensive experimental work, and so these developments must wait."

AN UGLY SITUATION.

The New York Sun's Washington correspondent warns the people of the United States that Great Britain, France, and Russia, have all notified the American government that trouble will follow the passage of the bill—now in the United States Senate—providing for the purchase of German merchant ships and their release for work on the high seas. The Sun charges directly that many members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives have been led to believe that President Wilson had assurances from Great Britain to the effect that the bill is unobjectionable, whereas the contrary is true. The Sun, believing the situation fraught with danger of the gravest character, editorially warns the nation and the government that they are actually inviting war. It says:

"The economic objections to the ship purchase bill which Mr. Wilson wants to force through Congress may not be clearly understood by everybody, but it requires no great information about the intensity of the war spirit in Europe or about our foreign relations of the past few years to realize that the United States could not become involved in hostilities with England without having to reckon with all her allies. On the international law that governs seizures at sea, or at least upon the interpretation of the law, it is a foregone conclusion that England and France would stand together. It is equally certain that the binding obligation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty as it affects common interests in Asia would bring Japan into a conflict. As to Russia, our relations with her are still strained rather fine, and it is a fact to remember that in her war with Japan Russia went to the extreme in defining and dealing with contraband. It would be stretching the truth to describe Russian feeling toward the United States as friendly.

"The folly, the madness, of embarking upon any unnecessary and un-American policy that might in its working blow our neutrality sky high and embroil us not only with one great Power but with four great Powers is manifest to the plainest understanding."

While United States senators who support the bill continue to assert that it is sound and that the government sees no danger in it, while, indeed, some speakers have intimated that the United States will resolutely face any resulting complications, the leading American commercial newspaper, the New York Journal of Commerce, joins Senator Root in declaring that the bill deliberately courts trouble and is without excuse in international law or morals. The Journal of Commerce says that although the United States never ratified the Declaration of London, "the Senate having merely advised such a course, our plenipotentiaries who attended the Conference made no objection whatever to the rule in question, their objections being confined wholly to the rule dealing with the presumptions attending the transfer of the flag before the outbreak of war. When Great Britain notified the United States that it would adhere to the Declaration of London, with certain specified modifications, during the present hostilities, no protest came from our government against this declared intention, and any protest that the United States may now enter against it could hardly be taken seriously."

Moreover, while Mr. Bryan says the Declaration of London "is not in force," he is wrong. The United States did not ratify it, but, as the Journal reminds the American people, "it is the exclusive province of the prize courts of the nation of the captor ship to pass upon all questions relating to the lawfulness of the prize. Hence the lawfulness of the capture must be determined by the law of the courts of Great Britain, in the case of a British cruiser making the seizure, and the Declaration of London is the law of these courts. Were the capture made by a French cruiser, we should be face to face with the unbroken rule of the French courts, according to which belligerent vessels purchased by a neutral after notice of declaration of war are subject to seizure as lawful prize. Hence, the fact has to be recognized that if the United States chooses to purchase belligerent vessels, it is not likely that the prize courts of Great Britain or of France will regard with favor a claim made for the release of captured vessels purchased in defiance of rules to which their respective governments have announced their adhesion."

And President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, who are urging the passage of the bill with singular recklessness or blindness, are reminded that even American precedent is against them. As the Journal of Commerce puts it:

"There is an important precedent of our own making which has a direct bearing on the consequences to be apprehended from the operation of the ship purchase bill. This was established in the case of the Georgia, a Confederate cruiser taken to an English port, stripped of her war material and purchased in entire good faith by a citizen of Great Britain and registered under the laws of that country. She was then captured by a war vessel of the United States and condemned as a prize—an act which the Supreme Court held to be lawful. A previous protest had been made by the United States to Great Britain against the purchase of that class of vessels by English neutrals, but knowledge of this had never reached the purchaser of the Georgia. The bearing of this on existing conditions consists in the fact that many of the German vessels now laid up at our ports were either constructed, or had been subsidized, with a view to their availability as auxiliary cruisers to the navy of their flag. A fair construction of the English and American rule would indicate that such ships have always been subject to seizure when sold after the beginning of hostilities."

And, if the United States passes the bill and buys and releases the German ships for trade, they will be seized by the Allies just as soon as they appear to be giving aid or comfort to the enemy. The rule to which the Allies adhere is this:

"The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after outbreak of hostilities is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed."

Under this rule the German ships, if bought by Americans, will still be German ships in the eyes of the Allies, and undoubtedly they will be treated as such. That a neutral country should thrust such an issue upon Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan at this hour is inconceivable; but if it is thrust upon them they will deal with it.

A FINE ARMY.

"Father," said a young city man at breakfast one morning, "I've gone into the London Scottish." "Bob," said his father, "it's time." With incidents like this Mr. Will Irwin embroiders his story of the British as a fighting race. He was recently in the war zone. Before he went to Belgium, and after his return, he saw Great Britain raising its new armies, and he saw troops of all the nations in the field. Telling of what he saw in the latest American Magazine he maintains that the British soldier is the best of the lot. Mr. Irwin dwells on the fact that an army of professionals and volunteers should be better than an army of conscripts; that is to say, the German military machine seizes upon every young man, whether he is a fighter or not, and trains him, whereas Great Britain has, in addition to its small regular army, a great host of volunteers, patriots fighting not under compulsion but from a sense of duty. The English impressed Mr. Irwin as quiet, most undemonstrative, but very strong:

"The English imperturbability—it has so many sides! I take it, from testimony on all hands, that as an individual your Englishman is the best fighting man out there on the line. The Belgians and French admit it openly, and the Germans tacitly. He was made for this kind of warfare, wherein endurance of nerves under days and days of strain from noise and battering count more than dashing courage.

"Of course, he is a professional or a volunteer, and therefore a natural fighter, while the others are conscripts, with the fighting men and the peace men all mixed up. But that doesn't wholly account for it. The answer is this quality of self-control, this ability to shut his imagination, this imperturbability. That is why he gets such comfort as he may out of life in the trenches, why he manages to maintain, in the midst of war, some of his fastidious personal habits, why, after a week under fire, he takes a sleep and a wash-up, and falls to playing football as though he were in camp at Aldershot.

"Say what Kipling may of the flanneled fool or the muddled oaf, his lifelong training in sport, with the physique and discipline of the spirit which sport implies, serves him well on the line. The sports he has played have given him the quality of pluck for this greatest of all sports. If he is, as the British think, the best bayonet man on the line, it is because bayonet work amounts to a straight contest between two athletes; the best-trained muscles, the best athletic spirit, wins. And he has that."

He saw some of the British regiments in Belgium and France. He saw a vast number of recruits in Great Britain. They all impressed him as men going about a great work, quietly, with no fuss, but evidently with an iron resolution to give their country victory.

THE WEARING-DOWN PROCESS.

When the Russian general staff announces casually that their tenth Army is now making its way through East Prussia, the news carries a suggestion of the thorough-going and dogged Russian character. The Russian losses have been immense. They have had defeats as well as victories, but for every Russian who falls two or three more come marching up. The temporary loss of territory produces no change of Russian plans. On a front 300 miles long the Russian masses become greater week by week. They will not be denied.

While the grim subtraction of the casualty lists hits all the combatant nations hard, Russia can better afford to lose men than Germany can, for Russia has two men in reserve for every German. The exertions which the German soldiers in the East have had to make thus far are indicated by a writer in the Fortnightly Review, who spent some time within the Russian lines a few weeks ago. A German prisoner told him that during the German advance to the Vistula and their retreat from that river, during which retreat he was captured, he took part in six battles, all serious actions with great masses of troops engaged. Four of these battles occurred within two weeks, and during that fortnight this German marched 200 miles. During that time half the men in his regiment or brigade were killed. On one day the Germans made six bayonet charges against a ridge held by the Russians, and six times the Russian artillery shattered the attack and sent it reeling back. From that ridge eighty Russian field guns poured shrapnel into the advancing Germans, until the last charge died away and the Germans gave up the attempt to take the ridge. On that day, the German said, many of his companions who were ordered to lie down in order to avoid shrapnel fell instantly asleep, so utterly worn out were they. Another German, now a prisoner in Petrograd, told of a whole company of Austrians who were captured when asleep, although fighting was going on within one hundred yards of them. The thunder of the guns no longer awakened them. They were beyond that. In another case exhausted Austrian soldiers expressed the utmost satisfaction when their rifle ammunition was exhausted. That gave them a chance to sleep. Many sleepers were killed by shells. Others opened their eyes, stared for a moment, and then fell asleep again.

To this picture of the manner in which German and Austrian troops are driven to the point of exhaustion, a correspondent who was recently with the Germans in France and Belgium adds corroboration. There, too, he saw German infantry so tired that the men could not stand erect when they were halted. They sank down to sleep wherever they happened to get the order to fall out. If there chanced to be a puddle of mud and water, they lay down in it, being too exhausted to seek a better spot a few yards away.

This did not matter so early in the war, when the Germans had the feeling of victory because they were constantly advancing. They hoped then that the war would soon be over. Since then the initiative has been wrested from them. They do not know where or when the British and French are going to strike. The dream of a short war has been dissipated. Even among the rank and file there must penetrate the knowledge that the Allies are not only not beaten but that every day on the German front there are massing constantly increasing numbers which, though they sometimes fall back, more frequently advance, constantly gain ground, and daily make it clearer that high tide for Germany passed weeks ago.

A year ago, in time of peace, the idea that Great Britain alone could quickly raise an effective army of 2,000,000 would have been thought impossible. Within six months an army of that size has been raised, and the greater part of it is already ready for service. Even more men will be needed, and they will be forthcoming. There is a home guard movement in Great Britain of which we have heard comparatively little, but which has now assumed great proportions. The younger men are going into active service and the older ones are drilling for the protection of the country against invasion. Later on many of these older men will go on foreign service if they are needed. As a matter of fact, in addition to the 2,000,000 men already in training for active service at least another million will be found if the summer campaign shows that they are required. What Great Britain is doing is being done in France and in Russia, and far away in the East, Japan is only waiting for a signal. If a Japanese army is necessary, it is ready.

Thus the Allies, while they still face much desperate fighting, and while the period of the war still remains of uncertain length, are much better prepared to endure the wearing-down process than are the Teutonic countries. The lesson for Canada in all this is the necessity for constantly drilling more men. We must assume that if the second contingent had been ready it would have been sent forward before this day. Whenever it goes, it is the duty of this country to prepare a third and a fourth expeditionary force. The stream of new troops from every part of the Empire must be large and constant. The Allies will win, but they must win decisively enough to win security. Germany will make the price of victory high, but when its defeat comes it will be overwhelming.

PLAYING THE GAME.

The famous schools of England have been standing up to the war. If the Duke of Wellington did not say that England's great battles were won on the playgrounds of its schools, he should have said so. At the first of December the authorities of England's best known schools made public figures showing how many of their "old boys," or graduates, were serving with the colors. This was the list:

Wellington, 2,118.
Charterhouse, 2,000.
Marlborough, 1,800.
Rugby, 1,520.
Clifton, 1,492.
Haileybury, 1,450.
Harrow, 1,200.
Uppingham, 1,200.
Cheltenham, 1,159.
Malvern, 1,153.
St. Pauls, 1,112.
Eton, 1,066.

Eleven other schools contributed more than 500 each. The figures for Eton include only those on active service abroad. Wellington, which leads the list, specializes in preparing boys for the army.

But it is not only the "old boys" who have gone. Even the elementary schools have been tremendously affected by the war. By the end of October 150 teachers in the elementary schools of London had gone with Territorial regiments, and permission to enlist had been received by 855 more. By December 5,000 teachers in the United Kingdom had volunteered for service in one capacity or another, these figures being for the elementary schools alone. In the territorial scheme one feature was the creation of an officers' training corps, the object of which was to give students at universities and leading schools a certain amount of military knowledge which would prepare them later on to become officers in the Territorials or the special reserves. In time of peace the university section of this corps includes a thousand young men, and the school section more than 18,000 boys. When the war came almost every one of the members of the officers' training corps who were of military age applied for commissions, and a great proportion of the senior school boys who had taken military training enlisted in the ranks. The headmaster of Eton said recently:

"Where are the young men, the leaders of society, the seasoned captains of games, and the shapers of public opinion? Gone! About 110 of them over seventeen years of age have vanished at the sound of their country's call, and are now either manning the trenches in Flanders or finishing their training near some unknown French rail-head, or teaching the best of our recruits in a southern depot, or gathering brawn in the Sandhurst gymnasium, whither they have betaken themselves by the help of a headmaster's nomination."

Since the war began nearly every eligible boy at the big schools has joined the officers' training corps with the intention of going on active service as soon as he is old enough, and instead of the ordinary games the schools have taken up military drill. At Eton they have had lectures on trench warfare. A battle is now going on over the proposal to introduce compulsory military training in all boys' schools. Old boys and young, the schools of England are standing up to the war. Newbolt said it:

This is the word that year by year,
While in her place the School is set,
Every one of her sons must hear,
And none that hears it dare forget.
This they all with a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch in flame,
And falling fling to the host behind—
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Kaiser Wilhelm's birthday was not eventful. If he does not already wish that he never was born he is likely to feel that way before his next birthday.

* * *

The greatest of St. John's new industries, the sugar refinery, will soon be in operation. It is a plant of immense capacity, and once it is fairly going it will be a most important addition to our industrial life.

* * *

Financial circles in London on Saturday were discussing a prediction that the war will come to an end in May because of financial exhaustion in Germany. It is highly unlikely that financial leaders attach any importance to such a story. In May, unfortunately, the heaviest fighting will only be beginning.

* * *

The military authorities no doubt recognize the necessity for maintaining discipline among the soldiers now stationed in St. John. Citizens will do well to remember that the general conduct of 1,500 young men who are under arms here has been excellent, and that among so large a number it must be expected that there will be some offenders. These have been very few, considering all the circumstances. Citizens, when they see these soldiers on parade, never forget the fact that they are making the greatest sacrifice which any man can make for his country. Presently they will be going to the front, and other young men will be coming forward to make up new battalions. New Brunswick will be well represented in France and Belgium before long.

* * *

The official reports from London and Paris record more stiff fighting on Saturday and Sunday, mostly of it favorable to the Allies. The censorship is still very strict. Undoubtedly fighting the real story of which would thrill the Empire and greatly stimulate recruiting has been going on steadily, but the War Office confines the record to a few drab lines.

* * *

London, Jan. 26—Speaking at a recruiting meeting in Northampton last evening, Sir Ryland Adkins, M.P., said he had Lord Kitchener's authority for stating that His Lordship was abundantly satisfied with the progress of recruiting since the war began. The War Minister had told him that that progress was nothing short of remarkable.

If Lord Kitchener is "abundantly satisfied" the recruiting must be good indeed. He is not a man that is satisfied easily.

* * *

A new Russian army—the tenth to enter the field—is pushing into East Prussia. This looks like a formidable movement which will necessitate rushing German troops from territory farther south, if the new Russian offensive is to be checked. At the same time the Russians are striking hard at the combined German and Austrian forces in the Carpathians. Considering the fact that this is mid-winter, and that Russia has to deal with German, Austrian and Turkish armies, the Czar's troops are doing great things. And evidently their number is being steadily augmented.

* * *

The sinking of several British merchant ships by submarines is now reported. Von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, threatened, in a recent interview, to adopt this plan, but the general idea was that he was merely talking for effect. In one case at least the crew was given time to escape. It is too early yet to judge of the meaning of this latest development, but the Von Tirpitz idea that Great Britain can be starved by using submarines against her merchant ships is not to be taken seriously. The effect of British naval supremacy could only be destroyed by defeating the British fleet. That is beyond Germany's power. Some merchant ships, undoubtedly, can be sunk, but not enough to influence the course of the war by cutting off supplies from the British Isles.

IN THE COURTS

Friday, Jan. 29.

In the probate court here, the matter of the estate of Mrs. Florence Annie Kierstead, late of Grand View, P. E. I., was taken up. She was the wife of Jacob Whitfield Kierstead, since deceased, who, at the time of his death, was domiciled in Hampton, N. B., but at the time of his wife's death they had their domicile at Grand View, P. E. I. She died in December, 1898. There were two policies of insurance on her father's life for $1,000, payable to her but "with reversion to her husband." Subsequently her husband married again and he made the policies payable to his second wife. The company now requires a release from the first wife's estate. She died without issue, and whatever interest she had in the two policies then went to the husband. Alvah Hovey Chipman, of Hampton, broker, having been appointed one of the administrators of Jacob Whitfield Kierstead's estate, on his petition he was appointed administrator. The value of the husband's interest in such policy is technical only, and is placed at the nominal value of $100. Horace A. Porter is proctor.

The court also took up the matter of the estate of Miss Jessie Fraser, late of Gardiner's Creek, Simonds. She died intestate, leaving two next of kin within this province, George C. Forbes of Gardiner's Creek, farmer and William J. Forbes, of East St. John, grocer. Besides these two, she left William Forbes of Boston, and the children of Peter Forbes, a cousin, of California, whose addresses are unknown. On the petition of the two next of kin resident within this province, John A. Sinclair, barrister-at-law, was appointed administrator. There was no real estate; personalty $1,163 in the Savings Bank. Kenneth J. MacRae is proctor.

The court also dealt with the matter of the estate of Charles Frederick Godfrey, late of Fairville, carpenter. He died from the effects of an accident on January 5. He left no will. Surviving are his wife, Mary Godfrey and four sons and four daughters, all under age. On the petition of the widow and children, James E. Anderson, of Fairville, carpenter, a brother-in-law of the deceased, was appointed administrator. Real estate consists of a property in Dunn avenue, valued at $2,000, on which there is a mortgage for half that amount Personalty $200; life insurance, $1,400. George H. V. Belyea is proctor.

In the matter of Gladys G., Charles E., Viola T. William F., Clifford, Hattie M., Blanche L., and Harvey LeRoy Godfrey, infant children of Charles Frederick Godfrey. James E. Anderson of Fairville, an uncle by marriage, was appointed guardian. The infants' estates consist of an interest in real estate. George H. V. Belyea is proctor.

The court also dealt with the estate of Daniel Coram, late of Carleton, fisherman. He died in last November, intestate. He was a son of the late Joseph Coram, M. P. P. He had never married. His next of kin are Mary M. Welsford, wife of Walter G. Welsford of St. John, teamster; John G. Abram, railroad employe; John C. Abram, carpenter; and Elizabeth, wife of Harry Crozier all of Providence, R. I., the children of Esther Abram, a deceased sister; Ella M. Dykeman and Smith Roop, children of Elizabeth Roop, another deceased sister; Amelia M., wife of Joseph F. Smith, of St. John; Joseph Langford Coram of Plankington, South Dakota, hotel-keeper, and Walter E. Coram of Waterloo, Iowa, shoemaker, the children of William Henry Coram, a deceased brother. On the petition of all those resident within this province Joseph F. Smith was appointed administrator. There is no real estate; personalty consisting of leasehold in Protection street, valued at $700; other personalty $100. Baxter & Logan are proctors for the petitioner, S. A. M. Skinner proctor for an alleged next of kin.

The court today dealt with the matter of the estate of Frank Hunter, clerk. He was a resident of Chicopee, Mass., and died unmarried and intestate in Springfield, Mass., in last December. He was a son of Andrew Hunter who, with Frank Hunter's two uncles, William and James, died before him. William Hunter, an uncle, also died intestate. He left a small estate of which Margaret Swett, his sister, an aunt of Frank Hunter, was appointed administratrix in the Surrogate Court of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, and now to close that estate, Mrs. Swett, who is widow of Shaw Swett, a sergeant in the United States Army in the Civil War, asks for administration of Frank Hunter's estate, and is accordingly sworn in as such. There is no real estate; personalty under $200. Stephen W. Palmer is proctor.

The will of Miss Catherine Fraser late of Gardiner's Creek, Simonds, was proved. She gives all her estate to John A. Sinclair of St. John, barrister, and to her sister, Jessie Fraser of Gardiner's Creek, in trust to hold the real estate for the sister for life, and after her death to pay it to her cousin George C. Forbes of Gardiner's Creek, a farmer. The rest of her estate she gives to her sister Jessie. Such sister having died, Miss Fraser died intestate as to her personalty. Her next of kin are two first cousins, George C. Forbes and William J. Forbes of East St. John, grocer; William Forbes of Boston, a son of Alexander Forbes, a deceased cousin, and the children of Peter Forbes, a deceased cousin, who reside in California. The real estate consists of a property at Gardiner's Creek valued at $700; personalty $300. John A. Sinclair, the surviving executor, was sworn in as such. Kenneth J. MacRae is proctor.

A Song They Sing.

(The Kaan in Toronto Telegram.)

I heard her softly singing
A song of long ago,
Her voice was wondrous tender,
Her voice was soft and low.
"There's a letter in the candle
And it points direct to me;"
She clothed that song with splendor
That old-time melody:
"Bright spark of hope,
Shed your beams on me,
And speed a loving message
From far across the sea."

In lands that war is blighting,
In lands that writhe and stir,
Her only boy is fighting
For all his world—and her;
Tonight a memory winging
Doth reach the breastworks piled,
He hears his mother singing,
He's once again a child—

"Bright spark of hope,
Shed your beams on me,
And speed a loving message
From far across the sea."

He sings not "Tipperary"
Nor hums the Marseillaise,
His tongue is even chary
Of homely hymns or praise;
He leans on his spade handle—
A lonely singer he—
"There's a letter in the candle,
And it points direct to me":

"Bright spark of hope,
Shed your beams on me,
And speed a loving message
From far across the sea."

And now the great guns thunder,
Their awful anthems swell,
And all the big earth under
Is scourged with shot and shell;
It hath a dreadful beauty
This storm that sweeps along,
But while he does his duty
Our hero sings this song:

"Bright spark of hope
Shed your beams on me,
And speed a loving message
From far across the sea."

"Oh For a Breath o' The Moorlands."

Oh for the sound o' the burnies
That whimple to the sea;
For the sight o' the browning bracken
On the hillside waving free!

Oh for the blue lochs cradled
In the arms o' mountains gray,
That smile as they shadow the drifting clouds
A' the bonny summer day!

* * * *

I wud gie a' the southern glory,
For a taste o' a good saut wind,
Wi' a road ower the bonny sea befor
And a track o' foam behind.

Auld Scotland may be rugged,
Her mountains stern and bare;
But, oh for a breath o' her moorlands
A whiff o' her caller air!

—Harriet Miller Davidson (Australia, 1872).

A New Song to an Old Tune.

(By William Ernest Henley.)

Sons of Shannon, Tamar, Trent,
Men of the Lothians, men of Kent,
Essex, Wessex, shore and shire,
Mates of the net, the mine, the fire,
Lads of desk and wheel and loom,
Noble and trader, squire and groom,
Come where the bugles of England play,
Over the hills and far away!

Southern Cross and Polar Star—
Here are the Britons bred afar;
Serry, O serry them, fierce and keen,
Under the flag of the Empress-Queen;
Shoulder to shoulder down the track,
Where to the unretreating Jack,
The victor bugles of England play
Over the hills and far away!

What if the best of our wages be
An empty sleeve, a stiff-set knee,
A crutch for the rest of life—who cares,
So long as the One Flag floats and dares?
So long as the One Race dares and grows?
Death—what is death but God's own rose?
Let but the bugles of England play
Over the hills and far away.

Are Known in New Brunswick.

E. N. Breitung & Co., owners of the much talked of steamer Dacia, said to be Germans, held an option on Elm Tree mine, Gloucester county, before the war and with several provincial men were operating the mine. W. S. Montgomery, mayor of Dalhousie, was one of these gentlemen interested.

Chatham Gives $4,000.

Ottawa, Jan. 28—The Canadian Patriotic Fund received today $4,000 from Chatham, N. B. The total is now $2,412,660.

Halifax Bank Clearings.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 28—Bank clearings for the week ended today were $1,627,622.53, and for the corresponding week last year $1,547,707.10.

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That whimple to the sea;
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On the hillside waving free!

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n the arms o' mountains gray,
at smile as they shadow the drifting clouds
' the bonny summer day!

* * * *

rud gie a' the southern glory,
For a taste o' a good saut wind,
a road over the bonny sea before
And a track o' foam behind.

ld Scotland may be rugged,
Her mountains stern and bare;
, oh for a breath o' her moorlands
A whiff o' her caller air!

—Harriet Miller Davidson (Australia, 2).

A New Song to an Old Tune.

(By William Ernest Henley.)

is of Shannon, Tamar, Trent,
n of the Lothians, men of Kent,
ex, Wessex, shore and shire,
tes of the net, the mine, the fire,
is of desk and wheel and loom,
ble and trader, squire and groom,
ne where the bugles of England play,
r the hills and far away!

thern Cross and Polar Star—
e are the Britons bred afar;
y, O serry them, fierce and keen,
der the flag of the Empress-Queen;
ulder to shoulder down the track,
ere to the unretreating Jack.
victor bugles of England play
r the hills and far away!

at if the best of our wages be
empty sleeve, a stiff-set knee,
rutch for the rest of life—who cares,
long as the One Flag floats and dares?
long as the One Race dares and grows?
th—what is death but God's own rose?
but the bugles of England play
r the hills and far away.

Are Known in New Brunswick.

N. Breitung & Co., owners of the ch talked of steamer Dacia, said to Germans, held an option on Elm Tree e, Gloucester county, before the war with several provincial men were rating the mine. W. S. Montgom- mayor of Dalhousie, was one of e gentlemen interested.

Chatham Gives $4,000.

ttawa, Jan. 28—The Canadian Pa- ic Fund received today $4,000 from tham, N. B. The total is now $2,- 560.

Halifax Bank Clearings.

alifax, N. S., Jan. 28—Bank clearings the week ended today were $1,027,- 3, and for the corresponding week year $1,547,707.10.

AGRICULTURE

Greatest Profits from Utility Fowl—As Money Makers They Are of Much More Value Than Fancy Breeds—White Leghorns Popular—They May be Found in Large Numbers on New York and New Jersey Farms.

(By Dr. N. W. Sanborn in N. Y. Sun.)

As I look over my accounts at the beginning of every year I am forced to acknowledge that my poultry is the best paying department of my farm. When I came on this farm, some six years ago, I confidently expected that fruit would be my most profitable crop at the end of three years, but it has not proved so. Possibly if the summers had not been so dry my apple and pear trees might have made better growth and given more cash returns; but one cannot control the weather and must accept what comes.

I am not at all displeased at the orchard accounts as I find them each year. Each season the apples have brought good prices, last year being sold as they were picked, and taken to market from the orchard. Apples picked in the afternoon of one day were in the city stores before 9 o'clock of the following day. This involves no expense for storing, no need of resorting, and as a matter of fact I got more per bushel than if I had held them for one to four months. All my surplus apples were disposed of before the coming of severe cold weather, when teaming to the city makes possible heavy loss from freezing. My best sales were made with the Graventene apple and the Bartlett pear. On my farm the apples of this variety are on heavy land, slow to thaw in the spring, and therefore the crop matures when other farmers have marketed their fruit. This results in a high selling price, because of short supply.

It is seldom that a farm can profitably be given over to poultry raising exclusively. Economy of labor demands that some market, garden, field or fruit crops be produced. To keep my men busy throughout they ear I soon found that some crops should be raised that would be in demand by the housekeepers of my nearby city. Tomatoes, sweet corn and turnips have proved my best crops from a money standpoint. The team that hauls my supplies and takes the pears and apples to market can just as well carry along the vegetables also.

Each branch helps the other. In fact, my Golden Bantam sweet corn has served as an introduction to more than one buyer of apples and pears. My largest customer for table eggs was secured through my being able to furnish a sure supply of fine vegetables through the autumn months. Market gardening, fruit growing and poultry keeping make a splendid combination for the owner of a small farm. The sale of butter or milk might be added in some cases, but I am frank to say that the dairy side of my farming operations has been carried on at a loss.

The easiest and best returns from poultry on the farm are from the business breed stock. You may get into the fancy side of the work in time, but the foundation work should be put into the producing of fine dressed poultry and fresh table eggs.

I know something of both the fancy and utility sides of the poultry industry, and I advise making the most of strains of poultry that have been carefully bred along utility lines. While I have had some show bred birds that have been splendid layers, it is a fact that the nearer I have bred to Madison Square Garden requirements the less I have been able to make from the sale of table eggs. You need to have size and vigor, as well as egg bred qualities, in every hen that goes into the laying flock on the farm.

The big egg farms of the east are largely stocked with White Leghorns. This is especially true of the farms of New York state and New Jersey. In New England you are more likely to find Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks or Rhode Island Reds, partly because of the local demand for brown shell eggs. The New York market with its call for pure white eggs has set the pace for good White Leghorns. In the future I doubt if the color of eggshell will much affect demand or price. Size and freshness will have more to do with the price paid for eggs the next ten years than other points.

The profitable commercial poultry farm of the future must breed its stock to good utility lines, planning for rapid growth of the chicks as well as big egg yield from the hens, and use the modern methods that have been well worked out in late years.

Farm poultry needs to be housed in buildings of moderate cost, simply constructed, convenient and efficient. The square house, 20 by 20 feet, gives the most floor space for the money expended. It can hardly be too low in height, provided it gives head room for the attendant who must care for the poultry. There needs to be some opening in front to give the pure air that poultry requires for vigorous health and good work. I do not use as large wire covered openings now as I did five years ago.

What you need to do is to provide ventilation enough so the hens will not be compelled to breathe any air that has been breathed before. When you get enough circulation of air through the house to accomplish that you have reached the limit. Ventilation beyond that point gains nothing and does cause the loss of some food which is burned up in the body to keep the layers warm in winter weather.

There is usually some field on the farm where the poultry houses can be scattered to avoid the necessity of using fences. If garden or orchard is near, one must decide whether to fence these in or the hens out. On my own farm of seventy acres I have found it best to provide the laying stock large yards, but give free range to the chickens until they are six months of age. Fences are costly, are some trouble to maintain, and should be planned to save first expense and future maintenance.

Most flocks in large yards, especially the heavier breeds, will be retained by a four foot wire fence, without bottom boards. The breeding flocks may require a higher fence and some means of preventing the males from fighting, such as bottom boards, or inch mesh wire at the bottom. If you breed as I do, largely from yearlings and two-year-old hens, the four foot netting is plenty high enough when you have added two feet of boards at the bottom.

Simple feeding methods pay best, and simple feed rations fit best into the work of the farm. None of us would care to go back to the wet mashes of some years ago, which involves the labor of daily mixing and feeding. I depend on the hopper plan of feeding, supplying all the ground grains and part of the scratch feed in this way. On the farm, with its many cares and duties, to adopt hopper feeding is to bring the labor cost down to the lowest limit of safety.

One of the simplest and best dry mash hoppers which I have ever used is made of an ordinary box, say sixteen inches square and five inches deep. A lath frame, covered with two inch mesh wire netting, fits loosely in this, resting directly on the mash. As the feed is eaten this frame drops down, permitting the birds to help themselves, but preventing them from wasting the material by scratching it out.

A simple mash mixture that has worked well in use on the farm can be made as follows. The parts are given by measure:

Bran, two parts.
Ground oats, one part.
Cornmeal, one part.
Middlings, one part.
Fish or meat scrap, one part.

For summer scratch feed, one full feed a day. I have got fine results from the following mixture:

Best Canada oats, two parts; sound cracked corn, one part, and good wheat, two parts.

This is fed an hour before sunset, all the hens will eat in fifteen minutes. In good weather we throw it out in the end of the yards, away from the houses. In winter the amount of corn can be increased to good advantage, as the hens need more heating food to offset the low temperature.

The farm provides abundant supplies of green food. Best of all, will be free access to standing clover, alfalfa or grass. If the stock is confined in bare yards, it will be necessary to supply something daily to take the place of the greens that can be picked up on free range. At certain seasons I make use of grass, cut in half inch lengths; also, liberal feeding of the big roots, such as mangles, or soft and poor headed cabbage, in the autumn. Dry cut clover or alfalfa will partly take the place of green food, but is never quite equal to the fresh cut product direct from the field. In the absence of either dry or cut clover, and often when I am feeding either, I use dried sugar beet pulp. This is a waste product from the beet sugar factories, and is appreciated nearly as much by poultry as by the cows.

At the beginning of the breeding season I like to add the dry beet pulp to the dry mash for all my breeding stock. The usual plan to feed beet pulp is to soak it in water and then feed to the hens. I put mine into the dry mash and supply more water to drink, as it swells several times its size. In the dry state it never suors, something that cannot be said of it when wet and kept long.

The average member of the farm flock should lay twelve dozen eggs each year. I know that this has been done by pullets on more than one farm, though far higher than the figures so often given by government reports. To get this record there has to be careful breeding and selection, having pullets to do the utility laying, as well as yearling hens to produce the eggs for hatching. Careful selection of eggs for incubation will improve the color of the eggshell, improve the size and shape of the egg and give a product that will command the top price of your market.

The profitable farm flock cannot be picked up offhand from neighbors, cannot be maintained without thought and labor, will not lay twelve dozen eggs a year on an average, without intelligent work on the part of the owner. If I had to eliminate the poultry department of my farm and look to other things to make my farm pay, I should seriously consider going back to the practice of medicine. With the poultry doing so well, with the added profits of the fruit and vegetables, I have never been sorry that I "put off the harness" six years ago and bought my present farm in the hill country of Massachusetts. It is long hours, busy days, but now I plan my work and reap the reward. Give me the real life on the farm with its health and independence. I have tried the other.

NERVOUS CHILDREN

The Trouble is Often Really St. Vitus Dance—Do Not Neglect It

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in school for not keeping still or for dropping things, when the trouble was really St. Vitus dance. This disease may appear at any age, but is most common between the ages of six and fourteen years. It is caused by thin blood which fails to carry sufficient nourishment to the nerves, and the child becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow. In severe cases the child is unable to hold anything or feed itself. St. Vitus dance is cured by building up the blood. The most successful treatment is to remove the child from all mental excitement, stop school work and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills renew the blood supply, strengthen the nerves, and restore the child to perfect health. Here is proof of their power to cure. Mrs. Geo. A. MacDonald, Harrington, N. S., says: "My son was attacked by St. Vitus dance; at the outset his muscles would twitch and his step was weak and jerky. We called in a doctor who treated him, but notwithstanding he continued to grow worse and at last grew so bad that he could not hold a cup in his hand, while his head constantly twitched, and his speech became rather indistinct. At this juncture I saw in a paper the cure of a boy from similar trouble through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We at once sent for a supply, and in a few weeks after he began their use there was considerable improvement and it was not long after this before he was completely cured, and has never had a symptom of the trouble since. I am convinced that there is no medicine like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the cure of St. Vitus dance."

If your dealer does not keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Grand Bay Lodge.

The installation of officers of Grand Bay Lodge, No. 51, F. A. P. B., was conducted on Tuesday evening by C. H. Morrell. The officers are:—Charles Stevens, W.M.; David M. Hamm, D.M.; James A. Calvin, recording secretary; Edward Hartt, financial secretary; G. S. Calvin, treasurer; A. Bruce Calvin, D. of C.; James Calvin, jr., inside tyler; W. W. Shaw, outside tyler; John T. Calvin, lecturer.

A contribution of $5 to the patriotic fund was acknowledged Saturday from Miss R. M. Ritchie, of Hampton.

THE BOOK OF OUTRAGES; UNSPEAKABLE CRIMES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

(By George C. Cornock, in London Daily Mail, Jan. 8).

Paris, Thursday.—I have just received from the foreign office a 24,000 words preliminary report to the French government upon the atrocities committed by the Germans in France. This report will send another thrill of horror throughout the civilized world.

To be published tomorrow in the Official Journal of the French government, it will be later supported by 400 pages of sworn declarations, the whole constituting undeniable proof of the unspeakagle savagery of the German troops Most of the evidence is quite unprintable. Many of the pages contain brief summaries of the outrages committed by bands of soldiers upon women and children of all ages from eight years old to eighty-nine years.

In presenting the report the committee states that it has only accepted absolute proof, supported by the evidence of many witnesses and photographs. "Never has a war between civilized nations," states the committee, "had the ferocious and savage character of that carried on at this moment on our soil by an implacable enemy. Pillage, violation, arson, and murder are in constant use among our enemies, and facts are daily revealed to us which, while they constitute true crimes against the common welfare and are punished by all countries with the utmost rigor, also reveal an astonishing retrogression in German mentality since 1870."

Dealing with the outrages upon women, the committee notes that the chiefs of the army, in which discipline is so rigorous, could have prevented them, as also theft, arson and murder. Therefore those in the highest command will carry in the eyes of humanity a crushing responsibility.

It is evident everywhere that the most complete contempt of human life has been shown by the German soldiers and by their officers, who finish off the wounded, kill without pity inoffensive inhabitants, and do not spare in their homicidal rage either women, the aged, or children. "The massacres of Luneville, of Gerbeviller, of Nomeny, and of Senlis are terrifying examples, and you will read in the course of this report stories of scenes of carnage in which officers themselves have not been ashamed to take part."

As with human life, so the liberty of the subject has been the object of absolute disdain on the part of the German military authority. Nearly everywhere citizens of all ages have been snatched from their homes, and carried away into captivity, many dying or being killed on the way.

Arson, even more than murder, has been one of the usual proceedings employed as a means of systematic devastation or intimidation. The German army possesses for this purpose torches, grenades, matches, petrol sprays, explosive sticks and sacks containing inflammable pastilles.

Pillage ha abeen carried out under the eyes and on the orders of the officers in a methodical manner, even the playthings of children being placed in carriages for despatch to Germany. "For all these exactions and all these crimes there has been no remedy, and if any unfortunate being has dared to beg an officer to spare his life or protect his property he has received no other response than the one invariable formula, accompanied by a smile, ascribing to the inevitable happenings of war the most cruel abominations."

Bavarian Butchery.

Horrible scenes of massacre took place in the cellars in which the hapless families hid. In a suburb of Nomeny, a little town in the Meurthe and Moselle department, a man named Vasse hid many persons in his cellar. Fifty German soldiers broke into the house, set fire to the building, forced the doors and windows, and then stoo doutside waiting for the wretched refugees to come out like rats from a burning building.

The first man who issued was one Mentre. He was shot on the doorstep. His son Leon, carrying an eight-year-old sister, came next. Leon, not being shot outright, a soldier put the barrel of his gun to his head and blew out his brains.

The Kieffer family then tried to escape the flames. The mother was wounded in the arm and shoulder. The father, a little boy of ten, and a little girl of three, were shot down. Their butchers continued firing as they lay on the ground. M. Kieffer received a second bullet in the forehead and his son had his head blown off.

A man named Strieffert and one of M. Vasse's sons were then massacred, while Mme. Mentre received three bullet wounds. A working man, M. Guillaume, was dragged into the street and shot. Last of all, a seventeen-year-old girl, Mlle. Simonin, came out of the cellar with her three-year-old sister Jeanne in her arms. The baby's elbow was shot away by a bullet. The elder sister threw herself on the ground and pretended death. A soldier kicked her. Finally an officer put an end to this butchery and ordered the women still alive to go to the French lines. These and other atrocious acts at Nomeny were perpetrated by the 2nd and 4th Regiments of Bavarian Infantry.

Another ghastly cellar tragedy occurred at Sommeilles, in the Meuse department, and was the work of the 51st Regiment of German Infantry.

A man named Adnot, with his wife and four children, aged eleven, five, four and eighteen months, sought refuge in a cellar with a neighbor, Mme. X. Some days later the corpses of these unfortunate people were discovered lying in the middle of a pool of blood. M. Adnot was shot and Mme. X. had a breast and right arm cut off. The little girl of eleven had her foot cut off. The boy of five had his throat cut. Mme. X. and the eleven-year-old child had been outraged before death.

The case of Mme. Masson, of Embermesnil, is notable for the calm courage and noble conduct of this young woman, who at the time of her death was about to become a mother. She was asked upon the first appearance of the Germans in her district whether any French soldiers occupied Embermesnil. She replied that she did not know. Troops entering the village were fired upon by French soldiers. On Nov. 5 a detachment of the 4th Bavarian Regiment arrived and occupied the village. They assembled al lthe inhabitants before the church and demanded who had betrayed them. Mme. Masson, fully realizing the danger which threatened her neighbors, stepped forward and repeated what she had said, declaring that she had acted in good faith. A young man, M. Dime, was taken by chance as a second victim.

All the villagers begged for pardon, but the Germans were inflexible. A man and a woman, they said, must be shot. "It is our colonel's orders; what do you expect? It is war." Eight soldiers were placed in two ranks and fired three volleys on the two victims in the presence of the whole village. The house of Mme. Massen's father-in-law was burnt.

The difficulties confronting the commission, which has gathered evidence upon these and hundreds of similar atrocious happenings, are illustrated by the note appending to the case of two nuns who were subjected by the soldiers to unspeakable indignities. The committee states: "We are not permitted to make known the names of the unfortunate victims of this abominable scene, or even to mention the village where it took place, but the facts were revealed to us under oath, by witnesses worthy of confidence, and we take the responsibility of certifying their truth."

The committee was composed of M. Georges Payelle, first president of the Cour des Comptes; M. Armand Mollard, minister plenipotentiary; M. Georges Maringer, councillor of state; and M. Edmond Paillot, councilor of the court of cassation.

FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT NOW MOVING TO FRANCE

London, Jan. 29—(Gazette Cable)—A start has been made in despatching the men of the first Canadian contingent to France. A number have already gone, but the greater bulk will be moved across the channel next Monday.

Every man of the contingent is prepared for the move, and all are highly elated at getting to the continent.

Health conditions at Salisbury Plain have greatly improved since the frost hardened the mud tracks.

Colonel Victor Williams, who has been seriously ill, is now out of danger, and is coming to London.

HOW McBRIDE SOLVED THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Ottawa, Jan. 28—One of the missions of Major-General Sam Hughes to the Pacific coast, whence he is returning this week, was to endeavor to find out whether it was necessary to spend so much of the dominion's money in continuing to keep under arms on an active service basis practically every militia unit in British Columbia.

General Hughes also wanted to find out why the orders repeatedly sent out from militia headquarters here for the demobilization of the Pacific coast troops had not been carried out, after the scares of attack from Germans, either by sea or by land from across the American boundary, had comparatively subsided.

It will be remembered that shortly after the war broke out an order went out from Ottawa, on request from the provincial authorities, calling out for active service every militia unit in British Columbia. Since that date they have been kept under arms and have been receiving active service pay, totalling to date some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

There were panicky conditions in British Columbia at the opening of the war when the whereabouts of the German cruisers on the Atlantic was unknown and when, for instance, the sound of dynamiting on harbor works was taken for the booming of hostile guns from the sea.

There was also a large amount of unemployment in British Columbia, and Premier McBride was very much worried to know what to do with his electors who wanted assistance to keep the wolf from the door. The mobilising of all the militia regiments in the province at the expense of the dominion offered a ready solution for this problem.

After the men had been under arms for two or three weeks and the first scare had subsided, orders were sent out from Ottawa to the district officer commanding to call off, at least, part of the troops and stop unnecessary expense. The order was given in British Columbia but the provincial authorities, it is understood, intervened, and it was not obeyed. Subsequent orders of a similar nature sent out from militia headquarters here were likewise ignored, and one excuse after another was found for keeping several thousands of the B. C. militia drawing daily active service pay from the dominion treasury.

It is hinted in official circles in Ottawa that some of the German scares on the coast were deliberately engineered with a view to impressing on the government here the necessity of keeping every militiaman in British Columbia on duty and on the pay roll. So far as these efforts have been successful and at the present time, though the German fleet on the Pacific has been wiped out and there is no enemy in sight, there are more men on garrison duty in British Columbia than in all the rest of the provinces put together.

In the rest of the dominion the railway companies are furnishing guards for their bridges at their own expense. In British Columbia this work is done at federal expense by the mobilized militia.

It may be noted also that one British Columbia regiment has been able to remain on active service for several years. This is the regiment which was called out at the time of the Nanaimo coal strike. Although the strike was over when the war commenced the militiamen were still on strike duty. Now they are on guard duty and still drawing pay.

Major-General Hughes will probably have an interesting report to make to the government when he returns at the end of the week as to why the British Columbia end of the national defence has cost so much, and why it should now be reduced.

Those Mysterious Big Guns.

(Manitoba Free Press).

The New York papers have been speculating about the destination of the two 14-inch guns, each 53 feet long, which the Cunard liner Orduna carried out of that port last Saturday. Opinion differs as to whether they are to be used as naval or coast fortification cannon. No mobile land artillery of that or any other calibre would be of such length. One of the New York papers says:

"It is hardly likely that the English have been launching Dreadnoughts faster than they can manufacture guns to arm them. Aside from the government gun shops there is the great private plant at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at which ships and guns in times of peace have been built for other navies. The 14-inch gun is not a standard English weapon, moreover, the calibre being 13.5 inches and 15 inches and it might cause difficulties as to ammunition to fit one Dreadnought with an odd size."

Wherever these guns are to work for the allies, they will prove themselves powerful engines of destruction, throwing a 1,400-pound projectile fifteen miles.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

From St. Martins comes word that Willard Graves, of that place, was found dead in bed at Bentley's mill camp on Tuesday morning. He had retired apparently in good health the night before.

GREAT DEMAND FOR WAR HORSES

Ottawa, Jan. 29—The great demand from Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy for Canadian cavalry and artillery horses will, according to the department of agriculture here, practically absorb all the available supplies of light horses in Canada during the coming year. High prices for horses of nearly all kinds, with the possible exception of heavy draft horses, are predicted in Canada for years to come.

Already some 80,000 horses have been purchased in Canada for war purposes. The British war office has purchased in Canada more than 7,000 out of the 50,000 horses secured on this side of the Atlantic since the outbreak of the war. The Canadian government purchased about 7,000 horses for the first contingent, and another 10,000 are now being bought for the second and third contingents.

The French and Italian governments are also looking for horses from Canada. A Toronto firm was recently offered a contract for 5,000 horses to be purchased for the Italian government. The demand from all quarters for horses for war purposes is increasing.

It is estimated that the total number of horses now engagen in the war is 1,000,000. The estimated average life of the cavalry horse on active service is seven days; of the artillery horse it is thirty days. For army purposes in the next twelve months more than 12,000,000 horses will be required.

An estimate prepared by the agricultural department of the available supply in Canada shows that there are about 46,000 horses suitable for cavalry and artillery purposes. Of these, 2,000 are in the maritime provinces, 8,000 in Quebec, 12,000 in Ontario, 4,000 in Manitoba, 7,000 in Saskatchewan, 12,000 in Alberta, and 1,000 in British Columbia.

A conservative estimate places the total number of horses owned by the Allies at 48,000,000, and by the enemy at 8,700,000. Of these, of course, only a small proportion would be available for war purposes. The supply in Germany and Austria is already pretty well exhausted, and these countries have not the resources of the United States and other neutral countries to draw upon.

It is probable that before the year closes the farmers of Canada will have sold for war purposes $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 worth of horses. When the war closes a good driving or riding horse may be as great a luxury as a good automobile.

Alma Birthday Party.

Alma, Albert Co., Jan. 26—Last Monday evening Mrs. Leonard Martin entertained a number of the younger set at a most delightful birthday party, in honor of her daughter, Leonora. Games and music were the amusements, and during the evening dainty refreshments were served. A pleasing feature of the evening was a fish pond which Miss Leonora had carefully prepared; each guest securing a prize, which served as a souvenir of the occasion. Those present were, Misses Ella Butland, Sarah Shields, Hazel McQuaid, Lizzie Hafner, Maud Snider, Myrtle Rolfe, Hattie Rolfe, Dora Cozier, Florence Crozier, Mabel McLaughlin, Mary Sinclair, Messrs. King Butland, Muray Dow, Harry Elliott, Edmund Butland, James Hafner, Percy Dixon, Chas. Sinclair, Samuel Sinclair, Theodore Cleveland, David Parsons, Stanley Shields.

Taxes And Burdens Will Teach Canada Her Stake in War

Sir George Foster Makes It Plain That Special War Vote of $100,000,000 Will be Made at Coming Session of Parliament—"Has Taken Time to Convert Us From Spectators to Participants.

Sir George Foster's speech in which he intimated that a war vote of $100,000,000 would be made at the coming session of parliament, delivered before the Montreal Canadian Club on Wednesday, attracted much attention all over Canada. The following report of the speech is taken from the Montreal Gazette:

"It is my absolute belief that Canada and the Canadian people do not adequately realize the issues involved in this war, Canada's stake in it, and her duty in reference to it," declared Sir George. He said, however, that Canada was quickly coming to a realization of what it meant to her. For centuries she had been cradled in peace, and lulled in the security of the protection of the British fleet and army, like a spoilt child. At first there was a tendency to regard the world war as a great spectacle, to be viewed with interest from a distance, without any realization that Canada's liberties and future were bound up with the men on the fighting lines, and being fought for by all the allied nations.

"It has taken time to convert us from spectators into participants," said he, "but the good work is going on, and when the call was made it met a willing response. When we saw our sons training, and then bade them farewell, we realized more that this was our war. That realization came closer when we voted $50,000,000 for war purposes. It will come yet closer when, within a month, we shall vote another $100,000,000 for the same purpose. (Applause.) And we shall vote hundreds of millions more if necessary. Then by the taxes and burdens that come upon all our shoulders we shall be taught that we have a very big stake in this issue."

This realization would be made stronger when in times to come those strong young men who went out will return, broken and disabled in the conflict, while some would never return. "Then we shall realize that something stupendous is occurring which will make an imprint upon Canada's heart and character, that we had never dreamed of before. These men will be your care, my care, and the care of the whole country. Further, we must make it clear that for those who go to fight for us we stand sponsors that not a dependent or member of their families shall ever feel the pang of want or lack of sympathy from the whole-hearted people of Canada." (Loud applause.)

"Another call would come from ravaged Belgium and the whole stricken war area. There would be the problem of repatriating six million Belgians, and as far as possible helping them to rebuild their country when the Germans were driven out of it, and this call could not be neglected by Canada, since every Serbian, Belgian, Russian or Frenchmen in battle was as surely fighting for Canadian liberty and existence as were the British and Canadian troops.

Fighting By Proxy.

"These men are doing for you what you are not privileged to do for yourselves, what you have so far been mercifully spared from. That service is none the less vital to every Canadian home. Do not dissociate yourselves from this war. Your battles are being fought by proxy so far. How long will it be that the youth of Canada will let it be said that they are willing to let their liberties and their codntry's future be conserved by proxy? (Applause.) Can we look upon these hosts of wounded, worn and dead with indifference, and say 'Let them go on; they are making me secure, but in the meantime I will attend to my business, pleasures and sports?' That battle they are fighting is a great sacrifice on the altar of liberty and noble ideals, which if preserved will mean our preservation, and which, if it fails, will mean our destruction and degradation." (Applause.)

Must Disarm Mailed Fist.

When the war was ended, said Sir George, there would come a yet higher call, since the nations would have to get together to create a new world. Then Canada and every part of the Empire must join to influence the result, so that in future throughout the world there should be a blend of honor and justice and individual liberty, a subjugation of force to diplomatic methods, the enthronement of the humane and the moral instead of the mailed fist and shining armor. This was the conclusion of Sir George's address, and it was greeted with prolonged cheers,

There was a large attendance at the luncheon, which was prolonged beyond the usual hour, the gathering several times refusing to let the minister end his address.

Sir George Foster in opening divided his address into four questions. The first was "Has Great Britain done everything possible to avert this war?" This was a fundamental question, because on its answer depended the sympathy and support of the whole tribunal of public opinion outside the warring nations.

As to this Sir George showed from history that for centuries Great Britain had always armed for peace, and only fought in defence of liberty or of her dominions. She had made peace and friendship with hereditary enemies of the past, such as France and Russia, and time after time she had offered friendship to Germany, and tried to get her to agree to a diminution of armaments, so as to relieve the danger and burden of them, without avail. But she had always fought for the life and liberties of the small independent nations, such as Belgium. (Applause).

War Forced by Germany.

Proceeding, Sir George Foster analyzed the negotiations immediately preceding the outbreak of war, showing conclusively that Great Britain had done everything she honorably could to avert hostilities, which had been deliberately forced by Germany, even when Austria had shown an inclination to accept international arbitration. In fact, he proved that when Austria took the step, Germany had made impossible ultimatums to Russia and France, rather than permit the possibility of peace.

The second question was, "Could Great Britain have stayed out of this war?" She could. But there were things that either an individual or nation could not do without being forever branded as ingrates and cowards. (Cheers.) Such things would be suicidal for any nation.

From the practical side, had Great Britain refused to participate in this war, she would have sacrificed every national friendship she had built up, and go down through the ages friendless, as a nation not to be trusted, and unworthy of friendship, and therefore open to the attack of any combination of powers grouped for her destruction. Britain could not selfishly stand aside and leave her friends to perish by her side in a cause where justice was absolutely on their side. (Cheers).

Honor Prompted Britain.

"It was a question of honor," declared Sir George, "and I hope we have not outlived the old idea that honor in the man, the community and the nation is yet the very salt of individual, corporate and national life." (Loud applause.) Great Britain's very history bound her to hasten to the suppore of Belgium, and without that history the very flower of British civilization would be defaced."

In this Great Britain was not merely acting for herself. The whole future of the empire, the dominions and the nations who were her wards was bound up in her determination to fight for the rights of the weaker, and protect Belgium from the ravaging of the German armies.

Had Britain stayed out of the war, France would have been overrun, her coast invaded by the German fleet, and Germany would have secured ports at Great Britain's very front door, from which to attack her, and France's colonial possessions to use as fortified bases against British power and commerce. It would have been suicidal for Britain to have stayed out of teh war, and given all this into the hands of Germany, "who is our mortal enemy, and our only one."

Sir George Foster's last question was, "Can Germany win?" He did not need to answer this, as it was greeted with a roar of "No" from all parts of the room, and loud cheers greeted the veteran orator as he resumed his seat.

DEAD AT AGE OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Mrs. Annie T. McDougall a Wonderful Woman—Vigorous Uutil a Few Weeks Ago.

Friday, Jan. 29.

After more than a century of life, Mrs. Annie Taylor McDougall died at the home of C. Fraser MacTavish, 208 Charlotte street, yesterday morning. She celebrated her 100th birthday on October 21 last, and on that day received about eighty of her friends and was in excellent spirits. About two weeks later she fell ill, but rallied again for a time. During the last month or more, however, she suffered a great deal. Until she had attained the age of ninety-nine years Mrs. McDougall was quite able to take care of herself and it was only within the last year of her life that it became necessary for her devoted daughter to attend to her daily wants.

Mrs. McDougall possessed a remarkable memory, and was able to recount very interesting incidents in the life of St. John, which, except in her own case, had long since passed from living memory. At the time of her last birthday The Times printed the following sketch, which will now be read with a sad but a deepened interest.

"Mrs. McDougall was born in Wickham, Queens county, on October 22, 1814, and was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Watson of that place. Her father was a direct descendant of Loyalist settlers. On his side the family has perhaps established a record for longevity. Mrs. McDougall's grandfather lived to be but a few months short of the century mark, while her father was ninety-three and her mother eighty-five years of age. She has often expressed the desire to live to see her hundredth birthday and only a few hours now separate her from the realization of her desire.

"On May 18, 1844, Mrs. McDougall—then Miss Watson—was married in the Germain street Baptist church, this city, and with her husband went to live at Wickham. After residing there for six years, they moved to Port Hope, Ont., where they spent three years, returning to Wickham and from there they came to St. John forty-six years ago. They had four children, Norman, who died in his sixteenth year; Mrs. Annie Dunham, the only one surviving, who has cared for her mother here during her declining years; Mrs. Jessie Hall, who was well known in the city through her activities in the Associated Charities, and who died about three years ago, and one who died in infancy in Port Hope.

"Mrs. McDougall, in recalling old times in the city, spoke of the section known as York Point being in the early days the principal residential portion of the town. She remembers the time that communication between St. John and the town of Portland was possible only by means of a boat. This means of transportation was folowed by the building of a bridge and it in turn gave way to the establishment of a roadway. She spoke of the old mills that were situated at this point, later giving Mill stret its name. She also spoke interestingly of the old water wells in the King Square and is able to point out the location of them. She is remarkably active for a woman of her age and is able to move about her room with the aid of a chair without a great deal of difficulty.

"Mrs. Dunham said that her mother was wonderfully strong in the arms and had never known what it was to have a pain in her back. 'Up to about a year ago,' she said, 'she was able to sit up straight in her chair at all times and never once was she seen to rest her elbows on her knees. That her back is straight and strong she attributes to the fact that while she was a girl she rowed a great deal and even during her sixties it was no hardship for her to row or paddle eighteen miles in one day.'"

RUSSIANS DEFEAT ENEMY IN PASSES OF THE CARPATHIANS

Austro-Germans Compelled to Retreat Leaving Ammunition and Stores

Military Observers Believe Czar's Troops May Turn Flank of Teuton Allies and Threaten the Large Austro-German Army in That Region—Much Speculation About the Balkan Situation—German Aeroplane Brought Down—Much Snow in the East.

London, Jan. 29, 10.35 p. m.—With the armies in France and Flanders recuperating after the strenuous fighting of the earlier days of the week, and only local actions being recorded, interest in the war situation has been transferred to the Russian offensive in East Prussia, and the attempt of a strong Austro-German army to dislodge the troops of Emperor Nicholas from their positions in the Carpathians.

In East Prussia a Russian offensive has developed in the extreme north, where the renewed fighting seems to confirm the belief that a definite effort to advance north of the Mazurian Lakes district, where previously the Russians were defeated, has been decided upon by the Russian general staff.

More vital to both sides, however, apparently, is the campaign in the Carpathians where, to the southwest of the Dukla Pass, the Russians have delivered an energetic attack, and, according to their account of the combat, compelled the Austro-Germans to retreat, leaving behind ammunition and stores. This attack, according to military observers, indicates an attempt by the Russians to turn the flank of the Teuton allies; and if it should prove successful, the observers say, it would have serious consequences for the large Austro-German army in and about the Carpathians.

The Russian military experts anticipate that the Austrians will deliver their main attack with their extreme right in Western Bukowina, in the hope of achieving a signal victory, and thus give Roumania cause to pause. The only thing holding Roumania in check at present, it is stated, is the uncertainty as to the action Bulgaria would be likely to take. Bulgaria, it is asserted, is still demanding that part of Macedonia, now under Serbian rule, as the price of her neutrality, and this Serbia is reported not to be willing to part with.

Greece, it is asserted, also objects to Bulgaria extending her boundaries westward, taking the ground that this would place a wedge between her and her ally, Serbia. Thus, seemingly, the whole Balkan situation remains involved, and it is stated that it is not likely to be cleared up until the demands of Bulgaria are satisfied.

Another skirmish with the Turkish advance guard not far from Suez is reported from the British forces in Egypt. It was not of a serious character. On the other hand, British marines are said to have landed at Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, and to have cut the telegraph wires.

German Aeroplane Captured.

Paris, Jan. 29, 10.30 p. m.—The following communication was issued this evening:

"At the east of Soissons the Germans have made two attempts to cross the Aisne, one at the mill of the rocks, and the other at the head of the bridge which is held by our troops to the north of the bridge of Venizel.

These two attacks were repulsed.

"During the night of January 28, Dunkirk was bombarded by more aviators who caused some insignificant losses, but killed or wounded a few persons.

"Between 11 o'clock on the night of Jan. 28, and 2 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 29, two of our aviators launched numerous bombs upon the enemy's works in the region of Laon, La Fare and Soissons. On the morning of the 29th, a German aeroplane was brought down east of Gerbeviller. Its pilot and mechanic, a German officer and a sub-officer, were made prisoners."

Heavy Snow In the East.

Vienna, via London, Jan. 29, 11.31 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"There has been a heavy snow fall in West Galicia and Poland, so that only reconnoitering and fighting between patrols have occurred, and artillery engagements where circumstances permitted.

"In the Carpathians, west of the Uzsok Pass, the Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. Near Vezeracallas and Volovoc the battles ended with the enemy having been repulsed from the heights of the pass. We captured 400 prisoners.

"Calm prevails in Bukowina."

The Russians at Lemberg.

Berlin, Jan. 29—(By wireless to Sayville)—Despatches from Vienna state that the Russians probably will be compelled soon to evacuate the Galician city of Lemberg which they have occupied for several months. From all theatres of war comes news of freezing weather, which bids fair to continue for some time.

The temperature in East Prussia has fallen to thirteen degrees above zero. Thus far, however, the cold weather does not appear to have affected military activity.

The German Rescued.

Berlin, Jan. 29—(By wireless to Sayville)—A telegram was received in Berlin today from Wilhelmshaven written by a member of the crew of the German armored cruiser Bluecher, sunk in the North Sea battle on Sunday, on which the sailor reports that he was rescued by German vessels. This gives rise to the hope in German naval quarters that more members of the Bluecher's crew may have been similarly picked up.

Germany's Money.

Berlin, Jan. 29—(By wireless to Sayville)—A report on the conditions of the savings banks of the empire during 1914, issued in Berlin today, shows that the deposits in the twelve months of the year increased by $250,000,000 over the total of the previous year.

Canadians Arrested.

Berlin, Jan. 29, via London, 5.10 p. m.—A despatch reaching here from Hamburg says that all British colonials in that city, with the exception for the time being of the Australians, have been arrested and transported to Ruhleben where they are to be interned in the concentration camp along with other British civilians. Something like sixty Canadians are in this new draft of prisoners. The arrest of British colonials in Germany probably will be continuped. Colonials were originally left at liberty when Englishmen were interned, but now they are to be gathered up and sent to concentration camps.

France Dealing With Problem.

Paris, Jan. 29, 5.45 p.m.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a bill authorizing the government to cancel the naturalization of subjects of nations at war with France who evade service in the French army, bear arms against France, or hold communication with or give aid to a hostile force.

Pau to Russia.

Berlin, Jan. 29—(By wireless to Sayville)—The Overseas News Agency today received reports from Geneva, Switzerland, to the effect that General Pau, the noted French army commander, had been sent to Russia to take over the command of one of the Russian armies in Poland.

Australian Wool.

London, Jan. 29, 8.25 p. m.—"An influential deputation of Australian wool sellers and wool buyers has appealed to Acting Premier Hughes to prevent operations on behalf of Germany," says the Sydney correspondent of the Evening News. "It is claimed that as a consequence of such operations wool is going to Germany, with America as the conduit pipe. The acting premier promised to take drastic steps. The government had information, he said, that Great Britain would be able to take the whole of the Australian clip."

despatch from Sydney on Jan. 26 said that at the wool sales that day a German buyer's bid for a certain lot of the material was refused. Other supposed German bids made later also were rejected.

Died on Battlefield.

New York, Jan. 29—The death of Erwin Beit Von Speyer, nephew of James Speyer, of the New York banking firm of Speyer & Company, while fighting with the German forces in northern France, has just been announced by the Frankfurter Zeitung, it was learned from advices received here today. Young Von Speyer, who was the son of Edward Von Speyer, head of the Speyer banking house in Frankfort, fell on September 24, near Arras.

The Russian Statement.

Petrograd, Jan. 29—The following communication from the Russian general staff was given out here tonight:

"During the day of January 29 (today) the situation in East Prussia and along the fronts on both banks of the Vistula were without material change.

"In the forests to the north of Pilkallen and Gumbinnen (East Prussia) the conflict continues.

"In the region of Borjimow (Russian Poland) the Germans have made repeated attacks. Our counter-attacks in this region resulted in the enemy being dislodged from their trenches by bayonet attacks. We captured several mitrailleuses.

"On the Galician front at the Dukla and Vyszkow passes (in the Carpathians) our progress has been satisfactory, in spite of determined resistance by the Austrians. In the region of Beskid Pass, seeing the numerical superiority of the enemy's forces opposed to them, our advance guards retired to a previously established position. During the last three days on the aforesaid front we have captured more than sixty officers and 2,400 soldiers, and also have taken three cannon and ten mitrailleuses.

"In Bukowina there is nothing of importance to report."

The Turkish Advance.

London, Jan. 30, 3.47 a. m.—The Cairo correspondent of the Times says there is no proof, as yet, that the Turkish main force has been definitely committed to an advance across the dessert against the Suez Canal defences.

Nearing Tor.

Cairo, Jan. 29, via London, Jan. 30, 1.35 a. m.—The Turkish outposts have reached the vicinity of Tor and Kubri, on the Sinai peninsula. Up to the present the fighting has consisted only of small outpost affairs. Tor is on the Gulf of Suez, about 140 miles south of Suez.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK FIVE BRITISH STEAMERS

The Tokomaru, Well Known in St. John, Lost in Channel With New Zealand's Gift for Belgians

Crews of Three Rescued and Others Not Heard From—French Ministry of Marine Charges Germany With Systematically Violating International Law—Torpedo Fired Into Ben Cruachen Ten Minutes from Time Order is First Given to Abandon Her.

THE TOKOMARU.

British Steamer Sunk by German Submarine. She was well known at this port.

Both in the English Channel and the Irish Sea German submarines were active yesterday and at least five British steamers were sent to the bottom, in some cases the crew escaping, in others, it is feared, being lost. One of the steamers sunk was the Tokomaru, well known in this port, which was carrying to England New Zealand's gift of $35,000 and much clothing for the Belgians. The French ministry of marine, in issuing an official statement, remarked that in not allowing the crews on merchant vessels sufficient time to get clear in boats, the Germans were "systematically and deliberately violating international law."

SCANDINAVIAN SEEKS SAFETY.

London, Jan. 31, 8.35 p. m.—The toll taken by the German submarine U-21 in its raid Saturday afternoon in the Irish Sea, the vicinity of Liverpool still stands at three ships—the steamers Ben Cruachen, Linda Blachne and the Kilcoan, the latter a small vessel. The crew of the Kilcoan was landed today on the Isle of Man by a coastwise steamer.

In addition a German submarine also has torpedoed two British steamers in the English Channel, near Havre—the Tokomaru and the Icaria.

The Irish Sea raider easily made her escape and shipping interests are confident that she has returned to her base, and have ordered a resumption of normal traffic today.

The Allan line steamer Scandinavian, from St. John (N. B.) Jan. 22 for Liverpool, with 500 passengers on board, learned of the raid and put into Queenstown for a short time. The steamer proceeded for Liverpool.

TOKUMARU SUNK IN CHANNEL.

Paris, Jan. 31—The French ministry of marine announced today that two British ships had been torpedoed in the English channel, off Havre, by a German submarine. They are the steamers "Tokomaru and Icaria." The Tokomaru was bound from New Zealand to England. Her crew was rescued by the trawler Semper. Her cargo consisted in part of clothing and a contribution of $7,500 New Zealand's "Gift to Belgian refugees." No details are available concerning the torpedoing of the Icaria.

The following statement was givenout by the ministry of marine:

"The Tokomaru was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine. The English vessel Icaria was also torpedoed in the same locality.

"Hitherto the Germans, before attacking a merchant vessel, always allowed the crew sufficient time to embark in the ships boats. That custom has now been abandoned as was shown by the bombardment of the Admiral Ganteaume, which was filled with Belgium women and children refugees. The German marines have decided to violate systematically and deliberately international law.

The Tokomaru was a vessel of 3,912 tons. She sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales, on Oct. 29. Shipping records make no mention of the Icaria.

The French steamer Admiral Ganteaume, to which reference is made in the statement of the minister of marine, was sunk on Oct. 26 while on her way from Calais to Havre with a throng of Belgian refugees, of whom forty lost their lives. The British admiralty later announced that the ship was sunk by a German submarine.

CREW GIVEN TEN MINUTES TO LEAVE.

Fleetwood, via London, Jan. 31—The German submarine 21 on Saturday torpedoed the North Shields steamer Ben Cruachen, off this port. The entire crew, numbering twenty, was landed here.

The same German submarine is reported to have sunk two other vessels in the vicinity where the Ben Cruachen went down.

The captain of the steamer says he was overtaken by the submarine this morning, and ordered to leave his ship within ten minutes. Hardly had the crew got into the boats when a torpedo was fired and the steamer went down.

The Ben Cruachen, which was of 1,978 tons, and belonged to the Morrison Shipping Company, was on a voyage from the Orkney Islands to Liverpool, with a general cargo.

Fleetwood is one of the principal fishing and shipping ports and watering places on the west coast.

GRAPHIC CHASED BUT ESCAPED.

Liverpool, via London, Jan. 31—The Ben Crauchen left Cardiff Tuesday with 5,000 tons of coal, and was on its way to this city, according to the Liverpool Post, when it met the submarine.

The steamer Graphic, with passengers, Belfast to Liverpool, the paper says, passed wreckage and soon afterwards saw the Ben Crauchen sunk. The Graphic was chased, but eluded pursuit and reached the Mersey safely.

ELEVEN SAVED FROM LINDA BLANCHE.

London, Jan. 31—At least one other vessel, besides the Ben Cruachen was sunk by the German submarine 21. This fact became known when a trawler brought in the eleven members of the crew of the steamer Linda Blanche, which was sent to the bottom by the German raider.

The Linda Blanche was on its way from Manchester to Belfast when the submarine suddenly appeared alongside. Officers came aboard and ordered the crew to leave the steamer. As soon as the men of the Linda Blanche were in their boats the German attached a mine to the bridge and another to the forecastle, and the vessel was destroyed.

The Germans told the British sailors they could find a trawler by proceeding in a certain direction, and the crew was picked up when the fishing boat was reached.

The skipper of the trawler stated that at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon he sighted another ship on which an explosion evidently had occurred. He was steering in the direction of this vessel when he picked up the Linda Blanche's boats. When he reached the point where he had seen the other ship he found no trace of wreckage, and believed it went down after he first sighted it.

CREW LANDED AT ISLE OF MAN.

London, Jan. 31, 9.16 p. m.—The crew of the British steamer Kilcoan has been landed on the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea by the coasting steamer Gladys. The crew reports that the Kilcoan was sunk by a submarine. The Kilcoan was a small steamer of 456 tons.

THE LEINSTER ESCAPES.

Dublin, Jan. 31, via London, Feb. 1, 1.50 a. m.—The steamer Leinster, from Holyhead to Kingstown, reports that she was chased by a German submarine for fifteen minutes off the Kish light vessel, but succeeded in escaping.

The Kish lightvessel is opposite the mouth to Dublin Bay.

FINANCIAL MEN SEE END OF WAR IN COMING MAY

German Collapse from Lack of Funds and Ammunition is Predicted

Lloyd George Going to Paris for Conference, But Reported International Loan Not Likely—Teutons Prodigal Wasters of Their Ammunition While it Lasted.

London, Jan. 29—(Special Cable)—In leading financial circles here the prediction is being made that the war will end much sooner than is commonly believed, owing to Germany's inability to support the financial strain. Next May is mentioned as the probable date of the German collapse.

These predictions are based upon deductions. Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, as was recently announced in the London papers, will soon go to France to hold a conference with the French and Russian ministers of finance. It is generally understood that a result of the conference will be that Great Britain will undertake the financing of the Allies to an even greater degree than she has already done, though, in respect to Russia particularly, she has already put her hand in her pocket to no inconsiderable extent.

The argument of those financiers who predict an early conclusion of the war is that, when the three great allied powers find it necessary to combine in order to meet from their common resources the immense outlay required to carry on the war, Germany and Austria together cannot much longer continue to find the sinews of war.

Germany, it is added, cannot hope to obtain outside financial assistance. The United States is the only country which could help her, and, as the raising of an American war loan for a belligerent is prohibited by the American government as a breach of neutrality, German endeavors to obtain capital there would necessarily be restricted to secret and individual action.

The necessity which Great Britain found herself under of forbidding the employment of capital in foreign enterprise, save in exceptional cases, is pointed to as a further indication of the financial strain of the war, which it is said here must be making itself felt much more severely in Germany than in England.

Short of Ammunition.

In conversation yesterday with the ambassador of a great power accredited to the court of St. James, a correspondent mentioned these financial predictions. The ambassador expressed no opinion on this phase of the subject, but made this remarkable statement: "I shall not be surprised to find the Teutonic powers collapsing from lack of ammunition. From the information at my disposal, I am of the opinon that Germany made only one great mistake in her preparations for this war. It was, however, a cardinal one. She underestimated the expenditure on ammunition which the contest would entail. Her preparations were enormous. My information is that the whole of the last capital loan she raised before the war was expended not in railway construction as was asserted, but in the purchase of stocks of ammunition, and she employed every possible means to prepare herself in this way. Vast as the German preparations were, however, they were inadequate to the needs of this war, and there is cumulative evidence to bear out the reports that Germany is already feeling the pinch and is husbanding ammunition."

In this connection, an interesting story is being told. In the early stages of the war the Germans' lavish expenditure of shells was notorious. A single motor car observed on a road back of the Allies' lines was the target for a terrific tornado from German guns. A British officer, who underwent the experience of being thus shelled, mentioned the incident to Lord Kitchener in the course of a visit to the war office. Lord Kitchener, according to the story, merely observed: "I would like to put motor cars in every road in France for them to waste their money on."

No Big Loan.

Financial London is inclined to look upon the reported scheme for a vast international war loan guaranteed by the allied governments and issued in the belligerents' capitals and in some neutral countries, as highly impracticable. As one well informed financial authority expressed it to a correspondent:

"The different rates of interest obtained by the various belligerent governments in foreign loans are alone enough to make the suggested international loan sufficiently complicated to warrant a continuation of the method which has to date prevailed of each state applying for loans in the world's money market in its own name, or borrowing from its wealthier allies. Indeed, such an understanding as an international loan may be classed among the hosts of other imaginative contingencies which the war has brought forth."

It is well known in city circles that Belgium and Serbia and, to a less extent, Russia, have been heavy borrowers in London. Russia, it is said, has sent £8,000,000 to London and issued through the Bank of England £12,000,000 of treasury notes, making a total London credit of £20,000,000. This scheme of letting these countries whose credit stands highest throughout the world help with temporary measures their allies who are not so well fixed is already in force, and this is considered preferable as a method of pooling the resources of the Allies to the international loan alternative.

First reports of this proposed international loan came from the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. The sum of £600,000,000 or £800,000,000 was suggested.

ALLIES GIVE WARNING TROUBLE WILL FOLLOW BUYING OF FOREIGN SHIPS

Vessels So Purchased by the United States Will Be Treated as Enemy Craft—"Good Faith" Rule Held Not Sufficient—Britain, France and Russia Make Issue of Motive for Transfer.

Washington, Jan. 29—It may be stated with positiveness that if the United States purchases interned German and Austrian ships under the provisions of the pending ship purchase bill it will become involved with the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia in a controversy vastly more serious than any that has confronted this nation in many years.

Although the administration is refusing to disclose just what it intends to do if it succeeds in having the ship purchase bill passed, there is no mystery at all about what the allied governments in the European war will do in case the proposed government owned corporation buys and puts into trade with Germany and Austria vessels now owned by their enemies. Positive and authoritative statements that these vessels under such circumstances will be treated as enemy vessels are now obtainable in Washington and leave not the slightest doubt as to where the allied governments stand on the issue.

The Democrats succeeded in forcing night sessions in the Senate to rush throught the ship purchase bill. But the Republican members led them a merry chase before they were able to do so.

When the Democrats sought to bring up the bill the minority hurried to the cloak room and a point of no quorum was raised. Then the members returned and answered the roll call. Finally a ruling of Vice-president Sherman was invoked and when the roll call made previous to a motion showed a quorum the motion was declared carried.

Not only is there no uncertainty about the position of the allied governments in principle but it is also clear that all are in the mood to treat this possible emergency just as forcefully as they have treated other situations in the war which have been regarded as likely to result in aiding their enemies or injuring themselves.

Serious Consideration Likely.

Realization of the stand of the allied governments on this issue has in the last few days begun to dawn more fully upon those in Washington interested in the proposed legislation. This realization has come with startling force to many Democrats who were proceeding under the impression that the administration had received assurances in advance that there would be no objection to the plan of purchasing beligerents' ships for the proposed steamship line, or at least that such assurances would be obtained before anything was done.

The knowledge that not only have such assurances not been obtained but that the allied governments have taken a stand emphatically to the contrary has come as a shock to these legislators, and the indications are now that serious consideration will be given to the issue involved in the administration plan.

For the present the administration is standing on its statement that "there will be no foreign complications." This expression was used at the White House yesterday in response to an inquiry regarding the delicate questions which the operation of the ship purchase plan may bring up, but in no responsible quarter of the government can a positive statement be obtained that the president's plan does not contemplate the purchase of interned German vessels.

According to views of the three allied governments, however, any attempt of that character is certain to lead to complications. It is not possible to emphasize too strongly the positiveness of the views of the allied governments on this question.

Assurances by Democrats.

Democratic senators have stated that the administration would not embark on a course in regard to the purchase of belligerents' ships without getting adequate assurances that no difficulties would ensue.

Investigation of those reassuring statements by Democratic senators fails to disclose any basis for the assumption that the possibility of foreign complications has been anticipated and that action is being taken by the state department to clear the situation.

Just where it is intended to get the ships for which it is proposed to spend $30,000,000 administration officials and administration leaders thus far have refused to disclose. Most of those who have studied the subject agree, though, that the only ships available for the purpose are the interned German and Austrian vessels.

It is pointed out that the British government is not disposed to look with favor on any of her merchant vessels being alienated at this time, and will maintain her hold on them to the limit of British laws. There are many neutral ships which might be purchased, but in view of the fact that these ships are now earning from two to five times as much in freight receipts as in ordinary times it is conceded they will not be purchasable except at fabulous prices. Consequently the only recourse seems to be the purchase of the interned German and Austrian ships.

The views entertained by officials of the state department and by the allied governments on the issue involved are as far apart as the two poles.

State department authorities hold that the "good faith" of the transaction is the only rule to be applied in case the government should purchase the interned ships, and by good faith, as Senator Root pointed out, the state department view refers merely to the genuineness of the transaction and the honesty of the sale without conditions. It is held that no charge of bad faith could possibly be brought against this government in case it bought the interned ships; that the world could not question the good faith of the transfer itself. Holding the view that this is the only rule which could apply department officials thus quickly reach the conclusion that there could be no valid objection to the purchased vessels engaging in trade on the high seas as American vessels.

Contentions of Allies.

The allied governments, on the other hand, hold that the American rule of "good faith" covers only part of the contemplated case. In their conviction, besides the question of good faith, there is the question whether the transfer is made to avoid the consequences of the war.

The latter question includes the vendor as well as the purchaser.

In other words, the state department would hold that if the United States bought in good faith, the transaction would withstand scrutiny, and the European governments would bring into consideration the motives of the vendor.

There is no doubt that the allied governments would hold that the present owners of the interned ships were selling to permit the ships to evade the consequences of war and the liability to capture.

This is the European interpretation of the provisions of the London Declaration, which the Allies have asserted they would in general observe. The United States, however, has served notice on them that inasmuch as the Powers are not willing to accept the London Declaration without substantial modifications, this government will rest its cases on the accepted principles of international law.

In that event, however, the case of the United States in regard to the interned ships would be even worse. France, Germany and Russia all hold that sales of enemy ships effected after the beginning of a war are not valid unless it can be proved that the sale would have been effected at the time even if there were no war. Were these traditional policies to be invoked against the proposed purchase of belligerents' ships, the United States, it is conceded, would have no case at all.

Apprehension Felt.

Although the British rule is more lenient than that of France, Germany and Russia, there are positive indications that the British government will be found quite as severe, though possibly on slightly different grounds. There is reason to believe that the British are prepared to attack any attempt by the United States to put into trade the interned belligerents' ships as an unneutral act by this government.

Those in Washington official life most familiar with the views of the allied governments are apprehensive over the situation. It is pointed out that it does not matter so much how innocent the intention of the United States may be or how preferable and more just is the American rule regarding transfer of belligerents' ships; that what does matter is the fact that it is the European law which must be met and which will prevail and the fact that the European governments involved are giving every indication of being ready to carry the issue to its logical conclusion.

They are making it unmistakably plain that they do not intend to accept and act by the United States nullifying the advantage their naval superiority has won for them in forcing German shipping off the seas.

ALMOST EVERY ONE NEEDS A TONIC

Almost everyone—man, woman and child—needs a tonic at some time. It is often said that a man is lazy because he takes little or no interest in his work; but the truth is he is not well. He needs a tonic. The same is true of a woman who does not hustle over her home work, but only feels fit to be in bed. She is not merely tired, but ill. A dull pain in the head or back, poor appetite, loss of strength with low spirits and loss of interest in life show that you need a tonic to brace up the nerves and give you a new lease of life. The proof is that when the right tonic is taken all the trouble quickly disappears. The one tonic—the only tonic—for weak and ailing men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which speedily bring back abundant health, strength and energy. They have done this in thousands and thousands of cases as is proved by the following. Mr. Ed. A. Owen, Burdett, Alta., says: "About two years ago my health was in a wretched condition. My whole system seemed to be run down and the doctor seemed puzzled at my condition. I had no appetite, exertion would leave me breathless, and I was troubled much with dizziness. All the medicine I took did me no good and I was steadily growing weaker. My mother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before I had taken them very long I began to feel like a new man and continuing their use I was restored to complete health. I now recommend them to all run down in health as they are the best medicine I know of."

Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

KILLED IN MAINE LUMBER WOODS.

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 29—Jack Stacey, a native of England, who was well known here, where he worked for the greater part of a year, was accidentally killed in the Maine woods a few days ago. He was working for a firm near Millinocket, and during the cutting of some trees one of them became lodged, and while cutting down the tree against which it had lodged the first fell suddenly and struck the unfortunate man across the back of the neck. He was knocked unconscious and died in the hospital shortly after. The body was brought here for burial, the funeral taking place this afternoon.

Mr. Stacey came out from England to Chatham a year ago in October, with some hackney ponies for R. A. Snowball, and for a year or more was employed here. This fall he went to the New Brunswick woods and only a few weeks ago went into the Maine woods. He was of a genial disposition, and made many friends during his stay who will learn with deep regret of the tragic mishap.

NING FOLLOW FOREIGN SHIPS

he United States Will Craft—"Good Faith" —Britain, France and tive for Transfer.

d faith" covers only part of the con- plated case. In their conviction, be- s the question of good faith, there is question whether the transfer is e to avoid the consequences of the

he latter question includes the ven- as well as the purchaser.

other words, the state department ld hold that if the United States gat in good faith, the transaction ld withstand scrutiny, and the Euro- n governments would bring into con- ration the motives of the vendor. here is no doubt that the allied gov- nents would hold that the present ers of the interned ships were selling permit the ships to evade the conse- nces of war and the liability to cap-

his is the European interpretation of provisions of the London Declara- , which the Allies have asserted they ld in general observe. The United es, however, has served notice on that inasmuch as the Powers are willing to accept the London Dec- tion without substantial modifica- s, this government will rest its cases the accepted principles of internation- law.

n that event, however, the case of the ited States in regard to the interned s would be even worse. France, Ger- ny and Russia all hold that sales of my ships effected after the beginning war are not valid unless it can be ved that the sale would have been cted at the time even if there were war. Were these traditional policies be invoked against the proposed pur- se of belligerents' ships, the United tes, it is conceded, would have no e at all.

prehension Felt.

lthough the British rule is more ent than that of France, Germany Russia, there are positive indica- ns that the British government will found quite as severe, though possibly slightly different grounds. There is son to believe that the British are pared to attack any attempt by the ited States to put into trade the in- ed belligerents' ships as an unneutral by this government.

hose in Washington official life most iliar with the views of the allied gov- ments are apprehensive over the sit- ion. It is pointed out that it does not tter so much how innocent the in- tion of the United States may be or preferable and more just is the erican rule regarding transfer belligerents' ships; that what does tter is the fact that it is the Euro- n law which must be met and which l prevail and the fact that the Euro- n governments involved are giving ry indication of being ready to carry issue to its logical conclusion.

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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. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. sw-tf

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nurserv Co., Toronto, Ont. tf

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED—A second or third class teacher, female for School District No. 14, Simonds. Apply, stating salary, to Leonard Parker, secretary, Tynemouth Creek, St. John county. 20845-2-6

WANTED—A second class female teacher to take charge of the school in district No. 8, Perth and Drummond, Victoria county, for present term. Apply to John Walker, South Tilly, Victoria Co., N. B. 20638-1-30

Full Staff of Trained Teachers.
The Best Courses of Instruction
Individual Attention given each Student.
Our Best Advertisement—the Success of our Graduates.
Students can enter at any time
Catalogues to any address.

THE St. John Business College
S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS

SMITH—Mr. and Mrs. Roland Smith are rejoicing over the arrival of a little son, who came on Sunday, Jan. 24, at the home of Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Andrew Kerr, of Bathurst, N. B.

MARRIAGES

CROSBY-FLEWWELLING—At the Victoria street Baptist parsonage, St. John (N. B.), January 29, 1915, William W. J. Crosby, of this city, to Mita Flewwelling, of Fairville (N. B.), by Rev. B. H. Nobles.

DEATHS

MACDOUGALL — On Wednesday, Jan. 27, at the home of C. S. MacTavish, 208 Charlotte street, city, Mrs. Anne T. MacDougall, aged 100 years.

BLACK—In this city, on the 27th inst., Jennie P., beloved wife of Carey B. Black, aged thirty-six years, leaving her husband, two daughters, mother, six brothers and four sisters to mourn.

ROBINSON—In this city, on the 26th inst., after a lengthy illness, Jane, beloved wife of George A. Robinson, resident in Digby, leaving besides her husband, one son and three daughters to mourn.

ALEXANDER—Suddenly, in this city on Jan. 27, 1915, Mary A. Alexander, daughter of the late John Alexander, leaving two sisters to mourn.

HILLAND—In this city, on the 28th inst., Mary A., widow of Michael Hilland, in the 57th year of her age.

O'NEILL—At St. George, on the 28th inst., Frances M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. O'Neill, aged 9 months, after only a few days' illness.

O'TOOLE—At Fairville, on the 28th inst., Francis K., third son of John and Espella O'Toole, in the 10th year of his age.

JOHNSTON—At the Home for Incurables, on January 30, Hazel M. D., wife of Sherman Johnston, and daughter of William Ross, aged 29 years.

CLOTHES CAUGHT FIRE FROM STOVE

Monday, Feb. 1.

Mrs. William J. Hunter, 300 Rockland Road, had a very exciting experience on Saturday morning when her clothing caught fire from an overheated hall stove and she was saved a terrible death by her own daring and presence of mind. Mrs. Hunter was only slightly burned and has fully recovered from the shock of her narrow escape.

About 9.30 o'clock while alone in the house she had thrown into the stove some fresh coal and a quantity of paper which blazed up very fiercely. A few minutes afterwards she was standing with her back to the stove and her apron strings caught fire. When she discovered it her clothing was all aflame and she ran quickly to a bedroom and rolled herself on the bed with heavy quilts about her. As she ran the blazing apron fell from about her waist and ignited a rug on the floor. As she hugged the quilts about her on the bed in an effort to smother the flames she saw what had taken place and the fire in the rug rapidly gaining but did not move, calculating coolly that once her clothing was free of fire that she would have little difficulty in dealing with the fire on the floor. So it proved. The fire in her clothing had scorched her flesh but slightly when she realized that it had been quenched. Then she quickly rose and crumpling up the rug also smothered out the flames there. This done, she telephoned to her husband, who is an operator at the Western Union office, who found a nervous but almost uninjured wife when he reached home, it being unnecessary to call a doctor. Mrs. Hunter's friends were glad to hear of her escape and heartily congratulated her upon the nerve and coolness in a most trying situation.

Easily Upset.

Mrs. Kawler—Did Mrs. Blank mind it much when her husband left her for good?

Mrs. Muchwedd—Yes, poor dear; the slightest thing upsets her.

In Real Life.

The girl at the exchange, after you have waited fully ten minutes:

"They don't answer. What number was it you wanted?"—St. James' Gazette.

TEN INJURED IN MARITIME EXPRESS WRECK

Moncton, Jan. 29—Ten passengers were slightly injured, although by a miracle none were killed, when at 2.55 this morning No. 33 northbound Maritime express, in charge of Conductor James Swetnam and Engineer Owen McGinnity, both of Moncton, while running at a high rate of speed, was wrecked near McLeod's, a small flag station, about five miles east of Campbellton.

Everything excepting the engine and postal car left the track, the two sleeping cars at the rear of the train plunging over a thirty-foot embankment. Fortunately no one was killed, but bruises and slight injuries were numerous among the passengers with whom the sleepers were well filled.

The exact cause of the run-off has not yet been determined, although it is thought it was due to spreading of the rails.

The official list of slightly injured passengers is as follows:

C. H. Millville, Montreal.
Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Toronto.
Miss Ethel Gibson, Saskatoon.
Major A. A. Bartlett, Charlottetown.
Mrs. A. A. Bartlett, Charlottetown.
Mrs. E. L. Elliott, Pictou.
O. W. Gothwaite, Ste. Lambert.
G. E. Messes, Hamilton.
—. Conway.
John Murphy, Ottawa.

Engineer McGinnity stopped the locomotive as soon as possible. Conductor Swetnam and crew, assisted by passengers, succeeded in extricating the passengers from the sleepers. The passengers were taken to Campbellton on the postal car. A passenger special was made up at Campbellton and all northbound passengers, including the injured, continued the journey to Montreal.

The sleeping cars were badly damaged but were not broken up beyond repair.

The line was cleared at 14.10 this afternoon.

N. W. Rowell, leader of the Ontario opposition, was held up by the wreck and reached Moncton at 8.30 tonight. As he was unable to reach Halifax tonight, he addressed the Moncton Canadian Club on the subject, Britannic and Germanic Ideals of Empire. He will leave on the midnight express for Halifax.

$15,000 FIRE IN WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 29—Fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the Payson block, corner of Main and Connell streets, and the entire building was gutted at an estimated loss of $15,000.

The building is a two-story brick edifice in the heart of the town and is owned by the Payson estate. The tenants were: J. McManus, dry goods; Farmers' Telephone Exchange; C. P. R. telegraph office; office of Thane Jones, judge of probates, and A. D. Nicholson, tailor. All suffered total losses with the exception of Mr. Nicholson, some of whose stock was removed by the salvage corps.

The firemen responded quickly to the alarm but despite their efforts the building was soon totally destroyed.

The loss on building is covered by insurance.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, Jan 28.

Stmr Monmouth, 2,569, O'Reilly, London, C P R, gen cargo.

Stmr Cape Breton, 1,109, Kemp, Louburg, Starr, coal.

Schr Irma K Bentley, 392, Hilton, New York, coal.

Sunday, Jan. 31.

Str Sagamore, 3,305, Fenton, London, Wm Thomson Co, general cargo.

Sailed

Thursday, Jan 28.

Stmr Manchester Spinner, Williams, Manchester via Halifax.

Stmr North Star, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Friday, Jan. 29.

R M S S Grampian, Williams, Liverpool via Halifax.

Str Eretria, Starratt, French transatlantic port.

Str Nevada, Willett, Parrsboro.

Sunday, Jan. 31.

Str Montfort, Hodder, London.

Str Inishowen Head, Pickford, Belfast.

Str Chignecto, Lewis, West Indies via Halifax.

BRITISH PORTS.

Liverpool, Jan 29—Ard, str Lapland, New York.

Dublin, Jan 29—Ard, str Bray Head, St John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Mobile, Jan 26—Sld, schr F C Lockhart, St Andrews (Fla).

Pensacola, Fla, Jan 26—Ard, schr Albert D Mills, Guantanamo.

Newport News, Jan 26—Sld, stmr Lakonia, Glasgow via Liverpool.

Boston, Jan 26—Sld, schr R Bowers, from Gold River for Bridgeport.

City Island, Jan 26—Passed, schr Lucille, Carteret (N J) for St John.

Gloucester, Jan 26—Sld, schr Moama, New York for St John.

Eastport, Jan 27—Ard, sch Lewis K Cottingham, St George.

Boston, Jan 28—Cld, sch D W B, St John.

New York, Jan 29—Sld, str Manchester Corporation, Foale, St Nazaire.

Boston, Jan 28—Sld, sch D W B, St John.

City Island, Jan 28—Ard, sch Adonis, Perth Amboy for St John, and anchored.

New York, Jan 29—Ard, str Europa, Genoa.

Fredericton, Jan. 29—The first soldier of any of the military units being mobilized here to be discharged from the service for an infringement of the recent regulation, was turned out last night. The soldier hails from Moncton and was a member of the 24th battery of field artillery.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

Nine marriages were recorded last week at the office of J. B. Jones, registrar of vital statistics, and twenty-nine births—fifteen boys and fourteen girls.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Young, of Chicago, has written to Mayor Prink, asking information as to her family. She says that she was born in Carleton in 1853 and was a daughter of the late William Winter Flewett.

Deputy Sheriff Clifford left Saturday morning for Dorchester penitentiary with Scott Scribner and Irvine Stern. The former was sentenced to two years on a charge of stealing, and the latter to five years for forgery and passing bogus checks.

The offices of the mechanical superintendent of the C. P. R., C. Kyle, are being removed from McAdam to St. John, and will be located in the new building in King street. A new office has been placed on the floor occupied by the general superintendent and his staff.

Friends of John Calnan of Ready street, Fairville, will regret to hear that he suffered a stroke of paralysis on Monday. His condition is not considered serious, and it is hoped that he will soon recover sufficiently to be about again. Last summer he celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding.

Irving Stern, accused of forgery and obtaining money under false pretences, was sentenced by Judge Forbes yesterday morning to serve five years in Dorchester penitentiary, three years for the former offence and two for the latter. He will probably be taken to Dorchester at the first of the week.

Rev. R. A. Armstrong, rector of Trinity, arrived in the city on Saturday, accompanied by his wife and family and H. A. Bruce, and was taken directly to his residence in the ambulance. Rev. Mr. Armstrong is making satisfactory progress towards recovery from burns received in an accident last summer, and is now under the care of Dr. Skinner.

A full blooded Karakule lamb, said to be worth $2,000, was born at the National Karakule Company's ranch at Shanklin (N. B.), this week. This is the second of the kind to be born in New Brunswick, another having arrived at the Canadian Karakule-Arabi Company's ranch at Apohaqui a few days earlier.

Nineteen burial permits were issued by the board of health during last week. The causes of death were: Senility, inanition, epilepsy and heart disease, two each; cancer, pericarditis, endocarditis, premature birth, mucous colitis, arterio sclerosis, thoracic aneurism, strangulated hernia, hemorrhage of stomach, gangrenous cholecystitis and malignant disease of bowel, one each.

Subscriptions to the Belgium relief fund have been received as follows:—William Hammond, night watchman, reversing falls bridge, $5; Sunday school, Jubilee Station, per J. H. A. L. Fairweather, $4.46; Miss A. L. Fairweather, $3; School District No. 23, Dorchester, collected by Antoine D. LeBlanc, $8.75; Order Railway Telegraphers, per G. B. Burnett and Rev. R. A. Robinson, $7.

At the annual meeting of the Welsford and Hampstead Telephone Company, Dr. A. A. Lewin, J. Willard Wilson, Geo. L. Lyon, John A. Kerr and H. W. Wood were elected directors; Doctor Lewin was appointed president, H. W. Wood, M. L. A., vice-president; and E. C. Armstrong, secretary. The company has thirteen miles of telephone in operation between Welsford and Summer Hill.

The sympathy of a large circle of friends in St. John will be extended to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. O'Neill, of St. George, in the loss of their only child, Frances M., whose death occurred Thursday at the age of nine months. The little one had been sick but a few days. Mrs. O'Neill was formerly Miss Agnes McGloan, of this city. Both she and her husband have many friends here who will hear of their loss with keen regret.

At a representative gathering of some forty members of St. George's Society Friday afternoon in Mayor Prink' office, F. E. Hanington presented to Rev. E. B. Hooper, the society's chaplain, a substantial sum of money enclosed in a purse upon which was inscribed his name and a record of the occasion. The presentation was from the members of the society and was a recognition of Rev. Mr. Hooper's appointment as chaplain of the 26th Battalion for overseas service. It was accompanied by graceful tributes expressed by prominent members of the society.

The chief of police delivered his ultimatum on Saturday to five clairvoyants in different parts of the city, ordering them to cease business within forty-eight hours or take the consequences. A police officer conveyed the message to each one who is known to the police to be conducting this class of business. The chief explained to them that their work was illegal. He told them that they should never have opened such places here, and that it was his intention to stop all "fake" affairs in the city. All of the women objected to the orders. They promised to close up business, but at the same time argued that this was their sole means of support.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:

H. G. Marr to Marr Millinery Co., Ltd., property corner Union and Charlotte streets.

R. M. McCarthy et al to William Robinson et al, property in Lancaster.

Gilman Scribner to Mrs. Annie T. Ryan, property in Exmouth street.

Leasehold properties have been transferred as follows:

Extrs. Mary A. Brayden to Jemima Crowley, property in Egbert road.

Jemima Crowley to George Stevenson, property in Egbert road.

Mary A. Logan to Gertrude E. Porter, property in Strait Shore road.

SAVINGS BANK.

During January the St. John branch of the Dominion Savings Bank received deposits of $67,122.02 and paid withdrawals of $70,950.90.

BREAD GOES UP.

An increase of one cent a loaf in the price bread went into effect Monday by agreement between members of the Bakers' Association. The nine-cent loaf is made necessary, the bakers say, by the unprecedented increase in flour from $6.45 in August to $8.45 at present.

STABBING AFFRAY AT P. E. I. WEDDING CELEBRATION

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 29—During a fight at a wedding at New Harmony, near Souris, Allan J. MacDonald was badly stabbed and is now in a critical condition. He was one of a party of charivariers who called Frank McIntosh and bride.

McIntosh admitted the crowd of about twenty into the house and all went well until a supply of liquor, which had been sent for from Souris, arrived. Then a drunken melee started in which heads and furniture were broken and knives used. After the affair MacDonald was found lying outside stabbed in several places, while other combatants also were injured.

KINGS COUNTY S. OF T. DISTRICT DIVISION

The first quarterly meeting of the Kings County District Division of the Sons of Temperance met with the Britannia Division, Lower Millstream, on Jan. 28. The afternoon session opened with G. W. P., E. W. Rowley presiding. P. G. W. P. Bustin, G. W. S. Robinson and about twenty delegates were present. Encouraging reports were given by delegates from Lower Millstream, Mt. Middleton, Collins and Carsonville, and G. S. Robinson reported Head of Millstream and Corn Hill divisions in working order, though not represented by delegates.

The following officers were elected and installed: D. W. P., Thomas S. McAuley; D. W. A., Mrs. T. Patterson; D. S., H. A. Corbitt; D. T., E. Killam; D. C., E. Hicks; D. A. C., Grace Chapman; D. S. S., Philip Leiper; D. O. S., Tom Patterson; D. chaplain, Allan Scofield; D. S. Y. P. W., Jennie M. Sharpe; D. P. W. P., Fred Gaunce.

Mr. Robinson gave a very interesting talk on The Future of the Province. G. W. P. Rowley, P. G. W. P. Bustin and the officers-elect also spoke.

The evening session was in the form of a public meeting and was largely attended. D. W. P. T. S. McAuley presided, with G. S. Robinson, E. W. Rowley, Mr. Bustin, Mr. Stavert and H. A. Corbitt on the platform. The meeting was opened by singing "Throw out the Lifeline," and prayer by Rev. G. S. Robinson. Mr. H. A. Corbitt gave an address of welcome, followed by singing "Rescue the Perishing."

W. W. McAuley gave a recitation. G. W. P., E. W. Rowley spoke a few minutes. Solo—"The Song of the Foam is Home Sweet Home," by T. S. McAuley.

Mr. Bustin then addressed the meeting and spoke of the scientific side of the use of intoxicants and tobacco. Tipperary was sung while the collection was being taken.

All present greatly enjoyed the interesting address given by G. S. Robinson, in which he spoke of non-temperance workers and urged all temperance workers to make this year the most successful in temperance work. Mr. Stavert also spoke in an interesting manner.

At the close of the session a vote of thanks was extended to the speakers of the evening. The visiting delegates also extended a vote of thanks to Britannia Division for its kindness and hospitality.

The district executive decided that Britannia Division should visit Mt. Middleton Division Feb. 5, that a public meeting should be held at Berwick, Feb. 11, with a view to establishing a division, Mr. Robinson to be the speaker; public meeting at Collins, Feb. 25, and the Head of Millstream, Feb. 26.

The evening session closed by singing the National Anthem followed by benediction by Mr. Stavert.

BOY WALKS TO HOUSE WITH ARM BROKEN

Monday, Feb. 1.

"Pop, I broke my arm," said little ten-year-old Ernest Marshall coolly as he walked into his home at East St. John on Saturday afternoon. "Yes I did, Pop. I heard it crack," he added when his father, David Marshall, appeared to doubt his word.

Upon examination it was found that the little fellow had broken his right arm between the wrist and the elbow, but he never winched during the time he waited for the doctor, nearly three hours, and while the bone was being set.

The little fellow was playing with his brother in the stable and was vaulting over the manger-bar when his hand slipped and he fell on his arm. He didn't tell his brother what had happened but walked into the house with his arm hanging limply at his side.

He was placed in bed and Dr. G. O. Baxter is now attending him.

Lumbermen Are Hoping For More Snow To Get the Logs Out

We have a big stock of Palmer's Oil Tanned Shoe Packs and Lumbermen's Rubbers to move

We can save you money on these goods

Wholesale and Retail

Mail Orders Solicited

Francis & Vaughan
19 King Street

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Berlin, Jan. 29, via London, Jan. 30—A decree prohibiting the export of potash salts and the manufacture thereof is published in the Reichs Anzeiger.

London, Jan. 29, 7 p. m.—The oil tank steamer Brindilla sailed from Shields today for the United States, after having been detained there for several days by the customs officers, pending an inquiry into her ownership.

Toronto, Jan. 28—Foley Bros. and the Northern Construction Company, of Sudbury, railroad contractors, have entered action against Mackenzie & Mann and the C. N. R. Company, under mechanics lien proceedings, to recover $4,276,667.64, alleged due on the Port Arthur-Sudbury section of the C. N. R.

Galt, Ont., Jan. 28—The Liberals of South Waterloo this afternoon decided not to put up a candidate in opposition to F. Stewart Scott, the Conservative candidate for member in the by-election, in observance of the truce existing between the two parties.

Toronto, Jan. 31—The Ontario government has been notified that it is the intention of the federal authorities to indemnify the families of the two Buffalo duck hunters who were shot off Fort Erie by Canadian soldiers some time ago. This compensation will take the form of a cash donation, but the local authorities were not informed as to the amount, which, it is understood, has not yet been decided upon.

Washington, Jan. 29—By a vote of 8 to 9 the House Immigration Committee today voted to report the Immigration Bill, vetoed by President Wilson yesterday, back to the house, with the recommendation that it be re-passed over his veto.

Chairman Burnett expressed the opinion that the bill would get the necessary two-thirds vote. The committee's report will be brought in for a vote next Thursday.

Montreal, Jan. 29—The city council of Montreal, through a bill now before the provincial legislature, seeks to raise revenue by imposing a tax of $25 on any workman, operative, longshoreman or laborer who works in this city but does not reside here.

About 100,000 men would be affected. If such a bill becomes law, as that number of men who live in separate municipalities in this district are employed in Montreal.

Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 29, via London, 4.55 p. m.—The American cruiser Tennessee, which for some weeks past has been engaged in bringing refugees from Asia Minor to Egypt, has up to the present time landed no fewer than 8,000 Syrian refugees at Alexandria.

Twelve hundred more are expected when the cruiser comes in tomorrow. Four thousand of the refugees now here are destitute.

At least two-thirds of them are of Russian nationality. The local government is dealing temporarily with the problem of housing, clothing and feeding these people. Nevertheless many of the children are scantily clad and further relief measures are urgently needed.

A small piece of glass placed over a cookery book when lying open on the table keeps it open, and enables the cook to read the recipe without handling the book with sticky fingers. A glass from a photo-frame or small picture would do.

$30,000 FIRE IN AMHERST, N. S.; INSURANCE $20,000

Amherst, N. S., Jan. 31—Fire starting at 11 o'clock last night wiped out several business firms and caused a property loss estimated at $30,000. The fire was in wooden buildings, extended from Eddy street north, up Victoria street to the residential part of that section.

The blaze started in the Andrews block, which was in the centre of the buildings burned, and worked west through what is known as the Pugsley block, and in a short time these, with their contents, were destroyed. The fire then burned through the basement and upper flat of the W. D. Main block, and the Chambers block.

The temperature was below zero, and with a high wind the firemen had a hard battle getting the flames under control.

The burned buildings were owned and occupied as follows:

Pugsley block, corner Eddy and Victoria streets, owned by Timothy O'Hearn, the four lower stores being occupied by Bousaine Bros., general merchants. The upper flat as sample rooms of the Amherst hotel.

The Andrews block, owned by the estate of the late Mrs. S. B. Andrews, occupied by Fred. James, plumber, and and Conn, electrician.

Main block, owned by the estate of the late W. D. Main, occupied by Mrs. Allen, millinery, and J. J. Houston, shoe maker.

The Robert Chambers block, occupied by Chapman & Flynn, stoves and furnaces.

The Douglas block, occupied by the Amherst Trading Co., of which Councillor Charles D. Shipley is manager.

The loss on the buildings will amount to $15,000, while the stocks will probably be about the same, although it is impossible to get an estimate of individual losses. So far as can be gathered the insurance carried is as follows:

Amherst Trading Co.—Shop, $4,000; stock, $36,000.
Chambers building—$750.
Main building—$1,000.
Andrews building—$1,000.
O'Hearn building—$8,500.
Chapman & Flynn—Stock, $2,000.
Mrs. Allen—Millinery stock, $800.
John Conn—Stock, $800.
S. J. Houston—Tools, $200.

It is not known if James or Bousaines carried any insurance or not.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The New Brunswick provincial branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the receipts of boxes from the following places: Bathurst Red Cross Society, 1 box; Milltown Red Cross Society, 8 parcels; Sussex Red Cross Society, 2 boxes; Woodstock Red Cross Society, 1 box, 1 parcel; Wicklow Women's Auxiliary, 1 parcel; The Enterprise Women's Institute, Leverville, 1 box; Jacksonville Red Cross Society, 1 box; Hartland Red Cross Society, 1 box; Plaster Rock Red Cross Society, 1 box; Newcastle Red Cross Society, 2 boxes; St. Stephen, parcel of knitted goods.

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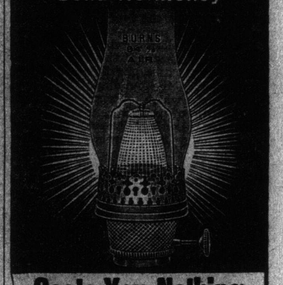

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Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

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people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The greatest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip"; etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

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to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

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I publish a little private compendium of 72 pages, pocket size, containing 8,000 words and 20 half-tone photo reproductions, which thoroughly covers the subject of sex, but only in its relation to manhood or vital manly strength, its legitimate uses its wanton abuses, its loss and the causes thereof, its possible self-restoration and its permanent preservation. These are the vital phases of the sex subject which I find to be of most interest to all men, young or elderly, single or married, and I have therefore put into this little self help book the very best that I can offer relating to that particular personal and private advice and information, which my 30 years' practical experience in this field has taught me men most seek, and through which they can get the most real benefit in respect to their own vigor and vital health. This, reader, is the book, and my offer to send it by mail, absolutely free of charge, in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope, to any man or young man anywhere who writes for it (see coupon below), and there is not a particle of obligation of any kind whatsoever involved in making this gift offer to you. Over a million of these books have been thus sent to men all over the world who wrote for them.

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FAMILIES HAVE NARROW ESCAPE FROM FLAMES

Four People Held Prisoners on Roof of Burning Building Until Rescued by Firemen—Loss Falls Heavily on Several Tenants—Spectacular Blaze Near Haymarket Square.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Seven families were driven out into the cold weather yesterday afternoon when a tenement house and another building at the lower end of Brussels street, near Haymarket square, both owned by James W. Clayton, were destroyed by fire.

The fire started in the building used for Mr. Clayton's confectionery business and upstairs as his residence, and with such suddenness that the family was forced to take to the roof for immediate safety. In this precarious position four of them were discovered upon the arrival of the firemen and their rescue was effected just in time, for flames had begun to envelop the building.

The blaze, which destroyed about $7,000 worth of property, was a spectacular one. During its early stages a gas tube used for charging soda exploded in the rear of the store, wrecking the lower portion of the property and scattering debris in all directions. It contained nearly 250 pounds pressure and when it burst part of it flew across Waterloo street, knocked a piece out of a chimney and then fell down to the yard at the rear of the dwelling.

Many lives were endangered and had the fire occurred at night a terrible death list would undoubtedly have resulted. As it was, families in the tenement found it difficult to escape and the firemen had to work rapidly to rescue some little children and babies who were in the upper stories and right in the danger zone. One man jumped from the first story window and escaped unhurt.

Those who occupied the tenement were: James White, who also has a tailor shop in the ground floor; Samuel Hodgens, Milledge Taylor, Miss Myles, William Harley and a family named McCarthy. Each managed to save a little furniture and clothing but was unfortunate in losing necessities. None of them carried insurance and they were entirely dependent upon the kindness of neighbors for shelter and protection. Many friends were out giving them assistance and their few belongings that were saved were carried into different houses in the vicinity and generous hospitality was displayed.

Thawing Out Pipes.

Mr. Clayton was thawing out one of the water pipes before dinner, burning papers for the purpose. He and his family had just got up from dinner about 1.15 o'clock when dense volumes of smoke began to pour into the rooms from below. In less than a minute flames burst through into the rooms and every means of escape into the street was cut off. The four of them then fled to the roof, but in the meantime people in the street had seen the fire and rung in an alarm.

At this stage the entire building occupied by Mr. Clayton was in flames and the corner of the tenement was burning. The building at the corner on the other side of the burning one was much higher than it, so that the fugitives on the roof were in a terrible plight. If assistance did not come speedily a horrible death stared them in the face. People in the upper portion of the tenement were in a bad fix as well. There were several small children in the flat and there was danger that the exit to the street might be cut off at any time. Dense volumes of smoke were issuing from the windows and the flames were gradually working their way to the further end of the dwelling.

Good Work of Firemen and Others.

The prompt response of the firemen and the ready assistance given by pedestrians soon relieved matters, however. A thrilling rescue was effected when the family was taken from the roof. Then firemen and others rushed into the tenement. Two or three babies wrapped in blankets and coats, and children, some almost frigatened to death and some partly overcome by the smoke, were carried out, and some of the older people had narrow escapes as well. Several soldiers were among the rescuers, and did very effective and praiseworthy work.

One little child was lying asleep at the very point where the fire broke through and persons said that the bed upon which it was sleeping was burning while it lay there. Its crying first attracted its mother, who carried it from the home to a place of safety.

It was soon after the firemen arrived that a loud explosion occurred at the rear of the confectionery store. It wrecked the greater part of the store and probably did a great deal of damage otherwise which was concealed by the flames. There was a quantity of gasolene in the store for use in an engine, but it is believed that the explosion was that of a cylinder of carbonated soda. A portion of a cylinder burst through the wall of the building and struck the chimney of a house across the street. Fortunately no one was injured by the explosion.

Later, however, Richard Walsh, one of the firemen in No. 1 Hook & Ladder, was struck on the head by a falling beam and injured slightly.

Before 1.45 three streams were pouring water into the buildings. While the fire looked dangerous on account of being situated in the heart of a wooden district and the firemen were hampered by the cold weather, there was much to be thankful for in that the firemen could play water from both Waterloo and Brussels streets. Otherwise they would have had greater difficulties to contend with. The water pressure was excellent and no engines were used.

The fire in the tenement had not progressed far before it was under control. It was extinguished before the floors had given way, and in such a manner as to give salvage men an opportunity to work. The other structure, however, was completely destroyed.

Both structures are estimated as being eighty years old. Before they fell into Mr. Clayton's possession they were farmers' hotels. They were built almost entirely of hard wood and the walls and floors were deafened with pine sawdust, which held the fire and smouldered for hours. The style of their structure offered great resistance to the fire-fighters and compelled them to work all during the afternoon until 6.20, when the all-out was sounded.

It could be said that the fire was under control an hour after it broke out, but the application of water did not stop the smouldering for a long time. The building occupied by Mr. Clayton had to be torn down. Ropes were secured and piece by piece it was torn apart until practically nothing of it remained. Some of the electric wires in the street were broken in this process of fire-fighting and traffic there was held up during the greater part of the afternoon.

The Loss.

Mr. Clayton estimated his loss at $7,000. He has no insurance whatever on the two buildings, but on his stock he has $2,500 with William Thomson & Co. None of the other tenants had any financial safeguards. The large house at the corner of Waterloo and Brussels, also owned by Clayton, was not damaged by fire, but the two tenants, John White and Mrs. Susan Nodwell, suffered some from water.

The firemen received much credit for the manner in which they handled the blaze, and several people had hot coffee and refreshments for them when their work eased up.

OBITUARY

Francis K. O'Toole.

Friday, Jan. 29.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Toole, of Fairville, will sympathize with them in the death of their ten year old son, Francis K. He was a bright young lad, and his death will be keenly regretted by all who knew him.

J. C. McCluskey.

Friday, Jan. 29.

The death of an old resident of Millidgeville, J. Conway McCluskey, occurred yesterday at the age of seventytwo years, after an illness of about four or five weeks, though he had been seriously ill only about one week. He had been active in out-door life and was one of the old yachtsmen about the city having been a pioneer in the fleet at Millidgeville, and having built several fine racing and pleasure craft in addition to many smaller boats. Of late years he had given almost his entire attention to a little store at Millidgeville where he sold general groceries.

Enjoying the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends, Mr. McCluskey spent all his life at Millidgeville. He was well liked by visitors there and residents. His wife survives with one son, Harold C. of this city, and five daughters, Mrs. Samuel Cooper, Mrs. Nellie James and Mrs. W. Gordon McKenzie of this city, Mrs. Reginald Mallison of Toronto and Mrs. Arthur Emple of Cuba.

Foster Cunard.

Friday, Jan. 29.

After a lengthy illness, Foster Cunard passed away yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cunard, his parents, 99 St. Patrick street. The funeral will be held from there with service at 2.30 p. m. on Saturday. Mr. Cunard was twenty years of age, and is survived by his parents and one brother, Frank.

Charles Benjamin Barker.

A correspondent forwards additional particulars concerning the death of Charles B. Barker, whose demise was reported in The Telegraph of Jan. 28:

There died at his residence, Sheffield, on the morning of Jan. 27, after a brief illness, Charles Benjamin Barker. Mr. Barker was the oldest resident of the place, in his 88th year. He lived nearly sixty-three years with his wife, Caroline Perley, who survives him. He was the son of Benjamin, the son of Benjamin, the son of Joseph, who with other families of Barkers, Perleys, Bridges, Burpees, Sticknеys, and many more, came to this province from Rowley (Mass.), A. D. 1764, and settled in the (then) parish of Maugerville. He leaves one sister, Mrs. Julia M. B. Taylor; two sons, C. Woodville and Frederick C., and one daughter, Clara Louisa, also two little great-grandsons, C. Perley and Harold W. The funeral was held on Friday, Jan. 29.

Willard P. Graves.

St. Martins, N. B., Jan. 28—The community was shocked to learn of the sudden death of Willard P. Graves, on Tuesday morning, the 26th. Mr. Graves had been working in the lumber woods and retired at night in his usual good health. He was found dead in the morning. He was 62 years of age, and leaves, besides his wife, two daughters, Mrs. M. Simmons, of Maine, and Miss Flossie, at home; and six sons—Clarence, Roland, Harry, Frank, Blair and Allie, and one sister, Mrs. E. Stewart, of Penobsquis. The funeral was held Thursday, services being conducted by Rev. W. A. Snelling, and interment in the St. Martins cemetery.

Mrs. Mary Hilland.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Mrs. Mary A. Hilland, widow of the late Michael Hilland, died yesterday at the home of her son-in-law, 24 Brook street, in the 57th year of her age. She had been ill for some time. The funeral will take place from the residence of Peter Harding, on Sunday, and friends are invited to attend.

Walter L. Sawyer.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 29—Walter Leon Sawyer, aged fifty-five, for several years on the staff of The Telegraph, St. John, and one of the founders of Progress, and twenty-five years a Boston newspaperman, died in the Massachusetts General Hospital tonight, from shock. He was born in Maine. He leaves a widow, two daughters and a son.

Mrs. Hazel Johnson.

The death occurred at the Home for Incurables Saturday morning of Mrs. Hazel Johnson. Besides her husband, she is survived by one sister, Mrs. Lawrence Currie, and one brother, Mr. Ross, both of the city.

Mrs. Emily Northrup.

St. Stephen, N. B., Jan. 31—(Special)—The body of Mrs. Emily Northrup, who passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Crawford, on Friday evening, is to be forwarded Monday morning to Springfield, Kings Co., for interment beside that of her husband, the late Elnathan Northrup. Mrs. Northrup had resided in St. Stephen with her daughter during the past eight years, and had greatly endeared herself with all with whom she came in contact. She had reached the age of seventy-six years and nine months, and had been in failing health during the past year. Death was due to Bright's disease.

Funeral services were held at the home of Mrs. Crawford Sunday afternoon and were conducted by Rev. Geo. F. Dawson, pastor of the Methodist church, of which the deceased had been a member for a long number of years. Her surviving children are her daughter, Mrs. Crawford, and four sons—Edward S. and George H., in Kings county; James R., in Somerville (Mass.), and Albert A., in Enterprise (Fla.) Mrs. James Dow, of Lowell (Mass.), is a sister of the deceased.

Miss Alice Daley.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Many will learn with regret of the death of Alice Mildred Daley, daughter of Annie and the late David A. Daley, who died yesterday at the home of her mother, 86 Adelaide street after a long illness. She was 24 years of age and leaves to mourn, besides her mother, two sisters, Marguerite and Annie, and seven brothers, Walter S., William R., Sydney S., David S., and Kenneth E. of this city, Arthur A., of No. 5 Canadian Army Service Corps and Hollis C., with the first Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plain.

John F. Downey.

John F. Downey, almost a life-long resident of Keirsteadville, Kings county, died on Jan. 30 at his home there. He had been ill only a day and the suddenness of his death was a shock to the entire community. He leaves no family. His wife died several years ago. The funeral will take place on Tuesday.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Ross.

Peel, N. B., Jan. 26—The funeral of Mrs. Charlotte M. Ross, widow of Roderick R. Ross, took place this afternoon from the Union church, where service was held by Charles Dickinson, of Woodstock (N. B.), and was largely attended by her friends and neighbors. Mrs. Ross was 73 years old and had been ill for two months, and passed peacefully away on Sunday, Jan. 24. She was a member of the Adventist church and steadfast in her Christian belief. She was a daughter of the late James N. Moores, of Middle Simonds (N. B.), and is survived by two brothers, James W. Moores, of Boston (Mass.), and LeBaron L. Moores, of Vancouver, and four sons, D. W. Ross, of Marysville (N. B.); Russell R. Ross, of Peel (N. B.); Wallace W. Ross, of Edmonton (Alta.), and E. B. Ross, of Vancouver (B. C.), and three daughters, Mrs. Harrison E. Rideout, of Calgary; Mrs. M. F. Markey, of Peel, and Mrs. Wilmot Rideout, of Somerville (N. B.)

HAMPTON OFFICERS APPOINTED TO MOUNTED INFANTRY

Hampton, Jan. 28—Official information has been received here of the appointment of Captain and Quartermaster Ralph A. March, of the 8th P. L. Hussars, to the same post in the Sixth Mounted Rifles overseas, and of Lieut. G. Roland Barnes, of the 8th Hussars, to be lieutenant in the same regiment.

MONCTON OFFICER ASSIGNED TO STAFF OF RED CROSS HOSPITAL

Ottawa, Jan. 28—Lieut.-Col. C. W. F. Gorrell, of Ottawa, has been gazetted commanding officer of the Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital, which has been established on the Astor estate at Cliveden, England. Officers who will be associated with Col. Gorrell are: Lieut. G. O. Taylor, Moncton (N. B.); Lieut. R. F. Ligg, Ottawa, and Lieut. S. R. Harrison, Minnedosa (Man.)

WEDDINGS

Crosby-Flewwelling.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

William W. J. Crosby, of the North End, was united in marriage to Miss Mita Flewwelling, of Fairville, at the Victoria street Baptist parsonage last evening, Rev. B. H. Nobles officiating. The young pair were unattended. They will reside in St. John.

Queens County Belgian and Patriotic Funds.

Gagetown, N. B., Jan. 26—The following are additional contributions to the funds:

Gagetown, for Belgian Fund.

Fred I. Dingee, $10; J. Frank Reid, $5; Mrs. John Davis, $1; Allan Dingee, $1; Fred W. Cooper, $1; George Hubbard, 50c.; Mrs. W. A. McKeague, 50c. Total, $10. In a previous list from Gagetown the following contributions to the Patriotic Fund were omitted: Miss S. P. Weyman, $5; the Misses Palmer, $3; Walter Brooks, $2.

Cumberland Bay, for Belgian Fund.

J. D. McLean, $1; R. L. McVicar, $1; Waldo Barton, $1; Fred Hawx, $1; Carey Barton, $1; W. O. Barton, $1; H. W. Wanamaker, $1; Frank Fanjoy, 50c.; S. L. McVicar, 50c.; E. M. Burke, 50c.; X. P. Hawx, 50c. Total, $9.

For Red Cross Society.

E. G. Elkin, 50c.; W. B. Barton, 50c.; N. Branscombe, 25c. Total, $1.25.

For Patriotic Fund.

E. G. Elkin, $1; A. M. Branscombe, 50c.; N. Branscombe, 25c. Total, $1.75. Collector of above amounts, J. D. McLean.

Cumberland Bay, for Belgian Fund.

Mrs. A. M. Granville, $1; Mrs. G. P. Barton, 50c.; Mrs. Z. Barton, 50c.; Mrs. W. W. Granville, 50c.; Mrs. T. A. Barton, 50c; Mrs. D. O. Granville, 40c.; Mrs. Asa Nightingale, 25c.; Mrs. G. F. Granville, 25c.; Mrs. C. D. Granville, 10c.; Miss Beulah L. Barton, 10c. Total, $4.10. Collector, Violet I. Granville.

A Bucharest Report.

Berlin, Feb. 1—(By wireless to London, 8.20 p. m.)—It is semi-officially reported from Bucharist that Roumania is to supply Germany with a pre-arranged large quantity of grain, the transportation of which is to be furnished by Germany.

CANADIAN OFFICER KILLED IN BATTLE

Captain Frederick Fitzgerald of Princess Patricia's in the Casualty List.

Ottawa, Jan. 29—The following casualties among members of the Canadian expeditionary force are announced by the militia department tonight:

Deaths.

January 27—Private Reginald Arthur Hughes, No. 3 Canadian Field Ambulance, at Buckley, from anaemia gastric ulcer. Next of kin, Edward Henry Hughes, 168 Lipton street, Winnipeg.

January 22—Private Douglas Leach, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, at No. 14 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, France, from meningitis. Next of kin, Mrs. Darley, Spring Court, Calgary.

Ottawa, Jan. 31—The following casualties among members of the Canadian force are announced:

Killed in action—Jan. 26—Capt. Frederick Fitzgerald, Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry. Next of kin, Mrs. N. A. Gamble, care of Commissioner Agra, India.

Seriously ill—Private Herbert Boyd Symonds, Fourteenth Battalion, admitted to hospital January 29 with suspected meningitis. Next of kin H. Symonds, 841 Oxenden avenue, Montreal.

Dangerously Wounded.

Jan. 28—Sergeant S. Martin, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Next of kin, Fred. Martin, No. 4 Codrington place, Clifton, Bristol (Eng.)

Severely Wounded.

Jan. 24—Private A. R. Baldock, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Baldock, 610 Namayo avenue, Edmonton (Alta.)

Slightly Wounded.

Jan. 23—Lance Corporal W. Bullen, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mrs. W. Bullen, 972 Eastern avenue, Toronto.

Dangerously Ill.

Jan. 26—Private C. J. Nixon, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, R. Nixon, 94 Nassau street, Toronto.

Jan. 28—Private G. R. Phillips, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mrs. M. Phillips, 9644 107th avenue, Edmonton (Alta.)

Private William Robert Symonds, 3rd battalion, at No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Netheravon, with pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. A. Symons, 1152 Bloor street, West Toronto.

Walter Lockett, 11th battalion, with meningitis. Next of kin, Wilfrid Lockett (brother), 86 St. Jude road, west, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire (Eng.)

SECOND CONTINGENT LAST FROM CANADA?

Report That Plans Have Been Made for Sending Reinforcements at Rate of 20,000 a Year to Keep Strength of Canadians Up to 50,000.

(Montreal Mail, Jan. 27.)

"The Second will be the last contingent of Canadian soldiers to go to the front," said a Montreal officer who returned from Ottawa yesterday, after a consultation with the Adjutant-General's department. "Additional troops will be sent over, but not as a division, as was the case with the first contingent and will be with the second. They will go merely as reinforcements for the 50,000 Canadians going forward with the first and second contingents."

A prominent officer of a local unit expressed the same belief, saying that he had no doubt but that Canada would send all the troops needed, but that he thought future contributions would be made in this manner. He suggested this as the reason that the third contingent was not mobilized, no orders having yet been received locally to begin actual recruiting for the contingent.

"It works out this way," he said. "There are now at Salisbury Plain 30,000 Canadians who will be at the front shortly. Then the 20,000 now in training in Canada will go over, and when they go to the front it will keep Canada busy supplying reinforcements to keep pace with the casualties. Probably 20,000 men a year would be sent for this purpose. Consequently, the units which have been announced to go with the third contingent would be held in Canada, undergoing training until the casualties among the Canadian regiments required that one or more of them go forward. This system has already been worked out in that reinforcements have been sent over for the Princess Patricia's regiment.

"Second contingent regiments, like the 24th Victoria Rifles and the 22nd French-Canadian Battalions, would not be affected by the change in plans, but believe that units like the second French-Canadian regiment and the 42nd Highlanders Battalion, which have been billed to go forward with the third contingent will go forward separately, and probably be split up as the men are needed as reinforcements for regiments who have suffered in action at the front."

The officer who had returned from Ottawa said that official announcement would likely be made shortly to the effect that the Imperial War Office and the Canadian Department of Militia had agreed as to the change in the system of sending forward the Canadians. "The method of recruiting in Canada would continue the same," he said. "The difference would be that, instead of the units going forward to England and the front as a division or a large contingent, they would go as units to fill up the holes made in the Canadian regiments of the first and second contingents by the enemy's cannon."

He also said that it had been plainly intimated that fewer officers and men of the permanent staff were to be allowed to go forward from now on, because there services are needed in Canada. Almost all of the staff officers of the different divisions had been anxious to obtain positions with the contingents, and many had been allowed to go with the first contingent. "Now," he said, "the department is realizing that better work can be done at home by these men whose experience is so hard to replace, and they are going to act accordingly."

ST. JOHN SIGNALLING OFFICER IN ENGLAND

MAJOR THOMAS F. POWERS, staff officer in the division signalling unit of the First Canadian Contingent, as he appears at Salisbury Plain clad in rubber boots bespattered with English mud, but otherwise in the best of health and spirits.

HOME NEWS MOST IMPORTANT OF DAY TO LONDON FOLK

(Continued from page 1.)

Liberty, the editor of Punch argued that the British love for liberty was not incompatible with universal military service for defensive purposes, but Prussia's whole history, he said, was one aggressive militarism. Germany had two aims, a craving for territorial extension, and a desire to spread her own Kultur, but the first had failed, as shown by her attempts at colonizing, while the result of the second was seen in the present condition of Belgium.

MOORS REMAIN LOYAL TO FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 1, 4.50 p.m.—A despatch to the Temps from Rabat, Morocco, says:

"The celebration of the anniversary of the prophet was the occasion of a manifestation of the loyalty of the Moors to France and the Sultan. General Lyautey, resident French governor of Morocco, received many of the chiefs of the tribes which recently have proclaimed their allegiance, and their presence at the reception produced a marked effect on the Mussulman population.

30 BELOW ZERO IN FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Jan. 31—(Special)—Officers and men of the 23rd and 24th field batteries and divisional ammunition column attended divine service at Christ church cathedral this morning. The Bishop of Fredericton was the preacher.

Field Secretary Ross, of New Brunswick Sunday School Association, addressed a large audience at St. Paul's Presbyterian church this afternoon.

Thermometers in and about Fredericton registered thirty degrees below zero last night, the lowest temperature of the winter.

POLICE MAGISTRATE RITCHIE TALKS ON TEMPERANCE AT SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., Jan. 31—(Special)—A temperance meeting, held in the Opera House here this afternoon, under the auspices of the Sussex branch of the Canadian Temperance Alliance, was probably the best of its kind held here in years. The Opera House was packed and the speaker, Police Magistrate Ritchie, of St. John, held the audience with unusual interest. Mr. Garfield White presided and on the platform with him were Justice Ritchie, Rev. Mr. Parker, and Rev. Mr. Rice. The ladies' orchestra was present and rendered several selections.

The meeting opened with the Lord's Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Rice. A male quartette followed, which was much appreciated. Mr. White, in a few well chosen words, introduced the speaker.

Mr. Ritchie, in opening, referred to the fact that forty years ago he first visited Kings county as a temperance advocate, and after the morning service at the Roman Catholic church at White's Mountain he had addressed a large gathering from the church steps. It may be of interest to know that a few who attended that meeting were present at the Opera House this afternoon.

The speaker vividly portrayed the evils of intemperance and gave many illustrations of its ill effects during his twenty-five years' experience as police magistrate. He urged hearty co-operation of all classes and denominations, Protestant and Catholic alike, to stand together in combating the evil, because, he said, ninety per cent. of crime, poverty and insanity of the country was traceable to strong drink.

On patriotic grounds he urged total abstinance especially during the war. He paid an eloquent tribute to England—"Protestant England, if you like"—coming to the defence of Catholic Belgium.

In conclusion, Mr. Ritchie made an impassioned appeal, especially to the young people of the audience to resist the temptation of strong drink, an appeal which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard him.

The speaker was followed by a short address from Rev. W. F. Parker.

PITCHED BATTLE IS NOW GOING ON IN PASSES OF CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

Austrians Reinforced by Strong German Armies but Russians Declare Enemy Has Been Losing---Statements From Czar's Troops Are Encouraging—Defeat Turks and Capture Turkish General—French Say British Have Made Great Gai s—All Eyes Now on the Carpathians.

London, Jan. 31, 10.15 p. m.—For the fourth time since the commencement of the war the Carpathian Mountains, btween Dukla and Wyszkow Passes, is the scene of a pitched battle. The previous battles were between Russians and Austro-Hungarians. But in that which is now developing, the Austrians and Hungarians have the assistance of the German armies, and are assuming a vigorous offensive. Despite this the Russian reports assert that the preliminary fighting has turned to the advantage of Russia, and that prisoners and guns have been captured.

Simultaneously the Austro-Germans are concentrating armies in the mountains, between Bukowina and Transylvania, to prevent an attempt by the Russians to outflank them, and on the Roumanian and Serbian frontiers, to check any effort of the armies of those countries to take a hand in the fighting, upon the result of which Austria stakes much.

The Russians are also pushing their offensive in East Prussia, while the Germans continue their attackon the Russian positions in Central Poland. These operations, however, are secondard to the battle in the Carpathians, the outcome of which is likely to have a marked effect on the future operations of the war.

Russians Again Defeat the Turks.

The Russians have inflicted another defeat on the Turks in the Sari Kamysh region, where, during a snow storm, they crossed a mountain and, after heavy fighting, captured the commanding general and his staff of the Thirtieth Turkish Division, and a large quantity of war material. To add to the difficulties of the Ottoman army the Russian fltet has resumed its activity in the Black Sea, and has bombarded the Turkish barracks at Trebizond and Rizah, besides sinking several Turkish sailing vessels used as transports.

Except in the neighborhood of La Bassee and in the Argonne, where the Germans have resumed their attack, artillery has been the only arm engaged on the western front. The Germans again claim to have captured some trenches near La Bassee, while the French say that the British have reoccupied all the ground which had been temporarily lost.

At that place, the official British eyewitness, in a description of the battle of Jan. 25, says that after some of the most desperate hand-to-hand fighting of the war the Germans were driven out, and suffered severe loses. Notwithstanding this, it is evident that the Germans are still set on breaking the lines which guard the French coast ports, as despatches coming by way of Holland say they are gathering another fresh army for an attack on the Yser line.

In addition to the operations which they are carrying out in many parts of the African continent, the British are faced with a rising of the natives of Nyassaland, where three settlers have been killed. The situation is now well in hand, according to official information.

The appearance of the German submarine raider U-21 in the Irish Sea, where she sank three small steamers, has caused a momentary flutter in shipping circles. All the faster steamers, however, have been able to elude her, and as it is thought she has returned to her base, traffic between Ireland and England has been resumed.

BRITISH MAKE SPLENDID GAINS.

Paris, Jan. 31—The French war office this afternoon isued the following statement of the progress of the war:

"The struggle during the day of the 30th was confined, on almost every front, to artillery combats. The cannonading was very intense on one side or the other at numerous points. Our artillery has everywhere secured the advantage.

"Before La Bassee the British army re-took all the trenches which it momentarily lost. The Germans have cannonaded the belfry and church of Fonquevillers (to the south of Arras).

"In the sectors of Arras, Roye, Soissons, Rheims, and Perthes, our batteries have destroyed two of the enemy's pieces, several field works, and a certain number of lance bombs, and dispersed several concentrations of troops, bivouacks and convoys.

"In the Argonne, in the woods of La Grurie, where our troops were obliged on the 29th to retreat slightly, as already reported, the Germans yesterday delivered near Fontaine Madame, three new attacks which were repulsed.

"From the Argonne to the Vosges there has been no change. We hold, notably near Badonviller, the village of Angomont, which the Germans pretend to have occupied."

An official statement issued Saturday night by the war office read: "It is confirmed that the enemy has left a great number of dead on the field of battle, to the north of Lombaertzyde, at the foot of the Great Dune, and also before the English lines near La Bassee.

There has been a bombardment of some intensity of Arras, Rourie and Roolincourt. On the plateau of Nouvron the Germans exploded a mine, without attaining any results.

"In the Argonne a slight withdrawal of our troops is reported, and their organization on the new lines, about 200 meters to the rear of those which they had occupied, has been actively disputed. The losses of the enemy have been very high; ours were serious."

RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMANS WITH VERY HEAVY LOSSES.

Petrograd, Jan. 31—The Russian general staff today gave oue the following statement:

"In the region of the forests north of Pilkalen and Gumbinnen (East Prussia) the battles continue. Here in the region of the village of Lebegalen, we repulsed the Germans by a counter-attack with bayonets.

"On the left bank of the Vistula, at the approaches to Borjimow, the Germans during the night of Jan. 29 and the next day repeated their attacks upon our positions, but were everywhere thrown bacnward with great losses, except at one trench, which remained in the hands of the enemy. In the region of the villages of Jidomitze, two German attempts to take the offensive during the day of the 29th failed.

"On the Carpathian front, in the passes of Dukla and Vyszokw, the fighting is gradually assuming the character of a general battle. In this region the Austrians having concentrated contingents from some of their adjoining sectors and from other fronts, have attempted to deliver an offensive through the valley of the lower San, and the roads leading across the passes to Sambor and Stry.

"During the 28th and 29th, battles in the Carpathians were favorable to us in several sections of our front. Particularly fortunate was our offensive in the region of the village of Nijnia Polianka, southwest of Dukla (Galicia), where by bayonet attacks we captured three lines o fthe enemy trenches. Likewise fortunate was our offensive on the front southwest of Jasliska and Baligrod and southeast of Londoviski, where in one sector our troops gained a position protected by wire fences.

"During these two days we took 35 more officers and 2,500 soldiers prisoners, captured two rapid-fire guns, one cannon; while our other troops took prisoners the precise number of which have not been determined.

"On the Black Sea, on Jan. 27, our fleet hunted out, near Samson the Turkish cruisers Medjidieh and Breslau, pursuing them until nightfall. On Jan. 25, 26 and 27 our torpedo craft sang several Turiksh sailing ships. On the 28th one o fthem effected a bold raid upon Trebizond, where after cannonading the enemy's troops which fled, she damaged barracks and flour depots. The same torpedo boat silenced at Rizar two of the enemy's batteries, sank several Feluccas and damaged barracks."

From the Caucasus.

The following report from the general staff of the Russian army of the Caucasus was given out:

"On the Sari Kamysh front, on the evening of Jan. 27, one of our columns, profiting by a snowstorm, crossed the crest of the mountains and seized, after a violent struggle, the village of Garnese, making prisoners there the chief of the Thirtieth Turkish Division with his staff, sixteen officers, seven surgeons and 350 others, and capturing three cannon, more than two hundred rifles, a convoy train and a large quantity of war munitions and provisions.

"The next day the Turks attacked this column but were repulsed by a counter-attack with great losses."

GERMANS SAY THEY TOOK PRISONERS.

Berlin, Jan. 30—(By wireless to London, 3.05 p. m.)—German troops captured 745 French soldiers and twelve machine guns in the western part of the Argonne forest yesterday, according to the official announcement made by the German war office today.

SAYS "GOOD MANY" OF HIS COUNTRYMEN AGREE WITH HIM

German Crown Prince Sends Message to American People That is Full of Hatred for Great Britain.

Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, has sent to the local correspondent of the Associated Press, in response to a request for a statement on the war, the following reply, dated "Near Verdun," Jan. 22:

"You ask me to send a message to the American people. Being an officer and no diplomat, I have no right to do so, but if you like I will tell you three things:

"First—Every single German and Austrian is quite certain that we will come out on top, and will give his last drop of blood to this end.

"Second—We are convinced that the day will come when the people of Russia and France will find out that they are only doing the dirty work for England.

"Third—We expect from America absolutely fair play in all questions.

"These are my personal views, but a good many of my countrymen feel the same. Greetings.

(Signed) "WILHELM,
"Kronprinz."

ITALIAN SOLDIERS CALLED TO THE COLORS

Rome, Jan. 29, 11.20 p. m.—A royal decree has been issued calling to the colors the Italian soldiers of the first category, born in 1888, and belonging to the field artillery, and also the Alpine troops, and the soldiers of the third category, born in 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, belonging to the Alpine troops.