

War Council in Paris to Decide on Future Action; British in Spectacular Air Fights, Sink Submarine

BATTLE FOR BAGDAD NOT YET DECIDED

British Army Under General Townshend Withdrawn in Face of Turkish Reinforcements

Turks Lost One Out of Four Divisions Engaged at Battle of Ctesiphon—By Following River Closely British Will Improve Position—Allied Fleet Firing on Gallipoli Trenches

London, Nov. 29, 8.50 p.m.—The British victory over the Turks at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, as reported last week, has not, as many persons believed, sealed the fate of Bagdad. An official report issued tonight says that, having successfully completed the removal of his wounded and prisoners, General Townshend, the British commander, in the face of the arrival of Turkish reinforcements, again has withdrawn his force to a position lower down the river.

Following is the text of the report:

"The enemy's strength at the battle of Ctesiphon is estimated at four divisions. One of these is stated by prisoners to have been practically wiped out. This is confirmed by our own observations, but the approach of Turkish reinforcements is reported.

"General Townshend, having successfully completed the removal of his wounded and prisoners, has withdrawn his force to a position lower down the river."

Must Keep Near River.

While this will prove a disappointment to the uninitiated, those who know the country, through which the British have forced their way are not surprised that every precaution is being taken to prevent a reverse, or even a check, in the march up Mesopotamia.

The country is very inhospitable, and especially at this time of the year it is necessary that the army should keep near the river, where there is a plentiful supply of water, and where it can be reprovisioned and supplied with munitions and guns, by the heterogeneous fleet which accompanies it.

The defeat inflicted on the Turkish people previously appears, from all accounts, to have been a serious one, of the four Turkish divisions engaged in the fighting one having virtually been wiped out. General Townshend, according to the first account of the battle, commanded but one British division, but he will probably be better supplied with guns than his opponents as long as he keeps near the river and has the assistance of armed steamers and tugs, which have been converted into floating forts. It is expected that he is receiving reinforcements which will enable him shortly to resume his advance on Bagdad.

As the season advances this advance is expected to become less difficult. Heretofore, the British force has had to contend with the intense heat and lack of water, but the rivers are now rising, and there should be plenty of water for the men and horses and for the purposes of navigation.

British Monitors Spouting Death.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29, via London.—Warships of the Entente Allies have been heavily bombarding Turkish positions on the Gallipoli peninsula, but inflicted little damage, according to an official statement from the Turkish war office, received here today. The announcement says:

"On the Dardanelles front our artillery effectively bombarded enemy positions near Anafarta. The enemy's artillery replied, assisted by two armored cruisers.

"An enemy monitor unsuccessfully bombarded several of our positions. During the afternoon two armored vessels bombarded Kemikli Liman, and one cruiser bombarded Arburnu, but no important damage was done.

"Near Avburnu, our artillery destroyed an enemy trench which was protected by steel plates, and two positions of enemy hand grenade throwers.

"On other parts of the front there were artillery, mine and hand grenade combats."

Turks Claim Victory in Caucasus.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29, via London, 6.18 p.m.—The Turkish war office, in an official statement received here today from Constantinople, says:

"Concerning events on the Irak front on November 24, our continuous operations—the attacks up to the evening prevented the hostile detachments, who had penetrated our advanced positions, from establishing themselves in them. On November 25, by strong attacks lasting until evening, we ejected the enemy from these positions.

"The enemy was obliged to retreat hastily, leaving behind a great number of wounded and dead men and animals, together with war material of all kinds. We counted more than 1,000 corpses, and captured three machine guns, one flag, arms and projectiles.

"A portion of our fleet sank, in the northeastern Black Sea, four Russian sailing vessels and forced Russian oil vessels to run ashore."

WAR ENTERS NEW PHASE WITH EARL KITCHENER'S RETURN FROM NEAR EAST

London, Nov. 29.—The campaign in the Near East is about to enter a new phase, upon which the visits of Lord Kitchener to Paris and Emperor William to Vienna, it is believed, will have an important effect.

Lord Kitchener, after visiting the Balkans and Italy, has arrived at Paris for an important series of conferences with the French staff, while the German Emperor has gone to Vienna to see Emperor Francis Joseph and discuss with the Austrian generals what the next move will be. Presumably, it is a question whether the Central Powers will attack the Anglo-French forces in southern Serbia, or concentrate in Western Bulgaria, to meet the threatened Russian invasion from the east and the possibility of Roumanians taking sides against her old enemies, Bulgaria and Turkey.

So far as Serbia is concerned, winter appears virtually to have put an end to any important movements, although the Austrians are proceeding to deal with the Montenegrins, whose frontier they have crossed while the Bulgarians are attempting to advance to Pribram and Monastir.

MONASTIR MUST BE ABANDONED.

With heavy and continuous snowstorms, reaching the proportions of a blizzard, these operations must be slow, especially as the Serbians and Montenegrins are still offering stubborn resistance. Monastir, it is admitted, cannot be saved, but the Serbians who are defending the city are determined to resist to the last, and give the civilians a chance to escape. They hold a front some five miles from the town in the direction of Prilep, from which point the Bulgarians, who have crossed the Carasou river, are advancing.

Snow has completely stopped operations on the Anglo-French front in Serbia, the opposing forces, who are separated by a valley a mile across, having lost sight of each other.

There are no details of the Greek reply to the collective note of the Entente Powers, demanding facilities for the Anglo-French forces, but a despatch from Athens says it is couched in friendly terms, and is regarded as paving the way for the desired settlement, which would enable Greece to maintain her neutrality and not interfere with the intentions of the Allies.

ITALIANS CONTINUE DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Desperate fighting continues on the summits around Gorizia, the Italians claim to have captured more Austrian trenches, but the Austrians declare that the attacks all along the Isonzo have been repulsed.

Artillery and aerial fighting has marked the progress of events in France, while in Russia an almost complete lull prevails. In the Caucasus a recrudescence of activity, however, is reported, Petropgrad recording several scouting expeditions.

After clearing the battlefield at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, the British have again withdrawn to the river. The Turks report that the British were forced to retire by reason of counter-attacks, after suffering very heavy losses.

Artillery engagements, in which the British monitors took a hand, continue in the Gallipoli peninsula.

It is reported from Rome that Austria is seeking a separate peace with Italy. This is not generally credited, although in some quarters the German Emperor's visit to Vienna is believed to lend some color to the rumor.

The recent successes of the Allies in Kamerun are considered likely forerunners of the complete defeat of the Germans there. They are now concentrated at Jaunde, and although well supplied with guns, find it difficult, owing to the British blockade of the coast, to get munitions. The Allied forces are now converging on Jaunde, while other columns are being sent out to cut off any attempt at retreat from that town.

Accept Terms "With Certain Reserves."

Athens, Nov. 29, via Paris.—The government yesterday prepared the way for a reply to the second note of the Entente Powers. The reply will be given a final endorsement by the ministers and the sovereign this afternoon.

It is believed that Greece's acceptance of the terms of the Entente Allies will be without certain reserves.

Look for Satisfactory Reply.

London, Nov. 29.—The tenor of official messages today to the Greek legation here correspond with newspaper despatches as to the satisfactory nature of the Greek government's reply to the Entente ministers.

Kitchener Back in Paris.

Paris, Nov. 29.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British secretary of war, arrived in Paris from Italy today. He was given an ovation by soldiers and travelers at the station when he stepped from the train.

Lord Kitchener was received on his arrival by General Yvrye Bulley, British military attaché, and Captain Gigodot, the staff of General Gallieni, the French minister of war.

During the day Lord Kitchener was received by President Poincaré.

"Lord Kitchener will not be able," says the Temps, "to communicate to the French government the impressions gained on his trip of inspection to the Orient. A war council of the Allies will be held in Paris. It is now a question of decision. The yielding of Greece to the demands of the Entente Powers can no longer be an obstacle to the liberty of our movements."

"Up to the time already lost, delays resulting from long discussions, cannot be added. Action is necessary and this must consist, before all, in reinforcing the army guarding Saloniki. So long as the Allies maintain themselves there Germany will not be victorious in the Balkans."

No Violation of Greek Neutrality.

Paris, Nov. 29, 6.50 p.m.—The Entente Allies, in disembarking troops at Saloniki are not violating Greek territory nor can their action in Greece be compared to the German occupation of Belgium. This is the semi-official reply to the German statement, recently made, in which the Saloniki expedition was criticized as a violation of foreign territory.

The presence of the Allies at Saloniki does not need any justification, according to the diplomatic view made known in Paris. The French and British are not tolerated guests but are there as a matter of duty and established right, it is pointed out.

Their action at Saloniki, it is further said, could be repeated at any other point in Greece, and with perfect legality.

Weather Favors Air and Artillery Warfare.

Berlin, Nov. 29, via London.—Fair and cool weather has favored artillery and aerial operations along the Franco-Belgian front; today's statement from army headquarters says, and there has been considerable activity of these German services. The text of the statement reads:

"Western theatre of war: During clear, frosty weather, there has been lively activity on the part of the artillery and aviators along the entire front.

"To the north of St. Mihiel an enemy aeroplane, forced to land before our front, was destroyed by our artillery."

In Combrès twenty-two civilians have been killed.

(Continued on page 8.)

AUSTRIA REPORTED SEEKING SEPARATE PEACE WITH ITALY

Kaiser's Visit to Vienna and Resignation of Austrian Cabinet Indicates Something Going On

Starving Women Storm Kaiser's Castle, Demanding Return of Husbands From War and More Food—Hundreds of Thousands Homeless and Famished in Poland.

New York, Nov. 29.—A news agency despatch from Rome says: "Austria is trying to conclude a separate peace with Italy, according to the Tribuna today."

ORISIS IN VIENNA CABINET.

London, Nov. 29.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says: "The Wolff Bureau (the semi-official German news agency) says that several members of the Vienna cabinet will resign."

SERIOUS RIOTING IN BERLIN.

London, Nov. 29.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent forwards the following: "The Telegram is informed on good authority that serious rioting took place last Saturday in Berlin, in which several thousand women gathered before the imperial castle and demanded the return of their husbands from the front and improvement in food conditions. The crowd finally was dispersed by the police.

"No confirmation of this Amsterdam despatch has been received here."

GORIZIA IN FLAMES, BEING EVACUATED.

London, Nov. 29.—Telegraphing from Zurich, the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent says: "A semi-official Austrian despatch published here says the suburbs of Gorizia are in flames and that the evacuation of the town by the remaining civilians is proceeding methodically."

Kaiser's Visit to Emperor.

Berlin, Nov. 29, via wireless to Sayville.—The Emperor William arrived in Vienna today, and paid a personal visit to the Austro-Hungarian monarch, Emperor Francis Joseph, at Schonbrunn Castle.

The German Emperor was received at the railroad station, says the Overseas News Agency, by Archduke Charles Francis, the heir to the throne, and Archduke Franz Salvator and Archduke Charles Stephen. The news agency adds:

"An immense crowd gathered to greet the German Emperor, and cheered with indescribable enthusiasm and joy. The entire city of Vienna had been decorated with bunting for the occasion.

"The meeting between the emperors, who had not seen each other since the outbreak of the war, took place in Schonbrunn Castle, and was a most cordial one. The monarchs could hardly master their emotion."

Did Kitchener Talk for One Hour?

Berlin, Nov. 29, by wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency quotes a despatch from Athens to the Frankfurter Zeitung, as follows:

"King Constantine listened for one hour to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's explanations, without interrupting him. The king's answer to the British war secretary was brief, but courteous. It was to the effect that the interest of his country required neutrality. Consequently Serbian soldiers passing over the Greek frontier would be disarmed."

Desperate Condition in Poland.

Warsaw, Nov. 29.—Hundreds of thousands of the civilian population in the Warsaw district of Poland are suffering for want of food. A considerable percentage of this number still are homeless, living in huts, caves and abandoned trenches.

The situation is more serious because of the immense number of unemployed thrown out of work by the almost complete paralysis of Polish industries. Prominent Poles in all walks of life maintain that drastic relief measures are necessary if the wholesale deaths from starvation are to be prevented.

Such flour as is now on hand is being distributed by the Germans under the bread card system, but only potatoes are available in quantities, while there is an acute shortage of dried vegetables, meat, fats and condensed milk. Prices all over Poland have risen to unprecedented heights, but cannot be checked by the establishment of maximum prices, it is claimed, because of the fear that importation then would cease altogether.

Germany and the Armenians.

Berlin, Nov. 29, via wireless to Sayville.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, replying to a petition sent to him by prominent Protestant clergymen and theologians, asking the imperial chancellor for an explanation of his opinion regarding the Armenian question, is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying:

"The imperial government continues to consider it one of its noblest duties to use its influence in behalf of all Christians."

"German Christians may feel sure that all possible measures are being taken in this direction."

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, continues the Overseas News (Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH IN 15 FIGHTS IN AIR IN ONE DAY

One Pilot Successfully Met Attack of Five Machines—23 German Machines Attacked at Two Points.

London, Nov. 29.—A German submarine, attacked by a British aeroplane off Mittelkerke on Sunday, was sent to the bottom, according to the official report of Field Marshal Sir John French, which was given out by the press bureau tonight.

The submarine, says Field Marshal French, was sent to break in half.

The British commander further reports much activity on the part of the artillery and the aircraft, no less than 15 encounters in the air taking place on the 28th. The text of the report follows:

"On the night of Nov. 28 a part of our troops forced an entrance into the enemy's trenches near Gommecourt wood. Several deep dugouts full of Germans were bombed with hand grenades. The party then withdrew back to our trenches.

"A mine was sprung by us in front of Glencely, on the night of the 25th. It destroyed two of the enemy's galleries and caused a considerable number of casualties amongst a hostile bombing party."

During the last few days we have carried out bombardments on various portions of the enemy's trenches.

"Hostile artillery has been active east of Aveling, east of Loos, east of Neuve Chapelle, east of Arrandieres, and east of Ypres.

"The enemy's aeroplanes were active on the 28th. During the day there were fifteen encounters in the air; as a result of which one hostile machine was brought down near Cœnnebe. One of our pilots fought with no less than five hostile aeroplanes during a single flight.

"Bombing attacks were successfully carried out against the German aerodrome at Leps, and an ammunition factory at La Chapelle. Fourteen machines were attacked at the former place and nine at the latter. Considerable damage was done in both instances. All our machines returned safely."

"Reports from the coast district state that German aeroplanes were active there on the 28th, dropping bombs. During the day a French aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane, and a British seaplane brought down a German seaplane.

"In the afternoon a British aeroplane destroyed a German submarine off Mittelkerke. It was sent to break in half."

LONDON (ONT.), CHURCHES FAVOR CHURCH UNION.

London, Ont., Nov. 29.—It is expected that every Presbyterian church in London will carry church union by large majorities. Voting took place in a number of churches yesterday and the remainder will ballot on the question next Sunday. The results to date were announced as follows:

First Presbyterian, for union 215; against, 59; Hamilton Road church, for, 107; against, 48; St. Paul, for, 55; against, 9.

The pastors of the remaining churches expect that their congregations will endorse union by large majorities.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT SUBSCRIBES TO WAR LOAN.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—A subscription to the Canadian war loan has been received from the Duchess of Connaught. The names of her royal highness, who was the first subscriber, and of the Duchess of Connaught will head the list of allotments.

COLONIALS TAKE CHARGE AT LONDON PEACE GATHERING

Canadians and Australians Turn Anti-Conscription Meeting into Recruiting Rally

Earl of Derby Suggests Release from Employment of Young Unmarried Men and Replacement by Others.

London, Nov. 29.—Canadian and Australian soldiers, with a sprinkling of British territorialists, this evening took charge of Memorial Hall, where the Union of Democratic Control, an organization which is opposed to conscription and favors peace, was advertised to hold a meeting, and unceremoniously threw the speakers from the platform and turned the gathering into a recruiting meeting.

The soldiers succeeded in gaining admission with tickets other than those circulated to the members of the union, and forcing themselves at the top of the stairs, leading to the great hall and galleries, forcibly took possession of the building.

"Bombs containing 'asphyxiating gases' were launched, and then the soldiers took the platform by storm. Several of the speakers, including Ed. Morrell, leader of the union, sought refuge in an ante-room, as did the women who were distributing leaflets. The promoters of the meeting were thrown from the platform with the furniture, to which they clung.

The soldiers took the places of the speakers, and passed a resolution demanding the activities of the union should be stopped, and declaring that the only terms of peace acceptable to the Allies were those which should be dictated after the complete defeat of Germany.

Plea for Release of Young Men.

London, Nov. 29.—The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, has decided upon a further measure to supplement the steps already taken to augment the British army without resorting to conscription. In a letter to the chairman of the British Red Cross Society today he urged the necessity of releasing young and active men of military age for enlistment, replacing them by men and for military service on account of age or physical disability.

"One cannot shut his eyes to the fact that many persons are doing work for the Red Cross whose proper place is in the fighting ranks," the earl said. "I suggest then, that all your men of serviceable age, whether married or single, should enlist under the group system, and that you do all in your power to replace single men with married men, older men or men unfit for military service."

"In order to carry out this arrangement I will ask our military authorities in France to call for the return of all your men who are of military age and cannot be certified as medically unfit. These men can then be asked to enlist, and be called up as soon as you are able to replace them. Your organization must be responsible for taking similar measures regarding men serving at home."

Small dry cod	4.75	5.00
Medium dry cod	3.90	4.00
Block	3.75	4.00
and Maan herring	0.00	
half-bbls.	0.00	
boxed herring	0.12	0.10
boxed shad, half-bbls	0.00	0.14
fish cod, per lb	0.08 1/2	0.04
paters, per box	0.80	0.90
albut	0.12	0.18
peppered herring, per dozen	0.00	0.00
wordfish	0.12	0.18

OILS.		
laine	0.00	0.18
pyalite	0.00	0.18 1/2
urpentine	0.00	0.20
stra lard compound	0.00	0.91
tra No. 1 lard compound	0.00	0.82 1/2
remier motor gasolene	0.00	0.23
sh oil	0.00	0.45

HIDES AND WOOL.		
allow	0.05	0.05 1/2
ool (unwashed)	0.28	0.42
ides	0.16	0.16 1/2
alfskins	0.00	0.16
ambskins (ast)	0.00	1.00
poshides, lb	0.04	0.05
erskins, lb	0.00	0.08
Another dealer:		
ambskins	0.70	0.90

MEUT. HUGHES WELL KNOWN ALONG RIVER

Wife of Minister of Militia, Killed in Battle, Was on Valley Road Survey Two Years Ago.

Gagetown, Nov. 29.—Much regret was expressed here when the news came that Meut, Chester Hughes, son of Dr. James Hughes, of Toronto, had been killed in action while serving in an engineering corps in France. Two years ago Meut, Hughes spent the summer here working on the Valley Road survey, and made many friends. He was just such a one as would have volunteered to undertake some dangerous engineering on the battlefield and add another name to Canada's roll of heroes.

Pte. John McKinnon, of the 104th Battalion, came up from Sussex on Monday and spent the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mahoney, going over to the Cossar Farm, Lower Gagetown, to spend a short time before returning to his duties in Sussex.

Sheriff Williams returned to Gagetown yesterday afternoon from the Narrows with Otty Thorne, who was committed to trial by Magistrate Rainford Cole in the suspicion of shooting Stanley Skerley, and lodged in Gagetown jail. Thorne, who is an alleged deserter from the 55th Battalion, is only nineteen, and of good appearance. During the magistrate's examination he was quite unrepentant and amused himself during the proceedings by whistling. He is married and his bride and father, mother and two sisters were all present at the examination. The prisoner wished to be tried by the speedy trials act, but it will be some days before the decision regarding the date of the trial will be made known. As the river is just freezing up it will be difficult for those concerned in the trial to cross the Washemoak Lake and the river to the court house at Gagetown.

The fall shipment of freight from Gagetown has been very large this year and the boats have on several occasions already been well filled before leaving here, but traffic on the river will practically come to a close this week. The largest vessel, the St. John, on Saturday night, the Victoria, made her last trip on Monday and the D. J. Purdy went down for the last time on Tuesday. The Majestic is expected up today, and will run as long as possible.

Misses Elizabeth and Mary Scoville went up by Tuesday's train to spend the day in Fredericton.

Thomas Allingham and Charles Weston were visitors in Fredericton on Tuesday.

Entente Consuls Safely Away From Persian Capital

Petrograd, Nov. 28, via London, Nov. 29.—A telegram from Tehran says that the British and Russian consuls and other members of the Russo-British consular staff at Hamadan have arrived safely in Kashan, ninety miles northwest of Hamadan.

Several hundred gendarmes and persons opposed to the British and Russians recently attacked Hamadan, but did not enter the town itself.

HALIFAX EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE SORE AT THEIR TREATMENT

Halifax, Nov. 29.—Representatives of practically all the Protestant churches of the city, other than the Anglican, attended a special meeting of the Evangelical Alliance today, to consider why they are not granted proper recognition at the funeral of Sir Charles Tupper.

After a thorough discussion the alliance unanimously passed a resolution to communicate with the government at Ottawa and learn why the heads of the Protestant churches other than the Anglican, had not been given positions in the funeral of Sir Charles Tupper. It was further determined to ask who was responsible for the change, and what was the motive.

Mobile and Guaranteed Watch

This picture is reproduced in its original magnifying glass and is 16x20 in size. It is the only picture of its kind in the world. We will send you our new mobile watch with only 36 packages to you. As you have sold them return us \$3.50. ONLY IMMEDIATELY AS A REWARD for your work. The automobile is yours too without sending the cent's worth of goods, just by sending us your name and address of eight boys who will give you the fine premiums too and who will send you our new mobile watch. Send your name today to:

W. T. O. N. T.

LIST HAS SEVERAL NAMES IN THE 26TH BATTALION

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—The lists follow: 9 P. M. LIST. FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—Arthur Stanley Birt, Brantford (Ont.).

FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded—Alfred Robert Dyer, San Francisco. SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—John McKay Tait, Scotland.

NINETEENTH BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded—Wm. J. Rankine, First Cameron Highlanders. TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded—Francis C. Mangin, Montreal.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded—Lance Corporal William Hughes, England; Alexander Napier, Scotland. TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Severely Wounded—Frank R. Harding, England.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Donald W. West, England. TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded—Lieut. George C. Dingwall, Scotland.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION. Wounded—Alex. Smith Dawson, Toronto. THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Severely Wounded—Richard B. Pratt, England.

THIRD CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Died of Wounds—Lieut. J. Barclay Clibborn, Strathcona (Alb.). EIGHTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Seriously Ill—Hugh Baxter, Ireland; Solomon Slonimski, Russia.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES (Continued from page 2.) them with a handsome memento card, the occasion being the seventh anniversary of their marriage.

FOURTH BATTALION. Died of natural causes—James Ryan, Montreal. Killed in action November 17—Patrick J. Murphy, Welland (Ont.).

FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded—Private M. J. Devine, Carleton Place (Ont.). SEVENTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—Bertrand Archibald Crowe, Vancouver.

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Sketches of soldier life by Corporal Alex. McKee, 6th Field Ambulance, Second Canadian Division. This field ambulance corps, of which Rev. E. B. Hooper is chaplain, serves the boys of the 26th battalion.

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Advertisement for Edwardsburg 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup, featuring an illustration of a child and a can of syrup.

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FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded—Private M. J. Devine, Carleton Place (Ont.). SEVENTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—Bertrand Archibald Crowe, Vancouver.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Donald W. West, England. TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded—Lieut. George C. Dingwall, Scotland.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION. Wounded—Alex. Smith Dawson, Toronto. THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Severely Wounded—Richard B. Pratt, England.

THIRD CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Died of Wounds—Lieut. J. Barclay Clibborn, Strathcona (Alb.). EIGHTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Seriously Ill—Hugh Baxter, Ireland; Solomon Slonimski, Russia.

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Table listing various goods and their prices, including cod, herring, and oils.

NEUT. HUGHES WELL KNOWN ALONG RIVER. Gagetown, Nov. 24.—Much regret was expressed here when the news came that...

PHILIP FARRELL, CLARENCE BRADY, PHILIP MICHAELS, MINTO STREET, GLACE BAY (N.S.).

Entente Consuls Safely Away From Persia Capital. Petrograd, Nov. 25, via London, Nov. 24.—A telegram from Tehran says that...

Advertisement for a mobile watch, featuring an illustration of a pocket watch.

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

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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 1, 1915

GREECE FRIENDLY

The Allies have brought Greece to terms. There is now no danger of Allied troops being interned if they should be forced to retreat to Greek territory.

While Greece has not maintained its treaty obligations to Serbia, as it would have done if King Constantine had not overruled the wishes of the people by driving Venizelos from office, its belated guarantees of friendly support to the Allies has relieved the tremendous pressure under which Great Britain and France were working in that theatre of the war.

Meantime the landing of British troops at Saloniki is still going on. Whether or not Italians have been sent to that port remains to be seen, but there is good reason to believe that Italy is rushing aid to Serbia by some channel.

WAR ELECTIONS. Lord Lansdowne recently made it known that the British government proposes to pass a short act of Parliament in the near future by which the term of Parliament will be extended until after the war.

Lord Lansdowne said, "The government were profoundly convinced that a general election ought not to take place while the war was going on and they would, so far as they were concerned, spare no pains to prevent any such thing taking place."

As the present Parliament has practically a year yet to run the question of extension is not one of vital national interest but rather of political expediency.

As the present Parliament has practically a year yet to run the question of extension is not one of vital national interest but rather of political expediency. Naturally the Liberals do not like the idea that seats like those of Mr. Foster in Kings and Mr. Garland in Carleton should be filled without opposition, particularly if these two gentlemen propose to return to Ottawa.

West desire that Sir James and Mr. Sharpe should now be returned by acclamation. It may be hoped that both leaders at Ottawa will make every effort to come to some reasonable agreement which will postpone the Federal elections until after the war.

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS

Mr. John Buchan, one of the London Times' war correspondents who has been at the front and who witnessed part of the battle of Loos, delivered a public address in London last week in which he discussed the heavy fighting of September on the French and British front and the general condition of the war.

Every day, Mr. Buchan says, "the spectre of diminishing man-power draws closer and closer to Germany's side." The German machine can do marvels and has done them, but it cannot call the dead men from the grave.

Here are the words of the Bishop of Birmingham: "The man who comes forward at this time in order to sacrifice, if needs be, life in the service of his country, will not only be responding as a citizen to the appeal of the King, but will be arming himself with a blow in favor of the principles which alone can be considered consistent with the demands of justice and with the teaching of Christ."

And here is the message of the Archbishop of Armagh: "A patched-up or inconclusive peace at the present juncture would be the most cruel blow to the cause of God and humanity. Not only would the blood of our bravest and best have been shed in vain, but those who come after us would be forced in ten years' time to fight again, not for victory, but for leave to live."

There were other messages through the Times, from churchmen, statesmen, writers, poets, business men and artists. One of the most striking of the contributions was that from Lena Ashwell, the actress. She said: "We women have to stand aside and let the fighting be done for us, but oh! you men who let others fight and die for you, do you think the women whom you love and who perhaps are urging you not to leave your homes and not to join your comrades who are fighting for your country and for you—do you believe that in their hearts they respect or believe in you? There is a consciousness deeper than the personal one, and every heart that sees you linger in your personal comfort is, in that larger, deeper consciousness, condemning you. Be strong. Quit you like men. I have been in France and seen your comrades, and know what they are doing for you. You cannot be deaf to the cry that they need your help."

Mr. H. B. Irving, in his letter to the Times, said that out of 8,000 members of the Actors' Association, 1,500 had already gone to the front. Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, who has been doing a great work for the blind, sent a recruiting message from the blinded soldiers at St. Dunstan's Hospital to men of recruiting age: "Go and do your bit as we did ours. We helped to save your homes from the fate of the homes of Northern France—your women from the fate of the women of Belgium. Were our eyes given back to us we would do it again."

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MESSAGES FOR YOUNG MEN. The Bishop of London and many other men of high station were asked recently by the London Times for recruiting messages. These men gladly responded, and the Times published, as a result, many very powerful appeals to the young men of the nation. These appeals should be equally effective, as they are equally applicable, in Canada. Indeed, here they are even more necessary than in the United Kingdom, for while recruiting is much better in Canada than it formerly was, this great Dominion is still considerably below the recruiting level of the British Isles. The Bishop of London gave this message: "We are in the midst of the greatest fight ever made in this world for honor and freedom, and it will go further and say—for the vital principles of the Christian religion. I agree with the Scotch preacher who said that it was a choice today between the Nailed Hand and the Mailed Fist. I look upon every man who fights in this war for this cause as a hero, and if he dies in it, as a martyr. It will be a lifelong regret

READY FOR A COLD WINTER



Elaborate preparations for the coming winter campaign have been made by all the belligerents. Last winter was rather milder than usual, but the forecasts indicate that the present winter season will be extremely rigorous. Photo shows British troops on their way to the front to spend the winter in the trenches. They are carrying their fur coats on their backs.

to every Briton if he has not done—I won't say his bit, but his utmost in this Day of God."

This one came from Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster: "And Moses said unto the children of Gad and to the children of Reuben, Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye sit here?—Numbers xxiii, 6."

There never was a proper investigation of the patriotic potato purchases. That is to be regretted. Now that a member of Parliament makes public charges over his own signature in connection with the hay purchases, a thorough investigation would seem to be unavoidable.

Several of the more responsible American newspapers are asking President Wilson what he proposes to do about the efforts of German agents, some of them attached to the German and Austrian embassies, to destroy American railroads and munition plants.

Suppose, says the Transcript, that American representatives in Germany had done what German representatives have done in the United States. It is present, this awkward question to the President in these words: "Let us see what it is that these German representatives have from the beginning done and assumed. We can do this best by supposing that an American ambassador to Germany should enter into direct schemes for provoking strikes in Krupp's works at Essen; that American consuls and attaches should engage in similar work; that American agents should report to American consuls in Germany that they had withdrawn so many men from one establishment, that they had got so many to go on strike in another, and that an explosion or a fire would be possible in a third; that concurrently with these activities numerous explosions and fires should occur in German factories and warehouses and on German vessels that American in Germany boasted or threatened that by a certain date every establishment of a certain kind in that empire would be closed; that the German government was compelled as a matter of prudence to place guards at railroad bridges and tunnels to prevent their destruction by American incendiaries, and that, in brief, something resembling a reign of terror was created by American conspirators in Germany."

What would the German government have done under such circumstances? The Transcript replies that all American agents found in Germany would have been thrown into concentration camps, and that those active in attacking railroads and munition plants would have been executed by firing squads with scant ceremony. "And," says the Transcript, "the world at large would say that it served us right."

The Transcript is by no means alone among American newspapers in asking President Wilson just what he is going to do about it. These activities of German agents have been carried on throughout many months. The first outrages were largely because the authors of such outrages became convinced that Washington would not do anything effective by way of prevention or punishment. The government at last has undertaken to prosecute some of these agents for things done fifteen months ago. It is a matter of public knowledge that the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Austria in the United States have been concerned, directly or indirectly, in the work of these incendiaries, yet the United States continues to assert that its relations with Germany and Austria are most friendly. In a country of 100,000,000 people munition plants and railroads are to-day guarded as if they were located in the war zone. These precautions are necessary because the course of the United States government has en-

couraged rather than restrained plotting and violence by Germans living under American protection. It is not strange, therefore, that newspapers like the Transcript are directing very pointed inquiries to Washington.

JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS

Before the country has had a chance to read the text of Sir Robert Borden's proposals for the extension of the term of Parliament, or Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to them, the Standard sets out to prove that the Liberal party is already responsible for a war-time election.

That is a waste of time. The first thing to do is to publish word for word what it is that Sir Robert Borden proposes, together with the reply made by the Liberals. The country will then be in a position to judge whether or not the government or the opposition is acting reasonably and in the public interest.

Both leaders should be governed largely by the knowledge that the country does not want an election during the war, and that there is no public necessity for such a contest until after the world conflict is over and victory has been won by the Allies.

The thing to be avoided is the very thing the Standard has set out to do. It has attempted to stir up the party fires by making a partisan question of this matter before the country has any real knowledge as to what has been said or done by the administration on the one hand and the opposition on the other.

The reasonable course would seem to be to submit to the House of Commons evidence that the leaders on both sides have attempted to come to some conclusion in line with the public interest and acceptable to the country at large. Beating the party drum in an effort to persuade anybody that the opposition is either attempting to force an election, or that the opposition fears an election is not at all to the point just now.

The simple fact is that the government has it in its power to bring on the elections or to postpone the contest as it may desire. The height of nonsense is reached when the Standard says that the opposition must accept any proposal which the administration may make, or accept responsibility for plunging the country into a partisan contest. Statements of that character are so absolutely lacking in both sense and logic as to require little discussion.

THE WAR

After sixteen months of war it is to be noted that the prophets are silent, or cautious, as to the time that most still elapse before peace shall come. As to the result, the Allies are more than ever confident. With growing power in the field, the guiding heads in London, in Paris, in Petrograd, set themselves resolutely against any movement looking toward peace under present conditions, believing that peace at present would be a universal calamity, that the only peace worth having, the only peace at all corresponding with the sacrifices already made and to be made, is out of the question until victory for the Allies is complete. This may mean months, even years, of war, but there is no other solution.

It is of the utmost military value that this attitude of the Allies has come to be recognized by the world at large. It is known today even in Germany. Within ten days the situation of the Allies in the Balkans has improved so materially as to give reasonable assurance that Germany will be balked in that direction just as she was on the road to Paris, to Calais, and to Petrograd. If, as it now seems reasonable to believe, Bulgaria is the only Balkan state that the Allies will have to fight, the German adventure in the Near East is already doomed, though it may yet necessitate much stiff fighting. From Athens comes a report that the attitude of Greece is still causing the Allies some anxiety, but official confirmation of this is lacking.

And what do they think of it all in Germany? They were led to expect a short and glorious war. One campaign after another failed to produce anything but slaughter. The Allies have refused to be beaten decisively in any quarter. They are only now beginning to bring their superior weight to bear. Germany is beginning to understand what this means. For some reason not yet clear the German newspapers today are being allowed to publish news and views which would have been suppressed a few months ago. It still is the fashion in Germany to say the Central Powers are going to win, somehow, but much that the German people are now permitted to read in their own newspapers is anything but confident or victorious in tone. An extract from a London cablegram of November 26 is worth examination just now: "Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, of Berlin, in his latest issue of his newspaper, received here, tells his countrymen that they must expect a war of exhaustion. He ridicules the German talk about Swedish intervention and the idea that Russia will conclude a separate peace."

"He says he considers it no sign of strength that the German government steadily refuses to disclose its war aims, and blames the government for making 'too much noise' about food regulations."

"Herr Harden says the soil of Germany is free and her armies are everywhere in enemy territory, but that none of her enemies has been disarmed, that none of them seems near collapse, and that the mightiest of them, Great Britain, cannot honestly be said to be under seriously wounded."

"All of them, he says, believe piously and sincerely that they will be victorious, and they are absolutely determined to secure victory by all possible means."

"Herr Harden points out that Russia is farther than ever from that decline which we, in our madness, so eagerly believed," and says it is folly to sup-

pose that any of the Entente Allies are ready to conclude a peace."

Germany will fight on, but not with the spirit prevailing when there was hope of taking Paris or destroying the Russian armies. The world has yet to see how Germany will fight a losing war. There is much reason to believe she will fight desperately, not in the hope of winning but with the idea that the Allies will be discouraged by the price they will be forced to pay for victory. But the Allies, when at last their superior resources begin to tell, when at last they see that the foe is staggering will drive the attack home. As to the length of the war, further developments are needed before any good estimation is possible. When a man loses a certain amount of blood he stops fighting. The spirit may be willing, but the body cannot make further effort. That condition is coming in Germany, but it may yet be far off. The harder the Allies strike the sooner it will come. Here, as in all the other parts of the Empire, we must put ourselves hearts and souls into the war.

THE DAYS' DUTY.

Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., of Red Deer, who has two sons in khaki, was interviewed in Toronto the other day. The reporter evidently asked "Red Michael" about political prospects in the West, but Dr. Clark would speak only upon an infinitely more important subject.

"There is but one thing to talk about and to work about these days," said Dr. Clark. "None is for the party and all are for the State. The business of all is the big business of the time: getting behind the war with every bit of our energy and every bit of our endeavor. Those of us who are not at the front must be doing our bit for recruiting and for the patriotic funds to back up those who are doing the fighting at the front."

There we have it in short terms. We must fight, or give, or serve. There is a pressing duty, a ready task, confronting everyone. We recognize it more sharply as the casualty lists grow and as the names of young men from our own towns and villages appear in them. We must all do what we can. A whole nation so acting will be a mighty force—a force worthy of the brave men now serving us in the battle smoke.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Early reports that Gorizia had fallen were premature. But the day of its fall is apparently near. And with Gorizia will fall some of the enemy's fondest hopes.

Three sons of the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith who were in civil life at the beginning of the war are now in active service, all serving with infantry regiments. Two of them have already been wounded.

We must look for heavier casualties as more and more of our men take their places in the thick of the fighting. That means that more men must be raised to fill the gaps. No time should be lost in bringing the new battalions up to strength.

General Joffre refers to the new French loan as "the loan of victory." His message to the troops breathes the spirit of the new France. Nowhere in France is there thought of anything but victory, and to that end the people are making every possible sacrifice.

The British troops are very close to Bagdad. The fighting in Mesopotamia has been severe and the troops have suffered terribly from lack of food and water. But there has been no complaining and General Townshend has won a fine victory over the Turks.

The hope of the German military authorities that they would secure a large amount of copper from the mines in Serbia has been dashed to the ground. When the Serbs retreated they saw to it that the copper mines were put out of business. It would take a long time to install new machinery and put the mines in working order again. The Russians in their retreat left little that was of use to the invaders; the enemy has found no more in Serbia.

History records nothing more splendid than the gallant conduct of the first Canadian division under fire. The story of their bravery and sacrifice thrills all loyal citizens with pride, and it cannot fail to inspire the young men who are still at home with a keen desire to accept their share of the burden. The Canadian soldiers in Flanders have won undying fame and have brought honor to their country. As the new battalions take their place in the firing line new reports come back to us of heroic deeds. The quality of the men could not be better; it is the number that is inferior. Canada must send more men and send them quickly.

No one can prevent Mr. Henry Ford from taking several friends who are anxious to end the war across the ocean in a specially chartered steamship, but it is pleasing to find that no such vague excursion is to be given the sanction of the United States government. Mr. Ford has the money to pay for the ship and he will have no difficulty in finding any number of persons who are willing to enjoy his hospitality and take the outing. But President Wilson refuses to notice the enterprise officially. Henry Ford and his peace-loving friends in no sense represent the opinion of true Americans.

The citizens of St. John warmly welcomed the 99th Battalion to-day. We are glad to hear Lieutenant-Colonel Danvers and his men here and we trust they may find their stay in this city pleasant and profitable. We must remember that before long these men will be fighting our battles in the trenches and we must do everything possible to add to their comfort and enjoyment.

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bravery of those who already have fought and bled for their country adds warmth to the welcome which we tender the 99th in its halt in the journey to the front.

The military aviators are doing work now that seemed impossible a year ago. Nearly every official statement these days speaks of daring air attacks on the enemy's positions or of valuable information gleaned by aeroplane flights over opponents' lines. So far, the Allied aviators have proved that they are superior to the Germans and Austrians.

Germany contends that her campaign against the Serbians is ended. Probably so—for the time being. But it is one thing for Germany to open communication with Turkey and another to keep it open. The Serbian army may yet strike hard at the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians. Meantime it must wait until the Balkan forces of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia are in a position to strike with it.

The heroic death of Lieutenant Lawson of the 26th Battalion, has ended a career of great promise. He was one of the most capable teachers in Canada. When the war began Lieutenant Lawson was among the first to offer his services, and in training and at the front he was looked upon as a competent and fearless officer. His example should inspire the thousands of young men still at home with a desire to do their duty and take their share of the fighting which is costing the Empire so dearly.

Thinking people in the United States are strong in their criticism of those ill-advised persons who seem to think they can put a stop to the war in Europe by passing resolutions and sending delegations across the Atlantic. The New York Tribune tells these people that they have a wrong idea of things.

"Nothing," says the Tribune, "is more foolish or more futile today than talk of thought of peace, particularly among neutrals. There can be no peace for men fighting for their lives until life is assured. There can be no assurance of life for France, Russia or Great Britain until the German dream of world power has been destroyed. It took Europe ten years to dispose of the Napoleonic menace—it will take a shorter time to dispose of the German, because it is Napoleonism with Napoleon left out, but the time for peace is still far in the future."

President Hadley of Yale, in urging the United States to prepare to defend herself in the event of war, says: "The thing that has made Germany dangerous in the present war is the belief that she has a new political gospel to preach to the world—a gospel so important that it allows her to override treaties and even to disregard the dictates of common humanity as being of small importance in comparison with the new gospel which she has to preach."

In other words, the German rulers regard themselves as superior to the rest of mankind. It would be better for the world, they believe, if it were governed by Prussian militarists. That is the spirit we are fighting against. Until it is crushed completely there can be no permanent peace.

Dr. Rev. W. T. Herridge, pastor of Erskine Presbyterian church, Ottawa, and a former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, says that he "cannot help thinking that a few visits from Zeppelins would wake up the people in Canada and make them realize that is Canada's war as well as Britain's war." No doubt he is right. Canada, so far, has only heard of, not seen, the fighting. Her cities and ports have not been shelled; and no airships have attacked her towns in the night. That is all the more reason why we should send men and more men to Europe. Our shores and our homes are being defended in Flanders and it is Canada's duty to support to the utmost the men who are fighting for us. We must waste no time in bringing the new battalions up to strength.

NEW BRUNSWICK GAVE \$142,828 TO THE BRITISH RED CROSS

Frederickton, N. B., Nov. 26 — His Honor, the Lieutenant-governor, in an interview before he left for St. John today, reported \$142,828 received as the result of the appeal of the British Red Cross Society. Three thousand pounds sterling have been remitted, leaving a balance of \$157,411 on hand.

If there are any other amounts collected which have not yet reached him, His Honor would be pleased to have them sent forward at once, as he proposes in a short time to close the account, when the full particulars of the donations received will be published.

America, Draw Thy Sword! (W. C. Langdon in the N. Y. Tribune).

God! How many more must there die, Drowned at the Kaiser's behest, Ere America rise and die? This War Lord, whose cynic jest Puts ever her words to the test?

Ye, who are the next ones must pay This tribute to Prussian content? When are their names who today Will be sent down mid horrors undreamt, And not even children exempt?

Women—women and children his will Selects for "regrettable losses"; While to submarine captives who kill A thousand or more—why, he tosses In God's name, a handful of crosses.

Will thou arbitrate over thy dead, Great Nation of Freedom and Right? Though assassins the earth overspread, Will thou weakly call murder a slight?

America, draw thy sword! Smite! Once the Champion of All the Oppressed, Star-crowned in thy deeds and in song, Rise, stamp out dishonor confessed! Thou who ever smote boldly the wrong, Protect thine own children! Be strong!

Short—if the collector calls with that bill, tell him I'm out. Short—No! That would be a lie. Short—No, it wouldn't; I'm out of cash, ain't I?—Boston Transcript.

Private W. M. with the 26th.

bers of the Temple khaki; and but men and those physically lower up his bride, have signified their making altogether musical organization. Master McNeill, Corporal Thomas, who Nov. 2, one other, Robert Gabriel, had his country, he having fight of the 26th of 13.

Popular Officer Me News of the death of the 26th Battalion Murray Lawson, as his family Saturday get among a large telegram received 1 and Mrs. William I told of his having d a gunshot wound in 2 Clearing Casus would seemingly lie died very soon after was as this staff from the firing line. The word of the officer quickly spread was received with by all who heard it, was well known ab existing he was a member of the in Western Canadian Coming east, he be

TWO 26TH

Lieut. C. M. Thomas Ptes. Mc Nurse's G

Casualties are again yesterday. Sinister was on its way, but no founding for the tion of news from p

Lieutenant C. M. LA the 26th.

Lieutenant C. M. L the High school stu portal Frank Thomes of the Temple Band action, and two other ported, wounded.

Frank Thomas was nineteen and was a North End, although city. He came here and his father is now chusetts.

Young Thomas bo son street. He was

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TWO KILLED IN 26TH BATTALION

Lieut. C. M. Lawson and Lance Corp. Frank Thomas Died Doing Duty for Country— Ptes. McVay and McCain Wounded— Nurse's Graphic Story.

Monday, Nov. 29. Casualties are again heavy in the 26th battalion. Sinister reports were abroad yesterday that a heavy list of casualties was on its way, but there was, of course, no foundation for this beyond the receipt of news from private sources that

High school in Sussex (N. B.) Lieutenant Lawson, who was about thirty years of age, had long taken an active interest in military affairs, and was recognized as a capable officer. Besides his parents—his father is foreman of the Globe job office—two sisters, Miss Jessie L. and Miss Gertrude, of West St. John and one brother, Edward, of the C. P. R., Montreal, survive, and to all will be extended the heartfelt sympathy of numerous friends.

Wounded on Firing Line. A despatch from Ottawa Saturday morning informed Miss Mary McNamara that her friend, Pte. W. McVay, 26th Battalion, had received a gunshot wound in the hip. He was officially reported admitted to No. 28 General Hospital, Etaples, Nov. 19. The wounded soldier, No. 69,702, is 27 years old and has no relatives in America. His parents, when he was quite young, went to the United States and settled down at Philadelphia. After a few years there his father and mother, who were Catholics, died, and kind friends placed him in a Catholic home. He grew to manhood in a strange land and always felt that he was alien in the United States. His occupation was that of a teamster. Within 80 days of the declaration of war his love of the grand old flag impelled him to the front. He reached St. John on September, 1914, and enlisted with the 26th and afterwards was transferred to the 26th Battalion, D Company.

Private Nelson McCain, of the 26th Battalion, officially reported admitted to

Lieut. C. M. Lawson, killed with the 26th.

Lieutenant C. M. Lawson, formerly of the high school staff, and Lance Corporal Frank Thomas, a former member of the Temple Band, had been killed in action, and two others were privately reported wounded.

Frank Thomas was but a youth of nineteen and was very popular in the North End, although not a native of this city. He came here from Nova Scotia, and his father is now residing in Massachusetts.

Young Thomas boarded at 112 Harrison street. He was one of sixteen mem-

bers of the Temple Band who wore the khaki; and but men above military age and those physically unfit are now left in the band besides five young men who have signified their intention of going, making altogether twenty-one from this musical organization, including Band Master McNicholl. Besides Lance Corporal Thomas, who is reported killed on Nov. 2, one other in the band, Private Robert Gabriel, has given his life for his country, he having been killed in the fight of the 26th for the crater on Oct. 13.

Popular Officer Meets Death. News of the death of a popular officer of the 26th battalion, Lieutenant Charles Murray Lawson, saddened the home of his family Saturday and caused keen regret among a large circle of friends. A telegram received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawson, from Ottawa told of his having died on Nov. 28 from a gunshot wound in the abdomen in No. 2 Clearing Casualty Station. This would seem to indicate that he had died very soon after having received the wound as this station would not be far from the firing line.

The word of the death of the gallant officer quickly spread about the city, and was received with expressions of regret by all who heard it. Lieutenant Lawson was well known about the city. Before enlisting he was a member of the teaching staff of the St. John High school, where in his student days he had captured every medal offered in competition there while he was attending. He was an exceptional bright scholar and followed up his brilliant record at the High school by a creditable course at the University of New Brunswick, from which he graduated in 1908.

Following the graduation he was engaged in teaching and for a time was a teacher at Rothesay College, and later a member of the instructing staff of the Western Canadian College, Calgary. Coming east, he became principal of the

BRUNSWICK GAVE \$14,235.28 TO THE BRITISH RED CROSS

Edenbridge, N. B., Nov. 26 — His Excellency, the lieutenant-governor, in an interview before he left for St. John today, stated \$14,235.28 received as the result of the appeal of the British Red Cross Society. Three thousand pounds have been remitted, leaving a balance of \$157.51 on hand.

There are any other amounts collected which have not yet reached him. Honor would be pleased to have sent forward at once, as the process in a short time to close the account, when the full particulars of the donations received will be published.

America, Draw Thy Sword! C. Langdon in the N. Y. Tribune. How many more must die, drowned at the Kaiser's behest, America rise and defy the War Lord, whose cynical jest is ever her words to the last?

who are the next ones must pay this tribute to Prussian contempt? Are their names who today will be sent down mid horrors undreamt, and not even children exempt?

men—women and children his will be for "regrettable losses" to be used to submarine captains who kill thousands or more—why, he loses God's name, a handful of crosses.

that arbitrate over thy dead, great Nation of Freedom and Right? How assassins the earth overspread, lit thou weakly kill murder a slight?

America, draw thy sword! Smite! the Champion of All the Oppressed, crown-crowned in thy deeds and in song, stamp out dishonor confessed, who ever smote boldly the wrong, protect thine own children! Be strong!

ort—If the collector calls with that lilt I'm out.

ort—No!—But that would be a lie. ort—No, it wouldn't; I'm out of ain't I?—Boston Transcript.

ROUSING WELCOME TO 104TH CO. COME AT WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 28—Company "D" of the 104th Battalion arrived here this morning at 5:30 and detained at 7 o'clock. Although the hour was early a very large crowd was present and gave the soldier a cordial reception.

A welcome to Woodstock was extended by Mayor Sutton, P. B. Carvell, M. Donald, and Mr. P. P. and T. G. L. Ketchum made brief addresses in which they expressed the pleasure of the citizens at arrival of such a fine body of men who are to pass the winter here. Major W. H. Laughlin, of the 104th, was pleasant and comfortable. Major W. H. Laughlin, in his reply, thanked the people for their kind expressions of hospitality and said that they were indeed grateful for the warm reception awarded him.

Everything was in readiness at the armory when the men arrived. They were all delighted with the complete arrangement made for their comfort. The big building has every facility for the accommodation of those now here and many more could be quartered easily.

The officers of the company are: Major W. H. Laughlin, 7th Regiment, St. Stephen; Lieutenants, H. A. Clark, 8th Regiment, Sackville; J. E. Hanson, 74th Regiment, Fredericton; R. J. Maxwell, 71st Regiment, St. Stephen; F. A. Nicholson, 7th Regiment, St. Stephen. Non-commissioned officers: Sergeant Major C. H. Estabrooks; Sergeant A. C. Crookshank, Sergeant A. H. Taylor, Corporal V. B. Vanwart, Corporal C. A. Chambers, Corporal B. F. McMullin, Corporal Thos. Rogers, Lance Corporal P. M. McCarron, Lance Corporal John Ashworth, Lance Corporal B. A. Campbell, Lance Corporal C. B. Mann.

Lieut. F. A. Nicholson was taken ill on the train and on arrival here was placed in the Flaher Memorial Hospital. His illness is not serious. He will be confined to the hospital for a week.

Private William Sutton, who left here with the first contingent, has been invalided home from the front and arrived here last night at the station. He was received by Mayor Sutton and the reception committee. Although his homecoming was only reported when the train was at McAdam a large number of the citizens were on hand and gave him an enthusiastic reception. The returned hero was taken through town in James Gallagher's automobile, in which were also the mayor and members of the reception committee. Private Sutton was with the 104th in France, and is suffering from the effect of gas and is very deaf.

Too Early to Discuss It. It was pointed out, moreover, that it was too early to discuss such a proposition in view of the fact that the real issue of the war and its ultimate outcome will probably be in sight some time within the coming year, although the peace terms and the possibilities may continue for a much longer period. Moreover, the peace terms might not be arranged for many months after hostilities had actually ceased. Meanwhile, there would be no valid reason why an election should not be held in the interim, as the dominions, as no public or imperial interest would suffer.

31 ENLIST AT CAMPBELLTON RECRUITING RALLY

Campbellton, N. B., Nov. 27—Today will be long remembered here as a red letter day in recruiting circles. In the afternoon Capt. Tilley, chief recruiting officer, met a number of citizens and a strong recruiting committee was formed to aid the officers in bringing the campaign to a successful issue. Judge McLatchy was appointed chairman of this committee, members being A. G. Adams, A. T. Lesch, M. G. Mowbray, D. A. McDonald, Jos. Fichette, Captain Tilley, and others.

In the evening a great rally was held in the Opera House, the building being packed with enthusiastic citizens. Campbellton brass band provided music prior to the meeting, which was presided over by Mayor Andrew. On the platform were Judge McLatchy, Col. Mercereau, Capt. Tilley, Sergeant Knight, Capt. McKay, Lieut. Archer and De La Perelle and Recruiting Officer McDonald. Seated behind the officers was a batch of a dozen recruits who had enlisted during the week for the 104th Battalion and who were warmly cheered on marching to the platform. Splendid addresses were delivered by the mayor, Judge McLatchy, Capt. Tilley and Col. Mercereau. To Sergeant Knight was accorded an enthusiastic reception, the vast audience rising and cheering him to the echo. The speaker, in the course of his address, had the pleasure of hearing this great recruiter, and his appearance will do much to stimulate recruiting in this district.

When we were off duty we would plod wearily to our half wet, damp tents, get our hot water bottles full and tumble into bed and in spite of it all sleep like tops.

Those days we thought the sun would never shine, but the poor boys were well cared for and now peace reigns again. This experience has taught us that draughts, wet, cold feet, damp bed clothes, and everything else need not give a person cold or pneumonia, as we are all the healthiest, rosiest looking crowd you ever saw.

The conditions for the sisters at the Dardanelles, they say, are awful. Their bread has been condemned and they are eating "hardtack." As many as ten are down at once with dysentery (the common disease of that country) and four nurses have died in a very short time. If they can't stand it better than that, it means that we will all have a turn at it.

I visited different Canadian hospitals, among them McGill and No. 1 Canadian General (Col. MacLaren's), also Col. Shillington's (of Ottawa). That was just before the rush.

I have lost the doctor from Ward X whom I have worked with ever since I came to France (Capt. Bonhomme). He got leave to go to Canada.

Did you know we had a Munton doctor (Capt. Taylor) here in our unit until two or three days ago when he went up to the front?

I feel very badly as I have been in Ward X ever since I came to France and have never had a death until now. One of my boys is dying, fractured skull, which penetrated the brain. Of course there is one chance in 1,000, but I don't think he can survive.

ST. JOHN BANK CLEARINGS. The St. John bank clearings for the week ended Nov. 25, were \$1,445,180, corresponding week last November \$1,388,867.

Halifax Bank Clearings. Halifax, Nov. 25—Halifax bank clearings for the week ended today were \$2,111,782, and for the corresponding week last year \$1,641,844.

Successful Traders and Trappers ship their Raw Furs to us for accurate, complete and reliable returns. Silver Foxes are especially fine. Put your own valuation on the shipment and if we cannot trade will pay expressage both ways. References: Bradstreet, R. G. Dun or your own Bank. MAX WULFPOHN, 122-124-126, 2nd St. New York City. Specialty in American Coats.

THE LIBERALS AND THE MATTER OF AN ELECTION

Ottawa, Nov. 26—Because Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not consented forthwith to proposals made by Sir Robert Borden, on behalf of the government, looking to an unconditional extension of the time of parliament of the administration of the present government for a full year after the conclusion of peace, or at least for a full year from the expiry of the present constitutional term of parliament next October, and also because Sir Wilfrid has not bound himself to an unconditional filling by acclamation of all the vacancies in the commons created either by death or for party reasons, dark hints are now being thrown out by the government here that an election will be thereby precipitated. It is said to appear that the onus for such an election during a critical time of the war would rest upon Sir Wilfrid and the Liberal party.

The facts of the case warrant no such interpretation of Sir Wilfrid's attitude. Briefly the situation as it exists at present may be stated as follows:

Some weeks ago Sir Robert Borden formally suggested to Sir Wilfrid an agreement should be reached for the extension of the life of the present parliament until a year after the conclusion of peace without regard to how long the war would be. Sir Wilfrid has not agreed unconditionally, but has agreed to consider the proposal on the extension of the life of the present parliament until a year after the conclusion of peace without regard to how long the war would be. Sir Wilfrid has not agreed unconditionally, but has agreed to consider the proposal on the extension of the life of the present parliament until a year after the conclusion of peace without regard to how long the war would be.

The reasonableness of this will be seen in view of the fact that the real issue of the war and its ultimate outcome will probably be in sight some time within the coming year, although the peace terms and the possibilities may continue for a much longer period. Moreover, the peace terms might not be arranged for many months after hostilities had actually ceased. Meanwhile, there would be no valid reason why an election should not be held in the interim, as the dominions, as no public or imperial interest would suffer.

Too Early to Discuss It. It was pointed out, moreover, that it was too early to discuss such a proposition in view of the fact that the real issue of the war and its ultimate outcome will probably be in sight some time within the coming year, although the peace terms and the possibilities may continue for a much longer period. Moreover, the peace terms might not be arranged for many months after hostilities had actually ceased. Meanwhile, there would be no valid reason why an election should not be held in the interim, as the dominions, as no public or imperial interest would suffer.

When the European war broke out in 1914, the Canadian government at once asked the British government to accept the Conservative party, who were in power at the time, for the use of the army, and in due course of time the Atlantic Hay Company, of which Mr. Smith was an active member, received a contract for 4,000 tons of compressed hay delivered in St. John, for which they received \$24,500 per ton.

The government then made another contract, at the special request of Hon. Mr. Hasen, with Messrs. Kennedy & Wetmore at \$21.50 per ton, some 2,000 tons more than Mr. Smith's company was receiving. Messrs. Kennedy & Wetmore did not press themselves, and bought no hay from the front, or at least they might only fair that the people should know what the programme is to be. For instance, one of the big controversial questions for the consideration of parliament is the extension of the railway, and what will be done if the Canadian Northern again makes application, as it is believed will be done, for a further large amount of public aid.

There might also come up further tariff revision, and another cleavage of opinion on the question of fiscal taxation. In this connection also there is the removal of the duty on wheat, which the west is clamoring, almost irrespective of politics.

No government pronouncement on any of these questions has yet been forthcoming, and the Liberal party, apparently agreed as to the inadvisability of an election while the war is still in a critical stage, the Liberals take the ground that no decision as to an extension of the life of the present parliament should be made until all the terms and conditions have been publicly discussed in parliament and the people taken into the confidence of the political leaders.

The present extension of the time of parliament is concerned; that is where the case stands today. It is unlikely that there will be any further developments until parliament meets. It is thought unwise and unadvisable for the two leaders to commit their respective parties and the country to any definite agreement except in the open and with the consent of parliament.

British Situation Different. The parallel of the British parliament is being cited by the government press as an argument in favor of the extension of the life of the present parliament for at least a full year after the conclusion of peace. It may be pointed out that the conditions in the old country have been by no means analogous to the extension of the life of the present parliament in the first place, the opposition has been consulted in the conduct of the administration, and it has had representation in the cabinet council.

Moreover it may be noted that in the British parliament action to extend the life of parliament is only now being taken in Canada, whereas in the old country the constitution for the holding of a new election.

The Commons Vacancies. It is further being stated in the government press that the refusal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to consent to the holding of all by-elections by acclamation is another reason which might compel the government to go to the country forthwith. As a matter of fact there has been no such specific refusal to consider acclamations. But in this case, as in the case of the extension of the life of the present parliament, it is not the government that would not sell at the price, he could obtain it in Nova Scotia.

Now let us figure it up, and see what Sir Smith is making out of our year present contract, assuming he pays you \$22 a ton, \$125 for pressing in your barns, and \$175 freight to St. John, and \$8 for compressing, which is a good price, and I will agree to compress all of his hay at that price in the town of Woodstock, if he will give me the contract for doing so, and make me out of it at that, and you have \$18 as the cost of this hay, and Mr. Smith delivered to the government in St. John. On this he is receiving 85 per cent profit.

Do you consider this a fair deal, and do you think the department has carried out its pledge that the scandalous conditions of affairs existing last year would

Nasal and Throat CATARRH

Every fourth person you meet has catarrh. It begins with running at the nose, the result of catching cold. If neglected it soon becomes chronic. Then it passes to the throat, the stomach, the bowels. It causes asthma, deafness, huskiness, hoarseness; it sets up dyspepsia and bowel troubles—there is no end to the dangers of catarrh.

Veno's won the Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.

You can cure a cold in the head in one night with Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. You can cure catarrh with it. For old-standing chronic catarrh use Veno's Nasal Tablets along with Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. These two in combination work miracles. Thousands have proved it. This British remedy has the largest sale in the world because it is the surest remedy in the world for—

Coughs and Colds, Bronchial Troubles, Nasal Catarrh, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Whooping Cough, Blood Spitting, Asthma.

Large size containing 21 times the quantity 60 cents. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, or direct, on receipt of price, from the sole agents for Canada, 16, Market Street, Montreal, P. Q.

Proprietors: The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

be remedied? To make it worse this year, Mr. Smith's company are the only persons having a contract.

It is variously stated at from 15,000 to 80,000 tons, but at the smaller amount it leaves \$75,000 profit for handling your business, or at least \$45,000, more than he would be entitled to receive for most generous treatment imaginable in times of national stress, when every member of the community is called upon to do his share, and more than his share, towards helping out the empire in this life and death struggle.

Unfair Profits. It is very patent, that you are deliberately prevented from receiving a fair price for your article, and you need all you can get out of it this year to pay your bills, or the British government, which Mr. Smith and his friends profess to love so dearly, are being made to pay \$45,000, which they ought not to be compelled to pay.

When I am discussing this hay question, I am doing so with absolute knowledge of what is taking place, as I was interested in a company during the South African war which compressed hay at McAdam Junction, and I know what it costs to compress it, and I also know what would be a reasonable profit to the man who does the business, and I have no hesitation in saying that \$45,000 is paid below the actual amount being paid for this hay to Mr. Smith's company, more than should be paid on the basis of the price which he is paying to you.

I have given you the facts, and trust that those of you who have influence with the Conservative party, will get busy immediately and see that Mr. Smith is compelled to pay you a fair amount for your product, or that he is compelled to treat the British government with some degree of fairness.

Perhaps I am able to take more than the interest of a representative in this matter, as I also am a farmer, having disposed of a large amount of hay last year and have a much larger amount this year to be disposed of, and on the basis of the two years taken together, I feel that either I have or will lose personally at least \$20, which I should have received, or the British government had paid that amount more than it should have been compelled to pay, and what is true of my case, is true in the case of every one of my constituents, who are in a similar position, who are making his living with the sweat of his brow by farming, and I trust something will be done, and done quickly, in order to give us all something like the rights to which we are entitled from the government.

It seems incomprehensible that a government of this country, acting as the trustee for the British government, under the present conditions, will so manipulate things that one of its political friends in New Brunswick can compel you, to sell your hay to him for \$12 per ton, when if you will take any daily paper you will find the price of number two hay in Montreal to be \$17.50 per ton, delivered in Montreal, loose-pressed, as it is done in the farmer's barn. If you subtract from that \$1.25 for pressing and say \$1.75 for freight, which is more than the average freight, from the point of production to the city of Montreal, you have \$14.50 net as the price to the Quebec farmer, where there is competition whereas with no competition you are told to take \$12 or the hay will be bought in Nova Scotia.

True, Mr. Smith may say to sell up here elsewhere, but he is able to fix the price, and what worse last year the hay which was rejected in Woodstock, and for which you received a very small price, was taken to St. John and compressed, and sent to France and Flanders, with which to feed the horses that are helping to fight your battles.

Think over these matters, and let us see if something can't be done to obtain justice.

Sincerely yours, F. B. CARVELL.

The New York Telephone Company has begun distribution of 660,000 copies of the new directory.

Boston is to have the largest dry dock in America. It will cost \$3,000,000, and will be 1,300 feet long.

ALL MUST HAVE PASSPORTS TO ENTER BRITAIN. Ottawa, Nov. 26—The secretary for the colonies has advised the government that without exception all British subjects desiring to enter the United Kingdom must be provided with passports.

CREAM WANTED

We are users of large quantities of cream and milk. Accounts settled by check the 15th of every month. Highest prices paid for these commodities. Reference, Merchants Bank of Canada.

PRIMECREST FARM, ST. JOHN, N. B.

History Written in Blood in Sir John French's Report of Summer and Loos Battle

Three Major-Generals Killed in Obstinate Battles in September and Early October in Which New Divisions Won Glory

One Section in Which British Failed to Make Good Advance Still Clouded in Mystery—Cavalry Supports Used to Advantage—Artillery Played Important Part Maintaining Ascendancy Over Enemy.

Sir John French's complete official report on the "September offensive," better known as the Battle of Loos, has just reached Canada. It is published in full below.

General Headquarters, British Army in France, Oct. 15, 1915.

My Lord,

I have the honor to report the operations of the Forces under my command since the date of those described in my last despatch dated June 16, 1915.

1—Those of the greatest importance took place during the last days of the period under report. Nevertheless, the army under my command was constantly engaged throughout the whole time in enterprises which, although not securing the same important results, have yet had considerable influence on the course of events.

On June 2, the enemy made a final offensive in the Ypres sector, with the object of gaining our trenches and position at Hooge. The attack was most determined, and was preceded by a severe bombardment. A gallant defence was made by troops of the 3rd Cavalry Division, and our position was maintained throughout.

During the first weeks of June the front of the Second Army was extended to the north as far as the village of Bosinghem.

8—After the conclusion of the Battle of Festubert, the troops of the First Army were engaged in several minor operations.

4—On June 16, an attack was carried out by the 6th Corps in the Bellewaerde Ridge east of Ypres.

The troops, pressing forward, gained ground as far east as the Bellewaerde ridge, but found themselves unable to maintain the advanced position.

During this action the fire of the artillery was most effective, the prisoners testifying to its destructiveness and accuracy. It also prevented the delivery of counter-attacks, which were paralyzed at the outset.

Over 200 prisoners were taken, besides some machine guns, trench material and gas apparatus.

Holding attacks by the neighboring 2nd and 8th Corps were successful in helping the main attack, whilst the 26th French Corps cooperated very usefully with artillery fire concentrated on the line.

Near Hill 60 the 15th Infantry Brigade made four bombing attacks, gaining and occupying about fifty yards of trench.

On July 6 a small attack was made by the 11th Infantry Brigade on a German salient between Bosinghem and Ypres, which resulted in the capture of a frontage of about 500 yards of trench and a number of prisoners.

Enemy Attacks Repulsed. In the course of this operation it was necessary to move a gun of the 185th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, into the front line to destroy an enemy sap-head.

To reach its position the gun had to be taken over a high canal embankment, rafted over the canal under fire, pulled up a bank with a slope of nearly 45 degrees, and then dragged over three trenches and a sky line to its position.

On July 10 an enemy's redoubt at the western end of the Hooge defences was successfully mined and destroyed, and a small portion of the enemy's trenches was captured.

SHORT-LIVED SUCCESS OF SAVAGE NEW DEVICE OF THE GERMAN ARMY. Since my last despatch a new device has been adopted by the enemy for driving burning liquid into our trenches was a strong jet.

This supported, an attack was made on the trenches of the Second Army at Hooge, on the Menin road, early on July 30. Most of the infantry occupying these trenches were driven back, but their retirement was due far more to the surprise and temporary confusion caused by the burning liquid than to the actual damage inflicted.

Gallant endeavors were made by repeated counter-attacks to recapture the lost section of trenches. These, however, proving unsuccessful and costly, a new line of trenches was consolidated a short distance further back.

Attacks made by the enemy at the same time west of Bellewaerde Lake were repulsed.

On August 9 these losses were brilliantly regained, owing to a successful attack carried out by the 6th division.

This attack was very well executed and resulted in the recapture, with small casualties, not only of the whole of the lost trenches, but, in addition, of 400 yards of German trench north of the Menin road.

At the end of this engagement it was estimated that between 400 and 500 German men were lying on the battlefield.

Valuable help was rendered by two batteries of French artillery lent by General Hely d'Oissel, commanding 36th French Corps.

Acting with Joffre. From the conclusion of the above-mentioned operations until the last week in September there was relative quiet along the whole of the British line, except at those points where the normal conditions of existence comprised occasional shelling or constant mine and bomb warfare.

The close accord and co-operation which has always existed between the commander-in-chief of our Allies and myself has been maintained, and I have had constant meetings with General Joffre who has kept me informed of his views and intentions, and explained the successive methods by which he proposed to attain his ultimate object.

After full discussion of the military situation, a decision was arrived at for joint action, in which I acquiesced.

It was arranged that we should make a combined attack from certain points of the Allied line during the last week in September.

The reinforcements I have received enabled me to comply with several requests which General Joffre has made that I should take over additional portions of the French line.

7. In fulfillment of the role assigned to me in these operations the army under my command attacked the enemy on the morning of September 25.

The main attack was delivered by the 1st and 4th Corps between the La Bassée Canal on the north and a point of the front line near the village of Grenay on the south.

At the same time a secondary attack, designed with the object of distracting the enemy's attention and holding his fire, was made by the 5th Corps on Bellewaerde Farm, situated to the east of Ypres.

The object of the secondary attack was the 6th Corps was most effectively achieved, for not only was the enemy contained at that front, but we have reason to believe that reserves were hurried toward that point of the line.

The attack was made at daybreak by the 3rd and 14th Divisions, and at first the greater part of the enemy's front line was taken, but, owing to the powerful artillery fire concentrated against them, the troops were unable to retain the ground, and had to return to their original trenches toward nightfall.

The 6th Corps succeeded, however, in capturing two officers and 188 other prisoners.

Similar demonstrations with equally good results were made along the whole front of the Second Army.

With the same object in view, those units of the First Army occupying the line north of the Bethune-La Bassée Canal were detailed to carry out some minor operations.

On the 1st of September the 1st Corps assaulted the enemy's trenches at Giverny, the Indian Corps attacked the Moulou du Pietre, while the 3rd Corps was directed against the trenches at Le Brédoux.

These attacks started at daybreak and were successful all along the line. Later in the day the enemy brought up strong reserves, and after hard fighting and variable fortunes the troops engaged in this part of the line recaptured their original trenches at nightfall.

The 5th Division of the 3rd Corps and the 10th Division of the Indian Corps were principally engaged in this part of the line.

21st and 24th Divisions, were detailed for this purpose. This reserve was the more necessary owing to the fact that the 20th Infantry Army had to postpone its attack until 1 o'clock in the day; and, further, that the corps operating on the French left had to be directed in a more or less southeasterly direction, involving, in case of our success, a considerable gap in our line.

British Cavalry. To ensure, however, the speedy and effective support to the 21st and 24th Corps, in the case of their success, the 21st and 24th Divisions passed the night of the 24th-25th on the line Beuvry (to the east of Bethune)-Noeux les Mines. The Guards Division was in the neighborhood of Lillers on the same night.

I also directed the general officer commanding Second Army to draw the 28th Division back to Bailleul to hold it in readiness to meet unexpected eventualities.

The British Cavalry Corps, less 3rd Cavalry Division, under General Fanshawe, was posted in the neighborhood of St. Pol and Bailleul les Peres; and the Indian Cavalry Corps, under General Rimington, at Douai, both in readiness to cooperate with the French cavalry in exploiting any success which might be attained by the combined French and British forces.

Plans for effective co-operation were fully arranged between the cavalry commanders of both armies.

The 3rd Cavalry Division, less one brigade, was assigned to the general officer commanding first army as reserve, and moved into the area of the 4th Corps on September 21 and 22.

6. Opposite the front of the main line of attack the distance between the enemy's trenches and our own varied from about 100 to 500 yards.

Tactical Points. The country over which the advance took place is open and over-grown with long grass and self-sown crops.

From the canal, southward, our trenches and those of the enemy ran, roughly, parallel up an almost imperceptible rise to the southwest.

From the Vermelles-Hulluch road southward the village of Leicourt is on the enemy's side as far as the Bethunes Lens road. There the two lines of trenches cross a spur in which the rise culminates, and thence the command line on the side of the British trenches.

Due east of this intersection of spur and trenches, and a short mile farther, stands Loos. Less than a mile further southeast is Hill 70, which is the summit of the gentle rise in the ground.

The reinforcements I have received enabled me to comply with several requests which General Joffre has made that I should take over additional portions of the French line.

7. In fulfillment of the role assigned to me in these operations the army under my command attacked the enemy on the morning of September 25.

The main attack was delivered by the 1st and 4th Corps between the La Bassée Canal on the north and a point of the front line near the village of Grenay on the south.

At the same time a secondary attack, designed with the object of distracting the enemy's attention and holding his fire, was made by the 5th Corps on Bellewaerde Farm, situated to the east of Ypres.

The object of the secondary attack was the 6th Corps was most effectively achieved, for not only was the enemy contained at that front, but we have reason to believe that reserves were hurried toward that point of the line.

The attack was made at daybreak by the 3rd and 14th Divisions, and at first the greater part of the enemy's front line was taken, but, owing to the powerful artillery fire concentrated against them, the troops were unable to retain the ground, and had to return to their original trenches toward nightfall.

The 6th Corps succeeded, however, in capturing two officers and 188 other prisoners.

Similar demonstrations with equally good results were made along the whole front of the Second Army.

With the same object in view, those units of the First Army occupying the line north of the Bethune-La Bassée Canal were detailed to carry out some minor operations.

On the 1st of September the 1st Corps assaulted the enemy's trenches at Giverny, the Indian Corps attacked the Moulou du Pietre, while the 3rd Corps was directed against the trenches at Le Brédoux.

These attacks started at daybreak and were successful all along the line. Later in the day the enemy brought up strong reserves, and after hard fighting and variable fortunes the troops engaged in this part of the line recaptured their original trenches at nightfall.

The 5th Division of the 3rd Corps and the 10th Division of the Indian Corps were principally engaged in this part of the line.

exposed, was the most praiseworthy, and combined with the action of divisional reserves, was instrumental in causing the surrender of a German detachment some 200 yards from the front line.

The inability of the right of this division to get forward had, however, caused sufficient delay to enable the enemy to collect local reserves behind the strong second line.

The arrangements, the planning and execution of the attack, and the conduct of the troops of the 4th Corps were most efficient and praiseworthy.

On the morning of the 28th we discussed the situation, and the general agreed to send the 9th French Corps to take over the ground occupied by us, extending from the French left, up to and including that portion of Hill 70 which we were holding, and also the village of Loos.

This relief was commenced on Sept. 30, completed on the two following nights.

17. During Sept. 29 and 30 and the first days of October fighting was almost continuous along the northern part of the new line, particularly about the Hohenzollern Redoubt and neighboring trenches, to which the enemy evidently attached great value.

At nightfall, after a heavy day's fighting and shelling, the line was roughly as follows: From the Double Crassier, south of Loos, by the western part of Hill 70, to the western end of Hulluch, thence by the Quarries and western end of Cite St. Elie, to Posse 8, back to our original line.

Throughout the length of the line heavy fighting was in progress, and our hold on Posse 8, backed as it is by the strong defenses and guns of Auchy, was distinctly precarious.

Heavy rain fell throughout the day, which was very detrimental to efficient observation of fire and reconnaissance by aircraft.

On the 28th of September the night 25-26th September, the enemy delivered a series of heavy counter-attacks along most of our new front. The majority of these were repulsed with heavy loss, but in parts of the line, notably near the Quarries, our troops were driven back a certain distance.

At 6 p. m. the Guards Division arrived at Noeux les Mines, and on the morning of the 29th I placed them at the disposal of the general officer commanding First Army.

The situation at the Quarries, described above, was readjusted by an attack of the 7th Division on the afternoon of September 29; and on that evening very heavy attacks delivered by the enemy were repulsed with severe loss.

On the 4th Corps front attacks on Hulluch and on the redoubt on the east side of Hill 70 were put in operation, but were anticipated by the enemy organized in the ground, heavily from that direction. These attacks drove the advanced troops of the 21st and 24th Divisions, which were then moving forward to attack.

Counter-Attacks. Reports regarding this portion of the action are conflicting, and it is not possible to form an entirely correct view of what occurred in this part of the field.

At nightfall there was no change up to Hill 70, except for a small gain of the eastern part of Hill 70. From Hill 70 the front line slanted sharply back to the northwest as far as Loos-La Bassée road, which it followed for 1,000 yards, bearing thence north-eastward to near the west end of Hulluch. Thence northward it was the same as it had been on the previous night.

The night of September 29-30 was as disturbed as the previous night, for many further counter-attacks were made on the 28th. The enemy lost heavily from machine gun and artillery fire.

From subsequent information it transpires that the German attack was made by about twelve battalions against the line Loos-Chalk Pit; and that a subsidiary attack by six to eight battalions was made from the direction of the Hohenzollern Redoubt against the Guards Division.

Some eight or ten German battalions were directed against the French 9th Corps.

18. The position assaulted and carried with so much brilliancy and dash by the 1st and 4th Corps on Sept. 25 was an exceptionally strong one. It extended along a distance of some 600 yards, consisted of a double line, which included works of considerable strength, and was a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters.

The total number of prisoners captured during these operations amounted to fifty-seven officers and 4,000 other ranks. Material which fell into our hands included twenty-six field guns, forty machine guns, and three mince-revolvers.

I would regret the heavy casualties which were incurred in this battle, but in view of the great strength of the position, the stubborn defence of the enemy, and the powerful artillery by which we were supported, I do not think it excessive. I am happy to be able to say that the proportion of slightly wounded is relatively very large indeed.

"EFFICIENCY OF ARTILLERY EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS" EVEN ENEMY DECEIVED. Since the date of my last despatch the army has received strong reinforcements, and every reinforcement has had its quota of heavy artillery. In addition, numerous batteries of heavy guns and howitzers have been added to the strength of the heavy artillery.

Our enemy may have hoped, not perhaps without reason, that it would be impossible for us, starting from such small beginnings, to build up an efficient artillery to provide for the very large expansion of the front. If he can be persuaded that he has now good reason to know that they have not been justified by the result.

make did not afford sufficient protection to my right flank.

On representing this to General Joffre he was kind enough to ask the commander of the northern group of French armies to render me assistance.

General Foch met these demands in the same friendly spirit which he has always displayed throughout the course of the whole campaign, and expressed his readiness to give me all the support he could.

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ing parties, destroying his works and keeping his artillery fire under control.

To the many calls upon them the artillery has responded in a manner that is altogether admirable, and this division in its severe offensive actions that have taken place it is not too much to say that the first element of success has been the artillery preparation of the attack.

Only when this preparation has been thorough have our attacks succeeded. It is impossible to convey in a despatch an adequate impression of the amount of care and labor involved in the minute and exact preparations that are the necessary preliminaries of a bombardment preparatory to an attack in a modern battle.

The immense number of guns that it is necessary to concentrate, the amount of ammunition to be supplied to them, and the diversity of the tasks to be carried out demand a very high order of skill in organization and technical professional knowledge.

The successful attacks at Hooge on Aug. 9 and of the First Army on Sept. 25 show that the army properly possesses the necessary talents and the rank and file the necessary skill and endurance to ensure success in operations of this character.

Praise For All Ranks. Moreover, the repulse of the enemy's attack on Oct. 8 in the neighborhood of Loos and Hulluch with such heavy losses shows the capacity of the artillery to concentrate its fire promptly and effectively at a moment's notice for the defence of the front.

I cannot close these remarks on the artillery without expressing my admiration for the work of the observing officers and the men who promptly and effectively carried out their duties, as they do, in close proximity to the front line in observing stations that are the special mark of the enemy's guns, they are constantly exposed to fire, and are compelled to carry on their work involving the use of delicate instruments and the making of nice calculations, in circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger.

That they have never failed in their duties, and that they have suffered very heavy casualties in performing their work, are to their lasting credit and honor.

The work of the artillery in co-operation with the Royal Flying Corps continues to make marvellous work of progress, and has been most highly creditable to all concerned.

The new weapons that have been placed in the field during the period under review have more than fulfilled the expectations of the army, and I am well aware of their accuracy and general efficiency.

23. I have on previous occasions called your lordship's attention to the admirable work of the corps of the Royal Engineers.

24. In this despatch I wish particularly to draw attention to the work of the field units and army troops companies, which must almost invariably be performed by the government and these are tasks by night as well as by day.

The tunnelling companies, these companies, officered largely by mining engineers, and manned by professional miners, have devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the most arduous work of offensive and defensive mining, a task ever accompanied by great and unseen dangers.

It is impossible within the limits of a despatch to give any just idea of the work of these units, the most of which when their history comes to be written, they will present a story of danger, heroism, and of difficulties surmounted worthy of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers, under whose general direction their work has been carried out.

25. Owing to the repeated use by the enemy of asphyxiating gases in their attacks on our positions, I have been compelled to resort to similar methods; and a detachment was organized for this purpose, which took part in the operations commencing on Sept. 25 for the first time.

Although the enemy was known to have been prepared for such reprisals, our gas attacks were most marked in effect, and produced a demoralizing effect in some of the opposing units, of which ample evidence was forthcoming in the captured trenches.

The men who undertook this work carried out their duties with gallantry and a heavy bombardment with conspicuous gallantry and coolness; and I feel confident in their ability to more than hold their own should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare.

26. I would again call your lordship's attention to the work of the Royal Flying Corps.

240 Fights in the Air. Throughout the summer, notwithstanding much unfavorable weather, the work of co-operating with the artillery, photographing the positions of the enemy, bombing their communications and reconnoitering far over hostile territory has gone on unceasingly. Anyhow I expect to sprinkle a plentiful supply of 3000 S. A. A. on the German communications and front line if plans mature. No doubt we shall be politely remunerated for our services.

It will be bad luck if we come off the worse after our preparations.

"While coming out of the trenches to-day one of my men was hit in the calf of the leg by a bullet, which penetrated only about its own length, so that he could pick it out. (I have seen a half inch iron plates pierced by Hun's bullets.) Everyone sympathized with him and told him it was hard luck. For a Frenchman to be hit by a bullet is considered a piece of great good fortune at the front as it means no more work and mud and cold and sleepless, drizzly, straining nights but rest and white sheets under female hands, and perhaps a month or two of home. So you can think how sick the poor devil was when he picked the wretched little sharp pointed thing out of his leg, had it dressed with iodine and walked home."

"Now then, the Hun's bullet is considered a piece of great good fortune at the front as it means no more work and mud and cold and sleepless, drizzly, straining nights but rest and white sheets under female hands, and perhaps a month or two of home. So you can think how sick the poor devil was when he picked the wretched little sharp pointed thing out of his leg, had it dressed with iodine and walked home."

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of the new armies which have arrived in this country since the date of my last report.

It is evident that great trouble and much hard work have been expended on these units during their training in France, and it is found that they have become such sound teaching that a short period of instruction in trench life under the soon enables them to take their places with credit beside their acclimated comrades of the older formations.

30. The Territorial force units have continued to merit the favorable remarks I have made on them in previous despatches, and have taken a prominent part in many of the active operations in which the army has been engaged.

31. A new division has been sent from Canada, and has joined the army in the field. The material of which it is composed is excellent, and this division will, I am convinced, acquire itself as well in face of the enemy as the 1st Canadian Division has always done.

32. During the period under report I have been very glad once more to receive the prime minister at my headquarters, as well as the secretary of state for war.

The prime minister of Canada and the minister of militia and defence of Canada also came to France for a few days and visited the troops of the Canadian contingent.

The chief rabbi paid a short visit to the front and interested himself in the members of the large Jewish community now serving with the army in the field.

33. I cannot conclude the account of these operations without expressing the deep admiration felt by all ranks of the army under my command for the splendid part taken by our French Allies in the battle which opened on Sept. 25. Fortified positions of immense strength upon which months of skill and labor had been expended, and which extended for many miles were stormed and captured by our French comrades with a bravery and determination which went far to instil hope and spirit into the Allied forces.

The large captures of men and material which fell into their hands testified to the completeness of their victory.

34. The part taken by the troops of His Majesty the King of the Belgians was very effective in holding the enemy from the front.

35. I have many names to bring to your lordship's notice for valuable, gallant and distinguished service during the period under review, and these will form the subject of a separate report at an early date.

I have the honor to be, your lordship's most obedient servant, J. D. P. FRENCH.

"SOMETHING IN AIR," WRITES LT. CARTER

A very interesting letter has been received by E. S. Carter, of Rothesay, from his son, Lieut. Arthur N. Carter, machine gun officer of the York and Lancaster 8th Battalion, Kitchener's Army. The following paragraphs will be of interest to the people of St. John:

"For your great trouble about the socks I am very grateful. They will be of the greatest benefit imaginable to the men. While the government issue socks are poor in quality and very insufficient in number. One pair of hand-knit Canadian socks will outlast four of government issue and be inflexibly durable. Every pair will be put to good use, depend upon it."

"Things are very quiet here largely due to the wretched weather. Lots of mud and water in the ditches now. I have a famous pair of rubber boots issued by the government and these are invaluable. They reach to the hips and save your thighs which get as wet as your feet—short rubber boots are practically worthless."

"I would give a very merry time in the trenches last winter. After the dry summer the sand bags, of which the dug-outs are made, were very rotten and literally scores fell in burying officers, men, equipment, indiscriminately. It would have been marvellous if it had not been so desperately sticky and cold. However, everyone practically keeps well and a day's sunshine restores everyone's temper marvellously."

"Something in Air." "We have been in close reserve for the last few days—a mile and a half back in billets—but each day we have been up in the trenches doing some elaborate remodeling. The head is considered a piece of great good fortune at the front as it means no more work and mud and cold and sleepless, drizzly, straining nights but rest and white sheets under female hands, and perhaps a month

Battle

The new armies which have arrived in country since the date of my last report.

It is evident that great trouble and hard work have been expended on the units during their training at home. In fact of the enemy was the period of sound teaching they have received. Instruction in trench life under fire enables them to take their places as credit beside their acclimated comrades of the older formations.

The Territorial force units have been in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly liberal terms. Felham Nurser Co., Toronto, Ont. 11-24-27-1-4-5

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second class female teacher, school district No. 4, parish of Hampton. Apply, H. N. Giegey, French Village, Kings Co. 11-24-27-1-4-5

WANTED

WANTED—10 pairs early hatched pullets, Wyandotte, Rock or Red preferred. Write offers, J. B. Magee, Water street, St. John. 897-7-11-24.

FOR SALE

FARM for sale, three miles from Bellisle station. Apply, Elmhurst Benson, Shannon post office, Queens Co.

Opportunities for Girls

It looks more and more as if, owing to scarcity of skilled men, women will have to do much of the work hitherto done by men.

This is especially true of office work. Of course, we are prepared to qualify either men or women to take advantage of their opportunities, and you can enter at any time.

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BIRTHS

POSBROOK—In this city, November 28, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Posbrook, 10 Parks street, a son.

MARRIAGES

MILLER-GARTLEY—On November 24, at Watson Settlement (N. B.), by Rev. Hubert T. Smith, Norman B. Miller, of Presque Isle (Me.), to Jennie Gartley, of Bloomfield (N. B.).

DEATHS

MCLEOD—At her home, Central Greenway, K. Co. (N. B.), on the 24th inst., Julia M., widow of William McLeod, in her 84th year, leaving two sons and three daughters to mourn.

SANDALL

In this city on November 24, Minnie L., daughter of the late William and Margaret A. Sandall.

DOVONAV

At 117 King street, West St. John, on the 29th inst., Michael Donovan, leaving his wife, six daughters and four sons to mourn.

CLINE

Entered into rest, on the 28th inst., at his residence, 10 St. James street, Mary A., widow of Richard Cline, leaving three sons and eight daughters to mourn. R.I.P.

SEARS

At the home of her sister, Mrs. Ellen V. Dimock, No. 9 Carleton street, Halifax, on the morning of Nov. 27, Emily Vening Sears, relict of the late Edward Sears, Esq., of this city, aged 88 years.

O'CONNELL

In this city, on the 27th inst., Daniel O'Connell, in the 68th year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM

MCGOLDRICK—In loving memory of the late John McGoldrick, who died November 29, 1914. Family.

COUNTRY FIRST, PARTY AFTERWARDS

Toronto, Nov. 25.—At a special meeting of the directors of the Globe, today, the resignation of Dr. J. A. Macdonald, managing editor, was formally accepted. The president expressing his appreciation of the board of Dr. Macdonald's services during his term of service. The appointment of Stewart Lyon as managing editor was officially confirmed.

In accepting the appointment, Mr. Lyon, in a brief speech, said the editorial policy of the paper, which he now had the privilege to direct, would be the interests of the country first, and the interests of party afterwards.

A big enough for an Officer.

A man from Carnoustie presented himself at a Dundee recruiting office, and told the sergeant he wished to enlist. The sergeant surveyed him critically; then said: "But, you're a tall!"

"I'm no sea-wee as you mannie over here," answered the patriotic one.

"But," said the sergeant, "he is an officer."

"But," replied the son of toil, "I'm no awfa' pertickler. I'll be an' tae."—*Weekly Scotsman.*

Ethel—Jack proposed three times before I accepted him.

Maria—To whom, dear?

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, excepting apples, offers opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right man. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 11-24-27-1-4-5

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MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.
Thursday, Nov. 25.
Eastwise—Sch Union and R.P.S.
Friday, Nov. 26.
Str Dunedin, 8,051, Sarago, from Vancouver via Sydney, CPR ballast.
Str Kronstadt (Nor), 1,602, Cardiff, W. Malcolm Mackay, in ballast.
Saturday, Nov. 27.
Str Huntsbach, trans-Atlantic port, CPR, in ballast.
Sunday, Nov. 28.
Str Hochelaga, from Sydney, with coal, Dominion Coal Co.
Shenandoah, trans-Atlantic via Halifax.
Sailed.
Thursday, Nov. 25.
Bark Ancenis, 1,584, transatlantic.
Sch James Slater, 298, New York with lumber.
Sch Arthur J. Parker, 119, Atlantic port, with lumber.
Sch Arthur N. Gibson, 296, to New York with lumber.
Sch Moana, 884, Gayton, to New York with lumber.
Str Kanawha, 1,906, from Newport News, continued to Sydney with sulphur.
Shenandoah, trans-Atlantic via Halifax.
Dahouise, Nov. 26—Ard, Str Pallik, Quebec.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, Nov. 24—Sld, str Lexington, Newport News; sch Jos, Pettis, Bridgewater.
Moncton, Nov. 24—Ard, sch St Bernard, Tower, New York, coal.
Dahouise, Nov. 26—Ard, Str Pallik, Quebec.

BRITISH PORTS.

London, Nov. 25—Ard, str Indore Wigdahl, Montreal; 22nd, str Corinthian, Bamber, Montreal via Havre.
Liverpool, Nov. 25—Ard, str Myrmidon, Taylor, Montreal; 23rd, str Cranley, Henderson, Botwood.
Glasgow, Nov. 24—Ard, str Ormidale, Kennedy, Montreal.
Bathagos, Nov. 14—Ard, sch Russell H Penta, Bridgewater (N.S.).
Selly, Nov. 25—Passed, str Usher, Jones, Montreal for
London, Nov. 24—Ard, str Healdy, Dash, Boston.
Penarth, Nov. 20—Sld, str Bray Head, Hoy, St. John's (Nfld).
Valmouth, Nov. 28—Ard, str Noordam, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, Nov. 25—Ard, str Baltic, Liverpool; Finland, London; Themistocles, Algiers.
Genoa, Nov. 25—Ard, str Caserta, New York.
Eastport, Nov. 23—Ard, schs John Bracewell, Perth Amboy for St. Andrews (and sailed); Lavolla, New York; Ann J. Trainor, Philadelphia for Calais.
Boston, Nov. 23—Ard, sch A. J. Sterling, St. John.
Old Nov 23—Sch Ralph M Hayward, Bridgewater (N.S.).
Sld Nov 23—Schs Priscilla, St. John; Crescent, Sackville.
Portland, Nov. 23—Ard, str Virginian, Corvley, Annapolis, E. 16 days; sch Fannie Belle, Grand Manan with 5,000 live lobsters.
Newbury Haven, Nov. 23—Ard, sch William P. Miller, Philadelphia for Calais (and sailed).
Portland, Nov. 24—Ard, str Duart, Barry (Eng); schs Charles H. Trickey, Kennebec, Anic ori, St. John (N.B.).
Boston, Nov. 24—Ard, str Deonlan, Liverpool, sch L. A. Plummer, Port Reading for St. John (N.B.); 28rd, sch Timandra, Rio Janeiro.
Portland, Nov. 24—Ard, schs Becca G. Whelan, New York; Ann J. Trainor, Philadelphia.
Eastport, Nov. 24—Ard, schs Damietta and Joanna, Bideford for St. George (N.B.) and sailed.
Rockland, Nov. 24—Ard, schs Leora M. Thurlow, Bangor for New York.
New Orleans, Nov. 24—Ard, schs Colina, Liverpool.
Bangor, Nov. 24—Sld, schs Susie P. Oliver, Boston.
Boothbay Harbor, Nov. 24—Sld, schs Charles H. Klinek, New York; J. Howell Leeds, do; T. W. White, do; F. G. French, do; Ida M. do; Helen, Stamford.
New York, Nov. 24—Ard, schs E. H. Chamberlain, Wasson, St. John (N.B.); for New York.
Sch Sallie E. Ludlam, Smith, St. John (N.B.) for New York.
Sch W. J. Randall, Parbro, (N.S.) for New York.
Sch Mount Hope, Warren, Bridgewater (N.S.) for New York.
Sch Francis Goodwin, Lane, St. George (N.B.) for New York.
New York, Nov. 26—Ard, str New York, Liverpool.

MRS. M. A. SEARLE, OF FREDERICTON, DIES SUDDENLY

A woman, advanced in years, was picked up unconscious in Adelaide road about 10 o'clock Saturday night. She was hurried to the General Public Hospital in the ambulance, and at 3:30 Sunday morning she died. Nothing was known about her, so the hospital authorities solicited the assistance of the police to identify her. Last night they discovered that she was Mrs. M. A. Searle, of Fredericton, who has been residing with Mrs. Van Horne, 66 High street.

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 26.—(Special)

Wesley Slipp, who lives about four miles from town, lost three large barrels of fire Friday night. Thirty tons of hay, over 400 bushels of oats, a threshing machine, gasoline engine and farming machinery were all destroyed. The house was saved by hard work of the neighbors, but it is about \$2,500 with insurance of \$600.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—The Canadian exhibit at San Francisco is to be transferred next month to San Diego.

The latter city, nearly 700 miles south of San Francisco, has been holding an exposition during the past year. It is a notable exposition and has attracted several million visitors during the past year. It covers nearly 600 acres of ground. The design of the buildings, which are permanent in character, has been carried out entirely in the Spanish style of architecture and the decision has been arrived at recently to continue the exposition during the year 1916.

New York, Nov. 26.—A London cable to the Times says:

The humors of the House of Commons stood out yesterday with a little ceremony in the library of the house. The speaker, in behalf of the members of parliament of all parties, presented a wedding gift to Violet Aquino, who will be married on next Tuesday to Bonham Carter, her father's secretary and right hand man. The present consisted of a gold mistle and a diamond brooch.

J. Leo Maloney.

After a brief illness of pneumonia, J. Leo Maloney died on Saturday. He was a very popular and a favorite with all those who enjoyed his acquaintance. He was a member of branch 422, C. M. A., and was also a member of the St. Peter's Y. M. A. Besides a wife and two children he leaves a mother, three sisters and one brother to mourn. The sisters are Mrs. T. McCarthy and Mrs. H. Pierce, of this city; Mrs. A. McCarthy, of Boston. The brother is William Maloney, of Boston.

CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Rev. George S. Garden, of Reston, Kent county, N. B., and Mr. McLeod, of Arthurville, Victoria county, have been registered to solemnize marriages.

The birth of twenty-five infants, thirteen of them girls, and the solemnization of twenty marriages have been reported last week to Registrar Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Peck of Riverside, Albert county, announce the engagement of their daughter, Theodora Alyda, to Mr. Harold Bliss Wetmore, of Truro, the marriage to take place in January.

Little seven-year-old Chester Johnson, 294 City road, whose father is a soldier at Sussex, was shot in the throat Sunday afternoon by his cousin, Roland Lobb, aged 14. Little Johnson is in a critical condition at the General Public Hospital, and Lobb has been detained at central police station.

One of the most important real estate transactions in months has just been completed. The Jordan farm at South Bay has been sold to S. Stern, father of Mrs. H. Wisel, this city. He has been a resident of the state of New York, but he is coming here with his family of eleven to operate the large farm on up-to-date lines.

Twenty-one burial permits were issued by the board of health during last week. The causes of death were: Phtisis, four; cerebral hemorrhage, three; senility, two; inanition, apoplexy, pneumonia, meningitis, morbus cordis, cardiac asthma, diabetic ulcer, cirrhosis of liver, bronch-pneumonia, capillary bronchitis, intestinal obstruction and accidental drowning, one each.

Many have read with regret the news of the tragic death of Rev. W. J. Jamieson, missionary in Trinidad. He had not long since returned to his work in Princeton after a furlough in Canada. He was the victim of an automobile accident and was killed instantly. Jamieson has been in Trinidad since 1906, having succeeded Rev. W. L. Fraser in the Princeton field. His loss will be felt keenly by the church, whose sympathy will be openly towards the family who are thus sorrowfully bereaved.

The unity of the tricolor and the Union Jack clearly demonstrated on Saturday morning to the sons of those men who once proudly followed Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, in the personnel of the 68th battalion, which is now comfortably settled in this city.

It was a welcome worthy of the occasion, and although the leads of the 68th may not hear so much of their own tongue in Charlottetown as he did in Quebec, they will be warmly welcoming hands to greet him, many welcome.

The congregation of Clyde River and Barrington (N. S.) has extended a hearty and unanimous call to Rev. Geo. W. Miller, of Andrews church, at Caville, a former pastor of the congregation. Mr. Miller was for four years minister of Clyde River and Barrington before his induction to the pastorate at Andrews church. He has been here about five years.

H. R. W. Smith, professor in English literature and modern history at St. Francis Xavier's college, has accepted his position to go to the war, was in the city on Saturday. He left later in the evening for New York, whence he will sail on Tuesday for England. While in St. John, he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh, Rockland Road. Professor Smith was head of the law professors in the institution. He was highly prized by the college and was esteemed very much by the faculty and students. His resignation was received with reluctance. On his leaving, the institution presented him a purse of gold, the faculty gave him a splendid wrist watch with initials and a check for \$100. On the arrival at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Curran, Paradise Row, the crowd filled the street, blocking the street and all other traffic, while they cheered the young soldier.

After the tender family greetings had been exchanged there was an informal reception in the home, followed by speeches. Commissioner McLellan, on behalf of the city, formally welcomed Private Curran, and was followed by Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Commissioner Wigmore, Commissioner Russell, Thomas J. Coughlan, on behalf of the Y. M. A., Commissioner Potts, Mr. E. Agar and Corporal Joseph Dryden, who has recently returned from the front.

Private Curran expressed his thanks for the hearty reception accorded him.

After the speech making the young soldier was given an opportunity to speak to the first home supper he had tasted in many months, and a large number of guests also enjoyed the hospitality of his parents.

Private Curran's Own Story.

In conversation with a representative of The Telegraph, Private Curran spoke so modestly of his own experience that it was the details supplied by other members of his family that his own words which made the story interesting.

While more than a year under the age limit, George Curran was one of the first in St. John to volunteer and be accepted for overseas service. He asked to be given a chance with the first to get away and got his wish when he was signed on with the signalling corps, under Major T. E. Powers.

Before the corps got away to the front, young Curran was rejected on account of his youth and ordered home. He did not come home, instead, he stole on board the steamer and joined his comrades after it was too late to put him ashore. He was again admitted to the ranks and has played his part with the best of them.

After reaching England, Private Curran was taken ill at a while his condition was serious, but he recovered and got away to the firing line with his corps. His duties were varied, including some experience as a cook, a driver, despatch rider and orderly, as a linesman, probably the most dangerous of the signaller's duties.

Saw Haed Fighting.

He saw most of the important fighting in which the Canadians took part during eight engagements. Soon after he reached the firing line the report that he had been killed was received, but he was not far from his family had mourned him as dead before it was learned that an error had been made and that he was as alive and as lively as ever. It was at Feuterville that he was wounded, but this was a flesh wound, from which he speedily recovered.

The final cause for his being invalided home was the collapse of the arches of his feet, due to constant hard work under adverse conditions and possibly the English type of army boots.

Now that he is safely home again, Curran's first thought is to see what can be done to restore his feet to working condition again and his second desire is to secure an opportunity to brush up his education, which has been interrupted by his love of adventure and his willingness while still a boy to do a man's work in the great war.

GEO. CURRAN GIVEN HEARTY WELCOME HOME

Friday Nov. 26.
A young man, barely eighteen years of age, stepped off the Halifax train last evening and was greeted by thousands of citizens with an ovation which the most famous citizen of Canada would have been proud to receive. Private George Curran, of the signalling corps, had returned to the city fresh from the battles of the European theatre, greeted with unqualified enthusiasm one who

PIE, GEORGE CURRAN.

has done his share in the great war and whose services in the cause of the empire are so well known to the people of this city. The deed regarded which the people of St. John entertain for those who are fighting their battles overseas was demonstrated in a most fitting manner. The tribute was a personal one, but it also expressed the admiration of the citizens for every one of the men in khaki. It will be a long time before some of his comrades return, some of them never will return, but if those who are still on the fighting line could have seen the demonstration last evening it would have filled their hearts with fresh courage to realize how deep is the admiration of the citizens for every one in the ranks. To those who have not yet entered the scene brought home, as little else could the relative value placed by the community on the fighter and the non-fighter.

Private Curran arrived in Quebec more than a week ago, but military formalities at Quebec and then at Halifax delayed his return. When the hour of his arrival was made known a demonstration in his honor was planned by the citizens' welcoming committee, the St. Peter's Y. M. A. of the station, a former member, and the City Cornet Band.

An Inspiring Scene.

Before the train pulled in, the station was filled with thousands to welcome the returned soldier, and when he stepped off the train the air was rent with cheers. Hoisted to the shoulders of some of his friends Curran was carried to the station, his feet were made comfortable to take to his home. In the crowd at the station were C. B. Lockhart, chairman of the welcoming committee, and many members of the committee, including R. S. Ritchie, M. E. Agar, W. S. Clouston, James McKinley, Rev. M. E. Fletcher, John Thornton and others; Commissioners Wigmore, McLellan, Potts and Russell, members of the St. Peter's Y. M. A., and hundreds of others.

At the station a procession was formed, headed by the City Cornet Band, with the returned soldier in the place of honor, followed by the committee, the commissioners and others in line with initial and check in hand. On the arrival at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Curran, Paradise Row, the crowd filled the street, blocking the street and all other traffic, while they cheered the young soldier.

POSTAGE REGULATIONS RE PARCELS TO THE TROOPS

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The department in receipt of applications to have parcels sent free or at reduced rates of postage, there being a general impression that the department has control of these rates and could do as it wished, but this is not so, as the question of postage is fixed by international agreements, so that it is not within the power of the Canadian post office department to undertake to carry the parcels free or at reduced rate of postage. Under international law, provision is made for the free transmission of parcels for prisoners of war, but this privilege does not extend to parcels for troops engaged in active service, nor is it within the power of the department to so extend it.

The rate of postage required on parcels addressed to the troops depends upon the location of the addressee. If the addressee is in England, the rate on parcels for England applies, which is twelve cents per pound, while, if the addressee in France, the parcels are subject to the rates applicable to parcels for France, which are as follows:

1 pound	..... \$ .22
2 pounds	..... .40
3 pounds	..... .58
4 pounds	..... .76
5 pounds	..... .94
6 pounds	..... 1.12
7 pounds	..... 1.30
8 pounds	..... 1.48
9 pounds	..... 1.66
10 pounds	..... 1.84
11 pounds	..... 2.02

These are exactly the same charges which existed for years between Canada, England and France before the war, and are the result of an agreement of convention made between these countries and Canada, and as these countries have not agreed to lower their rates between England and France, Canada has to pay the same rates as before, and was and must charge the same postage.

In all cases parcels for the troops must be addressed in care of Army Post Office, London, England, but this does not in any way affect the parcels for France, which depends entirely upon the location of the addressee.

Greenwich Hill Items.

Greenwich Hill, Nov. 25.—Mrs. R. W. D. Sanford, who has been ill at the General Public Hospital, St. John, where she was a patient for about two weeks, returned home on Saturday of last week. John Day lost a valuable horse last week.

Daniel Royce, of St. John, is carrying on lumbering operations in the vicinity of Cheyne Settlement.

S. C. Dunlop, of Millville, is repairing his camp preparatory to the winter's work.

Miss E. A. Wallace, who has been ill for the past week, is improving.

The will of Edward C. Woods late superintendent of the Municipal Hospital, has been proved, and letters testamentary granted to his widow, the executrix. The estate consists of a lot of land at Crouchville and personal property; probable value, \$7,000. Barrill, Ewing & Sanford are the proctors.

Funeral of Fred G. Robinson.

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 25.—The funeral of Fred G. Robinson, of this place, whose death occurred on Tuesday, took place this afternoon from his late residence at 1225 St. John street, at 2 o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. H. E. DeWolfe, pastor of the Methodist church, assisted by Rev. H. E. DeWolfe, pastor of the Baptist church. The clergyman paid high tribute to the life and conduct of the deceased, who was every-where held in the highest esteem. The very large procession following the hearse to the grave there. The pallbearers were James L. Robinson, Brudbury Robinson, Wilnot Cochrane and Charles Cochrane, cousins of the deceased.

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LONDON, E.C.

TRANSPORTED 104,000 CANADIANS OVERSEA WITHOUT A CASUALTY

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—(Special)—The Canadian army transport service, under the direction of Colonel J. Lyons Biggar and Lieutenant-Colonel Emmett Clarke, has made a notable record in connection with the transport work in the British admiralty, in sending more than 104,000 Canadian troops overseas without the loss of a single man, and practically without a single hitch in regard to commissary arrangements for troops en route.

Out of all the men who have now gone overseas there was only one casualty recorded during transport, and that happened early in the way, when a Canadian soldier was killed by jumping off one of the troop trains.

At the present time the total number of Canadian troops who have actually been transported from Canada is 104,000, of whom 102,248 have been landed in England, while 988 have been sent to Bermuda, and 198 to St. Lucia. In addition nearly 800 nurses and about 20,000 horses have been transported.

By the end of the month, counting the troops en route, it is estimated that there will be on active overseas service nearly 110,000 officers and men from Canada.

APPEAL JUDGMENTS

Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 26.—In the supreme court this morning judgment was delivered in the following cases:

King vs. Faulker, ex parte McAdam, order discharged, Justice Grimmer dissenting.

Howard vs. City of St. John, judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Quellet vs. Jalbert, verdict for plaintiff set aside and verdict entered for defendant with costs.

Donovan vs. Excelsior Life Insurance Company, appeal dismissed with costs.

McDermott respondent and Oliver appellant, appeal dismissed with costs.

In the master's court, the Sovereign Bank, McLeod, C. J., delivered judgment confirming practice of registrar.

RIVER HERBERT COUPLE SORELY STRICKEN

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 25.—Doubly stricken was the home of Captain and Mrs. James Moffatt, of River Herbert today. Following almost instantly an official telegram stating that their son Clifford had been seriously injured in action at the front. The crushed lifeless body of their oldest son, Clifford, was brought in.

Clifford, who had only recently returned from Maine, was working in the River Herbert coal mine, a large body of coal and rock where he was working fell upon him, terribly crushing him. As soon as possible his comrades removed him from under the rocks still conscious. He made the request for fear of the shock to his wife he be taken to the home of his parents. He was tenderly carried from the pit and placed in a shop near, waiting a conveyance, but almost instantly expired. Deceased was only six years of age, married, with one child.

