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The News

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NO. 36.

MILITARY OBSERVERS AT FRONT REPORT THAT ALLIES ARE STEADILY, IF SLOWLY, ADVANCING AGAINST ENEMY

ALLIES STRONGLY ON THE OFFENSIVE SAYS MILITARY OBSERVER

Germans Still Attacking at Various Points But With Less Force

Small British Expeditionary Force Has Now Swelled Into Great Army—Outlook Bright All Along the Line—German Soldiers Beginning to Realize That They Are Not Marching on Calais and Paris.

London, Jan. 7, 6:30 p. m.—The New Year has opened up on a more favorable situation for the Allies than any they had known since the commencement of the campaign, says a report made by a military observer attached to the British army headquarters at the front. The report, made public today by the official information bureau, is dated Jan. 4, and supplements similar narratives given out at intervals during the progress of the war.

"So far as the British are concerned," says the report, "the small expeditionary force of four divisions which took the field in August has now been swelled into a great army, which is steadily increasing in numbers, has become inured to war, and can look back on a record of hard fighting such as British troops seldom have sustained in the past. The struggle of the last four months has entered upon its fourth phase.

ALLIES ON THE OFFENSIVE.

A slow, but none the less marked change which has taken place has resulted in definitely passing the initiative into the hands of the Allies. This is not shown so much by material results obtained, although at some points of the allied front ground has been gained and in some places very marked progress has been made, resulting in the capture of guns and strongly entrenched positions; but our advantage lies in the fact that it is now the Allies who for the past few weeks have assumed and maintained the offensive role, while the enemy has been acting on the defensive.

"The fact that the enemy is acting on the defensive does not mean that he has given up attacking altogether, but his attacks have been in the nature of counter-attacks, undertaken either in order to regain ground previously lost, or to relieve pressure on some other part of the German line. "It is only by announcing the total casualties of these attacks by both sides that a clear idea can be obtained. Really marked progress has been achieved by the Allies.

"The German defence is an active one. It is founded on the axiom of war that the weaker the force is, and the more hardly it is pressed, the more persistently should it attack. But it remains true that such action is none the less essentially defensive, even though here and there one of their counter-attacks may succeed in regaining possession of a trench or in driving back a small section of our front.

NO LONGER ON CALAIS.

"If we retain the initiative it will mean that the German soldier gradually will become increasingly conscious that he is no longer marching on Calais or Paris; that instead of passing forwards his sole aim is merely to maintain what already has been won and that even his limited object has not been attained. Hitherto he has continually been told that reinforcements are about to arrive, and that an advance in force is imminent, while reports of startling victories on land and sea are disseminated broadcast. But such fabrications can no longer carry conviction when the troops realize that instead of attacking they are stationary or even retreating, and the morale of the enemy must inevitably be affected.

"The more thoroughly they are now deceived as to the true position, the greater will be the disillusionment, if they realize that ultimate victory is unattainable, while upon such an army as that of the Germans, which has been taught to exult the cult of the offensive almost into a fetish, the mere consciousness of being reduced to acting on the defensive must have a most discouraging effect."

THE PROCESS OF ATTRITION.

After referring to the ultimate consequences of repeated small successes, the British observer adds: "It must not, however, be thought that this is other than very slow and laborious progress, or that the final result is within immediate reach. "Yet every capture by the Allies of a trench represents a lost ground for which the enemy expended much blood and treasure, and is a step forward in the process of attrition, which eventually will bring the war to an end."

"The co-operation between the Allies has been, as always, intimate and continuous. "The British observer states that he is able to confirm reports that there is considerable sickness in the German ranks. He says that for some time past there has been a good deal of typhoid, and that some German units have even been withdrawn temporarily on this account.

French Eye-Witness Tells of Fighting Near Arras

Paris, Jan. 7, 11:30 p. m.—The following statement from an eye-witness of the events which took place recently in the rear theatre from Arras to Rheims was made public tonight by the official press bureau: "It was in the region of Arras, and especially in the vicinity of Carency, that the fighting occurred. On December 25, in the evening, our trenches had reached the first houses of the village. On the 26th we already had been progressing to the south of Carency and to the north of Souche, and that from Lou Hamtechevoches, in the region of Vieux-dun, and on the ridge which dominates the left bank of the Vistula, we had been repulsed."

"On the 27th, between the southern section of Carency and the Woods of Pethou, we took 800 metres (about 2,600 feet) of the enemy's trenches and established a trench to the east and another one to the south of these positions. "The Germans after a spirited defence made a counter-attack, but our infantry remained and maintained their first line within 100 metres of the German position. Our artillery prevented the enemy from proceeding with their retreating work. "We also made progress at Looz, where we advanced 200 metres December 21.

Group of Officers of Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry Regiment



"Princess Pat's" are now in France or Belgium and any day now will be in the thick of the fighting. Various rumors that they have already been engaged have, at the time of writing failed of confirmation.

BELIEVE FORMIDABLE WAS DESTROYED BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

Marquis of Crewe Makes Statement to That Effect—Earl of Selbourne Declares Sending of Sir Christopher Cradock's Squadron to Pacific Was a Blunder.

London, Jan. 7, 7:30 p. m.—The Marquis of Crewe announced in the house of lords today that it was the definite opinion of the British admiralty that the battleship Formidable had been sunk by two torpedoes discharged by a submarine. The Earl of Selbourne, former first lord of the admiralty, in an address in the house of lords, had described the dispatch of Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron to the Pacific as a blunder, as the Formidable had sent signals to the other ships not to stand by, which was taken to mean that submarines were in the vicinity, and that they might suffer the same fate as his ship. "There were now only two German cruisers and two armed merchantmen to carry on commerce raiding, the Marquis of Crewe said, and they could not long escape the Allies' ships. The manning of new ships, including monitors he added, had been completely provided for."

Italy and Holland on Close Terms With Britain

Washington, Jan. 7.—Arrangements between Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands have been completed whereby commerce to the latter two countries from the United States is expected to undergo a minimum of molestation. The steps taken by Great Britain and announced in statements from both the British embassy and state department, to remedy some of the complaints made by the United States in its recent note to Great Britain and the plans encouraged administration officials in the hope that commerce with the Scandinavian countries and other neutral nations also would be improved. "The statements indicate that so far as Italy and Holland are concerned, the danger of getting contraband articles through these countries to Germany and Austria has practically been removed. Should effective measures be agreed upon between the Allies and the other neutrals of Europe, American commerce will not be subjected to the delays and interference complained of in the American note.

Official Statements

FRENCH.
Paris, Jan. 7, 10:45 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "Reports were received this evening of violent German attacks in the region of Laasigny in the Argonne, at the crossing of the roads from Le Four De Paris to Varennes and that from Lou Hamtechevoches, in the region of Vieux-dun, and on the ridge which dominates the left bank of the Vistula, we had been repulsed."

RUSSIAN.
Petrograd, Jan. 7.—The following statement from the Russian general staff was issued tonight: "On the left bank of the Vistula, on January 6th there was an almost general lull along the front of Sochaczew-Bulwark, where only desultory fighting took place. "The Germans, with a view to approaching our positions, are endeavoring to apply the processes of siege warfare in certain places. "In the region of the village of Sochaczew the Germans, who on the night of the 6th captured part of our trenches, were forced out of them in the morning by bayonet attacks. In the course of this fighting we captured five quick-firing guns and a number of prisoners. "In Galicia the situation is without important change. "In Bukovina we continue our offensive."

PRISONERS OF WAR TO CLEAR QUEBEC'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM.
Ottawa, Jan. 7.—The province of Quebec has allotted 1,000 acres for the new model farm at Nottaway, 180 miles east of Quebec. The land is to be cleared by interned alien enemies.

RUSSIAN VICTORY HAS GREAT RESULTS

Brings About a Complete Change in the Situation in the Near East—The Turks in a Bad Way is Belief in London—Germans Held Up Before Warsaw.

London, Jan. 7, 10:40 p. m.—A complete change in the situation in the near east may be brought about by the Russian victory over the Turks in the Caucasus. If the Turkish defeat is as sweeping as has been officially reported—the virtual destruction of two and the repulse of a third Turkish army corps—the Turkish menace against the Russians in Trans-Caucasia has been removed, and the loss of so many of their best trained officers and men, it is believed here, will compel the Turks to give up any ambitions they had of invading their enemy's territory and concentrate on the defence of their own country. Military men, however, are taking even greater interest in the Russian invasion of Hungary through Uskok Pass, in the Carpathians, and their rapid advance on Transylvania through Bukovina simultaneously with their movement toward Creaw. These combined operations are the most gigantic undertaken in the war.

In the meantime the Russians are held by the Austro-Germans in western Galicia, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the German commander-in-chief in northern Poland, can move but slowly, because of the mud, in his offensive operations against Warsaw.

A despatch from Petrograd says that aviators have observed German artillery at the frontier railway stations, which cannot be moved on account of the softness of the roads. "It has been suggested that the Germans intended to use the Vistula for the transport of their guns, but with the Russians in possession of the northern bank this obviously would be impossible. Although the fighting has been intense at many points on the western frontier, there is little or no change in Flanders, where the fields and roads are under several feet of water. In that territory only artillery has been able to work, but in northern France, between Lille and Arras, there has been some hard fighting in which trenches have changed hands more than once.

Hard fighting, too, continues in Alsace, where the French claim to have advanced a little toward Altdorf. They have apparently got no further along the German coast since the announcement of the British admiralty is now convinced that the battleship Formidable was destroyed by a German submarine, and had carried out to sea. The British admiralty is now convinced that the battleship Formidable was destroyed by a German submarine, and had carried out to sea. The British admiralty is now convinced that the battleship Formidable was destroyed by a German submarine, and had carried out to sea.

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"SURPLUS" BE A DEFICIT

Close Examination of Pro-accounts

People's Gift to Imperial Under the Head of Capital Items Dealt With in Sur-System of Book-Keeping

than the year ending 1913. Printing cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000 less this year than last, if all the printing accounts are in and not carried on accepted drafts as is believed to be the system with the greater part of the printing of the government today. The capital expenditure last year was \$638,500. This year it was \$716,895, including the potato gift money, \$30,000. Taking that out, the expenditure would be \$10,000 less than that of the year ending October, 1913.

Bonus on Timber Licenses.

The bonus on timber licenses which were due on Aug. 1, were paid to the amount of \$161,988, and went into the crown land sinking fund which would add the \$235,388 from the same source this year before. There must be some of these bonuses still unpaid, as \$417,000 is hardly the half of the amount that was to come to the province from the renewal of the timber licenses; still, here was a fund of between \$400,000 and \$500,000 as a sinking fund which would set up a lot of provincial bonds when the money market was not favorable for investment. The provincial secretary seems to have taken advantage of the fact that there was such sinking fund, for one item reads: "Bond sold to crown land sinking fund, \$384,000."

The Valley Railway.

The public is not taken into the confidence of the administration with respect to the Valley Railway, but the government has no statement as to how many bonds have been guaranteed or what the province is liable for in the way of principal and interest. No information regarding the amount of money in the hands of the Prudential Trust Company nor what chance there is of the money being released in the near future for the purpose of completing the railway from Rothsay to Gagetown and from Centreville to Grand Falls.

Executive government, which cost \$84,778 in 1906 the first year this government was in power, cost \$48,344 in 1913-14, or an increase of nearly \$11,000. Contingencies which in 1908 cost \$15,908, last year amounted to \$21,873, or about \$6,000 more than when this economical administration began its labors.

Some point has been made concerning the increase in the territorial revenue from \$501,454 to \$516,693, but the government newspapers are careful not to explain that the stampage was increased from \$125 to \$130 per thousand this year and this would mean an increased revenue of \$61,000 if the cut was as large as in 1913-14. There is no trouble in increasing this revenue, if the stampage is increased, but it is only a cut which the increase is due to this cause and not to any greater care in the collection of stampage.

One fact stands out clearly, that while the revenues have fallen off in many directions there does not appear to have been any attempt to reduce the expenditures where it was possible to make a saving. The officials are still as numerous as ever and some of them are useless. It is a fact that the increase in the expenditure of the money necessary for the gift to the imperial government. This transaction was never intended to give any man or firm a large profit at the expense of the people of New Brunswick, and yet those experiments in the test of potatoes and their shipment say that \$200,000 was a common sum to pay for 100,000 bushels, even if it cost, as stated, \$16,000 to ship them from St. John to London.

capture, but not so neutral goods on an enemy's ship, or an enemy's goods on a neutral ship, subject to certain qualifications by the law of contraband.

Pillage Prohibited.

No poison or poisoned weapons shall be used, and neither must be given if and when asked for. The pillage of a captured town is prohibited. Spies cannot be punished without a trial. Soldiers in uniform who are obtaining information, and spies are not regarded as spies, and if captured are treated as prisoners of war.

Formal notice of war must be given by the commander of an attacking force, by his intention to bombard a place, so that non-combatants may leave. Civilians captured in possession of arms or soldiers not in uniform may be shot after being court-martialed.

Vessels employed exclusively in coastal fisheries, or small boats employed in local trade, together with their appliances, rigging, tackle, and cargo, are exempt from capture.

All countries engaged in the present great war have agreed to the above rules, and it is the duty of the neutral nations to see that they are observed.

PORTION OF THE STR. NAVARRA'S CARGO SALVED

Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 8.—Five cargoes of hay and boulders have been landed at Yarmouth from the steamer Navarra, about 25 tons of hay and 100 boulders in all. A portion of the hay was placed on board the Glenmorangie, which is to sail direct for Yarmouth as soon as the 800 boulders are saved. "The position of the ship is unaltered, and surveys say she may be floated if no storms arise.

Medicine Hat, Alta. gold miner has experienced a strike of ninety six men...

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 8. Lt. Jochims was frustrated by fatigue twenty-six out of a can found in the church by the janitor...

Kirkwall, Scotland, persons, the entire crew of the boat, with the crew boy, who was discharged today by the Atlantic three weeks...

Ottawa, Jan. 4. (8) tracks left in Canada, government for saddle, aggregate \$1,500,000. A large firm in the city was ordered for equipment sufficient to keep months...

Washington, Jan. 5. Garrison today told the cabinet of a report that he could passage of battleships and a bill for the purchase of March, because of slight...

Washington, Jan. 6. from the United States, principal custom duty for the week which ended on 2,841,570 pounds, and for the four months, valued at \$4,265,000. It is reported to England, Sweden...

The Kingdom of the Sea. (By Lloyd Roberts.) What price will England pay for it if England holds the sea? For neither earth, nor air, nor sea is given duty free. If English ships would stay then Englishmen must pay...

Think well before you ask of the Kingdom of the Sea! What price did England pay for it three hundred years ago. When Philip's great armada came driving huge and slow. In arrogant and pride, red tyrants of the tide. To blight the North Sea Islands with their bigotry and wo...

Twas but a flock of privateers that shunk the fleet that day. 'Twas but a crew of city clerks that left their desks to pay. For their red-checked English lives and their peaceful English lives And the right to cut their broadcloth in the same old English way...

What price did God demand of her at Nile and Trafalgar. When all the sea about her coasts were thundering with war. When the Man of Destiny set claim upon the sea. Swearing the Lord had decided him the waves for evermore? 'Twas but a little one-armed man who went to pay the debt. He raised a string of flags aloft lest any man forget. The bill that he must meet that day with England's fleet will know no other end. 'Twas met!

O Admirals of England, the debt is due. God makes demand of England—have you the price to pay? Does the cash that He demands still lie near the head of the Adriatic or fifty-five miles south of Trieste, and has been subjected to a heavy bombardment by the allied warships...

Trouble is brewing in the Balkan States. Bulgaria recently announced that she would remain neutral, but later developments indicate that her attitude is still uncertain. She could do nothing, however, that would not immediately bring Greece, Roumania, and probably Italy into the war on the side of the Allies...

Who Killed Cock Robin? (Westminster Gazette.) Who wanted War? 'Twas I, said the Kaiser. "With God my adviser, I wanted War." Who saw his game? "We saw his game." "We sat by in patience. But we saw his game."

Who barred the way? "I did," said Flinders. "In spite of his slanders, I barred the way." Who spiked his gun? "Our boys," said Kitchener. "And now they are ditchin' 'er. They spiked his gun."

Who stole a march? "We," said the Frenchies. "Nous avons les tranchées. We stole a march." Who'll get him yet? "I," said the Kultur. "I'll get him yet."

Who'll weave his shroud? "I," said Lorraine. "For my children, he's slain. 'Til weave his shroud." Who'll dig his grave? "I," said Alsace. "My spade is the Ace. I'll dig his grave."

Who'll toll his knell? "I," said the Kaiser. "I know what it means, I'll toll his knell." Who'll bear the torch? "I," said the Hun. "I've seen how it's done. I'll bear the torch."

Who'll be chief mourner? "I," said the Taube. "Mein Deutschland ist ober. I'll be chief mourner." And every single Hun will fall a-sighing and a-sobbing. When he comes to the end Of his sucking and busy...

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1915.

WAR COMMENT.

The war observer of the New York Evening Post puts forward, tentatively, the suggestion that the great war might end in a stalemate all around, and that a long peace might follow such an issue. He says the war has brought many surprises, and that there may be one more — the discovery that a decisive war, fought out to the end, with an overwhelming victory for one side, is not possible under modern conditions when several nations are involved and the resources in men and money are so vast as only to be exhausted after years of conflict.

This argument of the New York Evening Post's observer, as will readily be seen, has its elements of weakness. In the first place, the process of exhaustion has not yet been carried very far, not far enough to test either side thoroughly. In the next place, the theory referred to overlooks the fact that the Teutonic nations on the one side are by no means equal in men and in other resources to the Allied nations on the other side.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

A flash of light is thrown upon some of the so-called neutral commerce by a statement of the amount of copper bought by Denmark from the United States in one month of 1914, and in one month of 1915. In October, 1914, Denmark was buying copper to supply its own wants in time of peace, and it bought copper to the value of \$227,807. But in October, 1915, Denmark purchased from the United States copper to the value of \$3,281,846.

Of course this copper was intended for Germany. Copper is essential in making many forms of ammunition and other war supplies. The United States exports of copper to Italy, Norway, Sweden, and other countries, show extraordinary expansion in the latter portion of 1914, as compared with the same months of the year before. The conclusion is unavoidable that American merchants were supplying German buyers through agents in the neutral countries. And this is time not only with respect to copper, but with regard to oil, wheat, flour, and other articles.

Here we have proof enough of the necessity for unusual precautions on the part of Great Britain and France, in order to prevent Germany from receiving supplies from the outside world except such as it can receive properly under war conditions. Contraband is a difficult subject, but the nation best able to interpret the importance of the word contraband in war time is that nation which holds control of the sea.

Other fellow is frequently content with some observation of the letter and much disregard for the spirit of the law. But Great Britain and France feel that they must be able to make every effort to prevent dishonest use of the privileges of neutral nations, and fraudulent practices tending to set at naught the rules governing neutral countries. To permit traders in neutral countries to disregard the rules would mean that Germany would not feel the effect of the Allies' control of the sea, and this might prolong the war indefinitely.

NO COMPLAINTS.

A point that greatly pleased King George on his recent visit to the front was that, possibly for the first time in history, the British soldier had no complaints about his food — indeed, had nothing but praise for it. On all sides the men were delighted with their treatment and were unanimous in declaring that they could not wish to be better fed.

The extraordinary developments of trench life have surprised every visitor to the front, the King particularly. He is said to have been much interested and amused when he saw how in many instances the troops were reluctant to leave their trenches for the twenty-four hours' rest. The reason given by the men was that they had made their particular trenches so satisfactory for their own peculiar wants and idiosyncrasies that they could not bear the thought of other fellows going in and messing them about and spoiling them so that they could not find their own corner again.

On his return to England King George freely expressed to his friends the ideas and impressions he gathered there, laying special stress on the extent and character of the French operations, which British interest in the work of Sir John French and the soldiers under him has rather tended to obscure. Under him has rather tended to obscure. Under him has rather tended to obscure. Under him has rather tended to obscure.

CONFUSING THE ENEMY.

While disappointment has been expressed by some of the people of Great Britain at the strict censorship maintained by the government over all statements bearing on the war, a large majority of the people are content to remain in ignorance of those facts which, if made public, would seriously interfere with the plans of the military and naval authorities, and provide the enemy with most valuable information.

PEACE WHEN GERMANY IS BEATEN.

Former premier Clemenceau of France has recently published in his Paris newspaper a remarkable article in which he declares that Great Britain, France and Russia will not listen to any talk about peace until Germany is beaten so thoroughly that the Prussian military spirit will never again menace the world. He tells his countrymen that the duty of France is to avoid being led into an apparently favorable cease peace, no matter what quarter terms for such a peace might come. He foresees that such deceptive terms might appear from America where there has been much talk about peace, clearly originated by German sympathizers who wish to say the Fatherland before it is too late, and he points out that the French people must take this peace talk at its face value and not suppose that it is representative of the better class of American citizens.

OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

In a new year message to the people of the Maritime Provinces, written for the Halifax Chronicle, George B. Cutten, D. D., Ph. D., president of Acadia University, paints a rosy picture of the fertile lands by the sea are quick to grasp the opportunities presented and ready to accept with energy and enthusiasm the responsibilities entailed by rapid growth and increased prosperity.

WELL IN HAND.

The war has made a searching test of the stability of the financial system of Great Britain. Possibly that system received a greater shock in the early days of the war than would have been the case had the country expected and prepared for a long struggle, yet the conditions were by no means so bad as it was believed they would be, and one month after the outbreak of hostilities the business of the world, with the exception of Germany and Austria, was proceeding much the same as in those days of peace.

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"The result is encouraging. The belief that the greater the panic the more boldness should be displayed in creating credit in the shape of loans, has for the last fifty years or so guided the government of the Bank of England in dealing with the comparatively small panics (considered big enough in their day) which have during that time disturbed the security of the London money market. In the unprecedented and, let us hope, unique crisis of 1914, the British government, themselves non-experts in the matter, showed extraordinary courage in following the advice of experts to its logical conclusion.

THE SAME MAN.

If Premier Clarke reads the Standard's description of his stainless political character and the nobility of thought which has distinguished him since he first agreed to sacrifice himself on his country's altar, he may find himself wondering if he is the same Mr. Clarke who, along with Mr. James Kidd Fleming, is backing Mr. B. Frank Smith for a seat in Carleton county.

Mr. Clarke, when he thinks it over, will probably wish the Standard had pitched the key a thought lower. Mr. Clarke is by no means out of his element in the New Brunswick political arena, albeit a certain lack of energy and of decision has been in his way. As Mr. Clarke accepts Mr. Flemming's candidature in Carleton as his own — as part of the deal for getting Mr. Fleming nominated for local politics — it must be taken as a fact that Premier Clarke admires Mr. B. Frank Smith's way of trimming the Tobique Indian reserve of his green timber. Otherwise, Mr. Clarke would not propose to welcome Mr. Smith to Mr. Fleming's place. They are all in the same boat still.

Mr. Clarke was the chief spokesman for Mr. Fleming when the Dugal charges were first made, and the country has yet heard from the Premier any word of condemnation for the timber graft which the Royal Commission so severely condemned. Mr. Clarke, who recently was the chief law officer of the Crown, is reported as having said in his St. George speech that if Mr. Carvell wanted W. H. Berry as a witness it was Mr. Carvell's business to get him. But Berry was an employee of Mr. Clarke's government, and it was the government's business to present him as a witness — a duty which the government dodged because of its fear of further revelations. Later on, when it was openly charged that Berry had diverted money which should be in the public treasury, Mr. Clarke declined to take any action. The reason for Mr. Clarke's inaction in both instances was his desire to save what he could of the wreck of the Fleming administration, thinking perhaps there might be pieces enough on which to float ashore.

SHOULD BE DEBARRED.

There is no good reason why the Canadian people, through their national postal department, should pay for the work of circulating in this country such publications as "Fair Play," which comes through the mail from New York. The United States is a neutral country, and it is no crime for a German or a Hungarian living there to publish in that country his views concerning the war and allied questions, though perhaps it is too much to expect that those so engaged will have much regard for the truth. The Dominion government should exclude publications like "Fair Play" from the mails. They are not likely to do serious harm in a British country like ours, but it is unreasonable that they should be circulated in Canada, because the avowed purpose of their publication and distribution is to mislead and injure opinion and spread false and injurious statements concerning Great Britain and its allies.

THE POLICE SITUATION.

With the resignation of Mr. W. W. Clark, chief of police, there is brought to an end after many years an unfortunate plan under which the government of New Brunswick had the power to appoint an official whose salary was paid by the city of St. John and whose official activities were a matter of intimate concern to the taxpayers of this city rather than to the people of the province at large. The city will now have the power to appoint a chief of police, and it does not select a good one, or secure a good one after several trials, the fault will be at least in the city and not the local government. One of the first lessons arising from an experi-

ence of many years under the old condition is that the new chief of police should have no guarantee of employment for an hour longer than is justified by his ability to do the work of his office either at or out of the office.

As Mr. Clark goes into retirement, his fellow citizens will wish him well. Although he is a most fortunate man in point of physical strength and endurance, he has already passed the stage for active-duty and earned the right to repose. It will be hoped that his remaining years may be many and that they may be passed in contentment.

The business of selecting a successor is by no means so simple as it would appear on its face. Already several men are "mentioned" as being considered, but as yet little is known of their fitness for this particular office. One of the most popular fallacies is to argue that because a man is successful in a popular occupation he will make a good chief of police. A good occupant of whatever public office happens to be vacant at the moment. A chief of police, to be a good one, must have a lot of hard sense, and a lot of sand, and he must be a policeman for about twenty-five hours out of the twenty-four. He must like his work and know his job, which is to protect and serve the public.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The war has had a serious effect on New York shipping. The number of vessels arriving at that port in 1914 showed a decrease of 451, compared with the year 1913. The falling off occurred during the last five months of the year.

Some ships like some men are always getting into trouble. The American tank steamer Bradilla, previously captured and diplomatically discussed, is again "under arrest." Whatever her end may be she has secured for herself a place in the historical records of the war.

The daring American skipper who navigated his ship through the German mine fields to Bremen, after pilots refused to accompany him, has shown that real seamen are pretty much alike the world over.

If it be true that Colonel Roosevelt has been invited to visit China and write up the Chinese Republic, we may expect from him an interesting story. He would find in China a rich field for descriptive work. And no country on earth needs publicity more.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

Who wanted War? 'Twas I, said the Kaiser. "With God my adviser, I wanted War." Who saw his game? "We saw his game." "We sat by in patience. But we saw his game."

WHO BARRED THE WAY?

Who'll be chief mourner? "I," said the Taube. "Mein Deutschland ist ober. I'll be chief mourner." And every single Hun will fall a-sighing and a-sobbing. When he comes to the end Of his sucking and busy...

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A FINE CANADIAN REGIMENT AT FRONT SAYS KITCHENER

London, Jan. 6, 9 p. m.—The House of Lords met today, a month earlier than the House of Commons, chiefly to hear from Lord Kitchener a review of the military operations for the six weeks since parliament was prorogued. While the speech of the Secretary for War contained nothing of a sensational character, and little not already known, it was listened to with rapt attention by a distinguished gathering of peers and peeresses, members of the House of Commons and public men.

The peers, as usual, were in their robes of office, but beyond this the scene was lacking in the usual color, for of the long row of peeresses in the gallery, virtually every one was in mourning for some relative killed at the front.

Lord Kitchener read his speech from a typewritten document and referred briefly to the operations in every sphere, laying particular emphasis on the Turkish defeat in the Caucasus and the Austrian defeat in Galicia, and, what he considered even more important—the severe check of German aspirations in Poland.

The war secretary also spoke of "the noteworthy progress" made by the French east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace; the "extraordinary achievement" of the Serbians, which he characterized as "one of the brightest spots in the military operations during December"; General Bohn's "masterly handling of the situation in South Africa; the advance of the Indian army in Mesopotamia, and the successful campaigns in East Africa and Kamerun, the German colony of West Africa."

He paid tribute to the smallest, the Montenegro, ally, which, he said, "advanced into Bosnia and captured important positions in the face of considerable Austrian opposition."

Of the army which comes directly under his command, the war secretary told of the surprise and reverse suffered by the Indians at Gienyeh on Dec. 20, when they lost a trench, which they afterwards regained, and added: "The British line thus resumed has since then been entirely maintained."

CANADIANS IN FRANCE

General French's army, said the secretary, has since been increased by a number of territorial units and another division, to which is attached, "a fine Canadian regiment." He expressed satisfaction with the progress of recruiting which, after the anticipated decrease at Christmas, has now been almost restored to its former satisfactory level.

Speaking of the anxiety felt at the beginning of the war at the dearth of officers, Lord Kitchener declared that all vacancies had been filled, and there was now a considerable surplus. Although the training of the men had been carried on under the worst weather conditions, a great deal of extremely good work had been done during the past months.

Lord Kitchener said: "During the month of December, the Allied forces made progress at various points, but the tide of battle ebbed and flowed with varying success. In spite of the unfavorable weather, the French army made noteworthy progress to the east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace."

"Notwithstanding the transfer of German troops to the eastern theatre of the war, they left sufficient strength to hold their trenches in the west. German aspirations in Poland have suffered a severe check, and it is evident that they realize the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia."

"One of the brightest spots in the military operations during December has been the extraordinary achievements of the gallant Serbian army. Last night we received news," Lord Kitchener declared, "of a Russian victory in the Caucasus which should have a far-reaching influence on all the Turkish operations."

"The much talked of advance of Turkish forces against Egypt up to the present failed to materialize," Lord Kitchener continued.

"The situation in South Africa has undergone a most welcome change. General Botha having handled the military situation in a masterly manner and stamped out the rebellion. The result has given us great confidence in the future success of any operations he may undertake."

GERMAN RAID OF NO MILITARY ADVANTAGE

Lord Kitchener praised the coolness and courage of the people of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, during the recent German raid on the east coast, and remarked that "no military advantage can be gained by these wanton attacks."

The householders canvas thus far has resulted in the registration of 218,000 men who are willing to serve if called upon, said the war secretary. He continued:

"The great advantages which Germany enjoyed by reason of her superiority of numbers and extensive war preparations have certainly diminished, while the Allies daily are increasing their resources in such a way as to enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end."

"The anticipated decrease in the number of recruits during Christmas week has given place to an increase which has almost restored the weekly returns to their former satisfactory level."

"I am glad to say that we have filled up the officers' cadres of the expeditionary force, and that there is a considerable surplus of training officers to draw from. Since the war began 29,000 officers have been appointed to the army. Six John French's forces have been increased by Territorial units and a new division attached to which is a fine Canadian regiment."

"In the earlier stages of the war considerable difficulties were experienced and anxiety was felt owing to the dearth of officers. I am glad to say that we have now been able to fill up the places."

"Vigilant attention on the part of the war office staff has served to cope with and gradually overcome the difficulty of securing supplies and equipments for these new forces to whose future activities we look forward with all confidence."

"The training of the Canadian contingent of the new armies has been carried on under the worst weather conditions, but in spite of this a great deal of extremely good work has been done during the last months. Discomforts and hardships due to the storm and mud have been cheerfully met, and both officers and men are imbued with one common thought—preparing themselves as thoroughly and rapidly as possible to take part in the field, where I am sure, they will worthily support their comrades in arms."

"Our troops in the field have been subjected to hardships inseparable from a winter campaign, but by a system of relief the severe strain which the men have undergone in the trenches has been minimized. Our soldiers, needless to say, have exhibited constant cheerfulness and resourcefulness which has redounded to their credit."

THE TURKS DEFEATED

Referring to the British operations in the Near East, Lord Kitchener said that in Mesopotamia the Indian expeditionary force had continued its northward advance, defeating the Turkish troops and inflicting on them heavy losses; while in Egypt certain Turkish troops, under German officers, had been observed by British airmen in an attempt to penetrate eastward to the Suez canal. There had been scarcely any contact, however, with the troops guarding the canal. The British, he said, had occupied several points in German East Africa.

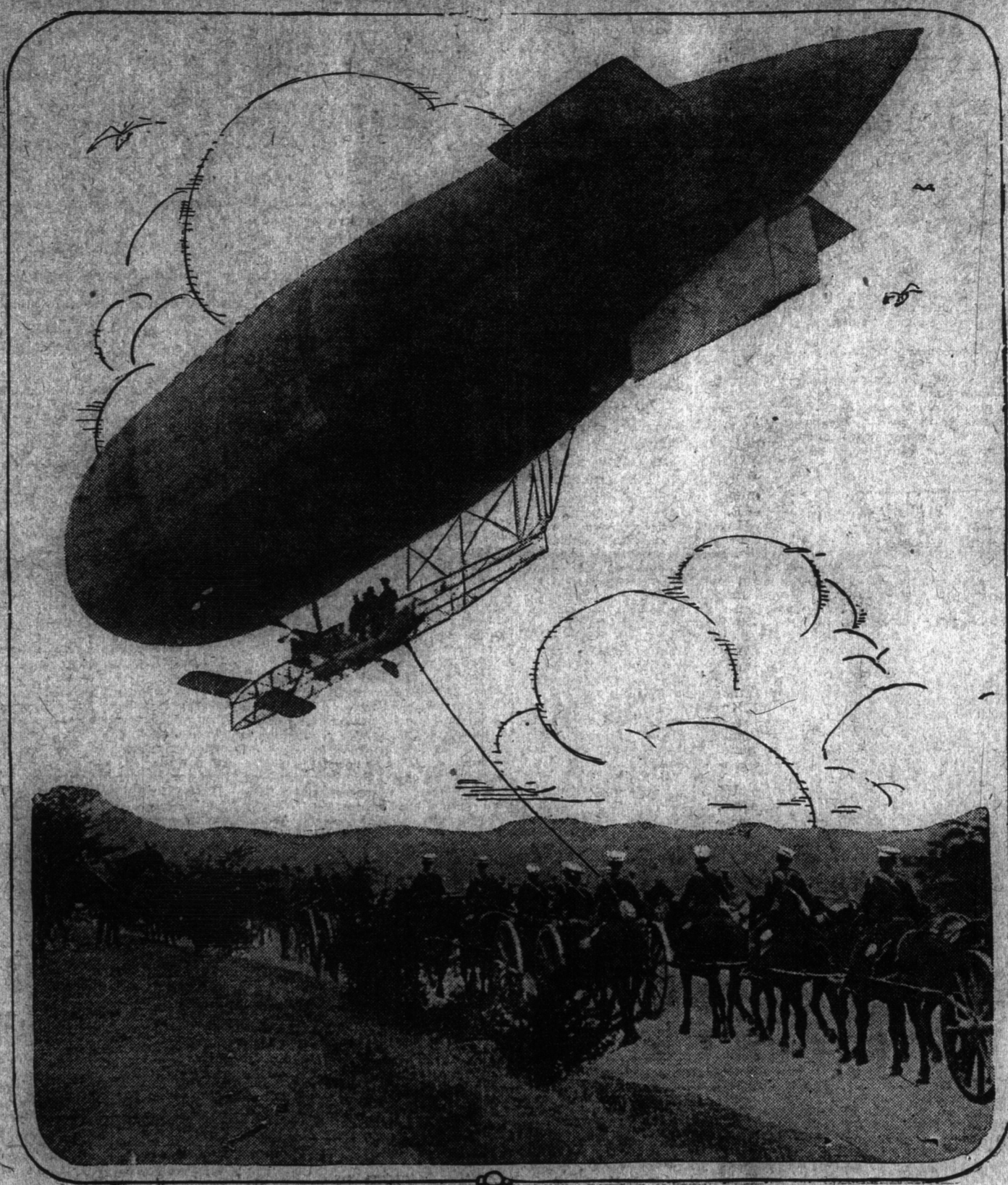
LORD CURZON'S REPLY

Lord Curzon, who spoke for the opposition, in the absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who is ill, described as amazing the number of men the war office has been able to send to the front. He thought, however, that a more definite statement should have been made as to the progress of recruiting and as to military operations in the remote parts of the empire. It was his opinion that the best service which the war office could render would be to concentrate its efforts on the equipment of men who have been sufficiently trained, and to send them to the front with as little delay as possible. As to the number of men who would be wanted for the foreign service and home defence, Lord Curzon said he imagined that the war secretary would require considerably more than 2,000,000, and possibly nearer 3,000,000. After endorsing those who had fallen, Lord Curzon expressed unflinching confidence in General French, Admiral Jellicoe and the force under their command.

The Marquis of Crewe, replying to the question raised by Lord Curzon, said that every vacancy among the officers of the expeditionary force had been filled promptly. He asserted that there was no ground for saying that troops had been kept back because they were not equipped sufficiently.

Before adjournment of the house several of the lords brought up the question of enemy aliens not interned in England, whom they considered a menace. The Earl of Crewe, speaking for the government, promised to give this matter further consideration.

ZEPPELIN GUIDING ARMY ON MARCH



PICTURE SHOWS ONE OF GERMANY'S HUGE DIRIGIBLES BEING USED FOR OBSERVATION PURPOSES.

Roman Catholics Regard German Action Against Priest as Outrage on Whole Church

London, Jan. 6.—The widespread indignation caused by the arrest of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, for having in a pastoral letter told his Belgian flock that they owed no allegiance or obedience to the German invaders, finds strong expression in the London press, while among Roman Catholics this latest act of the German authorities is regarded as an outrage on the whole church. Even the Dutch journal, the Nieuws Van Den Dag, doubts if the Germans will dare maintain the arrest.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The soul of Belgium will be fired to new efforts by this outrage on a beloved prelate, and on the great church of which Cardinal Mercier is a prince. The arrest may avenge itself."

"This action," says the Evening Standard, "is probably only another German blunder."

The Globe comments thus: "Because Cardinal Mercier's letter was a splendid confession of the superiority of right over might, it is hateful to the disciples of Nietzsche, and has stung them into a blundering fury, which will earn for them the hostility of all Catholics and the contempt of the civilized world."

L'Independence Belge, which is now published in London, thinks that the effect of this abominable action upon neutral opinion will be such as to cause a modification of the Kaiser's attitude toward the prelate.

T. P. O'Connor declares that nowhere will the arrest arouse more burning indignation than among Irishmen, 25,000 of whom joined in the demonstration of affection and sympathy for Belgium when Cardinal Mercier paid a brief visit to London in September on his way home from the election of the new pontiff to his devastated country, after being refused a safe conduct by the German authorities.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION AT VATICAN.
Rome, Jan. 6.—The reported arrest of Cardinal Mercier, by the Germans at Brussels, because of a pastoral letter lately issued by him, has created a profound impression in Rome, which is especially marked at the Vatican. The Vatican, however, has received no confirmation of this report, and considers it improbable.

GREAT INDIGNATION IN BELGIUM.
London, Jan. 6, 9:10 p. m.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says: "The arrest of Cardinal Mercier has created a profound sensation throughout Belgium. According to reports received here, the Germans also arrested the printer of the cardinal's pastoral letter, who until recently was the burgomaster of Malines, but released him on bail."

"It is stated that the reading of the pastoral letter has been prohibited. Several priests were arrested for reading it. Fugitives from Antwerp say that all the secretists around Malines and Antwerp are guarded by sentries."

BERLIN CATHOLICS PROTEST.
London, Jan. 6, 7:45 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says that telegrams received there from Berlin assert that the arrest of Cardinal Mercier has caused consternation in Catholic circles. The leaders of the Catholics, it is stated, openly express the opinion that the arrest was an unpardonable blunder, and that if the Reichstag were in session the members of the Centre party would demand an explanation from the chancellor.

The Berlin despatches say that messages received from Rome declare that the arrest of Cardinal Mercier has aroused indignation in Vatican circles, and that it is expected Pope Benedict will ask for speedy redress.

THE GERMAN STATEMENT.
Amsterdam, Holland, Jan. 6, via London, 7 p. m.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the Tijd the following semi-official communication has been published concerning the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier, who is reported to have been arrested by the German military authorities for advising Belgians not to give allegiance to the German administration.

"Everybody, anti or pro-German, agrees that the cardinal was justified in endeavoring in his personal letters to console the civilian population in these doubtless severe times and in counselling them to keep quiet. But the cardinal misconstrued the rights and obligations of the church and transgressed against authority when, in his pastoral letter, he interferred in a political quarrel between nations."

Doomed by Mr. Metz.
(New York World.)
Apparently England is doomed. Herman Metz, who captured Paris late in August and destroyed the entire Russian army early in September, has de-

clared that England is to be invaded and that he will lead the German army to London. It is a harsh fate, but Herman Metz is relentless, and inasmuch as he is not compelled to do any of the fighting, there is no reason why he should yield an inch to the hated Briton.

German Cruiser, Loaned to Turkey, Seriously Damaged

Copenhagen, via London, Jan. 6, 9:45 p. m.—A special despatch to the National Tidende from Constantinople says the former German cruiser Goeben, which now flies the Turkish flag, struck two Russian mines in the neighborhood of the Bosphorus and was seriously damaged. She has two big holes on her water-line and it will take two or three months to repair her.

This fact, the despatch adds, has been kept secret from the people of Constantinople.

Every Unit Wearing Maple Leaf Makes Very Favorable Impression

Montreal, Jan. 6.—A special copyright cable from the Montreal Star's correspondent at the front, Roland Hill, gives today further news of the Princess Patricia's.

"Northern France, by courier to London, Tuesday—None of the Patricia's casualties Christmas day were serious enough to be sent to the base hospital, and most cases have already been discharged by the advance field hospitals. That is the word given me by a prominent British medical officer. Wintry weather has intervened in that section of the British zigzag line south of Ypres, where the Canadians first fought for the Empire in Europe, and then came an almost complete cessation of hostilities. Consequently the largest portion of the Patricia's are now on duty on the advanced British lines of communication southward to the post where the rest of the Canadians are expected to land."

"British officers pay a high tribute to the splendid discipline which the Patricia's have maintained in France, and this will go a long way towards dispelling the notion that the friendliness between officers and men at Salisbury might destroy efficiency in the field. One British officer said to me: 'This front has become a battle of inches, and the slightest advance made of the general scheme endangers our whole front. We were afraid the Canadians in their enthusiasm would carry out the rush so effective in South Africa, and it would be fatal here; but the Patricia's, rank and file, have shown themselves steady, and the officers well-trained.'"

"There are several Canadian Army Service Sections working along the communications now, mostly distributing stores to field bases, which is often ticklish work, and 'Mistis Department, Ottawa,' is quite a common sign on boxes of supplies and ammunition. There is a report, which I am unable to verify, that certain R. C. H. A. sections are also in France, and there are of course many remount officers and men at work at the main British base. The Canadian hospital continues extremely busy, and splendid work is being done in this town by Canadian nurses who have been loaned to the British Army Medical Corps. Every unit wearing a Maple Leaf that has yet landed in France has made a distinctly favorable impression, both with the British and French officers; but I am inclined to think the British commanders were wise in deciding that Canadians should not work as a separate division, but should fight side by side with the first line troops of Britain."

ROLLAND HILL

HON. DR. BELAND A GERMAN PRISONER

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Hon. Dr. Beland, ex-postmaster-general, who, according to the last advice received here from him, is a prisoner of war, held by the Germans in Antwerp, is likely to be among the list of British prisoners exchanged under the arrangement now pending between the allies and Germany.

Major-General Sam Hughes, on learning of the probable exchange of prisoners and of Hon. Dr. Beland's detention as a prisoner in Antwerp, promptly

cabled Lord Kitchener asking consideration for the Canadian member of parliament. Lord Kitchener was also informed that Dr. Beland's wife is seriously ill in Holland.

According to a letter from Dr. Beland, received here a few days ago by an ex-cabinet colleague, the former was at the time of writing assisting in looking after wounded Belgians in Antwerp, but was not allowed to leave the city.

It was intimated that in company with other captured Belgians he might be taken shortly to one of the camps for prisoners of war in Germany.

Hon. Dr. Beland has the rank of surgeon-major in the Canadian expeditionary force.

First Traveller.—Why is that pompous fellow strutting about so absurdly? Second Traveller.—He found some ham in his railway sandwich.—Sacred Heart Review.

GENERAL HUGHES' SON WOUNDED ON FIRING LINE

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Major-General Sam Hughes, who is still in St. Luke's Hospital, having his injured knee repaired, learned today for the first time that his son, Colonel Garnet Hughes, of Victoria (B. C.), brigade major with the Highland battalion at Salisbury, was rather severely wounded last November on the firing line in France.

The minister of militia's son, in company with Colonel Leckie, also of Victoria, went to France to inspect trenches and other engineering operations at the front with a view to utilizing the information in the training of the Canadian troops at Salisbury.

Colonel Hughes while inspecting the trenches was wounded in the head by a piece of shrapnel, which left a mark on his scalp four inches long. He was taken to the hospital in England, where the wound had healed and he is now on duty again at Salisbury.

Colonel Leckie escaped the German fire but later had his collar bone broken in an automobile accident.

Colonel Hughes wrote to his father later telling him of his experience, but the letter never reached him and it was only through a returned officer that General Hughes today learned that his son was among the first of the Canadian officers to be wounded in the trenches.

A considerable number of Canadian officers have visited France since the force arrived in England, the war office sending them over to get pointers on actual operations at the front before the Canadian troops are sent across.

General Hughes expects to be able to leave the hospital on Thursday, and will leave for his western inspection trip at the end of the week.

200 PEOPLE INJURED IN SUBWAY PANIC

New York, Jan. 6.—The worst accident in the ten years' history of New York's subway occurred today, when 700 passengers in two stalled trains were stricken with panic in the darkened tubes, by the invasion of dense smoke and acrid fumes from a short circuit in the cable. In the ensuing struggle to escape, some 200 persons were injured, one a woman, fatally. Others were overcome and rescued by police and firemen in an unconscious condition, while scores of others struggled to the street, unnerved or hysterical, their clothes torn and faces blackened by smoke.

As the result of the accident, the city was tonight in the throes of a transportation tie-up without parallel in its history. It was not until late this afternoon that a wheel again turned in the subway, and only a limited local service was in operation then.

There were no serious casualties at all running to Brooklyn, and a dense mass of humanity, concentrating at the Brooklyn bridge, prolonged the rush-hour period for two hours in a struggle to board trains and cars.

The management of the Interboro Rapid Transit Company were not prepared tonight to guarantee that normal conditions would be restored tomorrow.

The accident occurred between the Fifth and Fifty-ninth street stations, and called off virtually the entire fire and ambulance service on Manhattan Island.

A Wild Panic.
The two trains, an express and a local, both packed tight with business-bound humanity, came to a stop midway between the stations, and the lights went out. A large cable had blown out in its course, some fifty yards distant, and soon the cars became filled with the stench of burning rubber. This grew unbearable, and it took little in the utter darkness to generate a panic. The demands of some of the passengers that the doors be opened were refused by the guards, it was said. Fights ensued, and there was soon in progress on both trains a desperate struggle to get out. Windows were smashed by the score and men and women trampled each other and tore each other's clothes in unreasoning fits of rage.

Meantime smoke poured up through the station entrances, manholes and ventilators, in dense volumes. Little attention seems to have been paid to this warning until the first of the panic-stricken passengers reach the street. Then reports flew that there had been a terrible catastrophe, that many had been killed and three or four injured.

Police and firemen quickly reached the scene, and although it was at length established that the report were exaggerated, they were busy for more than two hours in rescue work. They found abandoned in the two trains many passengers, mostly women, half asphyxiated by smoke. Others had collapsed on the floor of the subway. Some were brought up by ladder through manholes, some through ventilators in the street, ordinarily covered with steel grating.

Nearby theatres, stores and automobiles were commandeered by the police as temporary hospitals for the less injured, while dozens of ambulances carried away to hospitals those needing skilled attention. Some of these were reported in a serious condition tonight. Miss Ella Brady, the only victim to lose her life, died in an ambulance. The lives of several were undoubtedly saved by the use of pulmonary, physicians said.

Investigations to fix the blame for the accident were at once started by District Attorney Perkins, and the Public Service Commission, an word came from Albany that the accident had started legislative activity looking to an investigation of the state's supervision of public utilities.

HALF OF AUSTRIA'S DREADNOUGHTS OUT.
Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, Jan. 5, 4:35 p. m.—Recent reports that the Austro-Bulgarian battleships Viribus Unitus and Radetzke had been damaged during the attack by the Anglo-French fleet on Pola, were confirmed in a despatch received here from the Geneva Tribune today from Trieste.

The message says that both battleships were torpedoed and greatly damaged. They are now blockaded at Pola and will be useless for a long time. These two represent one-half of Austria's first line of battleships.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representatives to meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout the province. We wish four good men to represent general agents. Taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offer a permanent position for salary, to pay to the right man. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in every district. Pay weekly. Pelham Nurse Co. 2046-1.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second School District, Johnston, County of York, once, staking salary, to Secretary, Canaan Road, Cole's Island, Queens. 20465-1.

WANTED—A female teacher for No. 2 Parish of Grand Intosh, Kenneth, R. Carleton county, N. B.

WANTED—Female class, for District Forks, Sunbury county, salary, to Hy. Mowat.

I wish to public for the generous patronage to announce new term Monday, Jan. 11.



MARRIAGE

HOWARD-WILLIAMS, north street, St. John. Robert Bradshaw, now serving with his in the 26th Battalion Williams, daughter of Thomas J. Williams, emigrated by the Rev.

DEATH
DORMAN—In this inst., at her residence, Mary A. wife leaving her husband, daughters and two their sad loss.

RELI—In this city at his father's residence, William A. Bell, eldest son of Mr. Bell, leaving three sons, and four brothers to Brussels street, on death occurred of a wife of James H. F. year of her age, her husband, six daughters and three sons.

MEGHEE—On I Cumberland Bay, Ge ter five days' illness. ing wife, three daughters to mourn their loss.

MACQUARRIE—5th inst., at 71 Dorc Hyde, third daughter of Margaret MacQuarrie.

McDONNELL—5th inst., Mary, bel McDonnell, leaving sons and four daughters and New York.

CARD OF
Many thanks to the loss of my dear Hayes. CAPT. 27 Dufferin

TWO FISH PICKED UP

Digby, N. S. J. experience in the without food or hours, Alfred Cos Nebbitt, two fishes Cove, were rescued miles off Digby Granville, command Collins, bound from Polls.

The lifeboat, Da Hayden, which sp bay last night lo out again at 9:30 ing at 1:30 p. m. nch Lewis, also out in his boat, a missing men. He just as the men v Granville. Mr. L tow, reaching hom night.

Engine trouble causing boat blow

Rutless An (London

The resolute p dominate civiliz the inferior and the proclaimed day a responsible nobilit of the leaders in German life, and and well-conduc opinion. The ful ambition has been put beyond but the sword wa of liberty and the

Wag (who thou the expense of p Second Traveller.—He found some ham in his railway sandwich.—Sacred Heart Review.

MORE MONEY NEEDED FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND

"We Must Not Relax Our Efforts," Says Honorary Secretary—H. B. Ames, M. P., Explains Many Questions, and Declares People of Canada Must Plan for a Long War—A Great Duty to Be Performed.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

We preach the doctrine that the strong should be the burden of the weak; that the community that is wealthy and well able to subscribe should give more than the one which is less able. Strange as it may seem there is a great difference in the generosity and enlightenment from Canada. Often a place that is generous in money sends few men and few ships. Hence the necessity for having a common Canadian fund and dealing with each place on the lines of its needs.

The statement was made by H. B. Ames, M. P., honorary secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, at a meeting of the St. John committee and members of the board of trade rooms yesterday afternoon. Judge Forbes presided, supported by Lieut. Col. Currie and Mr. Ames' address was devoted to explaining the wider needs of the fund, the dominion aspects of it, and the impression upon all the necessities of not being too optimistic about the duration of the war. He indicated that the war would not perhaps be over for a long time and it was requisite to make preparations to carry the fund on for much longer than some people thought.

More Money Needed.

"Sometimes we are asked if the fund at Ottawa," he said, "has not got to be so large that people may be excused from not contributing to it further. It was true that there was a considerable amount of money, but it was not equally distributed over all parts of the dominion and it is not right that others should be asked to contribute. The second place as spring approaches and as the serious conditions of the war become more and more apparent we are not justified in thinking that it will be over in a few months. It is useless to say that the war will be over this year or possibly the next, for no one knows how much longer it may last. We are prepared to contribute for as long as we have 60,000 men under arms in Canada today and the wives and families of these men are entitled to assistance from the patriotic fund. It is the primary object of the fund to support the families of our men, and the only limit is to be the need of men and if this war has got to be settled by the sheer weight of numbers of the reserves that are to be sent, it means that we must be prepared to continue to send men and what the fund has in hand will not be sufficient. At the present time it is calculated that the fund is assisting 14,000 families of 3,000 men. They are getting \$300,000 for the month of January \$160,000, if the contingents continue to go it will mean the addition of about five or six per cent. so that the fund for 1915 cannot be much less than \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000."

Mr. Ames then spoke of the opportunities women had of soliciting subscriptions and sending in contributions for the women of the dominion for the work they had done in enabling the fund to go on. In Montreal he mentioned the women there had raised \$1,500,000. The relief work was done there by a band of about 500 women. They formed the sympathetic bond between the soldiers' wives and the technical committee. He added, too, that there were the means of seeing that the fund was not abused. Last month they had been able to save the government about \$800 by finding forty families who had no longer any claim to assistance.

"Working" the Fund.

Giving instances of how some people tried to "work" the fund, Mr. Ames told of one woman who used to bring most interesting letters to the committee every time she drew her money, saying that they came from her husband at the front. The letters gave descriptions of the fighting in the trenches of wounded soldiers, etc. But one fine day the lady visitor calling at the house unexpectedly found the husband in the kitchen. The woman had a brother at the front and the letters were from him while she and the husband conspired to defraud the

WEDDINGS

Armstrong-Caulfield.

A wedding of interest took place in Westfield on Dec. 31, when Amy Blanche Caulfield was united in marriage to Matthew Graham Armstrong. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Craig Nichols at the home of Richard, at eight p.m. Only relatives were present. After a dainty luncheon, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong left on the Boston train for their future home at South Bay.

Howard-Williams.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Another military wedding took place in St. John yesterday when at the home of the late Major General Howard, of this city, was married to Pearl Amelia Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Williams, of Bellisle. The bride was attended in a grey travelling costume with hat to match. She was attended and the service, performed by Rev. P. E. Denison, was quiet. After the ceremony a luncheon was served to about thirty guests at the Wentworth street. Mr. and Mrs. Howard left for a short tour of New Brunswick by the 6:30 train.

Fulton-Fraser.

On Wednesday evening, the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fraser, The Ridge, Chatham, was the scene of an interesting event, when Wallace James Fulton was united in marriage to their second daughter, Matilda Emily. The ceremony was performed in the presence of immediate relatives and intimate friends. The bride, dressed in a gown of ivory broadened satin, entered the room on the arm of her father, to the strains of the wedding march, played by Miss Annie V. Fraser. After the ceremony the party sat down to an enjoyable supper. The valuable presents testified to the esteem in which the

Salisbury, N. B., Jan. 6.—Mrs. John Kennedy of this place, received the sad news a few days ago of the death of Advocate Harold (H. E.) of her second youngest sister, Mrs. Walter Keirstead, Mr. and Mrs. Keirstead removed from Sussex to Advocate Harbor about a year ago, Mr. Keirstead being the manager of Advocate for the C. T. White Lumber Company.

Richard Cotter.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

The death, occurred yesterday, at the Mater Misericordiarum, Next of kin, the late of the late Garrett and Anne Cotter, leaving two sisters, Miss Charlotte Cotter, of Boston; Miss Catherine Cotter, of the St. Malachi's school staff.

Mrs. Walter Keirstead.

Salisbury, N. B., Jan. 6.—Mrs. John Kennedy of this place, received the sad news a few days ago of the death of Advocate Harold (H. E.) of her second youngest sister, Mrs. Walter Keirstead, Mr. and Mrs. Keirstead removed from Sussex to Advocate Harbor about a year ago, Mr. Keirstead being the manager of Advocate for the C. T. White Lumber Company.

Joseph Robert Cormier and Miss Mary Elizabeth Cail were married at the Cathedral on Tuesday evening by the rector, Rev. Wm. A. Lavoie. The groom is a member of the second contingent, and the couple had from Harcourt, Kent county.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE IN ST. JOHN MARKETS

The local market quotations for this week contain nothing of unusual interest, excepting a scarcity of local beef. Owing to this lack of supply the price has gone up to 11½ cents per pound, wholesale. Western beef is firm. The wholesale prices yesterday were as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET.

Potatoes, per bbl. 1.40 to 1.60
Beef, western 0.18 to 0.14
Beef, country 0.60 to 0.11½
Chest, per lb. 0.07 to 0.08
Pork, per lb. 0.09 to 0.11½
Veal, per lb. 0.09 to 0.11
Eggs, hen per doz. 0.58 to 0.40
Turkey butter, per lb. 0.37 to 0.32
Creamery butter, per lb. 0.30 to 0.32
Raisins, fresh killed, per lb. 0.14 to 0.20
Salamoni, per lb. 0.18 to 0.20
Beacon 0.00 to 0.20
Ham 0.20 to 0.20
Turkey 0.28 to 0.30
Cabbages, native, per doz. 0.50 to 1.00
Cabbages, per doz. 0.20 to 0.30
Squash 0.20 to 0.02
Turnips, per lb. 0.60 to 0.78

GROCERIES.

Choice seeded raisins, 0.09½ to 0.10
Fancy do. 0.10 to 0.10½
Currants, cleaned, 0.08 to 0.09½
Cheese, per lb. 0.18 to 0.25
Rice 4.20 to 5.00
Corn tartar, pure, box 9.85 to 0.42
Biscuits, per keg. 2.10 to 2.20
Canned peas, per doz. 2.25 to 2.35
Beans, yellow eye 3.15 to 3.20
Split peas, bag 0.00 to 0.75
Pot barley, bbl. 5.95 to 7.00
Canned corn, per doz. 1.00 to 1.10
Granulated cornmeal, 6.00 to 6.10
Liverpool salt per sack 1.10 to 1.15

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Lower Woodstock 75
Extract 47
Upper Woodstock 47
Woodstock Town 428
Simonds 78
St. John's 78
Centralville 105
Lakerville 109
Debec 76
Richmond Corner 55
Victoria Corner 148
Jacksonville 113
Summerfield 100
Greenfield 45
Tracy Mills 66
Rockland 118
Harland 128
Grafton 163
Northville 148
Glassville 97
Forreston 47
Johnville 24
Bath 168
There is plenty of evidence of the money and proceeds will follow in due course.

ALLIES STRONGLY ON THE OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page 1.)

of Lihons, where some trenches were lost and then re-taken. On the 28th there were encounters between opposing mines. Our artillery replied very energetically to the German artillery and nearly always had the advantage.

"Our guns destroyed the enemy's trenches in the vicinity of La Bassee and in addition an observatory and a mine thrown. At Beauvois our artillery silenced the German batteries on the road from Albert to Peronne.

"In the Aisne Valley there was almost nothing but artillery encounters which often turned to our advantage.

"On the 26th to the north of Soissons we made some large breaches in the enemy's wire entanglements. The Germans endeavored to repair their works. We let them start, but then we opened fire and all of their workers were killed. The same day we smashed a trench-refer and a battery in the forest of Aucepied, and in addition a mortar to the north of Vingre.

"On the 27th we destroyed some quick-firer dug-outs on the plateau of Navarre, on the 28th leveled some trenches near Crouy.

"On the 2nd of January we destroyed some works on the plateau of Touyn. On the 1st instant, the Germans having exploded a mine under our trenches, we of the surprise sprung forward and occupied the crater in advance of the Germans. There they remained, despite several fierce attacks.

"Thence to Verdun and from the east of Rheims to the north of Prunay there took place, from Dec. 19 to Dec. 22, some fighting to which it is well to refer again in the light of the statements received since the last communication.

SOLDIERS RELEASED, TRAIN CREW NOT BLAMED

It is understood the soldiers held in connection with the treatment of a young woman on an I. C. R. train last night have been released, an investigation of the case. The Montreal Transcript says:

"An official investigation into the case of the woman T. H. Jones, who was held in connection with the treatment of a young woman on an I. C. R. train last night has resulted in the release of the men who were held in connection with the case. The woman is now being cared for in a hospital. The train crew was not held responsible for the incident and the woman is now being cared for in a hospital.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:

St. John County:

James Holland, et al. to A. F. Bentley, 200, property in St. Martin's.

Helms of Edward Simonds to C. W. Stewart, property in Erin street.

Kings County:

R. V. Allaby to Allaby-Wheaton Co. Ltd., property in Norton.

C. W. Bacon, et al. to H. and A. T. Bacon, property in Greenwich.

A. W. S. Booth to C. A. Henderson, \$450, property in Kingston.

A. J. Dunlap to A. W. Long, \$400, property in New Brunswick.

E. A. Flewelling to R. E. Fowler, property in Hampton.

Biglow Nelson to Ronald Wood, \$190, property in New Brunswick.

O. R. Patriquin to Helen L. Perkins, property in Upham.

G. H. Perkins to O. R. Patriquin, property in Upham.

William Purvey to E. G. Parks, property in Spruce.

J. H. Rothwell to A. H. Wilcox, property in Norton.

B. F. SMITH WINS 700 MAJORITY OVER SIMMS

Whether There-Are Contests Depends Entirely on the Government

WILL TRUCE BE KEPT?

Opposition Used No Money—The Smith-Fleming Forces Were "Well Heeled" and Prosecutions Will Follow—The Vote in Detail.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 7.—B. Frank Smith was elected today in Carleton county by 700 majority over Robert L. Simms, the opposition candidate. The vote was small compared with that cast in the general election of 1912, but upon 1,200 short of the total ballots about that occasion.

The election was remarkable in many respects, since the Simms supporters used no money, and from every platform urged that a clean election was an essential step in the direction of a clean government.

The electors did not hold Smith responsible for Fleming's sins, and while the opposition did not expect to elect Simms, there is undoubtedly disappointment that the vote was not larger and the majority smaller.

The Simms committee were unable to bring their supporters from the lumber woods and other places, while even the volunteers in the training depot were here to vote for Smith.

There is plenty of evidence of the money and prosecutions will follow in due course.

Liberals Willing to Continue the Arrangement—Four of the Vacancies Were Held by Conservatives, and One (Westmorland) by the Liberals—Nine Senatorships to Remain Unfilled.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—The government has decided to hold the five federal by-elections now pending before the session opens. These by-elections are for the constituencies of Jacques Cartier, vacant through the death of the late Hon. F. D. Monk; Terrebonne, vacant by the transfer of Hon. Bruno Nantel to the railway committee; Westmorland, vacant through the death of the late Hon. H. B. Emmons; London, vacant through the death of the late Major Beattie, and Prince Albert, vacant through the transfer of James McKay to the Saskatchewan bench. Writs will be issued almost immediately.

In only one of these constituencies, so far as is known, have nominations been made. In Westmorland, the Conservative nominated a candidate, after which the Liberals followed suit.

In Jacques Cartier the Conservative nomination meeting broke up in disagreement owing to the fact that the local organization failed to consult with the federal authorities upon the choice of a candidate.

It was understood that there should be no contest in these seats, but that, in keeping with the principle of the political truce, Conservative candidates should be returned unopposed in former Conservative ridings, provided that a Liberal candidate was returned unopposed in Westmorland. It is not known at present whether the principle is to be adhered to. Nearly all of the constituencies are now fighting groups, but the action taken depends upon the government.

There are now nine vacancies in the senate caused by the death of Senator Coffey, of London; Cox, of Toronto; Ross, of Toronto; Jeffrey, of Toronto; Kinchener, of Winnipeg; Gibson, of Hamilton; MacMillan, of Glengarry; Robertson, of Prince Edward Island, and by the absence for two years of Senator MacDonald, of British Columbia.

There is a rumour that the government will not fill these vacancies at present, but will save the \$22,000 which their seasonal indemnities total.

In the Senate a rumour has been current that the resignation of Prime Minister Borden was expected. It is now known that George Baker, who is now mayor of Prince Albert.

FIFTH CANADIAN M. P. IS GOING TO THE FRONT

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—I. J. Carriek, M. P., will leave for England in a few days to join the Canadian expeditionary force as a special intelligence officer.

Five members of parliament will be absent when the session opens because they are serving with the colors. They are: Lieut-Col. J. J. Currie, member for North Simcoe; Lieut-Col. H. F. McDonald, member for York North; Lieut-Col. Harry Baker, member for Bronce; Surgeon-Major Hon. Dr. Beland, member for Beauce, and Honorary Lieut. J. J. Carriek, member for Thunder Bay.

The seasonal indemnity of \$2,500 will be voted to each of the members absent on duty at the front.

Hubert Pearce, a long ago discovered that if you carry one match it will go out, while if you carry two it won't.

Service at Chatham.

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 7.—(Special)—The Epiphany festival was appropriately observed in St. Mary's church of East Chatham on Wednesday. In addition to the other services of Holy Communion and morning prayer, the children attended evening at 6 o'clock. The archdeacon delivered an Epiphany address which was listened to with interest and attention by all present. After the service there was a tea and social reunion of children and adults in the school room. A very happy evening was spent and the archdeacon was presented with a valued token of regard by the members of the Sunday school.

A Close Observer.

Wife—'I've noticed an odd thing, John. When you go to light the gas in the next room, you invariably take two matches.

Husband—'I long ago discovered that if you carry one match it will go out, while if you carry two it won't.'

Mense, it was especially in the wood of Bouchout that our gains were worth nothing—fifty metres on the 27th, and the same distance the 28th, and again on the 2nd of January. The enemy made energetic counter-attacks Dec. 28, 29 and 31 and Jan. 2, but they were invariably repulsed.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle the Germans have announced that they have gained a notable success in the wood of Prut (forest of Aprefont).

"The 'eye-witness' then goes on to describe the capture of Stenback and other fighting previously mentioned in detail from Verdun to Belfort, in the region of Verdun and on the heights of the

Paris, Jan. 11, 1914.

"There is no chance to be chronicled."

London, Jan. 11, 1914.

American correspondent from Constantinople, which says the Turk introduced in parliament an extraordinary (a Turkish pound) bill, which would show a Turkish credit just \$30,000 credit just RUS

Petrograd, Jan. 11.

From general headquarter.

"On the left bank of the day and night, Jan. 11, 1914, I was tempted without success to an attack in the late of Samois, each of the Germans reached the front and was not fire, we are you.

"However, as you have been employed before our troops were manoeuvred and directed against the enemy and delivered a coup upon them.

"In Galicia the

OBITUARY

William F. Jenkins.

The death of William F. Jenkins, of Medford, Me., formerly of this city, took place at his home on December 23. He was born in this city, but left for the United States about fifteen years ago. He was a member of Bethesda No. 39, our Veterans' Block Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the Masonic fraternity in Medford. Besides his wife he is survived by his mother, who resides in Boston, and one brother, Rev. Barry Jenkins, of the western States. His funeral took place on Sunday, Dec. 27.

Mrs. Harriet E. Fowler.

The death occurred yesterday of Harriet E. Fowler, beloved wife of James H. Fowler, at her late residence, 129 Brussels street, in the 60th year of her age. Besides her husband she was survived by three daughters, six brothers and three sisters. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 from her late residence.

Joseph Boyd.

Wilson's Beach, Jan. 4.—Joseph Boyd, the well known pilot of Passanaguddy Bay, passed away at his home here on Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, having reached the age of eighty-three years. Until a few months ago he had been an unusually active and healthy man, never suffering any of the minor ills of life. At that time, however, while engaged in his work as pilot, he suffered from an attack of heart trouble, and from this he never recovered, but gradually weakened. He is survived by his aged partner in life who will miss him most sadly. During his illness he has been attended by his nephew, Fred Taylor, of New York, as well as by his faithful wife.

Mrs. Margaret Sterling.

The Missoulian (of Missoula, Montana), in its issue of Dec. 27 says: "Mrs. Margaret Sterling (nee of St. John's) was born in this city, but she resided early yesterday at the home of her son, Fred T. Sterling, Gerald avenue, Mrs. Sterling was seventy-six years old, and had been in frail health for some time. She was born in Fredericton, N. B., in 1838. Her maiden name was Margaret Thorne. She was married to John A. Sterling and lived the greater part of her married life in Boston. During the last eight years Mrs. Sterling had been with her son in Missoula, making occa-

OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary McDonnell.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The death of Mrs. Mary McDonnell, wife of John McDonnell, took place yesterday morning at her residence in Harrison street, after a lengthy illness. She was a life-long resident of the North End, and enjoyed the esteem of many friends, who will learn of her death with feelings of regret. She is survived by her husband, two sons, John J. and Frank, and four daughters, Louise, Stella and Lucia, at home, and Nora, a graduate nurse, of Camden (N. J.).

Frederick Godfrey.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The death of Frederick Godfrey occurred in his 84th year. He died yesterday afternoon as a result of injuries suffered in falling down a hold of the C. P. R. liner Montreal on Monday night. He lived until the cause of the fall was ascertained, and was being nursed by his family. He was survived by his wife, four sons—Charles, William, Clifford and Harvey; and four daughters—Glady, Viola, Mattie and Blanche, at home. Also surviving are the father, G. C. Godfrey, four sisters—Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. H. B. McAfee; Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. J. E. Smith, of Indianapolis (Ind.), and Mrs. J. E. Dant, of Boston.

Mrs. Jase Logue.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

The death of Mrs. Jase Logue, widow of William Logue, took place yesterday morning. She was a well known resident of the North End and held the esteem of a wide circle of friends. She was a native of Ireland and came to this country in 1864. Mrs. Logue, who was in the 87th year of her age, is survived by one nephew, Henry Walsh, of West John. The funeral will take place this morning from O'Neill's undertaking parlors, Main street, to the Church of the Assumption, where requiem high mass will be celebrated.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Walter Keirstead.

Salisbury, N. B., Jan. 6.—Mrs. John Kennedy of this place, received the sad news a few days ago of the death of Advocate Harold (H. E.) of her second youngest sister, Mrs. Walter Keirstead, Mr. and Mrs. Keirstead removed from Sussex to Advocate Harbor about a year ago, Mr. Keirstead being the manager of Advocate for the C. T. White Lumber Company.

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OBITUARY

Armstrong-Caulfield.

A wedding of interest took place in Westfield on Dec. 31, when Amy Blanche Caulfield was united in marriage to Matthew Graham Armstrong. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Craig Nichols at the home of Richard, at eight p.m. Only relatives were present. After a dainty luncheon, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong left on the Boston train for their future home at South Bay.

OBITUARY

Howard-Williams.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Another military wedding took place in St. John yesterday when at the home of the late Major General Howard, of this city, was married to Pearl Amelia Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Williams, of Bellisle. The bride was attended in a grey travelling costume with hat to match. She was attended and the service, performed by Rev. P. E. Denison, was quiet. After the ceremony a luncheon was served to about thirty guests at the Wentworth street. Mr. and Mrs. Howard left for a short tour of New Brunswick by the 6:30 train.

OBITUARY

Fulton-Fraser.

On Wednesday evening, the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fraser, The Ridge, Chatham, was the scene of an interesting event, when Wallace James Fulton was united in marriage to their second daughter, Matilda Emily. The ceremony was performed in the presence of immediate relatives and intimate friends. The bride, dressed in a gown of ivory broadened satin, entered the room on the arm of her father, to the strains of the wedding march, played by Miss Annie V. Fraser. After the ceremony the party sat down to an enjoyable supper. The valuable presents testified to the esteem in which the

OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary McDonnell.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The death of Mrs. Mary McDonnell, wife of John McDonnell, took place yesterday morning at her residence in Harrison street, after a lengthy illness. She was a life-long resident of the North End, and enjoyed the esteem of many friends, who will learn of her death with feelings of regret. She is survived by her husband, two sons, John J. and Frank, and four daughters, Louise, Stella and Lucia, at home, and Nora, a graduate nurse, of Camden (N. J.).

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For Eighty-two Years

we have been serving the public. Our experience has taught us the value of cash in a bank. We are a depositary for your money to a record should appeal to you. Our depositors are exceptionally well protected by our strong assets (183% of Capital) and by our large holdings of Cash Reserves. Our Annual Statements have been submitted to independent outside auditors since 1900.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital Paid up - \$5,000,000
Total Reserves - \$30,000,000

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK
in New Brunswick, Pictou, and in Newfoundland, West Indies, Boston, Chicago and New York

St. John Bank Clearings.

The St. John bank clearings for the week ending yesterday were \$1,445,750; corresponding week last year, \$2,018,555.

OBITUARY

William F. Jenkins.

The death of William F. Jenkins, of Medford, Me., formerly of this city, took place at his home on December 23. He was born in this city, but left for the United States about fifteen years ago. He was a member of Bethesda No. 39, our Veterans' Block Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the Masonic fraternity in Medford. Besides his wife he is survived by his mother, who resides in Boston, and one brother, Rev. Barry Jenkins, of the western States. His funeral took place on Sunday, Dec. 27.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Harriet E. Fowler.

The death occurred yesterday of Harriet E. Fowler, beloved wife of James H. Fowler, at her late residence, 129 Brussels street, in the 60th year of her age. Besides her husband she was survived by three daughters, six brothers and three sisters. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 from her late residence.

VOL. LIV.

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