

Russian Stroke in Galicia Assumes New Importance; Austro-Germans to Wage War on Armed Merchants

CZERNOWITZ WITHIN REACH OF RUSSIANS

Capture of Uscieczko Means That Bear's Offensive in Galicia is Fairly Launched

Capture of Bukowinian Capital Would Have Tremendous Effect on Roumania—French Curtain of Fire Smothers Attack and Damages German Positions—Austrian Attacking Party in Alps Hurdled Over Precipice.

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 10.—Developments in the Galician campaign, which for a fortnight have been mentioned only briefly in the official statements, figure prominently in today's news. Considerable importance is attached to the occupation of Uscieczko, on the western bank of the Dniester near the Bukowina frontier, which now is securely in Russian hands.

After successfully resisting energetic efforts of the Teutonic forces to break their lines, the Russians have now resumed the offensive. Their object is to capture Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, which it is thought would exert powerful influence on Roumania.

Uscieczko gives the Russians a new and important line of communication and threatens the position of the Austrians in the region of Czernowitz. Capture of this town is regarded as a decided step in the direction of the Russian goal.

GERMAN MUNITION DEPOTS BLOWN UP.

Paris, via London, Feb. 10, 10.55 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Artois, in the course of the day, we continued to make progress by means of grenades in the underground passages to the west of La Folle. Two German attacks directed against our positions to the west of Hill 140 were completely repulsed.

"To the north of the road from Neuville to Thelus the Germans exploded a mine, the crater of which was occupied.

"To the south of the Somme a detachment of enemy infantry, which attempted to debouch, was driven back to the trenches by our curtain of fire.

"In the region of Beuvillers our artillery destroyed a blockhouse and bombarded the communications of the enemy.

"In Champagne a destructive fire on the German works in the direction of Butte Du Mesnil gave excellent results.

"In the Vosges we carried out, in the forest of Montmarais, on a salient of the enemy line, a violent bombardment, which caused the explosion of munition depots.

"The Germans today fired two more shells of heavy calibre in the direction of Belfort. Our artillery immediately took under its fire the emplacement of the enemy battery, which was marked yesterday. At the same time we shelled the military establishments at Dornach, southwest of Muehlhausen."

EIGHTEEN AEROPLANES IN SUCCESSFUL RAID.

London, Feb. 10.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

"Eighteen aeroplanes carried out a successful bombing raid yesterday on enemy huts at Terhand. Several huts were damaged and a steam lorry was hit. All our machines returned safely.

"Some skirmishes between patrols took place last night east of Kemmel. Last night and today the hostile artillery has been active against Bray, Susanne, Ouliers and Poussevillers. Early this morning the enemy spotted a mine north of Givroncourt. No damage was done and we suffered no casualties.

"There was mutual shelling today south of the Bois Grenier.

"Our artillery engaged an enemy battery west of St. Julien."

Russian Capture Hill.

Petrograd, Feb. 10, via London, Feb. 11.—The statement issued by the Russian war office tonight says:

"There have been artillery duels on the Riga front. Our artillery destroyed German works at several points.

"In the Jacobstadt district German artillery violently bombarded our positions near Duckern and between Lievenhof and the River Sussey.

"In the Drinska sector there has been lively rifle firing. In the Temenfeld district the Germans fired asphyxiating bombs into our trenches. Our scouts in the region of Lake Sverovilla made five successful expeditions taking prisoners, and capturing arms and ammunition.

"East of Tchemerine, between Rovno and Lutch, our troops captured a hill and pushed a counter attack which the enemy delivered immediately afterwards.

"Our artillery dislodged the enemy from a crater southwest of Zamuschinsk to the east of Serevsky. On a hill east of Ratche the enemy exploded a mine, but the attempts of the Austrians to occupy the crater were checked by hand grenades and rifle fire.

"On the Black Sea our destroyers have bombarded enemy coast positions. An enemy squadron of destroyers sank seven ships on the Anatolian coast and took their crews prisoner.

"On the Caucasus front our troops advanced fighting and captured a number of prisoners and two guns.

"In Persia, south of Hamadan, we defeated large enemy forces which were holding positions near Nehowand."

Austrian Party Over Precipice.

Rome, via Paris, Feb. 10, 11.13 p. m.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters tonight:

"In the Civlione zone, in the upper Valtellina, Tuesday night, the enemy opened an intense rifle fire against our positions near Capanna, without, however, causing any damage.

"In Lagarina valley Tuesday, we repulsed a minor attack against our positions. On Tofana ridge Wednesday night an enemy detachment attempted to climb the summit. It was repulsed and fell over the precipice."

Swiss Loan Popular.

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 10.—The government announced that the new loan of 100,000,000 francs bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest has been oversubscribed by 25,000,000 francs.

WAR SUMMARY

Premier Skouloudis, of Greece, Claims to Have Majority With Him in Waiting Policy

Heavy Fighting on Both the Main Fronts With Counter Claims as to Success of Operations.

Premier Skouloudis, of Greece, has informed the Greek parliament that his policy to avoid trouble for Greece has the approval of a majority of the people, and that it would be continued, notwithstanding pressure. He added that the forces of the government would be kept intact, and used exclusively in the interest of the country.

There has been no diminution in the severe fighting between the French and the Germans in the Artois region of France. Northwest of Vimy, according to Berlin, a large section of French trenches, has been captured by the Germans, while near Neuville craters that had been previously lost to the French were retaken. A few prisoners and twenty-two machine guns also fell into the hands of the Teutons, is Berlin's claim.

Paris reports that in the district around La Folle, in the southwest of Vimy, the Germans were forced out of communication trenches they had occupied, and also that two strong attacks by the Germans against the French between Neuville and La Folle were repulsed, the Germans being able to hold only one mine crater.

Berlin admits that the French south of the Somme river entered a portion of the German first line trenches. There have been bombardments on the remainder of the front. In Volhynia and on the East Galician front the Hungarians are attacking on the offensive against the Austro-Hungarians. Vienna admits that northwest of Tarnopol the Russians, after bitter fighting, succeeded in penetrating Austro-Hungarian trenches, making the usual claim that but later they were ejected from them, while on the Bessarabian front the Russians were driven from an advanced position to their main position. In Volhynia fighting lasted until the night.

Small engagements of infantry have taken place at several points on the Austro-Italian front, in all of which the Italians were victorious. Fog and rain have ended, for the time being, the artillery duels on the Isonzo front.

Germany and Austria-Hungary have agreed to close the museums and picture galleries. Recently there have been many strong protests against the closing of the institutions.

Mr. Asquith, in reply to the appeal of the Manchester Guardian, has expressed his regret that it is necessary for every possible economy during the war, which was being fought under unprecedented conditions.

Close Museums and Picture Galleries. London, Feb. 10, 1.15 p. m.—Premier Asquith today received an influential letter which called upon him to urge a reconsideration by the government of the decision to close the museums and picture galleries. Recently there have been many strong protests against the closing of the institutions.

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LONDON OBSERVES END OF CANADIANS' YEAR OF FIGHTING

Social Services in Leading Churches Attended by Chaplains and Soldiers

EMPIRE UNITED BY MORAL COURSE

Museums and Picture Galleries Closed in England in Interests of Economy With But Few Exceptions—Report of a Special Envoy to Washington Denied.

London, Feb. 10.—The first anniversary of the landing of the Canadian contingent in France was given a fitting celebration today, when services were held at St. Margaret's, which, standing on the same ground as Westminster Abbey, is the parish church of the houses of parliament opposite, and at Westminster Cathedral, a short distance away.

Canon Carnegie's address dealt with the moral and spiritual lethargy prevailing in the world, from which the nations have been awakened by an act of flagitious wrong. That awakening, and the response to the call of duty in which the overseas dominion has participated, the speaker regarded as the most momentous and inspiring episode in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In urging empire unity and closer co-operation, he said that Britain would ever have become conscious that the ultimate cords which united them were moral cords—the maintenance of truth, justice and humanity.

Lieut. Col. Steacy, director of chaplains, was among the officiating clergy. Major Berkeley from the front and Major the Rev. C. W. Gordon were also present. The church was filled with soldiers, including part of the first pioneers, from camp, and also the staff of the Canadian pay and record office.

Major the Rev. Mr. Burke, of Toronto, officiated at mass in Westminster Cathedral. Cardinal Bourne, in his address, commended the courage of the representatives of a young but noble nation, who had given up their homes voluntarily to face danger, wounds and death in its decision to close them.

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SEAPLANES AIMED AT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Canadians at the front have won an enduring name for bravery, but what of the men who are still holding on to their fat jobs?

GERMAN CHESTNUTS PULLED OUT BY U.S.

Armed Merchantmen Treated as Warships After March 1, According to Terms Laid Down in American Note, is Notice Given.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Germany and Austria, through their embassies here, have notified the United States of their intention to treat armed merchantmen as warships after March 1.

That date was fixed to give the Kaiserliche Marine time to signify their intention toward the recent note of the United States proposing the disarmament of all merchantmen.

Does It Protect Unarmed Vessels? Under such instructions commanders would be at liberty to sink, without warning, any armed vessel, whether passenger or freight carrying.

The notification was presented orally to Secretary of State Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Baron Berch Zedewitz, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here. Notes from their governments are as follows:

The intention of the Teutonic allies is considered in official and diplomatic circles here to be a development of the memorandum, proposing the disarmament of merchant ships which Secretary Lansing recently sent to the Entente Powers.

Laming, British tanker, said to have been damaged by a German submarine before being sunk.

City of Marseilles, British, reported to have attacked a submarine from which it escaped.

Melanite, British, said to have attacked a submarine, while flying the Dutch flag, and to have been sunk.

The fifth appendix is a photographic reproduction of "instructions for guidance in the care and maintenance of armament on defensively armed merchant ships," said to have been signed by the British admiralty dated May 7, 1915, and marked "confidential."

Austria-Hungary is to publish immediately a parallel note to the German memorandum, announcing the same procedure as Germany in the case of armed merchantmen, applicable from February 29.

Germany Pleads Reprisal. Berlin, Feb. 10, via wireless to Seydlitz.—The German government is about to issue a memorandum to neutral governments announcing that hereafter armed merchantmen belonging to countries at war with Germany will be considered and treated as warships.

Crowded Tram Car and Girls' School Targets for German Bombs

17 SUBMARINES IN NETS OF BRITISH

Canadian Doctor in New York Tells of Seeing German Bodies in Captured Craft—Glass Bottomed Patrol Boats Used With Good Effect.

London, Feb. 10.—A British official statement was issued tonight on the attack on the Kent coast by German seaplanes on Wednesday, as follows:

"The first raid appears to have been directed at a tramway car full of women and children, and the first bomb fell on the road, close behind the car, and exploded without damage. The driver pulled up immediately and the passengers alighted. There was no panic, although the raid could be plainly seen, circling round at a great height, and three more bombs were dropped in an adjoining field.

"The second raid made an attack on a large girls' school. One bomb fell through the roof and exploded in the upper story, doing some material damage. Portions of the ceiling fell into the room below, where a class of small children was sitting. One little girl was slightly cut on the foot, and a maid was slightly injured.

"Three other bombs fell in the school grounds, where two exploded without damage. The third failed to explode. Two other bombs were dropped on outlying parts of the town, causing slight material damage. A woman received some cuts on the cheek.

"Within a few minutes of sighting the hostile aircraft, naval and military aeroplanes were in pursuit, but were unable to overtake them, owing to the precipitate nature of their flight."

Canadian Doctor's Story. New York, Feb. 10.—Dr. E. F. Inglis, a Canadian army surgeon, who arrived today on the Anchor liner Cameronia, from Liverpool, declared that he had knowledge of the capture in British nets of seventeen German submarines, and told how the crew of one of them had been found shot to death after it had been towed ashore.

Dr. Inglis said he had been allowed to descend into this submarine and had seen the bodies.

"To save them from death by suffocation," he said, "the commander had shot all his men and them himself, apparently."

Dr. Inglis added that the British are now making use of glass-bottom boats with more or less success in scouting for submarines, in conjunction with a hydroplane fleet. The glass used, he said, gives a clear view of the water to a depth of fifty or sixty feet.

Fishing Snook Sunk by Mine. Paris, Feb. 10.—The sinking of the fishing smack Duplex off the mouth of the Gironde on Monday as the result of the explosion of a floating mine which had been netted and hauled aboard the smack, is announced in a Havas message from La Rochelle.

The master of the craft and six members of the crew were lost.

New York Crews on Way Home. New York, Feb. 10.—A steamer has sailed with 229 members of the crews and other officers of the six British ships captured by the German commerce raider which brought the Appam into Newport News. Captain Harrison of the Appam, and other officers of that ship remained behind, awaiting the outcome of the negotiations in the matter of the demand for the release of the vessel.

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U. S. SECRETARY OF WAR RESIGNS

His Assistant Also Quits—Not in Accord With President on Army Scheme and Filipino Independence.

While the troops in the United Kingdom do not receive the same supplies of comforts as those at the front, their welfare is not neglected. They have no difficulty in getting articles of outfit from government stores, and as regards recreation they are well looked after. Soccer parties are sent down from the association frequently to Bramshott, the home life for the entertainment of the men in camp at those places. A cinema is loaned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to always give the sound of one camp or another, and for Christmas seven concert parties have been arranged so as to liven up the Christmas festival for them as much as possible. Barrels of Canadian apples are also being sent down to these camps at Christmas for the benefit of the men.

The association also assist some of the clubs in London, where men find accommodation when they come to town on leave. In addition most of the battalions have been supplied with footballs, basketball outfits, hockey sticks, and other games which it is believed have been helpful to the men in their hours of leisure. The association is also looking after the recreation of the wounded at Bramshott. Five pianos have been obtained on loan for the use of the different hospitals and two billiard tables provided for the recreation rooms for use of wounded men who are able to get about. All this has been regarded as very useful work by those who know it is going on.

As regards comforts from Canada, the association has had very cordial assistance from the National Committee of Women for Patriotic Service. The association is under a deep debt of gratitude to them for the assistance they have rendered, and the same remark applies to many committees and individuals in every part of Canada who have interested themselves in the work and have forwarded comforts to the association. It has been a real pleasure for the officers of the association to work in co-operation with their many friends in the dominion in this undoubtedly great work, and the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized. There is a constant working in close co-operation with the National Council of Young Men's Christian Association of Canada. The two sections have worked together in the closest possible manner. The work of some of the work that has been undertaken such as the supply of magazines, newspapers, writing paper and envelopes and some of the concerts, especially those at Christmas, and the supply of apples at the same festive season have been shared equally and mutually, and Captain and the women of Canada, and M. C. A. have also been of the greatest possible assistance in supervising many of the arrangements made by the association.

The latest work undertaken by the association was the preparation and distribution of 90,000 stationery wallets on behalf of the national service committee. This was an immense piece of work, requiring much organization if it was to be done effectively, and it has been done effectively. The wallets are attractive in appearance and very useful to the men, and many of the commanding officers have been loud in their praise of the gift. General Alderson was consulted as to the choice of the gift, and he was emphatic in his recommendation of the wallet. As the result 90,000 have been dispatched, and it is believed that practically every man in the ranks of both the fighting line and in the United Kingdom and in hospital will receive one of these wallets. Could they contain a better inscription than the words of the women of Canada, "Christmas Greetings to our brave soldiers from their Canadian homes" it is hard to strike a better chord in the hearts of the brave men who will receive them. The wallets contain a post-card addressed to the well known offices of the National Service Committee, 11 King St. East, Toronto, and many of the men who receive them should reach the offices in the course of the next few weeks.

It is to be hoped that the wallets will serve to show that the C. W. C. A. has been working quietly and effectively for the benefit of the Canadian soldiers on this side of the Atlantic. The work of the wallets contains a post-card addressed to the well known offices of the National Service Committee, 11 King St. East, Toronto, and many of the men who receive them should reach the offices in the course of the next few weeks.

Some skirmishes between patrols took place last night east of Kemmel. Last night and today the hostile artillery has been active against Bray, Susanne, Ouliers and Poussevillers. Early this morning the enemy spotted a mine north of Givroncourt. No damage was done and we suffered no casualties.

"There was mutual shelling today south of the Bois Grenier.

"Our artillery engaged an enemy battery west of St. Julien."

SALISBURY NOTES

Salisbury, N. B., Feb. 8.—Miss Bernice Jones went to Havelock this week to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. Bernice Keith, who is ill.

Rev. Carter, student at Mount Allison, came home Friday evening to remain with Sunday school, his parents, Counselor and Mrs. J. W. Carter.

Rev. A. D. McCully was in Moncton on Thursday attending the funeral of his sister-in-law, the late Mrs. F. A. McCully.

Rev. Norman A. MacNeill has been invited to be one of the speakers at a recruiting rally to be held in Fredericton on Sunday, February 20.

Mr. V. E. Gowland, who has been confined to her home for a few days with a severe cold, is improving.

Lance Corporal Ernie Lewis and Mrs. Lewis were in Salisbury on Saturday making a short visit with Mrs. Lewis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Lewis.

MAYOR OF MONTREAL FINED \$100 FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Mayor Mederic Martin and ex-controller Napoleon Desautels were each fined \$100 by Justice MacLennan this afternoon for contempt of court. An interlocutory injunction was secured enjoining them from passing through the city to attempt a project to grant the Montreal Tramways Company a thirty-year extension of its franchise.

The mayor, Hebert (since retired from the board of control), and Controller Cote ignored the injunction. Cote's case will be heard later.

"Do you know the nature of an oath madam?"

"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved and my husband has been laying the carpets."—*Topika Journal.*

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 6.—Deep and wide-spread regret is felt throughout the community at the death, which occurred at her home at Hopewell Cape yesterday and...

HOPEWELL HILL

church yesterday after a recent severe illness. Rev. W. J. Spencer returned last week from the synod meeting in Fredericton...

HOPEWELL HILL

Postmaster McKenzie is confined to his home with grip. Miss Laura Hibbard, trained nurse, left for Lawrence (Mass.) last week...

HOPEWELL HILL

POHAQUI APOHAQUI, Feb. 7.—A very pleasant time was enjoyed on Thursday evening last at the home of Rev. J. L. Tingley...

HOPEWELL HILL

PORT ELGIN Port Elgin, Feb. 7.—Miss Ruby Read went to Sackville on Thursday evening...

HOPEWELL HILL

YARMOUTH YARMOUTH, N. B., Feb. 5.—The community has been completely stunned by the awful news that Bowman B. Law had perished in the Ottawa fire...

HOPEWELL HILL

ST. GEORGE St. George, Feb. 7.—Senator and Mrs. Gillmor left for Ottawa this morning...

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SHARP ATTACK REPULSED

Dangerous Condition Relieved, Just in Time By 'Fruit-a-tives'

For two years I was a victim of Acute Indigestion and Gas in the Stomach. It afterwards attacked my heart and I had pains all over the body...

MR. F. J. CAVERN 688 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

Simple Indigestion often leads to Heart Attacks, Catarrh of the Stomach and constant distress of mind and body. If you are bothered with any Stomach Trouble, and especially if Constipation troubles you, take 'Fruit-a-tives'...

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Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime and you will arise feeling Refreshed, Bright & Vigorous.

When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself...

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Appetitive, and Anti-Spasmotic, and of great Therapeutic Value in derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. It not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 80 cents, six tubes for the price of five.

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Stirring Heroism in Canada

One Officer Wounded in Trenches, But Showed Gave His Life for His Mot on Honor Role

Mr. Sir Aikens' full account of forces at the front during which a stirring and a thrilling story also of the part was commanded by Lieut. Brunswick name. The record says:—

Wire cutting parties, on the night Jan. 30, cut lines through the enemy wire opposite two of the strongest of the trenches in this section of the front lines. After sunset the enemy's front lines. After sunset the enemy's front lines. After sunset the enemy's front lines.

Reports from each battalion that the road was clear reached Brigadier-General Ketchen practically simultaneously. At 2:30 a. m. about thirty men from each battalion went forward to occupy the line up to the German positions. With enemy listening posts in view, the men were ordered to remain in their positions until the dawn of the day.

The party was under command of Lieutenant A. L. Wilton, who had been a sergeant in the 1st Battalion, The Buffs, and was now a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, The Buffs. He was accompanied by Sergeant G. L. Gwyce, who had been a sergeant in the 1st Battalion, The Buffs, and was now a sergeant in the 1st Battalion, The Buffs.

On the night they were ordered to advance. The party was under command of Lieutenant A. L. Wilton, who had been a sergeant in the 1st Battalion, The Buffs, and was now a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, The Buffs.

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SIX-YEAR-OLD CHATHAM BOY BURNED TO DEATH

Stranger, Who is Said to Have Duped Fredericton People, Caught at Long's Creek.

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 6.—A shocking fatality occurred this morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLeod, Howard street, when their six-year-old son, Uriel, was accidentally burned.

It appears that the child was playing with a match at the time, and the gas blew the flame onto the child's nightgown catching fire. His mother was in the room at the time, but she was unable to reach him in time.

Dr. Logie was immediately summoned, but he was unable to revive the boy. He died at 10 o'clock this morning. The funeral will be held on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. McLeod are both well. The funeral will be held on Monday at 10 o'clock. The funeral will be held on Monday at 10 o'clock.

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ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES

Stranger, Who is Said to Have Duped Fredericton People, Caught at Long's Creek.

Fredericton, Feb. 6.—(Special)—Harold E. Barker, a young man, claiming to be a member of the Long's Creek gang, was arrested on the St. John and Quebec Railway on a charge of securing goods on false pretences from merchants of Fredericton.

The arrest was made by Constable Campbell who was accompanied by Charles H. Edgcombe. Barker wept bitterly when arrested but made no resistance. He is now in the jail and will be in the police court tomorrow morning.

It is reported that Barker had been in the city for some time, and had been seen by several people. He had been seen by several people, and had been seen by several people.

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WOODSTOCK PERSONALS

Woodstock, Feb. 6.—(Special)—The Rev. D. Wetmore, pastor of Victoria United Baptist church, and a former Fredericton pastor, is in St. John receiving special treatment for eye trouble which threatened to be serious.

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WHY PEOPLE FEEL DEPRESSED IN THE COLD WEATHER

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Advertisement for Linseed Compound, a reliable old English Home remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and All Lung & Throat Troubles.

Advertisement for PILES CURED AT ROME by New Absorption Method. If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment.

Advertisement for Dr. Cassell's Tablets, a British's Greatest Remedy for various ailments.

IN THE COLD GREY DAWN OF THE MORNING AFTER



View of the ice-covered ruins of the Parliament Buildings on Friday, the day after the fire, the walls are still standing.

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

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE RECRUITING FIGURES.

According to Mr. J. W. Edwards, M.P., the Maritime Provinces contributed 20,767 of the 207,468 men raised by Canada up to December 31 last. In a speech made in the House of Commons on January 27 Mr. Edwards placed on hand a table showing the male citizens of Canada between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, by provinces, according to the census of 1911.

According to Mr. Edwards' figures, Ontario has 565,297 eligible men, of whom fourteen per cent, or 81,732, had joined the colors up to December 31 last.

Quebec had 880,827 eligibles, of whom 24,237, or six per cent, enlisted up to the end of 1915.

The Maritime Provinces had 178,497 men between eighteen and forty-five of whom eleven per cent, or 20,767, were in uniform up to December 31.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with 275,377 eligibles, contributed 95,953, or thirteen per cent.

British Columbia also contributed thirteen per cent, or 217,028 out of 1,683,978.

Alberta led the list with sixteen per cent, or 201,382 recruits out of 1,262,264 men of service age.

According to Mr. Edwards' figures the number of eligible men in Canada was 1,674,540, of whom 207,468 were enrolled by December 31 last.

Following Mr. Edwards' figures the number of men between eighteen and forty-five in New Brunswick would be a little more than 70,000, and the number of enlistments up to the end of the year about 8,000, or one in every nine of service age. Of course from the table of those of service age would be deducted those who are physically unfit and a certain percentage exempt for other reasons, such as the nature of their employment or by reason of their being only sons. Mr. Edwards pointed out that certain facts were to be considered in connection with recruiting in the rural districts of Ontario and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. He spoke of one municipality in Ontario which had eighteen native sons in the Canadian overseas forces, and yet not one of them enlisted from that municipality; they had gone west before the war and were enlisted at western points. The case he mentions could doubtless be duplicated in many Maritime Province districts. As for Quebec, he said that those who had gone from that province had demonstrated their bravery in battle just as much as those who have gone from any other part of the country and that he agreed with Hon. Mr. Lemieux in saying that Quebec, while it had not recruited in the same proportion as the other provinces, particularly the rural districts, will come up to the general level when the people in outlying districts, who have not the same opportunities of being posted as the people in the cities and towns, become aware of what this war really means to this country.

But we have to deal not with Quebec, not with Alberta, not with Ontario, not even with Nova Scotia, but with New Brunswick. We have to consider, according to Mr. Edwards' figures, which presumably were supplied by the Department of Militia and Defence, that out of some seventy odd thousand men in New Brunswick between the ages of eighteen and forty-five only about one in nine was in uniform up to the end of 1915. We should know from the records at Ottawa how many recruits each county in New Brunswick had contributed, and how many each district ought still to contribute in order to make up New Brunswick's share of the 600,000 men who are to be enrolled in Canada. Now that New Brunswick is to be a separate military district it should be a simple matter to secure these figures, separate from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and let the people of New Brunswick know just what each of its counties has done, and just what each still has to do within the next few months.

It would be of assistance if the Minister of Militia would set a definite date before which he expects to complete the raising of 800,000 men. Presumably these men are to be raised and trained before the war is eight or nine months older. Much that Mr. Edwards has said about the conditions applying in the rural districts in the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere is quite true. He is correct also, in speaking in the warmest terms of the men who have already en-

listed from every part of the country. But in giving those men credit we must consider also the percentage of our eligible men who have not yet come forward.

IS ROUMANIA COMING IN?

London hears reports of rapidly increasing tension between Roumania and the Teutonic powers. A significant concentration of men and guns by Austria on the Roumanian border is producing much ill feeling in Bucharest. It is said to be accompanied by a demand that Roumania preserve a neutrality favorable to the Central Powers; and that the Roumanian army be demobilized.

Recent utterances by the Roumanian press would indicate that these reports are well founded and that a definite breach between Roumania and the enemy is coming. A Petrograd correspondent writing recently from Bucharest speaks most emphatically of the likelihood of Roumania's participation in the war on the side of the Allies. A summary of his observations follows:

"The actual scope and intensity of public sentiment in Roumania in favor of the Entente Powers is vividly portrayed by the special correspondent of the Russkoye Slovo, who is now residing in Bucharest. His exhaustive inquiries justified but one conclusion, viz. that the Roumanian people, with insignificant exceptions, are on the side of the Entente, and are resolved sooner or later to participate in the struggle against the Central Powers. In the words of a leading publicist, 'the preservation of her neutrality till the end of the war is regarded from the dominion of possibility.' It is noteworthy that even the small coterie of Germanophiles like M. Marghiloman and M. Carp do not venture to advocate active aid to Germany, but merely urge strict neutrality. Just as before Bulgaria's debut against the Entente only those 'timidly' minded could ignore the outpoken sympathy of the Bulgars for Germany, so now it would be ludicrous to ignore Roumanian love and sympathy for all things French."

"We must not depend upon Roumania; but there is no blinking the fact that Roumania's army of 600,000 men would count heavily if it were available at the spring and summer campaign. It would greatly facilitate the coming movement of the Allies to draw a line of steel across German communication with Constantinople and thus complete the hemming in of Germany and Austria."

VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS.

An English writer who has had access to the records of the War Department at Washington has unearthed the striking fact that eighty-five per cent of the men who entered the army of the North after the compulsory system became law in 1868 were volunteers. In other words, the draft in itself produced only fifteen per cent of the men, but the fact that compulsion had become the law of the land recreated the voluntary movement and brought volunteers in great numbers to the colors.

This information, which is set forth in one of the recent English reviews, is very interesting at the present time. The volunteer movement was first started on April 12, 1861. During the first eighteen months of the war successive calls for volunteers in the North produced men in great numbers, although it is noted that on January 1, 1863, 678,000 volunteers no less than 213,000 were absent most of them without leave. By the beginning of 1863 volunteering had died away, there was grave discontent in the North over the conduct of the war, and great pessimism as to the outlook. Two great calls for volunteers had been answered well, but the third was a disappointment. On March 3, 1863, a law was passed authorizing the raising of men by conscription. All men between the ages of twenty and forty-five were by this law declared to constitute the "national forces," and therefore became liable to be called to the colors. There were the usual exemptions. First were called bachelors of military age and married men between twenty and thirty-five. At the second call married men from thirty-five to forty-five were taken. But before the draft was actually put into operation each district was given a quota and the men which it was required to raise. It was given credit for the number of volunteers already enlisted, and was notified that unless it raised the remainder they would be taken under the compulsory method. The eligible men were enrolled in each district. As soon as the lists were ready the quota of each district was fixed, and the district and its quota were subdivided. Instead of actual compulsion being generally necessary, as had been assumed—since at the time the law was passed volunteering had almost stopped—the introduction of the draft started volunteering going again. Men enlisted rather than were

until they were compelled to enlist. "Conscription," as this writer says, "was introduced when voluntary service broke down, but its real effect was to revive volunteering. The draft itself produced only 168,646 men, but it stimulated no less than 1,076,586 volunteers to recruit."

In every district it was found, he says, that a great many men who were discouraged, or who condemned the government, or who didn't want to fight any way, became active recruiting agents no soon as they discovered that their district would have to raise a certain number of men by the voluntary system or under compulsion. They began to argue that their district must do its duty and that the men must be produced. There was some resistance to the draft, as in the case of the New York riots when it was necessary to bring back troops from the front in order to suppress the outbreak. Also, the compulsory law had many defects, and it permitted a man enrolled under the draft to pay a substitute, or to buy off for cash if he was unable to satisfy the doctor that he was physically defective. Some of the states gave extravagant bounties, and at one period the national government itself did so. Many of the districts gave bounties in order to fill up their quotas. All of these features, particularly that of substitutes, were roundly denounced as giving men of means an unfair advantage over those who had no money, and they hurt enlistment.

In the words of one Northern general, "the most effective way of recruiting was the announcement of a call and the assignment of quotas," which was the final notice that if men did not go as volunteers they would be drafted. "The true turning point of the war," he said, "was when the first ballot wheel began to turn." This refers to the fact that the names of eligible men were placed on cards which were placed in envelopes, the envelopes being placed in ballot wheels, that is boxes on wheels, and turned over and over; from these boxes a blindfolded official drew them out one by one. After a man's name had been drawn by the ballot wheel he was notified to report at a certain military headquarters, and if he failed to do so he was treated as a deserter.

Certainly the effect of the compulsory law upon volunteering was remarkable enough, for, as has been said, of all the men who went into the army after the passage of that law eighty-five per cent went as volunteers. Seeing that they would be "fetched" if they waited beyond a certain time, they did not wait.

MR. WILSON AND THE PUBLIC.

President Wilson recently made the statement that while he was prepared to admit that most of the great newspapers of the United States were controlled by broad-minded far-seeing men who ought to be in close touch with the public mind, he wanted it understood that he paid little or no attention to editorial utterances. It is said of Mr. Taft that he made the same mistake. Judging by the very determined protest now being made by the newspapers and others against Mr. Wilson's speech at St. Louis, in which, among other things, he declared that the United States must build "the greatest navy in the world" it would seem that the President ought soon to begin to give the "public mind," as expressed in editorial and in letters to the press, from representative citizens, a little more serious consideration, if he is to be in a position to hope for success at the polls next November.

These protests are numerous and forcible. Some of the most influential newspapers in the country are criticizing the President's speech in no uncertain terms, and many of their readers are writing letters and giving out interviews which plainly show that a large section of the public believes in making these extreme statements. He is doing so for political effect. "They are asking the reason for the President's 'excited speech-making.'" The New York Journal of Commerce, for example, rebukes Mr. Wilson sharply and points out that this is no time for the Chief Executive to be mixing politics with affairs of such vital importance to the nation. "Nothing has happened," it explains, "or is likely to happen in this most deplorable of all 'world wars' to make it necessary to build up any such naval power as Great Britain, for instance, has and needs. It is not her coastline that requires it, but her widely extended Empire over the seven seas and her vast commerce between its ports and with other countries. Three-quarters of her food supply is obtained from distant countries. It goes on to say:

"It has been distinctly to our advantage and benefit to have Great Britain hold command of the sea and protect

its long trade routes. There is no reason the world why it should not continue to be to our advantage unless we are going to emulate the policy of Germany and make of the United States a world power, and the great service that could be done to the United States would be to bring the interests of the two nations into conflict. Are we to adopt a militaristic policy or a navalistic policy because we are scared out of our wits at the spectacle of the great nations of Europe grappling in a death struggle, brought on by precisely that kind of policy on the part of one nation in the heart of Europe? It is to be hoped that the President will undergo another change of heart, or have his responsibility for our government terminated before the contemplated mischief is done."

Other American critics are pointing out that as the United States did not rush into the war on behalf of Belgium there is nothing in sight now to warrant the adoption of plans for "the greatest navy in the world." Even if a break with Germany should occur during this conflict, they say, the American people would have nothing to fear from any hostile fleet. No hostile fleet could reach United States shores for the British navy is in the way. Therefore it is not clear to a very large number of worthy Americans why Congress at this late date should be asked to authorize the enormous expenditures for naval defence which Mr. Wilson just at present professes to believe are necessary.

Of course Mr. Wilson is not the only public man in the United States who favors a great navy and a great army. But no one else has gone so far as to declare that the American navy should be increased until it is the greatest in the world. Only a few months ago he was greatly opposed to the very thing he now advocates. It is a strange and unaccountable change of heart. It is very evident that the number of American citizens who do not agree with his views as expressed at St. Louis is large. It remains to be seen how many are ready to give his policy their hearty support.

ANOTHER WARNING.

In regard to the possibility or probability of raids upon Canada by German and Austrian reservists in the United States, the Toronto Globe expresses the view that it is better to insure before a fire than after it. The Toronto Globe is not an alarmist journal, and it does not assume that the New York Herald's recent statement about the purchase of 200,000 Mauser rifles by German agents in the United States is necessarily true. But the Globe points out certain facts which the government and the people of this country ought to recognize. Millions of people of German and Austrian birth or descent in the United States would gladly supply men and money for an invasion of Canada.

Hundreds of thousands of German and Austrian reservists living in the United States, trained soldiers, are undoubtedly ready to obey the orders of their superior officers if Germany should order a raid upon Canada.

Many American firms which make rifles and ammunition would be as ready to sell arms for delivery at border points as they would be to sell arms to Great Britain and France.

The Globe believes that these known conditions call for certain definite preparations and decisions on the part of the Canadian government. It suggests, for one thing, that the chief training camps of Canadian troops during the coming summer shall be reasonably close to strategic points on the frontier, and that our men shall have a plentiful supply of rifles and artillery and ammunition for both.

The Globe recognizes that it would be the duty of the United States to prevent a raid upon Canada by the Germans and Austrians living under the American flag, but it points out that this country would be foolish to depend upon United States interventions alone and neglect the precautions which obviously are rendered necessary by the known facts. As a matter of fact, the case made out for preparation by the Globe could be strengthened. It is not to be doubted that our government has given these matters attention, but the Globe's bald presentation of them is a public service, inasmuch as it does the real nature of the menace and the reasons why defensive measures should be both practical and adequate.

The Globe might have pointed out in this connection that under the Militia Act the government has power not only to bring the existing militia regiments up to full strength at any time by means of a draft, but also to call to the colors all male inhabitants of the Dominion be-

tween the ages of eighteen and sixty, to any number that may be required. The Militia Act provides for enrollment by ballot in these words:

"When men are required to organize or complete a corps at any time, and enough men do not volunteer to complete the quota required, the men liable to serve shall be drafted by ballot."

The male population between eighteen and sixty is divided into four classes for the purpose of military service:

First class: Eighteen years and upwards, but under thirty years, who are unmarried, or widowers without children.

Second class: Thirty years and upwards, but under forty-five, unmarried, or widowers without children.

Third class: Eighteen years and upwards, but under forty-five, married or widowers with children.

Fourth class: All those of the age of forty-five and upwards, but under sixty years.

All of these may be called out, class by class, in case of "emergency," and emergency is described as meaning "war, invasion, riot or insurrection, real or apprehended."

THE WAR FIRST.

The action of both political parties in unanimously voting for the extension of the life of Parliament for one year will meet with the general approval of the country. This means that there will be no Federal general election before October 3, 1917. If the war should still be on then no doubt a further extension would be arranged, providing nothing happens in the meantime to render such a proceeding undesirable. It is a good thing for the country that the matter has been definitely settled.

The war is of first importance to Canadians. Liberals and Conservatives alike must place the great struggle above all other things and give their undivided attention to the plans for victory. Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it very plain in their speeches Tuesday that this is no time for partisan political strife—no time to plunge the nation into the chaos of a general election.

The better element of each party would seem to intend to cooperate in the successful prosecution of the greatest fight for civilization the world has ever known. The issue at stake is too important for anything short of the united efforts of all Canada. To ignore the full responsibility which is added to the burdens of the Empire and increase the difficulties which must be overcome before the nation and its Allies emerge victorious from their struggle against the enemies of mankind.

Now that all fear of a general election at a time when civilization is threatened has been dissipated, the Dominion must put its full energy into the war. Recruiting must be stimulated and no time lost in bringing the battalions now authorized up to strength, and in raising new ones. The Empire's greatest need is men. Those in Canada who are fit and free to enlist and who have not done so should be brought to see that delay is dangerous and that such action is unworthy of them and loyal Canadians. "All pales before the greater issue," Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared. He was right. We must win this war or victory will go to Germany, and the thought of a victorious Germany is intolerable. The time has come for Canada to strike with all its power.

MORE WHITEWASH.

Mr. James R. Falls, member of the Ontario legislature for Peel County, who resigned from the House after the Davidson Commission investigated the purchase of horses in his district on which no freedom until German militarism is crushed.

Nelson's storm-tossed ships, on which the Grand Army (of Napoleon) never looked, stood between it and the empire of the world. This saying is quoted by a French publicist who is studying Great Britain under war conditions, and is publishing his information in a Paris newspaper for the enlightenment of the French. He says that what was written concerning Nelson's fleet might be applied with equal justice today to the Grand Fleet of Great Britain. "The silent watch of the British squadrons," he says, "forbids all the sea routes to Germany, and cuts her off from nine-tenths of the globe."

If the call to arms had brought an good a response from the country generally as it has brought from the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada would have an immense army. In 1914 the number of R. M. C. students taking commissions in the Imperial army was fifty. In 1915 it was twenty-two. In the Canadian permanent force twenty-nine students took commissions in 1914

and thirty-nine in 1915. In the Canadian overseas forces, they took twenty-four commissions in 1914 and twenty-six in 1915. This makes 108 in 1914 and eighty-seven in 1915, a grand total of 196 during sixteen months. This is said to be ninety-eight per cent of those eligible. A very large number of R. M. C. graduates went to the front from every Canadian province early in the war.

General Jan Christian Smuts who succeeds General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien as commander of the British forces in East Africa, is a distinguished lawyer as well as soldier and politician. He is a graduate of Cambridge University and is a speaker of great ability. Like Borden, he has frequently proved his loyalty to the Empire.

The St. John Board of Trade ought to reason with the editor of an American publication called the World Outlook. In its February issue the World Outlook, in discussing increasing American investments in Canada, and the great opportunities Canada will provide for American capital after the war, goes on to say:

"Canada lacks a winter port on the Atlantic, and this year has sent eighty per cent of her vast exports out by way of American ports."

Thus the editor of the World Outlook obliterates John and Halifax with one stroke of his pen. The Board of Trade ought to send some official statistics to this gentleman. He is away behind the times.

Hon. Charles Macell, M.P., a former Speaker of the House of Commons, writing to the Montreal Herald on the fire which destroyed the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, has this to say of its origin:

"As to the origin of the fire it is still a mystery, but in these stirring times the first thing that came to my mind was a Hun plot, and the reason of my running out of the building was that I expected an explosion every moment. It may have been an accident, but if it was, no fire ever spread with such startling suddenness and rapidity."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A rush of young men to the colors would be a fitting answer to Germany's insidious attacks on Canada's public buildings and munition factories. What do the young men think about it?

"Exactly one year ago," says the New York Herald, "Mr. Lansing began to write for Mr. Bryan the famous warning to Germany regarding what would happen if by mistake or otherwise any German submarine commander endangered an American ship or American lives."

The British naval experts do not take seriously the sensational stories about German warships with 12-inch guns. But no matter what the German admiralty may do the British navy is not likely to be caught napping. Several British ships already carry 12-inch guns, and if larger guns can be used with success no doubt the British experts will be as quick as German officers to note the fact. Big guns are not confined to Germany.

In spite of losses through submarines and mines the British mercantile marine has increased by 180,000 tons since the beginning of the war, that of France by 61,000 tons, of Russia by 92,000, and of Italy by 91,000 tons. Germany's mercantile marine shows a loss of 1,154,368 tons, and that of Austria a loss of 81,962 tons. All of these figures cover losses and gains up to the end of August last, since which time British submarines have caused severe losses of German merchant vessels in the Baltic.

German Zeppelins, hereafter, may be expected to give Dutch territory a wide berth. It is now believed that a Dutch battery was responsible for the wreck of the Zeppelin L-19 which no doubt was the airship first on for approaching too near the Dutch coast.

Another German conspirator, this time a Consul-General, has been indicted in the United States for plotting to blow up American factories where munitions are being manufactured for the Allies. But why is Bernstorff, the chief conspirator, permitted to go free?

"Germany, in killing her enemies and invading their territories," says Dr. Seeberg, professor of theology in the University of Berlin, "is simply performing a work of charity. Germany loves the other nations and is punishing them for their own good." In other words, according to this false teacher, the killing of the women and children of Belgium, of Serbia and of France, was kindness in disguise. Such talk from one of Germany's foremost professors ought to bring the young men of Canada to the colors with a rush. There can be no freedom until German militarism is crushed.

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No Election; L Parliament

In Masterly Speech He Assents to C

Ottawa, Feb. 8—Canada's parliament authorities to extend its life for election at this time. The resolution Premier Borden this afternoon, stern and serious responsibilities of proudly playing a real part stand for represent the thought and spirit of its loyal opposition. The new opinion to secure the necessary in the veteran statesman being about read the reasons which had prompted Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was a great conclusion—opinion shared and all parties—designated it as one of Canada's parliament. Through it earnest determination to sweep aside efficient service in civilization's great In turn Sir Wilfrid's words rang with inspiring appeals, and he heard, even from himself. The density of his convictions, gave us memorable and dramatic force, the manner in which the white-haired burning sentence of the Liverpool exclaimed with clenched fist the uplifted scene. The scene, the chamber, who sank back to his seat, will become a part of the history of the hand-plaques made necessary by the momentary protest. Decorum was to tender their congratulations. Seven

"When those who do me the honor giving me their confidence in this election, Sir Wilfrid, found that was some difference of opinion, decided to leave the matter to my judgment. This confidence I have appreciated. This confidence upon my responsibility. (Cheers.)" conscience tells me I have studied side with the sole purpose of people to protect the rights of the people at the same time do what is best for country, for our empire, and for civilization. I feel, more deeply than I can press at this time, enjoying the representatives in this house, that I am a servant of the people that their highest and only concern is to advance the only common. My duty differs from those who sit upon the treasury but it is no less binding, its respect is no less sacred. "To me, no doubt, remains," said Sir Wilfrid, "clear is the vision path to follow. The lust for power, the greed of the moment, the German mind. Free from the of some of my friends I see clear course. This is not the time for play. It is the time for the advancement or even of the of unfaithful stewardship. It is duty to continue to expose fraud with zealousness, and to carry our duty to aid all measures that for their object the successful prosecution of the war. It is our duty to all measures that will aid the prosecution of the war. I do above all remember what we ourselves, to Britain, to Europe, mankind at large, and to the world. I declared his intention, and that Liberal opposition, to support the tion.

The production of the resolution speeches of the two leaders may only business of the day. It was ment's first real taste of the succeeding. Now the government have it, what might have been cred the first duty of providing and means for continuing C share in the war. Borden's Ultimatum.

Sir Robert Borden prefaced his for extension with the int that if the opposition did not act the government would promptly draw it, and "consider it promptly. He thought now that if the war, a war which would probab according to his best information at least, some time in 1917, longer. He thought now that if of the war transcended all consist of party advantage. He admitted mistakes had been made, as few in Canada as in any other of the empire. He emphasized the weighing responsibilities which his colleagues had had to bear, as that of the Liberal party, consent to the extension, he qu Wilfrid Laurier's statement. Young Liberal Federation that it not open the door of office a bloody key," and read voluminous extracts from the Toronto the Montreal Herald, the Winni Press, the Halifax Chronicle, Free Press, Edmonton Bulletin, ville Recorder and other Liberal papers, appealing to the govern to plunge the country into an election. Most of the editorial based on the impression prevail now that the government cont

No Trace With Wrongdoing. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after agreeing with sentiment, he manifest pressed itself against a war-time, noted in reply to the press the "uncertainty" which Sir would dispel. The Liberal was aggravated by the threats of an which had emanated from gov sources ever since the war be that uncertainty might be pelled at once by a simple wory spoken. There had been word from any member of the that had hastened their be Robert Rogers' declaration that ple were crying in tones of th an election.

And Lord Liberal cheers, he that he hoped today's action by erment might be construed as of a real political truce with no threat, but instead, still, he Robert Rogers' declaration that ple were crying in tones of th an election.

"I want to prevent the rest of you from slandering me," he said. "O, you mean thing; you never like to see your friends enjoy yourselves."

"Yes, I'll admit that women have better complexions than men." "Naturally." "No—excuse me—artificially!"

Didn't Get a Chance. "You're a swindler," exclaimed Mrs. Gabby, as she entered the bird-store. "You're worse than a highway robber. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to cheat a poor, innocent, old fellow like me. You said you bought me a pair of shoes last week for a dollar. You said it was a fluent talker, and you charged me a big price for him, too, and that I hadn't said a single word since I got him. Not one word. Do you hear? Not one—single—word!" "Perhaps," suggested the bird-fancier, mildly, "didn't give him a chance."—Scottish-American.

Different. "Johnnie just got his finger jammed in the door." "Crucious, what doer?" "The pantry door." "Ah-ha! He didn't get the kind of jam he was looking for that time."

Did He Want an Exception? Head of vestry, take—it will be your duty to toll the bell, take care of the funeral and blow the organ. New Sexton—Have I got to listen to all of the sermons, sir? "Notice," said one lady to another, "that at our social gatherings you are always the last one to leave." "I know it," was the reply. "I have an object in view."

"What is it?" "I want to prevent the rest of you from slandering me," he said. "O, you mean thing; you never like to see your friends enjoy yourselves."

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Mothers realize the extent to which their children are made susceptible to common diseases...

Cough Remedy

able and has stood the test of time... it is the only cough remedy that has stood the test of time...

Too Much Indors Causes HEADACHE

That miserable feeling is due to impure blood resulting from water's indoor living... Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitter's...

SMITH-DORRIEN ILL, SMUTS SUCCESSOR IN EAST AFRICA

London, Feb. 9, 8.35 p. m.—General Sir Lewis D. Smith-Dorrien has relinquished the command of the British forces in East Africa...

CAR'S WEAK HEART PREVENTS HIS TAKING FURTHER PART IN WAR

London, Feb. 9.—The Spanish government is sending a regiment of marines to assist Guinea to guard the 900 German and 14,000 German colonial troops...

Liver and Bowels Right, Always Feel Fine

There's one right way to speedily tone the liver and keep the bowels regular... Carter's Little Liver Pills...

AGENTS WANTED RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick...

TEACHERS WANTED WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for District No. 5, Parish of Hammond...

HELP WANTED—FEMALE WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home...

FOR SALE FARM for sale, three miles from Bellefleur station...

Vacancies in Offices Caused by enlistment of those who have answered, and those who will answer their king and country's call...

Advertisement for Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitter's, featuring a woman's portrait and text about its benefits for various ailments.

MARRIAGES DAY-ESTABROOKS—At the residence of John F. Day, 114 Victoria street, Henry Temple Day, of this city...

DEATHS LYNCH—At the Mater Misericordiae Home, on the 7th inst., Miss Katherine Lynch...

SMITH—At his residence, Hampton Station, Feb. 6, Ebenezer Smith in the 88th year of his age.

EVANS—At Hampton, after a brief illness of pneumonia, Dr. Evans, on Sunday, 6th February, in the sixteenth year of his age...

SMITH—On Feb. 8, suddenly, Alfred Smith, of West St. John, aged 24 years, leaving two sisters to mourn.

DUKESHIRE—At Brookland, on Feb. 8, suddenly, Dr. Phares Dukeshire, aged 29 years, leaving wife and two small daughters, mother, father, five sisters and three brothers to mourn.

LEFROY—Suddenly, on the 2nd inst., on board schooner "Rondeau," on voyage from Liverpool to Genoa, Capt. Jas. W. Calhoun, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, leaving a wife and three daughters to mourn.

HAMILTON—At Boston, on the 6th inst., Abbie R. Hamilton, widow of James F. Hamilton, of St. John.

Making a Big Gun. No fewer than 117 miles of steel wire are, says the Millgate Monthly, wound on a 19-inch gun, equaling in weight 1 1/2 tons.

Exceedingly absorbing is this process of putting on the steel jacket for the gun, and it is tested to a breaking strain of 110 tons.

There are 92 layers on a 19-inch gun of the breech, where the chief strain is set, giving a thickness of wire 9 1/4 inches; and at the muzzle there are only 14 layers.

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MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Monday, Feb. 7. Stmr Battisan, 2,659, Sydney, coal.

CANADIAN PORTS. Louisbourg, N. S., Feb. 6.—The steamer Cape Breton arrived this morning from St. John and is loading coal for Portland.

BRITISH PORTS. Liverpool, Feb. 7.—Arrd, stmr Cymric, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS. Lisbon, Feb. 7.—Arrd, stmr Home, New York.

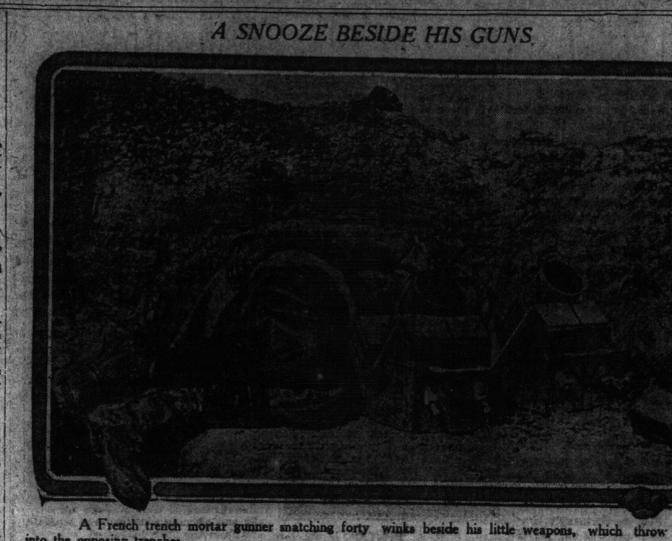
Letters from Front HOPEFUL IN TONE. Third Son in Family, Although Under-Sized, Wants to Go and Do His Bit—Some Boxes Get Lost on Way to 26th.

CONDENSED NEWS: LOCAL AND GENERAL. It is stated that Councillor Dean is definitely slated for the position of county treasurer, recently made vacant by the death of G. R. Johnson.

FREDERICTON NEWS. Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 9.—Corporal Harold Heston, of Fredericton, Canadian Mounted Rifles, will be married in London on St. Valentine's day to Miss Constance Smith, an English nurse, whose acquaintance he made while in England.

REAL ESTATE. Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows: St. John County. S. H. Ewing et al to Jane, wife of F. W. Lobb, property in Simonds.

LISTEN FOR THE BRONCHIAL WHEEZE When You Breathe Deeply. It means that disease will soon attack the lungs. Wheezing is distressing to the sufferer and annoying to his friends.



A French trench mortar gunner snatching forty winks beside his little weapons, which throw bombs into the opposing trenches.

LETTERS FROM FRONT HOPEFUL IN TONE

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PROF. J. A. STILES NEW BOY SCOUTS CHAIRMAN

Important Meeting of Provincial Council Reached No Decision on Matter of Permanent Secretary for Maritime Provinces.

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POPULAR LEADERS NEEDED TO SOUND RECRUITING CALL TO THE YOUNG MEN

There is another feature of it to be considered, much as we sympathize with the desire of Major Boehm and others to recruit large numbers of our native-born and that is the fact that even if only 30 or 40 per cent of all the children in Canada had been of men who were born here, yet even that percentage of 200,000 men would represent from 70,000 to 100,000 native-born Canadians already under arms, and they and their people do not like to hear the sons of the soil reproached as a mob, because a few particular men in a shop or in a theatre do not enlist as they should and as better men have done and are doing every day.

It is the time of thousands of young Canadians who have enlisted whose conduct should be emphasized and whose example should be held up to others. They heard the call of the race, they responded to the spirit of the breed of them, and one of these days when war becomes less of a waiting game than it has too long been, a flame will run through this country that will light the imagination and fire the sentiment until all who are wanted will come forward to go.

It is not facts and figures, it is not arguments hammered home, nor is it reproaches that those they are addressed to feel to be unjust—it is not any or all of these that influence our young men to enlist.

What they listen for is the call they know. Of the recruiting sergeant they know nothing. They want the popular leaders, the men of the hour, to rise up and show them the way, the few who speak what all mean, and voice what all feel, until there is set in motion a national force that nothing can stay.

OUR SOLDIERS HOME AND ABROAD

The following is the official report for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 5, as issued by Captain L. E. D. Tilly, organizing recruiting officer for the provinces:

Table with columns for location and number of recruits. Locations include Westmorland, Northumberland, Kings, Victoria, Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, and others. Numbers range from 1 to 10.

SUPREME COURT APPEALS DOCKET

Fredricton, N. B., Feb. 7.—Chief Justice McLeod and other judges of Appeal Division of Supreme Court arrived this evening for session of the court which opens here tomorrow. The docket follows:

Table listing court cases and appellants. Cases include King vs. Dimock, McArthur vs. Philips, and others. Appellants listed include H. A. Powell, K. C. for defendant, and others.

WAGES FOR CHAIN GANG GOING TO FAMILIES

Thursday, Feb. 10. Several bills to be presented for enactment at the coming session of the legislature were approved yesterday at the session of the bills and by-laws committee of the municipal council. They will be received at a special meeting of the entire council, possibly the first of the week, when they will be finally passed to be forwarded to Fredericton.

One of the most important bills is that affecting gale prisoners who are obliged to work in the municipal yards. A certain scale of wages for men thus compelled to work, and who have a family dependent on them. Another bill has reference to the municipal home. It having been noted that several inmates of the home after spending many years in the institution died and left money to relatives and friends, it was decided that in such cases the money should go to the institution to pay in small part for the care and attention they had received. This, it is said, is the purpose of the bill.

Other bills approved were to compel the extension of the street railway tracks to Red Head; to invest in the county authorities the right to control the storing of dynamite and high explosives in the county, regarding quantity, location, and protection; and to authorize the laying of permanent sidewalks in Lancaster and permitting bond issues to the extent of \$15,000 for the purpose.

Councillor W. J. Dean presided at the meeting and there was full attendance.

Autumn Sunset. (By Arthur L. Phelps, in Canadian Magazine.) This evening while the color glowed and spread, Working again that ancient wonderment, The which eternally incompetent Is hand of man to imitate, was bred Some yearning spirit only half suppressed.

KAISER'S NEPHEW CAPTURED ON EMDEN, SAYS SIGNALLER OF SYDNEY, NOW IN ST. JOHN

Two Hours' Brisk Fight Before Career of German Raider Ended, Reports Able Seaman Norris

Lyddite of Australians Did Terrific Damage on Board the Emden—"Big Junk of Human Flesh Half Size of Your Head Literally Splashed Up Against Railing."

"Perhaps you didn't know we captured a prince when we destroyed the Emden," said Able Seaman Norris, of the Yeoman Signalling Service of H. M. A. S. Sydney, yesterday, when interviewed.

The speaker was a big heavy "son of the sea," the special brew of old Neptune for the Australian navy, and he was visibly proud of the work of his ship, the Sydney.

In his story of the fight, he said: "On Oct. 23 we left Albany, Australia, with a convoy of 38 ships, carrying the Australian and New Zealand troops to the Dardanelles. The other ships were the Melbourne and the Ibonique, the latter a man-of-war of the Japanese navy. In all there were 41 ships in the line and we did not dream of running into any excitement when we left.

"When we got just off the Cocos Island I was blown if we didn't pick up a wireless message to the effect that a strange looking warship had been sighted off the island. There was a little harbor there, and we thought the night had been there.

"Well, our ship was ordered to go at full speed and investigate. When we got the order we were going about eight knots, twenty minutes later we were making twenty knots, and within an hour we were up to full speed, ploughing along with a 'bone in her teeth' about twenty-seven knots an hour. It was about 6.30 in the morning when we got the message and about 6.50 we sighted the Emden. The sailors of the Emden carried the message that when we appeared all they could see was a big bow wave and one funnel so they did not know whether it was a destroyer or a cruiser that was coming.

"At 9.30 we challenged her and in reply she opened fire on us. We did not think she had such a range as she did. The fight lasted until 11.30 before the Emden finally ended her history. Her first salvo carried away our forward control and one man, wounding several others and destroying our range finder. All were wounded severely except Petty Officer Harvey, who when he came to being carried by the wounded blow. I remember the fellow who was killed had his right leg blown off at the hip, one of the men picked up the leg and threw it on the evening and there it remained, a ghastly sight, until the action was over.

"Then another salvo from the Emden carried away our after-control, but did not do so much damage to our men. Then we got our range and began to get in our fire work.

"The prisoners that we captured said that the captain of the Emden, Von Mueller, said when he sighted us that he would have to sink us but that he could not stop to pick up any of the survivors owing to the fact that he was carrying a Tartar mine, and he did not want to have a chance to pick up any of the survivors for fear they would give away his few rounds to help her down into Davy Jones' locker.

"We then returned to the Emden. I was signaller and I gave her a few rounds to help her down into Davy Jones' locker. The captain then decided to give her another round, so we fired the Sydney broadside and gave her a few more six-inchers and promptly the German dropped his flag.

"After we had finished off the Emden we thought we would go back to Cocos Island where we had heard there was a party of some fifty Germans with four machine guns. When we got there we found they had stolen the schooner Asia from Mr. Ross, who was the chief citizen of the place and had made for the open sea. We then returned to the Emden.

"A Ghastly Sight. "What a job it was taking off those wounded and what a sight of a deck of the cruiser destroyer. We found about 100 men had been killed, and the prisoners said that they never again wanted to see the effect of lyddite. The first thing I saw when I climbed on the deck of the Emden was a big junk of human flesh half the size of your head literally splashed up against the railing. Here and there you would see heads without bodies, bodies without heads, arms and legs were strewn around the deck in screaming confusion and the armor plate and equipment of the ship was battered and twisted in every conceivable manner.

"We took off about eight wounded in all. Captain Von Mueller was the last to leave the ship asked permission to set fire to the deck before he left so that it might burn up the bodies. This was granted by our commander Captain Glessop. On arriving on board the Sydney, Von Mueller shook hands with our captain and spoke to his men in German telling them that he had given them of honor that they would not cause any disturbance, and all during the trip the Germans acted splendidly.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Martha O'Blenc.

Salisbury, N. B., Feb. 8.—The funeral of Mrs. Martha O'Blenc, of North River, Salisbury, whose death occurred at the home of her son in Moncton on Thursday last, took place after the arrival of the morning train from Moncton, on Saturday. Memorial service at the North River Baptist church was conducted by Rev. Norman A. MacNeill, burial being in the family lot in Mont Eagle cemetery. Mrs. O'Blenc, who was a daughter of the late Jeremiah Taylor, North River, is survived by: grown up family. Her husband, the late Bernard O'Blenc, died a year or two ago.

Miss Katherine Lynch.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.—The death of Miss Katherine Lynch occurred yesterday at the Mater Misericordiae Home. She was a sister of the late Patrick Lynch, a former well known resident of the North River, who predeceased her several years.

Walter B. Reading.

The death of Walter B. Reading, a native and former resident of St. John, occurred on Monday in Boston. He was sixty years of age and unmarried. Two sisters, Mrs. R. T. Leavitt of this city and Mrs. A. V. Williams of Boston, survive. His death came with great suddenness and was a severe shock to his sister, who had returned only on Friday last after visiting him in Boston.

Mrs. George Y. Dibble.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Mary Delaney Dibble, wife of George Y. Dibble, clerk assistant of the legislature, died at her home here at noon today after a brief illness of pneumonia. She was a daughter of the late Delaney Robinson, and besides her husband, is survived by her mother, one daughter, Mrs. C. W. York, two brothers, Corliss and A. manager of the Union street branch of the Bank of N. B., St. John, and Delaney of New York.

Howard Johnston.

Welsford, Feb. 7.—The community of Clarendon Station is mourning the death of Howard Johnston, son of Francis Johnston of this place. He had been employed in lumbering during the winter months, but became a victim of grip, which has been so prevalent. He recovered somewhat but was seized with a relapse and pneumonia, the result of which he died on Wednesday evening, the 3rd instant.

Funeral services were held on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. G. G. Gages at his parents' home, and at the Union hall. The members of L. O. G. T. Society attended in a body and took part in the burial services, the deceased being a beloved member of the society.

M. W. Furlong, K.C.

Montreal, Feb. 8.—M. W. Furlong, K.C., St. John (Nfld.), died at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, this evening after a general illness. He had been in the Reid Newfoundland Company since 1905, when he succeeded Hon. A. B. Morin on the latter's removal to Toronto. Furlong was a director of the company, was born at St. John in 1863, was admitted to the Newfoundland bar at the age of twenty years; was a member of the legislative assembly for several years; a member of the Supreme Court and one of the leaders of the Newfoundland bar. He was a solicitor to the Newfoundland parliament and held the line of his death. The interment will take place at St. John, probably next Monday.

Charles F. Olive.

Thursday, Feb. 10.—Chas. F. Olive died suddenly yesterday morning in his home, Princess street. He had just returned after work when he collapsed on the floor and expired. Dr. M. Case was summoned but he was arrived life was extinct. He pronounced death due to hemorrhage of the brain. Mr. Olive's health had been impaired for the last two years, but he was able to attend to his duties and seldom complained. He was a member of the St. John's Club and was apparently in good health and did not complain upon his arrival at home yesterday morning after his night's work as professor with the Standard. Death came suddenly.

Mr. Olive was in the 68th year of his age and is survived by his wife, seven sons and one daughter. Two of his sons—Frank of Halifax and Guy of this city, and his daughter, Mrs. D. Darbour of Winnipeg were of his first marriage. The other sons are: T. C. Olive, of St. John; Fred, Otto and John, all at home. He is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. A. J. Cann, of Yarmouth and Mrs. N. Wynn, of Boston, and one nephew, Frank of Halifax and Guy of this city, and his daughter, Mrs. D. Darbour of Winnipeg were of his first marriage.

Bank of England Backs Bank of France in Commercial Credits.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Minister of Finance Ribot told his colleagues in the cabinet council today that as a result of his visit to London with the governor of the Bank of France, from which they returned last night, the Bank of England would lend assistance to the Bank of France to facilitate commercial credit in England, and that arrangements had been made between the two governments for payment for purchases made by the French government in the United States and Great Britain.

M. Ribot said that the London Stock Exchange would admit securities belonging to French holders to be dealt in on condition that the intermediaries should be the Bank of France and the Bank of England, and that the proceeds of the sales should be employed in paying for purchases in England.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE IN ST. JOHN MARKETS

Some changes in wholesale prices during the week are indicated by prevailing rates. Molasses shows a further decrease in price of a cent a gallon while the scarcity of potatoes has had the effect of sending the prices up to \$1.50 per bushel and they are none too plentiful at that. Pork and fowl also show a slight increase. California oranges have advanced fifty cents, consequent on transportation difficulties. Prevailing prices are as follows:

Table with columns for COUNTRY MARKET and GROCERIES, listing items like Potatoes, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Eggs, etc. with prices.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS and CANNED GOODS, listing items like Pork, Canadian meat, Beef, etc. with prices.

Table with columns for FLOUR, ETC. and GRAINS, listing items like Roller oatmeal, Starched oatmeal, etc. with prices.

Table with columns for FISH and FRUITS, listing items like Small dry cod, Medium dry cod, etc. with prices.

Table with columns for HIDES AND WOOL and FRENCH MILITARY SCHOOL, listing items like Fallow, Wool, etc. with prices.

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WEDDINGS

McWilliams-O'Blenc.

Salisbury, N. B., Feb. 8.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. James McWilliams was the scene of a happy event on Monday evening, Feb. 7, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Annie O'Blenc, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin O'Blenc, of Scott Road, Salisbury, and Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams' son, George McWilliams, member of the Canadian Army Service Corps stationed in Halifax. About twenty friends of the young couple were present.

The marriage was performed by Rev. Norman A. MacNeill, B. D., minister of the Salisbury Baptist church. The bride and groom stood beneath a pretty arch draped with the Union Jack. The bride looked very pretty in a wedding gown of champagne satin. The groom wore his khaki suit. The march, he and after the wedding, were played by Miss Della K. Milton. After the ceremony the guests were invited to the dining room, where a turkey supper was enjoyed. Mr. McWilliams will return to Halifax on Wednesday. His bride will remain in Salisbury.

Masson-Miller.

An interesting event took place Tuesday evening at the home of Ven. Archdeacon Raymond, when Walter E. Masson of the divisional ammunition column in the first contingent and recently was installed home. He is still doing his military duty in the country as a member of the depot police. Mr. and Mrs. Masson will reside in the city.

News Comes to Chief of Police That Man Dying Left "Seaside Park" as His Address.

Chief of Police Simpson received a letter from the authorities at Somerville, Mass., yesterday stating that a man had died in one of the institutions of that city, having no known residence, but among his effects the following address was found: C. DeMille, Seaside Park, West St. John, N. B. He was further stated that the body is being held pending possible identification. The local police took the matter up at once and paid a visit to the address indicated as a result of which the Somerville authorities were notified last night by wire that F. E. DeMille, of this city, would be in charge of the body that of his brother, A. C. DeMille.

No further facts were set forth in the letter but it is supposed, if the death man is A. C. DeMille, that he had been overcome by an attack of asthma and had been unable to give those who went to his assistance any information about himself and his brother was subject to asthmatic trouble.

SEAPLANES AIMED AT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

(Continued from page 1.)

Occasion of the recent tragedy, said, and asserted that neither the Caroline nor any other British warship or merchant ship was struck by a bomb at that time.

Tank Steamer Held Up.

London, Feb. 10.—The American tank steamer Polaris, with a cargo of petroleum for Gotenburg and Malmo, has arrived at Kirkwall. The Polaris sailed from Philadelphia January 23.

German From the Kameruns.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The Spanish steamer Isla De Panay, which has arrived at Cadix from the island of Fernando Po, West Africa, has several Germans on board, according to a Havas dispatch from Madrid. Other Germans who made the trip north on the steamer, disembarked at the Canary Islands, from where they hope to reach Holland.

Fernando Po is a Spanish Island in the Gulf of Guinea which is probably the German's escape from the Kamerun region, which borders the Gulf.

Among the visitors in the city is the ship Wright Manager of H. M. A. S. Sydney, who is expected to be the first of Cocos Island when the Emden was destroyed.

A NEUTRAL VIEW OF IT



The Burglar to the Police: "Say, boys, how about peace?"

DAVID THOMPSON, OF ST. JOHN, NOW REPORTED DANGEROUSLY ILL; N. S. MEN SUFFER

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Five maritime province men appear in the midnight casualty list. David Thompson, of St. John (N. B.), with the 26th battalion, formerly reported "ill," is now reported "dangerously ill."

Peter Nicholson, of Sydney (C. B.), of the 25th battalion, is reported "killed in action" while Percy A. C. Pallott, of Halifax (N. S.), and of the same unit, is reported "wounded." In the 13th battalion, Henry Usher, of Waterville (N. S.), is reported "wounded," and Lieutenant Stephen O. Thorne, of Kentville (N. S.), with the 17th battalion, is reported "died of acute pneumonia."

Table listing various battalions and their members, including Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Battalions.

APPOINTS TWO NEW SENATORS

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The appointment of two new senators was announced to the senate by Speaker Landry this afternoon. The new members of the red chamber are Hon. John S. McLennan, barrister, of Sydney (N. S.), who succeeds the late Senator William McKay, and W. H. Sharp, ex-M. P. for Lisgar (Man.), who succeeds the late Senator Kitchener.

NOVA SCOTIA HOUSE OPENS

Halifax, Feb. 10.—The parliament of Nova Scotia was opened this afternoon with the usual ceremonies. The speech from the throne made special reference to the part that Nova Scotia is playing in the war.

OTTAWA TO RAISE ANOTHER BATTALION

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Whether the burning of the parliament buildings was accidental or the result of a plot, the capital intends to show its undiminished spirit by recruiting another battalion for overseas service. It will be the 27th, and is already authorized. It is intended to make it a crack regiment and recruiting will be done in and around Ottawa and also in the counties between here and the St. Lawrence.

GLORIOUS INTENS WEST RENEWS DEMAND FOR FREE WH

J. G. Turfiff Tells Government the People Want it and Will Get It.

BOTH CONSUMER AND GROWER ROE

Says Wheat is Higher in States and Flour Cheaper in Canada—Motion for Divorce of Reform Beaten A Britain Now Buying Horse Canada—Valley Railway Agreed Broken Because Road Was Completed.

(Special to The Telegraph)

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Parliament today featured parliament today the aliphoid methods by divorce are granted by the senate and parliament. The government amount of expense involved securing of a decree have all to create in the bosom of one of the legislators a desire for rest.

Parliament today has appeared order paper resolutions urging a form, and each year such resolutions have been introduced by the government majority.

For the second time, W. B. No. of East Hastings, brought the motion for a resolution to be passed, though he succeeded in his effort to a vote. The treasury is voted in massed formation against the government. For the others the vote was fairly divided among the parties, the Catholic members uniformly against the motion, and the government. The government has the narrow majority it has ever had, the resolution defeated by a vote of 89 to 24.

Once again the voice of the wheat growers is heard through their representatives equally perennated demands for wheat. Once again the government is in favor of permitting the right to sell his produce with his presence, when J. G. Turfiff, and there was a declaration of his vote. "And if we don't from this government then some clear and well defined. It comes to the fact that six members from the prairies would be the next parliament all pledged to the demands which the present resolution could not get.

In the face of Mr. Turfiff's offer which dealt with the different grades, and the spread in price between the two countries, the situation remains today, was shown as fantastic iconography and the in which determined the government refusal to grant the demand as clear and well defined. It comes to the fact that six members from the prairies would be the next parliament all pledged to the demands which the present resolution could not get.

How Charles Marcell asked whether the government was taking any measures to control men in districts liquor was served. He stated that he was not aware that the government had caused a ban on liquor in Ontario (N. B.), somewhat similar in Calgary.

He was informed by the prime minister that the government had been due to Ottawa (Continued on page 8.)

Berlin, Feb. 10, via wireless to Sydney.—The new prices for pig iron fixed by the German iron syndicate, the Overseas News Agency announces, are henceforth, 122.50 marks; pig iron, first quality, 86 marks; third quality, 80 marks.

Mr. Jeremy Taylor gave a tea in Kingston (Ont.), on Saturday, for his niece, Miss Aileen Cotton, of Toronto.