

MAIN DESTROYED 100,000 DAMAGE

Whole Block from Market Firemen Given Hard Fight Engines—Adjoining Buildings—100,000 Insurance Carried

roared above the rooftops the spears stood aglance. At this stage the fire assumed its threatening aspect. The wind was blowing toward the east and the flames being rolled over the T. McAvity's property. Fire brands were being blown up King street, there were many who feared that a fire was inevitable.

McAvity's, in L. L. Sharpe & Son's, in other stores further up the street, after salvage men were busy. In the jewelry store valuables were rescued, after as much as possible had been crammed into the vault.

McAvity & Sons Ltd., had a very poor escape. The flames licked the side of the building. The window casings were burned and merchandise stored on top floor was being blistered and blown by the heat. It was a problem to throw fire from entering the building, asbestos mats were suggested and applied a volunteer corps of clerks and set to the task. Fully half a ton of asbestos was carried to the threatened floor. The sheets were tacked up in face of the fire. The roof could not be outside but by grim determination fighters went out. The asbestos kept the flames, and then the big streams of water were brought in as reinforcement.

After, however, poured through the Avity building, probably inflicting damage to the extent of \$8,000. Some loss was sustained also by the bank, but members of the fire department themselves last night as feeling that the flames had been headed off in time. They also said that the department would be open for business as usual this morning and that delay in the wholesale department did not hamper their Christmas trade.

The building of the Western Union graph at the corner and that occupied by Cow & Edwards were in flames. The latter building was watered time and time again, but even the bricks were white with the steam.

The Western Union, it is said the were on the point of cutting the wires. Their entire system was threatened. Had the wind been blowing in the other direction, one in the employ of the company said last night, the entire graph system would have been destroyed. As it was, one of the streams wild for a brief period and water dripped into the cellar where the storage crates were piled up. The cellar was flooded but fortunately batteries remained intact.

The N. B. Telephone Co. headquarters shipman did not suffer from the fire but it is believed that the building was damaged by the cutting of wires which was quite necessary. It is believed probably that several of the King street stores have suffered in this respect.

and Insurance. Mr. Harrison, in conversation with Telegraph, estimated the loss roughly at \$150,000, adding that the insurance probably amount to \$800,000. At that hour it was announced that the building in Market square had actually collapsed and great damage throughout the district was caused by water and smoke.

On the insurance on the W. H. Thorne building, \$6,000 in the Acadia and \$2,500 in the London Mutual was held by J. M. Pen. White & Callaghan, \$7,000 in Atlas \$4,000 and the New York Underwriters \$8,000. Jarvis & Whittaker in all \$11,000, shared with the following companies, Queen, \$800; pictures furniture and other goods, \$7,000; British Crown Stock Company, \$2,500; stock. E. H. Fairweather had \$5,000 on the new King street building, and \$100 on the smaller building containing paint department, both of which were seriously damaged. The Sun carried \$100.

Officers On The Job. The 69th Battalion rendered valuable assistance. The second alarm called in by one of the regiment. At second call a "fall in" was sounded a bugler at the army and the men of the battalion promptly responded. They were marched to the fire under command of Lieutenant Hart and they did indispensable work, mainly in keeping the crowds back from the fire. Most of the men were from the company, but all the companies were represented.

TRICAN TROOPS HAVE ORDERS TO SHOOT MEXICAN INVADERS. Washington, Dec. 22—American troops in El Paso, the war department announced today, have been given orders to return vigorously any further deliberate firing from the Mexican side of the river.

GALLANT FIGHTING CHRISTMAS DAY SAVED KUT-EL-AMARA FORTS TO BRITISH; CABINET CRISIS DAILY DRAWS NEARER

EIGHTY LOST ON FRENCH STEAMER, WITHOUT WARNING

Austrian Submarines Get Two Fine Craft in Mediterranean \$2,000,000 CARGO SENT TO BOTTOM

British Steamer Yeddo, 4,500 Tons, and Villa De La Ciotat, 6,378 Tons, Both Sunk; Crew of Latter Saved—French Seized American Vessel.

Paris, Dec. 27.—The French steamer Villa De La Ciotat, with passengers on board, was torpedoed without warning and sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine on December 24th, the ministry of marine announced today. Most of the passengers and members of the crew had been rescued. The statement follows:

The steamer Villa De La Ciotat was torpedoed and sunk on the 24th in the Mediterranean by an enemy submarine without warning. A majority of the passengers and crew were picked up by a British steamer. Details have not been received.

The Villa De La Ciotat was one of the largest of the steamships sunk recently in the Mediterranean. Her gross tonnage was 6,378. She was 457 feet long, 45 feet wide and had a draught of 22 feet.

Eighty Go Down. London, Dec. 27.—Eighty of the passengers and crew of the Villa De La Ciotat lost their lives.

Consul Reports 29 Drowned. Washington, Dec. 27.—Seventy-nine persons were drowned in the destruction of the French liner Villa De La Ciotat, the consul at Malta reported today to the state department.

The American consul reported that the rescued were picked up by a liner after they had been in small boats two hours. The torpedoed ship, the consul reported was on her way from Japan, China and Hawaii to Marseilles.

British Steamer Yeddo Sunk. London, Dec. 27.—The 4,500 ton British steamer Yeddo, from Calcutta, November 24, for Boston and New York has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

Rich Cargo Goes Down. Boston, Dec. 27.—The cargo of the steamer Yeddo, bound for this port and New York from Calcutta, was valued by A. C. Lombard & Co., the local consignee, at more than \$2,000,000, although its exact nature was not known, as the bills of lading have not yet arrived.

The Solweig Seized. Washington, Dec. 27.—The steamer Solweig, owned by the American Transatlantic Company has been condemned by the French prize court. The owners will appeal.

Belgian Relief Supplies Used Strictly For Civil Population. Ottawa, Dec. 27.—Mr. Maurice Gooch, Belgian consul-general at Ottawa, has received a cabled denial from Paul Hymans, Belgian minister to the court of St. James, of the story sent out from Rotterdam a few weeks ago to the effect that 150,000 pounds of cheese from Belgium had been seized by the Germans and that the International Relief Committee supplies the Belgians, who, in turn, are compelled to feed the German army.

Reply to a query from Mr. Gooch, the Belgian minister at London, cables: "All foodstuffs handed to Belgian civil population through commission for relief remain strictly in hands of Belgians."

CHRISTMAS FIGHTING ON THE RIVER TIGRIS

Turks Enter One of Kut El-Amara Forts But Are Driven Out and Forced Back

104th Pioneers Assisted in Successful Counter-Attack in Which Enemy Lost 700—Another Victory Over Arab Tribesmen on Borders of Egypt.

London, Dec. 27.—The Turks, in an attack on the British forces in Mesopotamia, succeeded in entering the northern bastions of one of the forts at Kut-El-Amara, but were driven out, an official statement issued this evening says.

On the 24th Gen. Townshend reported that the enemy had fired heavy throughout the previous night, but had not attacked. Later, he sent a further report as follows:

"From 10 a.m. until past midday the position was heavily shelled. The enemy, having breached the fort, effected an entrance, but were driven out. Two hundred dead were left inside the fort."

"The fort is a work on the right flank of his landward position, on the north side of the Kut peninsula."

"On the 25th Gen. Townshend sent a further report, in which he says that at midnight on the 24th, and on the 25th fierce fighting for the possession of the fort took place. The enemy effected a lodgement in the northern bastion and were ejected, but came on again and occupied the bastion. The garrison of Oxford Light Infantry and the 104th held on to the entrenchment, and were reinforced by the Norfolk regiment and the 104th Pioneers. The enemy vacated the bastion early Christmas morning, and retired into trenches, four hundred to nine hundred yards in the rear, although the attack had been made from trenches only about one hundred yards from the breach."

"The rest of Christmas day passed quietly. The fort and garrison, in excellent spirits, re-occupied the bastion. The enemy's casualties are estimated at about 700, our own at 190 killed and wounded."

"A whole division appears to have been engaged in the attack. Presumably the 200 enemy dead mentioned in the statement of the 24th are not included in the above."

A Victory Which Does Not Exist. Berlin, Dec. 27, via wireless to Sayville—Senussi tribesmen, advancing along the Egyptian coast, near the Tripolitanian border, have driven the British out of Materu, to which they retired late in November after a strong Arab force had compelled their retreat, according to a Turkish official report received here today from Constantinople. The statement, which was dated Dec. 26, is as follows:

"Several detachments of Senussi continued successfully attacks against the British in Egypt. They have cleared the Siwah district completely of British. (The Siwah district is an oasis in the Libyan desert, about twenty miles wide and a mile long, some 300 miles southwest of Alexandria.)"

"One detachment, advancing along the coast, attacked the town of Materu, 240 kilometers (about 150 miles) east of Solum. In the engagement the British commander and 800 soldiers were killed and the rest fled eastward."

"The Mohammedans took near Solum and Materu from the British two field cannons and two large quantities of artillery ammunition and ten automobiles, of which three were armored."

A Correction From London. London, Dec. 27.—The main Arab forces, which had been operating near Materu, were attacked on Christmas day and dispersed by the British, who suffered small losses, it was officially announced tonight. The official statement says:

"With reference to the Turkish official communication of the 27th the war office states that from the 14th to the 24th there was no fighting between our troops and the Arabs on the western frontier of Egypt."

"On the 25th the principal Arab force, which was located some eight miles from Mersa Matr (Materu), was attacked and dispersed, with trifling loss to our troops."

The foregoing evidently alludes to the Turkish official statement, received today from Constantinople, by way of Berlin, which was sent by wireless, and bore the Constantinople date of Dec. 26.

Were These Cruisers Damaged? Constantinople, via London, Dec. 27.—The following official communication concerning the fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula was issued today:

"Dardanelles front: On the night of Friday our artillery forced a torpedo boat which had bombarded the landing place at Avburun, to withdraw. Near Seddu Bahr, the enemy fired a considerable number of bombs and aerial torpedoes. Our artillery destroyed enemy bomb mortars and caused important damage in the first and second line enemy trenches."

"An enemy cruiser, which had repeatedly bombarded Altitchepe and its surroundings, was hit four times. Our batteries in the narrows effectively bombarded the landing places of the Seddu Bahr troops, the concentration places near Moro Liman, enemy trenches near Keresvedere, reserves, west of Eski Hisarlik, and a howitzer battery, causing visible damage, and sank two armored boats."

"Near Moro Liman, Saturday, one of our water planes made successful reconnaissance flights over Tenedos, the Isle of Mavro and enemy positions near Seddu Bahr, and hit with a bomb a torpedo boat south of Seddu Bahr."

Denmark Bars the Grindgrads. Copenhagen, via London, Dec. 27.—The Danish government will prohibit the members of the Ford party to hold meetings here under a decision rendered after the recent visit of Berling Bjornson, son of the late Norwegian dramatist, who endeavored to deliver a lecture on European war. The decision rendered at that time was that no foreigners would be permitted to lecture on the war or the belligerent powers.

War Summary Fighting Mostly in Persia and Mesopotamia

Cabinet Rumors Aroused in London Over Churchill's Return from Front

London, Dec. 27.—The departure of the Indian army from France for another field of action was the most important feature of the day's news, so far as the British public is concerned. Whether the new field of action is Egypt or Mesopotamia is not announced; in both these theaters there are presumably already considerable bodies of Indian troops.

It is assumed that the places of the Indians in France have been filled by drafts from the new armies raised on the soil of the United Kingdom.

In connection with tonight's announcement, it is worth noting the larger and more important share the youthful Prince of Wales is taking in the business of the empire. The British public, both home and colonial, will read with a peculiar sense of national pride the king's words to the Indian veterans: "Before you leave France, I send my dear and gallant son, the Prince of Wales, who has shared with my armies the dangers and hardships of the campaign, to thank you in my name."

TURKISH FALSEHOODS. The Turkish official communication, sent out today, which contained claims to successes in the Egyptian theatre, called forth an official denial from the British press bureau, which states that there has been no fighting between the British and the Arabs, except a British attack on the principal Arab force near Mersa Matr, which "was dispersed with some loss to our troops" according to the British version.

The Turkish version says that the Turks took the offensive and killed three hundred British, but the quantity of British losses is not stated.

The news from the other war fronts continues to show no important developments. The Russians are winning successes against weaker enemy forces in Russia; in the British in South Persia have had some severe fighting with the Turks, without materially altering the situation; the Allies at Saloniki contemplated the speedy return of the British to the west front there is little to record, except minor artillery and bombing operations.

The resumption of German submarine activity is evidenced by the sinking of half a dozen ships in the past twenty-four hours, with the loss of eighty lives in the case of the French steamer Villa De La Ciotat, while two boats were missing and other losses which must be attributed to the Belgian steamer Ministre Bernart.

CABINET MEETING. Although today was a holiday in England, the members of the British cabinet returning hastily from the scenes of their Christmas festivities for an important meeting, at which were discussed the Derby scheme and other matters which must be thrashed out when parliament reconvenes.

The parliamentary situation continues full of uneasy rumors, and some changes in the cabinet are being widely talked of. There is a possibility that Sir Edward Grey's health may compel him to leave the cabinet, although he attended today's meeting. The sudden return of Winston Spencer Churchill to England, likewise, is the bases of many rumors. David Lloyd George, the minister of munitions, received a great ovation from the holiday gathering at Downing street, for the cabinet meeting.

BRAND WHITLOCK PRAISES WORK OF AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR RELIEF. New York, Dec. 27.—Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, will sail tomorrow on the Holland-American liner Rotterdam to resume his duties abroad.

Mr. Whitlock was the guest at lunch today of Alexander Hemphill, treasurer of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. He praised the work of the commission, declaring that if it should be interrupted for one week, the suffering of the Belgian people would become a calamity.

"According to Mr. Whitlock, shoes and cloth from which to make clothing are vital necessities in the stricken kingdom. He said that the long isolation of the country had resulted in using up the clothing of the people, and all raw materials."

Mr. Whitlock will carry back with him a purse of \$5,000 subscribed by friends in Toledo, to be distributed under his personal supervision.

QUIET CHRISTMAS IN LONDON WITH LITTLE DRUNKENNESS. London, Dec. 27.—One feature that marked Christmas this year was the fact that people stayed at home in the absence of cheap fares on railways and restricted train services which had an effect on the recent visit of Berling Bjornson, son of the late Norwegian dramatist, who endeavored to deliver a lecture on European war. The decision rendered at that time was that no foreigners would be permitted to lecture on the war or the belligerent powers.

INDIAN ARMY CORPS TO FIGHT ELSEWHERE

King George Sends Prince of Wales with Flattering Message On Eve of Their Departure From France

Mine Warfare Goes On Along Western Front with Allies Holding Advantage—Italians Win Minor Victories Over Austrians.

London, Dec. 27.—A British Indian army corps has left France for another field of operations, it was officially announced tonight.

At the parade of the Indian army corps before it left France, the following message from their king and emperor was delivered to the men by the Prince of Wales:

"More than a year ago I summoned you from India to fight for the safety of my empire and the honor of my pledged word on the battlefields of Belgium and France. The confidence which I then expressed in your sense of duty, your courage and your chivalry you since have nobly justified."

"I now require your services in another field of action, but before you leave France I send my dear gallant son, the Prince of Wales, who has shared with my armies the dangers and hardships of the campaign, to thank you in my name for your services; and to express to you my satisfaction."

"British Indian comrades-in-arms, yours has been fellowship in toils, hardships, courage and endurance, often against great odds, in deeds nobly done in days of ever-memorable conflict. In the warfare waged under new conditions, and in peculiarly trying circumstances, you have worthily upheld the honor of the empire, and the great traditions of my army in India."

"I have followed your fortunes with the deepest interest, and watched your gallant actions with pride and satisfaction, and I mourn with you the loss of many gallant officers and men. Let it be your consolation, as their pride, that they freely gave their lives in a just cause for the honor of the sovereign and the safety of my empire. They died gallant soldiers and I shall ever hold their sacrifice in grateful remembrance."

"You leave France with my confidence in your proved valor and experience will contribute to further victories in the new fields of action to which you go."

"I pray God to bless and guard you and bring you back safely, when final victory is won, each to his own home, there to be welcomed with honor among his own people."

FORTIFYING LINES IN MACEDONIA. London, Dec. 28.—A despatch to the Times from Saloniki says: "The Bulgarians have withdrawn four miles from the Greek frontier, between Gievigli and Doiran, and are busy fortifying a strong line of natural positions. On our side the work of fortification is being facilitated by the fine weather, and energetically advanced."

Enemy Mine Does No Damage. London, Dec. 27.—A British official statement issued tonight reads: "The enemy this morning sprung a mine opposite our line southeast of Hohenzollern redoubt. We have consolidated the edge of the crater."

"Our artillery bombarded the hostile trenches south of the Lille-Armentieres railway with good effect. The enemy replied vigorously, but caused little damage."

"Elsewhere there is normal artillery activity only to report."

French Artillery Gives Good Results. Paris, Dec. 27.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Belgium a fire, carried out against the enemy positions between the great dune and the sea, gave good results. Parapets were destroyed in several places, and a blockhouse on the first German line was blown up."

"In Artois last evening we exploded a mine to the northwest of Hill 140. The enemy was prevented by us from occupying the crater."

"Between the Somme and the Oise our artillery dispersed an enemy detachment to the northeast of Hill 140. Between the Somme and Rheims our batteries damaged a German fortified work to the north of Moussy."

"In Champagne, near Hill 198, after a bombardment, the enemy directed against our lines an attack which was easily repulsed."

"In the Vosges, to the north of the Linge, our artillery succeeded in destroying a battery casemate, and machine gun shelters. We likewise successfully bombarded enemy trenches at Schratmannele."

"The Belgian official communication reads: "A violent artillery action has occurred along the whole front. We effectively shelled various German batteries in the outskirts of Schoor and Women. The enemy infantry, who had collected in the trenches, were dispersed by our fire near Women and the Ferryman's House."

"Army of the East: The situation on our front is without change. "Extraneous corps of the Dardanelles. Outside of the usual cannonading there was no event of importance in the course of the last twenty-four hours to report."

Italian Take Prisoners. Rome, via London, Dec. 27.—The Italian official statement, issued today, reads as follows: "In the Giudicaria Valley our artillery opened fire yesterday on the positions in the neighborhood of Cologna, on which enemy batteries had been reported, and by a well directed fire caused several heavy explosions and an outburst of flames."

"The activity of small detachments of our troops in the valleys of the Rio Cameris and Maggio Torrent led to successful encounters with the enemy, in which we took some prisoners."

"On the Carso the enemy attempted during the night to attack our positions on Monte Sebului but was promptly stopped by the fire of our troops."

BRITISH CABINET EVIDENTLY SPLIT OVER COMPULSION

Fear General Election or Change in Leadership At Present Crisis

TWO HOURS' MEETING WITHOUT DECISION

Press Divided, As Is Cabinet, Over Application "In Strictest Sense" of Lord Derby's Scheme to Call on Unmarried Men.

London, Dec. 28.—That the proceedings of the British cabinet have not been going smoothly is seen in the fact that after a two hours' sitting yesterday (Monday) the council was obliged to adjourn until today, no decision having been reached, an issue discussion having revealed grave differences of opinion.

The Times' parliamentary correspondent asserts that the position is undeniably delicate, and may become critical today, unless handled with firmness and decision.

The Daily Mail asserts that Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, and Lord Kitchener, the war minister, have not yet made their position clear, while A. A. Balfour, secretary of the admiralty, resolutely opposes compulsion, in which he is supported by a majority of the cabinet.

The Morning Post, equally with the Times and the Daily Mail—all conscientious papers—sees the possibility of several cabinet resignations, or the other alternative, a general election.

The Morning Telegraph and the Chronicle, anti-compulsion organs, are also apprehensive of a crisis of a general election. The Chronicle editorially protests against "infringers and wire pullers who contemplate the desperate and mad expedient of a general election—a gambler's plunge, which might entail disastrous consequences," and points out how by merely withholding its assent to the Parliament and Registration bills, the house of lords can make elections unavoidable next month since, in the absence of the Parliament bill, which prohibits its life for eight months, the present parliament would expire by the expiration of time at the end of January.

No Paraffin With Lincoln. Concerning the people who make a comparison with America during the civil war, the Chronicle argues that Lincoln's action is not a precedent, because conditions were different. Lincoln was distracted by wholesale desertion, while recruiting was stimulated by extravagant bounties.

The Chronicle adds: "Our voluntary army in one year exceeded in number all the men recruited by the federal government in the four years of the war, and that without drafts to force them or bounties to bribe them."

The Times asserts that the cabinet differences on the question of unattested single men point to the existence of fundamental divergencies regarding the method of prosecuting the war.

"There are certain elements," says the Times, "which cannot work together indefinitely, and the cabinet seems to have reached the point when it must make a vital decision between one set of opinions and another."

Churchill Back to Front. London, Dec. 28.—Winston Spencer Churchill returned to France yesterday to rejoin his regiment.

Russian Upper House More Liberal. London, Dec. 28.—The morning newspapers today print batches of belated Petrograd despatches, the telegraph service having been suspended since the beginning of December except for official communications and brief agency despatches; as a result some thousands of despatches had accumulated in Petrograd.

According to the Times correspondent there have been no special military developments, but much interest has been shown in domestic politics. Dissatisfaction has been evinced over the further postponement of the meeting of the Duma, the postponement ostensibly being due to delays in the budget estimates. There also has been much dissatisfaction over the reactionary proceedings of so-called monarchist congresses held in Petrograd and Nizhni-Novgorod. On the other hand the correspondent says, in the upper house may be traced a perceptible movement in the direction of the more liberal parties.

W. J. BRYAN NOT TO GO TO EUROPE AS HENRY FORD RETURNS

New York, Dec. 27.—Reports that William Jennings Bryan had contemplated joining Henry Ford in Europe were confirmed today; but because Mr. Ford himself is returning to this country, Mr. Bryan will not go to Europe.

It was learned here today that he had booked passage for himself and Mrs. Bryan on the steamer Rotterdam sailing tomorrow. But today he telegraphed that because of Mr. Ford's return he (Bryan) had indefinitely postponed his trip to Europe.

Another Pilgrim III. London, Dec. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that Governor L. B. Hanna, of North Dakota, has arrived at Copenhagen, severely ill of influenza and has gone to a hospital.

"William J. Bryan has cabled that he will meet the Ford party at The Hague," the correspondent adds. "Mr. Ford is reported to have told friends he expects to build a peace palace at Copenhagen."

Gordon Calder, of Kempt Road, and say, who has recently joined the D Battalion here.

Among all who knew her in this her native town and in her girlhood days, her death is a great shock to her friends.

The following gentlemen were in town: Mr. S. J. Moore, of Toronto; Mr. W. H. Hubbard, of Fredericton;

Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Barton, of New Canaan, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a boy.

The Havlock Women's Institute is to meet with the Pettoctodiac Women's Institute on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Florrie Hinton is at home from the Royal Ladies' College to spend the vacation days.

Miss P. J. Burns, who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Hickey, of Chatham, returned during the week.

Miss Ruth Gaudet, of St. John, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Gilbert.

ST. ANDREWS

Andrews, Dec. 22—Mrs. James land and Miss Wade are spending Christmas holidays with relatives in John.

Arrival received last week of the arrival of C. P. R. steamer Corvina in Liverpool.

Miss M. Smith and Miss Fydlow, school teachers at Mount Allison Conservatory of Music, left Tuesday for Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Macdonald, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Hannah Jones, returned to her home in Halifax on Saturday.

Miss Bernice Entmerson, of Dorchester, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Julian T. Cornell.

Mrs. J. Y. Bourque, of Shediac, spent a few days in town with her sister, Mrs. T. Nichol.

Miss Mary Friel, of Dorchester, who has been the guest of Miss Elsie Townsend, has returned home.

Mrs. J. E. Fawcett and Miss Kathleen Fawcett, who have been spending a few days in St. John, returned Sunday evening.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, N. B., Dec. 22—Mrs. Josiah Wood entertained at luncheon on Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. T. Howland White, of Shelburne.

Miss Margaret Black, who is attending Haverall Ladies' College, is spending the Christmas holidays at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Chitty, who has been spending a few weeks in Ottawa, has returned to Sackville, where he will spend Christmas, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allison.

Mrs. H. E. Fawcett and Miss Kathleen Fawcett, who have been spending a few days in St. John, returned Sunday evening.

Miss Jennie King, who has been spending the holidays at her home here.

Mr. Harvey Dixon, who is attending Dalhousie College, at Halifax, has returned home for the holidays.

Miss Elva Machum, who is on the staff of Mount Allison Ladies' College, has resigned her position on account of ill health.

Miss Rheta Ingh, teacher in the Sackville High School, left Saturday for her home in Hampstead, N. S.

AMHERST

Amherst, Dec. 21—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Douglas and Miss Jean Douglas are spending the holiday season with Mrs. Douglas' parents Dr. and Mrs. Bradley, at Newton (Mass.).

Mrs. J. G. Macdonald, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Hannah Jones, returned to her home in Halifax on Saturday.

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Mrs. J. Y. Bourque, of Shediac, spent a few days in town with her sister, Mrs. T. Nichol.

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NORTH HEAD

North Head, Dec. 22—Mr. and Mrs. Heffron, of Lubec (Me.), are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lacey, of North Head.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, who held the position of principal of the North Head high school, during the past term, has returned to her home in Milltown (N. B.), where she will spend the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. William Small, of Woodward's Cove, occurred at her home on the 10th inst., after an illness of long duration.

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CAPE SPEAR

Cape Spear, N. B., Dec. 22—Marple Dobson, of Tidnish (N. S.), who spent a few days here last week, guest of his father, W. G. Dobson, has returned home.

Chandler Trenholm, of this place, who has been confined to his home for a few days, is able to be around again.

Mrs. Ellen Bugay, of Tidnish (N. S.), arrived here Sunday last to spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. W. G. Dobson.

William Trenholm shot a wild goose one day last week.

George Trenholm, son of Murray Trenholm, of Bayville (N. S.), is confined to his home through illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Melbourn Polley, of Upper Cape, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Allen, of this place, left the first of this week for Amherst (N. S.), to spend a few days.

The school in this place was brought to a very successful closing on Friday, the 17th. The afternoon was devoted to a thorough examination of a school work by the pupils in the different grades.

Mrs. J. G. Macdonald, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Hannah Jones, returned to her home in Halifax on Saturday.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Dec. 22—The residence owned by Selkie Murray, occupied by James Little at Main River, was burned to the ground at an early hour yesterday morning.

Robertson Stothard, of Shediac, is spending a few days with his uncle, Thomas Bell, at Rextonville.

Miss Vera Steves, of Albert County, is receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter.

Ernest Frasier has gone to South Hampton (N. S.), to spend the winter holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Jardine Graham and children, of Amherst (N. S.), are visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Estevan (Sask.), is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Fraser, Jr. Master Brown has also four great grandsons living here.

Mr. Lester Tate, of Grand Harbor, is visiting relatives and friends in Cutler (Me.).

Last week's storms, which were accompanied by high winds, caused considerable damage to the lobster fishery, having had a great number of their traps destroyed.

PARSBORO

Parsboro, Dec. 22—Mr. Harold Mahoney, paying teller in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, arrived home on Monday to spend his vacation with his mother, Mrs. D. W. Mahoney.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Dennis have moved into their beautiful new home in Rupert street.

Mr. Sherman Hewson, of Battledore (Sask.), is home for the Christmas holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hewson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Baker left for St. John today to spend a few days.

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HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 20—Prolonged blast from her whistle as she passed over the river yesterday announced the bay steamer Harbiner's farewell until next spring.

Miss Rose Knowlton is spending a few days with friends in town on route from Truro to her home in Avoca.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Palmer and children are visiting relatives in Presque Isle (Me.).

Mr. William Aborn, who has been visiting his niece, Mrs. Morley Binkhorn in Canso for several weeks, returned on Friday.

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HAVELOCK

Havelock, N. B., Dec. 22—Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Lamb returned to Havelock recently, the former after a pleasant vacation spent in New York, where he met Mrs. Lamb, who was returning from a three months' trip to the world's fair at San Francisco.

Miss Blanche Fowles left on Tuesday morning for St. John, where she will probably spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Macdonald, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Hannah Jones, returned to her home in Halifax on Saturday.

Miss Bernice Entmerson, of Dorchester, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Julian T. Cornell.

Mrs. J. Y. Bourque, of Shediac, spent a few days in town with her sister, Mrs. T. Nichol.

Miss Mary Friel, of Dorchester, who has been the guest of Miss Elsie Townsend, has returned home.

Mrs. J. E. Fawcett and Miss Kathleen Fawcett, who have been spending a few days in St. John, returned Sunday evening.

Miss Jennie King, who has been spending the holidays at her home here.

BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., Dec. 22—Mrs. J. P. Byrne who was making a visit to her sister, Mrs. T. M. Fraser, in Saskatoon, returned during the week to her home here.

Miss Rose Knowlton is spending a few days with friends in town on route from Truro to her home in Avoca.

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GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Dec. 24—On four days of this week trains were run over the Fredericton-Gagetown section of the Grand Trunk and Gagetown people rejoiced in the opportunity of paying a visit to the capital for extra Christmas shopping.

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E. W. McCREADY, President and Manager. Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.

Important Notice—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

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

Other, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 23, 1915

WAR COMMENT.

As the Germans are continually trying to deceive the Allies as to what they are going to do next, and as the Allies are equally intent upon concealing their own intentions, much of the speculation as to whether the Germans are about to launch a new offensive is naturally hazy.

This latter view, on the face of it, is at least as probable as the other. It is not thought now that the Germans can make an attack in the West with any advantage in point of numbers or in the matter of guns and shells.

Therefore as the Germans have spent a great deal of time and a tremendous amount of work in fortifying their western lines, it is argued that they would be unlikely, at this season, to abandon their fortified positions and attempt to rush the Allies off their feet.

The Germans are credited with having a wonderful supply of information as to what is going on behind the Allies' lines, and if they know so much they must know that the French and British have been steadily concentrating fresh forces on that front and constantly and rapidly increasing their reserve of guns and shells.

Therefore one school of military critics is of opinion that the Germans would not choose this time for a new advance in the West. One of these observers presents the case in this fashion:

A survey of the military and political situation in Europe makes it very plain that it is on the eastern and southern front that the enemy would be concentrating troops if he had any option in the matter. A half million more men in the east would bring Roumania on his side, give him possession of Riga and Dvinsk, or enable him without Roumanian aid to smash back the southern end of the Russian battle-line, and occupy Bessarabia and the Black Sea coast over to Odessa.

As it has done from the first, the Liberal party will continue to give loyal support to all necessary war measures, although it will, as a matter of public duty, exercise a vigilant supervision of the conduct of the government in military and civil matters.

The war introduces new problems in Canadian national life and renders more difficult some of the old ones. The Liberal party is, therefore, preparing itself to deal with our enlarged obligation in the matter of finance, taxation, agriculture, immigration, and social reform.

One subject to which particular attention will be devoted is the welfare of our returning soldiers, including the matter of adequate pensions, vocational training, and such other steps as may be necessary in order to fit these men once more into our national life.

The Liberal conference excluded mere partisan questions from discussion, and devoted itself to those larger issues which have been thrust upon the country by the war.

ing, even then, to provoke and win this war. The German treasury is still collecting this tax, and the probability is that the government did not dare to try any new experiments.

As for the scheme of forcing the Allies to pay the cost of the war, this authority says:

"Very few people of experience or judgment regard as anything but a preposterous or a dream the Imperial finance minister's idea of a war indemnity of \$10,000,000,000 or upwards imposed by a victorious Germany on her enemies.

This financial authority says that the recent rumors about peace called forth in banking circles the comment that there must be something in Germany's own economic situation to make her anxious for an early peace while she was at the flood tide of her military success.

Such plain talk is characteristic of the British culture. It is a sort of negative bravado; the bravado of a fixed purpose. It is needed in England to warn the civilian sluggard that he must do his part. It is needed to stir and sting him to cooperative action.

The conference of Liberal leaders at Ottawa at the invitation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already been the subject of some misrepresentation.

The object, to quote the official announcement, "was not to adopt policies designed for immediate party advantage, but rather to lay down, as clearly as possible, the principles which should guide Liberalism in dealing with such vital questions as national finance, agricultural settlement and development, immigration, transportation, social legislation, fiscal problems, technical education and the like."

And the first principle laid down at the conference and unanimously adopted there was that, so far as the prosecution of the war is concerned, there shall be no deviation from the attitude assumed by the Liberal party at the outbreak of the war, namely, that party interests should be made subservient to the interest of the Empire and of the cause for which the Empire is fighting.

The conference was not called to consider the extension of the term of Parliament, or measures preparatory to the next election contest, or any change in the leadership of the party.

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whole situation, can help to fire the spirit of the city, of the province, of the whole country, in this crisis.

It must be obvious that no one body of men should be left to do this great work alone. They can provide some inspiration and some leadership, but real success can only come from a universal conviction that every community must provide more men, and quickly.

LLOYD GEORGE'S WARNING.

Portions of the last speech of the Minister of Munitions were gloomy in tone, and designedly so. Mr. Lloyd George's purpose was to confront his fellow countrymen with the necessity for extra effort.

"You cannot haggle with an earthquake," said Mr. Lloyd George to the labor union leaders of Glasgow on Christmas morning, in the course of a remarkable appeal to labor to put its shoulder to the wheel.

While his words were addressed to union labor in its most radical centre, the speech is of wide utility, bringing home as it does to people of all classes the truth that the fight demands all the strength that the people of the Empire—all of them—can put into it.

THE CHANDLER REPORT.

The Chandler report, which was made public by the local government on Wednesday, is published in full by The Telegraph. The second section of the report is presented to our readers this morning.

The Standard is almost disposed to claim that the Royal Commissioner's report is a tribute to the virtues of the Clarke administration. Readers of The Telegraph will be able to see for themselves what Mr. Chandler says of several members of the Legislature and of various public officials.

MEANTIME THE DOCUMENT IS BEING PRESENTED AS A WHOLE AND THE PEOPLE OF THIS PROVINCE SHOULD GET IT CAREFULLY.

WORDS IN EARFUL.

Lord Roberts died at the battlefront early in the war, and the memory of his services and of his devotion to duty continue to be an inspiration to the Empire.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, the London publishers, have been raising funds for disabled soldiers and sailors by publishing a calendar in aid of the Lord Roberts Memorial Fund which is devoted to the support of the men of the army and navy who have been disabled during the war.

THE BONAR LAW ON THE WAR.

The statement by Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that he looked for no specially good news for some months to come, and that we may have bad news long before we have good news, was made at a dinner on St. Andrews Day.

From King George's Christmas message to the army and navy:

shines out more brightly as the war goes on. Steadfastly the nation receives good news and bad. In the face of either it will strive steadily on until victory comes.

WAR COMMENT.

In his Christmas message to the fleet and the army His Majesty King George speaks of another year drawing to a close in toil, bloodshed and suffering.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The foreign trade of the United States during October showed a gain of \$183,000,000 over the corresponding month of 1914.

WALTER RUNCIMAN HAS SOUNDED A NOTE OF WARNING TO THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his speech, referred once more to the great service rendered the Empire by the men of the overseas Dominions.

USING GERMAN SHIPS.

The Italian government has issued an order to its officials to seize thirty-six German steamers which have been detained in Italian ports from the beginning of the war.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

ILL-LUCK APPEARS TO BE FOLLOWING THE FORD PEACE PARTY.

THE LAST AMERICAN NOTE TO AUSTRIA IS BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.

FROM KING GEORGE'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO THE ARMY AND NAVY:

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ARMY AND OF THE NAVY: Another year is drawing to a close as it began in toil, bloodshed and suffering.

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Further Commission Respect Farm Set ter Council Kent County Clarity Dep

Following is the record of the Ruisseau Caribou bridge, Little Boutouche bridge, Aubarre Ruisseau bridge, the Gloucester City Settlement Board. He is

RUISSAU CARIBOU Parish of Shippegan, Gloucester County, N. B.

The charge made in this matter is that 3,000 lumber for which one P. Boudreau was not delivered by him to Caribou bridge.

This amount of \$42 was No. 41815, dated Jan. 9, 1915, of repairing the bridge at Caribou bridge, N. B., according to the statement of the foreman in work, delivered at this bridge in repairing the bridge.

It appears that the P. Boudreau under some made by him with Martin one of the representatives of Gloucester, shipped spruce logs of value to the county of Gloucester, billed to Martin Robichaud.

In October, 1913, one T. Chaud, who was foreman, Stead, district engineer of the Public Works Department of Canada, acting in place of Mr. Stead, Pierre F. Boudreau about long timber and eighty-spruce logs of value to the county of Gloucester, billed to Martin Robichaud.

Boudreau had some timber belonging to him in the fall of 1913, for long timber belonging to him, taken by Dociethe Chaisson, the construction of the Caribou bridge, N. B., which he was examining to be sure that these fourteen timber belonging to Boudreau were used in connection with the bridge. He was afterwards examined again on this occasion he was that this particular timber was used in the work.

There was quite a lot of timber belonging to Boudreau and men employed on the Caribou bridge, and the different persons and they difficult to discuss the matter. In this particular matter, Boudreau had really been bridge, and I am still in question.

Unsatisfactory Witness. Dociethe Chaisson, the witness, was a most witness, and it was almost any definite information as to the work done on the Caribou bridge. He had kept any particular mention with his work a little or no mention, and he called together, and he refused to keep matters straight with his work.

The timber purchased for the Shippegan Ferry Boudreau was valued at two dollars and twenty large and small, and at the time should have been thirty dollars for the fee he is said to have applied for bridge. He actually two dollars for this timber himself could throw into this transaction as some timber cut and shiplifted by Martin F. Robichaud, and he seems to have paid for the timber from him by Mr. Stead a the fourteen pieces of timber left at Shippegan, and the Caribou bridge, but or not so used he could own knowledge.

Everything in connection with this bridge and unsatisfactory. I found Dociethe Chaisson unwilling to explain clearly in connection with this judgment he is a man in the position of foreman, seem able to keep his reports straight or to give information as to what he Mr. Martin F. Robichaud have virtually taken up superintendence of the work at the Caribou bridge, and in connection with this should have been done or by the structural Valentine Robichaud.

Dociethe Chaisson claiming evidence that he had which he kept as to the Caribou bridge. He left everything to Mr. M. Chaud even to the fixing paid for labor and material. I am not at all satisfied with a lot of four pieces never went into the construction of Caribou bridge owing to difficulty of getting any definition from Dociethe Chaisson. There were some in connection with this being the issuing of a check the name of Antime Chaisson.

It appears that Antime not really entitled to a amount of \$52.50 was individuals, Antime Chaisson to \$26, Joseph D. of Dociethe Chaisson, and two other persons. This cheque was actually four cheques mentioned.

Further Evidence of Wrongdoing By Local Government Officials

Commissioner Chandler's Finding With Respect to the Transaction With the Farm Settlement Board, the Gloucester County Roads and Bridges and Kent County Transactions—Irregularity Deplored.

Following is the second and last instalment of the report of Commissioner Chandler. In this part of the report the commissioner deals with the cases of the Rousseau Caribou bridge in Gloucester, the Edward Dempsey bridge, the Little Escouche bridge, the MacLean Settlement bridge in Kent county, the Aubarre Rousseau bridge, the St. Simon and Macintosh Cove bridges in Gloucester, the Gloucester county roads, and with the transaction with the Farm Settlement Board. He says:

ROUSSEAU CARIBOU BRIDGE.

Parish of Shippegan, Gloucester County (N. B.). The charge made in connection with this matter is that \$3,000 feet of spruce lumber for which one Pierre F. Boudreau was paid \$45 in January, 1914, was delivered by him to the Rousseau Caribou bridge.

This amount of \$42 was paid by check No. 41915, dated Jan. 9, 1914. The work of repairing the bridge above mentioned was done by the Department of the Dominion of Canada, acting under instructions from Mr. Stead, procured from Pierre F. Boudreau about 120 pieces of long timber and eighty-two pieces of short timber, part of the timber shipped as stated above, and this was used in connection with the building of the ferry landing at Shippegan.

Boudreau had some timber left over at Shippegan and it is claimed that in the first instance he was not at all sure of the long timber belonging to Boudreau were taken by Docthe Chaisson and used in the construction of the Caribou bridge.

Docthe Chaisson, the superintendent, who by his written report seemed to be sure that these fourteen pieces of long timber belonging to Boudreau had really been used in connection with the rebuilding of the bridge. He was, however, afterwards examined again before me and on this occasion he was not at all sure that this particular timber really had been used in the work on this bridge.

There was quite a lot of timber, spruce and cedar, brought over from Shippegan Island by Docthe Chaisson and employed by him for the Caribou bridge, and this lumber was used by different persons and I found it extremely difficult to discover from the evidence of the witnesses examined as to the particular matter, whether or not fourteen pieces of timber owned by Boudreau had really been used in this bridge, and I am still in doubt on this question.

Unsatisfactory Witness. Docthe Chaisson, the man in charge of the work, was a most unsatisfactory witness, and it was almost impossible to get any definite information out of him as to the work done on this bridge.

Docthe Chaisson does not seem to have kept any particular record in connection with his work and is a man of no credit or standing. He apparently relied altogether upon Martin F. Robichaud to keep matters straight in connection with his work.

The timber purchased by Mr. Stead for the Shippegan ferry landing from Boudreau was valued at \$200, and at two dollars and twenty cents a stick, large and small, and at this rate Boudreau should have been paid about thirty dollars for the fourteen pieces of timber which he furnished to the Caribou bridge. He actually received forty-two dollars for this timber. Boudreau himself could throw little or no light upon this transaction as he simply had some timber left over which he shipped in the name of Martin F. Robichaud, and he seems to have paid very little attention to the matter after this.

He was paid for the timber procured from him by Mr. Stead and he supposes that fourteen pieces of the timber which had left at Shippegan were used for the Caribou bridge, but whether it was or not so used he could not say of his own knowledge.

Entirely Irregular. Everything in connection with the work done on this bridge is confused and unsatisfactory. I found Docthe Chaisson unable or unwilling to explain clearly anything in connection with his work and in my judgment he is a man entirely unfit for the position of foreman, as he does not seem able to keep his accounts or reports straight or to give any definite information as to what he did.

Mr. Martin F. Robichaud seems to have virtually taken upon himself the superintendence of the work performed at the Caribou bridge, and to have done in connection with this work what should have been done by the foreman or by the structural superintendent, Valentine Robichaud.

Docthe Chaisson claimed when giving evidence that he had not seen any report which he kept as to the work done on the Caribou bridge. He seems to have left everything to Mr. Martin F. Robichaud even to the fixing of prices to be paid for labor and material.

I am not at all satisfied that this particular lot of fourteen pieces of timber went into the construction of the Caribou bridge owing to the impossibility of getting any definite information from Docthe Chaisson, the foreman. There were some other charges in connection with this bridge, one being the issuing of a check for \$22.50 in the name of Antime Chaisson.

It appears that Antime Chaisson was not really entitled to all this amount, and according to Docthe Chaisson this amount of \$22.50 was really due to four individuals, Antime Chaisson being entitled to \$20, Joseph D. Chaisson, a son of Docthe Chaisson, being entitled to \$18, and two other persons to \$4 each. It seems that work to the amount of this cheque was actually done by the four persons mentioned. The only explanation offered by Docthe Chaisson for including all these amounts in one cheque was that Valentine Robichaud had told him not to employ too many men and he therefore included the amount due to four persons in one item under the name of Antime Chaisson. Stupid and Unnecessary. The whole thing was stupid and unnecessary but not, so far as I can see, actually fraudulent; but it is one of the things going to show that Docthe Chaisson was not fit for the position of foreman.

There is also a charge in connection with this bridge that work apparently done by Edward D. Chaisson, supposed to have worked with a horse and cart in connection with this bridge for a number of days was actually done by another person, Cleophas Chaisson, a servant of Valentine Robichaud, the foreman. Edward D. Chaisson at the time when this work was done was a boy about eleven years old, attending school and doing no work at all in connection with this bridge.

particular stringers were brought from the Chamberlain bridge, where they had been left when the work was finished, to the Dempsey bridge. They were, of course, not furnished by Edward Jennings, and had apparently been included in the work done on the Chamberlain bridge.

In Valentine Robichaud's returns as to the Chamberlain bridge this item of \$22.50 appears in a voucher made out in the name of Edward Jennings for five pieces of timber, at \$4.50.

Valentine Robichaud, according to his written report, supplied to the Chamberlain bridge, and why Mr. Stewart should have included this item of \$22.50 in the wholly imaginary account which he put in in the name of Edward Jennings in connection with the Dempsey bridge, is more than I can understand or explain.

Fictitious Account. If Mr. Stewart really supplied this lumber for the road in 1909 I do not see why he should not have paid for it, nor do I see why if the transaction were straight, Mr. Stewart did not send a bill for his own name for the lumber which he paid for. Instead of doing this, an entirely fictitious account in the name of Edward Jennings was made up by Mr. Stewart, and was certified and declared correct by Valentine Robichaud, the superintendent, and sent in as one of the vouchers attached to his return in connection with the work done on the Dempsey bridge.

The account in which Mr. Stewart acted in connection with this matter is a mental or government matter in Gloucester county, as detailed on the enquiry before me, COMPELS ME TO BE SUSPICIOUS AS TO EVERYTHING HE DOES AND OF EVERY TRANSACTION WITH WHICH HE IS IN ANY WAY CONNECTED.

There was also an item of \$8.00 for posts supposed to have been supplied by Valentine Robichaud, but which he kept to himself. Nobody could say that Frank Robinson had supplied any posts to the Dempsey bridge; Frank Robinson knew nothing about the matter himself nor did Valentine Robichaud and Mr. Stewart. The foreman says he wanted to show the wretched system under which the work done under Valentine Robichaud was conducted, and the unfortunate result of interfering by a representative with matters that should be left, in my judgment, to be dealt with by the department of public works.

Edmund J. Ellis the foreman at the Dempsey bridge, had no knowledge of Frank Robinson supplying any posts to that bridge, but he did find this item in connection with this bridge in Valentine Robichaud's return and declared by him to be correct.

This return was declared to be correct by Mr. Stewart and the vouchers for the posts made up by Mr. Stewart and signed by Robichaud; but neither of these persons can now give the slightest information with regard to this item.

It is clear that the whole thing was a fictitious, but why it was put in the return remains to be discovered.

LITTLE BUCOUCHE BRIDGE. Parish of Wellington, Kent County, N.B. The charge in this matter is that certain checks for the return of \$22.87 for this bridge for the years 1910-1911 were for work supposed to have been done by John K. Sheridan and John Sheridan, Jr., and that the amount of \$22.87 was never performed by him. Also that an amount credited to John K. Sheridan as foreman on this bridge in the year 1914 is incorrect as John K. Sheridan did not work on this bridge.

In the return in connection with this bridge for October, 1910, Fabien Savoy is down for fourteen days' work at \$1.25 amounting to \$17.50. Timothy Boudreau, who was foreman at the bridge at the time, examined and admitted that this work was not done by Fabien Savoy and that this amount was simply put in the return for the benefit of John Sheridan who then a representative for the county of Kent County, was asked to help Mr. Sheridan all he could. That Mr. Sheridan had done some work in connection with the bridge and had devoted some time to the work and while he did not work on the bridge, the name down in the return he did put in Fabien Savoy's name for this amount of \$17.50 in order to remunerate Mr. Sheridan for what he had done. This was, I presume, eventually received by Mr. Sheridan.

There are also items in the return in connection with this bridge in the name of John K. Sheridan, a son of Mr. Sheridan, the representative. Timothy Boudreau, the foreman, admitted that forty dollars out of the accounts appearing to the credit of John K. Sheridan was not really earned by him and that he did not work for this amount. This amount of forty dollars was put in by the foreman for the benefit of Mr. Sheridan the representative.

The foreman explained that he had himself done a good deal of work in looking after this bridge at night and keeping the lumber on the bridge, and that this was put in. The foreman claims that he practically acted as night watchman for nearly five months on the bridge and charged nothing for his services. He says that if he had devoted his time to the bridge he would have paid him at least one dollar per night. Being anxious to do something for Mr. Sheridan, the representative, the foreman added various amounts making up forty dollars in all for the benefit of Mr. Sheridan the representative and I presume he eventually got this money.

In the returns for May, 1914, in connection with this bridge, John K. Sheridan's name appears as foreman. John K. Sheridan is a young man who was not then of age, and he really did not take long and only four or five men were employed.

John Sheridan worked about eleven days on this bridge in May 1914, and was paid two dollars a day, and I presume was put down as foreman for this same reason as was given by the foreman. It is not clear why he was put down as foreman, but I think Mr. Michael's conduct while working on this bridge was very irregular and that he was not entitled to it.

It is regrettable that Mr. Sheridan, while a representative for the county of Kent County, should have taken this money and took money which he did not really earn. If Mr. Sheridan wished to get some money in connection with the work on this bridge it would have been much better if his name had appeared on the pay rolls for whatever work it was that he did. This whole matter was irregular and improper and conduct of this kind

can only result in the degradation of the public service and of those who take part in such transactions.

MACLEAN SETTLEMENT BRIDGE. Parish of St. Paul, Kent County (N. B.). The charge in this matter is that a check was issued to a son of Edward Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent County (N. B.), in 1911, for work on the bridge named above.

That the son who was only ten years old never worked on the bridge. The son's name was endorsed on the check issued by the department of public works, and the proceeds of the check.

The check in question was dated Nov. 28, 1911, for \$28.87, payable to Tilmon Girouard. The check was supposed to be issued for work done on the MacLean Settlement bridge in the month of August, 1911, according to the return sent in with respect to the work on the MacLean Settlement bridge.

Edward Girouard and his son Alban worked on the MacLean Settlement bridge in the summer of 1911 and checks were issued from time to time in payment of their work. According to the evidence of Edward Girouard and his son Alban for work done on the MacLean Settlement bridge. Mr. Michael produced some checks, two of them in the favor of Edward Girouard himself and one in the favor of his son, Alban. These particular checks were endorsed, Edward Girouard endorsing the name of his son Alban. There was also at this time produced by Mr. Michael a check for \$28.87 dated Nov. 28, 1911, payable to Edward Girouard, which was endorsed by Edward Girouard.

There was also an item of \$8.00 for posts supposed to have been supplied by Valentine Robichaud, but which he kept to himself. Nobody could say that Frank Robinson had supplied any posts to the Dempsey bridge; Frank Robinson knew nothing about the matter himself nor did Valentine Robichaud and Mr. Stewart.

The amount is small, but it only goes to show the wretched system under which the work done under Valentine Robichaud was conducted, and the unfortunate result of interfering by a representative with matters that should be left, in my judgment, to be dealt with by the department of public works.

Edmund J. Ellis the foreman at the Dempsey bridge, had no knowledge of Frank Robinson supplying any posts to that bridge, but he did find this item in connection with this bridge in Valentine Robichaud's return and declared by him to be correct.

This return was declared to be correct by Mr. Stewart and the vouchers for the posts made up by Mr. Stewart and signed by Robichaud; but neither of these persons can now give the slightest information with regard to this item.

It is clear that the whole thing was a fictitious, but why it was put in the return remains to be discovered.

Mr. Michael's explanation of the matter is that in September 1911, Edward Girouard told him that some time which he had put in on the MacLean Settlement bridge was not really done by him and he says that Edward Girouard had a mump of this kind which had not been allowed him which would amount to \$28.87. Later on when the return of \$28.87 for this bridge for the years 1910-1911 was made up by Mr. Michael for the superintendent, he, Michael, added the name of Tilmon Girouard to the list of persons who had worked on the bridge, the sum of \$28.87 being added to the return made up by him for his work. Mr. Michael at this time was quite well aware that Tilmon Girouard had not worked on the MacLean Settlement bridge and was not entitled to anything in connection with the work on this bridge.

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ally used in construction has been paid for, and therefore no loss has been sustained by the province by reason of this transaction of Mr. Stewart's, and I presume that none of the lumber left on the ground along the Caracquet railway will be paid for by the department until it actually goes into construction in the bridges to be repaired. Mr. Stewart stated that all this timber was paid for except about sixty pieces, but so far as I can discover it was certainly not paid for by the department of public works.

The procuring of this timber by Mr. Stewart was unauthorized and wholly irregular, but the department of public works is in no way responsible for what Mr. Stewart did. Only the timber actually used in construction has been taken over and paid for, and the province of New Brunswick and the department of public works has nothing whatever to do apparently with the timber still remaining at the place where it was cut.

GLoucester County Roads. The charge in this matter is that a considerable amount of money was expended on the Mameque road, Shippegan Island, Gloucester county, under Special Commissioner Docthe Chaisson, and Jean J. Robichaud, without the authority of the minister of public works. This charge is admittedly correct.

In the fall of the year 1914 Martin F. Robichaud, representing the county of Gloucester, appointed Docthe Chaisson and Jean J. Robichaud to oversee the work on the Lameque road and work to the amount of nearly \$7,000 was done on this road. The superintendent of these two men, according to the return made by them.

Martin F. Robichaud admits that he ordered this work to be done without any authority whatever. The bills for this work are all paid for by the department of public works. Martin F. Robichaud, in giving evidence, stated that he took upon himself to employ Docthe Chaisson and Jean J. Robichaud to do this work on the Lameque road.

It was also charged in connection with this work on the Lameque road that incorrect reports and returns were submitted by the foreman, Robichaud and Chaisson, and a number of witnesses were examined on this charge. The evidence shows that Louis L'Hullier whose name appears among the list of persons who worked on this road did not work at all, but cooked for a number of men who were working on the road and lived in a shanty while the work was being done.

In the return made by Jean J. Robichaud, Louis L'Hullier is stated to have worked twenty-eight days on the road at \$1.50 per day, his wages amounting to forty-two dollars. L'Hullier says that he worked thirty-one days as cook and did no work on the road at all. He was paid for his work by Jean J. Robichaud by goods out of Robichaud's store. The same thing applies to a young man named Mallett who was assisting L'Hullier in his work. Mallett did no work on the road at all. Jean J. Robichaud claimed that he intended to employ a cook for these men and charge his wages to the government as under this arrangement the men would be near the work and would not lose any time.

I asked Jean J. Robichaud why he did not put L'Hullier's name in as cook instead of as a laborer and he answered that they wanted to have him paid by the government, and that, if he had his name in as a cook, he would have put in his name as a cook.

There may be something in Robichaud's claim that money was saved by this arrangement, but the whole transaction was entirely unauthorized and altogether unwarranted.

Mallett got the same pay as L'Hullier and was paid with goods out of Robichaud's store. Robichaud kept no account of the supplies furnished by him for boarding the men, but he charged the men fifty cents a day and expected to get that amount due him out of their pay when they got it.

It is needless to say that this expectation of Mr. Robichaud has not yet been realized. He says he paid some of the men with money and others with stuff from his store.

It appears that in the returns made by Jean J. Robichaud and Docthe Chaisson, the name of a man named Clement Lantaigne as having worked on the Lameque road, Robichaud admits that Lantaigne did not work on the Lameque road in the fall of 1914 but he says that he did work the winter of 1914 with John Alphonce Duguay and his time had been forgotten and that when he, Robichaud, made his returns, Duguay got him to enter Lantaigne's time in his returns. This man's time was ten and a half days.

Mr. Morrissey stated that to the best of his belief there was no cedar used in the St. Simon bridge as he sent a man up to look into the matter. According to the information given to him and that made up by Valentine Robichaud and a man named Lorde, it appeared that cedar brought from Miller's Brook had been used in some bridges in the county of Gloucester that that was actually used was paid for by the department of public works. Mr. Morrissey stated that no cedar timber cut at Miller's Brook has been paid for by the department, and he further stated that so far as the government or the department of public works was concerned that this cutting of cedar timber was entirely unauthorized and that there had been no communication with Valentine Robichaud, the structural superintendent, as to this timber before it was got out and that Valentine Robichaud had no instructions from the department in connection with this cedar. Also, that neither the minister nor the department knew anything at all as to the hauling out of this timber or part of it on the Caracquet Railway that he never received any instructions after the transaction took place.

Harry Blair, secretary of the board of works, stated on oath that an account for cedar procured had been sent in to the department by Valentine Robichaud, the structural superintendent, and that the whole account was for cedar to the amount of \$2,000.

The minister of public works refused to approve of this account and an investigation was held in the office of the minister, at which were present Valentine Robichaud and Denis Lorde, the structural superintendents, the provincial engineer and representatives of the county of Gloucester. Lorde had previously been sent to the St. Simon bridge, and he reported that he had been to the site of the St. Simon bridge and that there was no lumber there.

At this investigation Valentine Robichaud and A. J. H. Stewart both claimed that the timber had been got out and supplied to various smaller bridges, and that the sending in of the account for this lumber under the name of St. Simon bridge, was a confusion of names and an error. Robichaud produced an item statement which he took from the showing the various smaller bridges and the number of pieces used in each bridge and after the investigation the first account was withdrawn and other accounts were sent in to the department, showing the number of pieces of cedar that went into the smaller bridges and the cedar which appeared to have actually been used in repairing bridges was paid for by the department.

Explanation Contradicted. Mr. Stewart's explanation as to the purchase of cedar is contradicted by the evidence of the Hon. Mr. Morrissey and of Mr. Blair, and I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Stewart procured the quantity of cedar timber mentioned by him without any authority whatever from the minister of public works or of his department.

So far as the department of public works is concerned, only the cedar actually used in construction has been paid for, and therefore no loss has been sustained by the province by reason of this transaction of Mr. Stewart's, and I presume that none of the lumber left on the ground along the Caracquet railway will be paid for by the department until it actually goes into construction in the bridges to be repaired. Mr. Stewart stated that all this timber was paid for except about sixty pieces, but so far as I can discover it was certainly not paid for by the department of public works.

RE FARM SETTLEMENT BOARD. This matter was brought up for investigation by P. J. Venot, he claiming that a sale to the Farm Settlement Board of certain lands in the parish of New Brandon in the county of Gloucester, known as the Knowles Farm, was irregular.

Mr. Stewart admitted that this was the case. I examined in connection with this matter James Gleicher, the secretary of the Farm Settlement Board; W. R. Knowles and Fred H. Eaton; A. J. H. Stewart also gave some evidence as to this matter.

It seems, according to the evidence given before me, that in the month of July, in the year 1912, W. R. Knowles wrote to Mr. Stewart, asking him to buy the Farm Settlement Board to buy certain property formerly owned by the Knowles Company and then owned by the Royal Bank of Canada; and according to a letter written by Mr. Knowles to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Knowles was willing to pay \$2,000 for the property in question. This property consisting of 200 acres of land at Clifton, Gloucester county, had been previously sold at sheriff's sale and had been purchased by the Royal Bank of Canada, a creditor of the Knowles Company, and at this time was owned by the bank. After getting this proposition from Mr. Knowles, Mr. Stewart saw Mr. Eaton, the manager for the Royal Bank of Canada, at Bathurst, and asked him what the bank would take for this property. Mr. Eaton communicated with the head office of the bank and afterwards told Mr. Stewart that the bank would take \$1,200 for the property, which was a considerable reduction on the \$2,000 offered by Mr. Knowles. Mr. Stewart agreed to pay. Mr. Stewart then obtained from the Farm Settlement Board a cheque for \$1,500, dated Oct. 26, 1912, drawn upon the Bank of New Brunswick and payable to the Royal Bank, Bathurst, and under the name of Mr. Eaton and asked him to place the proceeds of it to his credit, that is, to the credit of A. J. H. Stewart; the cheque was later cashed and the proceeds credited to Mr. Stewart at Bathurst by the Royal Bank of Canada. Later on by deed dated Nov. 13, 1912, the Royal Bank of Canada conveyed to A. J. H. Stewart the property in question, and A. J. H. Stewart conveyed the land by four separate deeds, the total of fifty acres each, to the Farm Settlement Board, these deeds being registered, together with the deed from the bank to Stewart on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1912. Agreements were then made by four of the sons of W. R. Knowles with the Farm Settlement Board for the purchase of these four several lots of land for the sum of \$875 for each lot of fifty acres.

Mr. Eaton says that he did not know anything about the Farm Settlement Board in connection with this transaction, and he did not know that the Farm Settlement Board had intended to have anything to do with the property, but he simply acted for the bank in selling the land to the Farm Settlement Board for the sum of \$1,200 which was paid by Mr. Stewart to the bank by his own cheque. Mr. Eaton also says that he had no previous communication with Mr. Knowles about the sale of the land to the Farm Settlement Board, and that he had no previous arrangement or understanding with the Knowles people; he credited the account of one of the sons of W. R. Knowles with the sum of \$1,200, which was the sum of the sale of the land in question to Mr. Stewart.

This came to the attention of W. R. Knowles some two or three months after the sale of the land had been completed. W. R. Knowles ascertained that the Farm Settlement Board had paid \$1,200 for the land, and he claimed that his son's account should have been credited with this sum of \$1,500 and that the sum of \$800 had been improperly retained by someone.

Mr. Stewart in his evidence stated that after agreeing to give the bank \$1,200 for the land in question he called up W. R. Knowles on the telephone and told him that he, Stewart, would give Mr. Knowles the property for the sum of \$800 on the transaction, and claimed that he was perfectly justified in doing what he did in connection with this matter.

It seems that Mr. Stewart did not disclose to the bank that he was acting for Mr. Knowles or his sons, or that the Farm Settlement Board was concerned with the matter. It seems that W. R. Knowles said that he was satisfied that he was perfectly justified in doing what he did in connection with this matter.

Further Criticisms. Strictly speaking, I do not think that Mr. Stewart was acting in this matter as agent for the Knowles people, and therefore cannot be accused of making a secret profit out of this business. I do think that in Mr. Stewart's position as a representative of the county of Gloucester, he should have acted somewhat differently both with the Farm Settlement Board and with the Knowles people for whom he was acting in a way. I think it was his duty to have told the Farm Settlement Board the exact amount for which the property could be procured, namely, \$1,200, and that he should have given the Knowles people a description of the property and full particulars and send to you, and I would thank you to put it through for me.

At this time Mr. Stewart knew that the land in question was a lot of land bank for \$1,200, and had practically arranged with the bank to buy the property for \$1,200.

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ONE THOUGHT OF ENGLAND
IS TO RECOVER AND RETURN TO
TAKE PART ONCE MORE IN WAR

Dalhousie Doctor Tells of Fearful
Wounds Which Left Him Appar-
ently Lifeless and of Narrow
Escape of Being Buried
Alive

GRAND MANAN SOLDIER FOUR TIMES
WOUNDED, ONCE GASSED

Canadians Think Only of Victory, Regard
Hardships Only as Trifles—Captain J. W.
Margeson, Paymaster of 25th, Saw Sergt. W.
C. Ryer Honored on Field—One Soldier
Returning Hears Sad News—Fighting for
the Union Jack.

Thursday, Dec. 23.
To be shot through the head with a German bullet, to lie on the field of battle all night, to be picked up by comrades in the morning, pronounced dead, a grave dug to receive your body, and when being placed into it to awake and ask what the meaning of it all is, was the very unique and startling experience of Dr. R. G. Stewart, a Dalhousie (N.B.) boy who reached St. John yesterday on the Allan line steamer Pretorian.

Dr. Stewart, prior to the outbreak of war, was practicing his profession north of Kingston (Ont.). He was sergeant-major in the 48th Regiment of Toronto. With the declaration of war he dropped his rank, gave up his practice and enlisted in the 15th Royal Highlanders, and went to the front.

It was at St. Julien in April that he was wounded. A rifle bullet penetrated the back of his head and came out at the corner of his left eye. Telling of his experience he said: "I was bending over a comrade who had just had his arm shattered by a bursting shrapnel shell. The light was at its hottest and I had just finished tying up his wound as well as I could when suddenly I was shot from behind."

"I can tell that for seven weeks I never spoke. I was pronounced by the doctors to be deaf, dumb and blind. I used to write with my finger in the palm of the hand of one of the attendants and thus tell them what I wanted. Finally I got the sight of my left eye. The first thing I remembered of seeing was the red cross on the arm of a nurse by my bedside. When I finally got out of the hospital my best friends did not know me, because I had gone down so badly."

The left side of Lance Corporal Stewart's head is still paralyzed and he is blind in the right eye.

Speaking of the Germans he said: "The Saxons are good sports but the Prussians are veritable devils. The rapidity with which the enemy discovers the character of the troops opposite is remarkable indeed. Our regiment had hardly been in the front trenches fifteen minutes when a Saxon opposite shouted across: 'Say, there you bare-legged devils, aren't your knees cold?' Buck shouted a Canadian Highlander, 'No, our knees aren't cold, but we're going to make yours hot for you in a few minutes.'"

"Shortly before a charge a few hours later," he continued, "we shouted out to them, 'Look out now the bare-legged devils are coming after you,' and we did go after them in good shape to be sure."

Dr. Stewart had not intended to come to Canada, but desired to stay in England and receive treatment that might restore the sight of his right eye, but he was ordered to Canada by the military authorities. He will enter a hospital shortly and undergo an operation to have the nerve in the right side of his head connected up again, so as to restore it to a normal condition.

"If I am ever able to, and I intend to be able to if the doctors can make that possible."

He left last night for his home in Dalhousie, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, now reside. They are not aware that their son is in Canada and will be greatly surprised when he gets home, as he informed them that he intended to remain in England.

Wounded Four Times, Gassed Once.
Sergt. George Dalzell, of Grand Manan was another New Brunswick boy who returned yesterday on the Pretorian from the western front.

Wounded four times and gassed once is the record of Sergt. Dalzell. When the war broke out he was in far off Alaska on the Stars and Stripes. He was fishing salmon there. He had, however, served at one time in the British army and he immediately enlisted with the Royal Field Artillery.

He has received his honorable discharge and has been recommended for a Distinguished Conduct Medal for having remained at his post all night long notwithstanding his wounds. He was severely wounded. On that particular occasion he was a field telephone operator and was shot by a German sniper. He nevertheless stuck to his post and was brought in by his comrades in the morning. For this act of heroism he was mentioned in despatches.

Prior to the present war he served three years in the British army and took part in three different campaigns in Africa. He is well known in his city, having been employed by Puddington & Merritt, when they did business in Charlotte street. In speaking of his evenings before I left, the 7th battalion bombed a German trench opposite, and then went over and brought in about a dozen of the Germans prisoners. They were well fed and well clothed, but said that they were tired of fighting. They were not suffering, but they claimed that the people in Germany were in a very bad condition and suffering severely for food and clothing.

Sergt. Dalzell was wounded at Ypres the first time. There he had both legs broken by the bursting of a shrapnel shell. In speaking of the poisonous gas used by the Germans he said: "It is

A MESSAGE OF LOVE AND CHEER
FROM CANADA'S HEROES AT FRONT

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—General Sir Sam Hughes has received the following despatch from Sir Max Aitken: "From the Canadians in the trenches to the loved ones at home: 'The message from the Flemish trenches to the homes of Canada at this season of traditional peace and good will is a matter of deeds rather than of words. Words are used, it is true—in private letters—words of encouragement, of love and of hope; but, however, inadequate are the fondest words these Canadian soldiers to express such love and faith and sacrifices as their deeds disclose. Let Canada feel that her sons here on the gassed and pitted frontier of war have unshaken faith in the ultimate victory of right over wrong, of life over death.'"

CHEERFULNESS IN DANGER.
"By their cheerfulness in danger and discomfort, by their devotion to the perilous duties of grey days and desolate flame-lit nights, their loved ones in their beloved country across the sea may read their high confidence in their cause, in their leaders, in their brothers in arms and in the final success, from the front line trench, where the fire of the German machine gun snaps along the grey and sodden parapet."

HEARTS UNDIMMED.
"Your men send you the message of good cheer; hearts undimmed by pain, peril and loneliness, yet, by death beyond, strengthening your hearts. From low dugouts in fields scarred by shell fire, from narrow saps behind bullet-torn hedges, from scattered farmsteads and uneasy rest camps goes out to you the message of boundless love and of unwavering faith."

"Christmas Day, 1915."

talion at the front as soon as his military business in Canada is executed. Was at Neuve Chapelle.

Sergeant Willes, of Montreal, returned yesterday on the Pretorian on sick leave. The sergeant has seen many desperate engagements and was through the thickest of Neuve Chapelle. He was attached to the 14th battalion and will return to the front as soon as his health will permit him to do so.

A Sad Home Coming.
On the Pretorian yesterday when she arrived was Private Edward E. Barrett, of the Mechanical Transport Division, who had been active in France. Since leaving home his two sons have died, and only a fortnight ago he received word that his only daughter was also dead. His wife is now lying in a dying condition in a hospital in Montreal, or at least that was the word he received before leaving the front. On account of this he was granted three months leave of absence to come home to see his wife, who may already be dead for aught he knows. He is, however, very downcast, but states that he is determined to return to the front as soon as his three months have expired, although "these are pretty hard lines on a fellow," he concluded.

Well Known in St. John.
A man well known to many St. John people, who arrived yesterday on the Pretorian, was Captain W. H. Hodges, of Toronto. Captain Hodges was in civil life, was for a few years St. John manager for the William Thomson Company. He was attached to the 20th battalion of Toronto and was through the battles of Loos and Dieppe. He, however, escaped without injury, but has been invalided home on account of failing health. He intends to return to the front as soon as his health will permit him to do so. He is the most outstanding thing about the Canadian troops since their arrival on the other side was the improvement in discipline. This was to a large extent lacking in the first campaign, but has since been corrected, but he adds that now their discipline is in almost every respect equal to that of the imperial troops.

Enlisted in the West.
Private James Ross, of Amherst, who returned from the front on the Pretorian, was in the 5th Western Cavalry and was wounded in one of the big engagements on the western front. He was with the 28th battalion, and Private Ruggles, of Annapolis, and Private Pat Brogan, of Sydney Mines, were both with the 28th battalion in France. The latter was severely wounded by shrapnel shell.

Body Brought Home.
The body of Private Meus, of the 15th battalion, was brought over from England, and was buried in the trenches of the 28th in which about thirty men were lost, and the other one on front of the lines held by the 26th New Brunswick battalion, which cost them dearly in lives and which led up to the crater fight in which the battalion was unduly fatigued.

Sergt. Ryer, mentioned before, distinguished himself on this occasion by carrying in several wounded comrades under a murderous rifle and shell fire. The presenters of the D. C. O. was made by Brigadier General Whelan in the presence of many of the officers high in command on the western front.

The Canadians, he said, were recognized on all sides to be the best soldiers in the western front. The first and second divisions are now together which makes it very pleasant for the men. All the Canadian lines are in Belgium.

Capt. Margeson has a cousin in the 25th, Pte. Silas Wright, of Hopewell Hill, and he stated that Wright and Pte. Albert Steeves were on a short visit to him only a day or so before Steeves was killed. Pte. Steeves was also a native of Hopewell Hill.

Each parcel contained a small Union Jack, and as one young fellow unwrapped his parcel and found the flag he said: "The old Union Jack boys. That's the flag for which we have been fighting. I guess I'll keep this one as a souvenir of St. John," and he carefully tucked it away in his haversack.

Dr. Bennett, formerly of Vancouver, was physician in charge of the party. He stated in an interview that he had been visited by Dr. MacLaren's hospital at the front. He said that Dr. MacLaren was as popular on the western front as he was in St. John, and that he was held in very high esteem by the men. The doctor was well and seemed to be enjoying the life, and was a great power for good among the men over there.

The Maritime Men.
The maritime men who were among the returned soldiers yesterday were as follows: Patrick Brogan, Sydney Mines; Pte. E. D. Baird, Amherst (N. S.); Lance-Corporal H. P. Sutherland, McAdam Junction.

Private George R. North, St. John. Private James Ross, Amherst (N. S.). Private G. S. Ruggles, Bridgetown (N. S.). Driver H. McDonald, New Glasgow (N. S.). Private George G. Long, Springfield (N. B.). Private Vivian Brigham, Halifax. Corporal Earl Lester, Amherst. Private Harry Ferry, Halifax.

Private W. Wyle, Buckfield, Queens county (N. S.). Private E. Savoie, Dalhousie. Private R. Stewart. Driver G. Garnet, St. John.

Following are the officers and men who arrived on the Pretorian: Captain Meiner, Winnipeg; Captain Arnot, do.; Captain Monahan, Moose Jaw; Captain Magiffin, Toronto; Captain Bennett, Vancouver; Captain Hodges, Toronto; Captain Child, Banff; Captain Mackenzie, Montreal; Lieutenant Bowen, Kensington (P. E. I.); Lieutenant Scott, Quebec; Lieutenant Spenser, Vancouver; Lieutenant Bower, Quebec; Lieutenant Bowen, Sherbrooke; Lieutenant Hutton, Brantford; Nursing Sister LeLorne, Montreal; Sergeant Miller, Calgary; Sergeant Russell, Krugerdorf; Sergeant Harper, Winnipeg; Sergeant Wallis, Montreal; Sergeant Murray, London (Ont.); Private Macdonald, Victoria (B. C.); Private Von Nostrand, Toronto; Private G. A. Robertson, Dalhousie; Private Private Clement Wetmore, Private John Wilson, Winnipeg; Private John Barry, Brantrock, British Columbia; Private Thomas Hammett, Pte. J. E. Bisset, Winnipeg; Pte. Thomas Walker, Fort William; Pte. J. Russell, Winnipeg; Pte. J. Hawison, Hamilton; Pte. J. T. Ross, Amherst; Pte. G. Pearson, Toronto; Pte. V. Bingham, Halifax; Pte. H. Wilson, Winnipeg; Pte. G. H. Berry, London (Ont.); Pte. M. Arno, vitch, Pte. J. N. Sanderson, Winnipeg; Pte. W. E. Gray, Brandon; Pte. E. J. Cavons, Dalhousie; Pte. T. A. Panington, Peterboro; Pte. J. McDonald, Kingston; Pte. J. R. North, St. John; Pte. H. Wolfe, Edmonton; Pte. H. Sutherland, McAdam Junction; Pte. Walter Gwilt, Edmonton; Pte. Fred Buckingham, Winnipeg; Pte. Claude Leigh, Victoria; Pte. W. A. Scrimgeour, Pte. J. Gordon, Toronto; Pte. R. J. O'Brien, Dalhousie; Pte. E. Roblin, Revelstok; Pte. J. Hooper, Montreal; L. Corp. W. Keen, Ham-

GIVES UP LIFE
FOR EMPIRE

Friday, Dec. 24.
The sad news was received yesterday in the city that Corporal Charles O'Brien, of the 14th Battalion, formerly of the 12th Battalion, had been killed in action. The message bearing the sad tidings was received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Brien, 184 Britain street, from the adjutant-general at Ottawa.

Charles O'Brien, who was twenty-seven years of age, left St. John with the first volunteers in August, 1914, was attached to the 12th and later transferred to the 14th. Although he had seen

much service he had escaped injury so far and a post-card was received from him only three days ago with the news that he was then safe and well.

Besides his parents he is survived by five brothers—Alfred, who is with the Siege Battery on Flanders Island; Frank, Harry, Robert and Arthur, and five sisters—Mrs. Fred Trifles, Mrs. Frank Alexander and Misses Lilly, Bertha and Belle.

He was a member of the Longshoremen's Association but the last work he had been engaged in before leaving St. John was on the construction of the sugar refinery.

The news of his death came as a great shock to his parents, who are prostrated with grief. They received a letter from him two weeks ago in which he said he would be out of the trenches in a few days and was then to be given a month's furlough. He expected to eat his Christmas dinner in some barn, somewhere in Belgium, away from the firing lines.

He was, at the front, for fourteen months and during that time escaped injury. He was in the battle of Ypres and Festubert and came through them without a scratch, although in a letter he had mentioned that his companions had fallen like leaves on a tree. Prior to leaving St. John Private O'Brien was engaged in the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, where he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow employees.

Private W. Wyle, Buckfield, Queens county (N. S.). Private E. Savoie, Dalhousie. Private R. Stewart. Driver G. Garnet, St. John.

Following are the officers and men who arrived on the Pretorian: Captain Meiner, Winnipeg; Captain Arnot, do.; Captain Monahan, Moose Jaw; Captain Magiffin, Toronto; Captain Bennett, Vancouver; Captain Hodges, Toronto; Captain Child, Banff; Captain Mackenzie, Montreal; Lieutenant Bowen, Kensington (P. E. I.); Lieutenant Scott, Quebec; Lieutenant Spenser, Vancouver; Lieutenant Bower, Quebec; Lieutenant Bowen, Sherbrooke; Lieutenant Hutton, Brantford; Nursing Sister LeLorne, Montreal; Sergeant Miller, Calgary; Sergeant Russell, Krugerdorf; Sergeant Harper, Winnipeg; Sergeant Wallis, Montreal; Sergeant Murray, London (Ont.); Private Macdonald, Victoria (B. C.); Private Von Nostrand, Toronto; Private G. A. Robertson, Dalhousie; Private Private Clement Wetmore, Private John Wilson, Winnipeg; Private John Barry, Brantrock, British Columbia; Private Thomas Hammett, Pte. J. E. Bisset, Winnipeg; Pte. Thomas Walker, Fort William; Pte. J. Russell, Winnipeg; Pte. J. Hawison, Hamilton; Pte. J. T. Ross, Amherst; Pte. G. Pearson, Toronto; Pte. V. Bingham, Halifax; Pte. H. Wilson, Winnipeg; Pte. G. H. Berry, London (Ont.); Pte. M. Arno, vitch, Pte. J. N. Sanderson, Winnipeg; Pte. W. E. Gray, Brandon; Pte. E. J. Cavons, Dalhousie; Pte. T. A. Panington, Peterboro; Pte. J. McDonald, Kingston; Pte. J. R. North, St. John; Pte. H. Wolfe, Edmonton; Pte. H. Sutherland, McAdam Junction; Pte. Walter Gwilt, Edmonton; Pte. Fred Buckingham, Winnipeg; Pte. Claude Leigh, Victoria; Pte. W. A. Scrimgeour, Pte. J. Gordon, Toronto; Pte. R. J. O'Brien, Dalhousie; Pte. E. Roblin, Revelstok; Pte. J. Hooper, Montreal; L. Corp. W. Keen, Ham-

RETURNED SOLDIER
LOST LIFE AT FALLS

Friday, Dec. 24.
A very unfortunate accident occurred last evening at the new bridge at the falls, in which Private J. E. W. Scott, a returned Canadian soldier, lost his life. He, together with others, were being marched across the new bridge, and were to be entrained at 10.10 o'clock for their respective homes. The men had come across with others on the Corinthian, which docks here several days ago. They were all mentally incapacitated owing to the great strain brought to bear on their nervous systems whilst at the front.

These men were placed in the Provincial Hospital at West St. John, and were held there until orders came from the different divisions where they originally enlisted, that those divisions were ready to receive them.

Word was received by the military authorities here yesterday, that Victoria, Winnipeg and Montreal were ready to take charge of the men from their divisions being detained at the Provincial Hospital.

An escort of nine men was detailed to bring the returned soldiers over, this being the same escort which brought them across the Atlantic. The escort was under the command of the medical officer who also accompanied them from England.

Private Scott, who was considered the man more nearly normal, so far as his mental condition was concerned, of any in the six, was placed in the rear. Just as the party had got well on the bridge a sudden gust of wind blew Scott's hat from his head and it whirled over the side of the bridge. He made a lunge to recover it, but he followed up the attempt by chancing it. A few steps brought him to the railing, and before the guards could lay hands upon him he was over. One soldier who had no man in particular to guard, and Scott's own guard, managed to get a slight hold upon his clothing just as he was disappearing over the bridge. For a moment they held him dangling in space above the rushing torrent 150 feet beneath, but the stream was too great. They lost their hold and down he went into the gathering darkness to his death.

A dull splash echoed up to the guards standing on the bridge above, as his body was hurled into the water. Frantically they rushed to the edge of the river beneath, but all signs of the unfortunate man had disappeared and the river swept onward unbroken by living forms.

Night was coming on, it was 10.45 o'clock, and the hope that the body might be recovered was abandoned and the party proceeded to the station, where the fire men were entrained for their respective homes.

Private Scott enlisted in Vancouver in March of this year and had been at the front several months attached to the Army Medical Corps. He was twenty-three years of age. Official records in the hands of military authorities here do not give his birth place, nor his next of kin, although he joined the colors at Vancouver.

He was particularly docile and men professionally fitted to judge were of the opinion that he would have entirely recovered from his mental deficiency in the course of a few months.

Private Scott was an Englishman by birth and came to Canada five years ago. During that period he was employed in one of the Vancouver banks, where he held a position of responsibility. Prior to the outbreak of war he suffered a nervous breakdown from close application to his work.

His parents are still residing in England, but owing to the strict military regulations he had to be returned to the place from whence he enlisted.

He was a well educated boy, refined in his tastes, and those in attendance upon him at the Provincial Hospital state that he had a fine character.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—The following casualties are reported:
Died of Heart Disease, Dec. 8—Private Thomas James Clements, formerly 84th Battalion, Galt (Ont.). Slightly Wounded—Charles Eusher, formerly 88rd Battalion, Boston (Mass.).

Wounded—Thomas Crawford, formerly 88th Battalion, Elpino (Ont.); Albert Bennett, Cornwall (Ont.).

Wounded—Sergeant-Major William Rowe Whitten, 67 Ritchie avenue, Toronto.

The Great British Remedy.
VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE
That kind of cough must be stopped, and at once; it is dangerous. The severe strain it causes may have serious consequences. You can stop it—and cure it—with the World-famous British Remedy, Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. There is nothing in medicine more quick or more sure than Veno's. That is why it is called a "Lightning" cough cure. Awarded the Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.
Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the most popular cough remedy in the whole world. Why? Because it is a real cure, quick, sure, thorough, because it is free from every kind of poisonous or dangerous drug; because it is as good for children as for adults; because a better preparation could not be made, if the price were dollars instead of cents. Trust Veno's in the treatment of—
Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Nasal Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Blood Spitting.
Price 30 cents.
Large size containing 24 times the quantity 60 cents. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, or direct, on receipt of price, from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie, Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto.
Proprietors—The Veno Drug Co. Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

OUR SOLDIERS;
HOME AND ABROAD

A message has recently been received by Mayor Michael, of Bathurst, from the militia department, which states that the skating rink of that town will be accepted for the purpose of quartering Gloucester county recruits. The repairs necessary to the rink will be put into effect at once, and the foremen for the different repairs have been selected by a drawing. The carpenter work was secured in this manner by the George Eddy Company, and the plumbing by E. N. Banks. Good progress has already been made on the work.

Recruits in Gloucester County.
The following are the names of the eleven recruits that offered and were accepted for overseas service last week in Gloucester county:
George Boudreau, Petit Rocher, P. E. I.; Peter J. Coughlan, Bathurst; John Graham, Bathurst; George McNulty, Repton; Arthur Duguay, Caraquet; John T. Smith, Scotland; Thomas Kenny, West Bathurst; Arthur J. Godin, Misonette; Amedee Chabouin, Pigeon Hill; Frank E. Boudreau, Caraquet; John Ferguson, West Bathurst.

Is in England With 55th.
In a letter to his wife in Fredericton Pte. John E. Macraill, of the 55th Battalion, states that he is now at Bramshot Camp, and is in the best of health. The members of "A" and "B" companies of the 55th were given a leave of six days recently to visit London.

York County Boy Steps Up.
Regimental C. M. Sergt. Charles E. Blair, of St. Mary's, who enlisted in Fredericton as a private during August, 1914, and was promoted to sergeant, has been granted a commission as lieutenant with the 18th Royal Montreal Highlanders Battalion.

His promotions have come to him steadily since he donned the khaki. He was made a sergeant while at Valcartier with the 12th Battalion and went to England with the unit. He soon became quartermaster sergeant, a post which he filled with great efficiency during last winter.

Early last spring he volunteered to go to France with a draft from the 12th Battalion, and in his eagerness to get to the firing line gave up his quartermaster sergeant stripes and went as a private. He was sent to the 18th Battalion and again started to win promotion in his new unit, so that it wasn't very long before he again assumed the duties of quartermaster sergeant with the 18th Battalion, a position which he has held for several months past now.

Back to the Trenches.
Writing to his father, W. F. Taylor, General Storekeeper of the I. C. R. at Moncton, his son, Capt. Geo. O. Taylor, M.D., who is with the 5th Brigade, leaving four days ago, after having been wounded in the right arm by shrapnel, Capt. Taylor was struck by the pieces of the exploding shrapnel shell whilst attending to a comrade who had been wounded. He will know in many parts of the province of New Brunswick.

Cold-Footed Brigade's Writing.
A. B. Brewer, of Burris Corner, is in receipt of an interesting letter from his son Private Alfred Brewer of the 15th battalion, written "somewhere in France." Private Brewer has been appointed a runner for his company which means that he is doing duty as a scout. In his letter he tells of the explosion of a German shell in the trench near where he was standing. It killed one man and wounded five, Private Brewer's side being one of the latter. Private Brewer reports that the trench was flooded with water and he adds, "It is great fun dodging bullets."

Newcastle, Dec. 23.—A recruiting meeting, was held in the Foresters' Hall, Newcastle, last night, the speakers being A. A. Davidson, Capt. A. L. Barry of the 132nd, Hon. John Morphy, and Herbert Mackay, Dec. 23, Wm. Bradford, Ernest Cameron and James Henderson, all of Douglstown.

Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 23.—(Special)—Friends in this city have received word that Capt. Joseph P. McPeake, paymaster of the 13th Reserve Battalion of British Columbia, has received a staff appointment in France and probably is there now. Capt. McPeake was adjutant of the 71st York Regiment. When first going to England he was on the staff of the 6th Highland Brigade, C.E.F.

The mid-night casualty list contains but one name, as follows:
LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.
Officially Reported Missing, Believed Killed in Action—Willis Chapman, Eastport (Me.).

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Sir Geo. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, intimated in an address at the People's Forum tonight that a Canadian donation of \$200,000,000 might soon follow the recent issue of \$100,000,000. Sir George said that Canadians would be called on to bear a greater share in the financing of the war.

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Dr. McTaggart
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300 Star Building,

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Remedy. HURT. At once, it causes may have serious and cure it with the Lightning Cough Cure, quick or more sure. "Lightning" cough cure. Old Medal, International Paris, 1910. Popular cough remedy in the cure, quick, sure, thorough. A dangerous drug, because it causes a better preparation instead of cents. Trust Ven's out. Difficult Breathing, Whooping Cough, Croup, Spitting, Asthma. 50 cents. Sold by Druggists, price, from the sole Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul St., Manchester, Eng.

LIGHTNING CURE. SOLDIERS HOME AND ABROAD. Message has recently been received from Major Michael, of Bathurst, from militia department, which states that the risk of that town will be secured for the purpose of quartering the 58th company recruits. The repairs necessary to the rink will be put into effect at once, and the foremen for the repair jobs were decided by a vote. The carpenter work was seen by the manager by the George Eddy company, and the plumbing by E. N. Jones. Good progress has already been made on the work.

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AGENTS WANTED. RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right man. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We wish to secure reliable agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—First class teacher for School District No. 4, Parish of Grand Manan. Apply, stating salary and experience, Scott D. Guphill, Secretary to Trustees, Grand Harbour, N. B.

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for School District No. 2, Parishes of Aberdeen and Kent, Carleton county. (District rated poor). Apply, stating salary, to K. McInnes, Carleton county, Glassville, R. F. D., Carleton County. 94241-12-29.

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

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED—Second class female teacher, District No. 18, Parish Johnston, Queens County, N. B. Apply, stating salary, to J. E. Perry, secretary, Annandale, Queens County, N. B. 85290-12-28.

WANTED—Second class female teacher, School District No. 6, Parish of Springfield, Apply, stating salary, Thomas Tong, Stewarton, King's Co. (N. B.) 85194-1-4.

We wish to thank the public for their continued patronage and to intimate that our new term begins Monday, January third.

THE SHERMAN BUILDING. S. KERR, Principal.

LIQUOR and Tobacco Habits. Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedies for these habits are safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no loss of time from business and positive cures. Recommended by physicians and clergy. Enquiries treated confidentially. Literature and medicine sent in plain sealed packages. Address or consult—Dr. McTaggart's Remedies—Established 20 Years—306 Stair Building, Toronto, Can. 27

DEATHS. FOWLER—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 26, at his late residence, 58 Church avenue, Fairville, John W. Fowler, leaving his wife, three sons, four daughters, two brothers and one sister. Burial in the 18th Brigade, Highlanders cemetery.

BLACK—At the Methodist Parsonage, Granville Ferry (N.S.), Dec. 30, Margaret F. widow of George M. Black and mother of Mrs. H. J. Indoe, aged 81 years.

STEPHENS—Entered into rest on the 21st inst., after a lengthy illness, Stephen A. Stephens, aged 69 years, leaving a wife, four sons, six daughters, 17 grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren, four sisters and one brother. (Boston papers please copy).

FRASER—Entered into rest on the 21st inst., after a short illness, William M. Fraser, aged 69 years, leaving a loving wife, two sons and one daughter to mourn.

SINCLAIR—At Arlington Heights, Mass., on the 21st inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Bray, Jane, widow of Archibald Sinclair.

SPITTLE—In this city, on the 21st inst., Mrs. wife of John Spittle.

MCKINLAY—In this city, on the 24th inst., James McKinlay, aged 81 years, leaving four daughters to mourn.

HANINGTON—At Philadelphia (Pa.), on Dec. 28, Susan, beloved wife of Arthur H. Hanington. (Fredericton papers please copy).

KEELEY—At Athol, Restigouche county, on Dec. 28, William John Keeley, formerly of Drury Cove, St. John, leaving his wife, eight children, one brother and one sister to mourn.

HARPER—In this city, on the 25th inst., William Harper, leaving his wife, one son and four daughters. (Boston and Logan papers please copy).

SMITH—Suddenly, in this city, on Dec. 24, Francis W. Smith, leaving a loving wife to mourn.

SOLDIERS' COMFORTS ASSOCIATION IN SPECIAL APPEAL. Owing to the urgent and constant appeals from our overseas contingent now in the trenches for socks the above association has decided to hold a "special sock week" commencing January 8, 1916, when it is hoped that every town and village throughout the province will make special efforts to assist by donating socks or money to buy same. Our hearts are so much in sympathy with those who have gone to fight in the trenches that this effort seems a worthy and fitting way to enter on the new year. Please all do your best as by this special effort we hope to have a pair of socks for every man in the battalions from the maritime provinces. Please address all parcels and money to Soldiers' Comforts Association, C. P. R. Building, corner King and Germain, St. John, N. B.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Wednesday, Dec. 29. Sch Harold B. Goussens, 360, Gayton, New York, R. P. & W. F. Starr, coal. Thursday, Dec. 23. Str Hochelaga, 2,903, Tudor, Sydney, R. P. & W. F. Starr, coal. Friday, Dec. 24. Sch W. E. & W. L. Tuck, 305, Haley, New York, A. J. Gregory, coal. Sunday, Dec. 26. Stur Metagama, 7,558, Webster, from British port, passengers and mails.

CANADIAN PORTS. Parrsboro, Dec. 28—Arr, tug Chester, Munro, and J. B. King Co's barge No. 29, Pratt, Windsor, tern sch Samuel B. Hubbard, Kerr, Windsor, Bluebonnet Tower, St. John, to load lumber for J. Newton Eganley; sch Rolfe, Rowe, St. John, with merchandise.

BRITISH PORTS. Barbados, Dec. 17—Arr previous, sch M. A. Bellevue, Bellevue Cove, (Alphonse Bellevue lost overboard).

FOREIGN PORTS. New York, Dec. 22—Arr, str Patria, Naples. Civita Vecchia, Italy, Dec. 21—Sid, str Sallia, Abbott, Hampton Roads, for orders.

London, Dec. 21—Sid, sch Seth W. New York, Stephen (N.B.); Archer, V. Parker, Plympton. Boothbay Harbor, Dec. 20—Arr, sch John Bracewell, Calais; Samuel Castner, Jr., Calais, 60; Ann J. Trainor, do; New York, Dec. 20—Arr, str Michigan, Finch, Liverpool; sch Quayet, St. John (N.B.), for Boston.

Old, Dec. 20—Str Cape Breton, Holmes, Sydney. Vineyard Haven, Dec. 20—Sid, sch Emily E. North, Nantucket, for New York. New York, Dec. 23—Arr, str Rotterdam, Rotterdam; San Giacomo, Naples. Copenhagen, Dec. 23—Arr, str Frederic III, New York.

City Island, Dec. 21—Passed, strs Glenmont, Chicoutimi (Que), for New York; Oruro, Halifax (NS), for New York; sch Raska, Lunenburg (NS), for New York. New York, Dec. 21—Cld, sch Eddie Theriault, Zink, Halifax; tug Gypsum King, Coburn, Spencer Island (NS). Boothbay Harbor, Dec. 21—Arr, sch W. E. & W. L. Tuck, New York for St. John.

Portland, Dec. 21—Arr, sch Freddie Eaton, Calais for New York. Sid Dec 21, str Cape Breton, Sydney (CB). Old Dec 21, str Dorabrook, Carnarvon, Rotterdam.

New York, Dec. 26—Arr, str Stockholm, Gothenburg. Boothbay Harbor, Dec. 21—Arr, schs W. E. & W. L. Tuck, New York for St. John; James Young, do for Calais; Mabel Goss, Sullivan, for Boston.

Sid—Schs Catawamuck (from Rockport), Boston; John Bracewell (from Calais), do; Samuel Castner, Jr. (from Boston), do; Freddie Eaton (from do), Plymouth; Ann J. Trainor (from do), Sag Harbor; Alice Wentworth (from Boston), Westport; Mattie J. Ailes (from St. George), New York. City Island, Dec. 21—Bouled, schs Schur Sparte, Dennisville, via Mystic (Conn); Daisy Farlin, Georgetown, Me; for Wilmington (Del); Hortensia, Me; Chias; Sullivan-Sawin, Portsmouth.

Rotterdam, Dec. 21—Arr, sch Freddie Eaton, Calais for New York; Rebecca G. Weidin, Calais for do. Sid—Sch Rebecca G. Whiddin, Calais for do.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, Dec. 25—Arr, schs Emma MacAdam, Calais for New York. Vineyard Haven, Mass, Dec. 22—Arr, sch Emma MacAdam, Calais for New York.

Glochester, Mass, Dec. 23—Arr, sch Lucille (Br), New York for St. John.

N. B. Nurse Tells of Hun Methods. In a recent letter to friend in Hartland, Miss Ethel Boyer, of that place, tells of her experiences "somewhere in France," as follows:

"The cold seems to agree with every nerve in my body. I have had such a cold when you think of living out doors all the time night and day it is wonderful, when I think of those fearful nights such high winds and rain. I planned my dress up blouses, flannel, rubber boots and raincoat and hat, and away I went with my little lantern from one tent to another mud above my ankles, but somehow we were awfully well and happy through it all. Would you go into my tent dark and cold, light my candle and oil stove, crawl into bed and feel like a million dollars.

Just think, we are only thirty-five miles from the firing line, where the firing is heard quite plainly. I have met such charming people here. One lady whose husband and son were held prisoners by the Germans for twelve months—just released in September. They have shown us pictures of the camp, where they were and such interesting things. The plate they were given to eat of was a slab of wood with a wooden spoon, and such awful food. They said they would have starved to death had it not been for the food. Mr. Bouman—the wife—sent twice a week. They lived in what was once a stable, five men to a stall. Had straw for a bed that had been used by other prisoners. I killed last night because they tonight calling attention to the seriousness of the situation, and cautioning the public that if the disease is to be avoided, "Keep out of crowded places." Dr. Dixon says, "as one person having the grippe may give it to a carload of passengers."

New York, Dec. 23—Indictments were returned today charging Paul Koerner, chief detective of the Hamburg-American line, and Richard Leyendecker, an antique dealer, with conspiring to dynamite the Welland Canal. Edmund Justice, a Hamburg-American line water man, was also indicted with Koerner, on charges of conspiring to secure military information for the German government. The indictments against Koerner and Leyendecker charge them with conspiring to "set on foot in the United States a military enterprise against the dominion of Canada."

Paris, Dec. 22—As he was embarking for America, Adolphe Cramer was arrested on a charge of theft of bonds, preferred by a Belgian broker. In Cramer's baggage was found a picture thought to be a Murillo. The canvas represents the Virgin Mary seated and holding the infant Jesus on her knee. It is unsigned, but is dated 1682. The canvas, which was insured for 75,000 francs, was according to Cramer, received from an Italian monk, who claimed to have taken it from a monastery.

Successful Traders and Trappers ship their Raw Furs to us for accurate, complete and reliable returns. Silver Foxes our specialty. Put your own valuation on the shipment and we cannot trade will pay express charges both ways. References: Bradstreet, R. G. Dun or your own Bank. MAX WULFSOHN Dept. 20 122-124-126 West 29th St. New York City. Sited in American Consular

CONDENSED NEWS. LOCAL AND GENERAL. METAGAMA BRINGS WOUNDED MEN. Monday, Dec. 27. The C. P. R. liner Metagama arrived last night bearing 187 cabin passengers and 250 third class passengers. Prominent on the passenger list were the returned soldiers of different Canadian units.

The big ship docked about 5.30 o'clock and those who were desirous of continuing their journey to the westward were accommodated by a special train which pulled out as soon as all the passengers had debarked.

The Metagama brought a large quantity of mail and freight. She also conveyed the bodies of the late Mrs. Thomas E. Kenny of Halifax, whose husband was the late president of the Royal Bank of Canada. Mrs. Kenny died in Great Messenden, England, on December 4. The body was met at the boat by her two sons, and taken in charge by Brunan & Sons, local undertakers. The body will be shipped to Halifax tomorrow for interment.

Nursing Sister Miss Grace Kaye, of Mecklenburg, who died of a considerable length of time in the city of St. John, was also a passenger on the Metagama. She had been at the Dardanelles in the service of king and country and had been invalided home by influenza in the city she is the guest of Miss Alice Steadman, 161 Germain street.

The St. John people aboard the Metagama were Mrs. J. McPhee, Miss C. McPhee, Master E. McPhee, Mrs. White, church has longer, worthy record, and none is rendering better service to the church than is Pine Hill, as it is popularly designated.

By the will of the late Hon. Joseph Matheson, of L'Ardoise, Cape Breton, the handsome sum of \$15,000 has been left to the Halifax Presbyterian College to form part of the endowment fund of that institution. No college of our province has longer, worthy record, and none is rendering better service to the church than is Pine Hill, as it is popularly designated.

What disposition will be made of the large quantity of liquor that has accumulated through the recent seizures by Inspector John B. Jones still remains a problem. More than \$1,000 worth of liquor is now piled up in the warehouse of J. H. Poole & Co., Water street. It is said that there is no legal provision for its destruction and it is intimated that an order from the police magistrate must be secured before any course is authorized.

Inspector Jones made another seizure a few days ago in the I. C. R. freight shed. A large quantity of liquor was consigned under the guise of other merchandise to Chatham. The consignment valued at \$15, was confiscated and was taken to increase the stores at the Water street warehouse.

A recent letter from Pte. Spurgeon Tompkins, of Hartland, who is over in England, tells of the following interesting extract: "I wish you could see some of the tin and plumbing shops over here. Girls work in them. I was in some of them today. There are a lot of girls who are in uniform. I was in a blacksmith shop today. I was run by an old man and his two daughters were helping him. I tell you they could tack a shoe on a horse just as good as anybody."

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Washington, Dec. 22—The United States will not argue with Austria any points involved in the slaying of the Archduke in the Austro-Hungarian capital to the Vienna government, made public by the state department today, when it was delivered to the Austrian foreign minister, Count Von Burian, in Vienna, this government has a categorical "no" to the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the sixth of December.

London, Dec. 22—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—The Hampshire county police are now investigating the mysterious disappearance of a Canadian soldier from Branshott Camp, and it is possible that the case may have an intimate connection with the murder of Sgt. George Spikeman, which Lieutenant George Coderre, of Sherbrooke, is charged. At the Ottawa inquest, the orderly Keller testified that Coderre used these words: "Don't speak, Joe; I have just killed a man. I killed him because there was only him that saw me kill a soldier, a man I was afraid to pass a court-martial."

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 23—The Empress of Japan, which arrived last night, brought the largest silk cargo that has ever come to Vancouver. It consisted of more than 4,000 bales, valued at more than \$2,000,000. The shipment was sent east aboard the Empress.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23—The death rate from the epidemic of diphtheria, now sweeping the state, has been so high that Samuel Dixon, state health commissioner, issued a statement at his tonight calling attention to the seriousness of the situation, and cautioning the public that if the disease is to be avoided, "Keep out of crowded places." Dr. Dixon says, "as one person having the grippe may give it to a carload of passengers."

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A recent letter from Pte. Spurgeon Tompkins, of Hartland, who is over in England, tells of the following interesting extract: "I wish you could see some of the tin and plumbing shops over here. Girls work in them. I was in some of them today. There are a lot of girls who are in uniform. I was in a blacksmith shop today. I was run by an old man and his two daughters were helping him. I tell you they could tack a shoe on a horse just as good as anybody."

Brief Despatches. London, Dec. 23—After two days in prison in the magistrate's court, Lieut. Geo. Coderre, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, 41st battalion, was today committed to stand trial for the murder of Sgt. George Spikeman, of the same unit. During the inquiry a question was asked by counsel for the defence.

Washington, Dec. 22—The United States will not argue with Austria any points involved in the slaying of the Archduke in the Austro-Hungarian capital to the Vienna government, made public by the state department today, when it was delivered to the Austrian foreign minister, Count Von Burian, in Vienna, this government has a categorical "no" to the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the sixth of December.

London, Dec. 22—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—The Hampshire county police are now investigating the mysterious disappearance of a Canadian soldier from Branshott Camp, and it is possible that the case may have an intimate connection with the murder of Sgt. George Spikeman, which Lieutenant George Coderre, of Sherbrooke, is charged. At the Ottawa inquest, the orderly Keller testified that Coderre used these words: "Don't speak, Joe; I have just killed a man. I killed him because there was only him that saw me kill a soldier, a man I was afraid to pass a court-martial."

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 23—The Empress of Japan, which arrived last night, brought the largest silk cargo that has ever come to Vancouver. It consisted of more than 4,000 bales, valued at more than \$2,000,000. The shipment was sent east aboard the Empress.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23—The death rate from the epidemic of diphtheria, now sweeping the state, has been so high that Samuel Dixon, state health commissioner, issued a statement at his tonight calling attention to the seriousness of the situation, and cautioning the public that if the disease is to be avoided, "Keep out of crowded places." Dr. Dixon says, "as one person having the grippe may give it to a carload of passengers."

New York, Dec. 23—Indictments were returned today charging Paul Koerner, chief detective of the Hamburg-American line, and Richard Leyendecker, an antique dealer, with conspiring to dynamite the Welland Canal. Edmund Justice, a Hamburg-American line water man, was also indicted with Koerner, on charges of conspiring to secure military information for the German government. The indictments against Koerner and Leyendecker charge them with conspiring to "set on foot in the United States a military enterprise against the dominion of Canada."

Paris, Dec. 22—As he was embarking for America, Adolphe Cramer was arrested on a charge of theft of bonds, preferred by a Belgian broker. In Cramer's baggage was found a picture thought to be a Murillo. The canvas represents the Virgin Mary seated and holding the infant Jesus on her knee. It is unsigned, but is dated 1682. The canvas, which was insured for 75,000 francs, was according to Cramer, received from an Italian monk, who claimed to have taken it from a monastery.

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D. J. Collis Browne's Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like a charm in NERVOUS, DYSPEPSIA, and COLIC. Denaturing Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle. Sold in bottles by all Chemists. Price in England 1/4, 2/6, 4/6. Sole Manufacturers: A. T. BARNARD, Ltd., London, E.C.

THE U. N. B. PASS LISTS. Murray M. Baird, Rhodes Scholar, Has Brilliant Career. Class III—Lynch. Senior reinforced concrete—Class I—Mooney, Flood, Turner. Class II—Lynch. Junior hydraulics—Class I—McGibbon, Edgecombe, MacDonald. Class II—(Millidge, Miller), Oldham, Moore. Class III—Armstrong, Gibson. Junior applied mechanics—Class I—Edgecombe, McGibbon, MacDonald. Class II—Moore, Oldham. Junior railway construction—Class I—MacDonald, Gibson (Edgecombe, Millidge). Class II—Armstrong, Miller. Class III—Brewer. Junior materials and foundations—Class I—(Gibson, Miller), Millidge, Edgecombe, Hall. Class II—MacDonald, Brewer. Class III—Armstrong. Junior drawing—Class I—(MacDonald, Edgecombe), Miller, Millidge. Junior theses—Class I—Edgecombe, MacDonell, Miller. Class II—Armstrong, Millidge. Sophomore surveying—Class I—McWilliam, Barnett, Carney, Whittaker. Class II—Burgess, Christie, McAllister. Class III—Bruce, Saunders. Sophomore mapping—Class I—McWilliam, Carney (Bruce, McAllister, Whittaker), (Burgess, Barnett). Class II—Saunders, Crandall, Christie. Sophomore engineering theses—Class I—Whittaker. Class II—Barnett, Burgess, McAllister. Senior lumbering—Class I—Jones, Burns, Webb, Maitman. Class II—Hall. Senior forest valuation—Class I—Jones, Burns, Webb, Maitman. Class II—Hall. Senior forest valuation—Class I—Jones, Burns, Webb, Maitman. Class II—Hall. Senior mill reports—Class I—Webb, Jones, Maitman, Burns. Class II—Hall. Junior dentistry—Class I—Gibson, Miller. Class II—Millidge, Armstrong. Junior forest mensuration—Class I—Miller, Millidge, Armstrong, Brewer, Gibson. Junior silviculture—Class I—Miller, Edgecombe, Armstrong, Gibson. Class II—Brewer. Sophomore forest botany—Class II—Crandall, Christie. Senior electrical engineering—Class I—MacLean. Class II—Baxter. Senior electrical engineering laboratory—Class I—MacLean, Baxter. Senior physics—Class I—MacLean, Gilbert. Class II—Mooney, Baxter, Flood. Class III—Turner. Junior physics—Class I—McGibbon, Turner, MacLean. Class II—Moore, Oldham. Class III—MacDonald. Senior electrical engineering laboratory—Class I—MacLean, Moore, Oldham. Senior machine design—Class I—MacLean, Baxter. Junior machine design—Class I—Moore, McGibbon, Oldham. Senior mechanics of materials—Class I—Flood, Mooney. Class II—MacLean, Lynch. Class III—Baxter, Turner. Sophomore mechanics of materials—Class I—McWilliam, Barnett, Carney (Burgess, McAllister). Senior physics laboratory—Class I—Barnett, Turner, Carney, Bennett, Burgess. Class II—McWilliam, Bruce, Saunders, McAllister, Snodgrass. Senior machine design—Class I—MacLean, Baxter. Junior machine design—Class I—Moore, McGibbon, Oldham. Senior mechanics of materials—Class I—Flood, Mooney. Class II—MacLean, Lynch. Class III—Baxter, Turner. Sophomore mechanics of materials—Class I—McWilliam, Barnett, Carney (Burgess, McAllister). Senior physics laboratory—Class I—Barnett, Turner, Carney, Bennett, Burgess. Class II—McWilliam, Bruce, Saunders, McAllister, Snodgrass. Senior machine design—Class I—MacLean, Baxter. Junior machine design—Class I—Moore, McGibbon, Oldham. Senior mechanics of materials—Class I—Flood, Mooney. Class II—MacLean, Lynch. Class III—Baxter, Turner. Sophomore mechanics of materials—Class I—McWilliam, Barnett, Carney (Burgess, McAllister). Senior physics laboratory—Class I—Barnett, Turner, Carney, Bennett, Burgess. Class II—McWilliam, Bruce, Saunders, McAllister, Snodgrass. Senior machine design—Class I—MacLean, Baxter. Junior machine design—Class I—Moore, McGibbon, Oldham. Senior mechanics of materials—Class I—Flood, Mooney. Class II—MacLean, Lynch. Class III—Baxter, Turner. Sophomore mechanics of materials—Class I—McWilliam, Barnett, Carney (Burgess

MAJOR BROWN OF 26TH IN CITY TELLS OF THE FAMOUS CRATER FIGHT

Heroism of New Brunswick Boys in Gallant Charge Not Surpassed Anywhere

High Tribute to Men Who Gave Up Their Lives in just Cause—Bravery of Sergt. Ryer Praised—The Death of Cotter and Peacock—Lieut. Colonel McAvity Well and Doing Fine Work.

Monday, Dec. 27. Major W. R. Brown of the 26th New Brunswick battalion, was one of the best known officers to return by the Miramichi yesterday. In speaking of the crater fight, which the 26th so gallantly carried out, and in which he led the men, he said:

"Before we started out I told my men that it was not likely that any of us would come back alive, and if there was any man who was not keen on going that he had an opportunity to drop out. Not a single man dropped out," continued the officer with gleaming eye. "They all wanted to have a share in the fight."

"I think perhaps there is a bit of a mistaken idea about this fight, so I will give you the particulars of it. The fight took place on October 13. Previous to our going into the trenches the Germans had made this crater by a huge mine explosion. They had been working in this crater for several days. It was in fact a part of their trenches. They worked there steadily and at last the general commanding the division and other officers became anxious as to what was going on there. It was only about seventy yards from our trenches and they thought they might be making this crater a base for the storing and discharging of liquid fire."

WAS MYSTERIOUS.

"The night before the fight there had been a reconnaissance, and the report was brought back that the place was bomb proof and heavily guarded, this tended to make it more mysterious than ever. The General Headquarters Staff was worrying about this place, and the battalion decided that they would examine this thing by daylight and find out what it contained. The day we picked to do it was perhaps the worst day we could have chosen. The reason being that previous to this there had been a very severe artillery bombardment, and of course, the enemy always expects a general charge after a severe artillery bombardment. Well, as you may guess, when this little party of the 26th came out of the trenches and charged, there were thousands and thousands of the enemy waiting and watching for them. We were met with machine gun fire, bombs, and cross rifle fire. It was murderous, and it is indeed a miracle that any of us returned to tell the tale."

REALLY A PART OF GERMAN LINES.

"But we went onward, fought our way into the crater and bombed it until we made it untenable and drove the Germans out. Then we reconnoitered it. We of course could not hold it, for as I have said, it would be madness to attempt to hold such a spot which was in reality a part of the German lines. It would have taken a whole brigade to successfully defend such a position."

"We lost a good many men, and if I remember correctly we had fifteen killed, and only about seven regained our own trenches without being hit, out of the whole crowd."

WONDERFUL FIGHTERS.

"The boys of the 26th have done wonders; they are the talk of that section of the front and have a splendid name. Colonel McAvity is well and as active as usual, inspiring his men all the time."

"The files which the 26th hold were known as the most quiet on the whole front. In those trenches the enemy would not fight whilst the men opposite would not bother them. However, it was different when the 26th got into the trenches. They did not believe in sleeping on the job; they wanted to be fighting, and get a run for their money. They were no sooner there than they began throwing bombs and assaulting the Germans opposite, until now it is known as the hottest part of that front."

"The Germans are good fighters, there is no mistaking it. They are always ready to retaliate. Of course, there is very little doing now. There will be a big offensive soon, but that will not come until the opportune time arrives. There has been no change in the positions in the past twelve months, which shows that the Germans are still ready to resist any attempt at an offensive."

ALLIES' MUNITIONS BETTER.

"One thing that is very noticeable now is the superiority of our supplies of munitions over those of the Germans. When we first got to the front the Germans gave us three or four shells for every one we sent over. Now the thing is reversed and we have plenty of munitions."

"In speaking of his stay in Canada Major Brown said that he did not know how long it would be. He had come across more for the sea voyage than any other else, and to see some of the relatives of those of the 26th that had been killed and bring them messages. It was in the crater fight that Major Brown was wounded. Shrapnel injured his foot severely."

"One thing that struck me when I first got to London was the great number of slackers, but under Lord Derby's scheme this thing has died out and there are not many slackers to be seen now. Another thing that strikes a Canadian immediately upon his landing is the superiority of the Canadians in physique to the territorials."

THE BRAVE RYER.

In speaking of Sergt. Ryer, the 26th man who got the D. C. M., Major Brown said: "After I got back to the trenches after the crater fight we started in at once to discover our casualties. The fellow Ryer was missing. About an hour later I heard that Ryer had turned up. So I sent for him and asked him where he had been. He replied: 'I found a nice little spot where I could do a bit of potting; I found that as the Germans left the trenches to throw their bombs I could get a shot at them. So I just stayed there and shot at them. I managed to bowl over eleven of them, and he laughed and said: 'But man, were you not fired upon?' 'I asked Ryer. 'Oh, yes,' replied Ryer. 'I was fired upon some but they did not hit me.' He talked as if he would of a moose hunting trip, as if it were the most ordinary thing in the world to kill seven Germans. After I had fought a bit, Ryer continued, 'I found that I was alone and that the war had gone back, so I thought I would look around a little and see if there were anybody I could take back. I found one man on the ground but he said that it was no use, that he was done for. I stayed there a few moments till he died and then I found another fellow who was not mortally wounded.' 'Ryer then in some manner managed to strap the wounded man on his back with his puttee and carried him safely into the trenches."

"Ryer is a most peculiar fellow," continued Major Brown. "He seems to have no fear in the world. The very first day we were in the trenches he came to me and asked me if that night he might go across and have a look into the German trenches. I told him that it would be foolhardy, that he did not know how much wire entanglements they had in front of their trenches and that it would be certain death. He replied that nevertheless he would like to go. 'I told the sergeant-general the next morning about the trenches and he laughed and thought it was a great joke. In passing down through the trenches later in the day with the general I came upon Ryer and I said: 'General, this is the man who wanted to go over last night and look into the German trenches.' 'Did you want to do that?' asked the general laughing. 'Oh, yes,' replied Ryer, 'in a matter of fact, I thought I would like to go.' It was not long after that Ryer won the D. C. M."

TRIBUTE TO SERGT. COTTER.

"Sergt. Cotter, who was killed, was one of the finest soldiers alive. In the crater fight he was wounded three times before he finally was shot down. He was wounded getting into the crater, wounded whilst in there, wounded coming out, and whilst getting back to his own trenches he was mortally wounded."

PEACOCK'S SAD DEATH.

"Corporal Peacock was another man of the 26th Battalion whose death was very sad. It was just after the crater fight. He had been one of the lucky ones to come through without a scratch. 'I was lying in my dug-out after having my wound bandaged. Peacock came and stood in the door of the dug-out and said: 'I am so thankful that I got through that charge without being wounded. I think I am very lucky. I am very sorry that you have been wounded, Major Brown.' 'Hastily had the wounds issued forth from his mouth when a shell came along and cut both his legs off as he stood in the door. He died in a few moments. Had it not been for the fact that he was standing there the shell would most certainly have killed me.'"

Major Brown stated that the boys were in the best of spirits and were doing wonderful work whenever they were called upon to fight, and were always spilling for a scrap.

KING GEORGE SENDS GREETINGS TO ARMY AND NAVY

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—(Special)—The Duke of Connaught this afternoon received the following message which the king has addressed to the officers and men of the army and navy:

"Another Christmas finds all the resources of the empire still engaged in war, and I desire to convey on my own behalf, and on behalf of the queen, heartfelt Christmas greetings and our good wishes for the New Year to all who on sea and land are upholding the honor of the British name. In the officers and men of my navy on whom the security of the empire depends, I repose, in common with all my subjects, a trust that is absolute. On the officers and men of the armies, whether now in France, on the east or in the other fields, I rely with an equal faith, confident that their devotion, their valor and their self-sacrifice will under God's guidance, lead to victory and a honorable peace. There are many of their comrades now also in hospitals, and to those brave men also I desire, with the queen, to express our deep gratitude and our warmest prayers for their recovery. Officers and men of my navy and of the army, I am sure, is drawing to a close, as it began, in toil, bloodshed and suffering, and I rejoice to know that the goal to which you are striving draws nearer into sight. May God bless you and all your undertakings."

(Signed) "GEORGE R. I."

Miss Elizabeth Wilson. The death occurred last evening of Miss Elizabeth Wilson. Up until the time of her death she resided with her mother, Mrs. J. A. Sinclair, 150 Leinster street. She was the daughter of a well-known family. She was the daughter of the late James and Mary Wilson. Her brother is the only relative surviving.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Jane Sinclair. Word of the death of Mrs. Jane Sinclair, widow of Archibald Sinclair, and mother of John A. Sinclair, barrister, of this city, has been received. Mrs. Sinclair passed away on December 21 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Bray, at Arlington Heights, Mass. She was seventy-seven years of age. Mrs. Sinclair had been living with her daughter for the last two years. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Bray and Mrs. Charlton, both of Arlington, and three sons, William, who is living in Edmonton, and Fred and John A. of this city. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of John A. Sinclair, 161 Waterloo street.

James Cain. The News of Newport (R. I.) Dec. 18, has the following: "Attired in the uniform of the United States Army, and with full military honors, James Cain, chief master-at-arms (retired) was buried in the plot with other naval men in the Brannan cemetery this forenoon. A funeral party comprising the band, sergeants' guard, a company of apprentices, and other bearers was sent from the Training Station, while Rear-Admiral Charles M. Thomas Camp, No. 8, United States War Veterans, and a delegation from the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society also paraded. The pall-bearers were all chief petty officers."

John Murphy. John Murphy, one of the best known residents of Kingsville, died on Christmas day at the advanced age of eighty years. He leaves a widow, his wife, one son and two daughters.

William Harper. William Harper, an American civil war veteran, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Fleming, 1 Elliott Row. He was seventy-four years of age, was born in the old country but lived his early life in Bangor. He had been in the employ of the James Robertson Co., Ltd., for twenty years. He leaves one son, Harry, of Boston; and four daughters—Mrs. L. E. Allan, Boston; Mrs. William Fleming, Mrs. John Bridges and Mrs. J. S. Murphy, all of this city.

Miss Lucretia Atzney. Miss Lucretia Atzney, 21 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Atzney, of 75 Chesley street, passed away yesterday morning after a brief illness, leaving to her mother, besides her father, two sons—John McKim, Edith, and Gertrude, and Evelyn, all of this city; and two brothers, Harry and Cecil, at home.

Percy H. Wilbur. Bathurst, Dec. 22.—The death took place at an early hour on Tuesday evening of Percy H. Wilbur, after an illness of some months. This will be learned with deep regret by a large circle of friends. Mr. Wilbur leaves besides his wife, three daughters—Mrs. G. Harry Willet, Misses Edna and Helen, and two sons—Percy G., residing in Bathurst, and Master Harry, at home. Three sisters also survive. They are Mrs. John H. Thompson, and Mrs. Jas. S. Creighton, of Woodville; and Mrs. Mary Saunders, of Norman (Mo.). Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved relatives.

James McKinlay. The death occurred in the city on Thursday of James McKinlay, at his home on St. Patrick street. For forty-eight years he has been a resident of the city, and has for years carried on a tinning business. He leaves to mourn five daughters, Mrs. A. H. Webber, of Seattle, and Mrs. F. W. Hammy, Mrs. A. Anderson, and Mrs. I. Adore all of this city.

Mrs. James Porter. The death of Mrs. Josephine Porter, wife of James Porter, occurred Thursday after a lengthy illness at her home, 154 Waterloo street. Mrs. Porter was the daughter of the late Captain James Thomson, of this city; was born here, and had resided in the city all her life. She is survived by her husband, one brother, Oliver D. Thomson, and two sisters, Mrs. S. J. Gilbert, of Worcester (Mass.), and Mrs. David Dearness, of St. John.

John W. Fowler. Death came suddenly yesterday to John W. Fowler, at his home in Church avenue, Fairville. He was apparently in good health, and passed away while sitting in his chair about 12:30 p. m. He was sixty-four years of age. Mr. Fowler leaves, besides his wife, four daughters, three sons, two brothers and one sister, and two daughters are Mrs. Ernest H. Toole and Mrs. John C. Daise of this city, and the

Misses Gertrude and Myrtle at home. The sons are Louis L. of Everett (Mass.), and Roy W. of Paisley Brook (Saskatchewan), a member of the 115th battalion. The brothers are Newton, of Everett (Mass.), and George, of Fairville. Mrs. Frazer, of Cambridge (Mass.), is the sister. The funeral is to take place tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. He was born at Thurston, Brook, Kings county, and had lived in Fairville for thirty-three years, and was an active member of the Fairville Baptist church. He was employed by Randolph A. Baker for fifteen years.

Frederick Devine. Monday, Dec. 27. Friends of Frederick Devine, supreme court stenographer, were shocked last night to learn of his very sudden death which occurred at his home at the corner of Prince William and Duke streets. Mr. Devine had not been well for about a week, but had been around as usual yesterday and ate his dinner last evening, passing away shortly after. Mr. Devine was fifty-six years of age, and was a son of the late John Devine. He studied law with Dr. A. J. K. C., and for a short time practiced his profession. About thirty years ago he was appointed court stenographer. He attempted to carry on those duties while practicing law but found that it was difficult to do both. Mr. Devine wrote a book of poetry which received favorable comment from its critics. He is survived by his wife, who was formerly Mrs. Adams and it will be recalled that her son died away a short time ago.

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James Ellsworth. Monday, Dec. 27. The death occurred yesterday at his late residence, 100 Queen street, of James Ellsworth. Death was altogether unexpected, and came after a very brief illness. He is survived by a wife, six children, his mother and two sisters, the latter being Mrs. Clark, Belfast (Me.), and Mrs. Margaret Ellsworth, of New York. He was in his 40th year. During his lifetime he was a very active man and prominent in many circles of social and fraternal importance. He was a member of the 62nd home guard regiment and will be buried with full military honors.

Mrs. S. S. Thorne. Death came suddenly Sunday morning at the home of Stephen S. Thorne, of the customs staff, when his wife, Alice Bertha, daughter of the late Richard Lowerston, of Amherst, passed away after a short illness. She was unexpected, and as a great shock to her family and friends. Mrs. Thorne leaves to mourn, besides her husband, a brother, Dr. Elmore Lowerston, of Amherst, and two sisters, Mrs. Herbert McMillan, Amherst, and Mrs. Horace Fawcett, of Sackville.

William John Keeley. The death of William John Keeley, a former resident of St. John, occurred on Christmas eve at Athol, Restigouche county, where he had made his home for some time. He leaves to mourn his wife, three daughters, and one son, all of whom are in the city.

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CANADIANS AT THE FRONT SEND XMAS GREETINGS HOME

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—(Special)—The governor-general has received the following message from the Canadian troops at the front:

"Beg to offer heartfelt Christmas greetings to Canada and home."

(Sgd. "D. O. C. Canadian Corps.") To this his royal highness replied as follows:

"Canada warmly reciprocates good wishes to her forces serving at the front. The dominion is proud of her sons."

(Sgd. "ARTHUR.") Christmas season's greetings have been received from Canada's fighting men in England and France by Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Lieutenant-General Alderson, commanding the Canadian Division at the front, cables.

"Heartiest Christmas greetings to comrades in Canada from all ranks of Canadians at the front."

Brigadier-General E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.C., commanding the 2nd Divisional Artillery, cables as follows:

"Officers and men of the 2nd Artillery Division send season's greetings. We are making good scores on the Salisbury Plain ranges."

Brigadier-General David Watson of the 1st Infantry Brigade 2nd Division, cables:

"From the trenches today the same spirit, the same determination and the same good wishes to Sir Robert Borden and yourself."

Reg. F. H. Steacy, director general of chaplains, sent a Christmas message from all the chaplains to yourself and the people of Canada:

"At the wish of the Canadian forces in France I send you and yours our Christmas wishes and we earnestly hope you will join us in 1916."

Good wishes on behalf of the Canadian soldiers in England were also received from General Carson.

WEDDINGS

Johnston-Gilbride. Many friends will be interested in the announcement of the marriage of James H. Johnston, son of Mrs. Annie Johnston, of Upper Loch Lomond, to Miss Lois Gilbride of Montreal, which event took place in Winnipeg Dec. 7. The newly wedded pair will make their home at Graham (Ont.), where Mr. Johnston is employed as engineer on the Transcontinental.

Alexander-Cumming. A quiet home wedding took place Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cumming, Fredericton Junction, when their daughter, Margaret McKinnon Cumming, daughter of the late John Cumming, of Argyllshire, Scotland, was united in marriage to Arthur Robertson Alexander, son of Col. Thos. L. Alexander, Fredericton Junction.

The house was prettily decorated for the occasion with native ferns and evergreens. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. G. A. Belyea in the presence of the immediate relatives. The bride, who was unattended, was becomingly dressed in Copenhagen blue messaline and carried a bouquet of white carnations.

After the ceremony, dainty refreshments were served, the guests being waited on by Misses Margaret and Mamie Cumming, cousins of the bride. The happy couple left by C. P. R. for a short trip to eastern New Brunswick, where they will visit relatives of the groom. The bride was dressed for going away in a suit of navy blue with hat to match and a set of furs, the gift of the groom. Other gifts of silver, cut glass, china and linen were received. Upon their return they will reside in Fredericton Junction.

Wood-McKinnin. Friday, Dec. 24. A quiet wedding took place at 802 Princess street, yesterday afternoon, when W. Camp united in marriage Robert Thomas Wood, of St. John, to Miss Jennie May McKinnin, of Summershill, Queens county.

The bride wore a travelling suit of navy blue serge velvet hat trimmed with white feathers, and black fox fur. After the ceremony the happy pair left on a short honeymoon trip which will include the bride's home in Queens county. On their return they will take up their residence in St. John.

Rogers-Wyssman. Rev. W. Camp of Leinster street Baptist church, on December 18 united in marriage William Rogers and Miss Rayona A. Wyssman, of Moncton.

FREDERICTON MAN DIED IN CARRIAGE. Fredericton, Dec. 27.—The Christmas season was aided by a sad bereavement for one family, by the death of James Higgins, whose lifeless body was found in a carriage on King street this morning by Policeman White on patrol. He had been stricken with heart trouble, which he had been suffering, while returning to the lively stable of John T. Hall, from driving an out of town patrol to his home.

Coroner Weaver was convinced that death was due to natural causes and that an inquest was unnecessary. Deceased was a son of the late Edward Higgins. He enlisted about a year ago with the 26th N. B. Battalion for overseas service, but met with an accident while in barracks at St. John and was discharged as medically unfit to go overseas. Three sisters, Mrs. Annie Mathewson and Miss Nellie Higgins, at home, and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Miramichi, and two brothers, Joseph and Leo, of this city, survive.

Sussex Masonic Installation. Sussex, Dec. 27.—(Special)—The following officers for the ensuing year were installed at Lion Lodge, No. 21 F. & A. M. This evening by Past Deputy Grand Master George Coggon: W. G. McKay, W.M.; C. H. Perry, L.P.M.; John Knox, S.W.; J. D. McKenna, J. T. Kirk, Treasurer; A. E. Pearson, secretary; Reginald Shewen, chaplain; Charles Nesbitt, S.D.; W. N. Robinson, J.D.; W. E. Miles, S.S.; J. B. Crane, J.S.; Linus Crawford, D. of C.; V. P. Wilbur, L.G.; Thomas Coggon, Tyler.

After installation refreshments were served and a social evening spent by the brethren. Worshipful Brother W. D. Turner, who leaves Sussex the first of the year to take up his residence at Moncton, where he is to act as assistant solicitor to the L. C.R., was presented by the lodge with a pastmaster's apron.

WEATHER ONLY COMPLAINT OF 55TH BATTALION

Men of New Brunswick's Second Battalion Enjoy Six Days' Leave

A member of the 55th New Brunswick Battalion writes as follows:

"Bramshott Camp, England, Dec. 11.—In the life of the 55th Battalion here the one disagreeable feature has been the weather, and the incessant rain has interfered largely with carrying out the regulation syllabus. It was natural that in coming across the sea just at a time when the English winter was beginning and this has been done to a great degree."

Many of the men have had coughs and colds and a number of cases of bronchitis and pneumonia have developed. The battalion has had opportunity to turn aside from the rigor of routine drill, and all ranks have had six days' leave of absence given. This was taken first by "A" and "B" companies, and then by "C" and "D." Of course in the great majority of cases London became the great centre of attraction, but many of the English born hastened away to their old homes, here and there and everywhere.

Many of the officers have gone to take instructional courses at Shorecliffe and elsewhere. Among these are Major Jones, Osborne, Weyman, Captains Campbell and Williams, Lieutenants Hamilton, Major and B. Smith. A number of the N. C. O.'s are also taking special courses.

Transfers and Promotions. Transfers have been made as follows: Lieut. O. J. Larsen from "A" company to "D" as platoon commander; Lieut. P. D. Roley, from "A" company to "B" as supernumerary; Lieut. H. D. Warren, from "B" to "C" company as platoon commander; Lieut. S. McDonald, from "A" company to "C" company as supernumerary.

Promotions have been made as follows: Corp. E. Shampier, "B" company to "A" as sergeant; Private G. Mansfield, "C" company to "A" as corporal; Corp. E. W. Hall, "D" company to "B" as sergeant; Privates C. E. McLaughlin, C. C. Gibson, J. Burns, W. E. Wetmore, "D" company, to be lance corporals; A. Sergt. C. Carvell, staff, to be sergeant; Corp. J. C. McEwen, "B" company, to be sergeant; L. Corp. F. Brown, "C" company, to be corporal; Private J. Ross, to be lance corporal; Private E. Colewell, "B" company, to be lance corporal; Private Lancaster, to be A. sergeant; Private J. C. Dickson, and W. Caldwell, to be lance corporals.

Lord Brooke is in charge of the Bramshott camp but nothing very definite has yet been done in the way of bridging the different units. He looks at other garrisons at the 54th, 55th and 60th would be in one brigade, with some other battalion not yet named.

One of the most terrible affairs recorded probably in the history of the Canadian troops occurred last week in camp here, when a sergeant of the 9th Mounted Rifles, Osanne by name, was brutally murdered. It is said that he was an officer with a fine record and was very popular with every one. It is known that at the time the sergeant's death was done that he had considerable money in his possession, being treasurer of the canteen fund. A prominent officer in the 41st Battalion is charged with the crime, and the inquest is now being conducted.

Chaplain Thomas was unable to conduct the church parade service on Sunday last, suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. Good, of Woodstock, was a visitor to the 55th camp here. He has been in France for a year in the remount depot and when that became disorganized he was attached to the headquarters staff of the Artillery Reserve Brigade at Shorecliffe. He expects to return to France in a few weeks.

The officers of the 55th have issued a Christmas card containing a crest of the battalion and a list of all the officers.

License of the Press. As Canadians scan the English papers it is natural to be surprised at the unbridled criticism which is made of leading men in national affairs. Over home we have had the common sense to modify our criticisms and waive our party-stiff but here, in parliament and in the press, there is a license given which is most amazing. A few days ago a member of the lords asserted that General Munro had advised the withdrawal of forces from the Dardanelles. To publish broadcast throughout the land deliveries like these and then censor closely a soldier's boy's letter to his sweetheart seems to have in it a degree of incongruity.

One paper, the Globe, was closed down for a few days because of certain defamations, and it would seem to be necessary to apply similar discipline to many other journals. The great heart of the people has the utmost confidence in the nation's leaders and believe that Germany is already defeated, although the cost of bringing the enemy to a realization of the fact may be very great.

A Soldier's Parody. Just now the boys have a parody on Red Wing which is often heard. Its title is something like this: "The moon shines bright on Charlie Chaplin. His boots are cracking for want of blacking. And his baggy trousers they need pressing. Before we send him to the Dardanelles."

Too much credit cannot be given to Fred Sumner, the agent-general of New Brunswick in London, for the attention

NEW BRUNSWICK UNITS IN FRANCE MADE HAPPY BY PAMDENEC BOXES

The following letters were received yesterday, acknowledging the receipt of boxes sent in the fall:

France, Dec. 10, 1915. Dear Miss Hamilton—Just have a chance now to write and let you know that the boxes arrived. O. K. Dec. 9. Gunner Hunt and I opened them and found everything in good order.

As it is nearly Christmas I suggested we have a Santa parade on Christmas morning and give each man a pair of socks and divide the other things at the same time.

I have arranged for nuts, fruit and also 150 pounds of tinned beef for Christmas dinner, and with the extras from the boxes we should spend a good day. I want to thank you for their very useful gifts and assure them that their kindness will never be forgotten by the officers, N. C. O.'s and men of the 2nd D. A. C.

Would like to tell you members a few of the interesting things that take place here but as we are not permitted to, must be content to wait until I arrive home.

The mud is terrible here and occasionally a fellow leaves his rubber boots in the mud, but my boys are the best in the line and their work very cheerful, even if it is muddy.

Again thanking your circle and wishing all a Merry Christmas and Bright New Year, I am

Yours sincerely,
G. A. GAMBLIN,
Capt. Sect. No. 1, 2nd D. A. C.
Dec. 10, 1915.

Miss Hamilton, 1 Orange street, St. John (N. B.).

Dear Friend—I beg to report that the Pamdenec parcels have arrived. They came this morning. Many, many thanks to the circle for their kindness.

The companies do not billet altogether so we are a mile from the stores where the parcels were being sent. The receipt of our different bills, the receipt of the boxes gives us lots of socks, etc., and I am enabled now to keep a reserve of fifty pairs. We are all fine. One thing certain, all are in excellent spirits.

With greetings to all the circle. Sincerely,
D. D. McARTHUR,
Major B Company, 26th.

These boxes, ten in number, were shipped by the Soldiers' Comfort Association last October and arrived at the front on Dec. 30.

The ladies of the Pamdenec Circle wish to thank the Soldiers' Comfort Association for their very great kindness in shipping the above mentioned boxes.

MARIE F. HAMILTON,
Secretary Pamdenec Circle.

CANCER IS YIELDING TO SELENIUM'S USE

Dr. C. H. Walker Reports Continued Success in His New Treatment—Many Patients Improved.

(New York Sup.) Continued success in the use of selenium in the treatment of cancer was announced yesterday by Dr. Charles H. Walker, 327 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City. Several of the cases treated by Dr. Walker were diagnosed as hopeless by prominent cancer surgeons of the city, who recently wrote Dr. Walker commending his work after they had examined the patients following the selenium treatment.

One case was of cancer of the throat in an advanced stage. The patient could not open his jaws, he suffered excruciating pain, he had lost his weight and an operation would necessitate cutting away half his neck and face, but Dr. Walker said yesterday that in the last five weeks his condition had improved wonderfully, the pain had ceased, the swelling had been reduced and the man was able to swallow again. Dr. Walker told of half a dozen similar cases which had improved under his new method of treatment.

Faith in Early Treatment. "There is absolutely no doubt," said Dr. Walker, "that the treatment affords permanent relief, and if the cases are taken in time I feel confident that a cure can be effected by this treatment."

The reported success of the selenium treatment administered by Dr. Walker