

WOODSTOCK BOY SAW HIS CHUM GO INTO COURGELETTE

Jim Lynott, Transferred Into
25th, Helped Fifth Brigade
to Win Notable Victory—
Chandler Wounded.

That the Canadians can march as well as fight is indicated in a letter recently written from an English hospital by Pte. James Chandler, of Woodstock (N. B.). He says that his battalion traveled all the way from Ypres to the Somme on foot, a distance of about 400 miles, by the route that was chosen and then went into the reserve trenches with only one day's rest.

He describes in a most gripping manner the way the Canadians went over the "garden wall," as he terms it, with bayonets fixed, like a lot of mad men, and how the second wave of Canadians swept on and gave the enemy another straining.

The following letter from Pte. Jack Chandler was written to a friend in Woodstock. The "shot" referred to is Jim Lynott, of Woodstock, son of S. B. L. Lynott. Both boys enlisted the same day in the 5th and were afterwards transferred to the 21st and 24th respectively. A field card dated Sept. 21 has been received from Pte. Lynott, which would indicate that he had got through all right. Pte. Chandler writes:

Out of Action—Not Buried.

21st Can. Military General Hospital,
Colchester, Essex, Eng.,
Sept. 26, 1916.

It has been so long since I have written you that I suppose you will think that I have been put out of action and buried. I have been put out of action all right but not buried, and I will explain why we have been unable to write. Front Ypres to the Somme we traveled most of the way on foot and it was about 400 miles by the route we took, and we were about two weeks doing it. After we landed at the Somme where the fighting is going on we had only one day's rest, then we marched straight in to the reserve trenches. We stayed there for five days and on the morning of Sept. 15 at 6:20 a. m. the order came down the line to charge the enemy's first three lines and consolidate there, and you can guess what it was like and about how much time we would have to write.

Over the Garden Wall.

Well, at 6:15 our artillery opened up and at 6:20 we went over the "garden wall" to greet Fritz with bayonets fixed. We rushed across "No Man's Land" like a lot of mad men, through shell fire, rifle fire and machine gun fire. It was no picnic but everybody appeared to be happy to think that we were going to get back at him for what he made us suffer. We took his first line of trenches and met with very little resistance, killing every Hun we came across. We did the same at his second and third line. True, at the fortified points we took nearly all prisoners, but there were a few who insisted on fighting. They were the bayonets. Poor fellows, eh? After we got what we were after we sent up the signal for the next wave to come. We longed back and here we saw another swarm of Canadians coming over the hill. We watched them extend out and in a few seconds they were right through our lines, and once more the enemy on the run. It was the 5th Brigade (22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th) that passed us and I think that Jim was in that bunch but would not say for sure. If he was I pray that he is out of it safe or with a little "blighting" wound. Be sure and let me know how he made out. I saw him the night before we made the charge and he was well and happy and just jumping at the chance of meeting his boys. The bayonet and I would not give much for a German's life if he did either, for Jim would not back down for the best Prussian guard in Germany. I guess you will understand now why Jim and I write and let me off with this excuse, but you will probably hear the same story from Jim so hope you will not doubt it.

I am in that dear old country we call "Blighting" once more and I hope it will be for a good spell, but I will probably be on the warpath again soon. I saw Major Bull when I was on my way to the dressing station after being wounded. I was a hot looking ticket at that, mud and water right to the pelt, but the old major was good to me and gave me a treat of something good and refreshing. Be sure and let me know how you and all the others made out that were in the fight as I am very anxious.

BOOTH FISHERIES PUT UP 30,000 CANS OF SARDINES

That Booth Fisheries Ltd. at St. Andrews is making excellent progress and expects to put up 30,000 cases of sardines this season is the report brought from that town by a gentleman of the city who returned yesterday.

Some of the sardine fishermen have had excellent catches this season, particularly around the mouth of the Digues-dash River, some of them earning as much as \$8,000 and \$10,000 during the season. Good fishing has also been experienced about the mouth of the Maguadavie river, while in other localities the catch has been but normal.

A wooden weir has recently been placed in the Maguadavie river, as an experiment, and if it proves satisfactory a metal weir will take its place. It is understood that the metal weir has already been constructed but will not be set up until the results secured through the wooden contrivance are known.

Last season a wooden weir was put in the same location but it was left in the water too long with the result that the rising of the water in the autumn carried it away. Care will no doubt be exercised this season that there is not a recurrence of the accident of last year. Most of the sardine weirs along the coast have now been taken up for the season.

Paris, Oct. 10—The Edith Cavell Memorial Hospital and School will be opened tomorrow by Curton Codart, one of the under secretaries of state and war. It will mark the anniversary of the judicial murder by the Germans of the heroic English hospital nurse.

One hundred beds are placed at the immediate disposal of the army medical service. Professor Hartmann, and Mme. Curie will be members of the hospital staff.

Paris, Oct. 10—The Edith Cavell Memorial Hospital and School will be opened tomorrow by Curton Codart, one of the under secretaries of state and war. It will mark the anniversary of the judicial murder by the Germans of the heroic English hospital nurse.

One hundred beds are placed at the immediate disposal of the army medical service. Professor Hartmann, and Mme. Curie will be members of the hospital staff.

Paris, Oct. 10—The Edith Cavell Memorial Hospital and School will be opened tomorrow by Curton Codart, one of the under secretaries of state and war. It will mark the anniversary of the judicial murder by the Germans of the heroic English hospital nurse.

One hundred beds are placed at the immediate disposal of the army medical service. Professor Hartmann, and Mme. Curie will be members of the hospital staff.

Paris, Oct. 10—The Edith Cavell Memorial Hospital and School will be opened tomorrow by Curton Codart, one of the under secretaries of state and war. It will mark the anniversary of the judicial murder by the Germans of the heroic English hospital nurse.

One hundred beds are placed at the immediate disposal of the army medical service. Professor Hartmann, and Mme. Curie will be members of the hospital staff.

Paris, Oct. 10—The Edith Cavell Memorial Hospital and School will be opened tomorrow by Curton Codart, one of the under secretaries of state and war. It will mark the anniversary of the judicial murder by the Germans of the heroic English hospital nurse.

Teutons Meet Check at Roumanian Border; French Getting Firm Hold of Bapaume Road

ROUMANIANS HOLD FRONTIER GRIMLY

King Ferdinand's Troops Press Back Austro-Germans in All But One Sector

Russians Are Attacking Strongly Along Entire Line and Suffering Heavy Losses, Reports Berlin—Von Mackensen Feels Weight of Russo-Roumanian Army in Dobrudja.

While both the Vienna and Berlin war offices announce merely a continuation of the fighting on the Transylvanian front between the Austro-German forces and the Roumanians, the Roumanian army headquarters report that in the Alt river region the troops of King Ferdinand have occupied several positions held by the Teutonic allies. On all the other sectors of this front, according to Bucharest, attacks were repulsed by the Roumanians, except in the Burzen valley, where the Roumanians were compelled to withdraw slightly further south.

Hard fighting is going on from the west of Lutsk, through Galicia to the Carpathian Mountains. In Volhynia, despite fierce attacks on both sides, there seemingly is a stalemate. Petrograd reports that neither the Austro-Germans nor the Russians have been able to gain an advantage in Galicia, where battles have taken place along the Tarnopol-Krasne railway east of Lemberg and to the north of Stanislaw.

ROUMANIANS COMING BACK

Bucharest, Oct. 16, via London, 4:47 p. m.—The repulse of Austro-German attacks in Transylvania is announced in today's official statement, which follows:

"On the northern and northwestern fronts, at Tulgheas and in the upper Bicas valley, there has been a violent artillery action.

"Attacks made by enemy infantry action were repulsed, and we took forty prisoners. In the Uzid valley artillery engagements took place.

"We repulsed enemy attacks on the frontier. In the Otuz valley the enemy violently attacked troops on the frontier, but were driven back beyond the border.

"In the Borsen valley there has been light action. We captured thirty prisoners. At Tutea the enemy compelled us to withdraw a little towards the south.

"At Bencoe the situation is unchanged.

"At Feredol enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy loss to him.

"In Camenca our troops are offering obstinate resistance.

"In the Alt region we have occupied Sitana, Gligoman, Clocadobro-Gugi and Coli Castria-Tulda.

"There were no actions in the Jiu region.

"In Dobrudja we threw back an enemy outpost at the point of the bayonets.

"In the vicinity of Orsova there were artillery engagements. On the southern front there was firing along the Danube."

TEUTONS LAUNCH ATTACKS

Petrograd, Oct. 16, via London—Heavy forces of Teutonic troops have assumed the offensive south of Dorna Watra in the southern Carpathians, near the junction point of the Roumanian, Transylvanian and Bukovina boundary lines, the war office announced in today's official statement.

Hard fighting continues in Galicia, east and south of the Lemberg district, without either side making advances, says the statement, which also reports the repulse of strong attacks further south in the region of Komorce and Kirlibaba, northwest of the Dorna Watra region. The Russians took nearly 1,200 prisoners.

MACKENSEN WITHDRAWS LINES

London, Oct. 16, 5 p. m.—A wireless message from Petrograd today states that the Teutonic lines in Dobrudja have been withdrawn to the vicinity of Dobris (Basardji) in the southern portion of the province.

King Ferdinand of Roumania has visited Dobrudja, where the situation, the message declares, is excellent.

NOTHING BIG HERE

Rome, Oct. 16, via London—"Along the whole front working parties were active and some artillery actions took place," says today's war office statement.

"East of Vertobizas (in the Gorizia region) and on Hill 208 (on the Carso) we extended our positions by means of small local actions, taking a few prisoners."

As Bad As That?

Berlin, Oct. 16, by wireless to Sayville—The Roumanian second army, in its retreat in Transylvania, lost approximately two divisions, says the Overseas News Agency. "The Roumanian first army and the larger part of the second army have been virtually annihilated."

"When the successful attack was made on the first army at Hermannstadt by the Austro-German troops the Roumanians planned to send the second army to their assistance. This plan was learned from reports of aviators which were found. The second army advanced too far to the west, and was forced to retreat in haste. Its retreat became a panic flight. On October 13 isolated detachments were still being rounded up. Captured officers say the army was completely disorganized. It would have been annihilated if Roumanian reinforcements had not been hurried in through the Torsburger and Feredol passes.

"The Roumanian leaders lost their surety of decision. Brigades and regiments in desperation were moved hastily forward and back on railroads, and even on carts. Only pitiful fragments of the army could be reached from Transylvania."

"Transylvania today is clear of the Roumanians, except for small sections near the border. At the same time the Roumanians' hopes of obtaining assistance from the people of Transylvania have been frustrated. The entire Transylvanian population and the better Roumanian element feel they have been delivered from a nightmare, as the Roumanians have been expelled after a short reign of terror."

HUN IRRECONCILABLES AFTER SCALP OF DR. HELFFERICH

Berlin, Oct. 16, via London—A largely attended meeting of "the independent committee for German peace," one of the organizations conducting an agitation for a ruthless submarine warfare, was held here yesterday. Deputy Fuhrmann, national Liberal leader in the Prussian Diet, acted as chairman.

According to the Tagesblatt's report, the meeting insisted that an unrestricted submarine war must and should begin immediately. Count Von Ruventon, editorial writer on the Tages Zeitung, who was one of the prominent speakers, added Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the interior, to the list of undesirable. He declared that Dr. Helfferich was more dangerous than the imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollw.

VENIZELLOS GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY ALLIES

Entente Consuls at Crete Call on Rebel Governor

ATHENS CABINET GOES UNRECOGNIZED

Question of Provisional Government on Mainland Has Not Yet Arisen—Consuls of Allies Act in Unison in Matter.

London, Oct. 16—2:32 p. m.—

The Entente Allies have formally recognized the provisional government of Greece in the island of Crete, set up by former Premier Venizelos.

The Entente consuls at Canea, the capital of Crete, have been instructed to act in unison in this matter.

An official statement issued here today says it is only in Crete that the question of official recognition has yet arisen. Official circles in London have received no word in regard to recognition of the new cabinet at Athens by the Entente.

Calls on Rebel Governor

New York, Oct. 16—A news agency despatch from London says:

"The new nationalist government set up on the island of Crete by former Premier Venizelos has been recognized by the French consul, said a Central News Athens despatch today. The consul made a formal call on the Venizelist governor."

"The figure on the right is Sgt. Major John P. Nuttal of this city of the 10th Battalion (White Gurkhas) who has recently been awarded the Military Medal and the soldier on the left is Sgt. Aaron Ruid, of St. Stephen, N. B., who belongs to the same unit, and has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

POLICY OF ITALY IS EXPRESSED IN ASQUITH'S SPEECH

Italian Cabinet Minister Agrees With British Ideals; Thought of Peace Now Would Be Treason; Austria Destroyed, Germany Made Impotent.

New York, Oct. 16—A news agency despatch from Rome, published here today says:

Austria must be destroyed as a state and Germany deprived of every thought of dominating the world before the war can end, Signor Bissolati, civil commissioner for war, Socialist leader, soldier and one of the most powerful figures in the Italian cabinet, said today.

"I am convinced that War Secretary Lloyd George's statement, and Premier Asquith's words in the house of commons, exactly interpret the thoughts and express the firm resolve of the Allies," said the Italian cabinet member.

"The peace to which the whole world aspires, after so many horrors and sacrifices, must be real and lasting, not a mere truce. Civilization must safeguard itself against attempts similar to the one against which she is now reacting with all her strength. This means that we must create in Europe such conditions as to render it impossible for Germany to resume her original designs.

"I therefore think that any state or states of the Entente who would today harbor the thought of peace would be guilty of an act of treason. Rather than accept a peace contaminated by the germ of other wars it would have been better not to embark on the present war at all.

"The deadly germ of war can only be killed by destroying Austria as a state and depriving Germany of every illusion of predominance. It is necessary to proclaim this fearlessly and openly, as the Premier Asquith and Lloyd George did."

SASKATCHEWAN PREMIER RESIGNS

Regina, Sask., Oct. 16—Hon. Walter Scott has resigned the premiership of Saskatchewan on account of ill health.

TWO NEW BRUNSWICK HEROES

THE EXECUTION OF SKEFFINGTON NOT JUSTIFIED

Commission Reports Action of Capt. Bowen Colthurst as "Remarkable," Leaving No Room for Excuse—Even Forged Incriminating Documents.

London, Oct. 16—The commission which was appointed to inquire into the shooting of P. Sheehy Skeffington during the rebellion in Ireland last spring has reported there was no good ground for complaints against the action of Lieut. Morris, who caused Skeffington to be detained and sent to the barracks.

Sir John Simon is chairman of the commission, which describes the action of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who took Skeffington from the barracks into the street as a hostage, as "remarkable, almost meaningless."

"None of the evidence offered it, the commission reports, afforded any justification for the shooting of the boy Coade. Concerning the execution of Skeffington the report says:

"It is a delusion to suppose that the proclamation of martial law confers upon an officer any right to take human life in circumstances where this would not be justifiable without such proclamation, and this delusion had tragic consequences in the present case."

The commission reported that it was satisfied that the seriousness of the irregularity committed by Captain Bowen-Colthurst was not fully realized by those under whose command he was supposed to be acting. Either because of the lateness of the hour, or the strain of anxiety caused by events outside the barracks, Captain Bowen-Colthurst was not reprimanded effectively, and the civilians detained were not rendered more secure with the result, the report says, that Bowen-Colthurst was at liberty next morning to override or disregard the officer of the guard and deal with civilian prisoners as he pleased.

The commission found also that Captain Bowen-Colthurst added to the documents found on Skeffington's body, in an endeavor to excuse his action, a document entitled "secret orders to the military," which the commission found was a forgery from beginning to end.

Apart from the defense of insanity, the commission's state:

"There can be no excuse or palliation for Captain Bowen-Colthurst's conduct, from first to last."

In addition to P. Sheehy Skeffington, Fred McIntyre and Thomas Dickson were put to death at the orders of Captain Bowen-Colthurst. The captain later was court-martialed and found guilty, but declared insane.

ALBERTA ELECTIONS SOON; GOVERNMENT IS POPULAR

Ottawa, Oct. 16—It is stated on good authority that the Alberta legislature will be dissolved and a general election held before Christmas. The last election was held in 1912.

According to the advice received here there is no reason to doubt that the Sifton government will be returned again, probably with a considerably increased majority.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

When he announced his intention of returning to France, an effort to prevent his leaving the United States was made by George Sylvester, vice-president of The Fishguard. The attempt was unsuccessful and Prince went back.

He was active in his short visit to this country. He declared himself a strong advocate of American preparedness and expressed himself as especially interested in the development of aircraft and in the creation of a strong navy. He made the statement that at the time there was not a single American aeroplane engaged along the western battle-front in Europe.

Prince was proud of his American citizenship, and declared that he had not forfeited it by joining the French army.

Norman Prince was a seeker of adventure in the best sense. With an abundance of vigor and animal spirits, he always had a leaning to exciting sports. It was partly this that led him to give up his law practice in Chicago and enter the French Aviation Corps.

He was democratic in manner, had an engaging personality and an easy way of approaching people, and he made friends quickly wherever he went.

ALLIES EDGING IN TOWARDS BAPAUME

French Get Foothold in Village of Saily-Saillisel, Then Add 110 Prisoners, 3 Guns, to Captures

British Hold Grimly to Important Ground Around Thiepval Redoubts and Inflict Heavy Loss on Enemy—Air Machines in Real Hand-to-Hand Fighting, Destroy Enemy Batteries.

London, Oct. 16—The big guns of both sides on the Somme front in France did the greater part of the work today. To the south of the river, however, a small wood between Genermont and Ablaincourt and 110 prisoners and three guns fell into the hands of the French.

A violent counter-attack by the Germans east of Berny-En-Santerre was repulsed by the French. The same fate befell the Huns seeking to recapture ground around the Staff redoubt from the British.

On the Macedonian front the British troops have reached the village of Bursuk, eight miles southwest of Demir-Hissar. Along the Cerna river, and north of Nidje mountain, forces of the Entente Allied troops attacked the Teutonic allies, but were repulsed, according to Sofia.

Heavy Enemy Losses

London, Oct. 16—The official communication from British headquarters in France, issued tonight reads:

"It is confirmed that the losses incurred by the enemy in last night's attacks upon our positions at Schwaben redoubt were exceedingly heavy. Sixty-eight prisoners, including one officer, were left in our hands. Our losses were very slight.

"In the neighborhood of Neuville St. Vaast our heavy artillery and trench mortars carried out an organized bombardment on the enemy's lines. Good results seemed to be obtained.

"Much successful work was carried out by our aeroplanes yesterday, in conjunction with our artillery. One hostile battery position was completely destroyed, and many others were severely damaged. Bombs were dropped on an enemy railway station, and upon transport moving behind the enemy's lines, with excellent effect."

French Take More Ground

Paris, via London, Oct. 16—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"There was great reciprocal artillery activity along the entire Somme front.

"To the north we consolidated ourselves in the captured portion of Saily-Saillisel, despite a timely enemy bombardment. To the south we repulsed a violent counter-attack east of Berny-En-Santerre. We captured a small wood, with two guns of 210 millimetres and one of 77 millimetres, between Genermont and Ablaincourt.

"During these actions we took 110 prisoners, including four officers.

"In the sector of Lusigny a German aeroplane, hit by our artillery, fell in flames in the German lines. On the remainder of the front nothing of importance occurred.

"Eastern army: Nothing of importance has been reported."

Foothold in Village

The morning statement reads:

"North of the Somme yesterday evening we penetrated the village of Saily-Saillisel and occupied houses along the Bapaume road as far as the central cross roads. The enemy took very violent counter-action. Fighting continues.

"South of the Somme, we repulsed a German attack at St. Eloi wood southwest of Helly-En-Santerre.

"The rest of the front was comparatively quiet. Despite bad weather our aeroplanes fought seven engagements in the course of which one enemy machine was brought down."

Three Miles South of Bapaume

Berlin, Oct. 16, via London—British troops yesterday attacked the German positions northeast of Gueudecourt, three miles south of Bapaume, and penetrated the German first line, but the ground was recaptured after a counter-attack, says the official statement issued today by German army headquarters.

French troops made an attack on the German positions west of the town of Saily-Saillisel, the statement adds. The attackers were driven back south of the village by a counter-attack.

was court-martialed and found guilty, but declared insane.

ALBERTA ELECTIONS SOON; GOVERNMENT IS POPULAR

Ottawa, Oct. 16—It is stated on good authority that the Alberta legislature will be dissolved and a general election held before Christmas. The last election was held in 1912.

According to the advice received here there is no reason to doubt that the Sifton government will be returned again, probably with a considerably increased majority.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

When he announced his intention of returning to France, an effort to prevent his leaving the United States was made by George Sylvester, vice-president of The Fishguard. The attempt was unsuccessful and Prince went back.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

HARTLAND

Hartland, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Sydney Hagerman, Mrs. Harry Hagerman and son, Graydon, accompanied Miss Beatrice Nevers to Lewiston Wednesday evening for a month's visit.

doctor's sister, Miss Lillian Manchester, also of Winnipeg, who too has been the guest of her mother for some time, is leaving on Saturday to join her brother in that city, from where they will visit Toronto, Buffalo and other cities before continuing their journey to their western home.

Miss B. Phinney. Except for a very brief visit after the death of his father, Robert Phinney, it is eight years since Mr. Phinney visited his old home, and he is being warmly greeted by many friends.

A. A. Wilson Head Of Association

United Baptist Association of Maritime Provinces Elects Officers; The Sunday Services

DO YOU SUFFER FROM Indire Dea Corp. Star Ri Hampton M H. Roy S Won D. O Dawson W Brings Nev Mrs. R. F. Macle...

Dr. Cassell's Tablets will cure you. If there is no heart disease. Palpitation may be due either to weak disturbed nerves, and a debilitated system resulting from vital exhaustion, or to flatulence arising from dyspepsia.

FREE SAMPLE. On receipt of 5 cents in postage stamps...

Dr. Cassell's Tablets. NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, ANEMIA, PALPITATION, NEURASTHENIA, MALNUTRITION, KIDNEY TROUBLE.

REV. S. S. POOLE, pastor of the convention church. The proceedings of the Baptist Institute of the maritime provinces, preliminary to the business sessions which began this morning, were brought to a close last evening.

REV. A. H. CROFTON, of Hampton, who succeeds Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond as archdeacon of the Diocese of St. John.

STORY FROM CUBA OF CURE FOR LEPROSY. Through one of the Cuban representatives stationed in St. John, a very interesting bit of news...

POOR MAN WHO FOUND REMEDY WIL- ling to Have it Used for Benefit of Suffering. Many prominent doctors of Havana have examined these people, and have agreed that from all outward appearance they are entirely free from disease.

MASKED MAN HELD UP HOME TWO HOURS. New York, Oct. 14.—A young man who wore across his face a grey handkerchief, knocked at the home of Eugene Bennett, at 1371 Leland avenue, in the Bronx, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night.

HURT IN COLLISION. Newcastle, Oct. 12.—About 10 o'clock Tuesday night Clarence Jones, while coming home on his bicycle, and passing along the shaded street near Mayor Fish's residence, ran into a team.

ROPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 18.—Dr. J. E. M. Carraway, of Riverdale, who sustained serious injuries on Tuesday night, when his automobile ran over a high embankment on the Lumsden road, is reported to be resting quite comfortably this morning.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., Oct. 18.—William T. Chapman returned home this week from a pleasant visit with friends at Portland (Me.).

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Oct. 18.—The farmers' supper and entertainment which was held in Taylor hall on Monday evening was a successful and enjoyable affair.

RICHBUOIT

Richbucio, Oct. 17.—Lieut. Guy Pierce, formerly of the 26th Battalion, is visiting his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Pierce, at their home in this place.

APOHAQUI

Apoahqui, Oct. 12.—Dr. J. W. Manchester, of Winnipeg, who has been spending a few weeks at his former home here, left on Tuesday for Montreal.

Private Campbell

Private Campbell, of Fairville, received a telegram informing him that his father, Capt. J. A. Campbell, had been killed in action.

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

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. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

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. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 18, 1916.

WAR COMMENT.

What is the state of the war at the beginning of another week? The answer is not to be found in General Castelnau's striking interview of Saturday, though it is aflame with confidence and resolution. Joffre's chief of staff, with three sons dead in the war and a fourth wounded and a prisoner, with the confidence of the Commander in Chief, with his chance to know all that is most interesting and vital, tells the world that the Allies now have the Germans by the ears and will shake them till their brains are addled and they give up. He describes in a few glowing words the growing share of the British in the western operations, and pays a high tribute to their valor and resources. He speaks from the heart of French achievement words which all the world will confirm. But of coming events he says nothing, except in vague generalities, for it is a topic dangerous to a soldier. The editor of the London Observer, whose cabled opinion is printed this morning, goes a bit farther than Castelnau. He evidently expects more progress of the highest importance on the western front before winter, and he disposes of the theory that German resistance will be stiffened by shortening the front, pointing out that the Allies will be able to apply a breaking strain to a short front more quickly than to a longer one. He tells us the conviction of mastery runs like wine in the veins of the British and French in the western theatre. He looks forward to the re-conquest of the coal and iron areas of France and Belgium, a loss which to Germany would be staggering, since it would cripple her power to feed her guns at a time when the Allies' power to produce more and more men and guns will not yet have reached its maximum.

It is from what Mr. Garvin says and suggests that we get light upon the war as it stands today, rather than from the news from any single quarter. The Greek gun still hangs fire. The Roumanians are in bad case, the King is to take supreme command and the Russians are reinforcing him more heavily. There are signs that the German counterstroke against Roumania has spent its force. Italy is striking hard, but the Allied thrust through Macedonia has not yet got going at speed. That will come.

It is at the whole situation we must look, remembering what it was months ago, and what it is today. On every front of late the enemy's losses have been terrific and the men now falling cannot be replaced. More and more the Teuton position resembles that of the Confederate States a year or less before Appomattox. The Allies are beginning to use the word "resistance" with a new meaning. The cavalryman will see corn of the enemy. Resistance will yet be desperate, and long, because the Allies will not stop short of beating the enemy into complete submission. The task will call now calls for more men, and they must be found. Canada, which reads with pride of the sterling courage of its sons in battle, which applauds the resolute and righteous declarations of British and French statesmen that Prussianism must be crushed, Canada which mourns its dead and pities and succors its wounded, which has given unsparingly of its national treasure, must grimly set about the business of doing still more, and doing it within the period when our additional men can be employed effectively in the fighting. Time presses, and the need is great beyond all previous human experience.

THE ANSWER TO "PEACE TALK." Mr. Lloyd George's forcible reply to those who say it to criticize him because in an interview he declared that the Allies would resist any attempt by neutrals or the Vatican to bring about an inconclusive peace, is only what was expected from so able and determined a statesman. The answer to these critics was really given first by Mr. Asquith in his eloquent speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday, when he declared that the Allies were firmly resolved not to let the war end in some "patched-up, precarious and dishonouring compromise, masquerading under the name of peace."

It is well that this premature peace talk should be nipped in the bud. Mr. Lloyd George was not showing any ill feeling towards the United States when he told the head of a great American news agency that any move in the direction of peace at this time by President

Wilson would be construed by Great Britain and her allies "as an unneutral, pro-German move." Thinking Americans agree with the War Minister that intervention now would be "a military triumph for Germany and military disaster for Great Britain." Both Asquith and Lloyd George made clear the fact that it is the "immutable will and purpose" of the whole British Empire and of all the Allies that the war shall be carried on until Germany is brought to her knees.

Any attempt to brand Mr. Lloyd George's statement as a Junker utterance will fail, for it is patent to all who have the cause of humanity at heart that a move for peace now must fail because the very thing which plunged all Europe into war still threatens civilization—and it is for the freedom of civilized peoples that the Allies are bleeding and dying on the battlefield. The Germans' challenged France and her associates to a fight to a finish; now they shall have what they desired—if the struggle were to last as long as the struggle against Napoleon. The Allies know that they have only begun to win, but they know that victory will be theirs in the end. Their settled determination "springs from something loftier than a desire for retribution," and peace is unthinkable until the German menace has permanently ceased.

It took Great Britain twenty years to defeat Napoleon, and the first fifteen of these were full of victories for the French general. As Mr. Lloyd George says, it will not take twenty years to win this war, but no matter how long it does take the Allies are determined to stand together until they are in a position to dictate terms of peace. The British Minister of War has pointed out that during the first year and a half of fighting, and held in contempt, the Germans were not worrying over the terrible slaughter. They were talking then about the freedom of the seas and starving England. No tears were shed by German sympathizers when a few thousand British citizens whose military education had begun only six months previously, went out to be "battered and bombed and gassed." These men fought and died like true sportsmen. There was no whimpering then, and the people who are now moved to tears at the thought of what is to come, watched the early rounds of the unequal contest dry-eyed. It is not likely that the nations for whom these brave men gave their lives would betray them by playing into the hands of the enemy now.

The sooner the whole world realizes this the better. That is why Mr. Lloyd George speaks so plainly. His statement should prevent misunderstandings. Those who sincerely hope that this war will never be followed by another will attempt no interference, now that Great Britain is prepared, until the Prussian military despotism is broken beyond repair.

CAVALRY ON THE SOMME.

Both Sir Douglas Haig and General Joffre have spoken recently of the valuable work done on the Somme front by cavalry. Those who have come to think of the western line as a gigantic network of trenches, above which no man may safely raise his head, will welcome this announcement as meaning more open warfare in the west, with the encouraging promise that events from now on may move more quickly. For in open fighting the Allies would be expected to win always, because they are superior in man power and in guns and ammunition.

Siege methods have prevailed so long on the western front that any progress which makes possible a departure from this form of fighting is hailed with delight by the Allies. As yet, of course, cavalry has been used only for scouting purposes, but the fact that it has been possible to use it at all is looked upon by military critics as significant. They believe that with the capture of Bapaume the transition from trench to field warfare will be still more marked, and they look for the time to come soon when cavalry in large bodies will be able to work under cover of darkness in such a way as to render infantry progress more certain and less dangerous. Just now, however, the cavalryman has no easy task, for he is an excellent target for snipers. The Allies are making it more and more difficult for German snipers to remain within range of their lines, but those who do remain are at all times dangerous.

Those observers who predict that it will soon be possible to develop tactical troop movements on the Somme front in place of rushing trenches, point out that the long line of formidable fortifications which the Germans had constructed with such great care has been broken up into defenses that are more or less isolated. Through these broken defenses at times cavalry can and does move with considerable freedom, and Sir Douglas Haig has more than once spoken of the valuable assistance the horsemen have given him.

THE WAR GRAPERS.

War graft in England, when discovered, leads to heavy punishment for those responsible for it, and an agitation is on foot for Parliament to make it possible for the courts to make the punishment still more severe. Despatches from London recently told of the conviction of two English army contractors for bribing government officials. In passing sentence upon them of five years and eight months imprisonment each, Mr. Justice Law condemned them in strong language and regretted that he was unable to send them to prison for a longer term. The crime for which they had been convicted was one of the most cowardly and revolting which had ever come to his notice, and he made a recommendation that Parliament should give the judges more power in dealing with persons bribing or attempting to bribe government officials, or grafting in connection

THIS MAY BE CANADIAN WOMEN'S TASK UNDER NEW RECRUITING PLAN



Irish colleens doing their bit for the triumph of liberty in a shell plant where they have taken the places of the men who have gone to the front. When Canada has given her full share of fighting men, a new occupation for women is likely to be opened up.

with army supplies while the country is in such dire need of all the assistance possible. The British newspapers praised the judge for the stand he had taken and in turn condemned "the human vultures" who had stooped so low as to enrich themselves by war graft while thousands of the Empire's gallant sons were dying in the trenches to protect the lives and property of those back home. Here is the comment of the Daily Graphic:

"Mr. Justice Law's indignant burning up and final comments on the infamous army contracts case will deeply move all right-minded people. It is time some one spoke out in tones of white-hot condemnation of that intolerable spirit of selfishness which in too many instances is placing private gain before the public good. This is not the first revelation that there are in our midst innumerable persons who look upon the war much as vultures regard the carcass of a helpless, dying animal. With the caution in strict native to such groups of the community they are ever on the prowl after an unholy opportunity to enrich their private purse from the public funds. There is no more loathsome feature of the war than this. It is true that the history of past wars has been rife with kindred crimes, but we had fondly hoped that this war, fought in the service of the highest ideals and memorable for its unprecedented sacrifices and heroisms, would have been different. Indeed, it has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by its noble influences, and who care nothing for the sorrow, suffering and death of their fellow-citizens, provided they can remain in safety and amass their hoards of contaminated wealth. The example of such persons, by placing private gain before the public good, has been a commonplace that the war has transgressed the spirit of the nation and exalted it to a higher level. But, alas! here appear still to be too many who are untroubled by

"MIGHTY DISLOCATION" WHEN ALLIES ADVANCE LINES TWENTY MILES

J. L. Garvin Sees Germans On Ebb in West With "Irresistible Effect of Allies' Strategy" More Visible

Seen Gradual But Unmistakable Movement of Retreat Begun - Von Hindenburg Faces Great Danger in West But Seeks to Create Diversion by Pounding Brusseloff and the Roumanians.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

New York, Oct. 15.—In a cable to the New York Tribune, J. L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, says, in part: We expect that by the end of October the Germans on the Somme will have suffered half a million casualties and left nearly 100,000 prisoners in the hands of the Allies.

And it is only a beginning. While there is immeasurable exultation at the front, where the sense of assured mastery runs like wine through the veins of men, there is immovable quietness at home.

Their retreat has begun. It is slow, gradual, but it is the unmistakable movement. For three months the stupendous process of assault and battery by the French and British on the Somme has continued to swell.

Increasing in Weight. The Franco-British armies must increase more and more in relative numbers. They are reducing the economy of life to an exact science, or a fine art.

What probability, then, is there that the enemy in the west—in the iron deposits of Lorraine, well on this side of the Rhine, if the western Allies reach these Germany could not continue the struggle.

Cannot Shorten Lines. We hear of "shortening the lines." It is a vague phrase, which loses its impressiveness when examined. No possible shortening of the lines in the west can make a decisive change in the military situation.

MILITARY MEDAL FOR ST. JOHN BOY

That Sergt.-Major John P. Nuttal, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Nuttal, of 140 City Road, has been awarded the Military Medal, is shown in a recent publication in the official gazette in London, his name appearing among a number of other Canadians who have won the same distinction.

Sergt.-Major Nuttal has many friends in St. John, who will learn with great joy of his well deserved honor. Sergt.-Major Nuttal went overseas with the first Canadian contingent, and was sent to the front in the 10th battalion known as the "White Guards."

When war broke out Sergt.-Major Nuttal was in the United States, a member of the famous Gordon's Highlanders. He at once dropped his civilian activities and went direct to Valcartier Camp where he enlisted.

He was wounded in April 1918 last, and was also slightly injured during the battle of Festubert, and has been through all the severe engagements on the western front. It is perhaps a strange coincidence that his best pal in the trenches is Sergt. Buch, of St. Stephen, who has the distinguished military medal.

More Canadians Honored. It keeps the royal engravers busy repairing medals in London for heroic Canadians, and the home government is not at all slow to recognize the splendid gallantry of the sons of the empire.

PEACE HARVEST HIDES WAR HARVESTER



Lewis machine gun concealed among the sheaves of wheat on the British front in the west picks off the enemy aircraft.

LARGE TURKISH TRANSPORT SUNK

Paris Saws Monro Doctrine Was Violated by Submarine Raid Off United States Coast - British Merchantman Arm.

Petrograd, Oct. 15, via London.—The Russian submarine Tula, on October 12, after an engagement near the Bosphorus, captured the Turkish six thousand ton armed war transport Roditso.

French Vessels Sunk. Berlin, Oct. 14, via London.—The small French cruiser Rigol, built as a submarine destroyer, was sunk in the Mediterranean on October 2, by two torpedoes fired by a German submarine.

Violated Monroe Doctrine. Paris, Oct. 15, via London.—The German submarine U-98 made a breach in the Monroe Doctrine by sinking the U.S. mail ship, the Gallia, on the coast of the New England coast, off the Maine coast.

Fired Without Warning. Washington, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Stephano, bound by the German submarine U-98 off the New England coast last Sunday, was fired on without warning, her commander, Captain Clifford Smith, reported in an affidavit received today by the state department.

Merchantman Armed. Boston, Oct. 15.—The second armed merchantman to enter this port this year arrived early today, when the Leyland liner Cambrian, with a four-inch gun mounted on her after deck, came in from London.

RESISTS GERMAN POLICY, SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS. London, Oct. 15.—Verhaegen, the son of a deputy of Ghent, has been condemned to twelve years' confinement in a fortress, says a report published by the Belgian Dagblad, of The Hague.

RUSSIAN STRAMER MERCHANTMAN SUNK. London, Oct. 14.—Lloyd's announces the sinking of the Russian steamer Mercator, the Mercator, 1,618 tons gross, sailed from Buenos Aires on August 8 for Dunkirk. She was last reported as leaving St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on September 18.

HE GAVE HIS LIFE BUT SAVED WHOLE BRIGADE

CYRIL C. COLPITTS, of Forest Glen (N.B.), killed in action.

With that group from Valcartier in July of that year, he was ordered to go to the front in the 10th Battalion.

He had been cheerfully and faithfully doing his part on the fighting line since October, 1915, until the Hun got him with a sniper's bullet.

The following letter from one of his officers gives particulars of his death. His friends and loved ones are saddened and yet proud as they read of his completed task.

Shot When Working. Dear Mr. Colpitts, I want to let you know how your son was killed. He was detailed with his platoon, P. E. Pickles, to put in barbed wire and never got his trench to prevent a counter-attack.

Dear Mr. Colpitts, I want to let you know how your son was killed. He was detailed with his platoon, P. E. Pickles, to put in barbed wire and never got his trench to prevent a counter-attack.

Put in barbed wire. He was detailed with his platoon, P. E. Pickles, to put in barbed wire and never got his trench to prevent a counter-attack.

ROUMANIA REPORTED TO HAVE MADE APPEAL TO ALLIES. London, Oct. 15.—The Times publishes an interview given to its correspondent with the Roumanian army by the King of Roumania, in which the monarch appeals to the allies not to permit his country to suffer the fate of Serbia and Belgium.

King Ferdinand said that Roumanian had not been invited to enter the war by mere expediency but that her decision was based on the biggest principle of national honor.

ROUMANIA WILL NEVER FALTER

King Ferdinand Tells the World the Principle He Stands For

His Policy Has Not Been Moulded by "Cynical or Material" Consideration or Bad Faith, But by Justice of the Cause—To Liberate His People.

London, Oct. 13.—In an interview with the King of Roumania, Stanley Washburn, the Times' special correspondent with the Roumanian army under date of Bukarest, Oct. 10, says: King Ferdinand in a series of conversations with me during an order of operations he has stated his opinion of the situation as follows: "At a time when our enemies were striving to make use of every malicious means within their power to misrepresent before the world the attitude of Roumanian toward the war, it is fitting and proper that the world should realize and clearly understand what Roumanian stands for."

Roumanian has not been moved by a mere policy of expediency nor has its determination to enter the war been the outcome of a cynical or material policy or bad faith to the Central Powers.

The confidence of Roumanian lies in the justice of her cause. She has cast her lot with the assured conviction that her great allies will see that she will not be destroyed in the conflict.

Wanted Treatment. Bukarest has been wantonly and cruelly bombarded by Zeppelins and aeroplanes, day after day; hundreds of women and children have been killed and maimed as they walked the streets.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Forty French and British aeroplanes dropped four tons of explosives last night on the Mauser works at Oberndorf in Germany, on the Neckar river. The war office announced this today. Six German machines defending the works were shot down.

Big Drive Preparing. London, Oct. 13.—A British official statement says: "In yesterday's operations south of the Ancre we advanced our front between Gueducourt and Lesboeufs and also north-west of Gueducourt on the Somme."

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR GALLANT 26TH. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—On September 23, 1918, Lieut. Col. A. E. G. MacKinnon wrote me appealing for funds for the "Fighting 26th Battalion."

KING CONSTANTINE "CONSCIENCELESS"

Venizelos So Characterizes Monarch Who Has Usurped People's Rights and Led Country Astray - Piraeus in French Hands

Athens, Oct. 13, 7.50 p.m., via London, Oct. 14, 12.20 p.m.—Control of the port of Piraeus, the seaport of Athens, has been taken over by the French. No manifests from this port will hereafter be valid without Vise by the Allies.

POSTPONED A MONTH. Athens, Oct. 14, via London, Oct. 15.—King Constantine today signed a decree postponing, for one month, the meeting of the Greek chamber of deputies, which, according to the constitution was due to convene today.

Venizelos at Saloniki. London, Oct. 15.—At a banquet last night, given by the committee of national defense in honor of the members of the provisional government, Eleutherios Venizelos made a striking speech, says Reuter's Saloniki correspondent.

The Greek people said M. Venizelos, "have been led to the brink of a precipice by a conscienceless monarchy, which made common cause with the politicians of our decadent epoch. When this great war afforded us the opportunity of realizing our national ideals, our people were prevented from pursuing the path of their glory because of an alliance with hereditary enemies."

King Constantine believes himself and his cause "wrong." This conceit is diametrically opposed to the mind of the nation, which admits of a regime of royalty, but desires that royalty shall be democratic. Our people regard the king as the first servant of the state.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press. Chantilly, France, Saturday, Oct. 14.—"We now have the Germans by the ears, and will continue to shake their heads until their brains are added and they will be compelled to give in."

General Castelnau had just witnessed a review of the First Infantry regiment, which, despite over two years of constant campaign, during which it had distinguished itself on many battle fields, and today had its regimental flag decorated by General Joffre, appeared on parade as though fresh from the barracks room.

Admirably General Castelnau referred to the new British armies, saying: "They are formed of splendid material and entered the fight with a fierceness which surprised the Germans, and have become a feature of overwhelming importance in the war."

It is to men like these that we owe thanks for causing the disastrous failure of the great effort of the Germans at Verdun. Encouraged by the immense efforts made by our British comrades, we shall go on to the end, and to the final victory, which is certain."

ALLIES DAMAGE MAUSER WORKS IN SUCCESSFUL RAID

Paris, Oct. 13.—Forty French and British aeroplanes dropped four tons of explosives last night on the Mauser works at Oberndorf in Germany, on the Neckar river. The war office announced this today. Six German machines defending the works were shot down.

Big Drive Preparing. London, Oct. 13.—A British official statement says: "In yesterday's operations south of the Ancre we advanced our front between Gueducourt and Lesboeufs and also north-west of Gueducourt on the Somme."

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR GALLANT 26TH. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—On September 23, 1918, Lieut. Col. A. E. G. MacKinnon wrote me appealing for funds for the "Fighting 26th Battalion."

He (explaining about stocks)—You know what margin is, don't you? She—Oh, yes. That's the money you put up and lose.

AGENTS WANTED

SALES LADIES wanted to open an exclusive sale of permanent income \$8 per week. Address The Scarborough Ltd., Map Publishers, Toronto.

RELIABLE representation meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout the present. We wish to offer a permanent position to the right man. Toronto, Ontario.

WE Offer the very best business to reliable agents. Exclusive stock. Cash payments weekly. Those interested apply to Nursery Co., Toronto (O.)

WANTED—General family. Mrs. A. J. Duke street, St. John.

WANTED—Working help. Mrs. Percy Fairbank, St. John.

WANTED—By Septem school. Mrs. J. H. Currie, Netherwood, St. John.

Increased Efficiency. Has compelled increased beginning November. Those entering this month present rates.

Rate card mailed to any. S. KERR

BIRTHS. MACKINNON—At 10 October 18, 1918, to the Mackinnon, a daughter.

ROSENBERG—To the P. E. Rosenberg, of the territory, October 15, a son.

DEATHS. COSMAN—On October capolis, Minnesota, Mary A. wife of Dr. E. O. Cosman, peace.

MAGEE—At the General hospital on Oct. 12, John W. Magee, leaving wife, one daughter to mourn.

MURRAY—At the St. John's hospital, on the 11th inst. Mrs. M. W. Murray, leaving one son, one daughter to mourn.

LAWTON—At Manaw October 10, Mary Jane, wife of W. H. Lawton, leaving one son, and one sister.

KEARNS—On October widow of Anthony Kearns sister to mourn.

GARD OF THE. Miss May Riley, of York who underwent an operation, wishes to thank the kindness and skillful treatment of a patient in the infirmary, 116 Coburg street.

BANK CLEARINGS. The St. John bank closed week end yesterday with corresponding week last.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Ban the week end today, \$40,000,000; for the week ending Oct. 12, 1918, \$2,985,401; a year ago, \$2,985,401.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—Bank the week (five days) and for the week ending Oct. 13, 1918, \$2,786,096 as compared with \$2,786,096 for the corresponding days in 1917.

Halifax, Oct. 12.—Halifax for the week ending \$2,040,018; and for the week last year \$1,820,488.

Hit or Miss. It used to be, in days of when knights were dense. That each one would his. With a flower or bird.

Today the swain with quietude all such terms. But when his heart is made. He calls the beautiful girl.

By that ventures to call. She is compact delicious. A "broiler" too— he is there. He merely thins in terms.

