

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 chum. 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 Jim 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 Digou-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 Currier Cordart, 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.

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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.

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VENIZELOS 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.

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ALLIES EDGING IN TOWARDS BAPAUME

French Get Foothold in Village of Sully-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.

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 redboubt 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.

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 Sully-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."

Paris, via London, Oct. 16—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "North of the Somme yesterday evening we penetrated the village of Sully-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."

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 Sully-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

(Special to The Telegraph)
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.

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."

Boston, Oct. 16—Norman Prince, Harvard '08, lawyer, sportsman, sergeant in the French Army Flying Corps and twice decorated for distinguished service, is dead in a hospital on the French front, where he was taken recently, seriously wounded.

His family was notified of his death yesterday by the French war office. His father, Frederick H. Prince, is ill at his home at Prides Crossing, but has been apprised of the news.

News that the daring young aviator had been wounded was received in this city only a few days ago. It was then believed he was on the road to recovery. It was stated that both his legs were broken, but that he was in no immediate danger.

Norman Prince was last year on a short furlough the latter part of last year and spent Christmas with his family.

TWO NEW BRUNSWICK HEROES

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.

American Aviator Honored in Death

Norman Prince Died from Wounds Received in Gallant Raid on Germans—Decorated for Second Time Just as He Passes from Life—An Envious Record.

Paris, Oct. 16—The cross of the legion of honor was pinned on the breast of Norman Prince, the young American aviator, as he lay on his death-bed in the hospital at Gerardmer, in the Vosges. Prince had taken part in a great aerial raid, which had been followed by a stirring fight in the air between the Allied aeroplanes and German machines. He suffered injuries to the head, which apparently were the direct cause of his death.

Though wounded in the aerial duel, the American pilot kept his gun going, warding off hostile craft which had ascended to attack the French bombardment squadron.

He remained long in the air, coolly facing the fire of the German machine guns. Finally, in attempting to land, he struck an aerial cable, the mischance, it is thought, being due to the injuries that he had received in the fight. He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and died apparently without suffering.

Comrades of the Franco-American aviation corps, accompanied by several French pilots arrived at the Gerardmer Hospital this afternoon to make arrangements for the funeral. Charles Prince, an uncle, received a special permit from General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, to proceed to Gerardmer, but arrived after the aviator had died.

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.

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

His daring spirit won for him in France highly prized decorations. He was twice decorated, first with the Croix de Guerre for bravery and again a week or more ago. He won his first medal, the War Cross of the French Republic, which corresponds to the German Iron Cross, for destroying a German war plane in an aerial battle over Verdun.

Prince was born in Hamilton in 1887 and prepared for Harvard at Groton. He entered Harvard as a member of the class of 1908, taking his degree in three years. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1911.

In addition to his interest in American athletics and sports he was a member of the sporting club at Pau, France, where his father is master of houses.

Years spent in France gave him a command of the French language equal to his knowledge of English, and it was not surprising that he cast his lot with the men fighting for the French tricolor.

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.

SASKATCHEWAN PREMIER RESIGNS

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

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

A. A. Wilson Head Of Association

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

DO YOU SUFFER FROM

Indigestion

If there is no heart disease Dr. Cassell's Tablets will cure you.



Indigestion may be due either to weak disturbed nerves, and a debilitated system resulting from vital exhaustion, or to flatulence arising from dyspepsia. In either case the only rational treatment is to nourish your nerves and to strengthen your digestive organs. That you can always do by taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

FREE SAMPLE

On receipt of 5 cents...

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Tonic, Alterative, and Anti-spasmodic, and the recognized remedy for...

Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co. Ltd., Manchester, England

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.

ROSEVILLE

Roseville, Oct. 18.—The Rev. J. D. and Mrs. W. E. Moore returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Houlton.

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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. The sessions were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Phinney.

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Indirect Deaf Corp. Star

Hampton M. H. Roy S. Won D. O. Dawson W. Brings New

Mrs. R. F. Macdonald, who is the statement that Major Dawson Macdonald, recently, and whom he has

The news of Major Macdonald's death, which was reported in the papers, led the famous soldier to leave his home. He was receiving related incidents in the gallantry. While once appeared on a

"A fine upstanding and a gentleman" was informed last night of sides in England it is received if here

This is also the fact that Major Macdonald's death is doubt he will soon return

Corporal Smith, D. C. After going overseas Canadian contingent in ion (White Curkubs), great distinction, having the distinguished conduct

H. Roy Smith, one of the most prominent of the province had been killed in action

Corporal Smith was and Mrs. Horatio Smith Queens county, and as call for men was sent, went overseas. He was last year when he was

from his unit who was the German wire. The at great personal risk that time was miraculously

A few months ago he from the 10th Battalion work. But the work

of the front line life of the front line weeks ago he was transferred to the 10th Battalion, and unit when killed. He is

Whitby, Ontario, and his brother and sister Eugene, is a brigade sergeant

with the 56th Battalion promoted captain in the 10th Battalion. Genuine regret sides when the news of a hero of sterling worth

Private McCarron killed. A wave of sorrow swept of Hampton yesterday learned that Mrs. E. that place, had received son, Edward J. McCarron enlisted overseas with a and has been on the front

for some time. He was a te in the city and was well known in St. also worked in the office

of a few years ago. Beside was survived by one son, Kelly, of Henderson's, who

and a brother, an operator at Newcastle. Corporal Clark killed.

Mrs. and Mrs. O. J. land street, received word their son, Corporal Stan the Mounted Rifles, his

action on Oct. 1. Mrs. Kelly, of Henderson's, who gallant young soldiers.

Corporal Clark was of age and unmarried. in Saskatchewan on the

of his late wife, Mrs. Kelly, of Henderson's, who colors coming home as the 6th C. M. R's. He

trenches almost a year killed. He has a brother

is now in England with the 119th Battalion force and is also survived by Grace, who resides at h

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STORY FROM CUBA OF CURE FOR LEPROSY

Poor Man Who Found Remedy Willing to Have it Used for Benefit of Suffering.

Through one of the Cuban representatives stationed in St. John, a very interesting bit of news, not only to the medical faculty, but also to the general public, came with the announcement that a cure had been discovered for leprosy.

It is claimed that this man, Garcia, who can neither read nor write has succeeded in discovering what medical men have for hundreds of years been seeking—a cure for leprosy.

Angel Garcia, who contracted the disease some thirteen years ago, in one of its worst forms, after experimenting on himself for years with different kinds of herbs and drugs, had at last succeeded in discovering a combination of herbs, administered in certain forms, that had completely cured him.

He has now given the remedy, which he has formulated for this purpose, without asking recompense of any kind. He wants it given freely to the whole world, and Cuba to have the credit for the good work.

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.

His knock was answered by Thomas Hoffmeyer, a brother-in-law of Mr. Bennett, who lives on the second floor of the two-story house. Mr. Hoffmeyer found himself looking down the barrel of a large revolver.

A voice asked Mr. Hoffmeyer who was in the house and the whereabouts of his sister, Mrs. Bennett. Mr. Hoffmeyer, replying that he was alone, and that his wife and two nephews, the eldest of whom was twelve, were alone in the house, but that Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were expected about midnight.

WELL-EXPANDED LUNGS NOT ENOUGH

Pure blood is indispensable to the health and strength of the lungs. The delicate structure of these organs makes it necessary. When the blood is impure they are permitted to expand freely, they have not the power fully to perform their important work.

There is nothing more necessary in our physical economy than pure blood—the kind of blood that Hood's Sarsaparilla makes. This medicine is the good and reliable family remedy for diseases of the blood, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, and low or run-down conditions of the system.

At this time, when coughs and colds are so prevalent, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an invaluable tonic. Get it today, and begin to take it at once. Accept no substitute.

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.

The shaft of the wagon struck him in the side, fracturing one of his ribs and hurling him unconsolidated into the ditch. He was picked up and carried to Dr. Nicholson's office, where in the absence of Dr. Nicholson, Dr. Moore attended to the injury.

Mr. Jones will be confined to his home for a few days. "Kate is a bundle of nerves." "I thought she looked done up."—Boston Transcript.

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APOHAQUI

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

RICHBUOIT

Richbuoit, Oct. 7.—Lieut. Guy Pierce, formerly of the 26th Battalion, is visiting his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Pierce. Lieut. Leigh Stevenson, also of the 26th is visiting friends in this place.

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Indirect News of Maj. Brown's Death; Three N.B. Men Killed

Corp. Stanley O. Clark, of Mounted Rifles, Gives His Life

Hampton Mourns E. J. McCarron While Corp. H. Roy Smith, Queens County Lad Who Won D. C. M. Also Killed—Captain A. O. Dawson Wounded, Says Same Report Which Brings News of Death of Major W. R. Brown.

Monday, Oct. 16.
Major W. R. Brown has received a letter from his wife, Mrs. R. F. Macaulan, who is in the 140th Battalion, now in England, which contains the statement that Major W. R. Brown, second in command of the 26th Battalion, and well known in St. John, had been killed in action.

Major Macaulan said that he had received the news from Captain A. O. Dawson, signalling officer of the 26th Battalion, who had been wounded recently, and whom he met at Folkestone.

The news of Major Brown's death, it confirmed, will come as a great shock. He went overseas as commander of "A" company and on Oct. 13, last year, led the famous crater charge in which so many brave New Brunswick lads laid down their lives. At that time he was wounded and was later invalided home. He was received in St. John with a hearty welcome on all sides, as his related incidents in the lives of many young men from the city and told of their gallantry. While here he took a keen interest in recruiting, and more than once appeared on the recruiting platform with a clear, persuasive and compelling message from the trenches.

"A fine outstanding fellow, with the heart of a lion, unassuming, a soldier and a gentleman," was the tribute paid him by one of his fellow officers when informed last night of his reported death. As Major Brown's next of kin resides in England it is quite possible that he might be killed and no intimation be received of it here directly through an official source.

CAPTAIN DAWSON WOUNDED.

This is also the first intimation that Captain Dawson has been wounded. Major Macaulan said that Captain Dawson's wounds were not serious. No doubt he will soon return to the firing line.

Corp. Smith, D. C. M., Killed.

After going overseas with the first Canadian contingent, in the 10th Battalion (White Gurkhas), and there won great distinction, having been awarded the distinguished conduct medal, word was received yesterday that Corporal H. Roy Smith, one of the most gallant soldiers the province has yet turned out, had been killed in action on Sept. 26.

Corporal Smith was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Smith, of Smithtown, Queens county, and as soon as the first call for men was sent out, enlisted, and went overseas. He won the D. C. M. last year when he went over the parapet and rescued a wounded comrade from his unit who was lying in front of the German wire. The man was saved at great personal risk and he escaped at that time was miraculous indeed.

FIVE BATTALIONS AND OTHER DRAFTS ARRIVE SAFELY IN ENGLAND.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 15.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England: 151st and 175th Alberta battalions; 102nd Saskatchewan Battalion; 17th Highlanders; Winnipeg and Winnipeg Garrison battalions; drafts for field and heavy artillery; Infantry (Royal Canadian Regiment), army service corps and C. A. D. C.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO IGNORE DUKE'S TITLE

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The incoming Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire who will arrive in Canada about the end of this month is to be addressed as "His Excellency," instead of by the royal colonial title of "His Grace." The colonial office has notified the government here that the new governor-general has intimated his desire to be addressed in Canada by the regulation title accorded to preceding governor-generals with the exception of royalty.

A Soldier of France.

(New York Sun).
His name was Dumak, Captain Dumas, not D'Artagnan, but there is a certain resemblance to the latter. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Clery on Aug. 8, and a week later he died. Captain Dumas enlisted as a Pontifical Zouave in 1867 when he was 19. He was a soldier all his life, fighting in the Franco-Prussian war, in Algeria, Tunis, on the Ivory Coast, in the Sudan, the Gaboons, in Morocco, and down to the Transvaal.

Well-Expanded Lungs Not Enough.

Pure blood is indispensable to the health and strength of the lungs. The delicate structure of these organs makes it necessary. When the blood is impure the lungs lose their tone, and even if they are permitted to expand freely, they have not the power fully to perform their important work. There is nothing more necessary in our physical economy than pure blood—the kind of blood that Hoo's Sarsaparilla makes. This medicine is the gold old reliable family remedy for diseases of the blood, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, and low or run-down conditions of the system. At this time, when coughs and colds are so prevalent, Hoo's Sarsaparilla is an invaluable tonic. Get it today, and begin to take it at once. Accept no substitute.

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"Kate is a bundle of nerves."—Boston Transcript.

S. Battalion and there won the rank of sergeant-major. When the battalion was broken up and the men sent to the front in drafts he went to a New Brunswick infantry battalion with the rank of sergeant.

Pte. J. A. Nelson.
Mrs. J. A. Nelson, of 89 St. Patrick street, yesterday received a telegram from Ottawa, conveying the information that her husband, Pte. J. A. Nelson, had been reported wounded in action on October 4, and was admitted to No. 2 Western General Hospital, Manchester, wounded left arm, severe. No further news has been received.

Pte. Nelson was with a New Brunswick unit and had escaped so far without being hit. He was a baker. He has three small children, the oldest being fourteen years. His wife is now gravely ill, disturbed upon receipt of the news because of the word "severe."

Pte. Geo. Kimble.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Kimble of 268 Chesley street, yesterday received a telegram from Ottawa, conveying the information that their son, Pte. George Kimble, who had been wounded in the left hand and had been in the South Millard, France, Hospital.

E. D. Fletcher.
Lieutenant Frank E. Groves, assistant adjutant of the 280th Kiltie Battalion, now in the city in connection with the hospital, was yesterday notified that he had received a telegram from Australia to the effect that his brother-in-law, E. Douglas Fletcher, of the 40th Light Infantry, had been reported wounded in action on Oct. 13, last year.

Lieutenant Groves belongs to a family that has certainly done its share in the war. His father, who was killed in the Juliane naval battle, two other wounded, and three cousins killed.

Pte. John S. Corbett.
Pte. John S. Corbett, killed in action, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Corbett of Lower Millstream. He was 27 years of age and is survived by his mother, one brother Edward, and three sisters, Mrs. Robert Walker of Belleisle, and the Misses Annie and Agnes at home. Prompted by the spirit of adventure he left home at the age of seventeen and spent eight years on the sea.

After spending a year with his parents in a short time he returned to the sea, and after five years again returned to the sea, leaving his life until the autumn of 1914. At that time, reaching Halifax, he enlisted with the 25th Battalion. When he received word from Ottawa that he was transferred to another and attached to a trench mortar battery while at the front. Private Corbett was a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McAuley of Apohaqui, and had many friends who greatly regret his passing.

Pte. W. G. Shanks.
Mrs. E. Shanks of 27 Meadow street, West St. John, has just received a field post card from her son, Pte. W. G. Shanks, saying that he had been wounded, about September 18, and was admitted to hospital. Beyond this there were no particulars and no information has as yet been received from Ottawa.

Pte. W. G. Shanks was able to write the card himself would indicate that his wounds are not serious. Pte. Shanks went overseas with the 53rd Battalion, and was engaged in the machine gun section of another battalion. He is only eighteen years of age.

Sergeant J. McCarthy.
The news that her son, Sergeant J. McCarthy, had been wounded in the arm, was received Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy of 247 King street, east. He has been transferred to the Northumberland hospital at Newcastle-on-Tyne on October 7.

Sergeant McCarthy enlisted here with the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles and was engaged in the front since they went to France, and was transferred to another unit at the time of the reorganization of the mounted troops. This is the first casualty which he has experienced.

Son Now Wounded; Father Resides Home.
Pte. A. C. Chittick, of a New Brunswick unit, has been reported wounded in the head and hand, shrapnel, according to official information received by his mother, Mrs. Wm. A. Chittick, of River street, yesterday. The news also stated that he had been admitted to No. 4 Field Ambulance Depot. He received his wound on September 15.

Pte. Chittick is twenty-three years of age and before going overseas was employed of T. S. Stums & Company, Ltd. His father, Pte. Wm. A. Chittick, is a returned hero, having reached the front in the second year of the war. He received his wound in the chest and leg on June 13, while fighting with the 13th Battalion. He went over with the 5th Regiment.

Gagetown's Quota.
Gagetown, Oct. 11.—The names of several Gagetown boys have been figuring in the casualties of the past fortnight. G. S. Gagetown, a medical message brought to John Shields the news that his son, Sgt. George Kingsley Shields, of the 14th Battalion, had been wounded in England, suffering from a gunshot wound in the head. He has been reported brought most unappreciated to his friends here. Sgt. Shields has been at the front ever since the First Contingent landed, and has had remarkable escapes. A card has also been received from the man on each side of him was shot down, and when the next advance was made, the same thing happened. He has been twice promoted since reaching France.

A card has also been received from Private Percy Murray, of the 1st Battalion, stating that he is in hospital recovering from wounds. This is the second time during his year at the front that he has been wounded. He has been wounded on Tuesday, the Misses Palmer received a telegram informing them that their nephew, John H. Palmer, of No. 1 Field Ambulance, had been slightly wounded, but was back on duty.

Earl's Son Dies of Wounds.
London, Oct. 13.—Viscount Clive (Percy Robert Herbert) eldest son of the fourth Earl of Fowles, died in London today from wounds received in action. He was twenty-two years of age and came over some 1800 ago from Centreville, N. B. Intimation has reached his wife recently that he now has three stripes. His many friends will hope that his wounds are not serious.

Former Members of Telegraph Staff.
Sergeant Albert E. Finnamore, aged thirty-nine years, formerly a member of the printing staff of The Daily Telegraph, has been admitted to a hospital in France suffering from concussion. His wife, who resides at 572 Main street, received word yesterday from Ottawa that her husband had entered No. 3 General Hospital at Le Treport on October 2. As he had been in the trenches only since September 21 his experience at the front was usually short before his name appeared in the casualty list. He enlisted with the 64th N. B. and N.

was in the 5th Mounted Rifles at the time of his death. Lieutenant Simpson had made a large circle of friends, many of whom are now on the firing line, and many who have "made good" and have earned the supreme distinction. Lieutenant High Street, of Halifax, who was an intimate friend of the gallant officer, received a letter from him a month ago, in which he told of his good health, and which he remembered to his friends in Halifax. Although the fortune of war, the news of his death was of no less a shock, and received with profound regret by those who remember him so well, and with whom he was a particular favorite.

D. MacGillivray, manager of the Bank of Commerce, paid tribute to Lieutenant Simpson. When hearing of his death, he said: "Mr. Simpson was held in the highest esteem, a superior man in every respect, a good student of business affairs, and his type of character could be judged by the fact that he was early to obey the call of his country for his country's worth."

"Bun" Beckwith Wounded.
The name of Capt. "Bun" Beckwith of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, appears in the casualty list among the wounded. Capt. Beckwith in civil life is a commercial traveler, and he has been a frequent visitor to St. John.

Pte. F. P. Lawson.
That Private Frederick P. Lawson of this city, had been slightly wounded in the head and foot by shrapnel and had been admitted to a field hospital, was the news received by his wife, Mrs. Lawson, of 222 Main street, Wednesday.

In a letter written by him after he had been wounded, he said that he went into the trenches on a Sunday night and it was on a Tuesday that he was struck. His health, he says, was bad, and he is about thirty-two years old and prior to enlistment was a member of the Customs House staff.

Pte. J. T. McCormick of 383 City road received word yesterday from Ottawa to the effect that her nephew, Private John Francis Hourihan had been wounded. He enlisted in Winnipeg where he had been for the last six years. Prior to going west he was in the employ of W. H. Thorne & Company here and at the time of enlistment was in the employ of the Ashdown Hardware Company, Winnipeg.

Pte. Henry Gibson.
Bruce Erb of 89 Metcalf street, received a letter yesterday from Private Henry Gibson of an infantry battalion, saying that he was at present in Blighty as a result of being wounded in the fighting on September 15. He was struck by shrapnel in the left leg. Prior to enlistment he was in the employ of T. McAuley & Son.

Pte. Wm. Wood.
Intimation has reached the city recently that Pte. William Wood of 209 Westmorland road had been wounded, but there was no official report to his people here, until yesterday. Yesterday a despatch confirmed the rumor and brought the official word to his family that he had been seriously wounded. The telegram contained no further particulars. Pte. Wood went over with the medical corps. He was engaged here on the street railway. He is 23 years of age and well and favorably known.

Pte. Archibald Parkes.
The Archibald Parkes, previously reported missing has now been officially reported as being at the front since his return on September 15, and returned to duty on September 21, debility. This word came to his wife at 18 Clarence street, last morning. Pte. Parkes is twenty-four years of age and a member of a New Brunswick battalion. Previous to enlistment he was a teamster in the city.

Lieut. G. A. Good.
Mrs. F. A. Good of Fredericton received official notification from Ottawa this morning that her son, Lieut. G. A. Good, had been wounded and was remaining off duty. He has been in France since early in the year. A brother, Lieut. Allan Good of the 160th Battalion.

Lance-Corporal Ingram.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ingram of 27 Meadow street received word yesterday that their son, Lance-Corp. Arthur E. Ingram, infantry, was on September 15 admitted to No. 11 Stationary Hospital at Rouen, suffering from a bayonet wound in the foot. This is the second time he has been wounded, he having received a gunshot wound in the leg in former action. He was engaged here and was employed with T. H. Estabrooks Co. Ltd. He is nineteen years of age. A brother, Leonard, is now in training in England with the 104th Battalion.

Thursday's List.
Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Casualties:
Killed in Action:
W. J. Duffy, Charlottetown; P. E. S. Ferguson, St. John; W. G. Paines, St. John; Corp. M. A. McNeil, New Campbelltown, N.S.; F. Markee, St. Andrews; Pte. F. Moore, St. John; F. Durston, St. Andrews.

Pte. F. J. Coughlin, Chatham; Pte. J. McCarthy, Chatham.
A. J. Whelpley, St. John; F. A. Kelly, Chatham; C. A. McKinnon, Charlottetown, N.S.

Died of Wounds:
S. J. A. McDougall, Inverness county, N. S.; C. H. McKenzie, Clear, P.E.I.; H. Reinhardt, Halifax.

Wounded:
A. Pike, St. Lawrence, Nfld.
J. H. Allen, Halifax.
H. G. Cox, Middleton, N. S.
Pte. H. F. Delaney, Yarmouth, N. S.

Several Officers Among Wounded.
Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The 2.30 p.m. list of October 11 has in addition the following:
ARTILLERY.
Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now on Duty and Well.
Captain Donald Duncan MacDonald, Balley's Brook (N. S.).

Wounded.
Gunner Lawrence Gouthro, Jacksonville, Upper North Sydney (N. S.).
Gunner H. McLean, Craupad (P.E.I.).

ARTILLERY.
Wounded.
Corporal Sam A. McKenzie, Sydney (N. S.).

Wounded.
Gunner Alex. McDonald, Ironville (N. B.).
Gunner James Wilfred Hearn, 106 Paris street, Sydney (N. S.).
Wm. A. Scott, Springhill (N. S.).
Thomas Stockall, 88 Longard Road, Halifax (N. S.).
James Whelan, Newfoundland.
Jas. Wynn, Glace Bay (N. S.).

Killed in Action.
J. F. Wall, Campbellton (N. B.).
Wounded.
Lieut. E. Alvan Good, Fredericton (N. B.).
Gregory McDonald, Windsor (N. S.).
Wilfred Robb, Sydney (N. S.).
Charles V. Smith, Sydney (N. S.).
Lloyd Marsters, Hantsport (N. S.).
Stephen McVarish, Reserve Mines (N. S.).
Fred. C. Ledgère, Port Elgin (N. B.).

Saturday's List.
Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Casualties:
INFANTRY.
Killed in Action:
G. C. MacKay Skead, Halifax; F. Aikhead, Halifax; Arthur Archaie, Upper; B. William Betteledge, Glenlivet, N. B.; John J. Bowen, Newfoundland, N. S.; Lieut. Wm. E. Everett, Halifax; Lane Corp. Wm. May, Chatham; Herbert Keever, Hantsport, N. S.; Hugh B. MacDonald, North Sydney, N. S.

Died of Wounds:
Jos. G. Bain, Yarmouth; J. Campbell, Nine Mile Creek, P. E. I.
Died:
J. R. Chase, Lakeville, N. S.
Wounded:
Sgt. J. W. Dalrymple, Truro, N. S.; Corp. J. W. A. Dunbar, Lunenburg, N. S.; Albert T. Finnamore, 375 Main street, St. John; M. Fitzpatrick, Port Elgin; F. Brewin, Moncton; A. C. B. B. S. I. H. Brown, Windsor, N. S.; W. Bryson, St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.; J. W. Corkum, New Aberdeen, N. S.; C. A. DeWolfe, Upper Rawdon, N.S.; M. A. Arsenault, Campbellton, N.B.; P. O. Brown, Camden, N.S.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Wounded.
Irving H. Brown, Windsor, N. S.; A. Parker, 18 Clarence street, St. John (before reported).
ARTILLERY.
Killed in Action.
Gunner N. L. Power, Port Louisburg (N. S.).
Gunner Curtis Raymond Kitchen, Burden (N. B.).
Wounded.
Sergeant G. B. Alexander, Fredericton.

INFANTRY.
Wounded.
J. S. Waterfield, Dartmouth (N. S.).
Corp. G. Williamson, St. Andrews (N. B.).
P. Anderson, Northport (N. S.).
Corp. O. A. Baker, Amherst (N. S.).
L. Beaky, St. Sabine Station (Que.).
H. H. Clarke, Truro (N. S.).
R. J. Corbin, Digby (N. S.).
L. McKinnon, Milton (N. S.).
H. A. McLennan, Campbellton (N.B.).
Acting Sergeant Wm. A. Shannon, Sussex (N. B.).
F. McGuigan, Sydney (N. S.).
S. Minnick, Port Medway (N. S.).

Previously Reported Missing, Now Admitted to Hospital.
P. B. Grandy, Cornish (Nfld.).
INFANTRY.
Previously Reported Missing, Now Officially Reported Killed in Action.
S. Adams, Campbellton (N. B.).
Missing.
M. A. Arsenault, Campbellton (N.B.).
P. O. Brown, Camden (N. S.).
MOUNTED RIFLES.
Killed in Action.
A. Nowell, Norton Station (N. B.).
Missing.
G. M. Bishop, Whyecomeagh (N. S.).
Pte. S. M. Boutiller, Nappan Station (N. S.).
A. G. Flanagan, Bass River (N. B.).
Several Missing in List.
Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The 2.15 a.m. list follows:
INFANTRY.
Missing.
Abraham G. Flanagan, Bass River (N. B.).
James Gear, Newfoundland.
Percy R. Gandy, Gornish (Nfld.).
Daniel Harvey, Hilden (N. S.).
Douglas M. Reid, Yarmouth (N. S.).
A. Douglas Strang, Summerside (P. E. I.).
Elsworth Young, Halifax (N. S.).
Wounded.
Harold P. Lordly, 100 Queen street, Halifax (N. S.).
John W. Ryan, Port Mulgrave (N. S.).
Henry M. Sutherland, Truro (N. S.).
John E. Walsh, Sydney Mines (N. S.).
John R. Dickson, Gornish (N. S.).
Foster Newell, 24 Birmingham street, Halifax (N. S.).
Joseph G. Bain, Yarmouth (N. S.).
Missing.
John W. MacIntyre, Reserve Mines (N. S.).
Dan R. McDonald, New Waterford (N. S.).
ARTILLERY.
Wounded.
Corporal Sam A. McKenzie, Sydney (N. S.).
Gunner Alex. McDonald, Ironville (N. B.).
Gunner James Wilfred Hearn, 106 Paris street, Sydney (N. S.).
Wm. A. Scott, Springhill (N. S.).
Thomas Stockall, 88 Longard Road, Halifax (N. S.).
James Whelan, Newfoundland.
Jas. Wynn, Glace Bay (N. S.).
Killed in Action.
J. F. Wall, Campbellton (N. B.).
Wounded.
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Gregory McDonald, Windsor (N. S.).
Wilfred Robb, Sydney (N. S.).
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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.

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 ANSWER TO "PEACE TALK."

Mr. Lloyd George's forcible reply to those who say it is time to call a truce 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.

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



Irish collectors 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 Low's indignant burning up and final comments on the infamous army contracts case will deeply move all right-minded people. It is time someone 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 real consequences, 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 to Parliament that the courts should be given power to inflict severe sentences upon all traitors who condone public theft in any way will be warmly supported by the nation. In this matter we may profit by the example of the nations which have punished, and thus disfranchised."

Canadian war grafters escape the punishment which is handed out to the English offenders. Here the vultures have an easier time and take less risk. But the public would like to see them dealt with just as severely as they are dealt with in England. In other words, it would like to see the grafters brought before the judges of the criminal courts.

BECOMING DESPERATE.

Military critics are pointing out that the action of Germany in sending a submarine to sink merchant ships in United States waters is a further sign that the situation is rapidly becoming desperate for the Central Powers. They do not believe that the German Admiralty ever hoped to accomplish anything by this bold stroke that would have any bearing on the progress of the war, but hoped rather that it would be something to raise the sinking spirits of the people at home and give fresh cause for anxiety in Allied and neutral shipping circles. A competent American observer says:

"The Allies have gained enormously, and the Germans have lost, in the quality which may be called military pluck. That military pluck which here before has been a great and commanding possession of the German armies, from the highest command to the common soldier. The German bulletins, in their frequent and desperate attempts to misrepresent the actual state of the fighting, betray a new malaise, a new excitability. The renewal of the submarine warfare on our side of the Atlantic is an indication of this condition of alarm. General Joffre, General Bruloff, cannot be turned back by the destruction of merchant ships on the transatlantic lanes. Such devices of 'ruthlessness' are merely for their effect on the German home psychology—to hold up the sinking spirits of a despairing nation. The steady, grinding, crushing new offensive of the Allies goes on—relatively slowly, as compared with Sherman's march to the sea and his swift swing upward to Virginia, but bound to be just as decisive in the end."

BETTER SERVICE NEEDED.

The inferior service which is provided for the traveling public over the government railway between St. John and Moncton, with its poor connections for Montreal, is a matter which might well receive the attention of Boards of Trade in the towns chiefly affected. No one will dispute the fact that patronage of this railway ought not to be subjected to the vexatious delays which now occur at Moncton and other junction points, and those who travel this route will agree that there is serious cause for the criticism that follows. The Moncton Times speaks of the line between that city and St. John as "virtually a comparatively unimportant branch." This is hardly the opinion of those who know the extent of the traffic handled, and it is not to be expected that the management of the government railways looks

upon it as such. It is a very important section of the people's railway. The thing to do is to impress upon the management the fact that the service is inadequate, and no doubt much would be accomplished by those interested getting together and giving the subject the consideration it deserves. A better service is needed and the railway management would doubtless recognize the wisdom of keeping the Moncton-St. John section up to the general standard of the main line and arranging for more expeditious travel between this city and points north. The matter is one which should be approached with a keen desire to remedy existing conditions.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The report that thirty-five members of the Austrian Parliament have been hanged or imprisoned on charges of treason since the closing of the session in the spring of 1914, shows that Austria is no place for politicians.

THE NEW MONSTERS.

The belated announcement by the Germans that the British "tanks," the new machines about which one continues to hear amazing stories, are easily entangled in wire or "burned up," does not seem to be based on fact. Nor does it agree with the statement by the Huns after their first experiences with the "tanks," that these engines of death were "as cruel as they were effective." No doubt the reason why they now speak lightly of the British "land navy" is that it is necessary to keep the home people in the dark regarding the true state of affairs on the Somme.

The official reports of Sir Douglas Haig have several times referred to the fine work which it is possible to do with these "tanks." In the spirited attacks which have been made on the enemy's lines since the monsters became a part of the Allied equipment, they have proved of great service. One official report made it clear that a "tank" put out of action six German machine-guns in a single position, while another wandered round for several hours nosing out German machine-gun sorties in shell holes about the open and dealing with them firmly when found. Another, after rendering yeoman service in the fighting at a strongly fortified wood, went on to what it thought was the British front and then discovered it was a German one. It returned with twenty-five German prisoners, who "walked beside it like a flock of sheep, covered by its machine-guns." Still another cleaned out a German machine-gun post in a shell-hole. In this case one of the British gunners left the "tank" took charge of the enemy gun and stayed there to use it against its former owners. It is also announced that "certain of the overseas troops have with them two of the tanks and have found them of enormous help already." The machines are described as "huge tame pachyderms, ready to push along when the next move comes, and regarded by the troops as something between a mascot, Leviathan, and a fairy godmother." The military correspondent of the London Times says of them:

"It is difficult to speak of the things quite seriously, because they are so preposterous, so unlike anything that ever proved themselves a real and formidable engine of war. A new service has been created, His Majesty's Land Navy, and already the Huns have shown a gallantry of which any of the sister services might be proud." The men who operate these tanks are looked upon as heroes. It must under any circumstances be of small real to a man's qualities to be shut up in a steel box and to drive ahead of the advancing troops, a mark for every enemy within range. Occasionally something happens to the machine so that it is compelled to stand still, or is thrown on its side, far out in the enemy's territory. This places the crew in a very dangerous position. But there is no lack of volunteers, and the gallantry of the men has been warmly praised by the commanding officers. As a result of their daring the "tanks," like their inventors, Colonel Swinton of the British army, are of great service to the Allies.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS DECLARE THAT GERMANY IS READY TO BRING ABOUT PEACE.

German Socialists declare that Germany is ready, in order to bring about peace, to withdraw from France and Belgium and the other conquered territory. It is reported also that Germany is willing to leave Belgium and pay an indemnity, and cede Lorraine to France, and that she is trying to arrange a separate peace with Russia. The latter she cannot do, for the Allies are determined to stand or fall together. And when the day of settlement comes she will find that it will be necessary to make concessions to more than Belgium, France and Serbia.

SONG OF A SIMPLE HEART.

Will you never come singing down the road? Shall we never hear your whistle in the lane— A lifted slave to lighten the day's load— Again? The autumn finds us harvesting alone; Deserted at the dance the maids remain; Shall we never hear you stumble on the stone? Again?

The laughing lambs will sport in the spring season; The thrush will be piping in the rain; Will you never stave the cawing rooks, with reason, Again? Oh, in the fields the horned beasts are straying; The gathered hay is mouldering in the wain; On the grass-grown path the unchecked babes are playing; "He comes, my heart!" But hush! the winds are saying, "Never again!" C. E. S., in London Chronicle.

plan for the traveling public over the government railway between St. John and Moncton, with its poor connections for Montreal, is a matter which might well receive the attention of Boards of Trade in the towns chiefly affected. No one will dispute the fact that patronage of this railway ought not to be subjected to the vexatious delays which now occur at Moncton and other junction points, and those who travel this route will agree that there is serious cause for the criticism that follows. The Moncton Times speaks of the line between that city and St. John as "virtually a comparatively unimportant branch." This is hardly the opinion of those who know the extent of the traffic handled, and it is not to be expected that the management of the government railways looks

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The report that thirty-five members of the Austrian Parliament have been hanged or imprisoned on charges of treason since the closing of the session in the spring of 1914, shows that Austria is no place for politicians.

THE NEW MONSTERS.

The belated announcement by the Germans that the British "tanks," the new machines about which one continues to hear amazing stories, are easily entangled in wire or "burned up," does not seem to be based on fact. Nor does it agree with the statement by the Huns after their first experiences with the "tanks," that these engines of death were "as cruel as they were effective." No doubt the reason why they now speak lightly of the British "land navy" is that it is necessary to keep the home people in the dark regarding the true state of affairs on the Somme.

The official reports of Sir Douglas Haig have several times referred to the fine work which it is possible to do with these "tanks." In the spirited attacks which have been made on the enemy's lines since the monsters became a part of the Allied equipment, they have proved of great service. One official report made it clear that a "tank" put out of action six German machine-guns in a single position, while another wandered round for several hours nosing out German machine-gun sorties in shell holes about the open and dealing with them firmly when found. Another, after rendering yeoman service in the fighting at a strongly fortified wood, went on to what it thought was the British front and then discovered it was a German one. It returned with twenty-five German prisoners, who "walked beside it like a flock of sheep, covered by its machine-guns." Still another cleaned out a German machine-gun post in a shell-hole. In this case one of the British gunners left the "tank" took charge of the enemy gun and stayed there to use it against its former owners. It is also announced that "certain of the overseas troops have with them two of the tanks and have found them of enormous help already." The machines are described as "huge tame pachyderms, ready to push along when the next move comes, and regarded by the troops as something between a mascot, Leviathan, and a fairy godmother." The military correspondent of the London Times says of them:

"It is difficult to speak of the things quite seriously, because they are so preposterous, so unlike anything that ever proved themselves a real and formidable engine of war. A new service has been created, His Majesty's Land Navy, and already the Huns have shown a gallantry of which any of the sister services might be proud." The men who operate these tanks are looked upon as heroes. It must under any circumstances be of small real to a man's qualities to be shut up in a steel box and to drive ahead of the advancing troops, a mark for every enemy within range. Occasionally something happens to the machine so that it is compelled to stand still, or is thrown on its side, far out in the enemy's territory. This places the crew in a very dangerous position. But there is no lack of volunteers, and the gallantry of the men has been warmly praised by the commanding officers. As a result of their daring the "tanks," like their inventors, Colonel Swinton of the British army, are of great service to the Allies.

BETTER SERVICE NEEDED.

The inferior service which is provided for the traveling public over the government railway between St. John and Moncton, with its poor connections for Montreal, is a matter which might well receive the attention of Boards of Trade in the towns chiefly affected. No one will dispute the fact that patronage of this railway ought not to be subjected to the vexatious delays which now occur at Moncton and other junction points, and those who travel this route will agree that there is serious cause for the criticism that follows. The Moncton Times speaks of the line between that city and St. John as "virtually a comparatively unimportant branch." This is hardly the opinion of those who know the extent of the traffic handled, and it is not to be expected that the management of the government railways looks

SONG OF A SIMPLE HEART.

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'WHOLE-ALLED PROGRAMME BASED ON ASSUMPTION PEACE IS NOT YET EVEN IN SIGHT'

Believe That Submarine Raid on U. S. Coast is Not a Preliminary to a Blockade, Merely Crude Diplomacy in View of Presidential Election.

New York, Oct. 15.—A London financial cable to the Evening Post says: Our financial community does not take seriously the suggestion that last Sunday's submarine raid near New York harbor was preliminary to a German blockade of our commerce with you in English bottoms.

The political view is merely that we have now had one more example of the crude and primitive character of German diplomacy. The city idea is summed up in one of our newspaper cartoons depicting Germany as sinking, but clutching Uncle Sam's hand with the cry "You've got to pull me out, or I'll pull you in." We recognize the fact that the approach of your election, with the large German-American population in your country, somewhat complicates the situation. But Mr. Wilson's tactics seem to us to have been scrupulously correct throughout the war, and, with any other belligerent than Germany, should have proved successful in freeing your government, not only from complication in the war disputes, but from any embarrassment.

"AMERICA SIDETRACKED"

The feeling grows more general that American neutrality during these last two years has lost to the people of this country something of the idealism, the daring and devotion, the splendid self-abandon and capacity for achievement which are now transforming the moral fibre of the Europeans who have staked all upon the war. The sentiment exists that the greatest events in all history are happening and America is left out; that the men who have faced death and destruction for their ideals will have gained some invisible good in which we cannot share. There is a growing suspicion that in contrast, for instance, with the conduct of France the peace which America enjoys is sordid and calculating. It would seem that if the total moral effect be taken into account, the case against war is not quite so clear as many believed before it had revealed such heroisms as the Battle of the Marne or the defence of Verdun. There is a point of view from which the ordinary arguments for peace appear, as William James once said, "mawkish and dishonest," appealing less to the spirit in man than to their love of ease, their material interests and tameness. It is significant that as time passes one hears less about the horrors of war and more about the honors of peace.

It cannot be denied that, with all its evils, this war is purging the nations of much of the petty selfishness, quackery and corruption of which America, in company with all the industrial nations, has its share. This nation may well feel that a great historic moment has passed it by if the war, while bringing the people of France, Italy, Belgium and Great Britain not only to victory but to a more daring and exalted way of life, leaves scattered America with the same cheap commercial spirit, the same parochial outlook in international affairs, the same naive boastfulness, the same easygoing superficiality which have characterized many of our popular standards.

Is war necessary to bring a nation to its highest capacity for heroism? Must a people in the enjoyment of peace and national prosperity degenerate into the soulless? Is mankind doomed always to substitute the commonplace evils of peace for those of war? Or is there, as James argued, "a moral equivalent for war"? These old questions come to us with startling force at this time. They may not be answered, as heretofore, by simply repeating the pacifist's or the militarist's creed. The real answer will be found by comparing the spirit and the achievements in the arts and sciences of this country with those of Europe in the years following the war. It is suggestive of the same old thing of which Europe has always accused us, that at present the only sort of leadership for which the United States aspires during the coming years of peace is that of economic supremacy.

From a Sick Room.

(August, 1916.) Shut in—and yet I see the earth complete, Two years of war! and yet glad things and sweet I see; flushed poppies in a world of wheat, And sad things—soldiers marching mad the latest. Mad things—for wrecks not war a century's gain? All life is focussed on my window-pane! Shut in? I have rich prospects still in sight: A dancing tapestry of wind-blown light, Tangled with tussling clouds, is on my right, And on my left a rowan, lightly stirred By airs remembering roses; and a thirl Delight, an ivy-bough that holds a bird Shut in? O prodigal the visions are Framed in one skyward pane—Apollo's Diana's bow; a lark, a cloud, a star! And if at night come other scenes, alas!—Red life, young life, poured out on trampled grass— I know that these things pass. Shut out from earthy things that disappear, Shut in where heaven paints pictures for me here. How shall I doubt the Hope beyond the Fen? Hope that still gives the stars to darkened eyes, Hope that same life beyond war's madness lies. That March shall set, and that the sun shall rise! —S. Gertrude Ford.

LAURIER SPEAKS ON BI-LINGUAL ISSUE

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—In an address to-night at a meeting held to assist in supplying wood and coal to the bi-lingual schools in Ottawa, at which he presided, Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the bi-lingual school affairs in Ontario sympathetically.

The liberal chieftain expressed the belief that bi-lingual schools, where the coming generation could be versed in both the English and French languages, were of vital interest to the people of the country. He said that while French-Canadians were willing and glad to speak the English language, they demanded the right granted them by the constitution to have their children educated in the maternal tongue.

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The whole financial and military programme of the Allies is based on the assumption that peace is not even in sight. The duration of the war will be determined by our position that the campaign must be prolonged until the ends of international justice are secured. England Not Moved. The reported desire for peace by Germany's people does not encourage belief in the early end of war, nor does the new shrouds of hate to England evoke any response in kind. England's point of view is exactly voiced by Asquith's speech dismissing all idea of vindictiveness but expressing absolute determination to continue the conflict until it can be ended rightly. Germany's own rehabilitation among other nations depends entirely on her success.

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MAJOR TILLY'S NATIONALITY

New Brunswick Department of Plans for R FIND WORK THE WOV

Men of More Value to ed by Order of D Australia's Call to

Major L. P. D. Tilly, officer for the Province of New Brunswick, has resigned his vote the time to the director of the nation. Several names are suggested with the post so far as is known has as yet been arranged.

The new national has its plans for the necessary information one thing is assured that taking of her sines of treasure chest of blood be complete in every detail. About 180,000 more to fill up the promise half a million for the sired in the process of class or in the hands of the country tentatively from their To Take Stock of R

The regulation of re services requires the such measures as to have all available lion utilized to the great purpose of maintain of all important in forming to the greatest of men the opportunit and with that v estimate of such avail

The directors of u had under careful cons which has been formul inventory of the man at as early a date as p Plans for Exemption

In reference to the of military age, from their services in the which they are then o value to the state, the listed, the directors o make the following an "Any man of milit offer in writing to e director of national

Such exemption fr hold good as long a that his services are extension or further d in the naval and mili

In the case of a may enlist and who s sidered by the distric tion services to be the state in the occup was engaged previous than in the military fo be released from the "in the military force paton in which his se to be of more valu

A number of other cussed and considere some of which may, extension or further d tional service."

Under the regulatio of recruiting and the agencies, civil and s with recruiting, rest aisting officer under tary headquarters at

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SIDETRACKED"

York Tribune.)
That American neutrality during these last few years has been a failure, that this country something of the idealism, the self-abandon and capacity for achievement of the Europeans who have staked their lives on the greatest events in all history; that the men who have faced death and we gained some invisible good in which we suspect that in contrast, for instance, with which America enjoys a sordid and calculating moral effect be taken into account, the case many believed before it had revealed such one or the defence of Verdun. There is a series of arguments for peace appear, as William Shawbury," appealing less to the spirit in material interests and tameness. It is significant about the horrors of war and more about the

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Tanks.

Yes, back at home I used to drive a train;
And Sammy, there, he was a driver too.
He used to ride his racer—did Sir Sam;
While pokey London streets was all I knew.
But now, His Nibs and I, of equal rank,
Are chummy as the paper and the wall.
Each tooling of a caterpillar tank,
Each waiting on the blest old bugle call.

Say! Tanks are sport—when you get used to them.
They're like a blooming railroad, self-contained.
They lay their tracks, as you might say—
—pro tem,
And pick 'em up, and there's a good distance gained.

They roar across rough country like a gale;
They lean against a house and push it down;
They're like a baby fortress under sail,
And antic as a three-ring circus clown!

Sam says they're slow. They may seem so to him—
They can't show fancy mile-a-minute stuff;
But when they charge, in armoured fighting trim,
You bet the Germans find 'em fast enough!

Now Sam and I are waiting, side by side,
To steam across yon farm-land in the night;
We'll take their blamed barbed wire in our stride,
And stamp a German trench line out of sight!

—O. C. A. Child, in N. Y. Times.
Pathetic Homage.
(Chatham World.)
The Gleaner "congratulates the Hon. J. K. Fleming on the splendid endorsement which the people of Carleton gave him in the election yesterday."
Of course, of course, The Gleaner's congratulations were looked for. Mr. Fleming's treasurer has half of the blackmail bag on hand still, and it may be available as a philanthropic fund for the relief of impetuous publishers of party papers.

MAJOR TILLEY GIVES BODIES OF SALORS ALL HIS TIME TO INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Lads Who Jumped Overboard from Their Ship Find Watery Grave—Sallor Off Barkentine Who Followed Same Course Not Yet Found.

(Special to The Telegraph).
Chatham, Oct. 18.—When the steamship Langford sailed from this port, nearly two weeks ago, three sailors attempted to escape from the ship when she was off the rocks, about three miles below town. One was captured again and it was thought that the other two had escaped. Yesterday a body floated ashore and at the corner's examination was identified as one of the sailors of the above ship. Today at noon the body of the other came ashore just below the Dominion Pulp Company's wharf. Last Saturday a sailor attempted to jump ashore from the barkentine as she was sailing out, but apparently was seized with a cramp and went down. A row boat was within thirty yards of him when he went down. This man was a Dane and the body has not been recovered as yet.

The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. D. Hutchinson; general secretary, Mrs. Mary Smith; recording secretary, Miss C. Fullerton; corresponding secretary, Miss E. Hume; mission board treasurer, Miss E. Gillespie.

The report of the provincial treasurers showed most encouraging conditions. The chief figures were:
New Brunswick, H. Clark, Money raised, \$6,440.85.
Nova Scotia, Mrs. J. W. Seaman, Money raised, \$11,889.45.
P. E. Island, Mrs. A. W. Sterns.

THE ONLY WAY TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Must Be Treated Through the Blood and the Poisonous Acid Driven Out

The twinges and tortures of rheumatism are not due to cold, damp weather as so many people suppose. Rheumatism comes from the poisonous acid in the blood. This is a medical truth that every rheumatic sufferer should realize. There is only one way to cure rheumatism—it must be treated through the blood. All the liniments and rubbing and so-called electrical treatment in the world will not cure rheumatism, and the sufferer who tries them is not only wasting money, but is allowing the trouble to become more firmly rooted in the system and harder to cure when the proper remedy is tried. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had remarkable success in curing rheumatism because they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, driving out the poisonous acid, relieving the stiffened joints, clearing away the torturing pains, and giving the victim new health and ease. Mr. Vincent Brown, of Boston, N. S., says: "For two years I was an almost constant sufferer from rheumatism; the trouble being so bad at times that I could scarcely get about. The trouble seemed to bring me to my knees, and altogether I was a very bad condition. I used doctor's medicine for almost a year without relief. Then on the advice of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I think I have almost entirely recovered, with the result that I am again enjoying perfect health."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MRS. MACGILVERA PRESIDENT

Moncton, Oct. 18.—The annual convention of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island W. C. T. U. was brought to a close last night. The convention speaker was Mrs. Emma F. Howland of Boston, U.S.A., who addressed the convention on "The Women's Work of the World." Her address was highly appreciated.

The officers elected are: President, Mrs. Margaret MacGilvera, St. Stephen; vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Perry, Summerside; secretary, Mrs. E. A. Arthur, St. John; recording secretary, Mrs. T. A. Clarke, Newcastle; treasurer, Mrs. A. C. M. Lawton, Fredericton; secretary of Local Temperance League, Mrs. R. S. Collins, St. John; auditor, Mrs. W. M. Burns, Fredericton.

INDUCTION AT ST. MATTHEW'S

Friday, Oct. 18.
Rev. John Hardwick, who has been supplying in St. Matthew's church since the former pastor, Rev. J. J. McCaskill, was given leave of absence ten months ago, was inducted into the pastorate of the church last night in the presence of a large congregation.

The induction ceremonies were conducted by Rev. J. A. MacKelligan, moderator, other members of the affirmative, Mrs. L. F. Hetherington, Riverside; recording secretary, Mrs. T. A. Clarke, Newcastle; treasurer, Mrs. A. C. M. Lawton, Fredericton; secretary of Local Temperance League, Mrs. R. S. Collins, St. John; auditor, Mrs. W. M. Burns, Fredericton.

The moderator first narrated the steps leading up to the extending of the call to the pastor-elect after which the usual questions were put to Mr. Hardwick and he being answered in the affirmative, the right hand of fellowship was extended by the members of the presbytery.

The charge to the new minister was then delivered by Rev. T. A. Mitchell and that to the congregation by Dr. Morrison.

The moderator then extended his congratulations to the congregation and the new pastor.

TOWN PLANNING

Another conference of the town planning commission was held yesterday afternoon in the water street room. Thomas Adams, the expert who has been making observations here, gave a report of the ground that had been covered by the commission. He mentioned, preferring to wait until the survey is completed. He returned to Ottawa last evening, but will visit St. John again within a week or two and continue the observations.

The commission took up the possibility of erecting another bridge connecting the two sections of the city, but it was deemed unwise to attempt to carry out the plan at this time. The present bridge that has recently been completed at the falls seems to be the only one that St. John will have for some time to come.

Through its secretary the commission is going to make a recommendation to the common council, asking the city to make a survey of a large section of land in the water street area. The expense of about \$150 besides the time of the city engineer. Lines of the existing main arterial roads and proposed new main arteries have been studied on the ground. Consideration has been given to the question of setting aside certain areas to be restricted for residential purposes only.

A TREATISE ON THE HORBO FREE!

Mr. Carl Anderson, Grand Pacific City, U.S.A., writes: "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for my horse and it has cured him of his spavin and is now sound and free from all kinds of lameness."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Ringbone, Splint, and other bony growths on the legs of horses. It is also a sure cure for Curbs, Spreading Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work of a dozen other remedies.

Write for a sample of this cure to Kendall's Spavin Cure, 113 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

INDIRECT NEWS OF MAJOR BROWN'S DEATH

(Continued from page 2)
J. McInnes, Glace Bay (N. S.)
W. McInnes, Bathurst (N. B.)
W. N. Meagher, Mulgrave (N. S.)
G. E. Myers, Sydney (N. S.)
F. J. O'Hara, Springhill (N. S.)
J. E. Paine, Halifax (N. S.)
A. Parker, St. John (N. B.)
W. J. Robertson, St. John (N. B.)
B. H. Whidden, Sydney (N. S.)
F. O'Rourke, New Waterford (N. S.)
Corporal A. Pickering, Halifax (N. S.)

A. Plank, Burin (Nfld.)
H. Smith, Advocate Harbor (N. S.)
T. Smith, Yarmouth (N. S.)
T. G. Saker, Halifax (N. S.)
A. G. Campbell, St. John West (N. B.)
R. McDonald, Dundas (P. E. I.)
S. R. Halesmore, Middle Cornwall (N. S.)
D. Clarry, Lot 61 (P. E. I.)
P. E. Croelman, Old Bars (N. S.)
H. Ferguson, Halifax (N. S.)
G. W. Kimble, St. John (N. B.)
Lena Campbell, N. B. Donker, O'Leary Station (P. E. I.)
U. Aqueo, Inverness (C. B.)
R. C. Lewis, Yarmouth (N. B.)
P. B. Whitman, Port Dufferin (N. S.)
Acting Sergeant L. J. Power, Halifax (N. S.)

ARTILLERY.

Wounded.
Gunner A. R. Irvine, St. Marys (N. B.)
Wounded.
Corporal W. H. Loggie, Chatham (N. S.)
Acting Corporal A. E. Quaintance, Halifax (N. S.)
E. Diamond, Summerside (P. E. I.)
A. Goose, Blaketown (Nfld.)
R. V. McMillan, Truro (N. S.)
Lieutenant J. O'Regan, Sussex (N. B.)

LIKELY BENEFIT ST. JOHN

(Extract from the Times, London, England, September 30.)
According to a news agency telegram from Glasgow it is stated in well-informed circles there that important negotiations are being carried on by a big development of shipping services between this country and Canada.

"A regrouping" of the shipping companies in the United States and Canada, the Canadian Northern and the Cunard lines.

Early in this month it was pointed out in the Times that the Dominion Line was understood to have acquired an interest in the passenger ships of the Donaldson Line, which trades to Canada, and it would seem likely that this development has given rise to the present report. The interest in this transaction was enhanced by the fact that the Cunard Company holds a controlling interest in the Anchor Line and that the two companies previously had concluded a far-reaching agreement with the Canadian Northern Railway Company and had acquired the vessels owned and controlled by that company.

The Canadian Pacific Company now own the Allan Line, the vessels of the two companies being managed by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Limited and the White Star Line is associated with the Dominion Line as being joint subsidiaries of the International Mercantile Marine Company of New Jersey. The passenger lines in the Canadian trade are now divided into three principal groups as follows: Canadian Pacific-Allan Line, White Star-Dominion, Cunard-Anchor, Canadian Northern-Donaldson.

The Cunard line gradually been extending its trade with Canada since it acquired the Thomson Line in 1911.

WONDERFUL ALL ROUND.

Two English officers in billets were longing for a drink, but dared not indulge, as their landlady was a staunch teetotaler, and would probably read them a lengthy lecture on the evils of whisky.

"I know the trick," exclaimed one, in glee. "Let's ask her for a drop of whisky to clean our pipes with."
The good woman was truly sympathetic when informed of the request. By the wily twinkle that their pipes were too foul to smoke, and promptly supplied them with the desired "cleaning fluid."
"Later she asked with a kindly smile: "And was the whisky successful?"
"It was," replied one of the conspirators. "It was awfully kind of you."
"Not at all," replied the landlady. "I was glad to make use of it. I only bought it the day before yesterday to wash little Edo in, and the results were wonderful!"—Liverpool Post.

THE ORIGINAL MEANT.

The persevering landscape painter knew that he had an observer looking over his shoulder at the easel. He knew the artist's name, but he knew not the observer was a woman; yet he worked steadily on. Presently the observer spoke: "A charming landscape," she said. "Ah, you finished me," said the artist modestly. "Compared with the original landscape it is very poor stuff."
"I meant the original," said the observer.

RIGHT THEY WERE.

Teacher—"Now, boys, I want to see if any of you can make a complete sentence out of two words both having the same sound to the ear."
First boy—"I can, Miss Smith."
Teacher—"Very well, Robert. Let us hear your sentence."
First boy—"Wright right."
Teacher—"Very good."
Second boy—"Say, Miss Smith, I can beat that. I can make three words of it."
Teacher—"Wright, write right."
Third boy (excitedly)—"Hear this—Wright, write right!"

RHEUMATIC SOLDIERS GOING TO CANADA FOR TREATMENT NOW

Once Developed, Rheumatism Sticks to Soldier and Breaks Out Again on Return to the Trenches.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 18.—Arrangements are being made by the military hospital commission to treat in hospitals in Canada from 1,000 to 1,200 Canadian soldiers now under treatment in England for rheumatic troubles. They will be brought home as soon as the necessary accommodation and hospital help and equipment can be provided. There are at present nearly 2,000 Canadian soldiers invalided in England suffering from rheumatism and similar complaints due to exposure for many months.

A large percentage of these patients after treatment in England in the British and Canadian hospitals are pronounced fit to return to the firing line, but experience has shown that renewed exposure in the trenches generally brings about a recurrence of the disease. Once a soldier has contracted rheumatism in the trenches he is seldom able to stand the hardships of trench life again for any length of time without again breaking down. The result of the system hitherto prevailing has been that many men have been treated for months in England, then sent back to the front for a few weeks or months and then invalided back to England again.

The military authorities have come to the conclusion that this method of looking after Canadian rheumatic cases has been unproductive and unsatisfactory. Consequently after careful investigation a medical board headed by Colonel Herbert Bruce of Toronto, it has been decided to bring these patients to Canada for treatment as soon as they are well enough to travel. Clinics consisting here are better and the men will also be with their own kind.

The military hospitals with a view to desisting of getting into touch with the proprietors of any hotels or other institutions, having suitable buildings which might be loaned to the commission for the care of the returned soldiers. Buildings in the neighborhood of mineral springs are preferred. The hospital commission is arranging to have a sufficient number of masseurs trained for the work.

MAINE POTATO MEN GUILTY.

Federal Jury Convicts Aroostook Shippers.
(Boston Globe).
Five members of the Aroostook Potato Shippers' Association were found guilty yesterday in the United States District Court yesterday before Judge Moton on an indictment accusing them of conspiracy to restrain trade in Aroostook potatoes.

The defendants are Carl C. King, of Carleton (Me.), president; John M. Harvey, of Mars Hills (Me.), secretary; Clarence E. Powers, of Maple Grove (Me.); Edward H. Doyle, of New York, and H. W. Sylvester, of this city. The jury believed that most of these men could be easily brought to Canada and treated here with greater economy and that it would be much more satisfactory to the men themselves.

Col. Bruce will remain in England in charge of the work of reorganizing. Lieut.-Col. Stewart, C. A. M. C. of Halifax, has been offered this position of head of the Dominion Line, a military Canadian hospital at Clivedon but there is some doubt as to whether he will be able to accept the position.

Dr. Gorrell, of the hospital until recently, has resigned from the service and is returning to Ottawa.

GREAT MAINE HAY CROP.

(Lewiston, Me., Journal).
W. B. Kendall, of Bowdoinham, owns twenty farms on which in 1916 he cut 1,877 two-horse loads of hay. It is of interest to know that the present season he has harvested more than 1,700 two-horse loads for his first crop, which placed end to end a highway would reach from Bowdoinham to Bath a distance of nine and one-half miles. The loads averaged forty bunched each, or a total of fully 70,000 bunches.

This bounteous crop, estimated at 1,000 to 1,200 tons, is stored in twenty-six barns, filled to the roof, and some fields had to be left unharvested until later to give time for the hay to settle in the mows. At times as many as eight mowing machines were running at one time and a crew of about forty men and boys and twenty-eight horses were employed.

The biggest day's work was ninety-four loads in a 200-acre field, hauled into three barns.

The hay grown on all these farms last year and this year was raised on commercial fertilizers, seeded during the past three to ten years; the only barn dressing used was from 600 sheep and a dozen horses.

More than 850 tons of selected clover from this crop will be used to winter his flock of 1,500 sheep. Some timothy will be pressed, but at least 800 tons will be carried over to the next year. Kendall entertains the idea that this season is not unlike 1898, when, on account of the large crop that year, good pressing hay sold that winter in this vicinity as low as \$4 per ton, but was followed the next year by a very short crop and very high prices.

The excessive crop of hay cut in Maine this season was the result of continued rains during the summer and fall of 1915. Last fall's splendid stand of grass roots went through the winter in perfect condition, and timely and copious rains through May and June this year brought about the culmination of the largest production of grass in Maine for twenty-eight years, or is likely to see in a great many years to come.

Death Accidental.

London, Oct. 18.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—A verdict of accidental death returned to the inquest on Private John Joseph Aylward, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), run over on the railway at Shorefield station.

TO HURRY RECOVERY OF THE WOUNDED

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Despite the protests from some sources in England against the proposed reorganization of the Canadian army medical organization in England, the changes recommended are to be carried out. The question of reorganization has been very carefully considered by a committee of Canadian officers with the medical corps, including Lieut.-Col. Robert Bruce, of Toronto; Capt. Hunter, of Winnipeg; Lieut.-Col. Willson, of Niagara Falls; Lieut.-Col. McLean, of Toronto; and Lieut.-Col. Scott, late head of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

WHAT I HAD PAID ONE PARTY WAITING FOR TRAIN AT MONCTON

Told to Wait in One Place While Train for St. John Pulled Out on Another Track Resulting in Their Losing Connection.

Reference was made in The Telegraph's article, under the class of service which is maintained by the Canadian Government Railway between St. John and Moncton, to the difficulties experienced by passengers on making the change at Moncton to find which is the right train to take to come to St. John. Complaints on this score have been most frequent, but apparently the management has taken no means to cope with what is a most annoying situation.

As a case in point, the plight of half a dozen passengers who were on their way to St. John a few days ago, may be cited.

They were led to believe that the train to St. John would be made up in a certain place, and after waiting what they thought was a reasonable time, further made urgent enquiries only to find that the train had gone and left them there. At least two of these passengers were their way to Boston, and it was essential for them to take the train that afternoon here in case they arrived here in time to connect with the Boston train which left shortly after the arrival of the train from Moncton.

In the case of one of these men it was most important that he arrive in Boston within the next 24 hours. Suffice to it to say that neither of them got there, as they had planned, and all because of the fact that there was no head or tail to the system at Moncton, whereby they could be directed to their proper train for treatment as soon as they are well enough to travel.

Some of the party took the later train and arrived in St. John at 8.30 o'clock that evening many than four hours later than they should have been here, while in the case of the men who were bound to Boston, they made the best of a bad bargain and, realizing that there was no special reason for them to proceed to St. John that night, remained over at Moncton and arrived here the following morning in time to take the Boston express that left that morning early. They arrived in Boston, all right, but over the fact of the platform, which they should have been there. And the train which should have conveyed these patients of the C. G. R. to St. John that afternoon was allowed to pull out from the Moncton depot leaving them standing on the platform. The regular train within halting distance of the general offices of the system.

The main idea of the proposed change is to facilitate the work of restoring to active service Canadian wounded who are convalescing here. There is no segregation of the Canadians in hospitals until the convalescent stages have been reached. For the wounded men as they come from France there will be no isolation but British and Canadian wounded into hospitals together wherever accommodation can be provided. But when the Canadians are able to be moved again, the intention is to gather them together in Canadian convalescent hospitals where they can be properly classified according to physical condition, given light exercises and prepared for return to the front with the least possible expense of delay. Sir Sam Hughes, who carefully investigated hospital conditions in England and who has received the report of Col. Bruce's committee as endorsed by the sub-committee council in London, has agreed that the changes proposed will mean in the aggregate a saving of several millions in the cost of the medical services over those of the British regular army. It will mean that a wounded man returning to active service within a specified time only about fifteen per cent of the Canadian sick and wounded, sixty-five per cent of them will go back. The record of the British regular army is to return 61 per cent of the casualties, while so far only about 30 per cent of the territorial get back to active service within a reasonable time. At present some of the Canadian sick and wounded are kept in hospital charge for six or seven months owing to the inadequacy of the present system of sorting out the men ready to active service.

According to General Hughes, Canadian soldiers prefer to have Canadian doctors and Canadian nurses wherever it is possible. The new system will promote efficiency, harmony and economy and will be carried out.

A further recommendation of the medical board which is likely to be made effective here, is that military hospitals be established in Canada for the treatment of long-term cases. Hundreds of Canadians are kept for many months in the hospitals in England and it is believed that many of these men could be easily brought to Canada and treated here with greater economy and that it would be much more satisfactory to the men themselves.

Col. Bruce will remain in England in charge of the work of reorganizing. Lieut.-Col. Stewart, C. A. M. C. of Halifax, has been offered this position of head of the Dominion Line, a military Canadian hospital at Clivedon but there is some doubt as to whether he will be able to accept the position.

Dr. Gorrell, of the hospital until recently, has resigned from the service and is returning to Ottawa.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT CANADA BRUSH FACTORY

A serious explosion occurred at the Canada Brush Factory early yesterday morning. The night watchman, James O'Neill, had just put some coal in the furnace when a loud explosion occurred, damaging the furnace considerably and smashing many of the windows. The factory was closed for some time. The cause of the explosion is being investigated by the boiler inspection co. of Upper Canada.

ENGLAND'S SOLID GOLD BASIS.

(New York Herald).
A suggestion made by the London Statist in a recent issue that protraction of war expenditures might cause suspension of gold payments by England was not taken seriously in this country.

The fact that a bill drawn on London in any part of the world is good as gold in this country is a significant fact in the British Empire and it was recently announced that Russia, France and Italy would place a portion of their gold at England's disposal.

The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce in a despatch published yesterday stated on the highest authority that the suggestion of a suspension of gold payments is regarded by British officials as ridiculous.

Shifting the Responsibility.
(Ottawa Citizen, Ind.-Con.)
Sir William Peterson, who advocates conscription for Canada, should be authorized to apply the system in Quebec.—Toronto News.

What authority has a university principal to apply anything to the public? What is the matter with the government? Why attempt to shift responsibility to Principal Peterson?

INSTEAD OF PAINT

DON'T paint your pretty home this season with the usual white or cream-colored paint. By using the new Velsco Creosote Shingle Stains, you can bring out all the beauty of the wood, and keep it from becoming yellow and faded. Velsco Creosote Shingle Stains are the only stains that will not wash off, and they will not fade. They are very easily applied. You ought to use them. Write for a sample of wood stained with Velsco Creosote Shingle Stains. Write to: Velsco Creosote Shingle Stains, 113 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"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. That means progressive defeat on a scale to which Jena was a scuffle, and if the French part in the victory is glorious the British share is one of the greatest things in the history of arms.

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. Both moods are as they should be and promise well. But if we in England are not to be betrayed into excitement no one mistakes what is happening. The Germans in the west are on the ebb.

THEY ARE RETREATING.

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. The attack has not yet reached the pitch of its force by any means, and I am convinced that it has very little attained the breadth of its scope. We must realize that both the British and French munition factories will keep increasing their output up to the very end of the war, no matter how long it may last. So that instead of any lessening of their recent weight of fire their bombardments will only become still more prodigious by comparison. That is one fact, but there are others.

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. The sacrifices are bound to be sad in any case, for war is war, but the French casualties per mile in spite of the magnificent progress of Foch's forces are only one-third of what they were some time ago.

In the article sent to the Tribune just before the coming of the "tank" I said that the western front would be well worth watching. At that moment no more could be said but it is obvious enough that when once Britain has begun to apply to land warfare the technical power and inventiveness which have created her modern fleet and thwarted the German submarines, she is no more likely to be matched in military machinery than in naval machinery. It was the Germans who challenged this sort of warfare—and they have it.

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.

Well may Hindenburg take already a gloomy view of western possibilities and of their bearing on the whole war. The old marshal, as I have said, is unlikely to change his plans, yet will adhere to them at his peril. His only reason that some victories in the east, could he secure them, would be the best means of putting fresh heart and vigor into his armies of the west—and if he could drive back Brusseloff just far enough to enable the Germans to envelop Roumania, men and material could be hurried back again to the west in time to avert anything like a total disaster in that region.

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" and was at one time commanded by Lieut. Colonel P. A. Guthrie.

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. Both are gallant soldiers, and New Brunswick is justly proud of their record. It is also reported by Sergt.-Major Nuttal's official commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Rattery, of the 10th battalion, that his name has gone forward for a commission and has been accepted, and the colonel hopes to have him as one of his commissioned officers in the 10th battalion in a very short time.

Nuttal springs from fighting stock. His father, who is a well known and highly respected citizen of the city, was for years a member of the 22nd regiment and holds a long service medal, while his brother Gordon went overseas with the 1st contingent and was sent home some time ago suffering from shell shock. He has recovered and is now on the staff of the local post office.

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. Recently the official gazette announced another long list of Canadians to whom

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 Says Monroe Doctrine Was Violated by Submarine Raid Off United States Coast— British Merchantman Arm- ed.

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. The transport, which was commanded by German officers, was taken to Sebastopol. The statement reads:

"Black Sea. On October 12 our submarine Tula, under command of Lieut. Commander Klytain, captured near the Bosphorus, after an hour's unequal artillery engagement, the Turkish armed war transport of 6,000 tons displacement. The transport was under command of German officers, and despite the damage which it sustained during the engagement was safely escorted to Sebastopol. The transport captured was named the Roditso."

French Vessels Sunk.

Berlin, Oct. 14, via London.—The small French cruiser Rigel, built as a submarine destroyer, was sunk in the Mediterranean on October 2 by two torpedoes fired by a German submarine. It was officially announced here today.

German submarines, on October 4, the admiralty statement adds, sank the auxiliary cruiser Gallia with 1,000 men on board. The Gallia was bound for Saloniki, about 1,000 were drowned.

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. New England coast, it is said. The U.S. State Department is said to be watching the U.S. coast with a keen eye.

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. Captain Smith declared three shells were used, the first of which hit the ship's bow. No evidence corroborating his statement has been received by the department, but he probably will not be taken until the U.S. has had time to reach home.

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. The gun, which was installed as a protection against submarines, was manned by two members of the ship's crew, and on the way across barrels were thrown overboard and used against the crew of the liner.

RESENTS 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, and forwarded by Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent. Verhaegen had opposed the conversion of Ghent University into a Flemish university during the German occupation, the report adds, and published a pamphlet calling attention to the danger of German measures.

RUSSIAN STRAMER MERCATOR SUNK.

London, Oct. 15.—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, another New Brunswick boy, youngest son of T. W. Colpitts, of Forest Glen, Westmorland county (N. B.), is officially reported died of wounds, in France, September 16, 1918. Cyril enlisted with the 6th C. M. R. in March, 1916, going overseas



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

with that troop from Valcartier in July of that year.

He had been cheerfully and faithfully doing his part on the fighting line since October, 1915, under the Han 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. "He was a good boy as well as a brave one, and no one who knew him will doubt for a moment that he heard distinctly as his life went out his great Commander's 'Well done, good and faithful soldier.'"

His father, three brothers and three sisters are left, not to mourn, but to rejoice that his "bit" was so splendidly done. One brother, Corp. B. Alonzo Colpitts, of the 146th battalion, has just reached England to fill his place.

Here is another case where a boy scarcely fifteen years old was forced to wait and wait for and never get his promised leave of absence simply because our New Brunswick and other Canadian boys are not responding promptly enough to keep the gaps filled. Almost a year at the front without a leave of absence.

The officer's letter reads:

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 get his trench to prevent a counter-attack. He got his job well done, but just as they had finished, a sniper shot him through the head and our stretcher bearers did not get to him. Pickles offered to carry him out to the base, but we couldn't allow him to, as it was broad day light and would mean certain death for both. Early in the evening we got him to the doctor, but he was too badly wounded to be saved.

Putting that wire out in the face of the enemy was a very gallant deed, things I ever saw. He surely saved a lot of our boys that day, as "Fritz" was ready to counter when he found the wire and that stopped him.

Our brigade was mentioned in dispatches till tonight, when a new attack was made by a different regiment and the line of trenches in front of us was captured, which took the pressure off us. Our brigade was mentioned in dispatches for the good work we did, and Cyril helped as much as any man to do this possible. The few of us who are left sympathize deeply in your loss.

Yours,
SERGEANT A. H. WELCH.

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.

"The Roumanians will not falter," the king said, "in their allegiance to the cause, nor can the enemy win them from their faith in the allies. Yet the Roumanians pray that, in spite of their existing exigencies and their own huge problems, the allies will not allow the affairs of Roumania, who staked her all in this conflict, to pass into the hands of their minds and to suffer that she may meet the fate of either Belgium or Serbia."

King Ferdinand said that Roumania had not been prepared to enter the war by mere expediency but that her decision was based on the biggest principle of nationalities.

ROUMANIA WILL NEVER FALTER

King Ferdinand Tells the World the Principle He Stands For His Policy Has Not Been Moulded by "Cynical or Material" Considera- tion or Bad Faith, But by Justice of the Cause—To Liberate His People.

(London Times Special Cable to The Telegraph.)

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 Roumania toward the war, it is fitting and proper that the world should realize and clearly understand what Roumania stands for."

"Roumania 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 Roumania 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. Serbia and Belgium entered the war with no realization of how the Central Powers would deal with the small countries. Roumania has no such illusions."

"It realizes too clearly that the enemy would make every sacrifice to obliterate her from the face of Europe as it had done to Serbia and Belgium. That the enemy which craves vengeance against Roumania for daring to espouse the cause of justice and fight for the liberation of her own people in Transylvania has been made clear since the first month of the war."

Wanton Treatment.

Bukarest has been wantonly and cruelly bombed by Zeppelins and aeroplanes, day after day; hundreds of women and children have been killed and maimed as they walked the streets. In the shape of reprisals against prisoners and defenceless non-combatants orders have been issued to our troops that regardless of previous provocation those who fell into our hands will be treated with kindness.

"The Roumanian government believes an act performed in the present must be of such nature as to win the approval of the generation that follows, which will judge us on the perspective of unflinching bitterness. The policy of the enemy renders it increasingly difficult to preserve restraint among troops and the cause of justice and never get their allegiance to their cause nor can the enemy wear them from faith to England, to France, to their Latin brother and to Russia, their immediate neighbor."

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.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR GALLANT 26TH

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Six.—On September 23, 16, Lieut. Col. A. E. G. MacKinnon wrote me appealing for funds for the "Fighting 26th Battalion." I published his letter in the Telegraph and Standard, and have had a very limited answer to his appeal. This is New Brunswick's only battalion at the front, where they have been continuously fighting since September, 1916, for you and yours. On leaving here in 1916 we had a very meagre fund at our disposal. I sincerely hope to be able to forward a substantial amount at an early date to this gallant battalion. Any funds will be gratefully received, and by me acknowledged.

J. L. McAVITY, Lt.-Col.
Late O. C. 26th New Brunswick Battalion, Canadians.

A. A. G. New Brunswick Command, Masonic Hall, St. John, N. B.

Hit or Miss.

It used to be, in days of When knights were dense. That each one would his Un-a flower or bird con-

There were then hosts of "Roses" and "lilies" mi- Ant "egantines" and "n- Abounded in the old love

Today the swain with ut- Quite useless all such ter- But when his heart is m- He calls the beautiful g-

By that he ventures to ce- She is compact delicious A "broiler" too—he is ter- He merely thinks in his

But with the gander sw- And he has given her ex- At what he's called "a- squirm—

And "lobsters" the expre- Farewell, farewell to the In this crude day it stand- But through romance gild- We very seldom beat it— Chicago

"Like attracts like; an usually goes with an says an exchange. Yet a thick head may hair.—Boston Transcript,

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 Reuters' 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 king by the grace of God. 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. They attribute to the king, not the right to impose his personal will, but the duty to guard, without respect, the sovereignty of the people, in order to prevent them suffering from prejudice. Our constitution leaves no doubt regarding this unquestionable sovereignty of the people."

"Today we all have accomplished our efforts for the purpose of organizing ourselves militarily without delay to expel our hereditary enemy from our territory, and to fulfill our duty as an ally toward the allied people, whose heroism and ardent love for the fatherland and indomitable perseverance have won the admiration of the whole world."

M. Venizelos resumed his seat amid much applause. "Along with Serbia," he said, "with cowards and traitors," "down with the kings."

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 Times Special Cable to The Telegraph.)

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 Roumania toward the war, it is fitting and proper that the world should realize and clearly understand what Roumania stands for."

"Roumania 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 Roumania 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. Serbia and Belgium entered the war with no realization of how the Central Powers would deal with the small countries. Roumania has no such illusions."

"It realizes too clearly that the enemy would make every sacrifice to obliterate her from the face of Europe as it had done to Serbia and Belgium. That the enemy which craves vengeance against Roumania for daring to espouse the cause of justice and fight for the liberation of her own people in Transylvania has been made clear since the first month of the war."

"WITH HELP OF BRITISH, HAVE GERMANS BY THE EARS NOW"

(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."

These words were spoken today by General Edouard Castelnau, chief of staff of all the French armies in the field, to the American and British war correspondents. The great question at issue, continued Gen. Castelnau, "was whether we should be the slaves of the Germans. We shall not be; we will die on the battlefield, but we never shall be their slaves."

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. Many of the officers and men were personally decorated by the generalissimo, General Joffre, who emphasized national ideals, our people were suffering from prejudice. Our constitution leaves no doubt regarding this unquestionable sovereignty of the people."

"Today we all have accomplished our efforts for the purpose of organizing ourselves militarily without delay to expel our hereditary enemy from our territory, and to fulfill our duty as an ally toward the allied people, whose heroism and ardent love for the fatherland and indomitable perseverance have won the admiration of the whole world."

M. Venizelos resumed his seat amid much applause. "Along with Serbia," he said, "with cowards and traitors," "down with the kings."

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. The main pre-occupation of the Germans at present is the British armies. They already know the French army. They had hoped to exhaust its strength, but they have learned otherwise. Now they find themselves faced by strong, well-trained British armies, which they find too much for them."

"The effect on them of the new situation can be seen best from the speech of Herr Scheidemann, one of the German Socialist leaders, in the Reichstag who has greatly changed his opinion since the beginning of the war."

General Castelnau, like General Joffre, is not a talker, but a man of deeds. He is much loved by his soldiers, despite his stern discipline. Since the beginning of the war three of his sons have been killed, while a fourth is seriously wounded and a prisoner.

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.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR GALLANT 26TH

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Six.—On September 23, 16, Lieut. Col. A. E. G. MacKinnon wrote me appealing for funds for the "Fighting 26th Battalion." I published his letter in the Telegraph and Standard, and have had a very limited answer to his appeal. This is New Brunswick's only battalion at the front, where they have been continuously fighting since September, 1916, for you and yours. On leaving here in 1916 we had a very meagre fund at our disposal. I sincerely hope to be able to forward a substantial amount at an early date to this gallant battalion. Any funds will be gratefully received, and by me acknowledged.

J. L. McAVITY, Lt.-Col.
Late O. C. 26th New Brunswick Battalion, Canadians.

A. A. G. New Brunswick Command, Masonic Hall, St. John, N. B.

Hit or Miss.

It used to be, in days of When knights were dense. That each one would his Un-a flower or bird con-

There were then hosts of "Roses" and "lilies" mi- Ant "egantines" and "n- Abounded in the old love

Today the swain with ut- Quite useless all such ter- But when his heart is m- He calls the beautiful g-

By that he ventures to ce- She is compact delicious A "broiler" too—he is ter- He merely thinks in his

But with the gander sw- And he has given her ex- At what he's called "a- squirm—

And "lobsters" the expre- Farewell, farewell to the In this crude day it stand- But through romance gild- We very seldom beat it— Chicago

"Like attracts like; an usually goes with an says an exchange. Yet a thick head may hair.—Boston Transcript,

AGENTS WANTED

SALES LADIES wanted to open an exclusive sales territory. Permanent. Income \$8 per week. Address The Scarborough Ltd., Map Publishers, Toronto.

RELIABLE representation meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout N. at present. We wish to four good men to represent and general agents. The taken in the fruit-grower New Brunswick offers opportunities for men of offer a permanent position pay to the right man. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

WE Offer the very best business to reliable agents. Exclusive stock. Cash payments weekly. Those interested apply. 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- erwood School, Rotor- mald; also a cook. Mrs. Currie, Netherwood, St. John.

Increased Efficiency

Has compelled increased beginning November 1, 1918, to present rates.

Rate card mailed to any

The *Business* S. KERR

BIRTHS

MACKINNON—At 10 October 18, 1918, to the Mackinnon, a daughter. ROSENORN—To the P. E. Rosenorn, 7th Street, 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.

WETMORE—To Major W. Wetmore, Lowell street (N. B.), on Thursday, Oct. 10, a daughter.

MURRAY—At the St. John, on the 11th inst. Ellen M. Williams, 10th year, leaving one son, one daughter to mourn. (Best wishes please copy.)

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

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

GAARD OF THE

Miss May Riley, of Y who underwent an operation, wishes to thank the kindness and skillful treatment of a patient in the firm, 116 Coburg street.

BANK CLEARINGS

The St. John bank clearing week ended yesterday with corresponding week last.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Ban- the week ended today, \$40,000; \$54,983,461 a week; 178; two years ago, \$89,918; 1915.

OTTAWA

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Bank- the week (five days) ended today, \$4,768,096 as compared with \$4,768,096 for the corresponding days in 1915.

HALIFAX

Halifax, Oct. 12.—Halif- ings for the week ended \$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 Un-a flower or bird con-

There were then hosts of "Roses" and "lilies" mi- Ant "egantines" and "n- Abounded in the old love

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And "lobsters" the expre- Farewell, farewell to the In this crude day it stand- But through romance gild- We very seldom beat it— Chicago

"Like attracts like; an usually goes with an says an exchange. Yet a thick head may hair.—Boston Transcript,

TANTINE UNCELESS

Monarch Who Has Usurped Country Asray - Piraeus in

London, Oct. 14, 12.20 p.m.—Control of the... has been taken over by the French.

15—King Constantine today signed a de-... of the Greek chamber of deputies, was due to convene today.

of royalty, but desires that royalty shall be demoted. Our people regard the king as the best servant of the state.

BRITISH, HAVE THE EARS NOW

14—"We now have the Germans by the heads until their brains are added and

Admiral General Castelnau referred to the new British armies, saying: "They are formed of splendid material and entered the fight with a keenness which surprised the Germans."

KILTIES APPEAR FOR FIRST TIME IN REGULATION TOGS

Fredericton, Oct. 15.—The New Brunswick kilties appeared today for the first time in their regulation field service jackets, highland design, and their bal-morals, Tam-o-shanter shaped service caps which highlight regiments wear on active service.

This evening Captain (Rev.) W. S. Godfrey, the kilties' padre, preached his first sermon since taking over his duties as chaplain of the 26th Battalion.

Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries has donated \$250 to the fund to supply the 26th Overseas Battalion (New Brunswick Kilties, Sir Sam's Own) with their kilts.

AGENTS WANTED

SALESLADIES wanted to fill positions open on... either temporary or permanent. Income \$8 per day upward.

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present.

WE offer the very best terms in the business to reliable, energetic agents. Exclusive stock and territory.

WANTED—General maid in small family. Mrs. H. J. Evans. 4092-11-11 Duke street, St. John.

WANTED—Working housekeeper. Apply Mrs. Percy Fairweather, Rotherwood School, Rotherwood, N.B.

WANTED—By September 1, at Northwood School, Rotherwood, N.B. a housemaid, also a cook. Apply to Miss J. Currie, Netherwood, Rotherwood.

Increased Cost of Efficiency

Has compelled increased rates of tuition, beginning November 1. Those entering this month entitled to present rates.

Rate card mailed to any address. S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS MACKINNON—At 10 Elliot row, on October 15, 1916, to the wife of F. G. Mackinnon, a daughter.

ROSEBORN—To the wife of Captain P. E. Roseborn, 78 Overseas Siege Battery, October 15, a son.

DEATHS COSMAN—On October 4, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mary Amelia, beloved wife of Dr. E. O. Cosman. Her end was peace.

MAGEE—At the General Public Hospital on Oct. 12, John Magee, aged 75 years, leaving one son and two daughters to mourn.

WETMORE—To Major and Mrs. F. W. Wetmore, Lowell street, Lancaster (N. B.), on Thursday, October 12, 1916—a daughter.

MURRAY—At the St. John Infirmary, on the 11th inst., Ellen Murray, leaving one son and one daughter and one brother to mourn.

MWILLIAMS—In this city, on the 11th inst., Ellen, widow of Michael McWilliams, leaving one son, one daughter and one brother to mourn.

LAWTON—At Manowagonish road, October 10, Mary Jane, widow of Alex. Lawton, leaving one son, two brothers and one sister.

KEARNS—On October 14, Maria, widow of Anthony Kearns, leaving one sister to mourn.

BOARD OF THANKS

Miss Mary Riley, of West St. John, who underwent an operation for appendicitis, wishes to thank the sisters and nurses, also Dr. F. H. Neve, for their kindness and skillful treatment while she was a patient in the St. John Infirmary, 116 Coburg street, city.

BANK CLEARINGS IN CANADIAN CITIES

The St. John bank clearings for the week ended yesterday were \$1,555,843; corresponding week last year, \$1,295,745.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Bank clearings for the week ended today, with comparison of last week, \$48,686,012; last week, \$48,943,441; a year ago, \$39,997,178; two years ago, \$80,956,265.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Bank clearings for the week (five days) ended October 12 were \$4,766,096 as compared with \$3,526,798 for the corresponding week (five days) in 1915.

Halifax, Oct. 12.—Halifax bank clearings for the week ended today were \$2,046,018; and for the corresponding week last year, \$1,890,460.

Hit or Miss. It used to be, in days of old. When knights were dense as well as bold, That each one would his lady fair Unleash a flower or bird compare.

Today the swain with uthie maid, Quite useless all such terms would find; But when his heart is made to throbb He calls the beautiful girl a "squab."

By that he ventures to confess She is compact, delicious, A "broiler," too, he is not rude; He merely thinks in terms of food.

But with the gender since the goose, And he has given her excuse, At what he's called he should not squirm— And "lobsters" the expressive term.

Farewell, farewell to sweet romance! In this crude day it stands no chance; But though romance glids not our lives, We very seldom best our wives.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived.

Thursday, Oct. 18. Str Hochelaga, Sydney (NS), coal, for P. & F. Starr, Ltd.

Str North Star, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports. Saturday, Oct. 14. Str Hochelaga, 2601, Tutor, Sydney, Dominion Coal Co.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, Oct. 10—Ard, str Halifax (Plan), Boston, general cargo. Str Cruiser, Harris, Louisburg, Hen-

Str Strathmore, Wells, Cheticamp, Liverpool. Str King, Malcolm, Campbell, Louis-

Str Sch. M. A. C. Gloucester, salt. Str. Maikonyan, Griffith, Sydney, Dom. Coal Co.

Lunenburg, Oct. 10—Ard, schs Adriatic, Mossman, Newark. Str. 7—Ard, schs Lillian

Str. 11—Ard, str Stadium, Merritt, Apple River, schs Maple Leaf, Baird, Digby; Edna May, Woods, St

Str. 12—Ard, str St. John, schs Effort, Ogilvie, Beaver Harbor with coal; Edna May, Port George.

Str. 13—Ard, strs Northland, Liverpool; Baygitano, Nantes; Glenapean, Europe.

BRITISH PORTS.

Boston, Oct. 12—Ard, str Canopic, Genoa. Copenhagen, Oct. 12—Ard, str Oscar

London, Oct. 9—Ard, str Ascania, Montreal. Liverpool, Oct. 9—Ard, str Pruthi, Boston.

Liverpool, Oct. 18—Ard, str Philadelph, New York. Liverpool, Oct. 15—Ard, str Baltic, New York.

Manchester, Oct. 11—Ard, str Manchester Corporation, Foale, Montreal. Montreal, Oct. 11—Ard, str Martha, Brown, Baltimore via Newport News.

Sid Oct 10, str Carthaginian, Movatt, Montreal. London, Oct. 12—Sid, str Headley Dash, Quebec.

Liverpool, Oct. 11—Ard, strs Promora, Boston; Dominion, Philadelphia; 9th, str Exilda, Parrsboro.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Gibraltar, Oct. 15—Ard, str Regina D'Italia, New York. Liverpool, Oct. 12—Ard, str Dominion, Philadelphia; 9th, str Exilda, Parrsboro.

Portland, Oct. 10—Ard, schs Sawyer Brothers, Calor, St. John (NB) for New Haven (proceeding); William Keene, Haddock, Harbor—Ard, Oct. 10, sch F. C. Pendleton, New York.

Delaware Breakwater—Ard, Oct. 10, schs Annie, Rockland for Philadelphia; Bertha L. Downes, St. Ann (CB), for do.

Boston, Oct. 11—Ard, schs Crescent, Noel (NS). New York, Oct. 10—Ard, schs Rhoda Holmes, Apple River (N. S.); Henry Withington, Liverpool (NS); L. A. Plummer, Ingramport (NS).

New London, Oct. 10—Ard, schs Anne Lord, Apple River (NS), for New York; Vincyard Haven, Oct. 11—Ard, schs John G. Walter, River Herbet (NS), for Stamford (Conn.).

Bangor, Oct. 11—Ard, at Fort Point, the tugboat Philadelphia, towing barge Herdon, for Seaport; and left for Parkers Flats for barge Robosonia.

Bath, Oct. 11—Ard, at Parkers Flats, barge Suffolk, Philadelphia. Boston, Oct. 11—Ard, schs Dead E. Brown, New York for Calais; Leora M. Thurlow, New York; Alaska, do.

New York, Oct. 18—Ard, str Cordic, video, Barcelona. Naples, Oct. 13—Ard, str Patria, New York.

Gibraltar, Oct. 15—Ard, str San Giovanni, New York. Chester, Pa, Oct. 11—Ard, schs Bertha L. Downes, St. Ann (CB).

Eastport, Oct. 11—Ard, schs Deane Brown, New York (NS), for New York; McLeod, Calais for Musquash (N. B.), (both sailed); Leora M. Thurlow, New York; Alaska, do.

New London, Oct. 11—Ard, schs D. W. B. St. John for New York; Anne Lord, Apple River (NS) for New York; Maine, Bristol (RI) for New York.

New York, Oct. 15—Ard, str St. Paul, Liverpool. Boothbay Harbor, Oct. 12—Ard, schs William Mason, Cheverie for New Haven; Vincyard Haven, New York for Eastport; Colin C. Baker, do for St. Stephen; Nellie Grant, New York, do.

Boston, Oct. 12—Ard, schs Helen, Eatonville (NS); Itasca, Dyers Bay; Hazel Dell, South Gardiner; Quetay, Weymouth (NS).

Sid Oct 10, str Corona, Louisburg, Vincyard Haven, Oct. 13—Ard, schs J. R. Bodwell, Sullivan (Me), for Philadelphia; Maude S. Whiting, for New York, (both sailed).

OUR SOLDIERS HOME AND ABROAD

The colored boys of the city set an example to their white brethren last night when at a recruiting meeting held in St. James street temperance hall eight stalwarts came forward and enlisted in the ranks of No. 1 Construction Battalion.

John W. Bonnell, son of Crandall Bonnell, Fenwick street, has been promoted after a stirring experience. He was in Boston when war broke out, but proceeded at once to enlist, where he joined No. 1 Stationary Hospital. Mr. Bonnell was in England when the first contingent, and was transferred to the headquarters of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Construction Battalion.

News has been received of the safe arrival in Japan of the Rev. Percy Powles and Mrs. Powles, who have gone to that country to work under the M. S. C. C. right since they arrived in Japan. Mr. Powles is a graduate of the Divinity Theological College and McGill University, Montreal.

In spite of the heavy shipments of potatoes that are going out weekly from this port, they are still commanding a high price on the Cuban markets. The market continues quiet, but is steady. The American barrel bringing 85¢ and the Canadian barrel about twenty-five cents less. In bags the price is about three cents per pound. Ten thousand barrels and 6,000 bags have been received at Havana during the past week. This is considered a heavy importation for one week.

From the Maritime Baptist—Walter H. Gordon, son of Dr. J. G. Gordon, has won his commission on the field of battle. He went overseas as a gunner in the 21st Battery about twenty months ago, and has been at the front since January. He is a graduate in Arts of McGill. His father, Dr. J. A. Gordon, was for many years one of our best known and best loved pastors in these provinces. An elder brother, John P. Gordon, of Charlottetown, is one of our leading laymen on the Island.

Yes, it's even all right to get Mayflowers and raspberries in October. People acquainted with the virtues of the latter, consider this a great treat. It is to pick strawberries on October 11, which was the good fortune of Edward Moore, 155 Brussels street. He found the luxurious fruit in the Black River. The father, Dr. J. A. Gordon, was for many years one of our best known and best loved pastors in these provinces. An elder brother, John P. Gordon, of Charlottetown, is one of our leading laymen on the Island.

We congratulate the Very Rev. C. D. Schofield, D. D., upon the call that has come to him. His acceptance of the call will be the first New Brunswick elevation to the episcopacy of the Anglican communion. Bishop Schofield will also be the only graduate of King's College on the Episcopal bench of Canada. While the diocese of Columbia is probably the smallest, it yet the oldest of the western coast. It covers the Island of Vancouver, and has a population of 75,000. The diocese was established in 1859 A. D. and then included all the civil provinces of British Columbia, but in 1870 the diocese of Columbia and New Westminster were separated from it. The see-city is the delightful city of Victoria.

A short time ago the parishioners of St. Rose's church, Fairville, decided to present an automobile to their esteemed pastor, Rev. Charles Collins, M. A., as a mark of appreciation of the years of labor he has spent in their interests and in order that he might be provided with more expeditious means of getting about in his large parish. Father Collins is the first and only priest who has been stationed at St. Rose's church, and in thirty years ago he was transferred to the new parish by the late Bishop Sweeney and there he has since labored.

CREW OF CANADIAN SCHOONER PICKED UP AFTER FOUR DAYS AT SEA

Boston, Oct. 13—Four men rescued from an open dory after they had abandoned the Canadian schooner Helen Hasbrouck, dimasted in a gale fifty miles south of Seal Island (Me.), on Sunday, were brought into this port today aboard the tugboat "The Fish Hawk." Captain Charles W. Fubler and the crew of the Hasbrouck had drifted forty hours in a heavy sea before they were picked up by the steamer "The Fish Hawk" of the Le Havre (N. B.), father of the Hasbrouck's captain, was one of the crew. He said he had sailed the sea for fifty years, and this was his first experience in a marine disaster. The Hasbrouck was purchased by American Publicizer in New York. He was sailing her to Le Havre to take on her first cargo.

It was at a private entertainment, and a lady had just risen from the table. "Would you like to be able to sing and play at 10, dear?" the question of a little five-year-old miss. "No, ma'am," was the unexpected reply. "And why not?" asked the lady. "Cause," explained the small observer, "I wouldn't like to have people say such horrid things about me."—Indianapolis Star.

CONDENSED NEWS LOCAL AND GENERAL

The birth of thirty-three infants, twenty boys and thirteen girls, and six marriages were reported to Registrar John H. Jones during last week.

The big mill of the Stearns, Carter Company at Pleasant Point was started on Saturday for the season. The Indian town mill of the same company has been running for the last three or four weeks.

His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc has appointed Rev. D. F. Leger of St. Paul's to be parish priest at Coogan, Kent county. Rev. C. A. Hudson of Seoudic succeeded Father Leger at St. Paul's, and Rev. L. A. D'Archevigne is transferred from Coogan to Seoudic, to be parish priest there.

Soon the trans-Atlantic liner bearing returned, wounded soldiers will be arriving in the port of St. John. This is the opinion expressed by military authorities well versed on the subject who have a very good idea of what action will be taken in the near future.

The congregation of New Dublin and Co. (N. S.), recently made vacant by the transfer of Rev. Malcolm Ferguson to Plaster Rock (N. B.), has extended a call to Rev. J. F. Macdonald, of Riverdale (N. S.), in the Presbytery of Lunenburg and Yarmouth.

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D. J. Collis Browne's Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Whooping Cough, and Cholera. Sold in bottles of all sizes. Price 1/4, 3/4, 4/6.

Wit and Humor

A Blow to Science. The teacher was examining the class in physiology. "Mary, you tell us," she said, "what is the function of the stomach?" "The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."

Mrs. Cunnings—The doctor has ordered me to the mountains, Henry. Mr. Cunnings—Why, you are not run down or tired out, are you? Mrs. C—No, but I shall be by the time I get my gowns all made and my trunks packed.

"So you accompanied your wife to that big movie show after all." "Yes, I happened to think that if I didn't she would describe the entire ten reels as soon as she came home."—Boston Transcript.

Success to Them. (Boston Transcript.) It is now up to the British navy to change the number of that U-boat from '98' to '99'.

Hobson's Choice. Freach careful selection and all that, Eugenic—but you can just bet. That most of the maidens who marry will marry the man they can get.

The Reason. "How long did your last cook stay with you?" "Oh about five hours."

"Did you last happen?" "The afternoon train back to town has been discontinued."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Drummer—Good morning, son. Is the buyer in? Officer—No; but the cellar is downstairs.

Bill—Yes, I've proved that honesty is the best policy, after all. Jim—Remember that dog I pinched? Bill—Yes.

Jim—Well, I tried two whole days to sell 'em, and no one offered more'n a five bob. So I went like an honest bloke and give 'em to the old lady, but she said 'em, and she give me 'ard a quid.—Sketch.

The Fly in the Ointment. Callen—How pleased you must be to find that your new cook is a stayer. Hostess—My dear, don't mention it! She's a stayer all right, but unfortunately she's never a cook.—Boston Transcript.

Mother (to Elsie returned from party)—Did you bid good night to Marian's mamma and tell her you had a very pleasant time, as I told you? Elsie—Not 'xactly, mamma. You see, Marian took the biggest piece of cake and spilled lemonade on my new dress, so I couldn't say what you told me; but I told her mother good night and said 'good-night' to Marian had a very pleasant time.

Father Morrissey's. Father Morrissey's Remedy for Rheumatism and all Kidney troubles, purely vegetable. No Pain. All grades. Price 50c.

Green as Grass. He happened to be the twenty-fifth passenger. The conductor took his nickel and pulled the cord of the fare register. The new passenger stared at the register a moment and then nudged the man next him.

"Did you see what he did?" "No, what?" "Oh, gawd him a nickel an' he rung up twenty-five cents."

Wouldn't Do. She—You'll see women commanders in the new year. He—I guess not. Warships frequently have to sail under secret orders.

He Knows. The Sub—I'er—um—ah. Ahem—I'm the Jeweler—certainly, sir. What kind of an engagement ring do you fancy?—Passing Show.

In For a Blowing Up. Mrs. Mullins—What's the matter, Mrs. Jones? Mrs. Jones—Why, this young varmint 'de swelled and got chertidge, and I can't wallop 'im for fear it goes off.—London Opinion.

CHARTERS. Schr Sullivan Sawin, St. John to Barbados, shingles, p. 1; schr Brigadier, Liverpool (NS) to Chester (Pa), wood pulp; do to schr Miller B. Bohannon, Philadelphia to Lunenburg (NS), coal, \$3.80; bark, 808 tons, Windsor, Boston to Buenos Ayres, 325, Oct-Nov, Norwegian ship, River Plate, basis 211, Buenos Ayres, prompt; schooner, 440 tons, coal, Hampton Roads to San Juan (PR), \$5.75, and port charges.

CAPT. GORDON MGR. JOHNSTON.

It is reported in military circles and from a semi-official source that Captain Gordon MGR. Johnston, of this city, of the 20th Battalion, who returned to Canada a few days ago, is to be made commanding officer for Canada. Captain Johnston is now absent in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—At the present time there is not a single convicted murderer in Canada. For the first time in years the minister of justice has no capital case before him waiting his recommendation, and the final arbitrament of the cabinet council as to whether the death sentence should be carried out or not.

London, Oct. 18.—The most violent landslide in fifty years has paralyzed railroads, destroyed bridges and damaged crops over a large portion of Scotland.

Traffic between Glasgow, Fort William and many places along the western coast has been completely stopped. Five inches of rain fell during the twelve hours preceding noon Thursday.

New Warehouse for Canadian Cottons, Ltd., at Marysville, N. B.

Fredericton, Oct. 18.—Canadian Cottons, Ltd., have commenced the erection of a new brick warehouse in Marysville. It will be 140x60 feet and six stories high. Anglis, Limited, of Montreal, are the contractors.

PRISONER WANTED TO GO BACK TO PRISON. Gagetown, Oct. 13.—Judge Wilson came down from Fredericton on Tuesday morning to preside at the October session of county court, and business sessions at a recent time, and a conviction was entered. The case was adjourned until Monday, when judgment will be delivered. This same hotel proprietor recently repealed a case in which Magistrate Limerick sentenced him to thirty days in jail.

KINGS COLLEGE MATTERS. Halifax, N. S., Oct. 18.—A meeting of the executive of the board of governors of Kings College held at the college in Windsor yesterday was a special meeting of convocation at which the degree of bachelor of science was conferred upon W. E. Jefferson and R. L. Nixon, former students, now acting as tutors in mathematics and engineering. The Almon Weisford testimonial was presented to A. E. Gabriel of Halifax, who stood highest in the examinations of the students of the freshman class of the last year.

LUMBER REPORT. H. W. Lightburne & Co.'s monthly timber circuit for the month of September, dated Liverpool, October 1, states that their import of N. B. and N. S. spruce and pine for the month was 8,240 standards, the consumption, 2,770, leaving a stock of 14,610 standards.

SPENT NIGHT IN WOODS. Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 19.—Wallace Jones, an employe of a local clothing store, became lost while hunting with a young man named Nellie near Lincoln yesterday afternoon and was compelled to spend the night in the woods. His companion and he became separated while following a brook. Nellie found the highway road and by shouting and discharging his gun endeavored to attract the attention of Jones, but without success. Upon returning to the city he notified friends and a search party went to the scene, but had no success. This morning Mr. Jones turned up safely at Morrison's Mills near the worst of his experience, though he had suffered considerably from the cold.

Brief Despatches. London, Oct. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent, in announcing that Greece has accepted the demands of the Entente powers, says that the Greek government added a protest to its notification of acceptance.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—It is officially announced that the Royal Bank of Canada will purchase the Quebec bank. The directors of the banks have reached an agreement whereby for every three shares of Quebec bank stock, shareholders

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—A conference between the representatives of the Association of Municipalities in Ontario and the committee of the cabinet appointed to consider the increased cost of living problem, will be held on Friday of next week. The cabinet committee invites any other persons, representatives of organizations or otherwise, from any part of the country who may desire to discuss the question to be present at the conference.

209th Located At Digby Now. Digby, N. S., Oct. 16.—The town of Digby was trimmed with flags yesterday in honor of the arrival from Camp Hughes, Manitoba, of the 209th Battalion, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith. The trains were run in two sections of 800 each, the officers and men coming through from Winnipeg without change. The battalion has a good band which has already rendered good music on the streets. The battalion is quartered at Green Point camp, recently vacated by the 4th Pioneers.

REAL ESTATE NEWS. Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows: St. John County. Elizabeth C. Clark et al to F. C. Godson, property in Charlotte street. W. J. Clark to John Wynn, property at Dipper Harbor.

Kings County. Alice A. Amoson to G. E. Sheek, property in Havelock. H. W. Belyea to Samuel Short, \$600, property in Greenwood.

Edward Earle to Thomas Earle, property in Norton. William Hamilton to Herbert Hamilton, \$1,200, property in Greenwood. Philip Kerr to Isabel C. Spence, \$400, property in Westfield.

Helen M. F. Lucas to Christina Lawson, property in Sussex. W. C. Rankin to Martha E. H. Watson, property in Westfield. Catherine Scribner et al to G. A. Gunning, property in Springfield. W. A. Schofield to O. W. Keirstead, \$400, property in Studholm. T. N. Vincent to C. A. Currie, property in Rothersea.

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Wit and Humor. A Blow to Science. The teacher was examining the class in physiology. "Mary, you tell us," she said, "what is the function of the stomach?" "The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."

Mrs. Cunnings—The doctor has ordered me to the mountains, Henry. Mr. Cunnings—Why, you are not run down or tired out, are you? Mrs. C—No, but I shall be by the time I get my gowns all made and my trunks packed.

"So you accompanied your wife to that big movie show after all." "Yes, I happened to think that if I didn't she would describe the entire ten reels as soon as she came home."—Boston Transcript.

