

oun. Akerley Shot by
wn "But That Suspi-
Otty Thorne"—Pris-
ary Trial Before Lo-
cting Evidence.

ed the fatal shot, it connected his
me with the tragedy. It was decided
proceed with a preliminary trial later
the evening before the local stipen-
try, the result of which was not avail-
le last night.
Witnesses at the final session of the in-
est yesterday were Harry Clark, sr.,
d Harry Clark, jr., Dr. Fraser, Stan-
dewar and Hanford Vall. The evi-
nce damaging to Thorne was the re-
st of his conversation with the Clarks,
ther and son, and with Dewar. The
ter testified that Thorne had told him
had been in the woods near the scene
of the tragedy on the night in question
d that he had fired at a deer and had
it stagger so that he must have
ruck it. Similar evidence was given by
e Clarks.
his own evidence, given at the first
ession of the inquest, Thorne testified
d he had not fired his gun on the
ght Councillor Akerley was shot.
The case has caused much excitement
Queens county, and the outcome of the
al of young Thorne will be awaited
th considerable interest.

**W DEAD;
KILLED IN WEST**

n Civic Service for Thirty
Record—Alfred G. Glasgow
er, Col., Death Resulting.

He was 84 years of age and he spent
most his entire life in the city. He
has taken ill last Friday night and his
decline since then was gradual. He pass-
ed away about midnight. He leaves to
mour, one daughter, Mrs. J. K. Rogers,
and one sister, Mrs. Anthony Acheson.
Only very meagre information has
been received of the fatal accident to
Alfred G. Glasgow, the step-brother. As
far as has been learned he was out riding
when his horse shied and threw him.
In consequence of the fall he sustained
died without regaining consciousness.
He left St. John about thirty years ago,
prior to that he was on the old New
Brunswick Railway. His last trip to
the city was twenty years ago.

he names of 12 Bulgarian officers now
serving with the Russian army, who are
randed as deserters. The list includes
general Radko Dimitrieff, former am-
bassador to Russia; Major General Sta-
nko, captain Laskov and First Lieut-
enant Torok, who challenged P. Loli,
the French author, to a duel following
his Balkan war because of Loli's attacks
on the Bulgarian army.

**GORIZIA BATTLE
IS RAGING WITH
UNBRIDLED FURY**

(Continued from page 1)
The underground warfare continued on
both sides. We succeeded in exploding
several camouflages (small mines).
"On Nov. 15 a local action on the
front of a British division permitted the
capture of a trench and a bomb depot.
The fire of our batteries and of a French
armored cruiser supported the action.
The gain thus realized was concentrated
on the morning of the 16th notwithstanding
violent counter-attacks carried
out by the enemy, who was everywhere
repulsed."

Russians Make Some Gains.
Petrograd, via London, Nov. 23.—The
following official communication was
issued today:
"In the region of the village of Poul-
arn, southeast of Riga, we drove back
the enemy and demolished a portion of
his shelter trenches.
"On the remainder of the front, from
the Gulf of Riga to the Pripele river,
the situation is unchanged.
"On the left bank of the Stry, before
the crossings in the sector of Rafalovka-
Zarkovsk, some engagements have oc-
curred, but without affecting the general
situation."
"In Galicia, on the eastern bank of the
Stry, there also have been encounters
with enemy advance guards who crossed
the river. Enemy elements which as-
sumed the position of Benyovka to the
southern extremity of Lake Ichokov,
were received with a vigorous fire, and
repulsed. West of the village of Khmie-
vka, fighting continues. Northeast of
Boutchache, we dislodged the enemy
from the village of Petlikovce. Further
north the enemy occupied the village of
Yanovka.
"On the Baltic Sea front after a short
fight our torpedo boats near Windan
sank a German patrol steamer and cap-
tured 19 and 19 soldiers taken prisoners.
We suffered no losses.
"On the Caucasus front the situation
is unchanged."
Austrians Claim Re-captures,
Berlin, Nov. 22, via wireless to Say-
ville.—Recounting the operations in the
battle for Gorizia the Austro-Hungarian
official report received here tonight
from Vienna announces that Austrian
troops yesterday drove the Italians from
all the positions which they had cap-
tured Nov. 20 in the Osavria sector.
The text of the statement, which is
dated Nov. 22, follows:
"The Italians continued their useless
attacks against Gorizia. Dalmatian ter-
rorists and Carniola infantry re-con-
quered the rest of the position
which had been lost in the Osavria district.

St. John faces a serious difficulty with
the water supply today. At 8 o'clock
this morning one of the water mains
burst at the corner of Brunswick and
Erin street. The pressure was cut off
completely at the water office, corner of
Leinster and Carleton streets, and at
8:30 o'clock no information could be fur-
nished there as to how serious the break
is. The fact that by the break the pres-

sure was cut off entirely at the water
office, would indicate that this main sup-
plies the water to that section of the
city. The street where the burst oc-
curred was flooded early this morning.

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The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915

NO. 20.

WITH GREECE RANGED ON SIDE OF ALLIES, ROUMANIA MAY NOT BE FAR BEHIND; RUSSIANS SOON IN BULGARIA

BRITISH MARINES IN THICK OF FIGHTING IN NORTHERN SERBIA

Naval Brigade Has Fought
Way Back from Belgrade
to Mitrovitza

FRENCH CAPTAIN FOILS SUBMARINE

Master of Tafia Ran Steamer in Teeth
of Gale While German Could Not
Follow—Missing British Crew Lo-
cated—Two German Airmen Frozen
to Death.

RUSSIANS IN BULGARIA IN WEEK, CZAR'S PROMISE.

London, Nov. 26, 2:37 a.m.—The
Russian emperor has addressed a
personal telegram to the Serbian
premier, M. Padjitch, according to
a Saloniki despatch of Wednes-
day to the Daily Telegraph in
which he promises the appearance
of a week hence in Bulgaria of Rus-
sian troops.
The Italian government, accord-
ing to this despatch, has also
promised to send an expeditionary
force of 40,000 men.

London, Nov. 26, 1:40 a.m.—The
safety of both the British and French
naval brigades, which recently were in
Belgrade, is now assured. The French
section arrived at Monastir, near the
Greek border, a few days ago, and a
telegram has been received from Admiral
Trowbridge, commanding the British
brigade, dated from Mitrovitza, Nov. 20,
stating that all was well.

British and French naval brigades
were sent to Belgrade last fall, and took
part in the fighting against the Germans
and Austrians preceding the evacuation
of the capital by the Serbians. While
nothing is known officially of the move-
ments of the men since they left Bel-
grade or whether they have taken part
in any of the numerous engagements
against the Germans and Austro-Hun-
garians, it seems probable that the Brit-
ish, who are in the region of Mitrovitza,
are fighting with the Serbians, who evacuated
Mitrovitza only a day or two ago.

FRENCH CAPTAIN'S DARING SAVED HIS STEAMER.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The ministry of mar-
ine, in a communication made public to-
night, says that the French steamer
Tafia was shelled by a submarine in the
western Mediterranean, but that the
captain of the steamer, with remarkable
quickness of decision, steered his vessel
into the teeth of the gale and that the
submarine, unable to keep up its speed
against the head seas, relinquished the
chase, after firing three shells.
The communication adds that some of
the passengers, aided by a few members
of the crew, notwithstanding the express
orders of the captain of the Tafia to the
contrary, lowered boats which were im-
mediately swamped. The Tafia has ar-
rived safely at Marseilles.

"ALL IS WELL" WITH MISSING TARA'S CREW.

London, Nov. 25.—Word was received
today of the missing crew of the British
boarding steamer Tara, sunk in the
Mediterranean by a submarine. It was
announced recently that the crew had
been able to reach the Egyptian coast
and that it had been lost sight of after
landing at an unnamed point in North-
western Africa. Today's announcement from
the admiralty follows:
"News has been received that Captain
G. Watkin Williams and the rest of the
survivors of the crew were seen at El-
ziat, two days west of the Gulf of Sol-
dum (at the border between Egypt and
Tripoli). All is well."
TERRIBLE DEATH OF
GERMAN AERONAUTS.

Petrograd, Nov. 25, via London.—The
brother of two German aeronauts, pilot
and observer of an aeroplane of the Al-
batross type, were discovered today in
a marsh near Dvinsk. The men had been
frozen to death.

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CANADIAN LOSSES 60 TO 80 PER CENT

"Sad But Glorious Roll of Honor," is Record of
First Division Casualties

But Three Prisoners Taken From Princess Patricia's
There are 981 Names on Casualty List—3rd, 7th, 10th
and 15th Had Also Grim and Heroic Lists.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The grim but heroic record of the First
Canadian Division, which first got into the firing line in France last
January, is written in a big volume of the casualty lists just com-
piled and issued by the Militia Department, recording all the casual-
ties of the division up to June 30th last. It contains no less than
11,270 names, or just about fifty per cent. of the whole division.
The list of killed totals 1,787 or about eight per cent. The miss-
ing total, 1,842, or about eight and a half per cent., while the wound-
ed total, 6,619, or about thirty per cent.

In addition there were 167 deaths from various causes other
than wounds, 172 men were "gassed," 113 suffered from the shock
of shell explosions, 173 were confined to hospital for some time for
illness and 401 are officially reported as prisoners of war. The last
mentioned figure, of course, includes only the names officially re-
ported from Germany and does not include probably 1,000 or more
who are missing.

LOSSES BY BATTALIONS.

An analysis of the list shows how severely some of the battal-
ions suffered.

On June 30, the Princess Patricia's Regiment had a total of 981
names on the casualty list including 253 killed, 691 wounded, forty-
nine missing, eight "gassed," and nineteen deaths from illness.
There were only three prisoners of war, showing that the Princess
Patricias fought to the last, but never surrendered.

The Seventh Battalion suffered almost as badly as did the Prin-
cess Patricia's. With only a little over 1,000 men in the battalion
when it went to France, there were up to June 30th, 913 names on
the casualty list. The killed numbered 123, the wounded, 402, the
missing, 222, the "gassed," fifteen, and the prisoners of war, 115.

The Tenth Battalion had exactly the same number of casualties,
namely 913, including 154 killed, 546 wounded, 144 missing, thirty-
five suffering from shock, seven "gassed," and five prisoners of war.

The Fifteenth Battalion had a total of 888 names on the casualty
list, including eighty-four killed, 291 wounded, 299 missing, 161
prisoners of war and thirty-five "gassed."

The Third Battalion also lost nearly eighty per cent. of its
strength according to the casualty list. It had seventy-three men
killed, 333 wounded, 353 missing, fourteen prisoners of war, six
"gassed" and nineteen suffering from shock.

The First Battalion which came sixth in regard to the total num-
ber of casualties lost, 794 men including 168 killed, 578 wounded,
thirty-two suffering from shock and five missing.

The Thirteenth Battalion lost 788 men including 134 killed, 384
wounded, 168 missing and sixty-one prisoners of war.

The Eighth Battalion has 780 names on the casualty list, of
whom 122 were killed, 427 wounded, 123 missing, eighteen prisoners
of war, sixty-nine "gassed" and four suffering from shock.

The Sixteenth Battalion lost 754 men, including 144 killed, 496
wounded, seventy-six missing, five "gassed" and two prisoners of
war.

The Fourth Battalion with 716 casualties, lost seventy men
killed, 590 wounded, twenty-three missing, fifteen suffering from
shock and two "gassed."

The Second Battalion with 688 casualties, lost 164 men killed,
209 wounded, 256 missing and six prisoners of war.

The Fifth Battalion with a loss of 680 men had 143 killed, 463
wounded, thirty-six missing and ten prisoners of war.

The Fourteenth Battalion has 558 names on the casualty list
with ninety-eight killed, 350 wounded, sixty-five missing, six pris-
oners of war, and nine "gassed."

The Eleventh Battalion lost only eight men, the Twelfth only
seven, and the Seventeenth only fifteen. These battalions not having
been in any of the heavy fighting up to June 30, the Twelfth, how-
ever, has supplied men to many of the other battalions.

ARTILLERY LOSSES.

The losses in the three artillery brigades of the First Division,
totalled 421, of whom fifty-nine were killed, 303 wounded, twelve
missing and six "gassed."

The Strathcona Horse lost seventy-six men with nineteen killed,
fifty-one wounded and five missing. The Royal Canadian Dragoons
lost fifty-four men, of whom seven were killed, and forty-three
wounded.

The above figures showing that most of the battalions engaged in
heavy fighting lost in one way or another from sixty per cent. to eighty
per cent. of their strength, gives some idea of what the Canadians en-
dured with stout hearts and steadfast courage. It is a sad, but glorious
roll of honor which Canada's First Division has won.

SERIOUS BREAK IN WATER MAIN IN EARLY MORNING

St. John faces a serious difficulty with
the water supply today. At 8 o'clock
this morning one of the water mains
burst at the corner of Brunswick and
Erin street. The pressure was cut off
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War Summary

With Greece Favoring
Allies, Roumania May
Also Come Over

Serbians Lose Kossovo Pla-
teau and Now Hold But
Fringe of Country—Mon-
astir in Their Hands.

London, Nov. 25.—Cordial rela-
tions between Greece and the En-
tente Powers have been established
with the Greek government's assur-
ances that no attempt will be made
to interfere with the allied troops,
should they, under any contingency,
be forced to cross the Greek fron-
tier, and that, as heretofore, railway
and other facilities will be afforded
them.

That the assurances, and the guar-
antees that will be abided by, are
satisfactory to the Allies is shown
in the fact that Greek grain ships
which had been held up at Malta,
have been allowed to proceed to
their destinations, relieving what
would have been a very serious
shortage of bread supplies if their
detention had been prolonged.

It is understood that the Allies
have also promised Greece a mon-
etary indemnity after the war for any
damage which might be done
through the occupation of Greek
territory.

EYES ON ROUMANIA.

With this thorny question out
of the way, the British public has
centered its interest upon the atti-
tude of Roumania, and the inter-
vention of Russia. It is pretty well
established that Russia has concen-
trated a great army near the Rou-
manian frontier, and despatches
state that a large number of heavy
guns have arrived at Odessa from
Japan for its use. However, the
direction in which this army will
move will be dictated by the policy
the Roumanian government adopts.

Berlin shows some uneasiness,
but beyond that, and the statement
of the Roumanian premier, M. Bra-
tiano, that the Roumanian govern-
ment is persisting in their offensive and
are daily getting nearer Gorizia, across
the Isonzo, and Rovereto and Riva
in the Trentino.

SERBIANS HOLD MONASTIR.

Monastir is still in the possession
of the Serbians, but the Bulgarians
are pushing toward it, while the
army of General Von Gallwitz is re-
ported to be on the way down the
Vardar, the Serbian government has
announced that the relations be-
tween the Anglo-French forces,
Heavy cannonading continues on
the western front; winter has put
a stop to any big movement on the
eastern front, while the Italians are
persisting in their offensive and are
daily getting nearer Gorizia, across
the Isonzo, and Rovereto and Riva
in the Trentino.

GERMANS ABANDON MIND AND HOPE OF CAPTURING RIGA?

London, Nov. 26.—A Petrograd des-
patch to the Morning Post says:
"The Germans have commenced the
evacuation of Mitau, their forward base
in the Riga-Dvina region, and are pre-
paring to withdraw from the now hop-
less task of capturing Riga and the
Dvina line."
"Janopol, one of the points where the
Germans had reached the Dvina and
whence they had made attempts to
cross, has been captured by the Rus-
sians. A good deal of the fighting which
has occurred lately in the northern war
theatre has been directed towards securing
a better line for the Germans' permanent
winter fortifications."
"The Russians continue to press on
various points to prevent the realisation
of this objective, and the German line,
as now constituted, is far from satis-
factory for anything more than brief de-
fensive operations, inasmuch as the Rus-
sians threaten the flanks of the various
positions."
"The Germans are constructing a
strong four-fold line of trenches in their
rear, with a formidable series of wire
entanglements extending scores of miles.
In the extreme rear the Germans are
busy completing field railways to the
interior of Germany and Hungary."

NEW OFFENSIVE WAS FROM TURKISH SIDE

Reports From German Sources of New Allied
Effort at Dardanelles Meant to Cover
Turkish Defeat

Well Supplied with Munitions, Turks Launched Attacks
Both on Sunday and Tuesday and Were Decisively Re-
pulsed—Aviators Cut Dedeagatch-Constantinople Rail-
way—Russians Pen Up and Kill German Party.

Paris, Nov. 25, 11:05 p. m.—Heavy fighting has been in progress the last few
days in Gallipoli, where the Turks undertook a strong offensive movement, but
were repulsed by the combined fire of the British and French guns. Allied aero-
planes have bombarded the railway between Constantinople and Dedeagatch,
damaging the bridges, and warships have bombarded the coast of Asia Minor.
This information is contained in the official communication issued tonight by the
French war office, which also reports quiet on the western front. The text of
the communication follows:
"There is no important occurrence (in the western theatre) to report.
"The Belgian official communication reads:
"Except for a short bombardment of Noordchoote, the calm along the
front has been almost complete. Our batteries dispersed enemy groups to the
southeast of the Chateau De Vicogne, in the direction of Drei Graeten and
towards Luchen."
"Army of the east: On Nov. 23 our troops had an engagement near Busnik,
to the east of Krivopalak, with the Bulgarian forces. These were repulsed.
TURKISH ATTACKS REPULSED.
"Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles: The enemy has displayed, during
the last few days, an increasing activity. On the 21st after a violent bombard-
ment, he attempted three successive attacks against the British front for the
purpose of recapturing the trenches lost on the 15th. His efforts were everywhere
checked, and cut down by the fire of the British infantry and artillery, to which
had been joined the artillery and machine guns of the neighboring French
forces. He retired, leaving on the field numbers of dead.
"On both sides the subterranean warfare continues with the same activity.
On the 21st we successfully exploded a camouflaged. On the 22nd our sappers came
upon a Turkish branch tunnel, and put to flight the enemy workers. We im-
mediately prepared and exploded a mine which shattered the enemy work.
"The entire day of the 23rd was marked by rifle fire, an intense bombard-
ment and a stream of grenades from the side of the Turks who, although re-
pulsed with munitions, displayed nervousness, harassed as they were by our
aeroplanes, which bombarded the railway between Constantinople and Dedeag-
hatch and damaged the engineering works, and by the monitors and smaller war
craft, which frequently bombarded the coast of Asia. They are, without ces-
sation, kept on the alert, and are obliged to oppose against us important
forces."

FRENCH LINE IN NEAR EAST UNBROKEN.

Athens, Nov. 25, via London, Nov. 26.—According to the latest news
from Saloniki, the French line is still unbroken, the report that the Bul-
garians have occupied Krivopalak being unfounded. On the contrary, all
their attacks have been repulsed.
The happy turn of events between the Entente Powers and the Greek
government is generally attributed here to the visits of Lord Kitchener and
Denys Cochran.
The joint note of the powers to the Greek government was only on
general lines, and now that the Allies proposals have been accepted in
principle, the details will be settled in further special negotiations.

Paris, Nov. 25, 11:05 p. m.—Heavy fighting has been in progress the last few
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"The Belgian official communication reads:
"Except for a short bombardment of Noordchoote, the calm along the
front has been almost complete. Our batteries dispersed enemy groups to the
southeast of the Chateau De Vicogne, in the direction of Drei Graeten and
towards Luchen."
"Army of the east: On Nov. 23 our troops had an engagement near Busnik,
to the east of Krivopalak, with the Bulgarian forces. These were repulsed.
TURKISH ATTACKS REPULSED.
"Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles: The enemy has displayed, during
the last few days, an increasing activity. On the 21st after a violent bombard-
ment, he attempted three successive attacks against the British front for the
purpose of recapturing the trenches lost on the 15th. His efforts were everywhere
checked, and cut down by the fire of the British infantry and artillery, to which
had been joined the artillery and machine guns of the neighboring French
forces. He retired, leaving on the field numbers of dead.
"On both sides the subterranean warfare continues with the same activity.
On the 21st we successfully exploded a camouflaged. On the 22nd our sappers came
upon a Turkish branch tunnel, and put to flight the enemy workers. We im-
mediately prepared and exploded a mine which shattered the enemy work.
"The entire day of the 23rd was marked by rifle fire, an intense bombard-
ment and a stream of grenades from the side of the Turks who, although re-
pulsed with munitions, displayed nervousness, harassed as they were by our
aeroplanes, which bombarded the railway between Constantinople and Dedeag-
hatch and damaged the engineering works, and by the monitors and smaller war
craft, which frequently bombarded the coast of Asia. They are, without ces-
sation, kept on the alert, and are obliged to oppose against us important
forces."

Paris, Nov. 25, 11:05 p. m.—Heavy fighting has been in progress the last few
days in Gallipoli, where the Turks undertook a strong offensive movement, but
were repulsed by the combined fire of the British and French guns. Allied aero-
planes have bombarded the railway between Constantinople and Dedeagatch,
damaging the bridges, and warships have bombarded the coast of Asia Minor.
This information is contained in the official communication issued tonight by the
French war office, which also reports quiet on the western front. The text of
the communication follows:
"There is no important occurrence (in the western theatre) to report.
"The Belgian official communication reads:
"Except for a short bombardment of Noordchoote, the calm along the
front has been almost complete. Our batteries dispersed enemy groups to the
southeast of the Chateau De Vicogne, in the direction of Drei Graeten and
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THE VOYAGE OF THE 55TH BATTALION

Officer Writes to Friend in St. John of Trip Across Atlantic

THE DAYS AT SEA

Embarkation Described and the Life on Shipboard—The Promotion of St. John Officer—Striking Evidence of Britain's Mastery of the Sea.

An officer of the 55th battalion sends to a friend in St. John the following account of the embarkation and voyage across the Atlantic of that regiment.

To give an account in detail of the transportation of the 55th New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island battalion, it may be best to begin with the cold, moonlight Sunday night of October 14, when to the sound of music, the 40th and 51st battalions marched out of camp and took steamer for overseas.

This was the first sign of the breaking of days, and by one of the other units in camp folded their tents like the Arabs and stole away. On all these occasions, the 55th were lined up and sent away their comrades in arms with hearty cheers.

For a time there were various gunners in camp as to the disposition of the 55th, for the winter, but these were all put aside, when word came that sometime in the last week in October the battalion would be on its way overseas. There were some nights during the closing days in camp when the cold nights felt very keenly, but little complaint came from the men, and on the whole a specially mild season prevailed.

One event of special interest took place the day before moving, when Hon. J. D. Hazen visited the camp and addressed the men. He told of the invitation extended by Brigadier General H. H. McCord to the 55th to be the first to respond, and had come to speak a word of farewell to a regiment which represented his native province. Reports had reached him which told of the efficiency of the regiment in every respect, and upon this he had congratulated. Already the hearts of their native province had been stirred by the record made by the 28th, and he was sure that those to whom he spoke would do as well.

The tents were taken down and the strong bands established a record which would be a joy to the province. For himself and for every man, woman and child in the province he wished them God speed. Mr. Hazen was accompanied by Mrs. Hazen and by Messrs. G. E. and J. W. Walker of St. John. At the close of his remarks the minister was introduced to each officer and man personally. Afterwards the battalion marched past in four led by its band.

Just before leaving, the promotion was recorded of Lieut. R. B. Rankine to be captain, and second in command of the company. Capt. Rankine is St. John man, and his company is made up mainly of St. John men, and his friends there and elsewhere will offer congratulations upon an honor which is fully merited.

The intention was to pull down all tents on Friday, October 29, but showers of rain prevented this. Tents, however, were vacated and that evening of fliers and men found quarters in shacks, main picture houses, hospitals, and the like. The tedium of the evening was relieved by a big bonfire and a concert by the band. Saturday, October 30, the day of moving, was one of the most disagreeable of the season, for a steady rain chamed up the night, but the time passed quickly, and at 8 p.m., headed by the band, the 55th marched off the camping ground where they had spent three and a half months. Just before they entered camp, commandant, General Hughes addressed the officers and wished them success for the future.

At 8.30 all were on board the steamer Corican, and at 8.15, to the accompaniment of the band, the steamer swung from the wharf and another chapter in the life of the 55th battalion was written.

Taking Off the Muffs. Sunday, October 31, brought fine clear weather. At 8.30 P.M. the band, Eureka, came out and took off the muffs. At 9.30 Captain Killoran held Roman Catholic service and at 10.30 Protestant service was held by Captain Thomas. The latter spoke on the subject, "Steps of a Christian Soldier." Two steamers were passed during the day, each incoming. At night the usual orders of the day were posted. The band gave three concerts during the day. At 5 p.m. the band played a grand march in the terrace, which was largely attended and enjoyed by all those who could not sing, doing their part by whistling.

Monday, November 1—Another bright day, and another fine morning. St. John Island were seen on our right, and Cape Ray on our left, about noon. The steamer's log shows 198 miles to Sunday noon, 380 to Monday noon, total 628 miles. The distance from St. John to the Cape is 628 miles. The company officer, 9 a.m.; guard mounting 9.30 a.m.; retreat, 5 p.m.; 1st post, 9.30 p.m.; 2nd post, 10 p.m.; lights out, 10.15 p.m.; mess; 10.30 p.m.; 1st post, 10.30 p.m.; 2nd post, 10.30 p.m.; 3rd post, 10.30 p.m.; 4th post, 10.30 p.m.; 5th post, 10.30 p.m.; 6th post, 10.30 p.m.; 7th post, 10.30 p.m.; 8th post, 10.30 p.m.; 9th post, 10.30 p.m.; 10th post, 10.30 p.m.; 11th post, 10.30 p.m.; 12th post, 10.30 p.m.; 13th post, 10.30 p.m.; 14th post, 10.30 p.m.; 15th post, 10.30 p.m.; 16th post, 10.30 p.m.; 17th post, 10.30 p.m.; 18th post, 10.30 p.m.; 19th post, 10.30 p.m.; 20th post, 10.30 p.m.; 21st post, 10.30 p.m.; 22nd post, 10.30 p.m.; 23rd post, 10.30 p.m.; 24th post, 10.30 p.m.; 25th post, 10.30 p.m.; 26th post, 10.30 p.m.; 27th post, 10.30 p.m.; 28th post, 10.30 p.m.; 29th post, 10.30 p.m.; 30th post, 10.30 p.m.; 31st post, 10.30 p.m.; 32nd post, 10.30 p.m.; 33rd post, 10.30 p.m.; 34th post, 10.30 p.m.; 35th post, 10.30 p.m.; 36th post, 10.30 p.m.; 37th post, 10.30 p.m.; 38th post, 10.30 p.m.; 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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 27, 1915

THE WAR

What Kitchener said to Constantine the world does not know, but it will speculate upon that conversation until Constantine's own actions proclaim the nature of Kitchener's message. The Allies hold the Greeks at their mercy by sea, for many of the chief cities of Greece are within range of heavy naval guns, and many well-populated and valuable Greek islands are hostages for Constantine's good behavior so long as the Allies hold the sea, and they are going to hold it until the end of the war, and after.

Lord Kitchener did not talk with the King alone. He saw the Prime Minister and also the chief of the Greek general staff and his assistant. It may be inferred that Lord Kitchener would scarcely have conferred with the military leaders of Greece unless the conversation with Constantine had given some promise of satisfaction from the standpoint of the Allies.

While there has been no confirmation of the Athens despatch to the London Times to the effect that Greece has agreed to the Allies' demands, the feeling in London and Paris is that Constantine will at least pursue a course of friendly neutrality. Meantime the British and French are renewing their attacks on the Gallipoli front. The fighting there has become more violent and the Allied assaults are carried out with great determination. The Serbian army has made some gains and the enemy freely admits that he is meeting with stubborn resistance all along the line.

Frederick Palmer, the American war correspondent who has been with the British army for months and who is now in New York on furlough until February 15, says Great Britain, without endangering the situation on the western front, can send 750,000 trained men to the Near East if the situation in the Balkans should demand it. He says, at all events, that Great Britain has the men to send, if it can transport them and supply them with munitions. That can be done before long. Mr. Palmer found London pessimistic of late, whereas the British army in the trenches was noticeably cheerful. A year ago, Mr. Palmer says, when the English and French were defending the road to the channel ports with difficulty, "London would not believe you if you said the situation over in Flanders was serious. Optimism was the London cult then. Pessimism it is now. London will not believe you now if you bring any good news from the front."

Mr. Palmer says it takes only five hours to get from London to the trenches. While London talks in a gloomy strain, "everybody is cheerful out at the front. They have only to fight and die for England and not to bother with politics. The British are spreading all their bad news broadcast, the Germans suppressing theirs."

Mr. Palmer does not regard the Zeppelin raids as a serious feature of the conflict. These raids were a novelty, but not war, he says. The raids helped recruiting, but "Miss Cavell's death" did more for recruiting than all the raids. I happened to be with the French when the news of her death was received. Its effect on the troops was instant, electric. The woman's sacrifice had a Joan of Arc character that struck home to the French heart."

Mr. Palmer questions the ability of the Germans and Bulgarians to keep open their long line of communication with Constantinople. Many other observers hold that view. They expect that this line will be broken so soon as the Allies can attack it in force, and that communications once broken will never be re-established. That will mean that Germany's drive into the Balkans will have ended in disaster.

ST. JOHN AND PORT NELSON.

St. John is told that there is no money available to replace the I. C. R. elevator, destroyed some time ago by fire. There is said to be no money on hand, or procurable, to give the National Transcontinental Railway a proper connection with this seaport. Yet apparently there is plenty of money available to continue work on the Hudson Bay Railway and the Port Nelson terminals. That is to say, while there are two existing railway routes to St. John, and while the completion of the necessary connections and terminal facilities here would give national traffic a more satisfactory win-

ter outlet, instead of completing these connections and terminals, including the I. C. R. elevator, the government of the day is proceeding with the work at Port Nelson on the supposition that terminal facilities there may be ready by a year from this time. The independent Conservative Ottawa Citizen, in discussing the work now going on at Port Nelson, says that it would be "cheaper for the country to keep the men employed at home or to pay them five dollars or ten dollars a week for doing nothing, rather than have them at work building another useless railway."

The Citizen charges that the present expenditures at Port Nelson are political rather than national in purpose. It says: "It is safe to say that if Canada had a government big enough to put national service before party politics and personal interest, the expenditure over the Hudson Bay railway and Port Nelson terminals would be suspended before the end of this year. Some responsible Canadian would be appointed to collect whatever evidence there is in favor of proceeding with the expenditure, and the evidence would be placed on record. At present there is nothing to justify it; and there is everything to say in favor of suspending the Hudson Bay work."

"Latest reports from The Pas indicate that the work of railway construction is being pushed, with the idea of laying the steel into Port Nelson by next autumn. Very possibly by next autumn, at the cost of six or seven million dollars, there may be something like a pier built far enough out at Port Nelson to allow a tramp steamer to tie up there. By taking off the work five or six hundred beachcombers and political appointees, and freeing the engineering staff from the handicaps of political patronage and interference, and by pouring millions of dollars worth of material into the mouth of the Nelson river, something to look like a harbor terminal may be made at Port Nelson."

Whatever may be the purpose of continuing the work on the Port Nelson terminals now, the fact that plenty of money is available for that enterprise is proof enough that money can be found for much more necessary work, for example the St. John elevator and for giving the Transcontinental a short connection with St. John. In fact it very clearly was the duty of the government to have provided during the last year or two all of the essential railway and terminal facilities at this port, not on local grounds but because they are necessary to national transportation and because the money expended here would produce results long before any such results could be had—if they ever can—in Hudson Bay.

When St. John business men have urged for the building of a new elevator and the completion of other work necessary to enable this port to handle expeditiously the traffic which is should have, they have been told that the war must prevent present consideration of all such questions. The activity at Port Nelson thoroughly exposes the nature of that excuse.

ALLIED VICTORIES IN AFRICA.

Anglo-French troops are rapidly getting possession of the German colony of Kamerun in the west of Africa. The whole northern portion is now in their hands and the British are pushing forward from the Nigerian border in the hope of cutting off the enemy's retreat. The Kamerun Protectorate lies between the French Congo and British Nigeria, with the Atlantic ocean on the west, and it is one of the richest districts taken from Germany by the Allies. Its area is 295,000 square miles and it has a population of 3,500,000.

Fighting has been going on in Kamerun for several months. As long ago as last April the coast district and portions of the interior were in the hands of the British and the French. The Germans who are still resisting are growing weaker each day and find it increasingly difficult to secure supplies. Their surrender, therefore, is looked for soon. In 1913 there were nearly 2,000 whites in the Protectorate, of whom 1,648 were German. The district at the beginning of the war was under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The soil along the coast is fertile, and its vegetable productions are valuable. Great cocoa plantations are found in the coast region. The imports of the colony in 1913 amounted to £1,712,000 and the exports were £1,165,000. Roads are being constructed from the coast to the interior, and two years ago a railway 149 miles long had been completed. Other railroads were then being rushed to completion. A new direct cable to Germany was opened in 1913.

The German colonies at the beginning of the war had a total area of 1,134,239 square miles, with a population of about 14,890,000. Today, aside from a small portion of the Kamerun Protectorate, which is still holding out, Germany has only German East Africa left, and it will no doubt fall into Anglo-French hands sooner or later. Its area is 884,079 square miles, and its population does not exceed 7,700,000. The good work begun by Premier Botha of South Africa, has spread and will continue to spread until the last of the Kaiser's overseas possessions shall have become the property of his enemies.

THE MEN FROM THE WEST.

It stirs the blood in these days to see the men from the Canadian West, infantry and mounted, who have come to the eastern provinces on their way to the firing line. These are mainly men used to the open air, men of free stride and good color, with eyes that bespeak power and daring. They are quiet men, well trained, and giving themselves seriously and without affectation to the great duty of the day.

This gathering of the clans is a daily inspiration. Canada is so big a country that its people have had little chance to get acquainted as between district and district. Certainly it makes powerfully

A SAD SCENE FROM THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY



After the great French offensive this old couple were able to return to their home only to find it in ruins. Pathetic interest is added to the picture by the fact that the aged lady is in tears at the sight which has met her eyes.—Photographic Service of the French Army.

for mutual understanding and good will, for national pride in the better sense, and for national unity and Imperial progress, that the men of the different provinces of Canada, gathering for the war, meet and mingle and find that they are all moved by one spirit in this hour of trial, that in every province the call of the bugle awakens the old, staunch, loyal, fighting spirit of the race.

In St. John it has been a valuable privilege to give welcome to these men from the other provinces and to show them, so far as we have been able, how fully we appreciate the spirit which has led them across great spaces, hurrying to join their brothers overseas. They have asked us many questions. They have told us about the success of recruiting in their own districts and asked how it is with us here. And fortunately they have met scores of men here who have been able to say that they have sons—in some instances two or three sons—or brothers or other relatives either at the front or on some stage of their way thither. The faces of these men from the West have lightened up at such tidings; they expected it, yet they heard it with evident cheer and pleasure.

Men who have gone and the men who are going give us some tangible idea as to the power of those Canadian divisions which have already distinguished themselves in action or which are now training against the day of their baptism by fire. Here and there in Canada scatters voices of narrow men, few in number, are raised in tones of questioning. There are a few whose hearts are not in the cause. But they are so few as to be wholly negligible. With one voice the country makes answer to the King. From every province the response is the same. Train after train from one district or another is filled with eager men pressing forward to bear their share in the battle.

Canada is not yet at the end of its sacrifices. It is idle to attempt to estimate the number of men who may yet be necessary. We know how many have gone, but not how many may yet be demanded in order that the price of complete victory may be paid. In the faces of these men who go from the West, and in the faces of our own men raised in this province whom we see one day in the garb of civilians and the next day in the King's good uniform, we cannot but read daily the proud assurance that the country will continue to provide men, the equal of any fighting men to be found, until victory crowns the arms of the Allies.

Let us not forget that these battalions which we see, officers and men alike, are making us all feel more than ever, as never before, that it is a good thing to be a Canadian. And let us not forget that the appearance of each of these men in uniform, from the far prairies or from our own shops and farms, presents a sharp and insistent question to every young man who has not yet taken his place with the colors.

THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

Our neighbor the Standard expresses some doubt as to whether the term of Parliament will be extended until after the war by agreement between the government and the opposition, intimating that in one way or another the Liberal party may force the government to appeal to the country. If the opposition should by some means unknown and hitherto undiscovered compel the government to bring on the elections, the Standard opines that the administration could not be blamed if it selected a date which seemed most favorable to its own chances.

This is another way of repeating the idea still flourishing among some Conservatives that an election may be found desirable from the partisan Conservative standpoint, in which case the proper strategy would be to attempt to convince the country that the Liberals, although in a minority in the House of Commons, had forced the government to appeal to the electors. Of course any Conservatives who entertain the notion that such a plan can be pursued with success will wake up before long. No such shallow device will deceive or beguile a Canada at war.

together, and presumably it will be called together early in the New Year. The country will then learn whether the government's proposals looking to the extension of the parliamentary term by Imperial legislation, which may be had with the consent of both parties, are reasonable proposals to which the opposition would be justified in assenting. Until the government's proposals along this line, have been made known to the country Conservative speculation as to the evil designs of the Liberal party, while more or less entertaining, is obviously futile.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.

When wounded Canadian soldiers first began to arrive in this country there was some confusion in looking after them. In some cases men were given a discharge, which meant the stopping of their pay, without any disability certificate which would entitle them to hospital treatment or pension. Apparently this was due to lack of preparation, and now the machinery for doing justice to the wounded and ill who are coming back from the battlefields is getting into better running order. A Toronto writer who has given the subject much consideration strongly urges that those who are wounded or sick should be kept under pay, and given care until they recover and are actually placed in employment by which they can support themselves. He says:

"There is but one way by which returned soldiers can be effectively handled. They should remain in the service of the State and be in receipt of pay until justly disposed of—until they have had whatever hospital or convalescent treatment they require; and beyond that, until they are actually placed in employment in which they will be self-supporting."

"There is no short-cut to this end. The men ought to remain on pay until they are fit to resume work and until work has been secured for them, and they have been assigned to it. If this plan were adopted, with a strong Federal Commission to put it into effect, men would not be side-tracked, forgotten, neglected. The State would have a vital interest in seeing that employment was procured for the returned soldier, because he would be in the pay of the State until he was restored to civil employment."

Canada, thus far, has been less affected by the war than any other part of the Empire. This country, therefore, should be not only able but eager to undertake and keep up the most considerate treatment of soldiers returning from the front. If we make any mistake at all in this respect we should err on the side of generosity.

AUSTRALIA TO MAKE IT 300,000.

The Australian Commonwealth has decided to raise an additional 80,000 men, which will bring the total up to 300,000. In Canada no limit has been set, but the new battalions called for will increase our forces to 250,000. Apparently Canada intends to maintain three divisions at full strength in the field. No doubt this programme will be increased in the spring if the situation then demands further expansion. We are doing much, but not yet enough.

Canada's estimated population to-day is 8,000,000.

Australia's population at the end of 1914, according to Whitaker, was 4,872,000. Call it 5,000,000 at present. If we are to match the Australian record in Canada we shall have nearly double our present recruiting programme; for 800,000 soldiers out of a population of 5,000,000 would mean 460,000 soldiers out of a population of 8,000,000. And if New Brunswick were to produce recruits up to the Australian standard the total for this province would be 21,000 men. For Nova Scotia it would be 27,000; for Prince Edward Island it would be 5,400.

We shall ask ourselves in vain for any good reason why every province of Canada should not furnish as many recruits per thousand of population as Australia. We have lost more native stock by emigration than they have, but we have gained more by immigration than they have from the United Kingdom. Our casualties in the war have been heavy, but those of Australia and New Zealand have been heavier. Our stake in the war is at least as great as theirs. We and they have everything at stake, in fact. Their figures, and ours if we are to match them in courage and self-sacrifice, are staggering, to be sure—but what of

the much higher percentage of recruits in the Old Country? The answer is plain enough. The Empire has been equal to mighty tests in this war. If there are greater tests to come they too will be met. There is a whisper, among the neutral nations, concerning a possible peace conference. We are fighting the battles of those neutrals in fighting our own. If they were in the fighting they would know that this is no time to talk of peace; for peace before the enemy has been beaten prostrate would only mean that the awful sacrifices the Allied peoples have already made would have been in vain. Time fights for the Allies, and their superior weight. Only a constant and increasing stream of men from every part of the Empire can give us that for which we are fighting. To stop short of the goal is to be beaten. The spirit that will win is burning high and bright in every Allied country to-day. It is the spirit that recognizes fully the gravity of the case, but which faces every fresh complication with the simple statement: We will produce more men, and still more, until the enemy is down and out.

"MINDING THEIR OWN BUSINESS."

When the President of the United States announced his intention to marry a second time the country received the news with mixed feelings. The first result of the publication of Mr. Wilson's engagement was a flood of not altogether desirable publicity, including all sorts of gossip about the private affairs of the prospective bride and groom. Some of the comment was good-natured, but much of it was intensely personal and by no means within the canons of good taste. All of the misguided humorists in the United States regarded the White House engagement as a legitimate field for satire. A wave of more or less humorous comment ran across the continent, a sample of the lighter kind of which is the following from a Kansas newspaper:

"Here we have all been sympathizing with the President, believing that he was suffering days and nights of constant anxiety, but as it would now appear he has been sitting up evenings with a pretty widow."

Being well accustomed to the ways of his fellow-citizens the President was doubtless able to regard all of this publicity with some degree of philosophy, but after some weeks of talk a profound ass in the Post Office Department decided to discipline a minor official for expressing the opinion that President Wilson should have waited longer after his first wife's death before thinking of marrying again. The official who publicly expressed this view was the assistant postmaster in an obscure place called Winnetka, near Chicago. Somebody reported his remarks to the Postmaster General of the United States, and that official, with a fine talent for making a bad matter worse, promptly discharged the assistant postmaster. News of this action and the cause of it was instantly telegraphed all over the country and the disgraced President ordered the man reinstated. The Chicago Tribune pays this deserved tribute to the Post Office Department in connection with the matter:

"Bureaucracy seems to be the state of being an ass. The order from the office of the Postmaster-General that removed the assistant postmaster in Winnetka for the reasons stated, in delicacy, tactlessness, arrogance, and other qualities which make the complete numskull."

"President Wilson, who has ordered the reinstatement of the Winnetka assistant, is said to be suffering from chagrin and embarrassment. It is difficult to see how any Department of Government could have given an executive a moment of more exquisite mental anguish than the post office did in his case."

"Bureaucracy is an awful thing. It destroys the sense of proportion, and thereby the common sense. It inflames the egotism and fattens the pride. It exalts the petty vanities, and in the swollen importance which results, good judgment struggles like a seed of grain in the weeds."

"In this case it has set 10,000 tongues to clacking and has done the President about as much good as a case of small-pox."

Some of the other western papers are not nearly so tactful. One of them remarks that, after all, the assistant postmaster "merely said what everybody else was thinking." That is scarcely correct, if we may judge by other news-

paper comment. It appears that a great many of the married women thought the President was displaying indecent haste in selecting a second partner, but many of the single women and widows were by no means so sure about it. Much depends upon the point of view. The whole incident has its humorous features, but there is not enough humor in it to counterbalance the generally disagreeable effect of the whole discussion. In this country we have copied some of the American weaknesses, but as a rule we refrain from public discussion and analysis of the home affairs of our public men unless they come in contact with the law of the land.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

And probably K. of K. did not mind matters. France is to train at once the military class of 1917. This contingent of 400,000 men will be available early next spring, if needed.

The officers and men of the 92nd have made a host of friends in St. John. This is a battalion that may be depended upon to make a fine record when it goes to the front.

The war produces a great number of fine news stories that may never be written. Just now a stenographic report of the conversation between Kitchener and Constantine would be worth a lot of first page space.

Fresh evidence is coming to light that in American territory as well as on the high seas Germany has trampled on "the laws and treaties of the United States as contemptuously as if those transactions had been mere scraps of paper."

The French military authorities have sentenced a female spy to one month in prison and a fine of \$200. This is her punishment for sending to Germany valuable information regarding the Allied forces. The Germans shot Edith Cavell for befriending Belgian and British soldiers.

With virtually every German colonial possession in the hands of the Allies the newspapers of Berlin continue to talk about the Kaiser dictating the terms of peace. And what is more surprising, they are leading the people to expect a great colonial empire in the future. In spite of Germany's present position this state of mind is difficult to understand.

Both military men and civilians, though some of the former may not feel like saying so, must be convinced that New Brunswick should be a separate military district. To have it so would save a lot of time, avoid no little trouble, and make for greater efficiency. This becomes clearer as New Brunswick's share in the war increases.

Here is an extract from an Ottawa "catechism for Canadians" prepared by the recruiting committee:

Q.—But those of us who are farmers or who work in other ways to keep the industries of the country growing, are we not doing our bit by staying at home? A.—Yes and no. Yes, if you are not of military age or prevented by other reasons from enlisting. No, if you are past the military age and are not a sufficient man of non-military age or unable to keep up to the exacting standard for the army to keep the wheels of industry moving while the fighters are away protecting the country.

No one doubts that the jurors in the recent automobile case had the safety of pedestrians at heart. It is necessary to warn pedestrians of the increasing perils of the streets, but it is even more necessary to warn drivers of motor cars that these vehicles must be kept at controlled speed in city thoroughfares. The lives of pedestrians are endangered daily by drivers who trust to the agility of people on foot to prevent accidents. The careless motor driver will continue to be careless until he learns that speeding in the city and suburbs is not going to be tolerated. Then he will keep his car in control.

The Brooklyn Eagle referring to the sale of the manuscript of Home, Sweet Home for \$160, said recently that "if the poor fellows on the European firing line could have had this there would have been a bull market." To this the New York Herald very properly replied:

"Not an altogether safe bet. The chief complaint of many of the men who have been invalided home to England and Canada is that they have been deprived of opportunity to get back in, or remain in, the game."

The men who are fighting for the cause of justice and freedom realize that there is something better than ease and comfort at home—something more to be desired than life itself. They will not want to come back until they have crushed the nation responsible for the crimes in Belgium and the massacre of American women and children on the Lusitania. Frederick Palmer, in his new book, "My Year of the Great War," devotes more than one chapter to the Canadian soldiers whom he saw at the front. He says in one chapter: "Canada is a part of the British Empire, and a precious part; but the Canadians, all imperial politics aside, fought their way into the affections of the British army, if they did not already possess it. THEY MADE THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS SEEM MORE MAJESTIC AND THE THOUSAND ISLANDS MORE LOVELY."

peace is untimely and ill-advised. Her undoubted ability ought to be directed to other channels. President Wilson knows, as Miss Addams ought to know, that this is no time for peace. Nor will Great Britain and her Allies agree to any peace that does not bring with it the end of Prussian militarism and the assurance of world freedom and justice.

The foreign minister of Japan predicts that Russia will have an ample supply of munitions in the near future. The Russians are again displaying evidence of that remarkable resiliency which has been one of the features of the war. They may not be able to launch a general offensive just now, owing to the lack of guns and shells, but satisfactory evidence that they are rapidly gathering strength is found in the vigor of their recent activities in the Riga district. Russia already has the men. One properly equipped her second westward march will begin.

Apparently the situation of the Serbian forces is not yet hopeless. They are fighting desperately and their enemies are making but slow progress at the best. Official reports from Serbian headquarters indicate that the strategic position of the army has so improved that there is hope that the Allied troops from Saloniki, by a sharp advance, may reach the Serbs in time to force back the Bulgarians pushing on to Monastir. If this could be done the united armies would be in a splendid position to shatter the plans of the Central Powers so far as Western Serbia is concerned.

Henry V. to His Troops at Agincourt. (By Shakespeare.)

He which hath no stomach to this fight, Let him depart; his passport shall be made, And crowns for convoy put into his purse; We would not die in that man's company That fears his fellowship to die with us. This day is called the feast of Crispian; He that outlives this day, and comes safe home, Will stand a tip-toe when this day is named, And rouse him at the name of Crispian. He that shall live this day, and see old age, Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbors, And say "Tomorrow is Saint Crispian;" Then will he strip his sleeve and show his scars, And say "These wounds I had on Crispin's day." Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, But he'll remember with advantages What feats he did that day; then shall our names, Familiar in his mouth as household words, Harry the king, Bedford and Exeter, Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloucester, Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered. This story shall the good man teach his son; From Crispin Crispian shall never go, From this day to the ending of the world, But we in it shall be remembered; We few, we happy few, we band of brothers; For he today that sheds his blood with me Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile, This day shall gentle his condition; And gentlemen in England now a-bed Shall think themselves accursed they were not here, And of our manhoods cheap whiles cries their countrymen. That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's day.

Nelson's Old Ships. Of the ships which played their part in the great years of Nelson's life one perished before the Battle of Trafalgar, and the others, with the exception of the Victory and the Foudroyant, outlived Nelson by very few years. The Minerva was wrecked near Cherbourg in 1808 while chasing a French frigate. It was in her that Nelson fought his brilliant single-ship action with a Spanish frigate in 1796, and it was in her that he cemented his friendship with Hardy by refusing, though in danger of capture, to leave the spot where Hardy had sprung overboard to save a swimmer.

Nelson had two flagships in the Baltic—the St. George and the Elephant. The former went ashore off Jutland in a fearful gale on Christmas Eve, 1811, only twelve hands being saved. The latter was broken up in 1817, together with the Vanguard, Nelson's flagship at the Nile. The Agamemnon founded in Maldonado Bay in 1809. Four years later the Captain, in which Nelson fought at St. Vincent, was destroyed by fire when moored at Devonport. The last to go was Nelson's flagship in the Mediterranean, the Foudroyant, which went down near Blackpool in 1897—101 years after her baptism of fire.—Manchester Guardian.

Merely Destructive.

(Glasgow Herald.) Envenomed criticism is the natural ally of pessimism; it dwells among the shadows, smirking at optimism and "optimism" both, as if its whole vocation was endless vituperation. That is the offence of the criticism which is now prevailing in certain quarters. It is doing a mischievous disservice to the nation and to the truth, as we believe the truth will ultimately manifest itself. If it cannot be silenced, it should be ignored, not because criticism is necessarily an unwise thing, even in times of grave national suspense, but because, as Lord Cromer indicates, the particular kind of criticism manufactured in the Metropolis is so obviously directed to no useful end. It is merely destructive—maliciously destructive.

Sailed on the Websterian. (Boston Transcript.) The bank cashier, disguised, was boarding the steamer with his loot when he noticed a man standing by the rail who looked like a detective. "Do you think that when he sees me on the seas he will seize me?" he asked of his accomplice. "I apprehend you need not apprehend that he will apprehend you," responded the other comfortingly.

Hubby—"What! You paid £10 for that hat? It's monstrous—it's a sin!" Wife (sweetly)—"No matter; the sin will be on my own head."

KIPLING ABANDONED

The Long That Leaves Mines and Their Crew in Hand—Tame Wo

Dawn off the Fore Jumbled a Black in the hollow Awkward "Mines re "Warn all "Send up Unity, C Noon off the Fore Lumpy an Boom after boom, "Mines lo "Boats no "Trawlers—Unity.

Dusk off the Fore And the And five damned t Heading t "Sweep co "No more "Sent back Unity,

The Trawler Fleet with the torpedo it is gear nearly stowed away "gone up" with all hands "I was a submar no chance. Na! She gave the boys no cha He was a submar at various angles how "And then," he en that our for yourself fish."

THEY WANT THEIR I should not care t who knows every ban friends the week bef in terms of fish, y times pull up gash, y pounds clamor for si 6 inches of their pelins. They will all get they give them up. O aboard always. "But in peace time "We're used to g again without a gun like."

They talk about c civil life! What of the water?—and what of the pendent commands for relevelty: "I used to on baggage-days in th "the large brown tru scoot at his old life in My sponsor and ch seamen was an A. B. golland light, seen the "got tried to save the o "wotestrain' their own now found more peace A "COMMON SWEE

"He led me across appliances that they sp ravelty called a "Comm tea in her shirt sleeves sweeping." "See that wire rop sweepin' with. She m together at whichever arrangement there whi ch keepin' your distan each other. Well, then sweep till this wire ro appear on the surface, at 'em with that rifle than that."

"And if you hit a "You go up—but by is to get hold of the on, in a way o speaki "And you can fish man leaned over and re notable that once they and his neighbor both a sweeping it bored them I only learned later the Tri-nitro-tolual (w mine you develop exp experts there is noth hung round with chart soundings. There is a mestic names.

RE

KIPLING TELLS MORE ABOUT THEIR HUNT FOR THE SUBMARINES

The Long Thin Line of Daring Little Ships That Leave Quietly to Clear the Channel of Mines and Hostile Underwater Craft—How Their Crews Look Upon the Different Tasks in Hand—Sweeping Operations Considered Tame Work.

(By RUDYARD KIPLING.)
(Copyright, 1915, by Rudyard Kipling.)

II.

Dawn off the Foreland—the young flood making
Jumbled and short and steep—
Black in the hollows and bright where it's breaking—
Awkward waters to sweep.
"Mines reported in the fairway,
"Warn all traffic and detain."
"Send up Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock and Golden Gain."

Noon off the Foreland—the first ebb making
Lumpy and strong in the bight.
Boom after boom, and the gold-hut shaking,
And the jackdaws wild with fright!
"Mines located in the fairway,
"Boats now sweeping up the chain—
"Trawlers—Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock and Golden Gain."

Dusk off the Foreland—the last light going,
And the traffic crowding through,
And five damned trawlers with their whistles blowing,
Heading the whole review.
"Sweep completed in the fairway,
"No more mines remain."
"Sent back Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock and Golden Gain."

THE AUXILIARY FLEET.

The Trawler Fleet seems to look on mines as more or less fair play. But with the torpedo it is otherwise. A Yarmouth man lay on his hatch with his gear neatly stowed away below, and told me that another Yarmouth boat had "gone up" with all hands except one.

"'Twas a submarine. Not a mine," said he. "They never gave our boys no chance. Not a Yarmouth boat—we knew 'em, all. They never gave the boys no chance."

He was a submarine hunter, and he illustrated by means of matches placed at various angles how the blindfold business is conducted.

"And then," he ended, "there's always what he'll do. You've got to think that our for yourself—while you're working above him—same as if 'twas fish."

THEY WANT THEIR GUNS FOR GOOD.

I should not care to be hunted for the life in shallow waters by a man who knows every bank and pot hole of them, even if I had not killed his friends the week before. Being nearly all fishermen they discuss their work in terms of fish, and put in their leisure fishing overseas, when they sometimes pull up ghastly souvenirs. But they all want guns. Those who have three pounders clamor for sixes; sixes for twelves; and the twelve pound aristocracy dreams of four inchers on anti-aircraft mountings for the benefit of roving Zeppelins.

They will all get them in time, and I fancy it will be long and long ere they give them up. One mate announced that "a gun is a handy thing to have aboard always."

"But in peace time?" I said. "Wouldn't it be in the way?"

"We're not on 'em now," was the smiling answer. "Never go to sea again without a gun—I wouldn't—if I had my way. It keeps all hands pleased like."

A "COMMON SWEEPER."

"He led me across many decks from craft to craft to study 'the various appliances that they specialize in. Almost our last was what a North Country trawler called a "Common sweeper," that is to say, a mine sweeper. She was at sea in her shirt sleeves and he protested loudly that there was "nothing in sweeping."

"See that wire rope?" he said. "Well, it leads to the ship which you're sweeping" with. She makes her end fast and you make yours. Then you sweep together at whichever depth you're agreed upon between you, by means of that arrangement there which regulates the depth. They give you a glass sort of thing to keep your distance from the other ship, but that's not wanted if you know each other. Well, then you sweep as the sayin' is. There's nothin' in it. You sweep till this wire rope fouls the bloomin' mines. Then you go on till they appear on the surface, so to say, and then you explode them by means of firin' at 'em with that rifle in the galley there. There's nothin' in sweepin' more than that."

"And if you hit a mine?" I asked.

"You go up—but you hadn't ought to hit 'em, if you're careful. The thing is to get hold of the first mine all right, and then you go on to the next and so on, in a way of speakin'."

"And you can fish too?" I asked.

"And you can fish too?" I asked. "I said a voice from the next boat. A man leaned over and returned a borrowed mug. They talked about fishin'—notable that once they caught some red mullet which the "common sweeper" and his neighbor both agreed was "not natural in those waters." But as for sweeping it bored them profoundly to talk about it.

I only learned later as part of the natural history of mines that if you take the Tri-otto-tolou (which is rather like cocoa dust) by hand out of a German mine you develop eruptions and skin poisoning. But on the authority of two experts there is nothing in sweeping. Nothing whatever.

Now imagine, not a pistol shot from these crowded quays, a little office hung round with charts that are pencilled and noted over various shoals and soundings. There is a movable list of the boats at work, with quaint and domestic names.

SAILED ON THE WEBSTERIAN.

The bank cashier, disguised, was riding the steamer with his loot when he noticed a man standing by the rail who looked like a detective. Do you think that when he sees me the sea he will seize me?" he asked his accomplice.

"I apprehend you need not apprehend that he will apprehend you," responded the other comfortingly.

Libby—"What! You paid £10 for that hat? It's monstrous—it's a sin!"

"(sweetly)—"No matter; the sin will on my own head."

Outside the window lies the packed harbor with that again the line of traffic up and down, steadily, chequered show of six ships to the hour. For the moment that film sticks.

The Precipitations That Are Taken.

A boat—probably a common sweeper reports an obstruction in the traffic lane a few miles away. She has found and exploded one mine. The officer heard the hull boom before the wireless report came in. In all likelihood there is a nest of mines there. It is possible that a submarine may have got in last night between certain shoals and laid them out. The shoals are being shepherded in case she is trying anywhere, but the boundaries of the mine field discovered in this area must be fixed and the traffic diverted.

There is a tramp outside with tugs in attendance. She has hit something and is leaking badly. Where is she going? The officer gives her her destination. The harbor is too full for her to settle down here. She swings on between faithful tugs. Down coast someone asks by wireless if they shall hold up their traffic. It is exactly like a signaller "offering" a train to the next block.

"Yes," the officer replies. "Wait a while. If it's what we think there will be a little delay. If it isn't what we think there will be a little longer delay." Meantime, sweepers are nosing round the suspected area—"looking 'or cuckoo's eggs" as a voice suggests; and a patrol boat lathers her way down coast to catch and stop anything that may be on the line for sweepers are sometimes rather stupid.

Words begin to drop out of the air into the chart-hung office. "Six and a half cables south, fifteen east" of something or other. "Mark it well and tell them to work up there from the order."

"Another mine exploded!"

"Yes, and we heard that too," says the officer. "What about the submarine?"

Elizabeth Higgins reports. "The Elizabeth's search must be fairly good flavored, for a torpedo boat of immortal aspect slings herself out of the harbor and hastens to share it. If Elizabeth has not spoken the truth, there may be words between the parties. For the present a pencil scribble suggests an overview the case, together with a demand as far as one can make out for "more common sweepers." They will be forthcoming very shortly. Those at work have got to run on the mines now and are busily hawking them up.

Why He Didn't Go Out.

A trawler skipper wishes to speak to the officer. "They" have ordered him out but his boiler, most of it, is on the quay at the present time, and "ye'll remember, it's the same 'ol' yer forecast 'ol' port rigging, sir."

The officer does not precisely remember what the skipper says, but he knows the rest of the ship had better stay alongside. The skipper falls away ray-logged. He scraped a tramp a few nights ago in a bit of a sea.

There is a little matter of gun-firing somewhere across the still water of gun-firing a feet is at work. A monitor, as broad as she is long, comes back from wherever the trouble is, slips through the harbor mouth, all wreathed with signals, is received by two mothy lighters and, to all appearance, goes to sleep between them.

The officer does not even look up; for that is not in their department. They have found a trawler to relieve the boiler-less one. Her name is slipped into the rack. The immortal torpedo boat bounces back to her moorings. Evidently what Elizabeth Higgins said was not evidence. The messages and replies begin again as the day closes.

The Long Line Stretching Out to Sea.

Return now to the inner harbor. All twilight there was a sit among the packed craft like the separation of dried tea leaves in water. The swing bridge across the basin shuts against us. Boat after boat, one by one, look the narrow exit at fair level, and slip into the outer harbor with all the pomp of a flagship, which was exactly what she was. Others followed, breaking away from every quarter in silence. Boat after boat fell into line, gears bosted away; spars and bays in order, and clean decks; guns cast loose and ready; wheelhouse windows darkened and everything in order for a day or a week ahead and out to sea.

"You never told me this was going to happen," I said reproachfully to the A. B.

"No more, I did," said he. "It's the night patrol going out. Fact is, I'm so used to the bloomin' evolution that it never struck me to mention it as you might say."

Next morning I went to service on board a man of war and even as we came to the pier that the navy might be "a safeguard to such as pass on the sea on their lawful occasions." I saw the long procession of traffic resuming up and down the channel—six ships to the hour. It had been hung up for a bit, they said.

TWO EXPRESS COMPANIES CHARGED WITH VIOLATING SCOTT ACT IN MONCTON.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 24.—The Dominion and Canadian Express companies, through local representatives, were arraigned in the police court here today charged with violating the C. T. A. by shipping liquor into a Scott Act district. The cases arose out of a raid made recently by the local police on the express rooms in the union depot, where \$300 worth of liquor was seized.

The Canadian Express is charged with a second offence and the Dominion Express a first. The cases were adjourned for a week.

UNDER U. S. "THIRD DEGREE"



Robert Fay, the German spy, handcuffed to a United States Secret Service agent, on his way to tell the Federal authorities what he knows.

THE CULTURE OF ROSES

The roses usually cultivated in Canada may be divided into four groups so far as hardiness is concerned:

"Hardest Group—Rosa rugosa and Hybrid, Austrian briars, Provence or cabbage roses, Damask roses, and Moss roses.

"Roses of the Second Degree of Hardiness—Hybrid Perpetuals or Hybrid Remontant, Climbing roses of the Multiflora group, and Dwarf Polyantha roses.

"Roses of the Third Degree of Hardiness—Hybrid Tea and Austrian hybrids (Perpetuals).

"Roses of the Fourth Degree of Hardiness—Tea roses.

The hardiness of the individual varieties varies considerably within the groups.

"Roses of this group need little or no protection in most parts of Canada. The others must be protected except in very favored localities."

Write Messrs. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, and F. E. Elch, B. S. A., assistant, in Bulletin No. 88 of the division of horticulture, entitled Hardy Roses, Their Culture in Canada, which can be had free on application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, and which should have an extensive circulation. It would be difficult to imagine an official publication that is calculated to appeal more strongly to the flower lover. The information that is given is complete and thorough. Size and Soil, Plants and Planting, Cultivation, Winter Protection, Insects and Punguous Enemies are all described. In fact, the bulletin is, as nearly as possible within its limit of 89 pages, an encyclopaedia on roses that can be cultivated in this country. Many different varieties are dealt with, tests and experiments are told about, and particulars given that can hardly fall to prove valuable to gardeners, whether amateur or professional. Cultivators of the lowliest dower in creation after reading this bulletin, no matter what their past experience may have been, it is safe to say will be encouraged to try again and to persevere. Some of the pointers may be thus condensed:

A soil should be chosen which is naturally cool but not cold.

Strong two-year-old budded plants are the best to plant.

An abundance of moisture is needed, but not swamps.

Soils need to be kept rich by the application of manure.

Pruning is a necessity, but requires study and experience to be successfully performed.

To obtain the first flowers one must reluctantly cut back the bushes each spring to within six to twelve inches of the ground.

It is better to prune early in the spring than in the autumn.

Roses in Canada should be protected from severe winter weather by being earthed up and covered with evergreen boughs or canvas.

Good foliage is essential to the production of good roses; hence every safeguard should be taken against insects and disease.

Rose grown in the open are usually propagated by budding; raising them from cuttings not always being satisfactory.

The time for budding varies in Canada, but from the latter part of July until September the stocks should be in condition in some part of the country.

Makes Money at It.

S. B. Chute, of Berwick (N. S.), received \$8,000 this year from his strawberry crop; \$3,000 for his Crimson Beauty Early Williams and Duchesse apples, and \$4,000 for his Gravenstein. He still has his hard fruit to dispose of.

DISPUTED LAND CASE IN WESTMORLAND COURT

Dorchester, N. B., Nov. 24.—(Special)

The case of Alice Roberta Trueman against Major C. Oulton and others in the circuit court here, is developing into an old time Westmorland land trial. It is over logs cut on about seventy-five acres of timber land lying between disputed lines. Witnesses for the plaintiff examined today were her husband, Fred A. Trueman, and E. P. Goodwin, surveyor. Mr. McMullen, acting deputy minister of lands, Fredericton, was called to produce an old plan known as the "Munro plan" but it was not admitted in evidence. Deeds were put in, dating back to the time of the separation of the county from Cumberland.

James Eriel and A. B. Copp, M. P., are acting for the plaintiff, and Powell, K. C., and R. Tritts for the defendants. The trial will last some days.

THE VACANT RANKS.

In a letter recently written to a friend in Ottawa, Sergeant Leonard Allen, of the 1st Field Company, Engineers, C. E. F., sent a recruiting poem written by the corporal in his section. The poem, he states, was written in a couple of hours by the corporal, following an engagement.

On the road to Tipperary,
There's a place that's vacant still,
There's a rifle lying silent,
There's a uniform to fill.
True, at home they'll hate to lose you,
But the march will soon begin,
On the road to Tipperary,
With the Army to Berlin.

When from Mons they fought each foot-step.

When their lips with pain were dumb,
'Twas the hope which held their trenches
Never doubting you would come
Through the frozen hell of winter,
Midst the shrapnel's racking din,
They have waited, never fearing
You would join them in Berlin.

On the road to Tipperary.

There's a crimson debt to pay
There's a land of awful darkness,
Patient faces, tired and gray,
Sobbing women, ruined girlhood,
Strew the train of Cultured Sin,
Can't you hear the call for vengeance?
Won't you join us in Berlin?

On the road to Tipperary.

Sleep the boys whose day is done,
Don't you hear the voices calling,
To complete their work begun,
There are victories yet to win,
On the road to Tipperary,
With the Army to Berlin.

U. N. B. SENATE SESSION.

Federicton, N. B., Nov. 23.—Dr. W. S. Carter presided at the meeting of the University senate this morning. Others present were Chief Justice McLeod, Justice Barry, Chancellor Jones, Dr. H. S. Bridges, Dr. Thomas Walker, Dr. Foster and A. S. Foster. The annual accounts of the institution were passed. The annual conference with the faculty will be held this afternoon.

Nineteen recruits for the 104th left for Sussex this morning. They will undergo medical examination and if passed will return here for the winter. Four men enlisted this morning for the 104th and two for the 86th battery.

Always the Same

PURTY FLOUR

Day in and Day out.
Week in and Week out.
Year in and Year out.
Always the same.

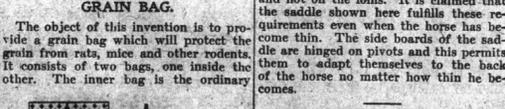
RECENT INVENTIONS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURE

(C. J. Lynde, Macdonald College.)
(Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.)

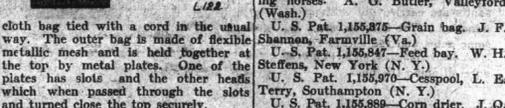
DEVICE FOR CHECKING HORSES.
When it is desired to hitch the horse or prevent him from running away, the lever of this device is forced forward. This throws the drum into gear and any motion of the wheel checks the horse device rapidly. There is a ventilator at the top of the cone-shaped roof.



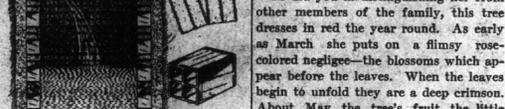
SADDLE.
In saddling a horse it is important to make sure of four things: first, that the withers are not pinched or pressed upon; second, that there is no pressure on the spine; third, that the shoulder bones have free play; and fourth, that the weight will rest on the muscles over the ribs and not on the loins. It is claimed that the saddle shown here fulfills these requirements even when the horse has become thin. The side boards of the saddle are hinged on pivots and this permits them to adapt themselves to the back of the horse no matter how thin he becomes.



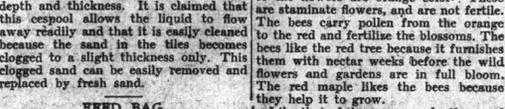
GRAIN BAG.
The object of this invention is to provide a grain bag which will protect the grain from rats, mice and other rodents. It consists of two bags, one inside the other. The inner bag is the ordinary cloth bag tied with a cord in the usual way. The outer bag is made of flexible metallic mesh and is held together at the top by metal plates. One of the plates has slots and the other heads which when passed through the slots and turned close the top securely.



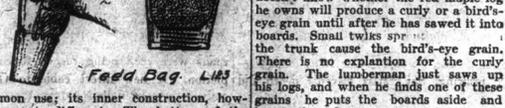
CESSPOOL.
The sides of this cesspool are made of rectangular four holed tiles. These are placed in a circle to form a cylinder and are surrounded by sand to any desired depth and thickness. It is claimed that this cesspool allows the liquid to flow away readily and that it is easily cleaned because the sand in the tiles becomes clogged to a slight thickness only. This clogged sand can be easily removed and replaced by fresh sand.



FEED BAG.
The outer appearance of this feed bag is the same as that of the bags in common use; its inner construction, however, is different. The bottom of the outer part is an open metal ring which supports a coiled spring, which in turn supports a perforated metal feed receptacle is connected with the outer bag by a collapsible canvas top. In action, the coiled spring lifts the receptacle as the feed is used up. This saves feed because the horse does not need to shake his head up and down to bring the feed to his lips.



CORN DRIER.
The sheet metal wall of this device has tongues cut in rows and forced outward. These leave spaces which serve as air inlets and also as places of attachment for the hooks which support the ears. Corn placed in this device is protected from rodents and also from fowls. It dries quickly, it is claimed, because the air circulates freely and because the metal wall allows the sun to warm the



ANOTHER AMERICAN POWDER PLANT PARTIALLY WRECKED.
Eight Thousand Pounds for the Allies Exploded, but Cause is Unknown.

Alton, Ills., Nov. 24.—Two wheel-houses at the plant of the Equitable Powder Company, East Alton, blew up this afternoon. No one was hurt. The concussion was felt for 27 miles. Eight thousand pounds of powder were in the two buildings. The cause of the explosion is not known. The Equitable Powder Company is making war supplies for the Entente Allies.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Puff Evils, Fistula, Boils, Swellings, Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Blisters, Chafes or Itch. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE. (NON-POISONOUS)

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for washed sores, cuts, blisters, chafes, etc. It is an antiseptic. Concentrated—only a few drops required on an application. W. F. YOUNG, JR., 107 Lyman St., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

22 CANADIANS REPORTED TO DATE AS LOST ON ANGLIA; ST. STEPHEN MAN KILLED

Ottawa, Nov. 22—Three members of the Canadian Army Corps are reported as "missing, believed drowned ex-hospital ship Anglia on Nov. 17" in the casualty list issued from the militia department at midnight. They are Private Geddes, third battalion, of New Zealand; Private David Pyper, 31st Battalion, of Scotland, and Sapper John Herbert Cox, fourth F. C. Canadian Engineers, of England.

The list also has the name of Lieut. C. D. Knowlton, 26th Battalion, wounded, reported to his friends during the day. Abraham George Flanagan, of Bass River, Kent Co. (N. B.), is reported slightly wounded with the 25th.

The list follows:

- FIRST BATTALION.**
Died of Wounds.
Lance Corporal George Simpson, Scotland.
Wounded.
Michael Burnice, England.
 - THIRD BATTALION.**
Missing, Believed Drowned.
Ex hospital ship Anglia, Nov. 17. Elroy Manning Geddes, New Zealand.
 - FIFTH BATTALION.**
Died of Wounds.
Wallace McNally McAuley (Man).
Seriously Wounded.
Sidney Albert Fisk, Vancouver.
Seriously Ill.
James T. Wilson, Scotland.
 - TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Eugene Corbin, St. Paul De La Croix (Que.).
 - TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Aime Lapierre, St. Liboire (Que.).
 - TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.**
Slightly Wounded.
ABRAHAM GEORGE FLANAGAN, BASS RIVER (N. B.).
 - TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
LIEUT. CHAS. DANIEL KNOWLTON, BOX 185, ST. JOHN (N. B.).
 - TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
George Lees, Winnipeg; Charles MacDonald, Winnipeg; Robert B. Arnold, Scotland; Wm. McDonald, Scotland.
 - THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.**
Missing, Believed Drowned, ex-Hospital Ship Anglia, Nov. 17.
David P. Pyper, Scotland.
Wounded.
Aubrey H. Gay, England.
 - FORTIETH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Herbert Angus, England.
 - FIFTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.**
Wounded.
Henry Hill. No particulars.
 - ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY.**
Wounded.
Bombardier Benjamin Lawrence, England.
 - THIRD FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS.**
Wounded.
Lance Corporal Frederick W. Smythe, England.
Missing, Believed Drowned ex-Hospital Ship Anglia.
John Herbert Cox, England.
Severely Wounded.
Sapper John O. O'Connor, Ireland.
 - CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.**
Dangerously Ill.
John Sproule, North Edmonton (Alb.).
- Ottawa, Nov. 23—The lists follows:
- 9 P.M. LIST.**
 - SECOND BATTALION.**
Missing.
George Curson, believed drowned ex-hospital ship Anglia, Nov. 17, England.
Killed in Action.
Ernest Beverley Boswell, Toronto.
 - TENTH BATTALION.**
Accidentally Wounded.
Frank O. Brauli, Midland (Ont.).
 - ELEVENTH BATTALION.**
Suffering from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.
James T. Wilson, Scotland.
 - EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.**
Missing.
Trucman Priestley, England.
Slightly Wounded.
Stanley Somerfeldt, Russia.
 - NINETEENTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
John W. Buchanan, Scotland; V. H. Dawkins, England.
 - Wounded and Suffering from Concussion.**
Wm. L. Murray, Scotland.
 - Killed in Action.**
Thomas Whyte, St. Catharines (Ont.).
 - TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.**
Wounded.
John Cody, Ireland.
 - TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.**
Missing.
Leonidas Joly, Vieuxville (Que.).
 - TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.**
Missing.
Maitland Archibald Poston, New Rochelle (N. Y.).
 - TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.**
Missing.
John McKenzie, believed drowned ex-hospital ship Anglia, Nov. 17, Scotland.
Wounded.
V. A. J. Bowser, Ship Harbor (N.S.).
 - TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.**
Missing.
PRIVATE JOHN R. LEGGETT, BELIEVED DROWNED EX-HOSPITAL SHIP ANGLIA, 78 BRUSSELS STREET, ST. JOHN (N. B.).
 - TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.**
Missing.
Robert H. Allen, believed drowned ex-hospital ship Anglia, England.
 - MIDNIGHT LIST.**
 - FIRST BATTALION.**
Died.
Sergt. Dalton McMaster, Windsor (Ont.).
Missing, Believed Drowned ex Hospital Ship Anglia, Nov. 17.
Lance Corporal Archie R. McDonald, Glen Roy (Ont.).
 - SECOND BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Wm. J. M. Kennedy, Toronto; Augustus Gladstone Long, Ottawa.
 - THIRD BATTALION.**
Missing, Believed Drowned ex Hospital Ship Anglia.
Wm. A. Steers, Fort William (Ont.).
Wounded.
Edward Cottingham, Swansea (Ont.).
 - SEVENTH BATTALION.**
Seriously Wounded.
Francis Daniels, Revelstoke (B. C.).
 - THIRTEENTH BATTALION.**
Missing, Believed Drowned ex Hospital Ship Anglia.
Wm. Robert Cann. No particulars.
 - SIXTEENTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Corporal Robert Shaw, Scotland.
 - FIFTEENTH BATTALION.**
Killed in Action.
MORTON A. CAMERON, ST. STEPHEN (N. B.).
 - EIGHTIETH BATTALION.**
Seriously Wounded.
B. A. Rucker, Richmond (Va.).
Slightly Wounded.
Corporal Sam Harold Leslie Tooke, Paisley (Ont.).
 - Missing, Believed Drowned ex Hospital Ship Anglia.**
George E. Knight, London (Ont.).
Wounded.
Ernest Fisher, England.
 - NINETEENTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Corporal Wm. H. Blackborow, Hamilton (Ont.); Christopher Danby, Hamilton (Ont.); Charles Harold Bible, San Antonio, Texas.
 - Missing, Believed Drowned ex Hospital Ship Anglia.**
John Coleman, Hamilton (Ont.); Geo. Montague Perry, Toronto.
 - TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Fred Richard, St. Johns (Que.); Antonio Courtmanche, Montreal.
 - Sounded Slightly.**
Wm. Barribeau, Trois Rivieres (Que.).
 - TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.**
Died of Wounds.
Ralph C. W. Harris, England.
 - TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
EDWARD CAMERON, SYDNEY (C. B.).
CYRIL McDONALD, 51 BROOKLAND STREET, SYDNEY (N. S.).
 - TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.**
Officially Reported Missing, Believed Drowned ex-Hospital Ship Anglia.
ROBERT BLACK, LATTI (ONT.).
 - TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
James Fraser, Winnipeg; Ben Muir, England.
 - Died of Wounds.**
John Burnett, England.
 - TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Sidney W. Laidman, Binbrook (Ont.).
 - FORTIETH BATTALION.**
Seriously Ill.
JOS. MACLEAN STRATHBORNE (N. S.).
 - SECOND DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.**
Previously Reported Admitted to Hospital Ship Anglia November 17, Suffering from Sclerosis, Now Missing, Believed Drowned.
MAJOR GEO. JANIN, CITY ENGINEER OF MONTREAL, 785 ALMA AVENUE, MONTREAL.
 - THIRD FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS.**
Missing, Believed Drowned ex-Hospital Ship Anglia.
Sapper Joe Spinks, Toronto.
 - CANADIAN DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.**
Missing, Believed Drowned ex-Hospital Ship Anglia.
Driver Henry James Nicholson, Montreal.
 - George Janin, who was drowned with other Canadian wounded in the sinking of the hospital ship Anglia, was a civil**

CANADIAN CAVALRY TRAINING IN ENGLAND



Some day soon the Allies hope to be over the wires and ditches, where cavalry can be used, and the mounted corps are in constant training. The Canadian cavalry in England have won a name as hard riders. As this picture shows, the men take their horses over difficult and sometimes dangerous ground, which they explain is good for the horses and themselves too. Photo shows Canadian cavalry glissading down a steep bank.

engineer of wide repute. He was born in historic Poitiers, France, in 1858. He was educated in France and came to Canada in 1892. He made rapid strides in his profession and in 1899 was admitted as an associate member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

He entered the service of the city of Montreal as acting superintendent of the aqueduct system in 1898. Subsequently he was assistant superintendent and then superintendent of the water department. Since December, 1910, he has been general municipal engineer, Montreal, and he was also consulting engineer to the board of health of the province of Quebec.

THIRD CANADIAN DIVISION SOON ON FIRING LINE

Gen. Mercer Will Have 15,000 from England Added to His Corps Troops

Aim of 250,000 Men Not to Be Relinquished Until Accomplished—Some Figures as to the Empire's Wealth—One Commander on Western Front Suggested.

YEARLY INCOME OF BRITISH EMPIRE IS \$20,000,000,000.
London, Nov. 23—At a rough estimate, the capital wealth of the British Empire is £20,000,000,000 (\$130,000,000,000) sterling, and its yearly income £4,000,000,000 (\$20,000,000,000).
Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, told an inquirer in the house of commons today.

Ottawa, Nov. 23—It is officially intimated that a third Canadian division is being tendered to Great Britain by the Canadian government, confirming rumors to that effect which were cableed from England last week. This will not entail the organization and enlistment of 25,000 men, approximately required for the



BRIG-GEN. MERCER, Commander of Canada's Third Division.

new division, as they are already enrolled and overseas.
The nucleus of the new division is comprised by the corps troops, an organization of ten thousand men over

FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
David E. Walsh, Waterford (Irid.).
Wounded.
Sergeant Alfred Thomas Nixon, Killarney (Sask.); David Miller, Scotland.
- BORDEN'S ARMORED BATTERY.**
Missing, Believed Drowned ex-Hospital Ship Anglia.
Archibald Ernest McEachern, Gravenhurst (Ont.).
- FOURTH FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.**
Wounded.
Sergeant R. Ollivier, Mt. Brydges (Ont.); Sapper Charles A. Dason, Wales.
- FIFTH FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.**
Killed in Action.
Sapper I. Shutt, Toronto; Sapper Conrad M. L. Darl, Ottawa.
- Died of Wounds.**
Sapper Harold J. Vollum, England.
- SIXTH FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.**
Wounded.
Lyman F. MacCallum, Turkey.
- TRAINING DEPOT ENGINEERS.**
Seriously Ill.
SAPPER ALEX. FERGUSON, OCEAN AVENUE, BRIDGEPORT (C. B.).

and above the first and second divisions now at the front, and commander by Brig-Gen. Mercer. The balance of the division will be selected from the troops at the training depots in England, who number about 60,000. In addition, there are 35,000 men under arms in Canada, while the daily reports indicate how speedily new regiments are being volunteered.

The reinforcement requirements of approximately eight thousand men on the firing line will be large, but the present authorization is a quarter of a million, and there will be no let up in the recruiting until that total shall have been attained.

One Commander for Western Front.
London, Nov. 23—The advisability of placing the French and British forces on the western front under one commander will be raised in the house of commons tomorrow by Sir George Scott Robertson.

Sir George has given notice that he will ask Premier Asquith whether consideration has been given to the advantage which might be obtained by placing all the land forces of the French and British under one supreme individual commander, as would be the case if the British and French grand fleets were operating together.

R. P. DYKEMAN ILL; CHATHAM MAN DIES

RUPERT D. DYKEMAN, ex-politician, now member of No. 5 A. S. C. III at Folkestone with rheumatic fever.

Word to this effect reached his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Dykeman, 14 Prospect street, this city, yesterday afternoon. The many friends of the popular ex-politician will regret to learn of his illness and will hope for his speedy recovery.

Word reached the city last evening that Sanford Savage, of the 20th battalion, whose home is in Chatham, had been reported officially as died of wounds. Friends in Chatham had not previously been informed of any mishap, and the notification of the young man's death came as a great shock.

LIMIT PARCELS TO SEVEN POUNDS FOR MEDITERRANEAN FORCE
Ottawa, Nov. 24—"The British post office advises that, until further notice, no parcel exceeding seven pounds in weight can be accepted for transmission to the Mediterranean expeditionary force," says a memorandum issued by the postmaster general today.

Royal Flying Corps.
The imperial authorities have advised headquarters that candidates may now be enlisted in Canada for service in the Royal Flying Corps. Applicants must be medically fit for overseas service, under thirty years of age and will be required to enlist for the duration of the war. One of the qualifications necessary is that a man should have a trade, or be a trained mechanic and capable of performing the efficiency tests prescribed for his particular trade. Upon acceptance, applicants will be enlisted as second-class air mechanics, pending their classification upon arrival in England.

The rate of pay pending classification is \$18 per month with the usual additions of free rations, clothing and accommodations.

Applications for particulars and with a view to enrollment for examination are to be made to the Chief Recruiting Officer, Dennis Building, Halifax (N. S.), by letter, giving address and qualifications.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS

What Every Mother Should Know.

Doctors declare that cough-cures containing opium, morphine, or paregoric should never be given to children, save under medical directions. Most cough mixtures contain those things; Veno's Lightning Cough Cure does not. Veno's is guaranteed poison-free, and the ideal children's cough remedy. All kinds of children's coughs yield to Veno's—even whooping cough, however violent.

Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.

Ask your English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh friends about Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. They know. Veno's is a British remedy, made in Britain by British capital and labour, and used wherever the grand old British flag flies. Give it your children, take it yourself; it is the remedy for—

Coughs and Colds **Difficult Breathing**
Bronchial Troubles **Whooping Cough**
Nasal Catarrh **Blood Spitting**
Hoarseness **Asthma**

Large size containing 24 times the quantity 60 cents. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, or direct, on receipt of price, from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto.

Proprietors—The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

ALLIES THROW FIVE SHELLS TO ONE ON WESTERN FRONT; REDMOND'S CALL TO IRISH

London, Nov. 23—"So far as the western front is concerned Germany is beaten," said John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, just returned from a visit to the army in France, addressing a recruiting meeting today.

"Every day, every hour, she is getting weaker. For every shell she throws at us, we throw five."
"There are no pessimists among our men fighting there. From the commander-in-chief down through all the ranks of the army, there is a feeling of absolute confidence as to the result of the war."

Mr. Redmond visited the Belgian lines and saw King Albert. "I told him," said the Irish leader, "that Ireland was determined to stand by the independence of Belgium at any cost. Come west or woe, Ireland would have no peace that does not bring about the rehabilitation of Belgium."

Mr. Redmond concluded with a message from the Irish troops at the front to their fellow countrymen:

"They ask me to say they feel that every man of them in this war is fighting, not merely for the liberty and right, but for the prosperity of their beloved Ireland as well. They ask Ireland to stand by them."
"I say to the Irish people that they will be disgraced forever in history if they fail to send out reserves to replenish the gaps that may arise in the Irish ranks."

TWO REPORTS AND THEIR ANSWER

KAISER TO MAKE OFFER OF PEACE
London, Nov. 23—A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Bern, says:

"There is declared to be undoubted foundation for the report that Emperor William will make an offer of peace through President Wilson after the emperor's state entry into Constantinople."

SEEKING FAVOR AS CHAMPION OF POPE
London, Nov. 23—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—The restoration of the temporal power of the papacy is the latest bait offered by the Germans to enlist sympathy for their cause. According to a Swiss correspondent of the Standard, Prince Von Buelow's recent visit to Switzerland was connected with a scheme for the restoration of papal sovereignty after the war. This would serve both as a revenge upon Italy for her so-called perfidy to her former allies of the Triple Alliance, and would conciliate the Catholics throughout the world. Although the kaiser and his advisers are Lutherans, the German press is running a campaign, inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse, to support this proposal. Thus the Algemeine Rundschau of Munich urges that the pope's supreme authority and divine mission make it necessary that he should enjoy absolute freedom and sovereign independence. The threat is made that if Italy should prove reasonable, Germany will abandon the idea of making Rome the capital of a re-constructed papal state, but if it refuses, Germany will inflict the supreme humiliation upon her of establishing the seat of the pope as a sovereign in the capital of the Italian nation.

WE DO NOT WANT YOUR PEACE TERMS
(By Cable from Georges Clemenceau, former premier of France).
Paris, Nov. 23—When the kaiser reaches Constantinople he will propose peace terms, but it is important to note he won't try to impose them. He will halt mid-way between Riga and Bucharest to say to France, England, Russia, Italy and Belgium, not "This is what I want" but "Will these terms suit you?"

Beck of this is the shadow of a threat of a Holy War which from the eastern minarets the kaiser will declare, summoning all Islam to march against France and England.

Our reply to the kaiser will be: "No we do not want your peace terms; we never will accept them; we do not even want to know what your propositions are. What we want is right, dignified independence and liberty for all peoples—things which you do not understand."

"All we have in view is the smashing of your monstrous dream of humanity, bleeding from the brain, the impotence of a race capable of learning everything that can be learned yet incapable of doing ought but spread death and degradation."

"You are threatening a war of extermination if your proposals are rejected. We are not afraid. You have already reached the utmost limits of barbarity. You cannot harm us more than you have already done."

"Your people are beginning to feel that, despite appearances, we have this decisive superiority over you that we can endure indefinitely. We shall continue till we break your resistance, because something within us tells us we shall get you in the end."

"Yesterday a soldier wrote me from the trenches:
"We are beginning to suffer the effects of winter, but don't mind, because we feel we shall never give way."

"That's the best reply we can make to the kaiser's peace proposals."

THE WONDER LAMP

The greatest lamp ever placed on the market for the country store, church, home or street.

LIGHTS WITH A MATCH like city gas, absolutely safe and cheaper than coal oil. Gives 500 c.p. pure white light, easy on the eyes. It is sold on its merits alone, with an absolute guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or your money back. Agents wanted for this lamp.

MACLAREN LIGHT CO.,
Dept. 3 Merrickville, Ont.

AGENTS W
RELIABLE represent meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout at present. We wish four good men to represent general agents. Taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers opportunities for men offer a permanent position to the right man. Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS V
WANTED—Second er, school district Hampton. Apply, French Village, Kings

WANTED

WANTED—10 pair pullets, Wyandott preferred. Write off Water street, St. John.

FOR SA

FARM for sale, the Bellisle street, Benson, Shannon post

Opportunities
It looks more and more to scarcity of skilled men have to do much of the none by men.
This is especially true of course, we are pr either men or women of their opportunities, ter at any time.
Send for Catalogue Rates, etc.

BIRTH

LIKELY—November street, to Mr. and Mrs. a son.

MARRIA

SPENCE-ANDERSO
dence of the officiating J. H. A. Anderson, N. G. iam Spence to Mary A. St. John.

BECCH-SIMPSON— of the officiating clergy A. Anderson, Nov. 23 Herbert Becch, of the Ellen Louise Simpson,

DEATH

BARTON—In this inst. Mary, beloved of Barton, aged 65 years, band, six sons, one d brothers to mourn.

PENDLEBURY—At (Conn.), on Nov. 20, Ra of Alfred Pendlebury.

EARLE—At her res low street, West St. J inst., Annie W. Earle, J. Samuel Earle, leav husband, a stepson an mourn.

FLEMING—At his Halsey street, Brooklyn 22, John W. Fleming, John, leaving his wife, two daughters; one br Brooklyn (N. Y.), and Abbie Carron, 813 Ch this city.

GLASGOW—At his bert street, West St. J 22, Adam Glasgow, ag ing son daughter and c **BROWN**—In this ci inst., after a short illn in his 90th year, leav daughter to mourn.

CARD OF T

Mrs. L. A. Cosman to thank their many kindness shown them reavement.

IN MEMO

DEARING—In lov James Dearing who di 1914. Gone but not WIFE AND

Not a Free (Chicago Tr

The United States impotent in its present almost might as well declaring an embargo crushing blow to the action threatens conse and far reaching that dent nor congress wou the responsibility invol pelled by a far more c any which has avowea can better afford to trade than to risk the Let us admit this. W agent, as so many of u same. We are an int world structure whic fict is shaking to the duty of our state as near the centre of sible, for our own sake the civilized world.

CANADA TO ERE
LIFE-SIZED S
OF SIR CHA

Ottawa, Nov. 22—P next session, will be an appropriation for a life-size statue of Sir Charles T. ed on Parliament Hill, fathers of confederatio

Nobleman Dies
London, Nov. 25—Sir McDonnell, son of the died last night from while fighting in the

Str St. Kilda, 2,469, S
Sch H H Chamberl
York with lumber.

MONSTER MAMMAL, PROBABLY WHALE, SHOT AT RED HEAD

James Stephenson Shoots Leviathan in Baby Stage, Weighing Half a Ton, Dangerous Looking, But No Upper Teeth.

Thursday Nov. 25. A Leviathan of some description was trapped on Sunday afternoon in the shallow water of Anthony's Cove. It was shot by James Stephenson of Marsh road and John McIlven of Red Head and its tail, fins and lower jaws were cut off and brought to the city to be prepared and mounted by a taxidermist.

OBITUARY

John W. Swaine. Tuesday Nov. 23. John W. Swaine died yesterday morning at his residence, 222 Charlotte street, after a lengthy illness. He was a former resident of Newfoundland and was in the 66th year of his age.

Alfred C. Glasgow. Tuesday Nov. 23. Alfred C. Glasgow, formerly of this city, has been accidentally killed at his home in Denver, Mr. Glasgow was thrown from his sleigh when out driving.

John W. Fleming. Mrs. Abbie Carron, Charlotte street, has received news of the death of her brother, John W. Fleming, who had been placed in Brooklyn, New York, on Monday.

Fred G. Robinson. Hopewell Hill, Nov. 25.—After a long and patiently borne illness of tuberculosis, Fred G. Robinson, one of the best known and highly esteemed residents of this place, passed away at his home here this forenoon.

WEDDINGS. Wednesday Nov. 24. Yesterday morning at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Father Bourgeois united in marriage Emily J. Devlin of Gilbert's Lane, St. John, and James Walsh of Lynn, Mass.

A Continual Tiredness Precedes Ruined Health. Thousands are physically exhausted, lacking in courage, just on the verge of a break-down. Such low spirits, a foggy brain is fagged, vitality so exhausted your constitution is well nigh ruined.

ENGLAND HONORS THE MEMORY OF MISS CAVELL



Photograph taken during the recent Memorial Ceremonies of Miss Edith Cavell, the brave English War nurse, whose execution in Belgium at the hands of the Germans shocked the whole world, shows the crowd about St. Paul's Cathedral, London, during the impressive services.

at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Vavasour, parents of the bridegroom; Mrs. J. D. Black and Miss Brown, of Fredericton.

William Spence, formerly of Windsor (Ont.), and Miss Mary Anderson, a native of Scotland, were united in marriage last Saturday by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson.

Rev. J. H. A. Anderson on Saturday united in marriage Private Herbert Beech, of the 22nd battalion, and Miss Ellen Louise Simpson, of Milltown (N. B.). Private Beech belongs to St. John, and he enlisted with the 52nd at Port Arthur.

McDougal-Morton. A very quiet wedding took place at Harcourt on Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. George H. Morton, when Howard McDougal, an industrious young man who enlisted recently for overseas service was married to Miss Myrtle Morton, both residents of Harcourt.

Stackhouse-McLaughlin. At Norton (N. B.), on Friday evening, November 13, at 8 o'clock, a very pretty wedding took place at the residence of George Wilson, when his mother, Mrs. Mary Emma McLaughlin, was united in marriage to William Stackhouse, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Thos. Durick.

Durick-Quinn. Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 23.—A wedding of interest took place in St. Mary's church at ten o'clock this morning, when Miss Nan Quinn, organist of that church, was united in marriage to Thos. J. Durick, manager of Durick's drug store here, formerly of St. John.

Walsh-Devlin. Wednesday Nov. 24. Yesterday morning at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Father Bourgeois united in marriage Emily J. Devlin of Gilbert's Lane, St. John, and James Walsh of Lynn, Mass.

REXTON NOTES. Rexton, N. B., Nov. 24.—David Keswick, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Keswick, of Bass River, passed away Sunday morning at Rexton, from an attack of apoplexy.

Gregory-O'Leary. Richibucto, Nov. 23.—A wedding of much interest took place here at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard O'Leary, this morning. It was that of Samuel L. Gregory, son of Mr. Horace Cole, St. John, to Miss Margaret O'Leary.

Thousands Are Ailing From Constipation. No condition causes so many diseases as constipation. It not only prevents proper kidney action, but causes Anemia, Stomach Trouble and Indigestion.

SUGAR GOING UP AGAIN, FEATURE OF LOCAL MARKET

Fish Also Shows Tendency to Advance—Difficult to Account for Increases.

The local market quotations, this week show a general increase in sugar. Merchants do not know how to account for it. Recent increases were attributed by financial authorities to the keen competition between the refiners, as their contention may bear out also in this instance.

COUNTRY MARKET. New potatoes per bush 0.00 to 0.80. Moose 0.00 to 0.08. Venison 0.00 to 0.08. Beef, western 0.11 to 0.12. Beef, country 0.08 to 0.10.

NEW OFFENSIVE WAS FROM TURKISH SIDE. (Continued from page 1) ter with the Turks at Al-Kantara, Egypt, explains that it was merely a collision with a patrol and should not be regarded as a recrudescence of Turkish activity along the Suez.

Italy Considers Action. Rome, Nov. 25, 9:45 p.m.—A council of ministers held today lasted four hours. The ministers were occupied mostly in listening to a full report made by Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, on the international situation generally.

Austrians Still Meeting Italian Attacks. Vienna, via London, Nov. 25.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued today: "Russian front: No important events have occurred since the previous report."

NEARLY ANOTHER RIOT IN LONDON, ONT. Police and Military Pickets Stopped a Clash Between Civilians and Soldiers. London, Ont., Nov. 25.—For a time tonight it looked like further rioting between the soldiers and the police but nothing serious developed.

GROCERIES. Choice seed raisins, 1s. 0.10% to 0.10%. Turkey do 0.11% to 0.11%. Currants, clean, 0.13% to 0.13%.

GRAINS. Bran, small lots, bags 25.00 to 26.00. Pressed hay, car lots 15.00 to 16.00. No. 1 19.00 to 20.00.

CANNED GOODS. Salmon, per case 4.90 to 5.00. Salmon, red spring 7.75 to 8.00. Flaming haddies 4.50 to 4.60.

FRUITS. Marbot walnuts 0.18 to 0.17. Almonds 0.17 to 0.18. California prunes 0.09 to 0.15.

Small dry cod 4.75 to 5.00. Medium dry cod 3.75 to 4.00. Pollock 3.75 to 4.00. Grand Maan herring, half-bbls. 3.00 to 3.10.

HIDES AND WOOL. Tallow 0.05 to 0.07. Wool (washed) 0.39 to 0.42. Wool (unwashed) 0.28 to 0.30.

LIUT. HUGHES WELL KNOWN ALONG RIVER. Nephew of Minister of Militia, Killed in Battle, Was on Valley Road Survey Two Years Ago.

Gagetown, Nov. 24.—Much regret was expressed here when the news came that Lieut. Chester Hughes, son of Dr. James L. Hughes, of Toronto, had been killed in action while serving in an engineering corps in France.

Following is the division. One of the reinforcements is reg. "General Townshend wounded and prisoner."

Must Keep Near River. While this will promote to the uninitiated, the country, through have forced their way that every precaution present a reverse, or the march up Mesopotamia.

Entente Consuls Safely a Way From Persian Capital. Petrograd, Nov. 25, via London, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Téhéran states that the British and Russian consuls and other members of the Russo-British colonies at Hamadan have arrived safely at Kasbin, ninety miles northwest of Téhéran.

HALIFAX EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE SORE AT THEIR TREATMENT. Halifax, Nov. 22.—Representatives of practically all the Protestant churches of the city, other than the Anglican, attended a special meeting of the Evangelical Alliance today, to consider why they were not granted proper recognition at the funeral of Sir Charles Tupper.

Turks Claim Victory. Amsterdam, Nov. 25.—The Turkish official statement received from Constantinople, received here, announced: "On the Dardanelles, the British and Russian forces were repulsed."

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