

The Strain on Germany

Germany, says the military expert of the London Times, is maintaining battle fronts some 600 miles in length, and every yard of the line means sacrifice and cost. Officers, men horses, guns, supplies, clothing, equipments, and cash have to be provided with a prodigal hand for every mile of the ever-lengthening front, while no success has yet been achieved corresponding to the immensity of the effort made. Half a million Germans killed and wounded; as many more down with sickness, and starvation; foreign trade paralyzed; banks robbed to provide loans, shipping idle, factories silent, unemployment increasing, and winter coming on—how can the country stand the strain?

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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How Long can They Stand It?

How long the German people can bear up under the psychological strain of the terrible losses they are sustaining, both on sea and on land, is one of the most interesting questions pertaining to the war. We know that multitudes of Germans in public and private have said that they will fight to the last man—but that is mere rhetoric. No nation can do that. The feeling of those who stay at home is bound to be a factor of enormous importance in deciding the length of the conflict, for they have not the relief of being at the front. At first the casualty lists were published in full. Now they are so tremendous that they can be printed only in abridged form, the local names appearing. Every day the Berlin Tageblatt prints a list of the well known dead, architects, doctors, lawyers, professors, teachers, members of the aristoc-

racy, government officials in every walk of life, and the list is staggering. On a single day a well known bank announced the deaths of 23 employees. The Ninety-first infantry Regiment reported the loss of no less than 12 officers killed and 16 wounded, together with 254 men killed, 1,202 wounded and 144 missing in 17 days' fighting in Belgium and France. Other regiments have suffered worse, in shorter time, but as the casualty lists are published a month after the period covered, the worst is yet to come. A private letter from Munich tells not only of the growing anxiety of the public over the long delay in ending the battle of the Aisne which Major Morant, the military critic of the Tageblatt, has admitted, but speaks of the innumerable hospi-

Memo. of Goods Received by Belgium Relief Committee at St. John from Oct. 28th till Nov. 10th

Mrs. W. E. Stone, Woodstock,	5 bbls. clothing, 5 cs.
Mrs. J. B. Crabtree, Grand Falls,	3 Cs. clothing
S. W. Thorne, Havelock,	8 bags potatoes
Ladies of Pomeror and Scotch Ridge, also Gleason Rd., Char. Co.	5 cs. clothing, 1 bbl clothing.
Rev. G. Pringle, Kincardine—several shipments,	10 bbls. clothing, 2 cs. clothing
Womens Sewing Circle, Hatfields Pt.	2 cs. clothing.
People of Central Greenwich	1 " "
Back Bay Relief Committee, Char. Co.	1 " "
Rev. Mr. Gouge, Woodstock,	1 box "
J. Montgomery, Woodstock,	2 bbls.
R. A. McDonald, St. Stephen,	14 bbls. 1 half bbl.
Shore Line—C. P. R.	14 bags, 1 case
Riverside, A. Co.,	6 cs., 7 bbls
Catholic Church, per C. M. Mersereau, Bathurst,	6 cases
Wilson's Beach, Campobello, ex S. S. "Grand Manan"	11 bbls, 5 boxes
Shore Line, S. Greenlaw, Oak Bay,	6 boxes, 2 bbls,
S. S. "D. J. Purdy"	2 cases
S. S. "May Queen"	2 bbls., 1 box
Friends Mouth of Jemseg.	1 case
Mrs. H. D. Cleveland, Sec. Women's Institute, Albert	5 boxes, bed-
ding, 3 boxes, 1 bbl	
People of Burton and Oromocto, per J. W. Kimball,	100 bbls. potatoes
S. S. "Chaplain"	6 bags, 3 bbls, 2 cs, 1 bbl
Rev. G. I. Spriggs Zealand Station,	12 cs, 2 bbls
I. S. Dawson, Dawson Settlement	11 cases
G. E. Steeves, Hillsboro	31-2 bbls potatoes
L. Young, Ripple,	2 cases
A. W. Currie, Penobscus,	1 cs
Coles Island Relief Committee,	10 cs. canned goods 1 bag rice, 1 bag beans
Rev. S. Greenlaw, Oak Bay,	10 bbls. flour
Lori's Cove,	2 boxes., 1 bbl
Connors Bros., Ltd., Blacks Harbour,	1 case clothing and shoes
J. W. Taylor, Harvey Station,	5 cases
Mrs. H. Gilmore for Ladies of Bonny River,	1 "
Pennfield Baptist Sewing Circle	3 "
Pennfield Ridge and Seely Cove Sewing Circle,	1 "
Rev. J. Harrison, St. George,	2 "
St. George,	1 "
People of Lorneville,	2 "
Mrs. J. A. Howard, West Quaco,	16 bags, 6 bbls
Bathurst Methodist Church,	3 cases
W. H. Jenkins, Havelock,	2 bbls
Turtle Creek,	18 bbls
A. West, Coles Island,	31 bbls, 4 cases
S. W. Tompkins, Bath,	1 "
Baptist Missionary Society, Hartland,	2 boxes
Bohan & Co., Bath,	2 cases
People of Parish of St. Hilaire, 'Rev. Father Comeau'	8 cases clothing
3 bbls, 1 case canned goods, 2 bags, 1 car potatoes.	
Eniskillen	23 bbls.
People of parish of Baker Lake,	4 boxes, 1 car potatoes,
D. G. Hanson, St. Andrews,	2 bbls
Debec Jet,	1 bbl,
F. D. S., Hartland	1 case
Medley Dykeman, Jemseg	2 cases
Mrs. L. P. Farris, Whites Cove,	1 pc., 1 bag,
Mrs. G. W. Briggs, S. S. "Victoria,"	1 pcl.
Fredericton Jct.,	3 boxes
Ladies of East Florenceville,	1 case
Enterprise Women's Institute	2 "
People of St. Basil 'Rev. Father Dugal'	2 cars potatoes, 10 cases clothing,
1 case clothing.	
People of Green River 'Rev. Father Dugal'	1 car potatoes, 2 bbls flour,
3 cases clothing, 2 bags beans, 2 bbls. beef.	
J. H. Stewart, Bathurst,	1 car potatoes
People of Baker Lake per Rev. Father Richard,	1 " "
People of St. Jacques and Edmundston,	1 " "
People of Clair, Mada. Co.	cases clothing, 1 obl. flour, 2 bags, 3 bags
clothing, 1 car potatoes.	
People of Colleg- Bridge,	1 car vegetables,
R. A. McMillan, Charl.,	14 bbls. flour, 1 bag flour, 64 bbls. potatoes, 22 cases
clothing, 1 bbl. oatmeal 1-2 bbl fish, 6 bbls. turnips 1 box tea, 12 bbl. oatmeal.	
People of Caanan,	92 bbls. potatoes, 34 bbls. Turnips, 8 bags flour, 16 bags
oats, 3 cases clothing.	
People of Moncton,	1 car vegetables, 5 bbls flour, 1 parcel, 1 bag rice.
R. W. Jones, Boundary Creek,	1 car vegetables
People of Dorchester,	1 cs, 2 bbls, 1 car vegetables
D. B. Belding, Chance Harbour,	2 bbls.
Pettitcodiac, S. C. Goggin,	1 case
Employees J. M. Humphrey Shoe Factory	1 case children's footwear
York Co. Belgian Relief Committee,	6 cars potatoes
Oromocto Belgian Relief Committee, per T. J. McElroy,	30 bbls. flour
In addition to the above the Committees wishes to correct the following errors in acknowledging good received:—	
People of Queenstown, N. B., shipped 35 bbls potatoes—not as previously stated.	
Mrs. Green, McAdam, shipped 2 cases merchandise—not as previously stated.	

tals springing up everywhere like mushrooms and overcrowded the instant they are opened. How long can a nation like Germany endure this?—New York Evening Post.

German Public Growing Sul-

len.
Amsterdam, Nov. 24—Authentic particulars of the general state of affairs in Germany have been obtained here from an impartial and reliable source, and they show that the number of unemployed in the Fatherland totals fully 2,000,000. The result is growing discontent on all sides. The people are only dull for the present, but are liable to burst forth at any time.

The authorities are taking no chances and despite the urgent need of men in the field, they keep large bodies of troops in reserve for emergencies, in all the large cities, but especially in Cologne, where the situation has once or twice assumed threatening aspects. Only recently has the truth with regard to the war begun to trickle through. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, Swiss, Swedish and Danish papers have been smuggled into the country, and the better classes, at any rate, now know that not only is Paris not besieged, but neither Calais nor Havre runs any danger, and that it is quite untrue that the Germans are at Dijon. These revelations have had an upsetting influence, and have convinced the

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most optimistic that Germany will have a hard fight to win.

This had reached this state before the refugees came pouring in from East Prussia. Their appearance caused positive consternation. It is estimated that the German losses in Prussia by reason of the Russian invasion already reach £15,000,000 (\$75,000,000), most of which is sustained by the "Junkers," who are all powerful there. This fact is likely to have considerable bearing upon the future of the war, for the "Junkers" have a large voice in the conduct of affairs, and their enthusiasm for the war has diminished visibly since the Russians started advancing in earnest.

There is no moratorium in Germany, and the result is that the smaller shopkeepers are completely ruined already, chiefly owing to the wholesale collapse of smaller and purely local banks and the closing down of 80 per cent of the provincial branches of all the large credit banks. No one has any money through this, while credit has entirely disappeared. Those who saw what was coming, or who had time to save anything out of the wreck, sent all their money and securities to Switzerland, or that is, as much as they dared. Through the income tax returns, the fiscal authorities knew the exact standing of everybody, and used the information to advantage for the purposes of forced subscriptions exacted for the national defence loss. For this same operation every savings bank, friendly society, and all such institutions were denuded of every penny of their reserves, while, as already known, the private banking accounts were raided to the same extent.

Behind the Front.

When we think of our army in France, which possibly consists of three hundred thousand men, we are apt to think of these men as all taking part in battles. Most people suppose them all to be in the fighting line most of the time, if not all the time, and especially during such periods of stress as that of the last two weeks along the Yser canal. This is a misconception. Probably never more than one third of the army is fighting at any time, and a large fraction of the army never fights at all. The hundred thousand men that the British Empire has today on the firing line in France and Belgium must be supported by two hundred thousand men who guard the lines of communication by which the food supplies are brought up, who handle the supplies of food and ammunition, who man the trucks and wagons that draw them, who take away the horses that are sick and wounded and bring up remounts. Besides these there are the men of the signalling corps,

who station themselves on the hills back of the line to convey commands from headquarters to officers in the field or from lieutenant-generals to brigadier-generals, and from them to the colonels of regiments. Again, there are all the men of the army medical corps who take the sick and wounded back from the fighting line to the hospitals, treat them in the hospitals, and return them to their work. Besides these, there are the engineering corps, who rebuild broken bridges and re-lay the torn-up railways. Besides these there are the reserves kept a hundred miles away from the fighting line, or perhaps more, who wait week after week in camp doing nothing, but ready to be sent out to buttress a weak spot in the lines. All these are parts of the army. One just as much as another is doing his work to win battles.—Montreal Witness.

AWFUL GONIES OF WOUND

ED.
An article in the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift by Prof. V. Czerny gives a description of how the German wounded are treated in transport.

Half the wounds have been inflicted by shrapnel, and dirty pieces of uniform are often driven into the flesh with the fragments of shell. Then, too, soldiers lie sometimes for days in the trenches, often half full of water, exposed to night frosts before they are attended to. Then comes a long journey on dirty trucks, as many as thirty wounded men lying on each truck, without protection against the cold, owing to the quick advance of hostile forces.

It takes four to six days to go to Cambrai or Cologne, and all the time the wounded receive no new dressing and hardly any refreshment.

There are beautifully arranged sanitary trains, but those splendid hospital trains suffice for not one-tenth of the wounded.

A woman osteopath who spoke at the New Jersey convention recently said that the tango was to blame for eight diseases—tango sciatica, tango rheumatism, tango feet, tango ankle, hip disease, neuritis, neuralgia and paralysis. She mentioned these eight, but said these probably were others.

President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard declares that German culture is on the decline, and that Germany is making manifest to the whole world its belief in a thorough pagan religion of valor. He says: "Generations have passed since cultivation as a whole in Germany ceased to follow the three ideals of culture namely, truth, righteousness and love."

In the head office of the Suez Canal at Port Said is a model of the canal showing the exact position of every ship moving through it. It is thus quite easy to arrange by telegraph for vessels to pass one another.