

CANADIAN
PACIFIC

FALL EXCURSIONS

TO

BOSTON

tickets on Sale OCTOBER 7-8—
AT SPECIAL RATESPANAMA-PACIFIC
EXPOSITION
SPECIAL LOW RATESTravel Canadian Pacific
through the Canadian Rockies.

W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R. ST. JOHN N. B.

British Sea Power
To Decide War

London, Nov. 21.—After long deliberation, grave misgivings and differences of opinion among their leading experts, the western allies have accepted the challenge of the German powers and made the Mediterranean basin the principal theatre of the world war.

The resolve of Lord Kitchener and Gen. Joffre later ratified by the joint war council meeting at Paris, to seek a decision in the East was based on the belief that British sea power will enable the allies to seize for the first time in this war, the strategic initiative from their opponents.

The great operations of the allies in the Mediterranean will not begin until late March or April.

For months the allies in the Mediterranean will be numerically inferior to their enemies, and, even if they were not, a serious winter offensive among the mountains of Macedonia would be impossible. Whatever the fate of the armies based on Saloniki, they cannot cut communications between Hungary and Turkey while the passes through which alone an army can advance are blocked by snow.

Great armies will be concentrated at bases on the Mediterranean. At this moment, because of the attitude of Greece, all the troops available are being hurried to Saloniki which, if it can be held, will be one of the bases.

Notice of Sale

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of Carleton County and according to the provisions of Section Eighty five (85) of Chapter twenty one of the Acts of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend Chapter 170 of the consolidated Statutes, 1903 respecting Rates and Taxes" the said warrant being dated the Fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1915, there will for default in the payment of County, Poor and Road taxes be sold at public auction in front of the Court House in the Town of Woodstock in the said County of Carleton, on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of February A. D. 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the said day to the highest bidder so much of the Real Estate assessed in the name of the Wiggins Estate lying and being in the Parish of Richmond in the County of Carleton aforesaid, as will be sufficient to pay the sum of One Dollar and sixty six cents being the amount assessed for County, Poor and Road taxes against the said Wiggins Estate for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 together with the further sum of Three Dollars and Fifteen cents costs and expenses to the date of issue of said warrant, and the further sum of fifty cents for the said warrant, making in all the sum of Five Dollars and Thirty One cents, now unpaid, and also for costs and charges attending this Notice and Sale hereunder and recovery of said assessment. The said Real Estate assessed in the name of the Wiggins Estate to be sold as aforesaid being described as follows:—All that certain piece of land and premises situated in the Parish of Richmond aforesaid, being same conveyed by John McBride to said George Campbell by deed registered in Book K number 2 Carleton County Records on pages 336 and 337 the 22nd of March A. D. 1872 and therein described as "Commencing on the Road or East line, on the Road leading from Watson Settlement in North Richmond to Huckle, and thence west five rods till it strikes a certain line between Francis Watson and the said John McBride, thence along said line North eight rods, thence east five rods, thence south eight rods to the place of beginning containing one quarter of an acre."

Dated at Woodstock in the said County of Carleton this Twentieth day of November, A. D. 1915.

John E. Tompkins
Sheriff of the County of Carleton.

When this article appears, it is probable that the concentration of troops at other bases will have commenced.

Marseilles and Alexandria, with their facilities for baring for great armies, will be the most important bases. It is highly probable that the island of Cyprus will be another. Unless the Bulgars in town of Dedeagatch is seized and held as a base the present headquarters of the ill-fated Gallipoli adventure, the Island of Mudros, will be occupied by an army. Italian troops, if Italy enters the great adventure will be concentrated in a home port.

In the next four months, military forces aggregating at the very least 1,000,000 men, will be concentrated at Mediterranean bases. With their great superiority in man-power, now increasing every day, the allies can put perhaps 1,500,000 men in this theatre by May if they so desire. They can do this because the western front, the strongest fortress line the world has ever seen, can be held by one third or less of the men required for an offensive against the equally strong defensive works of the enemy.

Instead of sending their new Bulgarian and Turk vassals on victorious marches directed at the vitals of the British Empire, it is figured that the Kaiser's strategists, to guard against a surprise attack which they could not meet, must hold their armies on the defensive, covering so far as possible all the danger points threatened by the powers who can transport troops by sea 20 times as fast as they could toil through deserts or mountain passes. If this condition of affairs can be brought about before the campaign opens, the strategic initiative will be in the allies' hands.

The initiative is not the same as the offensive. An army, like Napoleon's in 1812, may attack and advance continually while not possessing the initiative. Initiative in war is "the power to dictate to the enemy the form of action; to lay down the type of the coming battle."

The German alliance may upset the plans of the allies and by some unexpected stroke ret in the initiative, forcing the British and French to drop their own plans and conform to the brains of the Kaiser's staff; but unless the enemy moves quickly, before the British and French concentrations planned can be carried out, he can be promptly met by superior forces if he attempts an offensive anywhere in the southeastern theatre. A winter attack on Egypt, which some authorities consider probable, might be made before the allied hosts are distributed about the Mediterranean but it is no secret that such an attack even if it comes soon, will find the Suez Canal transformed into a most formidable military obstacle.

Last July, during the drive against the Russians, I wrote a somewhat similar article obtained from German sources, printed in America the day after Warsaw fell, in which I outlined eight campaigns, one of which the Germans would undertake after their offensive in Russia was checked. One of the eight was the Serbian adventure, which was forecasted just as it has resulted. I was criticised in Germany for presuming to tell what German armies would do before the all highest general staff had itself decided. The article did not say that a plan had been adopted, but that one of those given would have to be chosen because no other had any chance of succeeding.

These are the eight possible moves against the Teutonic alliance:

1. An attempt may be made to force the present lines on the Gallipoli peninsula. If this is tried it will be after a series of subsidiary attacks elsewhere have drawn off some of the defenders.

2. The all-important Vienna Constantinople railway line may be attacked in three ways by the allies from the south. One is up the valley of the Vardar in Uskub and up the upper Moravia valley to Nish. The practicability of this advance, which must be based on Saloniki, depends on the outcome of the campaign now in progress in the Balkans, military and diplomatic.

3. A second route is the Struma valley, which leads direct to Sofia. At one point the only road becomes a track probably impassable for artillery, and there is no other way by which an army, unless mounted on mountain goats, could negotiate the pathless Roderop mountains, behind which the railway lies. This route, unattractive as it sounds, is listed by the experts as "possible."

4. The third and shortest way to cut the Constantinople railway is to land at Dedeagatch and proceed one week's march up the valley of the

river Maritza to the main railway, line. An army of enough strength to push the Turks back but not utterly route them might cut the railway and then stand on the defensive.

5. A variation of this scheme, for a great army of 400,000 men or more, which could thoroughly smash the Turkish field forces, involves a march from Dedeagatch on Constantinople.

6. By landing at Smyrna the allies can attempt a march on Constantinople through Asia Minor. From Smyrna a railway runs 150 miles to the Sea of Marmora. A route more likely to be followed by an army of invasion lies 150 miles inland along a branch railway from Smyrna, which at Afium Karahissar joins the Constantinople-Bagdad line. At this town the invaders, having marched due east from the sea, would turn to the north and follow the 200 miles of winding railway to the Bosphorus. The roads in Asia Minor, in spring and summer, are passable for motor traffic.

7. An army based on the island of Cyprus may be landed at Alexandretta, and march inland 50 miles to Aleppo. Here the Constantinople-Bagdad railway would be encountered, and a further march of 50 miles along the railway would bring the invaders to Jerabus, on the upper Euphrates. The rest of this scheme to cut the Turkish Empire, in two would rest on the shoulders of General Sir John Nixon, commanding the Indian army operating in the Bagdad region. If Bagdad can be held during the winter, the spring floods will make it possible for General Nixon to sail 400 miles up the Euphrates from Feluja, 30 miles from Bagdad on the Tigris, and join the army from Cyprus at Jerabus, thus winning for Britain the richest lands in potential agricultural wealth in the world.

8. The British may land a force in the Red Sea for the capture of Mecca, a feasible military operation whose consequences would rock in the Mohammedan world to its foundation. The object of this expedition would be to cause the dethronement at the Holy City of the Turkish Sultan as Khalif of Islam and the election in his place of an Arab of the Blood of the Pro City of the Turkish Sultan as Khalif is not eligible for the Khalif under Moslem law, for he does not belong to the clan of the Prophet. The devout Arabs regard him as a usurper. If assured military protection and a Khalif of their own people, the 10,000,000 Arabs of the Empire might renounce all allegiance to Constantinople. If a Mecca expedition can accomplish this the Turko-Germanic scheme to exploit the military faulre of the British at the Dardanelles throughout the Mohammedan world will be checkmated. The interests of France and Italy would also be served by the election of a Khalif friendly to the Entente Powers, for in Tripoli and Tunis there are millions of Moslems whose attitude gives rise to grave anxiety.

Some of the eight possible campaigns outlined may be impossible through the course of events in the Near East this winter.

A study of the map will show the task confronting the Germanic powers. They cannot mass armies everywhere and any one of the eight allied campaigns may be undertaken by sea at very short notice after the concentrations at the bases have been effected. It is highly probable that more than one of them will be put under way, and the enemy forced to move troops to meet attacks hundreds or thousands of miles apart. That is the advantage conferred by sea power.

Britain is the predominant partner in the Mediterranean enterprise, furnishing not only the sea power and most of the money, but most of the men. A direct attack on the Dardanelles is apparently hopeless, and a march up the

Vardar or Struma valleys in Macedonia would not serve British interests, however much joy such an operation might bring to the remnant of the Serbs. The strategic objection to a spring campaign having the liberation of Serbia for its object is that the Germans and Turks reply with a threat to Egypt or Persia and India. Lord Kitchener is likely to so order things that such a threat cannot be made.

Y M C A OPENING

fact the first military experience was in Woodstock in 1880 under Captain McMullen, and his first experience in preparation for actual warfare is being gained in Woodstock. When he was told that he would have charge of "D" he hoped that he would be sent to Fredericton, where, as a Scotchman, he expected to have some good curling. Colonel Dean assured him that in the armory in Woodstock he would have the best quarters in the Maritime Province, outside of Halifax, which he found was correct, and owing to that fact and the kindness of the citizens he was glad that he was sent to Woodstock.

The following was the program:
Piano Duet, Mrs. G. W. Gibson, Miss Marion Lindsay.
Invocation, Rev. S. Howard.
Chairman's Remarks, Dr. W. D. Rankin.
Welcome for Town, Mayor W. S. Sutton.
Welcome for Y. M. C. A., A. S. McAlister.
Response, Major W. H. Laughlin.
Song, Harry Dunbar.
Greetings from Churches, Rev. S. Howard.
Violin Solo, Lieut. Brown.
Piano Solo, Mr. Bell.
Announcements, A. W. Dyer.
Reading, J. D. Carey.
Refreshments, By the Women's Institute.

WILLIAMSTOWN

D. S. 20

We are having very fine weather and warm for the season, not quite snow enough for good sledding or hauling.

Some are hauling potatoes to the Lakeville station.

Geo. Harris has been visiting relatives here and in Knoxford.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Helms have gone home to Houlton after spending a few weeks at her father's. John A. Waters. Mr. Helms is not enjoying good health.

Miss Ethel Watters went to Houlton to train for coursing, but returned after a few days.

Miss McCollum, Hartland, has been visiting her friend, Mrs. Harry Gilliss.

Mrs. Hannah, Fort Fairfield was calling on old neighbors here, recently.

Report says the Lakeville School Trustees have engaged Miss Long, Long Settlement, for the coming term, and that Miss Fern Page has taken the Deerville school for another term and Miss Annie Lindsay the Pioneer school for another term.

Miss Sarah Jamison was calling on Mrs. Emily McWaid, Mrs. Wm. Page and Mrs. Wm. McWaid.



Bread, Cakes, Pies, Buns—
anything made from
flour—is best made from

**PURITY
FLOUR**

More Bread and Better Bread

716

la-ly.

Mrs. Maggie Corbett, Lakeville, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Page over Sunday 19th inst.

Mrs. Wm. McWaid spent one day last week with her friend, Mrs. Maggie Page, Pioneer.

KIRKLAND

Dec. 21, 1915.

We are having fine weather at present the roads are fine.

Mrs. David Dykeman and Mester Roy were in town on Tuesday, callers at "The Dispatch" office.

A young daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Blair Graham of Woodstock quite recently.

Mrs. Elizabeth Graham and her son Hugh made a business trip to town recently.

The W. A. of the Anglican church met at the home of Mrs. Andrew Gustard recently.

The W. F. M. Society held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Leslie Kennedy.

David Gidney customs officer has been very ill.

Mrs. Con Mack is visiting at Mrs. William Sullivan's.

Stewart Bustard, Howard Davis and Fenwick Bunting have purchased new sleighs.

Misses Eva McNerlin and Agnes Mack had splendid times on examination day at school.

King Edward's
Warning Words

(Cosmo Hamilton, in the December Century.)

"Dinner was over; the servants had left. The thin smoke of cigars and cigarettes rose up to the gilt ceiling of the large, dignified room when the laughter and conversation of the men whose faces and figures formed the subject of caricatures in the English papers suddenly died away. The host, a bearded man with a high forehead and heavy bovine eyes, leaned forward. In his rather fine white hand he held a thick amber cigarholder, which he used as a sort of baton to enforce his words.

"Gentlemen," he said in the peculiar guttural voice which was known and loved in many strange parts, 'look out! I have asked you here on my return from Germany to say to you, look out! A loss is stretching himself. Every great man of his arms is out and hard. Every little cell of the great brain reverberates with two words only, "D. R. T. G." . . . We live in a false security here. We are a democracy which tolerates a monarch. You gentlemen, are our autocrats. Each one of you is the king of England. What are your majesties going to do? Are you going to continue to play Canute and hold up your hands to the waves and say "Back"? Are you going to continue to sit within the apparently impregnable walls of your party system? Because, if so, the security of this kingdom and your little crowns is not marketable. There are no bidders. I say to you again, look out! That man was King Edward VII. of Great Britain and Ireland."

Fierce Fighting
In Austria

Geneva, via Paris, Dec. 18.—A despatch from Taibach, Austria, says an artillery duel begun yesterday morning is still continuing around Gorizia. This has been the most violent engagement for several months. The Austrian counter-attack at Piave was repulsed with heavy loss, the outer fort there and the inner works at Gorizia having been pulverized and affording no protection to the infantry from artillery fire. It is stated that Grand Duke Eugene has taken command of the Austrian forces in the sector.