HIS REASONS FOR OPTIMISM IN REGARD TO WAR

Captain (the Rev.) H. E. Thomas Explains Why He Thinks the Allies Are Bound to Win a Glorious Victory--The Greatest Surprise Germany Ever Got--The Loss of Her World-Wide Trade--An Interesting Letter.

Captain (the Rev.) H. E. Thomas, writing recently from Westenhanger, Kent, England, to a friend at home, summed up his reasons for optimism in regard to the war. The chaplain's letter follows here:

Some enquiries have been made lately, regarding the optimism I claim to possess in viewing the war situation, at the present time. It is pointed out that these blood-thirsty tyrants, the Germans, have swept over Belgium like a flood, have invaded France, and have gone far into Russia; that they have seemed to be successful in certain diplomatic ventures where we have failed, and with little evidence of declining strength, how can a Briton whistle his tune, sing his song, and believe that he has reason for having good cheer. The question is a natural one and I take your time to refer to a few considerations which enter into the answer which may be made.

(1). A Britisher has reason to be optimistic because of the weight he may attach to the law of probabilities. Everything else being equal, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey are not sufficient to face the combination which is arrayed against them. If it were merely a case of counting heads I would take my chance with Belgium, Serbia, France, Britain, Italy and Russia.

Who is there who believes that if in August, 1914, Germany had foreseen the combination of powers which are now arrayed against her that she would have so daringly flung down her challenge; and although much has been said in reference to her preparedness, yet no one can believe that the preparations embraced the possibility of warring against such a combination as now fight under the flag of our Allies. Therefore I reason that it would be a miracle and only a miracle, only the employment of forces above the natural order, which could give victory to the Huns. If Germany at her best could not win, and she was at her best twelve months ago, when the Allies were at their weakest—then ordinary probabilities make it plain that she can not now win when her strength languishes and her opponents are attaining to their highest efficiency.

German failures.

We speak sometimes of British failure, but why do we not speak of German failure? She failed in her invasion of Belgium, she failed to reach Calais, she failed to reach Paris, she failed to capture the Serbian army, she failed to bring Russia to its knees, she failed in her submarine endeavors, she has so far failed in her air raids, she has failed to move her navy, she has failed to land an army in England, she has failed to hold her colonies. What is there she set out to do that she has really accomplished? Very little. With her cowardly fleet confined to her own backyard, her accomplishments but shame the face of Christian civilization. The chances, I say, if there are chances, are altogether with the Allies. That is one reason why one has grounds for being optimistic.

What a Difference Today.

(2) In the second place, it is fair to claim that the Allies have not yet commenced to fight. Ask anyone who knows just what the exact state of our affairs was, away back in those dark perilous days when our soldiers on the western front were under orders to limit their fire to so many shells a day. How small the number of those shells was is enough to make one shudder. But what a difference today! It is recognized that for some time our artillery has far outranked the enemy, and it is an open secret that ammunition is now piled like hay stacks along our western front, all of which implies that we are getting ready to fight in earnest. Kitchener said in the opening months of the war that he was not certain when it would end, but it would begin on the first of May last. But we know that in the sense in which he meant it, the war has not yet begun.

Wait!

Let us wait until the shells are falling, not in desultory order, but are rained along the whole line, falling as the rain falls in England in November and February, are plowing up the ground as the soil of Devonshire is plowed by the farmer. If when this happens, we fail then my optimism may wane; but in the meantime I look forward to that day and as I look I find reasons to sing my song, the song of an optimist.

(3) Another reason why it is impossible to be other than optimistic is the fact that we have evidence that the enemy has been made to feel to a deep degree, the pinch of warfare. Signs are not failing that she is "bleeding white." It is not necessary to accept every little rumor carried by a newspaper item, but from many sources we glean enough to make us believe that the pressure on Germany is at least causing shortness of breath, and personally I believe she suffers much more than appears upon the surface.

The facts in this case are, that one morning long ago, the British business man awoke to find that the German nation had realized its dream of industrial expansion and was ready to offer competition in every market in the world. Germany's industrial progress has been one of the world's great marvels. But in the twinkling of an eye, a steel band is drawn around the neck of her industrial life, her arteries of trade are paralysed, a bolt pierces the heart, of her export trade. What man is there with even the least degree of business genius, but who realizes that the effect of this upon Germany is impossible of computation. Why should we not expect soaring food prices, food riots and bank failure? And whilst this occurs with the enemy, at the same time the channels of British trade are all unfettered. Her ports are open by day and night, and her ships ply their trade. Who would not be optimistic in view of these facts? Who would change conditions of life in starving Germany today, with the prosperous conditions in England?

Cold, Hard Facts.

If cold, hard facts are needed, surely we find them in Germany's falling exchange rate. There is evidence that to the mind of the neutral, German chances of success daily grow less. Her financial standing is dirated which is the more significant in view of her vaunted victories upon the land. The commercial markets of the world live by faith, but faith in Germany steadily declines, and when faith fails, national fabrics fall.

Phophesies are sometimes made that this war will be continued for years and years, but to me this is out of the question in view of the financial considerations which are involved.

One may ground his optimism in the confidence he has in Britain's credit, and his lack of confidence in the credit of Germany.

The Spirit of the British.

(4) But again, unbounded optimism may be affirmed from the knowledge one has of the spirit of the British people. A prominent London paper said last week: "Though we cannot name or analyse this new spirit in the people, we can mark its development. It is known by its fruits. We can read it, if we look closely in the people's eyes. What superficial observers still take for apathy or pot-bellied equanimity, ignorance, sloth, and easy going optimism or indifference, is for the better part of the nation the quietness and patience with which men possess their souls when a great renunciation of the spirit has been made and when they are ready for sacrifice. The British people are now ready for any task, any sacrifice, every fate that may be prepared for them."

I may add to this, the evidence that comes to one daily as he talks to soldiers who have been invalided to England and know all the horrors of the hell which is provided by the trenches, on the western front. Some of these men have scars they will carry to their graves, some of them have been blown high in the air, and yet the one predominating passion with them is to be back again in the trenches to face the same fatal fire.

Speculation has been rife, as to the possibilities of an alien force landing on the British Isles. Upon that, I pass no judgment, but I am convinced that were such an attempt to be made, before a foothold were gained, English farms would be neglected, London's stores would be closed, and every man, child and woman who could lift an arm would stand on guard and would sleep only in death. I need not add that before she submitted to German supremacy, Canada would make a response which would surprise the world.

This is the British temper, to which the Germans with their lust for military prowess are blind. This temper is well expressed in those lines of Wordsworth:

"The land we from our fathers had in trust
And to our children will transmit, or die.
This is our maxim, this our piety;
And God and nature say that it is just.
That which we would perform in arms—we must!
We read the dictate in the infant's eye;
In the wife's smile—and in the placid sky;
And, at our feet, amid the silent dust
Of them that were before us—sing aloud
Old songs, the precious music of the heart!
Give, herds and flocks, your voices to the wind!
While we go forth, a self devoted crowd
With weapons in the fearless hand, to assert
Our virtue, and to vindicate mankind."

These are some of my reasons for not having the slightest shadow of fear in regard to the outcome of this European conflagration. No one can fail to recognize the possibilities of the terrible cost which we may have to pay—air raids and submarine attacks may yet inflict a loss which cannot easily be measured; possibly the slaughter upon our firing lines may paralyse our hearts; the true optimist recognizes these possibilities; and yet he turns the dark clouds inside out, he sees in seeming loss, a step toward victory, and above the death cries of a battlefield he hears the triumph song of a redeemed people.

A Higher Reason.

Were I sermonising, which I am not, I would place first of all that which is in the background of my mind, that the only certain ground I have for optimism is in my Christian belief in the sovereignty of a Righteous God who gives lasting strength, only to that which is pure and just and true; and because we have our quarrel just, the battle will be delivered into our hands. Involved in this is the other consideration that I have a deep conviction that the British people are chosen of God to bless mankind and in them is fulfilled all those promises of holy scripture which tell of a people chosen specially to be multitudinous, and prosperous and unconquerable; possessing the "gates of her enemies;" having her seed in "many waters," and against whom "no weapon that is forged" can ever prosper. My optimism is religiously based, but it is not to these bases that I have referred, but have pointed to those which are somewhat aside from religious considerations. My prayer is that I am not mistaken, but that there are real grounds for the Britisher, at the present moment, to be undismayed.

Going After Stefansson.

New York, March 13.—Capt. Olaf Swenson who, in the fall of 1914, rescued the Karluk's survivors after a battle against high seas and Arctic ice floes, will sail from Seattle, Washn., this week for another dash into the frozen north on the 340 ton bark Belvedere.

If the plans carry, it was said, the Belvedere will meet Stefansson's Canadian expedition at Point Barrow in August.

OBITUARY

Michael Shea.

Tuesday, March 14.

There passed away at his residence, 188 Duke street, easly yesterday morning, Michael Shea, a lifelong resident of St. John. He was born in this city some sixty-four years ago and was practically all his life connected with the dry goods business, working among the larger firms. Mr. Shea resided for some time in Fredericton, but returned here about ten years ago and had since continued to live here. He was a well known citizen, and had the faculty of making many friends and always retaining them. In his early days he was actively engaged in Catholic society work in which he always took a deep interest. Mr. Shea leaves his wife, two sons and a daughter, all residing in St. John, one of them William A., is principal of St. Peter's Boys School and a daughter, Mary G., is also connected with the city school staff.

William J. Allison.

Newcastle, March 18—The death of Wm. James Allison, of Whitneyville, occurred of pneumonia at noon Saturday. He had been ill about a week in the woods, where he and his three eldest sons were lumbering on their own account, and had come home nine days before his death. He was thought to have only a bad cold and appeared to be recovering, when pneumonia set in. He was forty-six years old.

Deceased was the son of the late David and Margaret Allison, of Wayerton. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Annie Sherrard, of Boom Road, and the following eleven children: Alton, Raymond, Douglas, Edith, Hubert, Russell, Robert, James, Willa, Ernest and a baby boy six months old.

The following sisters and brothers also survive: Mary (Mrs. Royal Edwards), Portland (Me.); Rachael (Mrs. Oldfield, Portland (Me.); Martha (Mrs. Hiram Harris), Sevogle; Janet (Mrs. Edward Dunnett), Duluth (Minn.); George and Charles, in the west, and Wheelock, of Duluth. He was a member of Whitneyville Presbyterian church and of Whitneyville Orange Lodge. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, interment in the Presbyterian cemetery, Whitneyville.

Mrs. A. C. Branscombe.

Tuesday, March 14.

Many will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. A. C. Branscombe, of Verdun, Quebec, formerly of this city, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith, 98 Winter street. Her body will arrive in the city by the noon train today, and the funeral will be from her parents' residence on Wednesday the 15th inst., service at 2.30 o'clock. Mrs. Branscombe graduated from the General Public Hospital here and during the smallpox epidemic was one of the several nurses who volunteered to nurse smallpox patients admitted to the hospital.

Miss Jessie C. Whitlock.

St. Stephen, March 13—The community was shocked today when it was learned that Miss Jessie Campbell Whitlock had passed suddenly away at her home on King street. Miss Whitlock suffered from an attack of la grippe a few weeks ago but had seemingly recovered from its effects. It had left her with a weak heart, however, which was the direct cause of her sudden death. Miss Whitlock was an estimable lady and will be greatly missed in musical circles. She leaves a sister, Miss Margaret Whitlock and four brothers, Julius T., William H., and Robert Watson, of this town and a brother Colin Campbell, of Calais (Me.) The funeral will take place from her late residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30. Interment in rural cemetery.

John McCracken.

Wednesday, March 15.

The death of John McCracken, a life long resident of North End, occurred suddenly yesterday at his residence, 171 Chesley street. Mr. McCracken was sixty-four years of age and was born in Belfast, Ireland, and had come to this country forty years ago. He leaves three daughters, Mrs. Ernest Miller of Boston, Mrs. Samuel R. Hilson of Regina, and Mrs. Harry Strayhorn of this city, and six sons, John of Medicine Hat, Thomas of Boston, Alexander, David, George and Clifford all of St. John.

James Linton.

Wednesday, March 15.

The death of James Linton, aged sixty-eight years, occurred after a short illness at his home in Bayswater on Monday. Mr. Linton was a native of Bayswater and had resided there all his life, devoting himself to farming. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. C. H. Herrington of this city; one brother, Samuel Linton, of Grand Bay, and a half brother, William Gibbons of West St. John. He was unmarried.

Charles Forbes.

Fredericton, N. B., March 14—Charles Forbes of Gibson died suddenly at one o'clock this morning of heart trouble. He was a native of Nashwaak, and at one time represented the parish of St. Mary's in the York county council. He is survived by his wife, four sons—Alexander, now overseas, and James, John and Roy at home—and one daughter, Mrs. Wm. Tait of Gibson.

Mrs. Ambrose McDermott.

Sussex, N. B., March 14—Mrs. Ambrose McDermott, a respected resident of Cornhill, died at the home of Mrs. James Henderson, here last evening, aged forty-four. She underwent an operation a few days ago and was a great sufferer until the end. She is survived by her husband, three daughters—Elizabeth Creilia and Augusta—and five sons—James, Warren, Ambrose, Vincent and Austin. The funeral will take place on Thursday at 10 o'clock, interment at White's Mountains. Rev. Father McDermott will officiate.

George McNamara.

Halifax, March 14—George McNamara, storekeeper of the marine and fisheries department died this morning aged forty-six years.

John Sleeth.

Newcastle, March 14—The funeral of the late John Sleeth, who died at his home in Douglastown on Friday night, took place yesterday afternoon. There was a very large attendance, from Douglastown, Newcastle and Chatham, deceised being a member of St. Mark's Presbyterian church; Newcastle Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F.; Ever True Rebekah Lodge, No. 65, I. C. O. F., and Miramichi Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., and very popular with his brethren and fellow-workmen. The Oddfellows attended in a body and a large number of Masons came over from Chatham. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Alex. Firth, pastor of St. Mark's, assisted by Rev. W. B. Rossborough, of Loggieville. The choir of St. Mark's attended in a body and the hymns sung were Thy Will, Not Mine, Be Done, and Forever With the Lord. The pall-bearers were Wm. Dinan, Edward Driscoll, Geo. Henderson, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Robert Simpson and Albert McLean (Chatham.)

There were many beautiful floral tributes. The body was taken to Chatham, accompanied by the Oddfellows and Masons and many other mourning friends. At Chatham it was met by other Masons led by a band and interment with Mason and Oddfellow rites, was in Riverview cemetery, where a child of deceased also rests. Mr. Sleeth was 58 years of age. He was a native of St. John West and removed to Douglastown twenty years ago last July and engaged as one of the leading mechanics in the mill there, continuing his work till last fall, when he became ill with lung trouble. He recovered and worked during December, but took a relapse and never returned to work. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Minnie Drake, of St. John West, and the following children: Chester, Marion, Gladys and Pearl, all at home. The surviving brothers and sisters are: Joseph and William, of St. John West; James, of Amherst (N. S.), and Mrs. Margaret Austin and Mrs. Wm. Thompson, of St. John West.

Miss Ann Gallagher.

Wednesday, March 15.

Miss Ann Gallagher, aged 88 years, died at midnight at the residence of her brother-in-law, Patrick Trainor, 289 Union street. During her long life she was very seldom ill and succumbed after a ten day's illness. She was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, coming here a young girl, and has outlived nearly all her former friends. Up to the last she was quite active and knitted socks for the boys at the front since the war began. The nearest surviving relatives are: Frank, Patrick, James, John, Owen, Rose and Katie Trainor, nephews and nieces.

Michael Casey.

St. Stephen, March 14—Michael Casey a well-known barber, sixty years of age, of Calais (Me.), passed away this afternoon. He had been in failing health for some months with kidney disease. He leaves a wife, four sons and two daughters.

H. Noel Steeves.

Moncton, N. B., March 14—Friends here received a telegram yesterday announcing the sudden death of H. Noel Steeves, which occurred suddenly Monday morning at Hallowell (Me.) Mrs. Steeves is a sister of W. F. Humphrey, M.L.A., Mrs. R. F. Kinnear and the late Mrs. LeB. D. Lockhart. LeB. D. Lockhart, Mrs. Kinnear and Mrs. (Capt.) Geo. Irving (cousin of Mrs. Steeves), left on the C. P. R. yesterday for Hallowell. The late Mr. Steeves was a native of Albert county and was the only son of the late Asa Steeves, of Hillsboro. He was educated at Mt. Allison and removed many years ago to Hallowell (Me.), where he embarked in the mercantile business and has resided there ever since. He is well known in Hillsboro and Moncton. Besides Mrs. Steeves, he is survived by one son, who is about 14 years of age. Deceased was about 55 years of age.

It is not known yet whether the funeral will be held at Hallowell, or whether the body will be brought to Hillsboro for interment.

Rev. Dr. E. M. Saunders.

Halifax, March 15—Rev. Dr. E. M. Saunders, whose death occurred at Ottawa today, was one of the best known clergymen in Nova Scotia. Born in 1829 for forty-nine years he was minister of the First Baptist church of this city and for nine years previously was minister of the Baptist church at Berwick (N. S.) He was a governor of Acadia College and was considered one of the strongest preachers in the eastern provinces.

Dr. Saunders was a historian and writer as well as theologian. His history of the Baptists of the maritime provinces was published in 1902 and more recently there came from his pen the "Three Premiers of Nova Scotia." These works established his reputation as a trenchant careful writer. He has been engaged on a "Life of Sir Charles Tupper," the veteran statesman having given him a large number of his papers with a view to the publication of such a work. It is understood that Dr. Saunders had practically completed this task. The funeral will take place in this city on Sunday, from the residence of Senator Dennis.

Rev. Dr. Saunders died suddenly at the residence of his son, John C. Saunders. He was returning to his home in Toronto after a visit to Halifax.

Harold L. Haley.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Haley, 14 Prince street, West St. John, have been bereaved by the loss of their infant son, Harold L., whose death occurred Tuesday.

Mrs. Alberta Hastings.

The death of Mrs. Alberta A. Hastings, widow of Frederick Hastings, formerly of St. John, occurred last Wednesday at her home in Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Hastings, who was forty-seven years of age, was a daughter of the late Robert J. Alexander, of this city. She is survived by one daughter, Miss Carol M., at home, and one sister, Mrs. S. L. Lawson, of Amherst. Interment was made in Worcester on last Friday.

Michael Jardine.

Newcastle, March 15.—Death came suddenly this morning to Michael Jardine, a well known merchant of this town. He was in his store as usual yesterday. This morning he was dressing when he fell to the floor and expired in a few moments. Mr. Jardine was born in Southesk about seventy years ago and resided there the greater part of his life. For the last twelve years he had conducted a general store, but lately disposed of it and moved to Bridgetown where he also had been conducting a store. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Foren, and one son, Charles P. Jardine of this town. Mrs. S. A. Demers is a sister and John Jardine of Newcastle a brother.

Kathleen McBride.

St. Martins, N. B., March 14—The death occurred here Sunday afternoon, at the residence of her aunt, Miss Power, of Kathleen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. McBride, of Hanford Brook, in the eighteenth year of her age. The deceased has been ill for many months and has been a great sufferer. She underwent an operation about a year ago in St. Vincent's Hospital, Worcester (Mass.) Tuberculosis developed which resulted in death. Miss McBride was a young lady of great promise and had a host of friends throughout the maritime provinces and the eastern states, who will regret to hear of her early demise. Besides her parents, she is survived by seven sisters and three brothers. The sisters are Mrs. H. F. Gammons, of Meriden (Conn.); the Misses Margaret, matron of the Overlook Sanatorium, Rutland (Mass.); Eileen R. N., of Laurel Hill Sanatorium, Syracuse (N. Y.); Bertha R. N., of the Channing Home, Boston; Jean R. N., also of Boston, who has attended the deceased during her illness; Bessie and Martina, at home. The brothers are Edward, of Rutland; Francis and Joseph, at home. The funeral took place Wednesday, with mass of requiem at 10 a. m. Interment was made in the Roman Catholic cemetery here.

Mrs. Annie Smith.

St. Stephen, N. B., March 15—Mrs. Annie Smith, widow of Frank Smith, druggist of this town, died today at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. A. Rose, Calais, where she had been spending a few weeks. Heart disease was the cause of her death. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Smith went to Winnipeg to make her home with her son, Edward. Last summer she returned east and has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Aubrey Upham of this town. Mrs. Smith who was a daughter of the late John McIntosh was sixty years of age. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. C. A. Rose and four children, Mrs. J. Aubrey Upham, and Albert, Edward and Christine of Winnipeg. All of whom were with their mother when she passed away. The funeral is to take place Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WEDDINGS

Welch-Yule.

Many St. John friends will read with interest of the marriage at Folkestone, England, on Dec. 14, of Lieut. E. H. Welch, of this city, and Miss Evelyn Maud Yule, of Montrose, Lennard Road, Folkestone. Lieut. Welch, formerly employed with J. W. Wetmore, representative of Moir & Sons, went overseas with the 12th Battalion, and has since been kept in England. He was found so capable and efficient as musketry instructor that he was given a permanent position at Folkestone, and has found there, as well, a bride. The wedding was in the Radnor Park Congregational church, Folkestone. Lieut. Welch is a nephew of Com. Potts. His mother, who previous to the war kept house for him, is now a nurse at River Glade.

Young-Maclauchlan.

Wednesday, March 15.

A charming wedding was solemnized at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's church, when Miss Vera Constance Maclauchlan and Major Frank Bennett Young, of the 140th battalion, were married by the Rev. H. Goring Allder, in the presence of a large concourse of friends and relatives. The bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Maclauchlan, Wright street, is prominent socially and most popular among her large circle of friends. The groom, who is a son of Mrs. J. Boyle Travers, is in command of "D" company, of the 140th battalion, stationed at Woodstock (N. B.) He is a St. John boy, who rose by merit and hard work to his present rank, and is in charge of the detachment of the 140th battalion in the northern town. A guard of honor, made up of 100 men, with rifles and fixed bayonets, from the local detachment of the 140th battalion, under the command of Sergeant-Major Palmer, was lined up on both sides of the church entry and, as the bridal party left the church, an arch was formed by the men crossing bayonets under which the bridal party passed.

Among the guests were a large number of officers, particularly those of the 140th battalion.

The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion and, as the bride entered, Mendelssohn's Wedding March was beautifully played by the organist, P. Bourne.

The bride was most becomingly gowned in a pretty suit of cream corduroy with trimmings of Alaska sable, and carried a bridal bouquet of red roses and violets. She was unattended.

The young couple were the recipients of many handsome presents, testifying to their great popularity among their many friends. Among these was a presentation and address from the men of "D" company and a solid silver service, appropriately engraved, from Lieutenant-Colonel Beer and officers of the 140th.

Major and Mrs. Young left last evening for Woodstock, and were given a hearty send off at the depot by a large gathering.

Betts-Short.

The wedding of John C. Betts to Mrs. Sarah Short, of this city, took place Tuesday evening at 8.30 o'clock in Trinity church. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. R. A. Armstrong, in the presence of immediate relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Betts will reside at 114 Winter street.

Wightman-Tingley.

Dorchester, March 15—The marriage of Miss Ruth Tingley, daughter of Postmaster and Mrs. S. W. Tingley, of Dorchester, to Captain Frederick Carman Wightman, of the internment station, Amherst (N. S.), and son of Rev. F. A. Wightman, of Bathurst (N. B.), took place in the Methodist church here this afternoon. The bride, who was given away by her father, entered the church to the strains of "Oh Perfect Love" rendered by a united choir and looked charming in a travelling suit of blue serge with pink hat and carried a bouquet of cream roses. The church was tastefully decorated with flags and winter decorations and the happy couple were married by the groom's father, Rev. F. A. Wightman, assisted by Rev. R. Brodie, pastor of the church. Lieutenant Goodwin ushered, while Miss Garda Tingley, sister of the bride, presided at the organ and rendered Mendelshons wedding march as the pair left the church. The bride was the recipient of many useful and valuable presents, the groom's present to the bride being a necklace set with pearls. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Among the out-of-town guests present were Rev. F. A. Wightman, of Bathurst (N. B.) and Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Stevens, of Amherst. The "All Dorchester" platoon of the 145th Westmorland Battalion was present at the ceremony and acted as a guard of honor with Lieutenant Goodwin in command. The happy couple left on the Halifax express for Amherst (N. S.), amid the good wishes of a host of friends and will take up their residence in Amherst.

Coming Dorchester Wedding.

Dorchester, N. B., March 16—The marriage of Miss Ruth Tingley, daughter of Postmaster and Mrs. Tingley, of Dorchester, to Captain Carman Frederick Wightman, of the internment station, Amherst, will take place in the Dorchester Methodist church on Wednesday next.

William H. O'Keefe, liquor dealer, has assigned to S. H. Taylor.

St. John Market Quotations

More fluctuations in the provision market are recorded within the past few days. Another advance is recorded in the price of flour, but this affects only the Ontario grade. Sugar has gone to the sky and advances in other lines make one realize that conditions are very much out of the ordinary. The prevailing wholesale prices are as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET.

Potatoes, per bushel	1.25	to	1.50
Beef, western	0.11	"	0.12½
Beef, country	0.07	"	0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.10	"	0.12
Pork, per lb	0.13	"	0.14½
Veal, per lb	0.10	"	0.12
Eggs, case, per dozen	0.00	"	0.32
Tub butter, per lb	0.26	"	0.30
Creamery butter, per lb	0.34	"	0.37
Fowls, fresh killed, per lb	0.25	"	0.28
Fowls, frozen, per lb	0.16	"	0.18
Fresh chicken	0.00	"	0.30
Bacon	0.20	"	0.22
Ham	0.19	"	0.20½
Turkey	0.32	"	0.35
Cabbage, per doz	0.50	"	1.00
Turnips, bbl	0.00	"	1.00
Retail prices are given for green goods:			
Radishes	0.00	"	0.05
Mushrooms	0.00	"	0.40
Cranberries	0.00	"	0.16

GROCERIES.

Choice seed raisins, 1s	0.10½	"	0.10¾
Fancy, do	0.10¾	"	0.11
Currants, cleaned, 1s	0.12	"	0.12½
Cheese, per lb	0.19	"	0.20
Rice	5.75	"	6.00
Cream tartar, pure box	0.50	"	0.52
Bicarb. soda, per keg	3.20	"	3.25
Beans, white	4.00	"	4.50
Beans, yellow eye	4.50	"	4.55
Split peas, bags	6.25	"	6.50
Pot barley, bbls	6.20	"	6.35
Cornmeal, per bag	1.75	"	1.80
Granulated cornmeal	6.00	"	6.10
Liverpool salt per sack ex store	1.05	"	1.10

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Canadian mess	29.00	"	29.50
Pork, American clear	28.75	"	29.25
American plate beef	25.25	"	25.75
Lard, compound, tub	0.13½	"	0.13¾
Lard, pure, tub	0.16	"	0.16¼
Molasses, fancy Barbados	0.50	"	0.51

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	7.40	"	7.45
United Empire, gran	7.30	"	7.35
Bright yellow	6.90	"	6.95
No. 1 yellow	7.20	"	7.25
Paris lumps	7.00	"	7.05

FLOUR, ETC.

Roller oatmeal	0.00	"	6.25
Standard oatmeal	0.00	"	6.75
Manitoba, high grade	0.00	"	7.35
Ontario, full patent	0.00	"	6.80

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Salmon, pinks	4.90	"	5.00
Salmon, red spring	7.75	"	8.35
Finnan haddies	4.50	"	4.60
Kippered herring	4.50	"	4.60
Clams	4.00	"	4.25
Oysters, 1s	1.70	"	1.75
Oysters, 2s	2.50	"	2.55
Corned beef, 1s	2.90	"	3.50
Peaches, 2s	1.75	"	1.80
Peaches, 3s	2.35	"	2.40
Pineapple, sliced	2.12½	"	2.15
Pineapple, grated	1.65	"	1.70
Lombard plums	1.25	"	1.30
Raspberries	2.12½	"	2.15
Corn, per doz	1.05	"	1.10
Peas	1.02½	"	1.05
Strawberries	2.38½	"	2.40
Tomatoes	1.22½	"	1.25
Pumpkins	1.05	"	1.10
String beans	1.05	"	1.10
Baked beans, 2s	1.15	"	1.20
Baked beans, 3s	1.55	"	1.70

GRAINS.

Bran, small lots, bags	27.00	"	28.00
Pressed hay, car lots No. 1	17.00	"	18.00
Pressed hay, per ton, No. 1	19.00	"	20.00
Oats, Canadian	0.57	"	0.62
Oats, local	0.53	"	0.55

HIDES AND WOOL.

Tallow	0.05	"	0.06½
Wool (unwashed)	0.28	"	0.30
Hides	0.13½	"	0.15½
Calfskins	0.15	"	0.17
Lambskins (Feb)	1.00	"	1.75

FISH.

Small dry cod	4.75	"	5.00
Medium dry cod	6.00	"	6.25
Pollock	4.00	"	4.10
Grand Manan herring, half-bbls	3.00	"	3.10
Smoked herring	0.12	"	0.14
Pickled shad, half-bbls	8.00	"	12.00
Fresh cod, per lb	0.05	"	0.06
Bloaters, per box	0.80	"	0.90
Halibut	0.12	"	0.18
Kippered herring, per box	0.00	"	0.90
Swordfish	0.12	"	0.13
Haddies	0.07	"	0.08

FRUITS.

Marbot walnuts	0.16	"	0.17
Almonds	0.18	"	0.19
California prunes	0.08	"	0.15
Filberts	0.15	"	0.16
Brazils	0.18	"	0.19
Peanuts, roasted	0.11	"	0.14
Bag figs, per lb	0.10	"	0.15
Lemons, Mesina, box	0.00	"	4.00
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60	"	0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00	"	4.50
California oranges	3.25	"	4.00
Oranges, Fla	3.25	"	3.75
Apples	2.25	"	6.00

OILS.

Palacine	0.00	"	0.20
Royalite	0.00	"	0.16½
Turpentine	0.00	"	0.71
Extra lard compound	0.00	"	0.81
Extra No. 1 lard compound	0.00	"	0.82½
"Premier" motor gasolene	0.00	"	0.35

TRYING TO KEEP LIBERALS OUT OF B. C. LEGISLATURE.

Victoria, B.C., March 16.—The right of M. A. Macdonald of Vancouver, and H. C. Brewster of Victoria, both Liberals, to sit in the legislature, is questioned in a notice of motion to be introduced in the house on Monday by R. H. Pooley of Esquimalt. The motion sets forth that the returning officers at the elections in Vancouver and Victoria failed to comply with the regulations and asks that a select committee be appointed to report.

Premier Bowser said last evening that he considered the defeat of the two ministers at the bye-elections, relieved the government of promises made in the introduction of the shipping, mining and other legislation this session. The government, however, had not come to a conclusion yet.

CANADA RAISING $575,000,000 FOR EXPENSES IN WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

ing seven per cent because his firm is incorporated.

More About Molasses.

Ottawa, March 16—Hon. J. D. Hazen gave the house a statement dealing with the complaint of Quebec merchants brought forward by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the subsidized steamers plying between Canada and the West Indies were not accepting shipments of molasses for this country. The statement which was furnished by the deputy minister of trade and commerce said that there had been congestion of freight both to and from Canada and that Sir George Foster had been making efforts to relieve it. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. explained that seventy per cent. of its tonnage had been commandeered by the admiralty. The minister of trade and commerce had cabled the admiralty with a view to having some of the vessels released but so far without success.

Hon. R. Lemieux called attention to a newspaper report that in the 800 new kit bags supplied to the 206th Overseas Battalion had been found many toilet articles marked "made in Germany." In reply Hon. A. E. Kemp said he was not aware that goods of German manufacture were supplied to the soldiers and that he would make inquiries into the case. "It would be far from the policy of the government," he continued, "to buy anything made in Germany at this time."

Mr. Crothers Has Complaint.

Hon. T. W. Crothers arose on a question of privilege to discuss an editorial article which appeared in the Toronto Globe yesterday and which quoted him as having said, he was not sure Great Britain and her allies would win the war. "That a German victory would mean a German Canada," that "he did not approve of everything done by the British house of commons for the relief of disabled soldiers," and "that no one knows when the war will cease or how it will end."

"It is a gross misrepresentation of what I said," asserted Mr. Crothers.

The suggestion that he was lacking in sympathy with disabled soldiers was without foundation and he had made no reference to the measures of relief adopted by the British house of commons. He had in fact declared that nothing was too good for the men who had risked their lives for the empire. He had not said "he was not sure that Britain and her allies would win the war." He had been speaking of the necessity for Canada to concentrate her efforts for the prosecution of the war and had pointed out that they were not merely rushing to the assistance of the mother country but were fighting for the liberties they enjoyed. Mr. Pugsley made the remark, "I am sure we are going to win the war, that is all." Whereupon Mr. Crothers had replied "I am not so sure." The word "so" however, had been omitted from the unrevised Hansard report.

New Loan of $75,000,000.

The house then went into committee on the finance minister's motion calling upon parliament to authorize the government to borrow, in addition to sums authorized and still unborrowed, a sum of sums not exceeding $75,000,000 as required to pay maturing obligations of Canada, to carry on public works and meet expenses for general purposes.

Sir Thomas White said the government would find it necessary to borrow in the neighborhood of $225,000,000 although the amount would depend on the number of men enlisted for active service and the time at which they enlisted. The $75,000,000 referred to in the resolution would form part of the borrowings which the government would have to make.

Sir Thomas told W. F. MacLean that negotiations with regard to a loan by Canada had been proceeding between the government and a firm of New York financiers. He informed the leader of the opposition that a credit of thirty million pounds had been arranged with the imperial government to meet obligations in Great Britain and France. At the same time he felt that, in view of the financial undertakings of the mother country, Canada should only draw upon that credit when absolutely necessary and as far as possible finance herself. The government would find it necessary later in the year to borrow further, and possibly in Canada. The credit arranged by the banks for the imperial government was, he considered, a reason why the Canadian government should not at once undertake the flotation of another domestic loan.

Hon. R. Lemieux said that since Canada was going to make further loans, the time had come to reduce expenses. He thought there should be a round table conference to prune down the estimates and that a quarter of a million dollars could be saved by such a course. He expressed himself as shocked at the announcement that there was not going to be another domestic loan immediately and that the country was going to borrow in the United States.

Sir Thomas White said Canada had been buying more goods from the United States than any other country, and now it was simply buying money. Sir Thomas went on to state that transactions in time of war could not be judged by the standards of peace. He referred to the first Canadian loan of $45,000,000 in New York as the most useful ever made by Canada. In connection with its negotiations he paid a tribute to Sir Frederick Williams Taylor of the Bank of Montreal, which had acted for the government. The loan, he said, had been followed by the establishment of a first class market for Canadian securities of the higher class in New York.

Dr. Clark said that a loan floated in the United States simply meant an increase in buying from that country.