

## GERMANS WORSE THAN THE BARBAROUS SAVAGERY OF DERVISHES OF SUDAN

Lord Kitchener Declares the Charges of Inhumanity Have been Proved Beyond Doubt

London, April 27, 9 p.m.—The British parliament occupied itself today with discussions on the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany. In both the house of lords and the house of commons, gratitude was expressed for the efforts that have been made by the United States to ameliorate the conditions of the prisoners.

Lord Kitchener's speech in the house of lords, in which, as a soldier, he said he lamented what he was convinced was German inhumanity toward British soldiers, was the most notable expression of the day. There were, however, equally striking notes in both houses, notably by Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, and Lord Cromer, who expressed regret in the house of lords that the British admiralty had seen fit to segregate captured German submarine crews, and by Winston Churchill and Premier Asquith in the house of commons, who declared that at the end of the war the British people would exact reparation. No definite course of action concerning the treatment of prisoners was agreed on by either house.

### BRITISH RUTHLESSLY SHOT DOWN

War Secretary Kitchener told the house of lords that British prisoners had been insulted, maltreated, and even shot down by their German captors. He made a statement to the house on this subject, in which he spoke in part as follows:

"I have been forced with reluctance to accept as indisputably true the maltreatment by the Germans of British prisoners. The Hague convention has been flagrantly disregarded by German officers. Our prisoners have been stripped and maltreated in various ways, and in some cases the evidence goes to prove that they have been shot in cold blood. Our officers, even when wounded, have been wantonly insulted and frequently struck."

### THE BRUTALITY OF THE HUNS

Earl Kitchener said that as a soldier he had always held officers of the German army in respect, but "constant testimony that has come in, not only from our own escaped prisoners but from French, Russian, Belgian and American sources, has brought it home to all who have sifted the evidence that the inhumanity displayed by the German authorities, towards British prisoners especially, is beyond doubt."

The secretary quoted articles from the conventions adopted at The Hague relating to the treatment of prisoners of war, and asserted that they had been disregarded flagrantly by German officers. He added:

"I think it only fair and right to say that the German hospitals should be exempted in any charges of deliberate inhumanity. There have been indications of a lamentable lack of medical skill and, in individual cases, of neglect and indifference to suffering on the part of hospital orderlies. On the other hand, there are statements from prisoners who have been released as incapacitated, that their experience in the hospitals did not form any ground for special complaint."

"Treatment of prisoners in the detention camp in Germany varies considerably according to locality. Our men in most cases suffered from the want of food and have received differential treatment as compared with their French and Russian comrades, and many acts of violence have been complained of. Lately, however, there does appear to be a slight improvement in some respects, due perhaps to visits of inspection made from time to time through the American ambassador."

"Recently some of our officers have been subjected to solitary confinement in retaliation for the supposed ill-treatment of Germans in this country. The Hague Convention does not admit of such confinement of prisoners of war, except as an indispensable measure of safety, and I hope before long to obtain some evidence of the manner in which these officers are now being treated by Germany."

### WORSE THAN DERVISHES OF SUDAN

"Germany has for many years posed before the civilized world as a great military nation. She has abundantly proved her military skill and courage. But surely it was also for her to set up a standard of military honor and conduct which would gain the respect, if not the friendship, of nations. Instead, she has stooped to acts which will surely stain indelibly her military history, and which would vitiate with the barbarous savagery of the dervishes of Sudan. I do not think there can be a soldier of any nationality, even amongst the Germans themselves, who is not heartily ashamed of the size which has been thus brought upon the profession of arms. The images of war have not only been outraged by the infliction of cruelties on British prisoners, but by a conference which must have arrested your lordship's attention the Germans have, in the last week, introduced a method of placing their opponents hors de combat, by the use of asphyxiating and deleterious gases, and they employ these poisonous methods to prevail when their attack, according to the rules of war, might otherwise have failed."

### PROVED TO THE HILT

Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the house of lords, also spoke. He said the charges against Germany "of callous, inhuman treatment of prisoners had been proved to the hilt," but that England had reason to be grateful to the American government for the manner in which it had seconded the efforts of its secretary of state to secure redress.

Lord Lansdowne said he deplored the fact that the admiralty had been forced to have recourse to a policy of reprisals against captive German submarine crews. The real culprits, he declared, were the German government, "which had given them their ruthless commissions." Lord Lansdowne added that the sufferers at the hands of the Germans might be compensated by levying on German property in Great Britain.

Lord Cromer, former British agent and consul-general in Egypt, declared there was a strong feeling in the army against the policy of the admiralty regarding the treatment of German submarine prisoners.

Lord Lucas, president of the board of agriculture, stated, on behalf of the government, that the special treatment for captured submarine crews had been adopted, not as a policy of reprisal, but as an expression of the highest moral disapproval of German methods. The treatment of the submarine prisoners, however, conforming to The Hague Convention.

He was glad to announce, Lord Lucas added, that the German government had given James W. Gerard, the United States ambassador to Germany, permission to visit the prisoners, and in answer the government hoped that Mr. Gerard also would be permitted to investigate the treatment of the thirty-



British officers who are being held in prison as a reprisal against Great Britain's treatment of German submarine prisoners.

### GERMANY WILL BE MADE TO PAY

London, April 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, explained Great Britain's policy in the matter of the treatment of German sailors captured on board submarines in the House of Commons this afternoon. Answering a question on this subject, Mr. Churchill said:

"We cannot admit that the reprisals which Germany has taken against numbers of our own officers can be allowed to deflect us from a policy which we regard as humane and just in itself."

Mr. Churchill also made reference to Germany's answer in this matter. Continuing, the first lord said:

"It is necessary publicly to brand this form of warfare and prevent it taking its place among the methods open to belligerent nations."

The speaker then went on to explain that no special conditions have been applied to the crews of German submarines because they fought as such, but only to those engaged in "wantonly killing non-combatants, neutrals, and women on the high seas."

Incidents like the sinking of the Orizaba at night without warning (the Orizaba presumably was lost early in February, with a crew of twenty men) the sinking of the Falaba (with a loss of over 100 lives) and the blowing up of fishing vessels decided the government, Mr. Churchill declared, "to place all submarine prisoners taken after February 18, and so long as this system of warfare continued in a distinct category." The speaker pointed out that the conditions under which these prisoners were confined were in every way humane.

"We have offered to allow a representative of the United States to visit these prisoners," he said, "and make a report provided reciprocal facilities were accorded us."

Speaking in the debate on the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, Premier Asquith said:

"It is a horrible story from every point of view—one of the blackest spots on even German methods of war. My object in rising is to say, with all emphasis and all deliberation, that we shall not forget, and we ought not to forget, this horrible record of calculated cruelty and crime."

"We shall at the end of this war hold it to be our duty to exact such reparation against those who are proved to be guilty against us in this matter, as it may be possible for us to inflict. I do not think we would be doing our duty, or doing justice to those brave unfortunate men or to the house of our country, or to the plain dictates of humanity, if we should be content with anything less than that."

## THREE ST. JOHN NURSES THERE

Good Report From New Brunswick Ward—Major Frank Magee's Success

An interesting letter from Col. A. T. Shillington, O.C. No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital at Le Touquet, France, to Mrs. E. A. Smith, registered nurse, of the Royal Chapter, I. O. D. E., received yesterday, brought the news that the New Brunswick ward, which was opened up through the efforts of Mrs. Smith and the chapter had been given a place of honor in the ward. The letter follows:

Le Touquet, Paris-Picardie, France.

April 8, 1915.

Mrs. E. A. Smith, 47 Carleton street, St. John (N. B.), Canada.

Dear Mrs. Smith—Your letter of March 16 received yesterday, with check for \$18 francs enclosed, from the local Red Cross Society of New Brunswick, and your writing then also, thanking them for this donation.

I wish to tell you that after your first letter and before the opening of the New Brunswick ward, we changed the names of some of the wards and gave New Brunswick one of the best wards in the hospital, on the second floor. We are having the ward up in a most excellent manner for a military hospital. The main operating room is in this ward, also our X-ray department, and the special room for our eye and ear specialists.

I hope, in a short time, to be able to forward you photographs of the buildings and tents, also photographs of the operating room, eye and ear room, and other wards in the hospital, and as we expect to have a complete set in the near future.

We are spending the money according to your instructions as near as possible. Of course in the purchase of anesthetics and requisites of this kind, we cannot confine their use to one ward. We will not forget to let patients from New Brunswick know what you are doing for their comfort when they are sick and wounded.

I now have Sister Parks from St. John as well as Sister Margaret Hare and Sister Dunville, who are all doing very excellent work in the hospital. Sister Margaret Hare is particularly proud that so much is being done for us by New Brunswick.

I will write you again shortly and if I can get the photographs passed the censor, will send them along. We feel we have the best military hospital in France and will be very anxious to let you see the pictures. We have now treated about 1,800 patients and up to the present have only had thirteen deaths, and I am glad to say none of them were Canadians.

I made a trip up to the firing line Tuesday of this week, and visited Merville, Neu-Berquin, Bethune and several small villages along the front of the trenches, and saw a great many thousands of the Canadians in their billets along the line.

Thanking you again for your interest in our work, I am,

Yours sincerely,

A. T. SHILLINGTON, O.C. No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital.

Our Boys Cheerful.

Mrs. Smith also received yesterday a private letter from her cousin, Rev. Canon Almond, who was one of the five Anglican chaplains to go to the front with the first contingent and who also saw service in the same capacity in South Africa.

Rev. Canon Almond kindly offers to see that the Canadian get any comforts which may be forwarded through him. A portion of the letter follows:

Your letter of March 19 received this a. m., and I hasten to reply. I am in close touch with the whole of the Canadian division, and I am sure that the Canadian division in particular—8,000 men. Any field supplies or comforts for the men addressed to—Major The Rev. Canon

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## AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

The Eve of Developments.

(By H. Massie Bult.)

The casualty lists show that a few of our aviators chiefly concerned with assisting our artillery have been hit. The marvel is that with their manifold anti-aircraft devices the Germans have generally been so powerless to defend themselves against the enterprise of our aviators, who have enjoyed a degree of immunity which proves how extremely difficult it is to damage a skilfully-handled aeroplane, even in the daytime, in the use of anti-aircraft weapons in day-time the Allies have been much more successful than the enemy. This, of course, is due as much to the efficiency of the men as to that of the machines. As aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes have in any case comparatively brief wearing lives, and as it was so abundantly demonstrated even at the outset of the war that the German designs were not equal to ours, it is only reasonable to anticipate with the renewal of activities over the whole theatre of war, with the coming of summer and the reinforcements of both belligerents, that at least some degree of improvement in the new German machines put into service will be manifest. For this the Allies can afford to make allowance in that they have been consistently improving their own equipment. In this connection it should be observed that it is absurd to fall into the error of comparing the employment of newer types of machines in the middle of a campaign to swooping horses while crossing a stream. Exaggerated views have been published to the effect that it takes years to evolve new types of aircraft.

## WOUNDED MAN WHISTLED

Bevery and Sangford of British Tommies is Astonishing

The following letter has been received by Miss D. Grover, Chelvey, Ont., from her father, Capt. H. Grover, of the 1st Battalion. He tells of the Canadian first experiences under fire, and how the Germans got the range of the trench and dropped about 100 shells in a circle of about 50 yards just back of their position. Little damage was done.

"That night we went out. On the way I heard a peculiar 'clap' very close at my side what it was, he said, 'Oh, nothing, and started to whistle a tune softly. I remember, when we were safely back to the city, and the sergeant-major showed me where the bullet had cut across the back of his helmet, caused a slight flesh wound. The bravery and sangford of these men of England."

"Our little battalion cemetery is slowly but surely becoming dotted with little crosses. The first of these, a tall, thin, tall one to go was Lieut. 'Billy' Gallagher, of Chatham. He was shot through the top of the head and never knew what happened him."

HON. WALLACE GRAHAM, N. S. CHIEF JUSTICE.

Halifax, April 27.—Hon. Wallace Graham, senior judge of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, has been appointed chief justice of the province of Nova Scotia, succeeding Sir Charles Townshend, who retired from the bench a few weeks ago.

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Father Morrice's Remedy for Rheumatism and all kidney troubles, purely vegetable. No Cure—No Pay. All drug stores. Price 50c.

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90 Out of 100 Dyspeptics Have Dangerous Acid in Their Stomachs, Which Must Be Neutralized if Good Health is to Be Maintained.

If you held a teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid in your mouth for only a second you would not be surprised at its burning and inflaming all the tissues; yet an eminent specialist states that 50 out of 100 dyspeptics go about with an excessive amount of this powerful acid in their stomachs, and then wonder what causes the burning and aching and why they suffer the discomfort after meals. To put wholesome food into an acid

stomach only increases the discomfort because the acid mixes with the food and turns it sour, making a more acid. The acid condition causes food fermentation, which irritates, distends and inflames the tender stomach lining, and it is not surprising that specialists say acid stomachs are dangerous. This decidedly dangerous and uncomfortable condition can be overcome either by following a strict diet or, and this is far easier and more quickly effective, by taking a teaspoonful of bisulphated soda in a quarter glassful of water at meal times to neutralize the acidity. The latter course is a much more satisfactory because it corrects the acidity and banishes discomfort without any need for diet.

## A Physician's Opinion

A physician who uses Grape-Nuts in his family was recently asked his opinion of this food. He said:

"It is a concentrated, palatable, nourishing and healthy food. Sweetened slightly and moistened with good rich cream, Grape-Nuts makes a very toothsome dish."

There's a reason for these excellent qualities in Grape-Nuts. This food is made of whole wheat and barley, thoroughly baked and processed to render it easily and quickly digestible—generally in about one hour.

Grape-Nuts contain all the rich nutriment of the grains, including the phosphorus, iron, sulphur and other mineral elements so necessary for proper nourishment of body and nerve cells. It's a healthful food, and economical also.

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