

# REPORT FROM COPENHAGEN SAYS GERMAN CRUISER KARLSRUHE HAS BEEN SUNK

## CAREER OF GERMAN RAIDER KARLSRUHE IS ENDED?

London, Mar. 18.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent sends a story of the sinking of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, taken from the Stiffs-Tidende, which asserts that it obtained the story from an authoritative source.

According to the story the crew of the Karlsruhe were having tea one evening when a sudden explosion broke the cruiser in two. One half of the vessel sank immediately, carrying a part of the crew down with it. The other half floated for some time, which enabled between 150 and 20 men to be rescued by an accompanying steamer. This steamer reached a German port with the survivors, who were sworn to secrecy concerning the sinking of the cruiser.

## DR. W. B. WALLACE RE-ELECTED GRAND MASTER FOR THIRD TIME

Neil J. Morrison again chosen Grand Secretary—Two Hundred delegates at Grand Lodge Sessions—Presentation to P. G. M. David Hipwell.

Sussex, N. B., Mar. 18.—Dr. W. B. Wallace, K. C., was given a third term as Grand Master of the Orange Order in New Brunswick at the Grand Lodge session here last night. Neil J. Morrison of St. John was re-elected Grand Secretary. The sessions of Grand Lodge so far have been particularly good and all the delegates seem endowed with renewed energy. The accredited delegates numbered nearly two hundred and all showed a keen interest in forwarding the work of the sessions.

One of the features of the session was the presentation to David Hipwell, past Grand Master, with a Grand Master's collar. Grand Master Wallace in presenting the collar referred to the valuable work done for the order by Mr. Hipwell. As one of the veteran members he had taken a deep interest in the work and he was held in deep esteem by members of the order everywhere. He was considered one of the most valuable members of the order and had encouraged lodges in all parts of the province. His chief interest had been to encourage and strengthen the primary branches of the order. Mr. Hipwell was still engaged in this work and his interest was unflagging.

The Grand Lodge had recess at midnight to attend a banquet provided by the ladies of Harmony L. O. B. A., in the Medley Memorial Hall. Two hundred guests were present and the dinner was heartily enjoyed.

The order of business was resumed again shortly after one o'clock this morning and it is expected to close the session this morning.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Patriotic Fund—\$1,550; Protestant Imperial Federation—\$20; True Blue Orphanage, Picton, Ont., \$100; Protestant Orphan's Home, St. John, \$100; Propagation work, \$400.

The election of officers resulted as follows: R. W. Grand Master, Dr. W. B. Wallace, K. C., St. John; R. W. Deputy Grand Master, E. H. Clarkson, Fredericton; R. W. Junior Deputy Grand Master, C. H. Perry, Sussex; R. W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. P. P. Denison, St. John; R. W. Grand Secretary, Neil J. Morrison (re-elected), St. John; R. W. Grand Treasurer, H. G. Wadman, Moncton; R. W. Grand Director of Ceremonies, F. A. Baird, Amherst; R. W. Grand Lecturer, W. A. McFarland, Fredericton; R. W. Deputy Grand Secretary, F. W. Smith, Fredericton; R. W. Deputy Grand Chaplains, Rev. W. M. Fields, Victoria County; Rev. A. Forward, Albert; Rev. R. McN. Matthews, Gloucester; Rev. B. H. Penwarden, Charlotte; Rev. L. A. Rennie, Northumberland; Rev. E. H. Cochrane, Westmorland; Rev. J. A. Belyea, Sunbury; Rev. W. W. Currie, King East. A. D. Thomas, P. G. M., Fredericton, conducted the election and David Hipwell, P. G. M., installed the new officers.

## THE TARIFF RESOLUTIONS IN COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 1)

107 for transporting goods for the Belgian Relief Committee on government railways, and \$70 for goods transported for the Red Cross Society.

Canada's gift of one million bags of flour to England cost the Trade and Commerce Department \$2,066,540.

General Hughes told Charles Marcell that the 22nd French-Canadian Regiment stationed at St. John's, Que., was transferred on March 12 to Amherst, N. S., as the accommodation at the St. John's barracks was inadequate. This had been done at the request of Col. Gandet, the officer commanding. A similar unit of 1,028 men would replace the 22nd in the St. John's barracks. The 22nd had left St. John's with a total strength of thirty-six officers and 1,028 of other ranks, leaving seventy-one men more required to complete the battalion to its war strength of thirty-six officers and 1,097 men. The entire military staff of the regiment had now been selected under command of Lt. Camille Laviolette.

All Contracts Made Directly by Department

The Minister of Militia informed Mr. Demers that J. Wesley Allison had been asked to procure information for the Militia Department as to sources as to where war supplies could be purchased and prices, and to do this as speedily and quietly as possible, as there "was an apprehension that exportation to Canada of war supplies might be prohibited."

Mr. Allison had done so, declining to accept remuneration. All contracts were made directly by the department itself.

The House then went into committee of ways and means and took up Hon. W. T. White's resolution to increase customs duties, in accordance with the announcement made in his budget. The Finance Minister said that at the request of the Newfoundland government the Canadian government had consented to admit, free of duty, wild edible berries, known as partridgeberries. It also proposed to add to the list of items exempted from the operation of the additional war duties

the following articles: Silk in the gum, or spun silk, imported to be used in the manufacture of women labels; manuscripts, bananas, fertilizers, manufactured and unmanufactured; acid phosphate of lime, sulphate ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of sulphate of potash, imported to be used for fertilizers; cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, for cattle feed; coffee and coffee extracts; tea and green coffee; milk foods, used in hospitals and for the feeding of infants; and platinum.

The Finance Minister explained that bananas were added to the list of exemptions at the request of the government of Jamaica. "That is an excellent move," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Silk in the gum and spun silk were used in the manufacture of silk labels. Silk labels were not subject to the additional duty of seven and a half per cent. because they were covered by the French treaty.

Consequently the government had felt that the raw material should also be exempted.

Manuscripts were not subject to the extra duty because the Customs Department had reported that it would be almost impossible to value them for the purpose of the ad valorem tax. At the August session the House had increased the duty on coffee and its products, including coffee extracts. The government had come to the conclusion that to add the special war tax to the special tax imposed in August would seriously affect the trade, especially since tea had been left on the free list.

Mr. White said that as a result of representations made by members of both sides of the House, and in consideration of the campaign for larger production, the government had decided to exempt fertilizers from the extra duties.

The Tax on Bananas

To Mr. A. K. MacLean, of Halifax, he stated that such duty paid since the delivery of the budget speech on Feb. 12th would be refunded.

In answer to a question by Mr. A. K. MacLean, Hon. Mr. White stated he did not think the exemption of bananas from the tax would mean a great loss in revenue. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, stated that, according to a memorial from the fruit importers of Montreal, which had been given to him, the loss of duty would be two millions. Later the Finance Minister told the opposition leader that the information was that the loss of revenue would be \$200,000.

Mr. A. K. MacLean asked on what principle coffee had been taxed and tea

## WOMEN OF EMPIRE ASKED TO DO SHARE

London, March 17.—"Any woman who by working helps to release a man, or to equip a man for fighting, does a national war service," says Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, in an appeal to the women of the country.

"If the full fighting power of the nation is to be put forth on the field of battle," the appeal continues, "the full working power of the nation must be made available to carry on its essential trades at home. In certain important occupations there are not enough men and women to do the work—in order to meet both the present and future needs of national industry the government wish to obtain particulars from all women available, with or without previous training, for paid employment. Accordingly they invite all women who are prepared, if needed, to take paid employment of any kind—industrial, agricultural, clerical, etc.—to enter themselves upon the register of women for war service. The registration is for the purpose of finding out what reserve forces in women's labor, trained and untrained, can be made available, if required."

The Minister of Finance stated that it was because tea was the poor man's drink, being cheaper and in more general use than coffee, as a result of the latest exemption, is now three cents per pound.

Mr. F. B. Carrivell put in a plea for the exemption of the machines used by the farmers in New Brunswick in raising potatoes. He said that the minister had over-estimated the amount of the duty on raw material in order to buttress up his increase of the duty on the finished product.

Mr. White explained that since a drawback of duties on materials used in the manufacture of reapers, mowers and binders was paid, even when those implements were sold in Canada, thus not increasing the duty on raw material, he was able to leave the duty at 12½ per cent. In the case of the implements he had been compelled to act in accordance with the principle that where the duty on the raw material was augmented the duty on the finished product should also be augmented. That principle was recognized by Mr. Fielding. At the same time the government had maintained on the Free list binder twine and ditching machines, which were not manufactured in Canada.

Changes in Special Taxes

The tariff resolutions were then passed by the committee and the resolutions providing for special taxes were taken up.

The Finance Minister announced a number of changes in the late proposals. Purely mutual insurance companies were to be exempted from the tax of one per cent. upon net premiums. Press despatches were not to be subject to the tax of one cent for each message sent by cable or telegraph. The classes dealing with the tax on steamship tickets were also changed. Tickets for voyages to all the West Indian islands, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras were included in the class taxed at the rate of five cents for fares from \$1 to \$5 and with an additional five cents for each additional \$5 of tickets cost. Under the original resolution such tickets were taxable with the exception of those to the British West Indies, at the rate of \$1 for the first \$10 of value. The section dealing with tickets for other ocean voyages was also changed. A tax of \$3 will be imposed, if the amount chargeable for transportation exceeds \$40 instead of when it exceeds \$30. A tax of \$5 is levied on tickets costing more than \$65, instead of on tickets costing over \$60.

Promissory notes discounted, or sent for collection through a bank will be subject to a stamp tax of two cents. They were not covered by the original resolution. Patent medicines and perfumes will be taxed one cent on every 25 cents of retail value, instead of one cent on each ten cents of retail value. There is also a change in the stamp taxes on wines. On a pint or less the tax will be three cents. Formerly the tax was five cents for one quarter and less. In the case of champagne the tax will be 13 cents on a half pint or less. Under the original resolutions the smallest tax was 25 cents per pint or less.

After some further discussion the committee rose to resume tomorrow when it is expected the resolution will be put through. The House adjourned at 11:30.

## ALLIES REGARD POLICY AS A BLOCKADE, BUT REFRAIN FROM THEIR RIGHTS TO CONFISCATE

SIX DIPLOMATIC NOTES FROM UNITED STATES TO BELGIENERS ARE MADE PUBLIC—U. S. GOVERNMENT ASKED THAT "RADIUS OF ACTIVITY" BE DEFINED—ALLIES REPLIED BLOCKADE WILL BE CONFINED TO EUROPEAN WATERS, INCLUDING THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Washington, March 17.—Six diplomatic notes were made public tonight by the State Department, constituting the entire correspondence of the last few weeks between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Great Britain and France, relative to the abandonment of submarine attacks on merchant ships, the shipment of conditional contraband and foodstuffs to civilians in a belligerent country, the use of neutral flags by belligerent merchantmen, the removal of mines, and the proclamation of a virtual blockade by the Allies against Germany.

The communications revealed that the United States government, realizing the difficulties of maintaining an effective blockade by a close guard of an enemy coast on account of the newly developed activity of submarines, asked that "a radius of activity" be defined. Great Britain and France replied with the announcement that the operations of blockade would not be conducted "outside of European waters, including the Mediterranean."

While Germany agreed, it is disclosed, to abandon her submarine attacks on "mercantile any flag," except when they resist, visit or search, provided foodstuffs were permitted to reach her civilian population, Great Britain and her allies rejected the proposal, originally made by the United States government, in an effort to bring the belligerents into an arrangement which would safeguard the interests of neutrals.

Allies Regard it Officially as Blockade

Furthermore, the documents show that in a message of inquiry to Great Britain and France the United States asked whether the embargo on all commerce between Germany and neutral countries was to be carried out under the rules of a blockade, or by interference with ships and cargoes, "as if no blockade existed." The two together presented, in the view of the American government, "a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law."

The answers from both Great Britain and France reveal, for the first time, that the Allies officially regard their policy as a "blockade" but desire to refrain from exercising the rights of belligerents under a blockade to confiscate ships and cargoes as a penalty for breach of blockade, substituting for it procedure in prize courts, and compensation through sale of the detained merchandise.

The definition of a "radius of activity" for the Allied fleet in European waters, including the Mediterranean, is the first intimation of the geographical limit of the blockade. Its limits were not given more exactly, the Allies claim, because Germany was equally indefinite in proclaiming all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland a "war zone."

The restriction of the area of operations of the blockade to European waters followed this observation by the United States to both Great Britain and France:

"While this government is fully alive to the possibility that the methods of modern naval warfare, particularly in the use of the submarine for both defensive and offensive operations, may make the former means of maintaining a blockade of a physical impossibility, it feels that it can be urged, with great force, that there should be also some limit to the 'radius of activity' and especially so if this action by the belligerents can be construed to be a blockade."

"It would certainly create a serious state of affairs if, for example, an American vessel, laden with a cargo of German origin, should escape the British patrol in European waters only to be held up by a cruiser off New York and taken into Halifax."

The publication of the correspondence clears the state of diplomatic notes, and leaves the United States confronted with the question of whether or not it will acquiesce in the form of blockade announced by the Allies, or make protest. President Wilson, himself, has indicated that a strong protest will be made, and officials already are gathering material for it.

### SPRING HATS for YOUNG FOLK

The Season's Choicest Productions in Style, Shape and Coloring

"CHILDHOOD" Ages Eight to Fifteen

The style shown here is among the season's most charming and popular models for misses and young ladies, and is excellent value at

**\$1.50**

It comes in Fine Chip Brads, or Silk Tangel, the Tam Crown being prettily trimmed with Pale Pink Roses and Silk Ribbon. The colorings are Golden-Tan, Burnt, Saxe Blue, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Pale Blue, Pink, Black and White.

Will be sent by Mail, Post Paid, to Any Address on Receipt of Price

Please state Color desired, also age, as these hats come in different sizes.

CASH MUST INVARIABLY ACCOMPANY ORDERS.

**MARR MILLINERY COMPANY, LIMITED**  
1-3-5 Charlotte Street - - - St. John, N. B.

## Official Reports

### RUSSIA

Petrograd, March 17, via London.—The following official report from the Russian army headquarters in the Caucasus was made public tonight:

"Our troops on the coast have captured the village of Archava (on the Black Sea about 25 miles southwest of Batum), and have occupied the district at the source of the river Archava.

"In the direction of Ardahan and Ohn the Turks have been vigorously repulsed."

### AUSRITA

Vienna, March 17, via London.—The Austrian war office tonight made public the following official statement:

"Today, and also yesterday, the enemy made isolated attacks in Russian Poland and Western Galicia which were repulsed. No important events have occurred on the Carpathians front.

"Near Wyzkow enemy detachments repeatedly attempted, during the night, to re-take positions captured by us, but their attacks miscarried.

"South of the Dniester engagements continue in some places, but the situation is unchanged.

"Attacks by enemy infantry on the southern bank of the Pruth, near Czernowitz, were soon checked by our fire."

The following official statement was issued from general headquarters tonight:

"Our offensive on both banks of the Orze River continues to develop in spite of the stubborn resistance by the enemy.

"The number of prisoners captured by us is increasing. Near Yednorozec we took from the Germans seventeen guns.

"In the Carpathians, in the region of Rabbe, our offensive has also made progress. We have again repulsed German and Austrian attacks in the direction of Stry and Munkacs.

"At other points there has been no essential change."

### OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT LAST CHANCE TO SEE

## "O'BRIEN THE CONTRACTOR"

BY V. M. S. OF ST. JOSEPH IN AID OF THE ORPHANS

Big Patriotic Specialties Between Acts  
7:50-8:25-9:00 Phone 1383 for Good Seats

FR. NIGHT—YOU'G-ADAMS CO.  
"GIRL OF THE SUNNY SOUTH"  
Sat. Mat. and Night—"Uncle Tom's Cabin"

## WELL-FOUNDED CHARGES TO BE INVESTIGATED

Premier Borden Says Justice Department Instructed to Prosecute to the Limit all Persons Concerned in Attempt to Defraud Government.

Ottawa, Mar. 17.—The charge by Mr. Henri Bourassa in Le Devoir that there had been graft, corruption and debauchery in connection with the first contingent was made the subject of an inquiry of the government in the House this afternoon by Mr. Papineau of Beauharnois, a reply to his question being made by Sir Robert Borden.

Mr. Papineau quoted a letter in which Mr. Bourassa asserted that had Le Devoir published, one-twentieth of what had come to it from most reliable sources of information, it could have been hanged and quartered and that the public had no faint idea of the amount or nature of the graft, corruption and debauchery connected with the contingent.

Sir Robert stated the government had not considered it necessary to take steps to ascertain the exactness of the declaration. Wherever allegations or charges of a definite character had been brought to the attention of the Prime Minister he had instructed the Justice Department to make any necessary investigation and for that purpose to utilize all means at the government's disposal. The Justice Department had been further authorized and directed, in such cases, to prosecute to the utmost limit of the law all persons who appeared, upon reasonable information, to have been con-

### Imperial Theatre Today

Daniel Frohman's Magnificent Fairy Tale Production in Four Bawlingly Sumptuous Reels

# "CINDERELLA"

In the exquisitely fanciful fairy-tale "Cinderella," arranged from the beautifully symbolic and century-old story, Mary Pickford portrays the pathetic but bewitching little under-girl, the heroine of the universally loved story. This is a new and modern version and contains a delightful blend of comedy and pathos, providing a consummate artistic treat for people of all ages.

UNQUESTIONABLY MARY PICKFORD'S BEST!

Sinclair & Griffiths in "Fancy Foolishness"

Imperial Festival Orchestra

### DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH POWDER

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Holds the secret, cleans the air passages, stops drops, plugs in the throat and permeates by some Catarrh and Hay Fever. It is a hot blow from. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Shillington, N. B. Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Beware the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

### UNIQUE

The Human Story of War  
"WHEN HER COUNTRY CALLED"—2 Parts  
or, A Question of Courage.

Having to Do with a Mother's Contribution of Her Two Sons. Interesting and Timely

### KEYSTONE

Kare Chaser  
THE PLUMBER  
MONDAY FORTUNES OF WAR

### A MID SUMMER LOVE TANGLE

A Bubbly Beauty Farce of a car that did not run smooth

### LYRIC

A RURAL ROMANCE  
Princess Play of Merit

### LIVELY SONG AND DANCE

### WOOD & HALPIN

The Up-to-Date Duo Specializing in the Best to Entertain  
MIRTH, MELODY and DANCES  
MON.—THE NELSON TRIO  
Circus Acrobats

Special to The Ottawa, M begin recruit Contingent is in England and to strength an out the Domin easily as the th The third, the front as ar tings which merely the sup arrangements Details of When the dians will be u ON

London, Mar from March 10 Neuve Chapell killed or died ing. The list of nor have to designate them Field Marshal were between One Cana officers were

### MUST NO ENG

London, Mar Crowe, Lord of sing a delegati Training Corps for home defence was a possibil in England, this likely some mo There was no t form the latest

### SAY ST TEST W

Alleged o New York deny cha German N

New York, the trial of Rie tive Cook, acco P. Stieger, Ger procure a fals was completed go to the jury government with charges and s given against t government's v

### PROVISION AMERIC

Venice, Mar number of An tria are endeav load of provis (States on an Als being sent Bryan by thes rib take step page of the ve

### PAINS QUI TO

This Won Linimen Magi

You can't con to a little fire. ders, pain com grows into h now intense, i always, too. Th sote of pain—

New to you but known we most penetrat pain remedy e or flammell