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That is the best term we know to use in describing the new styles. To create a shoe style is a difficult thing. But there are designers who do it steadily, season after season. These men are just as sure to produce successful shoe style as Kipling, Conan Doyle or Jack London are to write successful books. The makers of Dorothy Dodd Shoes have in their organization the leading shoe designers. They constantly study style tendencies and unerringly gauge the trend of fashion. New Spring styles now ready for your inspection.

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RELATION OF CANADA TO THE EMPIRE IN PRESENT CRISIS

Sir Geo. Perley says component parts of Empire must get closer together and next Imperial Conference should be an historical event.

London, Feb. 24.—In his speech at the Royal Colonial Institute last night Sir George Perley, acting High Commissioner for Canada, said:

"The Empire is a live thing. We feel it to be so more than the ordinary English citizen because we have been talking of it for years."

Sir George defined his idea of Canada's relation to the Empire in the present crisis, pointing out that the Dominion joined the war as a firm believer in the democratic system which is at stake. But while Canada was happy to act as it had done last August no one would say that the present relationship of the different parts of the Empire could possibly be permanent. Whilst believing Britain would remain one of the greatest civilizing forces of the world had seen, one of nature was that nothing stood still. "We have come to a place," the High Commissioner continued, "where it seems to me that we must get closer together. Otherwise according to

the law of nature we must look forward to a time when we shall gradually drift apart."

In the country which he represented in the Canadian parliament it would be impossible to stand on a platform and say that Canada should do always what she is doing now without knowing and previously discussing the questions at issue. The present duty was to bring the war to a successful issue, but he took it that the first Imperial Conference following would be a historical event and he hoped the ablest statesmen of the Empire would be able to find a solution of the problem.

Sir Geo. Perley was the first and chief speaker on a paper dealing with "The Romance and Rally of the Empire," by Edward Salmon. The paper which presented an able plea for Empire federation contained eulogistic reference to Canada.

Sir George and Lady Perley were guests of the Institute at the dinner preceding the meeting.

SOLDIERS ARE HARD AT WORK

Route Marches and Company Drill the Features—Some Letters.

The men of the 26th New Brunswick Battalion spent another strenuous day yesterday. Company drill in the streets was the feature of the morning and in the afternoon the battalion was taken for a route march out the Marsh Road as far as the One Mile House. The men swung along at a good pace and the march was enjoyed by all. The new drums, furnished by the

Women's Canadian Club, were used and it was possible to place the drum and band at the head of the column and a bugle band in the center. Before only one bass drum was possessed by the battalion and the two bands had to be grouped in order to use the drum.

The appeal for baseball material for the soldiers has been answered by many generous people and a considerable outfit has been secured. It is hoped that several more citizens will see their way clear to contribute to this worthy object.

It was rumored in the street yesterday that the Mounted Rifles would be mobilized next week but no definite information was available.

The Army Service Corps men on the West Side have rounded out shape well and their marching has received much favorable comment. They have been lately engaged in practical work in the erection of base camps and other manoeuvres calculated to make them familiar with their duties when they get to the front.

A letter received by Mrs. John Kennedy, from her son Clarence, with the first contingent at Salisbury Plain, announced his promotion to a serjeant. This is news that will be heard with satisfaction by "Clare's" many friends. Another son is a serjeant with the ammunition column of the second contingent.

Mrs. James, 575 Main street, received an interesting letter yesterday morning from her son, John Farmer, who was stationed at the time of writing, at Salisbury Plain. Soldier life on the much talked of plain has had no ill effects physically on this nineteen year old young man. He writes that since leaving Valcartier he has gained 38 pounds. Enclosed in the letter was a picture showing H. M. the King at the Salisbury base on February 14 viewing the Canadian march past. The letter was dated February 15.

A letter has been received from A. Evans, No. 1 Field Ambulance, A. Section, Bustard Camp, Salisbury Plain, dated Feb. 7th, addressed to F. Hyatt, president Local 810, I.F.A. Coal Handlers' Union, of which Mr. Evans is a member. The letter states that all the men from Canada in that camp are in tents whilst the men of Kitchener's army are in houses. The wet weather still prevails, and the 26th went to do well to take rubber boots with them, although a boat would come in handy. As there is no wet canteen in that camp the boys are on the water wagon because they cannot get it. Long marches have been the order of the day and the boys expected to leave for France any day.

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NEW BRUNSWICK FARMERS GETTING BETTER RESULTS TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE

Work of Provincial Department of Agriculture is strongly appreciated by farmers, and improved methods of cultivation give better results—Interesting interview with Hon. J. A. Murray.

"The best justification of the policy of the Provincial Department of Agriculture is the interest shown in its work by the farmers and the fact that the farmers are better off today than ever before," said Hon. J. A. Murray, when his attention was called yesterday to an article in the Telegraph based on a monthly bulletin of the Dominion Census Department, and intended to convey the impression that the policy of the department was producing curious effects and that the farmers were raising smaller crops than formerly.

"These statistics in regard to the acreage under cultivation are not of great significance," continued the minister. "Larger crops may be raised on a smaller acreage if improved methods have been adopted, and that is what the department is interested in. However, the statistics collected by the census bureau in ordinary years are very accurate. My department collects statistics about our crops in much the same way, and we don't get the same results. I am not going to say the figures of my department are altogether accurate, but they approximate actual conditions. These figures show a considerable increase in the number of cattle, horses, swine and in the potato, turnip and oat crops. There has been a falling off in the crop of wheat, and also in the number of sheep. My department is now trying to work out a policy to encourage the farmers to raise more wheat and also to give more attention to sheep raising.

"Figures in regard to acreage under cultivation, given in the Telegraph, and also in reports to my department, are mostly estimates. The fact that the Dominion Census Bureau reports that the value of the farm products in New Brunswick in 1914 was \$20,045,100 as against \$12,140,500 in 1910, shows at any rate that the farmer is better off today than ever before."

Mr. Murray gave the reporter the following statistics compiled by his department:

	1910.	1914.
Wheat	258,845	258,760
Oats	5,847,877	5,986,592
Potatoes	6,067,276	9,876,570
Buckwheat	1,390,717	1,298,528
Turnips	3,169,158	3,560,792

	1910.	1914.
Horses	61,042	64,076
Cattle	215,829	232,271
Sheep	147,489	142,141
Swine	80,022	88,167

Progress Not Based on Acreage

"The progress of agriculture is not based on the area under cultivation," added Mr. Murray. "An increase of acreage from year to year does not always mean more satisfactory returns for the tiller. It is well to remember that some of the most progressive agricultural countries in the world have comparatively small acreage under cultivation, notably Denmark, Belgium and Holland. The policy of the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick has been to much to urge a larger area of cultivation as to impress the advantages of improved and up-to-date methods of tillage of that which is being cultivated. The thing that we are trying to teach is that it is more remunerative to have one acre properly cultivated than to have two acres indifferently tilled."

The matter of agricultural statistics is one over which there is room for very great discussion. The method of procuring this information is one, which, while it gives the approximate acreage under cultivation and the production obtained, is not by any means infallible, and it is most difficult to say the absolute certainty whether or not there is more or less acreage under cultivation at present than there was in 1910. We do know, however, that more advanced and up-to-date methods of being pursued by the greater number of our farmers in the province and with the exception of the

Donouette, formerly of Rogersville, but lately of Moncton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. R. Robinson. The happy couple will make their home in Moncton.

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BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED

General Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th November, 1914.

Assets:	Liabilities:
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, and Equipment, Goodwill, Patent Rights, &c. \$1,662,268.16	Capital Stock, Common .. \$970,000.00
Investment Account .. 3,745.00	Capital Stock Preferred .. 350,000.00
Merchandise Stocks .. 374,476.63	Bonds .. 427,500.00
Insurance and Taxes .. 1,505.31	Bond Redemption Reserve .. 72,200.00
Accounts Receivable .. 157,473.82	Bond Premium Account .. 2,492.35
Merchandise Stocks .. 3,745.00	Loans from Bank .. 220,000.00
Accounts Payable .. 8,728.16	Bills Payable .. 2,137.72
Cash on Hand and in Banks .. 11,823.88	Accounts Payable .. 32,613.38
	Reserve for Dividend No. 13 on Preferred Stock, payable Jan. 2, 1915 .. 6,125.00
	Reserve for Depreciation on Buildings and Plants .. 15,000.00
	Reserve for Bond Interest for October and November .. 4,281.00
	Profit and Loss Account .. 117,368.40
	\$ 2,220,017.85

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Audited and verified, P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants, Montreal, January 15, 1915.

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of BRANDRAM-HENDERSON, LIMITED, Your Directors submit herewith their Eighth Annual Report with statement of Assets and Liabilities and abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended November 30th, 1914. The net profits for the year amount to \$130,475.96, which with the balance of \$38,889.14 carried forward from the previous year, makes the sum of \$219,365.10 to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account. Out of this sum has been paid the interest on bonds to September 30th, and a reserve provided for October and November, Dividend on Preferred Stock and Bank Interest. The sum of \$14,200.00 has been applied for Sinking Fund purposes, and the sum of \$7,600.00 has been provided as a reserve for depreciation, also the sum of \$3,482.24 covering War Donation of White Lead to the Dominion Government and first instalment on account of Subscription to Patriotic Fund, leaving a balance of \$117,368.40. Your Directors consider there is reason for gratification at the results of the year's trading, particularly when the very unfavorable trade conditions following the declaration of war are taken into consideration. All of which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Directors, JOSEPH R. HENDERSON, President.

Hallifax, N. S., January 26th, 1915.

DAVIS BLAMES NEUTRALS FOR THEIR SILENCE

Equally Guilty as Germany for Not Protesting Against Latter's Atrocities.

Writing in the New York press Post under date of February 21, Richard Harding Davis discussing the inactivity of United States in force of Germany's atrocities says:

"The 'Deep Purple,' one of the characters, indulges in some political outcries, exclaims, 'but they can't do that!' and another answers, 'That's what your lawyer tells you when you're in jail.'"

Long ago, when the Germans invaded neutral Belgium, burned Louvain, shot the citizens, and with threats of hanging the hostages they had taken, levied ransom, the whole world exclaimed: "But they can't do that!" It's against the Declaration of This and the Treaty of That, and the Conference of the other Place; it's against international law and the usages of polite society and civilized peoples. They can't do it!"

In answer the Germans shelled the cathedral at Rheims, from which Red Cross flags were flying, incidentally killing some of the nuns. When, in a hospital, she became conscious, she said, "Don't tell my mother how serious it is!" They sent Zeppelins over Pont-A-Mousson and Nancy, killing more children, and then, with that thoroughness for which their general staff is celebrated, and that there might not be more children to confront their later, and more distant drop-ped a bomb on the Maternity Hospital. And the civilized world said, "But you agreed not to drop bombs on unfortified places. So you can't do that."

"You Can't Do That." And in answer the Germans sent warships to bombard the waterways place of Scarborough. At Scarborough the only forts are those the children build in the sand. It is as though they had shelled Atlantic City or Long Branch. In one group in a playground they killed fourteen schoolboys and elsewhere several babies. It was a record bag. But the world was very indignant and pointed out that they could not do that, and by international law and treaties and scraps of paper proved it. And yet they did it."

So, in consequence, Germany sent submarines into neutral waters to destroy neutral merchant ships. And, again, among themselves the neutral Powers spoke with indignation. "They can't do that!" they exclaimed. "They cannot sink non-combatant civilians and stokers and innocent passengers!"

And in answer on the 18th and 20th of this month Germany sank three neutral merchant ships. Out of the water a periscope raised its head, and while in terror the clumsy freight steamer reversed her engines the torpedo tore into her bowels. The submarine sank to rise another day, and the neutral steamer also sank, but not to rise again.

The crime of the neutral Powers and the civilized peoples is that, at the first outrage perpetrated by Germany, they remained silent. The individual protested. From platforms, in editorials, in Congress he made himself heard. But no individual, no matter how just may be his indignation, can communicate that indignation to the German Emperor. His government must do that for him. And as no government had the courage to protest, to speak sharply, to brandish the "big stick," Germany exclaimed, "We have a free hand!" And from that hastened to worse. From the moment she broke her word and entered the neutral territory of Belgium, the rights of every neutral were in jeopardy.

Neutrals Equally Guilty.

The man who is false to one will be false to another. But the neutral powers could not see that. Belgium seemed so far away. And in the United States we were so entirely surrounded by water, so comfortably safe. So, although as joint signers of the agreement made at The Hague it was our privilege and duty to protest, we said nothing. Nor did any other neutral. And, emboldened by the silence of Germany, one after another, broke all the rules of war.

All war is wasteful, unintelligent, indecent. But steadily for several hundred years the effort has been to make it less inhuman, to limit the death and suffering it entails to the actual combatants. The effort has been to get away from the days of the Huns, who sacked, looted and raped; from the days of our Indians, who burned villages; from the ethics of Rabelais, the Moorish bandit, and the Mexican cattle thieves, who, with threats of death, hold up non-combatants for money. But to the days of these outrages Germany has returned. Instead of the neutrals setting the standard of war, they allowed Germany to set it. They have allowed her to drag it back 800 years. And, guilty as she is, I cannot see that those who stood by while Belgium was desolated and children and women were killed by bombs and mines were spread in the open sea that belonged to all of them are not equally guilty.

Might Have Ended War.

If you go to a fight at the Garden and one of the men strikes below the belt you will hear from several thousand spectators. The spectator is in no danger. No one is hitting him. He is comfortably, safely seated far from the combat, smoking a cigar. But still he yells, "Foul!" and threatens the referee. Why? Because he is in danger? No, because he desires fair play and insists that the rules of the game be respected.

If at the start of this war our Government and those of South America, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland had jointly protested to Germany against her breaking all the rules of civilized warfare, they might not only have prevented the destruction of lives and of cities, but even might have brought the war to a close.

OBITUARY.

Phyllis Donald.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Donald will sympathize with them over the loss of their young daughter, Phyllis, whose death occurred yesterday. The child who was only one year and eight months old had been ill for eleven days.

Mrs. Michael Corr.

The death of Mrs. Michael Corr, wife of the foreman of the public works department of the city, occurred yesterday. Besides her husband she leaves three sons and one daughter to mourn their loss. The sons are John, with W. E. McIntyre; Daniel J., with J. J. Bradley, and Frank J. at home. The daughter is Miss May, also at home. Mrs. John Rooney, of this city, is a sister of deceased, as is also Mrs. Joseph Nagle, of Portland, Maine. Mr. Corr is well known to everybody in the city, and his family will have



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STANDARD, FEBRUARY 25, 1915.

SOAP IS BAD

FOR THE HAIR

Soap should be used very sparingly, if at all, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulsified coconut oil (which is pure and greaseless), its cheaper and better than soap or anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified coconut oil at any pharmacy, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

the sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning from the family residence 121 Brunswick street to the Cathedral for high mass of requiem.