

Germany Will be Taught How Hard a Blow Br. Navy Can Strike

(Continued from page 1)
Mr. Lloyd George paid tribute to the burden that France at present is bearing, and gave a pledge that the Allies would stand by Belgium financially until the end of the settlement came.
Mr. Churchill disclosed, for the first time, the total naval losses as the result of the war. These, he said, were upwards of five thousand officers and men, a majority of them victims of submarines.
Concerning submarines, Mr. Churchill outlined what Great Britain purposes to do as a counter to the German policy. In view of what he styled "prayer and murder," Mr. Churchill said it was incumbent on Great Britain for the first time, to apply the "full force" of her naval power. A formal declaration to this effect, he added, would be made forthwith.
London, Feb. 15.—In a statement to the House of Commons today, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, intimated that further action would be taken by the Allies to prevent the importation of food-stuffs in neutral ships to Germany.
Mr. Churchill gave an interesting review of the naval situation, in introducing the navy estimates. He said that efficiency was the keynote of the Admiralty's programme, and that at the outbreak of the war, the supplies of ammunition, men and oil were complete. Every ship in the navy which was fit for service, as well as new ships which were built for the war, were equipped with the latest armaments, design and relative gunnery, which was both important and encouraging.

Churchill said that "the navy is sound as a bell, all through." The statement showed there was no reason to assume that ship for ship, man for man, gun for gun, Britain would not give a very good account of herself.
"The Germans, in the cruiser action, thought only of flight, while we thought only of battle," he continued. "They were wise in their thought. If they had thought otherwise they would have been destroyed. No falsehood about the action could obscure that great fact. When, if ever, the grand fleets draw out for battle, we shall hope to have a fleet superior in both quality and numbers."
"The task lying before us is both anxious and grave. We are now to be the object of warfare never before practised by a civilized power. So far we have not attempted to stop the importation of food. We have not prevented neutral ships from trading directly with Germany ports. We have allowed German exports in neutral ships to pass unchallenged. But the time is near when the enjoyment of these immunities by a state which, as a matter of deliberate policy, has placed herself outside or international obligations, must be re-considered. A further declaration on the part of the Allied governments will be made, which will have the effect of applying, for the first time, the full force of naval pressure on the enemy."
"It must not be supposed that because the attack is, extraordinarily good a reply cannot be made. Losses no doubt will be incurred, but I believe no vital injury can be done. If merchant skippers act in the spirit of the captain of the Laertes, and observe certain precautions, losses will be confined within manageable limits, even at the outset, when the enemy naturally will make his maximum efforts. Our reply will be most ineffectual."

Resources Greatly Superior to What They Were in August.
After referring to the naval battles off the Falkland Islands and in the North Sea, Mr. Churchill said: "Only two small cruisers and two armed merchantmen remain of all the German preparations to attack our trade routes, and these are in hiding. During the six months of the war," he continued, "total losses at sea, including all ships except trawlers, amounted to only sixty-three. Nevertheless, it was necessary to be on the lookout for another German attempt to harass British trade routes, all the ocean is a blank as to the German cruisers," he said.
"We should be able to meet any new attempt, with resources incomparably superior to what we had at the beginning of the war."
Referring to Vice-Admiral Jellicoe's command of the sea, with his fleet as "silent, unsleeping and as yet unchanged," Mr. Churchill said the Admiralty had moved men to and from abroad, including Belgian and French troops, and the wounded, to the number of 1,000,000 without accident, or the loss of a life.
Mr. Churchill said that the recent cruiser action in the North Sea, although incomplete was of great importance because of the light which it had thrown upon questions concerning armaments, design and relative gunnery, which was both important and encouraging.

Referring to the steaming qualities shown by the British cruisers, Mr. Churchill said that "the navy is sound as a bell, all through."

GOVT. LOANED - 14 MILLIONS TO BANKS

An advance on Dominion Notes, secured by approved capital - \$26,000,000 Note issue since war began.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—According to an answer given by the finance minister in the House of Commons this afternoon, in reply to Mr. Kyte, of Richmond, the government has issued Dominion notes to the extent of \$26,000,000 since the war broke out in excess of the amount authorized by statute. Of this amount \$10,000,000 was issued without the necessary gold deposit, in order to meet obligations of Canada on loans and expenditures as they matured. Ten million dollars was advanced to the Canadian Northern Railway Company on security of the company's four per cent debenture stock, guaranteed by the Dominion, under the legislation of last year, to an amount of \$12,500,000. Six million dollars was advanced to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, on security of \$7,500,000 of the company's four per cent bonds, guaranteed by the Dominion last year. These advances are repayable on May 1, of this year, at five per cent, interest per annum. The finance minister also stated, in reply to Mr. Kyte, that Canadian banks had been advanced the special legislation passed last August, and had borrowed from the government a total of \$14,439,767 in advances of Dominion notes, secured by approved collateral. Of this amount the banks had repaid \$7,047,287. No details were given by the finance minister, as to the amount borrowed by each bank.
Mr. White told Mr. Kyte, in this latter regard, that the government regarded the advances made to several banks as confidential, and maintained this stand, in spite of an objection made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Alleged Lobbying By Shipping Trust Agents

Washington, Feb. 15.—Charges and counter-charges from Democratic and Republican sources concerning influences for and against the government Ship Purchase Bill, which have smouldered about the capitol for weeks, were made the subject of a special investigation today by the Senate. The decision to inquire into alleged lobbying by agents of the "Shipping Trust" against the bill, and into information of negotiations for options on belligerent ships to be sold to the government, was unanimous, and with the decision departed the last hope of some of the most earnest champions of the shipping measure, that the bill could be passed in the Senate by March 4th.

Although Democrats of the house in caucus tonight sought to pave the way for the passage of the amended bill in the lower branch of congress within a day or two, Republicans of the Senate held to their determination that the filibuster against it should not be broken.
The inquiry will be conducted by Senators Walsh, Simmons, Reed, Burton and Weeks. This committee will meet tomorrow to consider its task in all its aspects.
time, as the (comparatively speaking) enormous demand had to be met within a few weeks. Furthermore, owing to the same extreme urgency, it appears that there was not enough time in which to consider new specifications for a boot differing from that which, though suitable for a dry climate, has been found unsuitable in the abnormal conditions in England. Consequently, the board recommends the adoption of a heavier, stronger type of boot similar to that used by the British army.
A list of rejected boots is appended to the report, totalling two thousand and one pairs, of which one thousand seven hundred and fifty were manufactured by the Reinho Shoe Company, of Toronto. No boots manufactured by the Ames-Holden-McCreedy Company were rejected, although a few pairs of those manufactured by the other contractors were rejected.
In regard to deviations from specifications, the court finds that in many instances the uppers were not properly reinforced with facings; that the tongue was in many cases too light; that in the output of only two manufacturers were the shanks reinforced by the "standard screw," and nails were used instead; that in very many instances the outer sole was under gauge, this being one of two main reasons for complaint as to want of quality and wearing ability; that in no single instance were the specifications complied with; that only one maker used the leather shank as specified, all others using steel and paper, or wood and paper; that as large a proportion as one-eighth of the boots delivered were not marked with maker's name or date of manufacture; that only one maker used oil in the dressing of the leather, as required by the specifications, that a sole filling, consisting of brown cork, treated with cement should have been used, whereas in many cases this filling was of poor quality, and in other cases consisted of felt.
Answering the question as to fill-

Republican opponents of the Ship Bill proposed, through a resolution offered by Senator Burton, that portion of the inquiry which concerns intimations that persons or corporations in the United States sought options on belligerent ships with a view to selling them to the government, and these persons or corporations were in some way allied with officials of the government. This resolution, together with another, not included in that category, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject, aroused enlivening debate in the Senate. Senators Williams and Reed charged that they were purposely intended to reflect upon Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject, aroused enlivening debate in the Senate. Senators Williams and Reed charged that they were purposely intended to reflect upon Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject, aroused enlivening debate in the Senate.

treatment, or lack of proper care, the court has not found more than a few instances where the wearers have treated his boots, the ill-treatment consisting solely of burning. This was done, apparently, by the wearers drying their wet boots. A large percentage of the condemned boots could have been saved, had the wearers exercised ordinary care in oiling the leather, and having repairs made in time.
The supply of boots was inspected by Lt.-Col. Brown, inspector of boots, and his assistant, inspectors as follows: Ames-Holden-McCreedy factory, Montreal, inspectors Trentor and W. Wilson; Teirault factory, Montreal, Inspector W. Silver; Caulhier factory, Quebec, Inspector Jacques; various makers at Ottawa, Lt.-Col. Brown and assistants. A large number were sent to Valcartier Camp direct from the makers' premises, not inspected, nor were they inspected at Valcartier.
Then again, as all boots inspected are marked with the one and only inspection stamp, it is impossible to identify the individual inspectors by their work.

Local Company Keep Opera House audience in uproar - Red Cross Benefit.

Suppose you were going to be married tomorrow and tonight, while you were having a pleasant time with your cronies of jolly bachelor days, incidentally participating in a friendly little game of five cent limit, the police walked in and arrested the crowd for gambling, took you at the police station, kept you there for the rest of the night and let you out in the morning in just about time to get to the home of your intended bride and prepare for the ceremony. While you were getting ready to walk to the altar, the constable came in with a warrant for your appearance in court at once. What would you do? All this after you had made your intended bride a solemn promise on bended knee, never to play cards or gamble in any way. Would you be able to invent a good lie to square matters with the future Mrs. and at the same time keep your engagement with the police and be able also to keep all word of your fall from grace from the future sharer of your joys and sorrows? The hero in the laughable comedy "A Mist Hero" did all this and almost got away with it but the trouble was that one good lie led to another and before he got through he was in so deep it seemed as though nothing but a miracle direct from Heaven could save him. How he finally extricated himself from the difficulty and at the same time saved his reputation for veracity forms the plot of this good comedy and provides a series of entanglements that give continuous laughter for three rapid moving acts.
Soldiers has a St. John audience been treated to a more wholesome and witty dist of mirth producing lines. The members of the cast had a first rate conception of the work required of them and went at it with will and the result was pleasing to every one in the house. Close attention to details was evidently the watchword to rehearsal and few would have believed that it was an amateur production.
The members of the company made a pleasing appearance with the exception of the hero, who was laughable at all stages.
Miss Kathleen Walker appeared as Rose Westford. Miss Walker has been seen in other local productions and as a member of the Thompson-Woods Stock Company. Her work last evening showed finish and a good stage knowledge.
Miss Ethel Perley was at home in the part of Miss Vaughan, the mixer. She mixed well and her proposal, great without the stipulation of a settlement of \$500 a week, would without doubt have been accepted by anyone in the house.
Miss Beatrice Irvine, as Vivian Westford, showed familiarity with stage procedure and her work was stamped by the approval of the audience.
Miss Sarah Collins had a difficult part as Rebecca Arnold, but she was capable of giving the correct interpretation and succeeded in having the audience with her all the time.
Too much praise cannot be given the lady members of the cast for they all showed a good working knowledge of their parts and also of their lines.
Then the male members of the company were in no way behind their sisters and all united in putting over a first class show.
George Morrissey impersonated Ned Brookway, the dashing young lieutenant of the Dragons, or the Hussars. He was not quite as good as the hero, but was a dragon or a hussar, whatever the difference might be. Anyway he was there with the goods and his actual military training assisted considerably. He could distort the truth quite vividly and some one suggested that he might even tell the date on which the 26th is to sail.
Ernest March also starred. He took on the component of Bill Dawson, the fixer, and the way he fixed the hero was all that could be desired. Needless to say he had his lines letter perfect and gave a finished performance.
The "Mist Hero" is next on the list and his performance was a dream. His costume was one to wonder at. Alfred E. McGilley played this part and it he had never said a line he would have been a success.
Frank Carr impersonated Dr. Horatio Shuyler Pellets, a noted English physician. He manipulated the

Pugsley's Charges Not Founded on Solid Proofs and Ill-Timed

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The Ottawa Journal, the Independent Conservative newspaper of the Capital, says today editorially:
"In a speech in the Commons last week the Honorable William Pugsley entered a field of debate unworthy of that gentleman's talents and patriotism. Mr. Pugsley had heard that there was something wrong in connection with the purchase of two submarines from the Electric Boat Company of New Jersey by Sir Richard McBride, which submarines were later acquired by the Dominion Government for service on the Pacific coast and he moved a resolution calling for the production of the papers in connection with the transaction.
"One would naturally and quite properly suppose that Mr. Pugsley would have awaited the documents containing the facts before starting in to discuss them, but this is just what he did not do. With nothing more than rumor and suspicion upon which to base his statements, Mr. Pugsley made allegations, charges and insinuations which reflected upon the honor and patriotism of men who occupy positions of trust and responsibility. There is very little difference between stating a thing which you do not know to be true and a thing which you know to be false, and unless Pugsley had more evidence in his possession than he furnished the House, which is unlikely, he certainly could not have known whether or a number of his suspicions had the slightest foundation in fact. And what end is gained by this line of conduct? Only stirring up party strife something which should be avoided just now and, the contribution of measure of satisfaction to our enemies. It is the function of the Opposition to demand, and its right to receive from the government all such information in connection with the expenditure of the money granted by Parliament last August, as is compatible with military safety. If that information discloses wrongdoing, that the money voted for war purposes has been diverted to other channels, the government will be held to strict accountability and Sir Robert Borden has indicated that he will not stand in the light, or endeavor to avoid responsibility. There can be no objection to helpful criticism which is based in conscience and a desire for the national good. But it is well that our representatives in Parliament should clearly understand that at this juncture in their history the people of this country are in no mood to tolerate political claptrap which finds its source in partisanship and the grumblings of disappointed contractors.
"Today the Parliament and people of Canada are on trial. In the name of common sense, of that priceless liberty for which half of the world is fighting let us not be weighed and found wanting. There is one supreme task before us. Better a thousand times that our political convictions and prejudices should suffer than that in this task we fight among ourselves, we need them to combat the enemy."

Executive Committee, representing the President of the New Brunswick Graduate Nurses' Association.
LATE SHIPPING.
Marselles, Feb. 15.—Arrd stmr Madama, New York.
Naples, Feb. 15.—Arrd stmr Anconia, New York.
Genoa, Feb. 15.—Arrd stmr Regina D'Italia, New York.
WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.
Ablene, Texas, Feb. 12.—Four members of the J. T. Garrison family, near Anson, Texas, are dead and four others seriously ill from poisoning by bread made from milk out of a rusty tin vessel.

The Daily Fashion Hint.



Gray faille silk afternoon gown. The skirt is laid in pleats and adorned with gray and old rose ornaments with metallic treads. Bolero embroidered with gold thread.

Corns Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor tonight and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor today.

REPORT ON SHOES MADE FOR SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 1)
In reply to question (a) the board says, as a general rule, no, though it is so in a small percentage of instances. In regard to the question (b) it says, yes, but, only in a limited way: The heels and soles, particularly the former, being unprotected, have been the chief cause for complaint. Had the makers used steel slugs in the heels, as directed by the specifications, there would have been far less complaint, but they invariably used some soft, useless metal, almost as soft as zinc. The sole leather, so far as can be judged, is generally good, but it is not protected by nails to fortify it against the unavoidable rough usage given it by a soldier. It also, as a rule, was found under gauge.
As to the boots not being suitable for their work, the court considers this boot unsuitable for use by soldiers, for the following reasons: (a) The shape is such that the average foot has not room for its free movement of the toes, consequently, cannot be considered suitable for marching; (b) the leather, uppers and soles, is perfectly dry, containing no grease of any kind, and consequently quickly absorbs water; (c) soles and heels are not reinforced with metal, and consequently the leather soon wears down for their work, the court considers this boot unsuitable for use by soldiers, for the following reasons: (a) The shape is such that the average foot has not room for its free movement of the toes, consequently, cannot be considered suitable for marching; (b) the leather, uppers and soles, is perfectly dry, containing no grease of any kind, and consequently quickly absorbs water; (c) soles and heels are not reinforced with metal, and consequently the leather soon wears down for their work, the court considers this boot unsuitable for use by soldiers, for the following reasons: (a) The shape is such that the average foot has not room for its free movement of the toes, consequently, cannot be considered suitable for marching; 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