

SECOND CONTINGENT LEAVING AT EARLY DATE TO JOIN CAMPAIGNS NOW IN FRANCE

SUMMONS HAS COME FOR THE SECOND CONTINGENT

Premier Borden Tells Parliament Men Were Ready Three Months Ago, but War Office Did Not Think It Desirable to Send Call—Total Number of Men Enrolled to Date in Canada 101,560—Programme Planned at Outset Has Been Successfully Carried Through.

(Continued from page 1)

MOBILIZATION PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT TO DATE.

Premier Borden opened by stating that he had just conferred with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and now desired to make a statement in parliament and to the country concerning the exact condition and mobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. In October last announcement was made that until the end of the war Canada would keep continuously in training, and under arms, thirty thousand men, and that contingents would be sent forward from time to time, as the War Office desired them. A month later an arrangement was made that the number of men so kept in training would be increased to fifty thousand. This number was in addition to those in garrison and outpost duties. It was also announced that as soon as the Second Contingent went forward a further enlistment of 17,000 men would be made, bringing the total to 108,000 men.

"I have great pleasure," declared the Premier, amid cheers, "in informing the House that this programme has been carried out to date." Premier Borden gave figures, compiled by General H. G. Watkin, chief of the General Staff, as to enrolling the present disposition of Canadian forces, which made a grand total of 101,560.

"In order," proceeded the Premier, "to enable the House to estimate the numerical strength of that force I may point out that numerically it constitutes four times as many men as were under Wellington at Waterloo, and it is nearly double the total force of either Wellington or Napoleon at Waterloo. I think that the House and the country may congratulate themselves that in a period of not more than eight months so great a force as this has been organized to a very considerable extent armed and equipped and to know also that the number of the guns which went abroad with the First Contingent considerably exceeds the total number of guns that Wellington had at his disposal at the battle of Waterloo."

"There are in Canada now, in training under arms, over 65,000 men," said the Premier and he paid high tribute to the character and quality of these men.

"It is proper," proceeded the Premier, "that I should here make a statement which may set at rest more or less comment in the press, and more or less surprise which has been manifested, from time to time, at the delay which has taken place in sending forward the Second Contingent. That contingent could have been despatched, so far as we are concerned, at least three months ago, and the War Office was fully informed of that fact, and has been fully informed, from time to time that it could be sent forward whenever desired. The date at which it shall go forward was arranged some two months ago. The House will, of course, understand that it would be absolutely contrary to the public interest that I should give any information as to when that date is. We know perfectly well the reasons, on account of which the War Office have not thought it desirable that the Second Contingent should proceed to Britain at an early date. The reasons command themselves to the judgment of the War Office, and we have seen no reason to differ from the view taken."

He added that it was the view of the War Office, especially of Lord Kitchener himself, that the Second Contingent should be accommodated and trained in England, so as to leave no room for criticism. It had been thought by Kitchener that a good deal of the training could proceed in Canada as well as in England, and the Department of Militia had followed precisely and absolutely the desire and expressed wish of the authorities of the War Office.

Up to the present time, the Premier proceeded, no call had been made on the Canadian Mounted Rifles, but their turn was likely to come whenever the situation changed in the western theatre of operations. The Department of Militia had been informed that it was within reasonable distance of time, when a Canadian expeditionary force of some fifty thousand men would be serving overseas. Therefore it was advised that in order to maintain that force in strength and efficiency a continuous supply of reinforcements, properly trained and fully equipped, would need to be provided. The total necessity could not be absolutely determined, because it was impossible to say, with certainty, how long the war would last, and condition which at present governs the conduct of the campaign in Europe were regarded as likely to change with time.

In view of these representations, the Premier said, the Minister of Militia, in consultation with his officers, had made provision for the establishment of overseas training depots, one or more for each branch of the service. Already some of the service units which embarked with the First Contingent were being utilized for the purpose. These depots would be kept supplied with units maintained in Canada, and would furnish drafts for the units serving at the front.

"So far as can be foreseen at present," continued the Premier, "a total of 150,000 men will be required, if the war should last another year. However, in war the unexpected often happens, and our own arrangements must be subordinated to the needs of the Empire as a whole."

Premier Borden concluded with an expression of very deep appreciation, which Canadians felt, of the magnificent response given from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the call to arms.

To Absorb Freckles And Other Blemishes

Every spring numerous inquiries are made by girls seeking some reliable recipe for removing freckles. Last year very favorable reports were received from many who had used mercolized wax during the freckling season. The wax seems to possess unusual properties which completely absorb the freckles, with no harmful effect. The complexion improves wonderfully, becoming as soft as a rose petal, and as delicately tinted. Get a ounce of mercolized wax at any drug store, spread a thin layer of it over the entire face every night for awhile, washing this off in the morning. For rough, spotty skin, sallowness, blackheads, pimples, and all cutaneous blemishes, this treatment is superior to any other. Springtime also brings wrinkles to many sensitive skins that are much exposed to winds and changing temperatures. To a half pint which has had an ounce of mercolized wax, which quickly dissolves. Bathe the face in this; the effect on a wrinkled skin is remarkable.

An officer of the British Pharmaceutical Society said the other day: "There is not at present a great drought of drugs, because we have been able to obtain special supplies of such drugs as bromides from America and ergot from Russia, and every day brings news of fresh supplies in the British laboratories. On this morning news arrived that one most important drug—in household use everywhere—has been successfully produced in manufacturing form. It is believed in many quarters that if the government could see its way to allow alcohol for this purpose to be used duty free, then the problem of German competition would be largely solved."

ENGLAND'S FOREMOST FIGURE BARS DRINK



FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER. Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War and just now the foremost figure in Great Britain, is the first to follow the example proposed by King George and banish all alcoholic beverages from his household. The War Secretary has given instructions that no intoxicating drink of any kind should be used in his household during the remainder of the war.

FIRE DESTROYS SOME VALUABLE "MOVIE" FEATURES

Universal Film Exchange and Romo Film Co. Headquarters, in Toronto, gutted by fire.

Toronto, April 11.—Fire shortly before seven o'clock tonight gutted the two upper stories of the annex to the Kent building on the corner of Yonge and Richmond streets, occupied by the Universal Film Exchange and the Romo Film Corporation, the latter with headquarters in Chicago, dealing in feature films. The loss to the Exchange is \$125,000, with insurance recently reduced to \$120,000, and the Romo company suffers to the extent of \$25,000. Child's restaurant, on the ground floor suffered several thousand dollars damage by water.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE IN CATHOLIC CHURCH DURING MONTH OF MAY

Rome, April 10.—Pope Benedict issued today a decree for the recital of prayers for peace in Roman Catholic churches over the world during May. The prayers were composed by the Pope.

BIRTHS.

McKEIGAN—At St. John, N. B., on April 11, to Rev. J. A. and Mrs. MacKeigan, a son.

HEART WOULD PALPITATE

HAD WEAK AND DIZZY SPELLS.

Palpitation of the heart is one of the most common of all heart troubles. The heart will beat fast for several seconds, then slow, then start to flutter, and a feeling of utter depression will come over the system accompanied by weak and dizzy spells, making you feel that you are surely going to die. When you feel this way you require a real good heart and nerve tonic; one that will strengthen the weak heart, and build up the nerve system. For this purpose we know of nothing that can equal Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. S. Nicholls, Listowel, Ont., writes: "I was weak and run down, my heart would palpitate, and I would have weak and dizzy spells. A friend advised me to try your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills so I started at once, and found that I felt much stronger, and my heart was ever so much better within a short time. I cannot praise your medicine too highly for it has done me a world of good. My husband has also been bothered with heart trouble ever since childhood, and finds great relief in using your valuable pills." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 80 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE FLOATING MINE IN WARFARE NOT A 20TH CENTURY INNOVATION

In 1885 Italian engineer invented a floating mine which was used to destroy bridge over the Scheldt—Floating torpedo used in Franco-Prussian War.

The statement of Vice Admiral de Robeck, commanding the British fleet at the Dardanelles, to the effect that the warships have demonstrated their ability to keep down the fire of the forts has emphasized that the real problem confronting the Allies is one of mines. The British report declares that the destruction of the Ocean, the Irresistible and the Bouvet was due in all likelihood to drifting or current mines and not to any direct torpedo attack. The force of this conclusion is seen in the fact that the vessels were struck when hauling off. A torpedo attack would have been delivered while the ships were engaged in attacking the shore batteries.

Ordinarily the net is stowed under the rail, rolled up very much like a sail, and when brought into service is hauled out to ends of booms which swing from the ship's side. These booms are hollow steel poles, thirty-eight feet long and five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. They are placed at distances of forty-five feet apart, all round the ship as a rule, but in some instances the bow and stern are left exposed when manoeuvring, and under the idea that a ship struck well forward or well aft could depend on her bulkheads to keep her afloat.

Silencing the Forts.

The observation mine of the British service contains 500 pounds of gun-cotton, and consists of a cylindrical case 3-16 inch thick and 32.2 inches in diameter and 34 inches in depth, with ends rounded off. The mines are kept moored to the bottom by means of sinkers and mooring ropes of steel wire. The best depth for an observation mine of the 500 pounds gun-cotton type is fifty feet below the surface of the water.

The current mine is not new. As long ago as 1885 an Italian engineer named Zombelli invented a floating mine and succeeded in destroying a bridge built over the Scheldt by the Prince of Parma. The mine constructed by Zombelli consisted of a flat boat filled with gunpowder and provided with a long sulphur-match rope and clockwork for its ignition.

Floating-Mine Construction.

The development in recent years of the observation mines, the electro-mechanical mines and the controlled torpedoes has caused very little attention to be paid to the drifting or current mines, but it would seem that the latter, especially their torpedoes, have attracted the full attention of the possibilities of turning loose a swarm of current mines upon any fleet gathered below the narrows.

The reports show that the British fleet bombarded the batteries at the narrows opposite Chanak from a distance not exceeding six miles. The position where the Bouvet sank was a trifle more, but not to exceed six and one-half miles. The force of the current in the Dardanelles, and which is always in one direction, namely from the narrows to seaward, is about two and a half knots. Taking the position of the Bouvet when she was struck and the time intervening when the attacking war ships withdrew it will be found that a current mine had just about time to reach the attackers, assuming that it was released at the narrows when the war ships arrived at their stations.

The current mines in use today have firing attachments similar to those in the standard sea drift mine. On the head of the torpedo case are fitted three or more glass tubes, each tube containing sulphuric acid. The act of striking a ship's bottom causes one or more of the glass tubes to be broken, with the result that the acid comes in contact with potassium chlorate and the heat of reaction serves to fire the charge.

Among ordnance men it is believed that the Turks are employing also the electro-mechanical mine of the Russian type. It is known that the Germans are using a mine very similar to the Russian one and it is believed that the Turks obtaining this design, if indeed they have not supervised their construction.

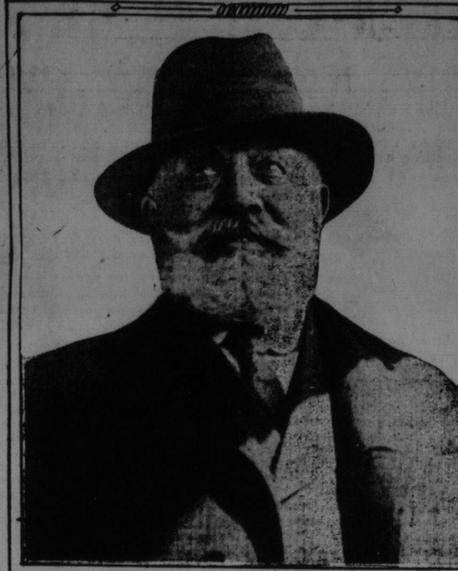
The battery of an electro-mechanical mine is inside the mine. The electric current is completed when the mine is lifted as when struck, and the mercury in the contact closer touches both its terminals. The greatest care has to be taken when lowering these mines into the water to see that they are kept upright. While destined originally to be dropped from ships running past the entrance to a port, this type of mine could be advantageously drifted down the Dardanelles, using the current for its propelling force and detonating upon coming in contact with a ship's bottom.

Torpedoes Net a Protection

Against drifting or current mines the Bullivant torpedo net offers protection, only the naval men dislike resorting to nets except when at anchor. The net to be effective must be placed so that it hangs below the surface of the water to a depth of at least fifteen feet.

The British Bullivant net is made of galvanized steel rings, six inches in diameter, secured together by steel ties. The net rope is a section of heavy chain cable. The net is made in sections measuring twenty feet by fifteen feet. Each net section weighs about four hundred pounds.

TO DIRECT ITALY'S WAR PURCHASES.



General Genaro Salinas, who is a veteran of the Italian campaigns in North Africa, is in America to direct all purchases of supplies for Italy. This picture shows him on his arrival in New York, where he was met by officers of the Italian Embassy.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GEO. N. BABBIT ON SATURDAY

Oldest official of Provincial Civil Service—Fenian Raid Veteran.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, April 11.—George N. Babbitt, I. S. O., oldest official in the provincial civil service, dropped dead in his office in the provincial departmental buildings on Saturday afternoon, shortly before 3 o'clock. Mr. Babbitt had returned to the office, although Saturday afternoon is counted as a half holiday in the provincial departments, in order to take up some work in connection with matters arising during the session of the legislature. Mr. W. M. Dunlop, of Ottawa, who has been engaged as special auditor in connection with the reorganization and systematizing of the departments, was in the adjoining office with a stenographer and he was the first to find Mr. Babbitt after he had been attacked with acute indigestion.

The deputy provincial treasurer was then lying on the floor, groaning loudly and it was at once evident that his condition was most serious. Miss Nan Mersereau, stenographer, summoned two physicians by telephone but, although Mr. Babbitt lived for about fifteen minutes after being found by Mr. Dunlop, he was beyond human aid when the physicians arrived. The family were quickly notified and later in the afternoon the remains were removed to the family residence on University Avenue, and the funeral will take place from there on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

The late Mr. Babbitt was a native of

Comfort and Cure for Baby's Skin Troubles

Dr. Chase's Ointment Cured When Baby's Body Was Covered With Distressing Eczema.

If every mother could try Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing, skin irritation and resulting eczema which tortures so many babies, what a blessing it would be for the little ones.

This letter will give you an idea of what a wonderful work this Ointment is doing in the way of bringing comfort to children who are so unfortunately as to contract eczema. It is so easy for this trouble to develop from chafing or irritation caused by the clothing, and so difficult to get it cured, that Dr. Chase's Ointment is appreciated when once its healing qualities are known.

Mr. M. L. Duclos, Postmaster, Dugwayville, N. B., writes: "I believe it is my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for eczema. My baby was seized with eczema and his face and arms were covered with it, and he was in a terrible state. After trying all sorts of ointments the disease continued to spread until it covered the entire body. When the itching became bad he would scratch himself and was sometimes found in his cradle covered with blood. Hearing about Dr. Chase's Ointment I bought two boxes and before this was all used the child was cured. That was a year ago, and there has been no trace of eczema since. I recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to all who suffer from eczema as being the best treatment in the world for itching skin diseases."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is for sale by all dealers at 60 cents a box. It is a good idea to keep it at hand along with the bath soap, to be used for roughness of the skin, chafing or irritation. Prevention is so much better than cure. Powders clog the pores, but Dr. Chase's Ointment cleanses the pores and thereby keeps the skin soft and smooth. Sample box free if you mention this paper. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

ARMY
ts
ere for
find a
style at
isses at
00 and
air and
\$2.00
each.
0c and
nd
D. Ltd.
DIED.
General Public Hos-
on April 12, George
Alford, aged sixty-five
ford on Tuesday.
ARRIVALS.
Royal.
G W Barrington, J D
real; O M Melanson
Dac; J W Davis and
N Price, J M Thomp-
sons L R Aker, F H
ife, W B Freeman,
soli and wife, Campy-
one, H H Charles and
sylvie, M Kelly, Tor-
S Wilson, W J Grant,
A Craven, Montreal,
and wife, Yarmouth,
couver; J T Whitlow.

ERA
HOUSE
AND ALL THIS
WEEK
ED. and SAT. Only
ACK'S
AL REVUE
tinuous Vaudeville
tinuous Program of
comedy, Dancing,
and Jollity
ates at Wednesday Matinee
of Program Thursday

ATRE
of All the Russias
WIFE"
CE
STORY:
beautiful Nihilist,
ox, an American
his wife and
Petrograd plots
tionists against
he Czar. Lennox
overturns the cur-
rent government.
though shocked
mourner is so fas-
cinated by the
woman that he
take his course
the inner circle
close to the
the terrible
lot and a grand
is the time cho-
throws Lennox
Royal Guardman
's sake. Lennox
and he turns in
any escapes
new lover on a
A torpedo boat
sinks the yacht-
and realistic finale.

KEATING
MEN