

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915

## Navy In Fine Shape; The Pressure To Be Increased; Money Matters All Right

Important Speeches in the British Commons by Churchill and Lloyd George—Germany to Feel Full Force of Britain's Sea Might

London, Feb. 15.—Important speeches were made in the House of Commons today by Rt. Hon. Wm. Churchill and Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

### EFFICIENCY IS NAVY'S KEYNOTE.

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 a service, as well as new ships which were British built for foreign governments and armed merchantmen, had been fully manned.

In fact, the German army was no more fit for an attempted war on a gigantic scale than was the British fleet for national defence, he said.

"After six months of war, with new dangers and difficulties coming into view, we have every right to be content with the results of our labors in making provision for the navy."

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 unchallenged," 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 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 armament, 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." The enemy's movement 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 cruel fact. When, if ever, the grand fleets draw out for battle, we shall hope to have a fleet superior in both quality and numbers."

NEVER SUCH WARFARE BEFORE.

"The task lying before us is both anxious and grave. We are now to be the object of warfare never before practiced 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 German 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 of 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 depriving, 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 ships are 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 perhaps not be ineffective."

In a statement explanatory of the arrangement made at the recent conference between the finance ministers of France and Russia and himself in Paris, David Lloyd George told the house that the expenditures of the Allies on the war would be two billion pounds sterling (\$3,000,000,000) during the current year, of which Great Britain was spending more money than her two Allies.

The present war, Mr. Lloyd George said, was the most expensive in material, men and money that had ever been waged.

Great Britain, the chancellor of the exchequer, told the house of commons, could finance the war for five years on the proceeds of her investments abroad. France was able to do so for about two or three years with something to spare.

Russia, he said, although rich in natural resources, was in a different position.

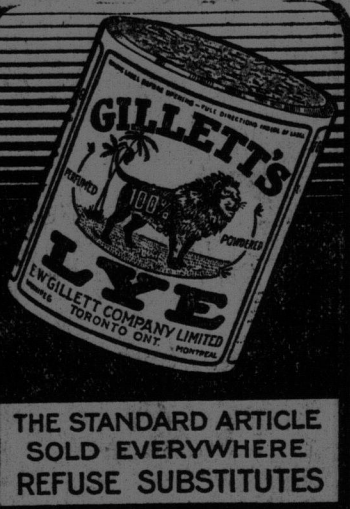
Mr. Lloyd George said that it was decided at the conference of the finance ministers in Paris to make a loan.

The chancellor said that Russia had increased her productivity from thirty to forty per cent by suppressing the sale of vodka. Russia had had special difficulties in financing her purchases abroad, and the same thing applied to France.

"I am not sure we realize the strain upon this gallant country," the chancellor declared. "She has had a larger proportion in the field, and the enemy in occupation of the richest part of her territory. Nevertheless, the confidence of the French nation strikes every visitor to Paris. There is to be seen a calm and sincere courage supposed to be incompatible with the temperament of the Celts. One hears the general assurance that the German army has as much chance of crushing France as of over-running Mars."

Each ally must bring its resources into the common stock. Mr. Lloyd George continued, under the limited liability principles. The conference dismissed the idea of a joint international loan which would have frightened every Bourse. It has been decided that each country should raise the money it needed within its own territory, so far as conditions allowed. But if help were needed for purchases abroad, those who had means would help to the best of their power. The only joint loan would be with respect to the advances made to be made to the smaller of the Allied states.

With regard to Russian purchases, the chancellor said it had been decided that the first \$50,000,000 for this purpose should be raised in equal amounts on the Paris and London markets.



### THE SOLDIER'S BOOTS

Condemnation in One Section of Report; Apology in Another—New Inquiry Ordered

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—A report on the Canadian army boot was laid before parliament today. It is a most interesting document. From the evidence given by the first finding of the commission of inquiry it appears that the specifications were unsuitable for military footwear; that the contractors did not make boots even up to the standard set by the specifications; that in many cases unqualified men were appointed inspectors; that waterproof protection for the leather was called for by the specifications and was not supplied by the manufacturers; that shanks of solid leather were called for, but in every case the manufacturers put in shanks of wood and paper or steel and paper; that shanks of solid leather were called for, but in every case the manufacturers put in shanks of wood and paper or steel and paper; that shanks of solid leather were called for, but in every case the manufacturers put in shanks of wood and paper or steel and paper.

The committee also found that there was no evidence that the boots had been "ill treated" by those who wore them, but rather plausibly remarked that "a large percentage of the boots could have been saved had the wearers exercised ordinary care in oiling the leather and having repairs executed in time." It is with this recommendation of half-soling while on active service to lengthen the life of poor boots that the report of December closes.

In the following month the "court" got together again and took a surprisingly different view. They found that "the boots manufactured for the Canadian overseas division were, generally speaking, made and of good quality (surprisingly so considering the very insufficient time given the contractors), but they were not suitable for the arduous work for which provided. This the board considers, can be attributed to want of time as the (comparatively speaking) enormous demands had to be met with in a few weeks. Further, that owing to this 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, had 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."

The report appears to be made up in two sections; the first being a condemnation of the boots, the making and the inspection; the second an apology.

In view of the peculiar nature of the report there is considerable satisfaction expressed with the premier's announcement that there is to be another inquiry, the new one by a special committee of parliament.

Mr. Robert told Sir Wilfrid to nominate three members to a committee of seven members of parliament to look into soldiers' boots. He promised to have the committee appointed tomorrow.

In reply to Hon. Charles Murphy, the minister of militia said that the total amount paid, to date, to the Canadian Northern Railway Company for transportation in connection with the Val-

## Ministers Recommend

Rev. John Davidson, of Toronto, Ont., writes:—"I have had considerable trouble with my throat, caused by public speaking in heated buildings and exposure to damp and chilly atmosphere. I find P.E.'s very effective in soothing the throat."

Rev. Edward G. Heaven, Markville, Ont., writes:—"I have used P.E.'s and find they give considerable relief to the throat. I have also found them very beneficial for colds."

P.E.'s is the direct treatment for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Laryngitis, and other ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. As P.E.'s dissolves on the tongue, healing vapors are liberated which are breathed down directly to the sore places. Liquid cough mixtures, etc., cannot be inhaled. The P.E.'s goes to the seat of the trouble directly.

P.E.'s are sold only in tin boxes. All druggists and stores 50c. box, 3 boxes \$1.25.

### FREE TRIAL

Send this article, name of paper, and 1c. stamp for postage to P.E.'s Co., Toronto, Ontario. We will send you a free package.

## P.E.'s

GLASS OF SALTS IF YOUR KIDNEYS HURT

Eat Less Meat if You Feel Back-ache or Have Bladder Trouble

Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys. In their efforts to filter it from the system, regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poisons, else you feel pain in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach aches, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels of the bladder get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush out the body's uric waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days, and your kidneys will then set fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and relieve bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

earlier camp, was \$19,098, of which \$7,265 was made up of excess charges.

In further reply to Mr. Murphy, General Hughes said that the average price paid for the 2000 horses shipped to England with the first contingent was \$178.82.

The general also told Mr. Cupp, of Westmorland, that 20,000 boxes of Mother's Milk's sea-biscuits cure had been sent with the first contingent to England, at a cost of \$8,984.24.

VALLEY RAILWAY AND ITS FINANCES

Mr. Carvell Brings Matters Before Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons today F. B. Carvell, Carleton, moved for papers and correspondence with the C.P.R. relative to freight rates over the N.T.R. in New Brunswick and also with reference to the removal of the "V" connection between the N.T.R. and the C.P.R. at Wabeski, Victoria county. Mr. Carvell alleged that, owing to this removal lumbermen were forced to ship their product back fifty miles in the wrong direction and then parallel in the opposite direction the extra haul wiping out their profits. Hon. Frank Cochrane was heard in defence of the arrangement.

Mr. Carvell also asked for papers in connection with the action of the department of railways in taking two strips of land from the residential property owned by Mrs. Margaret Lynch in Fredericton, saying that no money had been received for the property and the only offer made was withdrawn. Mr. Cochrane promised to investigate.

Mr. Carvell, on another question for papers, criticized the federal government for not taking over the operation of the Valley railway in New Brunswick. He also went into details of the road's finances, saying that enough bonds had been sold to complete the entire road. He related the transactions between the promoters and the Prudential Trust Company under which \$800,000 had been advanced prior to the last provincial election.

Mr. Cochrane expressed his determination to carry out the terms of agreement when the road is completed. As for the section of the line to Gagetown, it had been decided on Friday last to give a service of one train a week. This might be increased to two trains at a later date. He proposed to see that the line was built up to specifications, and would decline to spend money when there was no authority for it.

Mr. Carvell then went on to discuss

the cutting of timber by B. F. Smith on the Tobique Indian Reserve. He said that Chief Lockwood had been put in prison for allowing the logs to be cut, while Mr. Smith, for whom the chief had acted, had been allowed to get off by paying treble dues on part of the logs, and on buying four lots for nearly as much as he paid for them, and had already taken three-quarters of a million feet of lumber off them. Now it appeared that Mr. Smith could not give title to the man to whom he had sold the lots.

Hon. Dr. Roche replied that Mr. Smith had been given the limit of the law. In all its history the department had not fined anybody more than double dues, except Mr. Smith.

As to the chief, he had not only cut logs for himself, but he had defaced the seizure mark placed on the logs by the representative of the department, and had been given the minimum penalty.

Moreover, said the minister, while the department had charged Mr. Smith \$4 an acre for the lots he bought, in the Liberal regime lots on the Tobique reserve had been sold at \$1 per acre. Dr. Roche also remarked that Mr. Carvell was speaking against the man who opposed him at the last election. The minister said that whether this influenced him or not.

Mr. Carvell, in closing the debate, declared that stumpage dues had been collected on only about 250,000 feet, whereas Mr. Smith had taken out nearly 750,000 feet. The papers will be brought down.

A lot of Indian's odd skirts at \$1.10 and \$1.40.—At the Clean Sweep Sale, 207 Union street.

### GERMAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS EXCHANGE LETTERS

(Manchester Guardian)

From a source I have every reason to believe authentic, I learn the following curious story says our Boulevard correspondent:

In a little village near the military zone of the front a soldier found a little tin letter-box, which he took into the first line trenches. Finding little to amuse him one morning, he left his trench, and with the letter box under his arm advanced towards the enemy's trenches. The Germans did not fire. Arriving halfway between the two sets of trenches, he perched his box and returned to his position.

As if by arrangement each side ceased fire once daily, during which interval first a French soldier would go to the box and place there his own and his correspondence "for the enemy." Then a German would bring these letters and leave others for the French. Every evening the letters afforded a great deal of amusing reading. Each side described the perfection of its own situation, the excellence of its official reports, the confidence in its own generals, and the number of its victories.

One day a soldier had an idea. "We have been promised," he wrote \$2 for every German that we make prisoner. It is an exceedingly useful sum. Well, dear enemy, I have a proposition to make. Give yourselves up to us and we will give you a commission—one that will make you a millionaire."

Those of you who have intelligence to quit the Kaiser's service will finish up the campaign in the most comfortable camp—far better indeed than being in the trenches. Enjoy yourselves. Take this opportunity, and with 25 francs commission in your pocket you will have nothing to worry about. Twenty-five francs is sufficient for thousands of cigarettes and lots of beer!"

It is locally added that next night only one man was left in the German trenches, and he was dead.



## BRITISH ADMIRAL SAYS

ROYAL NAVAL CLUB. Portsmouth, England. To the Zam-Buk Co. Dear Sirs,—I have found Zam-Buk most reliable for healing cuts and abrasions; while for the relief of skin irritation it is invaluable. (Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, Admiral.

ENTIRE CREW PRAISES ZAM-BUK. From Admiral to stoker, all grades of service praise Zam-Buk. Stoker King-north, of H.M.S. "Cochrane," says:—"I slipped and fell on an exhaust steam pipe, which fairly seared the skin on my arm. At once the ship's surgeon dressed the burn, but the injury would not heal owing to a lot of dirt from the pipe causing blood-poison. I was in fearful pain and didn't know how to get ease."

"For weeks I got worse. I therefore obtained a supply of Zam-Buk and almost as soon as this was applied I got ease. From the very first application, healing commenced; and a few boxes of Zam-Buk healed my wound completely."

Zam-Buk cures eczema, ulcers, shingles, ring-worm, bad leg, various ulcers, skin, cold sores, chapped hands, babies' sores, etc. All stores at 50c., or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

## Zam-Buk

EVERY HOME NEEDS IT

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## Wilson's INVADIS PORT

(A la Quina du Port) is a rational preparation that has the hearty support of the modern physician. It is a superb brain and nerve tonic that successfully combats the depressing effects of sudden and unseasonal changes in temperature which exhaust the most robust unaided organism.

Prepared from the rich juice of selected Oporto grapes and extract of Peruvian Cinchona Bark. Absolutely no alcohol or other ingredients are added. BIG BOTTLE ASK YOUR DOCTOR ALL DRUGGISTS

## ARE PLANNING TO REBUILD THE CITIES OF BELGIUM

200 Architects Among Refugees in England Are Preparing

London, Feb. 15.—A comprehensive plan for the rebuilding of towns and cities of Belgium was discussed at the International Conference of Garden Cities here.

"From the ashes of the devastated towns and cities there will arise new and firmer Belgium," said Herbert Samuel, president of the Local Government Board. "Among the 200 architects, who were welcomed to England, there are about 200 architects. Our idea is to bring them together, and to place at their disposal our experience, for the development of Belgium towns along modern lines."

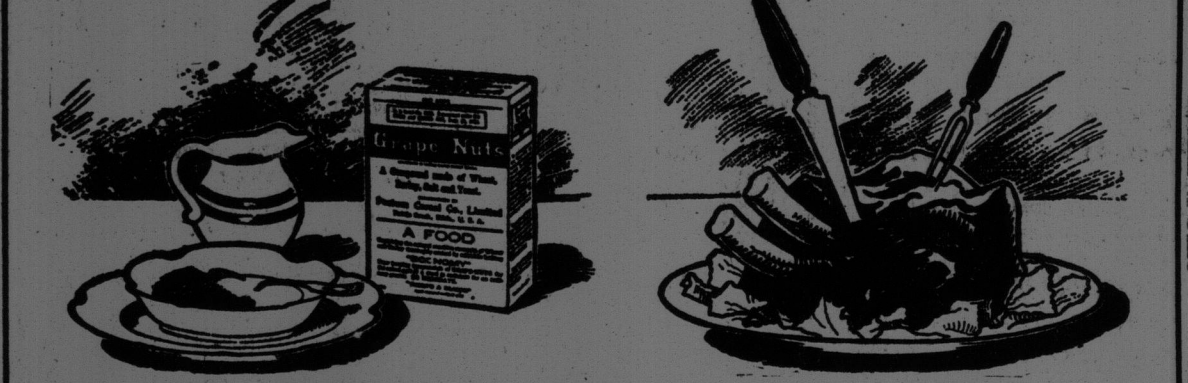
Come and get your boots and shoes at the Clean Sweep Sale, 207 Union street, Opera Block.

## Quick, Safe Way to Remove Hairs

(Toilet Talks).

Keep a little delatone powder on your dressing table and when ugly, hairy growths appear, make a paste with a little of the powder and some water, apply and let remain on the hairy surface for 2 or 3 minutes, then rub off, wash the skin and the hairs have vanished. This treatment is quite harmless, and rarely more than one application is required, but to avoid disappointment care should be used to buy the real delatone.

Ladies' house dresses, 98c. and \$1.19.—At the People's Dry Goods Store.



## More Nourishment-- Weight for Weight

—in a package of Grape-Nuts than in a roast of beef.

Grape-Nuts is meat—the meat of wheat and barley—a rich, sweet, appetizing food, ready to eat direct from the package with cream or milk.

All the bone-making, blood-making, muscle-making values of choicest wheat combined with malted barley are afforded in this famous pure food.

Grape-Nuts being partially pre-digested by long baking, gives quickly a wonderful power to "do", in return for the small energy required to digest it. Better and more complete nourishment than Grape-Nuts and cream is difficult to find; and with the price of meat way up there's true economy, too.

This sturdy food is sold by Grocers everywhere, in wax-sealed packages. Thousands make it a part of their daily breakfasts.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



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