

LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS RESUMED

CITY OF PARIS NOT GREATLY DISTURBED BY GREAT CANNON

Long Range Gun Fire Continued by the Germans Against City, But as Rule Population Did Not Flee to Cellars—Work Resumed Under Normal Conditions.

Paris, March 25.—The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed at 6.30 o'clock this morning, but was interrupted after the second shot. After a brief interval two more shots were fired. The bombardment was again suspended at 9.10 o'clock. As was the case yesterday the people did not take to shelter. Cellars which were filled on Saturday remained empty this morning. Little interest was shown in the bombardment. After they were awakened by the first shells, people were brought to their windows by the rattle of drums. Policemen circulated through each quarter of the city introducing the new system of alarm, which is distinguished from the alarm in the case of air raids. The police cater for a great amount of chaffing, the people being greatly amazed at their lack of proficiency with the drum sticks. This appeared to mark their limit of interest in the bombardment. Work was resumed under normal conditions. All the transportation lines were running. The streets were full of people whose sole subject of conversation was the new battle of the Somme, which is generally compared with Verdun.

Reach Great Height.

Paris announcements on Sunday were that the Germans, who bombard Paris, were using a gun of tremendous power. It has been located near Leon, more than seventy miles from the French capital. The shells, it is believed, reached a height of fourteen miles in their career towards Paris.

STEFANSSON PLANS SECOND EXPEDITION

Ottawa, Mar. 25.—In two letters received by Mr. Johanson of the geological survey from Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the famous Canadian explorer, says it is his hope that he will be able to come home in the fall of 1918, he will go north again in the spring of 1920. He writes that it is his desire and dream to continue his work and says he has several plans for the future. The first letter from Stefansson is dated September 18, 1917, and is written from Barter Island.

After relating that Captain Bernard if his party had secured some wonderful collections of fish, insects, birds and minerals, he goes on to refer to Bernard's tragic death. Stefansson wrote that his party intended to select what they could from where he was. He said if the party could have only set near the Colville River they would have been much better situated especially further seaward.

"We found a coal mine near Longitude 77," he says in one part, "and I think it is the old standard of the first year in the first year of which our base would be in Melville Island or some other point attainable by ships and after that our coal mine 150 miles further north than the Melville Island, westerly point, perhaps in Ringnes Island for we found coal in the beach there, though we never had the time to trace it to its source."

Stefansson goes on to say that his "living on the country" plans had

HAVE GOOD HEALTH

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the Old Reliable Spring Tonic.

Don't let the idea that you may feel better in a day or two prevent you from getting a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla today from any drug store and starting at once on the road to health and strength. When your blood is impure and impoverished it lacks vitality, your digestion is imperfect, your appetite is poor, and all the functions of your body are impaired. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful blood tonic. It will build you up quicker than any other medicine. It gives strength to do and power to endure. It is the old standard tried and true all-the-year-round blood purifier and enricher, tonic and appetizer. Nothing else acts like it, for nothing else has the same formula or ingredients. Be sure to ask for Hood's, insist on having it.

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Civil Engineer and Crown Land Surveyor
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GERMAN ARMY GAINS GROUND, BUT BRITISH ARE STANDING FIRM

(Continued from Page 1)
Military observers discern in the scene of the German attack a repetition of the German plan of attack, which was used by Von Mackensen in Rumania and Serbia. This attack consists of two attacks some distance apart, the first progressing to some depth, then toward each other, compelling the forces between them to fall back or be in danger of capture.

The British have foreseen this danger and have met it by first checking then forcing the northern jaw of the pincers southward, while they have dropped back on the center and have not fallen into the German trap. The pressure of the defenders of the Somme front seems to be bending the whole German attack to the south, where it is hoped its force will be dissipated.

The French positions joined the British to the south of St. Quentin, but there have been reports showing that the French have fallen back from their advanced positions. On the other hand, reports would indicate that the original French lines now virtually outflank the advancing Germans along the Oise River.

In the meantime the British strategy seems to be devoted to the task of meeting the attack so that it is directed no longer straight at the line, but is diverted toward the Oise, where the German advance has been most rapid.

French troops have taken over sectors of the front and have released British units for further work. Berlin states that Americans have also joined in the fighting, but nothing has as yet been officially reported on this point. The fall of Bapaume in the early hours of Monday was a blow to the British, but it was the result of a determination to fall back slowly all along the line that is being attacked. Official reports state that the repeated heavy attacks on Bapaume were beaten off by the British, who also forced the Germans back across the Somme at a number of points, only to fall back when the safe retreat of the main body of the army had been assured.

While the German wedge is still moving, its progress is not alarmingly rapid, as it was in the first rush of the Teutonic horde. The yielding line, it is asserted, has not been broken. The storm remarkably well. Berlin claims that 45,000 prisoners have been taken. These were probably units which were not under the command of the main body of the army. The British losses have been heavy but it is officially announced that, considering the magnitude of the struggle, they are not undue. On the other hand, the Germans have suffered terribly, even Berlin admitting that the Teutonic casualties before Peronne were "comparatively heavy."

Paris has again been bombarded by the mysterious German cannon, which is said to have been located in the Forest of St. Gobain, south of La Fere. An interruption in the bombardment on Monday was considered as an indication that the mysterious guns, or possibly a battery of them, had been located by the French aerial forces.

In the face of reports of continued falling back on the part of the British, the people of London and Paris have preserved a remarkable calm. This is reflected by the attitude of Washington, where it is felt that the momentum of the German thrust will have soon spent itself.

President Wilson has sent congratulations to Field Marshal Haig and expressed confidence in the ability of the British to stop the enemy.

There has been renewed activity in Italy, especially along the Piave River, where aerial forces have again heavily engaged.

Large quantities of gas shells have been fired by the Germans against the British positions in the vicinity of Toul with high explosive shells and have driven the Germans back from the advanced trenches.

There have been artillery engagements along the front on the Somme sector to the North Sea.

The British forces in Palestine have again advanced northward of Jericho and along the Jordan.

NINE BOILS Kept Coming on Neck One After the Other

Anyone who has ever suffered from boils, knows how sick and miserable they make you feel. When you think you are about cured of one, another seems ready to take its place and prolong your wretchedness. All the poulticing and jouncing you may do will not cure them and stop more coming. Boils are simply bad blood bursting out, and the bad blood must be made pure before the boils disappear. Burdock Blood Bitters is the greatest blood purifier known. It cleanses the system and removes every particle of foul material from the blood, thus never allowing another boil and the cure is permanent.

Mr. Geo. Ayres, 302 1/2-1/2 St. St. John, Ont., writes: "I wish to tell you what I know about your wonderful Burdock Blood Bitters. I felt the spring I suppose my system needed cleansing out, for I had nine boils come on my neck one after the other. I quickly got a bottle of B. B. B., and before it was half finished, I felt a great change, and it certainly put an end to my boils, otherwise I might have had a lot more. I recommend B. B. B. to all I can, for I know it to be a great remedy."

GOVERNMENT BILLS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE IN POOR SHAPE

"Business Men's Government" Has Quite a Lot to Learn—Much Time Wasted—Mr. Potts Thinks Government Desires Opposition to Make Up a Good Bill for Them—Stumpage, Wild Lands, Prohibition and Highway Bill Considered.

Fredericton, Mar. 25.—(From Official Report)—
The House met at 8.30 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Tweeddale presented the petition of Andrew Water commission for the passage of a bill relating to season stumps.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the incorporation of cheese and butter manufacturing associations.

Hon. Mr. Byrne introduced a bill to incorporate the sisters of charity of the Immaculate Conception.

The house then went into committee with Mr. Leeger (West) in the chair, and took up further consideration of a bill to facilitate the collection of stumps.

Mr. Burchill said he noticed that the bill changed the date for the filing of statements of lumber operations from October 1st to May 1st.

Mr. Pinder thought it was impossible for an operator to make a sworn statement, as he did not personally measure the logs, but had to take the word of the scaler. Therefore, he considered it unreasonable to ask the operators to make oath as to the amount of the cut.

Changed Again.
Hon. Mr. Smith Minister of Lands and Mines, said that in the act of last session May first had been fixed as the date for the filing of statements, but at the request of some of the operators he had postponed it until October 1st.

Hon. Mr. Smith moved that progress be reported.

Hon. Mr. Murray (Kings) did not think that the Government should give the bill any further consideration, as it had been before the house a considerable length of time. It looked to him as if the bill had not been carefully considered in council, as he had suggested a change. He had no objection to progress being reported, but thought the Government should give bills of that kind more attention and not waste the time of the house.

Hon. Mr. Robinson said that the bill being an important one, no harm could result from giving it careful consideration.

Business Men's Government
Mr. Baxter said that he was in accord with the suggestion thrown out by the Hon. member from Moncton. He thought if the bill were withdrawn and further considered, there would be chance of its emerging in a new state. Under the circumstances he thought it should go back for re-consideration. There had been a difference of opinion as to whether the bill should be passed by the old Government, but it had been brought down in the house and put through. The Government had had two lines of policy within a few weeks. They had announced to the contrary a high rate of stumpage, but a few days later had seen fit to change the policy. The Government which had done that was characterized as a business men's government.

Mr. Potts thought that the committee should dispose of the bill, it looked to him as if the Government were doing business. All bills seemed to go back and get improved, as the result of suggestions from the opposition side of the house.

The Prohibition Act.
The committee took up consideration of a bill to amend the prohibition act.

Mr. Baxter asked if there was provision in the act under which liquor that had been seized may be given to hospitals and similar institutions.

WILD LAND TAXATION

The committee took up an act respecting the taxation of wild lands. Mr. Baxter pointed out that it was very easy to have company incorporated to hold land in New Brunswick and to have the stock owned outside the province, held in trust by residents of New Brunswick. He could not see why there should be a distinction between resident and non-resident owners of wild lands.

Hon. Mr. Smith said that the principle on which the distinction was based was that the non-resident corporation took its profits out of the province and on that account could better be taxed than a resident corporation.

Mr. Pinder expressed the belief that the non-residents should pay the heavy tax. In York county Americans owned much land, particularly in the parishes of McAdam, North Lake and Canterbury. This land was used entirely for the purpose of raising stock. Those parishes had a large mileage of highway to be kept up and these lands should pay towards the upkeep.

He knew of other wild lands bringing in an annual income of \$15,000 to \$20,000, practically all of which went to the United States.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) asked if any estimate of the revenue derived from wild lands had been made.

Hon. Mr. Smith replied that up to the present time \$40,000 had been collected. It was difficult to make an estimate but the government believed that an annual revenue of \$60,000 should be derived.

The bill was reported as agreed to. The house went into committee with Mr. Young in the chair on the bill to enable the city of Fredericton to extend certain concessions to the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company.

The Highway Bill.
The house again went into committee with Mr. Leeger (Westmorland) in the chair and took up further consideration of the highway bill.

Hon. Mr. Veniot submitted an amendment to the section having to do with land damages. It provided, in cases where the money is not paid by private parties, for an assessment by the municipal council.

Hon. Mr. Smith (Carleton) said that the breaking of winter roads was of as much importance in some sections as summer roads. Farmers have to travel a long distance to market and their goods are spoiled by the heavy weather. There was a tendency among them to narrow their sleds so as to insure an open track. He did not think it would be fair to compel all sleds to be of one width, but he thought there should be uniformity in the case of double sleds, which should not be narrower than four feet. He felt that it was a burning question and the time would come when the act would have to be amended.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that he was considering that phase of the matter.

Mr. Young pointed out that the proposal to have a uniformity of sleds would mean a heavy expense to the farmer, which should be considered before action was taken.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that he was considering that phase of the matter.

On the section relating to statute labor an amendment was submitted to the minister requiring that statute labor must be performed before the 15th day of July in each year.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) thought it might be advisable to leave this matter to the discretion of the superior. While it was important that road work should be done early, conditions might arise that would make it impossible.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that supervisors were often too busy to look after

WINE DARK AND AND LOOK YOUNG

Don't Stay Gray! Nobody Can Tell When You Darken Gray, Faded Hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or straggled appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, at very little cost. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

roads at the proper time and were inclined to delay matters.

Mr. Pinder thought it was wrong to put off statute labor until July. When the frost came out of the ground it left many culverts sticking up and people did not want to bump over them all summer. If he had his way statute labor would be performed before the middle of May, as it was a great mistake to put it off until later.

Mr. Pinder thought the limit should be made the first of July.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that if the committee favored the change of date, he would have it made.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that his attention had been called to the fact that no penalty was provided for those who scattered tacks, nails, or broken glass upon the roads. He had inserted a clause covering the case.

The committee reported progress.

St. John Bill.
Mr. Baxter moved for the suspension of the rule to permit the introduction of a bill from the city of St. John to amend the act relating to the government of said city. He said the object was to permit of the submitting of a number of questions to a plebiscite at the time of the civic election. There would be no objection on the part of the citizens.

Adjourning at 11.55 p.m.

GOV'T IS NOT A GOOD BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page 1)
its business after the suggestions of the opposition. Until the government had their bills properly prepared it was unnecessary to waste time in the discussion of them.

Progress was reported on the measure and the committee will take it up again.

The evening was spent in the consideration of other bills but the House adjourned at 11.45 only two of minor characters had been agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Jones' Fees.
An enquiry by Hon. Mr. Smith of Carleton elicited the information that Hon. W. F. Jones has already drawn from the province \$380.15 for services rendered since the former government came to power. He also has an account for \$103.80 which has not been paid, while his accounts for work in connection with the St. John and Quebec Railway, apply it at night when resting; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Easter

For you—Here is the Easter Camouflage. Everything in dress for every man, and where is there a man who fails to feel the call for new dress up things at this season?

New Spring Neckwear in the fresh Spring colors. New Shirts in a gallant gathering of gorgeous tones. New Collars. And the best of all—your New Spring Suit in a new pattern—and don't forget, a light weight Spring Overcoat is a necessary luxury.

Gilmour's, 68 King St. 20th Century and Other Fine Clothing.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Dorothy T. Sparks. Many friends in the city will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Dorothy Talbot Sparks, wife of Captain John Barnes Sparks, of the Royal Navy, which occurred at her home in London, England, on February 27. Death was due to pneumonia and she was ill only for a few days. Mrs. Sparks was the daughter of the late John W. Nicholson of this city, and the youngest sister of Mrs. Murray MacLaren, also of this city.

Miss Margaret Kennedy. James Kennedy, of Douglas avenue, recalled word yesterday that his sister, Miss Margaret Kennedy, died last evening at her home in Brockton, Mass. She was a daughter of the late Roger and Mary Kennedy of this city. Besides her brother, she is survived by four sisters, Mrs. James Hester of Brockton; Mrs. R. E. Tobey, of Brockton; Mrs. Patrick Cogley, of South Dakota, and Mrs. John Conachee of this city. The body will be brought to this city for burial, and the funeral will take place on Wednesday morning from her brother's residence.

Mrs. Frank Goodrich. The death of Mrs. Frank Goodrich, daughter of the late John W. Nicholson of this city, occurred at her home in Portland, Me., on March 23.—Besides her husband, she leaves one son, Russell, at home; two sisters, Mrs. Charles Humphrey, Fairville, and Miss Grace, of St. John; and one brother, William, also of St. John.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

MARCH—PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, 5th ... 8h. 44m. p.m.
New Moon, 12th ... 3h. 52m. p.m.
First Quarter, 19th ... 9h. 30m. a.m.
Full Moon, 27th ... 11h. 33m. a.m.

Date	Do. of W.	Sun. Rise	Sun. Sets	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.	L. Water p.m.
26 Tue	6.20	6.39	11.07	23.25	5.12	17.33	
27 We	6.18	6.41	11.44	...	5.46	18.03	
28 Th	6.16	6.43	0.01	12.20	6.19	18.32	
29 Fri	6.15	6.43	0.36	12.55	6.51	19.00	
30 Sat	6.13	6.44	1.11	13.30	7.24	19.39	
31 Sun	6.11	6.46	1.47	14.07	7.59	20.17	

DEATHS

PARLEE—in this city on Sunday, March 24, at his home, 118 Harrison street, Walter H., son of Hiram W. and Mary Parlee, leaving besides his parents one sister and one brother. Interment today in the cemetery at the Head of Millstream, Kings County, N. B.

DELICATE GIRLS IN Business or School who have thin or insufficient blood or are physically frail will find

SCOTT'S EMULSION

A rich blood-food and strengthening tonic. It is so helpful for delicate girls it should be a part of their regular diet.

Too Much Indors Causes HEADACHE
HERBINE BITTER'S
A preparation made from Dandelion, Mandrake, Burdock and other purifying herbs.

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HERBINE BITTER'S
A preparation made from Dandelion, Mandrake, Burdock and other purifying herbs.

Eczema

Come in and we will tell you something about what D. D. D. Prescription made in the D. D. D. Laboratories of Toronto, has accomplished in your own neighborhood. Your money back unless the first bottle relieves you.

Mr. E. Clinton Brown, Druggist, St. John, N. B.

The Easiest Way To End Dandruff

There is now sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely, and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arsenic; apply it at night when resting; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and itching of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluff, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look like a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arsenic at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.

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