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Just one month for Easter—April 4th—and women will require dressy footwear. Our shelves are loaded with scores of styles in all the popular materials—Patent, Gun Metal, Tan, and Kid—Button and Lace in all the Newest Shapes and Patterns at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

Shop Early

If you dislike crowds and want to pick out your shoes in comfort do your shopping in the morning. If everybody comes to buy in the afternoon then we cannot give the personal attention we would like.

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Gas Mantles

We have the most durable and satisfactory gas Mantle made, at lowest prices.

It will pay you to try them.

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73 Prince Wm. Street.

BR. PRIZE COURT DECIDES IN FAVOR SWEDISH GOV'T

Rules that Belligerent has not Right to Requisition Cargo of Neutral Gov't—Br. Warship seized copper for use of Swedish Government contracts.

London, March 8.—No belligerent government has a right to requisition a cargo belonging to a neutral government, according to a decree given out by the prize court today.

The question at issue arose over 1,000 tons of copper sent from the United States to Gothenburg, Sweden, and destined for the use of contracts to the Swedish government. This cargo was captured by a British warship and an ex-parte order was made by the registrar of the prize court

releasing the copper to the British government which desired to requisition it for the making of guns at the Woolwich arsenal. The Swedish owners of the copper asked the prize court to discharge the order of the registrar and in spite of the opposition of the attorney-general on behalf of the government, Sir Samuel T. Evans, president of the Admiralty Court, decided in favor of the Swedes. He said the copper could not be disposed of pending the prize proceeding still to come before the court.

RED CROSS WORK AT AROOSTOOK JCT., N. B.

Aroostook Junction, N. B., Mar. 5.—A very successful concert and entertainment was given on Thursday evening, March 4th, by the ladies of the Red Cross Society of Aroostook Jct. President Mrs. T. Hoyt, secretary Mrs. H. H. Hopkins, treasurer Mrs. R. Kelly. The programme included an old fashioned dialogue, entitled "How the Story Grew," by the ladies, Mrs. Stott, Mrs. E. B. Hawkins, and Mrs. J. T. Smith, and was exceptionally good, all the ladies taking part being dressed in the style of about fifty years ago. The Red Cross nursery military drill, in uniform, evoked loud applause, being very ably rendered by a number of ladies. The boys of Aroostook Jct., trained by Captain H. H. Hopkins, gave a military flag drill, in exceptionally good style. A violin solo was rendered by Miss J. Wakem, accompanied, Miss Ritchie, and a patriotic recitation was given by Mrs. L. Rivers. Refreshments were sold during the evening and everything left over was auctioned off by Mr. A. R. Palmer.



Suffer From Piles

No matter how long or how bad—go to your druggist and get a 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Remedy. It will give quick relief, and a single box often cures. A trial package mailed free in plain wrapper if you send us coupon below.

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Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, in plain wrapper.

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S. Kerr, Principal

Will Not Confiscate Cargoes Contracted For Before 2nd Day March

Arrangements concerning American Cotton Cargoes for Europe explained by Br. Embassy at Washington.

Washington, March 8.—The following statement was issued at the British embassy today on the subject of American cotton cargoes going to Europe:

"Many inquiries have been received as to the treatment to be accorded to cotton shipments forwarded to Europe in view of the restrictive measures proposed to be taken by the allied governments."

"As already announced there is no question of confiscating cotton cargoes that may come within the scope of the order-in-council to be issued. The following arrangements have been reached in London as to cotton consigned to neutral ports only."

"1.—All cotton, for which contracts of sale and freight engagements should have already been made before March 2 to be allowed free (or to be bought at that contract price if stopped) provided ships sail not later than March 31."

"2.—Similar treatment to be assured to all cotton shipments forwarded by March 31 provided it is put on board not later than March 23."

"All shipments of cotton claiming above protection to be declared before sailing and documents produced to the neutral countries of Northern Europe, or other authorities fixed by governments. Ships or cargoes consigned to enemy ports will not be allowed to proceed."

The arrangement is said by the British Ambassador to be framed to meet a temporary condition arising from the fact that Americans had made contracts, some of which were in execution, for the delivery of American cotton to the neutral countries of Northern Europe, which could not be fulfilled under an indiscriminate application of the asserted rights of the British and French governments to cut off all supplies for their enemies. To prevent loss to these interests the British and French governments have consented that they may proceed to fulfill their contracts under the limitations as to dates prescribed in the notice given out today.

A Tentative Arrangement.

The statement that "ships or cargoes consigned to enemy ports will not be allowed to proceed," was explained to mean that in the case of cotton ships at least, where the shipment was made before March 2, or before the announcement of the British intention to stop all supplies for Germany, the cotton cargo will be taken by the British government at the order-in-council is to be issued, but understands that it will cover not only cotton cargoes but all supplies destined for either neutral countries of Northern Europe or enemy countries such as Sweden and Norway.

As to the announcement that "there is no question of confiscating cotton cargoes that may come within the scope of the order-in-council to be issued," the British embassy is not informed when the order-in-council is to be issued, but understands that it will cover not only cotton cargoes but all supplies destined for either neutral countries of Northern Europe or enemy countries such as Sweden and Norway.

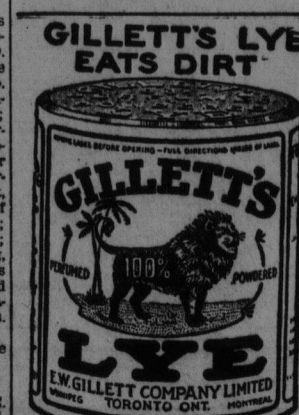
The order-in-council, it is understood will indicate the conditions under which not only cotton, but all other supplies may go forward to such other countries as Sweden and Norway. People have learned from long experience that if they cure their minor kidney ills with Dodd's Kidney Pills they need not fear those more terrible developments such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy and Rheumatism. They have also learned that when the kidneys are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills the whole body benefits. For cured kidneys mean pure blood, and pure blood is the foundation of all health. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills are universally popular.

The dealing only with the subject of cotton, the arrangement made today may be regarded as of the greatest importance because, while heretofore the British and French governments have contented themselves with the right to cut off all the supplies from Austria and Germany, this is the first actual notice of the purpose to exercise this power.

The announcement was made after there had been a conference at the State Department at which the British Ambassador, Senator Smith of Georgia, and representatives of southern cotton interests were present.

Arrest Caused Excitement
About 3:30 o'clock last night a drunk was arrested near the corner of Charlotte street and the north side of the King Square. Policeman Moran found it necessary to handcuff the man and a large crowd gathered about while the arrest was being made.

GILLETT'S EYE EATS DIRT



L.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

MONTREAL

Y.M.C.A. WILL MAKE MOVE TO RAISE \$3,000

At meeting last evening it was decided to start campaign to raise money to enable Association to continue effective work.

At a meeting of officers and directors of the Y. M. C. A. held in their rooms last evening with J. Hunter White in the chair, it was decided to start a campaign to raise \$3,000 to carry on the work of the institution and meet some current expenses for which there are no funds in sight at present. Canvassers will be supplied with lists of names of citizens likely to contribute to the support of the institution, and a campaign will be conducted on the lines which have been tried out successfully in similar movements for raising funds for institutions which have proven their value to a community.

Prior to the meeting the officers and directors of the association were entertained at supper and listened to an address by Mr. McAllister, Maritime Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. McAllister spoke interestingly of the general work of the association in the way of providing recreation, physical training, religious and other instruction, and social opportunities surrounded by the best influences, and went on to point out the extra demands made upon the resources of the association by its work among the soldiers.

The general feeling among those present was that in spite of the many demands made upon the generosity of the people, no trouble would be experienced in raising by popular subscription the sum of \$3,000 which is considered necessary to enable the association to continue to do the effective work it has done in the past and provide for the maintenance of Y. M. C. A. work among the soldiers.

They're Popular In Nova Scotia

Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Are a Household Remedy

People Have Learned From Long Experience That By Curing The Kidney Ills They Benefit The Entire Body.

Spry Harbor, Halifax, Co., N. S., Mar. 8th (Special).—I have taken a couple of boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and have received great benefit from them. They are certainly a kidney cure. So says Mrs. Alex. E. Nichol, and she speaks the sentiments of a large number of the women of Nova Scotia.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have so long been in general use that they are recognized as the standard remedy for kidney troubles. They have become a family medicine in thousands of homes. People have learned from long experience that if they cure their minor kidney ills with Dodd's Kidney Pills they need not fear those more terrible developments such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy and Rheumatism. They have also learned that when the kidneys are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills the whole body benefits. For cured kidneys mean pure blood, and pure blood is the foundation of all health. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills are universally popular.

HALIFAX WANTS MEN FOR GARRISON DUTY

Artillerymen From St. John Asked to Take Place of Men Going Overseas—Recruiting for 55th Infantry.

Lieut. B. R. Armstrong, C.O., 2nd Regt., C.A., has received a request for artillerymen for garrison duty at Halifax. It is desired to know whether three officers and sixty non-commissioned officers and men could be had from this city. It is thought that the nucleus from the 40th Battalion has given an impetus to the work, many volunteers signed for that unit having been transferred to the 55th. At the army yesterday men were enlisted for service with the new regiment. The recruiting officers are located in the Imperial Remount Offices. In the absence of Dr. L. M. Curran yesterday Dr. A. E. Logie conducted the medical examinations. There is no announcement as to where the 55th will be mobilized.

TRANSFER OF C.P.R. OCEAN STEAMERS TO NEW COMPANY IS DISCUSSED

(Continued from page 1.)
The minister understood that the inspector maintained that the action of the United States authorities is not warranted.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley said there was a feeling in New Brunswick that the American inspectors were not justified in the action they had taken.

F. B. Carvell wanted to know if any steps had been taken to have the potatoes inspected by independent inspectors after they had been condemned. He said he knew the Canadian inspector who had inspected this cargo before it left Canada. He was a capable man, and he had asserted the potatoes were not diseased.

The acting minister said that all shipments of potatoes to the United States had been closely inspected. He repeated, that as soon as he had heard of this matter he had, without delay, despatched a Canadian inspector to Boston.

Sir Robert Borden said he had promised to table papers, relating to the treatment of the Seventeenth Nova Scotia Battalion at Salisbury Plain. He would not be able to do so for a day or two, however, because they were not complete. Referring to a statement made by Mr. Crowell, of the Halifax Chronicle, that he had never interviewed General Anderson, Sir George said that Sir George Perley in a cable from London, Sir Robert said that this was true. It had been discovered that a mistake had been made in the code, and that the General referred to by Sir George was not General Anderson, but General Guy Carleton Jones, Director-General of the Army Medical Service.

C. P. R. Matters.

Canadian railway enterprises came under the searchlight of parliament today. There was some plain speaking, and practically the whole day was spent in consideration of problems involved.

Hon. Robert Rogers protested the passing of a bill fathered by his Conservative colleague from British Columbia, Mr. R. F. Green, to extend the charter of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway in the form in which it came before the house.

The Minister of Public Works proposed to amend it by limiting the company to six months, instead of two years, for the completion of its various lines. Mr. Lancaster, chairman of the Railway Committee, accepted the amendment, which finally passed, after a brisk debate. Mr. Buchanan maintained that the bill, with railway charters, and the country would be a good deal better off if they were allowed to lapse.

Mr. W. F. MacLean led the opposition to the Canadian Pacific Railway bill which proposed to allow that railway to sell its ocean steamers to a new company, which would be known as the C. P. R. Oceans Service Ltd., and to allow the parent company to guarantee the bonds of the new company. The South York member described the measure as the first step to dismember the road. The new company was to be incorporated in Britain, and would be beyond Canadian jurisdiction, he argued. He wanted the bill to await the passage of the New Railway Act.

Mr. Turfitt urged that as the C. P. R. had come to parliament for power to issue stock, at least indirect control could be exercised, while Hon. Dr. Pugsley pointed out that the C. N. R. and Grand Trunk had been given the powers the C. P. R. now sought. Major Sime urged that the bill be rejected. This was a war session, he said, and no new legislation should be considered.

Mr. Carroll found Mr. MacLean's reasoning "as clear as mud." If he could establish what he claimed, the Cape Breton member would vote against the measure. He failed, however, to see that as a result of the legislation the C. P. R. overseas service would be placed beyond the pale of the railway board.

Continuing in the evening, Mr. Carroll said the C. P. R. had now two competitors in the west, and that if it sought to increase its Canadian rates, it could be dealt with by the Railway Commission.

Mr. W. F. MacLean returned to the attack with the declaration that the time when the C. P. R. was before parliament as a suppliant was the time to secure some concession in regard to the control of rates.

Hon. Frank Cochrane said that attempts to control the company to submit to the control of the Railway Commission might tend to drive ocean tonnage away from Canada.

He said that several things would have to be accomplished which would have to be an agreement with the United States for the formation of an international board to deal with the subject. There should also be an arrangement for the equalization of insurance rates, as between Canadian and American routes. Mr. Cochrane said that so many Canadian Pacific ships had been requisitioned by the British government that the company wished to add to its fleet. The increase in the number of vessels would have a tendency to reduce rates. Mr. Cochrane could see no harm in the bill.

Mr. MacDonald, of Pictou, was of opinion that ocean rates were governed solely by supply and demand. The cost of transportation had increased because there were fewer than formerly. Until an arrangement was made between Great Britain, Canada and the United States any legislation to regulate ocean rates would be practically inoperative.

Sir Robert Borden said that the English Joint Stock Companies Act, under which the Canadian Pacific Oceans Service Limited was to be incorporated, was very strict in regard to the returns to be made to the government.

He had been struck with some of the features of the British Act, and he had brought them to the attention of the Minister of Justice, with the idea that some of them might be adopted with advantage in Canada.

Would Not Facilitate Combine.

The Prime Minister did not think that any company would go to England for incorporation with a view to obtaining any special advantages with respect to its capitalization. Sir Robert pointed out that the control of rates on the Atlantic was a very

different thing from the control of rates of railway traffic within Canadian territory. Legislation to regulate ocean freight rates would, he felt, have to be framed with the greatest care, and with regard to varying conditions, or it might have the effect of driving tonnage elsewhere. Sir Robert said that the government had made inquiries, and had had under consideration the possibility of joint action by Canada, the United States and other countries. It must be borne in mind, he continued, that even before the outbreak of war there had been an increase in the cost of ocean transportation, due to an increase in the cost of labor, material and supplies. The bill under consideration would not prevent parliament from exercising control over rates in the future.

Sir Robert could not see the force of the argument that the passage of the bill, and the creation of a new company, would facilitate the formation of a combine. In fact, in the United States companies were being compelled to do the very thing which the C. P. R. was asking permission to do. If the proposed steamship company or two, however, were created by capital provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway, or those interested in it, and if it were to be proposed that that company be merged with the railway company, there would be a greater outcry than against the bill now before parliament. The C. P. R. had invested a certain portion of its capital in steamship lines. It could legally dispose of those steamships. It proposed, however, to form a new company under the English Companies Act to carry on the ocean-carrying trade. He thought that insofar as the control of railway rates was concerned the separation would be an advantage because the railway commission would be able to determine what profits were made in railway freight rates and what in ocean transportation.

After the bill was passed the Canadian Pacific would still own the stock of the steamship company which represented the ships. It could not distribute that stock among its shareholders without disturbing its control of the new corporation. Sir Robert said that it was a common thing for a railway company to guarantee the bonds of a company it purchased. In the present case the idea was to secure the money required for additions to the C. P. R. fleets at a low rate. This would be to the advantage of the public as well as the company. The bill simply meant a change in the manner in which the C. P. R. owned its ships. It would not affect the value of the company's assets or capitalization.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham said that when the Minister of Railways had been criticized for not reducing freight rates, but that evidently the present administration was having just as much trouble with the matter. It could not be solved by Canada alone—he did not think it could be solved even by Canada, Great Britain and the United States. He thought it would be a good thing to have the C. P. R. steamship service separated from the railway since it would give the railway commission an opportunity to find out just what a fair return on the capital invested in the railway would be and thus fix rates.

Sir Robert Borden here stated proposals of some discussion as to whether or not the C. P. R.'s rates were subject to the railway commission, that in November, 1913, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy of the railway company had agreed that it was subject to such control. Formerly it had accepted the jurisdiction of the commission, while reserving the right to withdraw if it chose.

Mr. Turfitt moved an amendment to the effect that all rates to be charged by the new steamship company be subjected to the Railway Commission. This was declared lost, and the bill was reported by the committee.

When the third reading was moved, Mr. MacLean moved that it be referred back to the committee for the introduction of a new section, declaring that the transfer or sale of steamships should be subject to the conditions imposed by the Railway Commission; that the company should not invest in, or guarantee, the securities of the Canadian Pacific Oceans Service Ltd., without the leave of the Railway Commission, and that the Railway Commission might specify the purposes for which the proceeds of the sale or transfer of vessels might be used. The motion was declared lost, and the bill was read a third time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier some days ago moved for copies of all correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial governments since January 1st, on the subject of an Imperial Conference for naval defence. The return was brought down today. There was no such correspondence.

Ottawa, Mar. 8.—After passing a number of motions for the production of papers the House adjourned at 11:30.

Could Hardly Straighten Up For The Pain In Her Back.

Many women suffer from an excruciating pain in the back. They are not even able to look after the common duties of their household, and cannot even walk at times.

The whole trouble is that the kidneys have become affected, and when the kidneys get "out of kilter" the whole system becomes deranged. On the first sign of a weak, lame, aching back you should not neglect it, for if you do, you may be sure that some serious kidney trouble will follow.

What you want is a kidney medicine, for kidneys only. This you will find in Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's Kidney Pills know nothing but kidney disorders, because they're made for kidneys only.

Mrs. George Craigie, Rose Valley, P.E.I., writes: "I am writing to tell you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I was suffering with a lame back, and for several days I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I had used quite a lot of other kinds of pills, but received no relief. Just then my sister told me about what 'Doan's' could do for her, so I decided to try them. I used three boxes and I am completely cured. I do not hesitate to recommend them to all."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. M. M. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Takes more water, makes more loaves.

use less flour, save money



Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended



Painless Dentistry!

We extract teeth free of pain.

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STANDARD MARCH 9 1915.

For Rough, Wrinkled, Freckled, Pimpled Skin

As March winds, flying dust and dirt, are apt to injure any complexion, this information will be of special value right now. If you have any cutaneous blemish, don't use paint, powder or anything else to cover it up. Too often this only emphasizes the defect. Besides, it's much easier to remove the disfigurement with ordinary mercurized wax. Applied nightly, the wax will gradually absorb the freckles, pimples, moth patches, sallowness, red or yellow blotches, or any surface eruption. The affected outside is absorbed. A little each day, until the clear, soft, youthful and beautiful skin is restored. It's a whole lot to view. Ask the druggist for one ounce of mercurized wax and use this like you use cold cream. Remove in morning with soap and water. Many who have tried this simple, harmless treatment report astonishing results.

If bothered with wrinkles or furrows, a wash lotion made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered salicylic acid in 1/2 pt. witch hazel will prove wonderfully effective.

THE CITIZENS

INDOOR

Rifle Range, Chipman Hill

Open Every day 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Butts at seventy-five feet for prone and upright rifle shooting, and at fifty feet for rifle and revolver shooting.

The very best rifles, revolvers and ammunition procurable provided at the low cost of TEN CENTS FOR TEN SHOTS.

Regular weekly and monthly competitions, for which suitable prizes will be awarded the winners, commence on March 15th.

A preliminary competition will commence on March 8th, ending March 13th, for which prizes will be given, in order that a fair system of handicapping may be inaugurated.

ALL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. COME AND TRY YOUR SKILL.