PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE TO MEET IN JUNE

St. John Will Have New Brunswick Teachers for First Time in Several Years.

W. S. Carter, Provincial Superintendent of Education, was in the city yesterday on his return from a trip to Moncton, Salisbury and Sussex. In regard to his visit to Moncton Superintendent Carter referred particularly to the new Aberdeen school being erected there, and which will be ready for occupancy when the fall term opens the last of August. This building has twenty rooms, and is the latest word in school architecture and promises not only to be a credit to the city of Moncton, but to the whole province. Next week Superintendent Carter will visit Windsor, N. S., where he will represent the U. N. B. at the induction of the new president of King's College, Rev. Dr. T. Stanage Boyle. One of the most important events in the educational life of the province will be the teachers' institute, which will be held here from June 28-30. All the teachers in the province are expected to be in attendance, and the Hon. Hazen Smith, Superintendent of Education for the State of Maine is expected to be present and address the institute. It is also hoped to be able to arrange for a public meeting to be held in the Opera House in order that the public may have an opportunity to hear this noted educationalist. Another matter suggested by Superintendent Carter was the idea of having the trustees of the various schools attend the teachers' institute so as to bring them in close touch with the work of the schools and the problems connected therewith. He suggested a combined trustees and teachers convention, such as was held in other places. One deplorable feature in connection with the educational work in the province was the seeming apathy on the part of the parents with school work, and seeming lack of sympathy and co-operation with the teachers.

It was the aim and desire of the department of education to promote closer relations between parents and teachers in order that the former might go to the teachers and express their views and give any suggestions they might have, and in that way take a part of the responsibility which the teacher was now forced to bear alone. If the parents could only be brought to see this matter in its true light and work with the teacher instead of as in a great many cases actually undoing the work which the teacher was doing, a step forward would have been taken in dealing with the child problem which was staring the country in the face today. Many children regarded the teacher as a foe instead of one of the best friends they would ever have, and said parents could do much to correct this view.

Superintendent Carter also referred to physical development as a feature in education and the necessity of providing proper facilities for carrying out this phase of education in the schools.

H. D. Morrison is a visitor to the city from St. Stephens.

Miss Gladys March, of Hampton, is visiting friends in the city.

PLAYGROUND EXECUTIVE HELD MEETING LAST NIGHT

The playgrounds executive held their pre-season meeting last night at the Y.M.C.A. Mayor Hayes and Commissioner Fisher were present and expressed sympathy with the work. Both gentlemen plan on attending the meetings of the committee this summer, when possible.

A report from the Girls' Club committee and the train representative showed splendid results.

Of the trains attended by the agent of the society, 55 women and children were directed to hotels, clubs and friends.

The agent of the society reported that they had found a suitable home for the girl who has been detained in the city by the immigration department.

A. M. Belding, for the Boys' Club, said that there was a possibility of the boys having military drills on Peters' playgrounds, as well as the summer field sports. Arrangements will be made for a number of baseball games for the season.

Small committees from the supervised playgrounds will meet the school teachers and discuss plans for the coming summer.

THREE FOR THE 115TH SIGNED ROLL LAST NIGHT AT ANDOVER

Special to The Standard.

Andover, May 5.—A big recruiting meeting was held here tonight by the officers of the 115th. The band and officers arrived at Andover at 2.30 this afternoon, they were met at the station by D Company of the 140th and a large number of citizens. After a parade around town the band gave a concert which was much enjoyed. In the evening the hall was packed.

M. J. Wootten, recruiting officer for Victoria County, occupied the chair, the speakers were Capt. Tilley, Capt. Sanford, Lieut. Dever and T. J. Carter, M. L. A. Three men offered for service and prospects are bright for several more. The first man to offer was Paul Bedell, who was turned down about three months ago, and underwent an operation at his own expense in order that he might do his bit. He went again to the doctor this afternoon and was pronounced all right. Capt. Tilley will leave tomorrow for home, while the band and officers of the 115th will proceed to Grand Falls where a meeting will be held tomorrow night.

Garbage Removal.

The commissioner of public works has arranged for a scow to be at the foot of Simonds street, in Thompson's slip, next Tuesday to receive garbage. No paper will be taken in this scow,or any other material which will float. It is understood that owing to the increase in the price of scrap paper, private parties are considering the opening of a plant, to collect and press the waste paper, and thus relieve the city of the duty of caring for that form of garbage. The stone crushing plants have commenced operations for the season. The commissioner has been looking over the streets and will announce his policy in connection with that phase of his department in a short time.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. KING GEORGE V

For The Bride

Will you allow the Silversmiths to His Majesty, King George V, to assist you in selecting suitable presents for the June Bride?

With the Mappin & Webb Catalogue from which to make selections, and the Mappin & Webb standard of quality to commend every piece on which you decide, Gifts for the bride may be chosen with nice discrimination and rare fidelity to service and artistic merit.

The Mappin & Webb Summer Catalogue—a treasure trove of Precious Stones, Jewellery and Silverware—will be sent postpaid on request. Write for it.

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THE STANDARD "TRAVEL CLUB"

This coupon is good for one vote if presented at The Standard office before May 15. Place to the credit of

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BRINGING SEA FOOD TO PEOPLE OF DOMINION

Suggestions Made by Marine and Fisheries Committee.. After Studying the Question.

COST TO CONSUMER CAN BE REDUCED.

By more Highly Organized Methods of Distribution — Suggested Department of Marine and Fisheries Undertake the Work of Distribution.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., May 5—That an exclusive express service operated by the government be inaugurated on the Intercolonial Railway, and Prince Edward Island sections of the government railways, as a preliminary to any general scheme for the nationalization of express business in Canada, is one of the recommendations made by the Marine and Fisheries Committee, which has had under consideration a resolution referred by the House to the committee relating to the spread in price of sea foods in Canada, between the points of production and consumption.

This question was brought to the notice of the house by Mr. Clarence Jamieson of Digby who has given the subject a great deal of attention.

The committee comes to the conclusion that the demand in Canada is chiefly for fresh frozen and mildly cured fish, that there is at present serious delay in shipments by fast freight, and that there is at times deterioration in the quality of the fish when shipped by express owing to lack of suitable equipment.

That express carriers are not giving westbound carload rates, are unwilling to open the car in transit to set down part of its load, and are charging rates which seem to be heavy for the service given, and which are greatly in excess of those on the same commodity eastbound.

That a shrinkage in weight, between the fishermen and the retailer, amounting to as much as fifteen per cent. occurs, but in part at least to lack of proper refrigeration in transit and a further loss of five per cent. to ten per cent. or more occurs in retail stores, those poorly equipped losing most, and all such loss is charged in the price paid by the consumer.

That the average cost of delivering fish from the retail store to the consumer, in cities, is about 1½ cents per pound.

Undue Burden on Consumer.

That an inferior quality of fish is being supplied to consumers in interior markets at high prices, imposing an undue burden on the consumer and preventing the increased consumption of what should be a cheap food and more extensively used.

That the shipper's price at points of production of fish annually consumed in Canada "according to departmental reports" is roundly $15,000,000, but under present conditions the cost thereof to the consumers in Canadian centres would probably be $45,000,000. That the marketing of largely increased quantities of sea foods in Canada await the proper organization of its distribution "insuring a good article at fair prices" and the education of the people, both as to its food value and the most attractive method of serving it.

That the industry can be greatly stimulated, and a saving of millions of dollars to the people of Canada effected by more highly organized methods of distribution, while increased consumption will tend towards reduction in cost.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations of the committee:

That inspection of transportation of sea foods, and organization of the distribution thereof be undertaken by the department of marine and fisheries, somewhat along the lines already inaugurated by the department of agriculture in respect to certain farm products.

That the express facilities be so improved as to insure daily transportation of sea foods from the east by means of the chilled car service.

That the refrigerator car service for the transportation of sea foods be so improved as to render it available on express trains.

That the consolidation of shipments for different points in the express refrigerator car, on the basis of carload express rates, to the furthest point and the opening of the car in transit to set down fish at different centres en route, would materially aid prompt and economical distribution of sea foods.

That a carload lot express rate, substantially lower than the L. C. L. rate should be fixed on sea foods from the east.

That the minimum freight carload quality on the government railway be reduced from the new scale of 24,000 pounds to the former scale of 20,000 pounds, in the case of fresh sea food, and from the new scale of 30,000

That the department have made for demonstration purposes, an inexpensive refrigeration box suitable for use in retail fish stores, in which fresh fish can be attractively displayed without risk of deterioration.

A portable refrigerator, suitable for use in the distribution of sea foods in towns and cities, and that the plans and specifications thereof, with estimate of cost, be furnished by the department upon application.

That the existing scale of government aid in the transportation of certain sea foods by express be for the present continued under regulations as to methods of shipments.

That the step already taken to promote the packing of herring by the Scotch method are approved, and that special care be given to the development of this branch of the industry. pounds to the former scale of 24,000 pounds in the case of cured sea foods.

That transportation companies should give special attention to the movement of cars containing perishable food commodities, to secure delivery thereof without deterioration.

That the fish diet be made a special feature on the Intercolonial dining cars, the price not to exceed the cost and expense of serving the same, as shown by the evidence.

This would be in line with the policy of certain important railways which make a special feature of food products peculiar to the country traversed by such railways, tending to increase the consumption and advertise the product.

That an active publicity campaign be organized by a competent person to promote an increased demand for sea food in Canada.

CARVELL AND KYTE SEE THEIR HOPES SHATTERED

(Continued from page 1).

really a committee but acted the part of contractors. The government, he said, had never taken the ground in the house that such was the case. The first information of a definite nature concerning the committee was that which he had quoted in his speech in the house on April 15 of last year. He had received a written statement from the minister of militia and members of the shell committee which he had read to the house and which had conveyed to his mind the distinct impression that the committee was acting as a committee to organize the industries of Canada for the manufacture of shells for the war office.

As regards his statement in announcing the royal commission on fuse contracts that its scope could be enlarged if desirable the prime minister said that statement had been added because at the time it was freely reported in the corridors that the charges made were only the first instalment and the government was resolved if any further ones were preferred, that they should be investigated. It would also be remembered that a report of the debate on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion for a shell inquiry had been forwarded to the imperial government with the statement that the Canadian government had no objection to the inquiry asked for if the imperial authorities thought it desirable.

Sir Robert then quoted from the record of the royal commission inquiry Mr. Hellmuth's statement as commission counsel that he had no objection to Mr. Johnston's going into all contracts to ascertain what were the relations between the shell committee and the war office. But the position Mr. Johnston had taken was that the inquiry should be as good to him as though all contracts of the shell committee had been referred to the inquiry. The charge made in the house on which an inquiry had been granted was in regard to the difference between the amounts which the British government quoted for shells to the shell committee and the amounts at which the shell committee had let contracts.

The charge was in connection with alleged commissions paid on certain contracts alleged to have been brought about because of J. Wesley Allison's influence with the minister of militia. There were only four such contracts but now there seemed to be a disposition to raise some other questions and request some other enquiry not covered in the charges as made.

The premier quoted Mr. Justice Duff to the effect that the profits made as regards any of the four contracts referred to the commission were open to inquiry and Mr. Johnston's own statement that he quite understood the contract for 5,000,000 fuses was open to all investigation. On the issue which honorable gentlemen on the opposite side of the House had raised the commissioners should not only grant it but were disposed to grant in future, extreme latitude to those pressing the inquiry. Under the circumstances it would not seem that the house was called upon to reverse its decision previously given because an honorable member of the bar might suit his purpose to pursue a certain line of cross-examination. The commission would permit counsel for the opposition to inquire not only particularly into the four fuse contracts but generally in regard to all contracts.

In conclusion the premier said he would be most happy to hold a general inquiry into the affairs of the shell committee if the British government saw fit to permit one. Till then there seemed no occasion for further action by the government.

Hon. William Pugsley said that distinct charges had been made against the shell committee, with which a member of the government was connected. A charge against the general conduct of the committee had been made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his motion for an enquiry. Mr. Pugsley, himself, on his responsibility as a member had risen in his place to make charges. (Government laughter). The member for St. John here read the charges he had made against the shell committee, including the part the minister of militia had played in the fuse contracts.

The prime minister had informed the House that the shell committee was in no way responsible to the Canadian government and responsible alone to the imperial authorities, continued Mr. Pugsley. Yet it had now been shown otherwise. It was strange that the prime minister, who had acted as minister of militia on several occasions, had not known more about the shell committee.

Evidence before the royal commission had been a complete confirmation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's quotation of Lord Curzon to the effect that shell orders had been made by the war office directed with the minister of militia for Canada. Going on to speak of the question of enlarging the scope of the inquiry Mr. Pugsley said that in law when a document was put in by one side the other side had the indubitable right to cross-examine upon it. If the prime minister would not grant the opposition request to enlarge the scope of the inquiry he should at least instruct Mr. Hellmuth to permit the fullest cross-examination in regard to the matters which Mr. Hellmuth himself had seen fit to go into. In conclusion Mr. Pugsley urged that the commission be given the status of a court so as to obtain evidence in the United States where the most important witness of the inquiry resided. He thought parliament had more power.

Hon. C. J. Doherty said that Mr. Pugsley's attitude seemed to be that if you call a court a court, it's a court, and that similarly if you call a charge a charge it's a charge. He pointed out that the only paragraph in Mr. Pugsley's list of charges which came near being a charge was in regard the two fuse contracts. That was being investigated.

"The opposition were very brave when they made their charges," said Mr. Doherty. "Their words were many and brave. They clamored for a body to investigate the specific things that are under investigation. Now they have it in regard to the four contracts mentioned and are told they can refer generally to any others and what do they do? It does not seem unfair to suggest it looks as if they were running away from the issue they themselves tendered."

COMMENT OF THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE BERLIN NOTE

(Continued from page 1).

and again inflicted upon us. It is a series of studied insults, added to a long inventory of injuries. It amounts to an elaborate and deliberate defiance of a nation whose restraint under persistent provocation has moved half the world to admiration and the other half to scorn. The President must prove that the lofty sentiments he has so often reiterated are not empty words."

A German Paper's Comment.

New York Staats Zeitung (evening edition): "The day of the decision has arrived. Whatever the interpretation of the German note may be—and no doubt there will be various interpretations, guided solely in the desire anyone may have for war or peace—one thing is indicated on the surface of answer, and that is the honest wish of the German nation and her leaders to continue peaceful relations with our government. They are not blind in Germany to the effect which the participation of the rich, young and powerful American nation on the side of the exhausted allied nations will create, no matter whether we will send a single soldier or any warships across the ocean. Germany wishes to avoid a break under all circumstances and at any cost. For this reason solely Germany concedes everything, and makes concessions which a victorious nation under other circumstances could not grant. It is to be regretted that at the present time the decision will be made by a few men, by the President immediately, and not by the people.

"But as soon as the people have been heard from, as a final court, as soon as the question, whether there shall be war or peace, is submitted to Congress, to the hundred representatives of the people, the answer will not be belligerent. Therefore, no matter how much of hatred, how much of baiting will be done during the next few days, we advise everybody to keep cool. The shooting is a long way off."

N. Y. Evening Post.

New York Evening Post: "All told, the German reply has the appearance of being as little conciliatory as words could make it—if an impartial umpire could pass upon the American demand and the German reply, what would he decide? Certainly so much as this—that Germany betrays great anxiety not to break off peaceful relations with the United States. The German government makes damnable faces all through its note, but the central thing required by the President its yields."

Washington Star: "If the United States does not obtain from England satisfactory guarantees as to the blockade meeting the German view of the rules of warfare, Germany will, it is indicated, reopen the question of submarine warfare in accordance with international law. Thus the apparently unconditional concession embraced in the orders to submarine commanders would seem to be, in fact, contingent for permanent binding force upon the success of future negotiations between the United States and England."

BRITISH LINER SENDS "U" BOAT TO THE BOTTOM

London, May 5.—The British liner Clan MacFadyen has arrived in Gravesend from Africa, somewhat damaged by the gunfire of two German submarines. The steamer returned the fire and it was believed on board that one of the submarines was destroyed.

The steamer reports that the first attack on her was made in the Bay of Biscay, when a submarine fired sixty shots at her at a range of fifty yards. The steamer immediately brought her big gun into action and hit the submarine several times and it is believed destroyed it.

D. A. MORRISON IS NOMINATED AS CANDIDATE

One of Liberal Conservative Ticket Chosen to Contest Cumberland Co., N. S., in Provincial Election.

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, May 5.—A largely attended Liberal-Conservative convention was held in Amherst today for the purpose of nominating candidates to contest the ensuing provincial election. The candidates nominated were D. A. Morrison, formerly of Baird and Peters, St. John, but now of Morrisons, Limited, Amherst, J. F. Gilroy, Springhill, and J. W. Kirkpatrick of Parrsboro; Mr. Kirkpatrick was not present and has not announced his acceptance of the nomination. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Gilroy were present at the convention and accepted the nomination given to them.

The candidates nominated are all strong business men and well known all over Cumberland County and it looks like a winning ticket. A meeting was held in the evening which was addressed by R. H. Butts, M. P. P., D. A. Morrison, J. F. Gilroy and a number of other prominent members of the party.

DIED.

HARRON—At his residence at DeBec, N. B., Tuesday, May 2nd, Alexander Harron, in his 89th year, a highly respected member of the community. Interred in the Methodist Cemetery at McKenzie Corner. "He being dead yet speaketh."

Public Opinion Indorses

this family remedy by making its sale larger than that of any other medicine in the world. The experience of generations has proved its great value in the treatment of indigestion, biliousness, headache and constipation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

relieve these troubles and prevent them from becoming serious ills by promptly clearing wastes and poisons out of the digestive system. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Mild and harmless. A proven family remedy, unequalled

For Digestive Troubles

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Cheer Your Boys at the Front

Our National Leaders state that the best way to help YOUR fighting friends at the front bear the strain of YOUR burden is by the practical helpfulness of the Major Birks National Military Service Fund of the Y. M. C. A. $250,000 and more is needed at once.

Advise the Honorary Treasurer W. J. Ambrose, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, St. John, what you will do.

Patrons H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and His Honor Lieut. Governor Wood.

Judge McKeown, Dr. A. P. Barnhill, J. A. Tilton, F. A. Peters, J. G Harrison, H. G. Marr, E. A. Goodwin, T. H. Estabrooks, H. A. Porter H. C. Rankine, G. E. Barbour, G. A. Kimball, C. H. Peters, E. L. Rising, committee for St. John.

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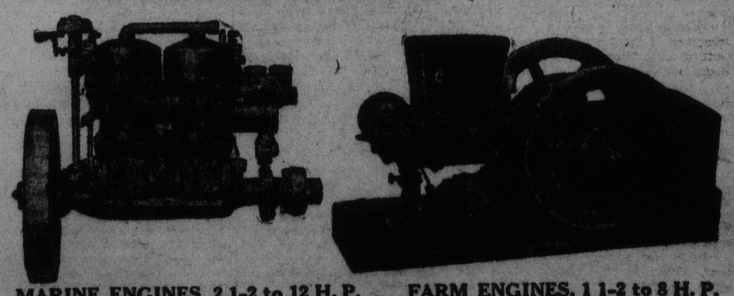

MARINE ENGINES, 2 1-2 to 12 H. P. FARM ENGINES, 1 1-2 to 8 H. P.

STRONG AND RELIABLE — EASY ON FUEL

We offer a limited number of Marine Engines and Stationary Engines at special advertising prices. If you want an engine, write to us saying what work you want to do, and we will send a complete Catalogue and prices.

You will wonder how they could be made for the money. Don't let a chance like this slip by you. WRITE TODAY.

The Dominion General Equipment Co.

Saw Mill, Woodworking, Metal Working and Contractors' Machinery, Concrete Mixers and Road Making Machinery.

Merchants' Bank Building, St. John, N. B.

In writing please mention The Standard.

TEXT

Like Previous Documen lin Spars for More Sort of Promise and Britain, but Falls Washington Demand

Berlin, May 5—Following is the text of the note in reply to the American note respecting delivered on Thursday by Gottlieb Von Jagow, Ambassador Gerard:

"The undersigned, on behalf of the imperi has the honor to present to his excellency the ed States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following April 20 regarding the conduct of German subm

"The German government handed over to t ties for early investigation the evidence concer communicated by the government of the United St

"Judging by the results that the investigat the German government is alive to the possibi tioned in the note of April 10 as having been submarine is actually identical with the Sussex

"The German government begs to reserve on the matter until certain points are ascerta give importance for establishing the facts of t out that the commander was wrong in assumin man-of-war, the German government will not quences resulting therefrom.

"In connection with the case of the Sussex United States made a series of statements, the assertion that the incident is to be considered bu erate method of indiscriminate destruction of nationalities and destinations by German submari

Denies Deliberate Murder Camp

"The German government must emphatic tion. The German government, however, thinks ter into details in the present stage of affairs, government of the United States omitted to s by reference to concrete facts.

"The German government will only state reaching restraints upon the use of the subma consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of strictions are necessarily of advantage to Germ consideration has ever been shown neutrals b allies.

"The German submarine forces have had duct the submarine warfare in accordance with of visit and search, and the destruction of mer by international law, the sole exception being against enemy trade carried on enemy freight war zone surrounding Great Britain.

"With regard to these, no assurances have government of the United States. No such as in the declaration of Feb. 8.

Accidents Avoided If German Advi

"The German government cannot admit a ders were given or are executed in good faith. red. They can in no kind of war be avoided must be made in the conduct of naval warfare sorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissib

"But apart from the possibility of errors, warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers goods entering the fighting zone. Even in ca tion is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser and goods repeatedly come to grief.

"The German government has repeatedly warned dangers from mines that have led to the

"The German government has made sever ernment of the United States in order to reduce erican travellers and goods the inherent dange fortunately the government of the United Stat the proposals. Had it accepted, the governmen would have been instrumental in preventing th cidents that American citizens have met with

"The German government still stands by agreement along these lines.

"As the German government repeatedly pense with the use of the submarine weapon against enemy trade. The German governmen cided to make a further concession, adapting warfare to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching its decision the German gov considerations which are above the level of th

"The German government attaches no le sacred principles of humanity than the govern States. It again fully takes into account that many years co-operated in developing internat with these principles, the ultimate object of w confine warfare on sea and land to armed forc safeguard, as far as possible, non-combatants war.

"But although these considerations are of would not, under present circumstances, have of the German government. For, in answer to ernment of the United States on behalf of the manity and international law, the German go once more, with all emphasis, that it was no British government which ignored all accepted and extended this terrible war to the lives and nts, having no regard whatever for the interes and non-combatants that through this method severely injured.

"In self-defence against the illegal conduct fighting a bitter struggle for national existence to the hard but effective weapon of submarine

Says U. S. Partial To the All

"As matters stand, the German governmen regret that the sentiments of humanity, which United States extends with such fervor to the marine warfare, are not extended with the san many millions of women and children, who, intention of the British government, shall be s ferings, shall force the victorious armies of the nominious capitulation.

"The German government, in agreement w fails to understand this discrimination, all the ly and explicitly declared itself ready to use strict conformity with the rules of internationa fore the outbreak of the war, if Great Britain adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

"Several attempts made by the government of the United States to prevail upon the British government to act accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British government. Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights.

"The latest measure adopted by Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal contraband, and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard of attempt by way of exaction to force neutral tonnage into the service of British trade war.

"The German people know that the government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries, in the inter-

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