

Grand Military Tattoo At St. John, N. B.

All The N. B. Regimental Bands In Attendance at Unique Entertainment For Red Cross Purposes

Fully 8000 people were assembled on the barrack square, St. John, Friday night to witness one of the finest military entertainments ever held in New Brunswick. It was a "military tattoo" under the chief direction of Col. Powell, in aid of the Red Cross Fund, and it was a grand success.

The programme lasted from 9 to 10.30.

In the musical section of the programme there were five regimental brass bands, with about 160 musicians; one pipe band, one fife and drum band, and four bugle bands.

The bands were under the direction of Lieut. M. Ryan, bandmaster of the R. C. R. who is in charge of the depot band at Halifax.

The tone and perfect time shown by the different bands showed the best of training under the careful direction of good bandmasters.

Governor Wood and Brigadier General H. H. McLean and several detachments of troops were present. Col. Mersereau, Capt. Davis, the Band, and others, represented the 132nd.

After military and physical drill by the soldiers, the audience was addressed by Judge McKeown.

The "Tattoo."

The next event on the programme was the loud booming of a cannon and immediately all the lights were extinguished and the "tattoo" started. The regimental bands then took their cue and rendering their regimental marches paraded from one section of the square to another in the following order, accompanied by torch bearers.

- 1.—Brass Band, 104th Bn.
- 2.—Fife and Drum, 410th Bn.
- 3.—Brass Band, 115th Bn.
- 4.—Bugle Band, 104th Bn.
- 5.—Brass Band, 132nd Bn.

- 6.—Bugle Band, No. 7 Siege Battery.
 - 7.—Brass Band, 140th Bn.
 - 8.—Bugle Band, 115th Bn.
 - 9.—Brass Band, 165th Bn.
 - 10.—Bugle Band, 140th Bn.
 - 11.—Pipers Band, 140th Bn.
- The next on the programme was "trooping," when each brass band playing an especially arranged selection marched across the square at slow march, while the other bands paraded to quick march time.

A Thrilling Spectacle

When this section of the program had finished the bands all came under the direction of Lieut. Ryan. They formed en masse and at the given command marched toward the grand stand, rendering "The British Grenadiers." This was followed by the national airs, the Russian being rendered by the 104th band; French, by the 165th band, and Italian by the 115th band. There was an illumination of red fire and the massed bands rendered "Rule Britannia," and during the time there was quite a display of rockets set off.

With the 115th band rendering the verse of the evening hymn "Abide With Me," the massed bands joined in the chorus.

"Oh Canada," was the next number, during which Roman candles were ignited making a brilliant display. As the 160 musicians started on the strains of "God Save the King" a large Union Jack was illuminated, officers and men stood at attention, and those in the grandstand stood with bared heads.

The massed bugles sounded "The Last Post," there was a slight pause, when one bugler sounded "Lights Out" and one of the finest events St. John has known was brought to a fitting close.

About \$1000 was netted for the Red Cross funds.

15 IRISH REBEL LEADERS SHOT

London, May 11.—Thomas Kent, the thirteenth Irish rebel leader to be executed, was shot at Queenstown Tuesday, said an official statement issued at Dublin early today. He was found guilty of inciting rebellion in the vicinity of Fermoy, County Cork. Kent was the first rebel executed outside Dublin. Seventy-three persons have received sentences of penal servitude, and six of imprisonment at hard labor, the under secretary added.

Dublin, May 12.—Jas. Connolly and John McDermott were shot this morning for complicity in the rebellion.

IF BRITAIN "WENT DRY"

(The Independent, New York.)
Their (the British) drink bill for last year was \$909,750,000, and probably they are now spending a billion dollars a year on something which many people in the United States and England manage to get along without. The war has cost Great Britain about \$7,500,000,000. If we subtract from this the loans to other countries, which will presumably be repaid, and the money spent on feeding the soldiers, who would have had to be fed and clothed anyhow, though not so well in time of peace, we should have left, using the estimate of Sir George Paish, a net loss to the country of about \$2,500,000,000. If, then, Great Britain should go dry, as Russia has, its total war losses could be paid up within the next three years, not allowing anything for the gain in industrial efficiency and the saving from the crime and impaired health which incidentally results from the consumption of a billion dollars' worth of liquor a year.

NEW PRESIDENT IN SOUTHERN CHINA

Peking, May 11.—Despatches from Canton announced that the southern provisional government, which has been organized at Canton by the revolutionary generals, has proclaimed Li Yuan Hung, President. The revolutionists have also formed a war cabinet with Tang Chi Yao as chairman, and Tsen Chun-Hsuan, Vice Chairman.

ROD AND GUN

Bonnycastle Dale contributes the opening article to the May issue of Rod and Gun Magazine, published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited. "Tales of the Trappers and Hunters of 1914-1915" is the title of this well-known writer who can always be depended upon to know what he is talking about when he writes of the creatures of the wild. Frank Yeigh, another well-known Canadian writer contributes "One Eve, Bunny and the Tenderfoot: The Tail of a Trail," a story that depicts some of the idiosyncracies of the sturdy little pack ponies of the Mt. Robson region. There are a dozen or so other articles of interest before the regular departments, which are up-to-date and full of interest to the lover of outdoor sports, whose equipment includes rod, gun, dog or trap.

ALL CANADIANS LANDED SAFELY

Ottawa, May 10.—No Canadian forces are now at sea. This announcement was made officially this morning and disposes of the report which has come successively from different quarters in the past week that a Canadian transport has been sunk. All the ships carrying our soldiers are now landed safely and none of them met mishap.

Would Nationalize Canadian Railways

W. F. MacLean Thinks This is The Opportune Moment For Doing So

Ottawa, May 12.—The house went into committee of supply immediately upon resuming its sitting this afternoon and proceeded to discuss the railway question, created by the proposal to render financial assistance to the G. T. P. and Canadian Northern railways. W. F. MacLean, Ontario South, Ontario, owner of the "Toronto World," was the principal participant in the debate, and he urged vigorously the adopting of his favored scheme of public ownership as a solution for the present difficult railway problem in Canada.

"I am told that the nationalization of the railways of Canada would cost an immense sum of money," said the member for South York, "but we are called on to salvage the present situation, and the task before the country is really a work of salvage." He quoted the recently published letter from Mr. Smithers to the government, to say that the G. T. P. was a "suppliant at the door of Canada" and that before releasing the "suppliant" from his obligations to this country, the government should insist upon the handing over of the old Grand Trunk property which was the best railway proposition in the dominion.

This was the psychological moment to bring about the nationalization scheme in at least one of the railways. All that was required at the present time to accomplish this desired end was courage. And the speaker addressing himself to Sir Robert Borden reminded the leader of the government of his statement, favoring the public ownership of railways, when he was in opposition. Now was the time for the premier to make good his promise to the country.

Thin-Blooded People Often Become Seriously Ill Before They Realize It

Some people have a tendency to become thin-blooded just as others have an inherited tendency to rheumatism or nervous disorders. The condition in which the blood becomes so thin that the whole body suffers comes on so gradually that anyone with a natural disposition in that direction should watch the symptoms carefully. Bloodlessness can be corrected more easily in the earlier stages than later. It begins with a tired feeling that rest does not overcome, the complexion becomes pale, slight exertion produces breathlessness and headaches and backaches frequently follow. In the treatment of troubles due to thin blood, no other medicine has had such a great success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They go right to the root of the trouble, make rich, red blood, thus restoring the weakened system to health and strength. Mr. R. F. Ashford, Peterboro, Ont., says: "Four years ago my condition became so serious that it seemed to me I possessed every pain and ache and every morbid feeling possible. For months I had been overworked, and bereavement added the last straw necessary to break down my constitution. I had a severe ever-present headache and pains in the back of the eyes, and at the same time I was seldom free from severe neuralgic pains. I was rarely hungry, and when I was it seemed to create a morbidness which made my other ills harder to bear. Of course I consulted a doctor and he told me the rest and change of air, just the thing I was unable in the circumstances to take. I had a particularly bad spell on the day my daughter returned from college, and she insisted that I should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was decidedly skeptical, but she got some and to please her I took them. The result—After the first box I was compelled to admit that I really did feel better. After the second box I ungrudgingly admitted that they were doing me good, and after the sixth box I felt free from every ache and pain and in gratitude I began to praise the pills to others. I am feeling as fit as I did twenty years ago and I owe it to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A CRIMINAL LAWYER

A Londoner who was staying in Scotland for a little while recently had need of legal assistance. So he went up to a sensible-looking man in the street and began—"Pardon me, sir; but are you a resident of this town?" "Weely" was the cautious reply. "Ave leaved here a matter o' fifty year."

"Ah, then, perhaps you can help me," went on the visitor. "I'm looking for a criminal lawyer. Have you one in this town?"

The Scotsman dropped his voice to a confidential whisper as he answered—"We hiv, but we hinnie been able to prove it against him yet. He's over sharp."

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN

"Fruit-a-tives" is the Standby in This Ontario Home

SCOTLAND, Ont., Aug. 25th, 1913.
"My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money, until we happened on 'Fruit-a-tives.' We have used it in the family for about two years, and we would not use anything else so long as we can get 'Fruit-a-tives.'"
J. W. HAMMOND.
"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is made from fruit juices and tonics—is mild in action—and pleasant in taste.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, retail size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Soldiers Pensions To be Increased

The Country's Disabled Dependents or Their Families Will Receive Fifty Per Cent. More Than at First Allowed

Ottawa, May 11.—The following are the pensions for the soldiers and sailors of the Canadian expeditionary forces, which are recommended by the committee under the chairmanship of Hon. J. D. Hazen, has been considering for several weeks this important matter, and which has now made a report:
Totally disabled, rank and file, \$400 per year; squad-sergeant-major and quarter-master-sergeant, \$510; regimental sergeant major, master gunner, and regimental quartermaster-sergeant, \$620; warrant officer, \$780; lieutenants, \$780; captain, \$1,000; major, \$1,260; lieutenant-colonel, \$1,560; colonel, \$1,890; brigadier-general, \$2,700.

The conditions of those who are to receive pensions will be graded in a certain class according to the seriousness of the case. There are six classes. For instance those who are considered to be totally disabled will be given the full amount of the pension and will be placed in Class 1. Examples of total disability are given as follows: Loss of both eyes, both hands, or all fingers, and thumbs, incurable tuberculosis, loss of both legs, insanity, and permanent extreme leakage of valves of the heart. A soldier who loses both a hand and a foot will be placed in Class 2, and will be given 80 per cent. of the full pension. As instance of Class 3 would be a soldier who lost one hand, and he would get 60 per cent. Class 4 would include a soldier who lost one eye, and he would receive 40 per cent. The loss of one thumb would place a soldier in Class 5, and he would receive 20 per cent.

Further grants will be made to those totally helpless. The amount will be \$250 each year for all ranks up to that of lieutenant, and with an increasing scale for higher ranks. Allowances for children of soldiers will be \$5 per month for each child, with a varying scale up to the rank of brigadier-general, whose children will receive \$10 each. Pensions for children will continue until boys are 16 years of age, and girls 17, unless they are mentally or physically infirm when the pensions will continue until they are 21, or marry before that.

When a soldier has been killed his widow will be entitled to a pension equivalent to Class 2, which is 80 per cent. If she remarries she will receive one year's pension in a lump sum. Her children will receive the regular pensions. The children of disabled soldiers who are widowers will receive \$12 per month each.

The administration of all military and naval pensions will be placed in the hands of a commission of three, who will have full authority and from their decisions there will be no appeal. All pensions are to be determined by disability without reference to occupation prior to enlistment. No deduction will be made from any pension because the pensioner may have perfected himself in some trade or occupation.

CANADA'S BIG WHEAT CROP

Official figures given out by the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department show that the total wheat crop of 1915 was 376,000,000 bushels, of which the enormous total of 368,281,000 bushels proved to be merchantable quality. The quantity of this wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 31st, 1916, is estimated at \$6,854,000 bushels, being 23 per cent. of the total yield. The total stocks of wheat and wheat flour in Canada on March 31, 1916, was with flour expressed in terms of wheat, about 196,000,000 bushels, as compared with 80,000,000 bushels on Feb. 8, 1915. Of this \$6,500,000 was in elevators, flour mills and winter storage vessels, \$7,000,000 in farmers' hands, and 22,500,000 in course of rail transit.

Prohibition of Vodka In Russia

Has Enabled Troops and Peasants to Withstand Great Privations and Maintain Efficiency

Paris, May 11.—Another crushing blow to drink has been delivered by Russian military doctors, who reporting to the Paris Academy of Medicine on the condition of the Czar's legions since the abolition of the consumption of alcohol says: "Since he has been deprived of alcoholic poison, the hardy Russian peasant is able to withstand the war's worst privations and sufferings. He has been vaccinated against typhoid, cholera, and smallpox, without the slightest ill effects to his health.

"The whole of the Russian army has thereby gained enormously. "It would have been impossible to obtain this magnificent result, but for the stamping out of the Vodka evil."

No Medical Supplies To the Enemy

Except Such as Are Dispatched by Neutrals to Their Own Properly-Organized Red Cross Units

London, May 12.—In regard to protests from American sources against the British embargo on shipments of medical supplies to the Central Powers, which caused the American Red Cross to request relief societies last month to collect no further supplies for Germany and Austria. Sir Maurice D. Dunsen, former British ambassador at Vienna, and now attached to the foreign office, made the following statement to the Associated Press today:

"The position of the British Government in this matter is quite clear. They are prepared to allow the despatch of medical supplies to any American Red Cross units which may be working for the Central Powers upon receipt of assurances as to their employment. They are not, however, prepared to allow medical supplies to be generally imported by the enemy. "It is worth while considering what a general permit to import these supplies would mean. It is clear, in the first place, that it would not apply only to supplies from America. The enemy would be able to draw their supplies in large quantities from all parts of the world. They would be free from all necessity of using from their existing supplies such articles as rubber for medical purposes, and they would be able to devote them exclusively for warlike ends.

"If the enemy suffer a shortage of certain commodities for medical purposes owing to the demands of the military services, their remedy, if they wish to safeguard the interests of their wounded, is obviously, first of all, to allocate a sufficient amount of available supplies for these purposes. In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that the German rubber journal of September 17, 1915, stated that an adequate supply of rubber for the medical needs of the German army had been assured by recent measures. In view of this one cannot but regard with a certain amount of skepticism stories circulated by the enemy of nurses who died for want of rubber gloves.

"Of the legal right of the Allies to intercept medical supplies there can be no doubt. Medical supplies never have been regarded in previous wars as entitled to preferential treatment. Thus, in the American civil war all medical supplies, including quinine and anesthetics were prevented from reaching the Confederate States.

"It is urged by the Germans, however, that under article 29 of the Declaration of London, articles serving exclusively to aid the sick or wounded may not be treated as contraband of war.

"Leaving aside the question whether the Declaration of London applies to the question at issue, it should be pointed out that there are in any

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Leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9:00 A.M. for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.
Return—Leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 A.M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

DIRECT BETWEEN PORTLAND AND NEW YORK

Steamships North Land and North Star.
Leave Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M. Return leave New York some days at 5 P.M. A week day trip in each direction leaves Portland and New York Mondays at 10:30 A.M., June 19th to Sept. 11th.

St. John City Ticket office, 47 King St.
A. C. CURRIE, Agent, St. John N. B.
A. E. FLEMING, T. F. & P. A.,
St. John, N. B.

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10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach,
Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They
work while you sleep.

Purred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

case very few articles which can be exclusively used to aid the sick or wounded. Attempts have been made to draw up lists but it has been found impossible to obtain any general agreements among belligerents on such lists. In view of these difficulties and the fact that to distinguish between what is intended for the wounded or for the civil population or for the troops of Germany has now become impossible owing to the

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CHURCH DIRECTORY

SUNDAY SERVICES

UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. M. S. Richardson
Morning service, 11 a. m.
Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.
Preaching service, Derby, 3 p. m.
Evening service, Newcastle, 7 p. m.
Mid-Week Service—Wednesday
Prayer and testimony meeting 7:30 p. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Anglican
Rev. W. J. Bate
Holy Communion—Every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. and first Sunday in month at 11:00 a. m.
Morning and Evening Prayer—Mats at 11:00 (except 3rd Sunday in month, no service.) Evensong at 7:00.
Daily Prayers 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Wednesday Evensong 7:30 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

(Catholic)
(During winter months from November to May.)
Early Mass with sermon, etc., 9:00 a. m.
Late Mass with sermon, etc., 11:00 a. m.
St. Aloysius Society for boys, 1:30 Children baptized, when there are baptisms, 2:00 p. m.
Sunday School Classes, 2:30 p. m.
Vespers, with Benediction, the Blessed Sacrament, etc., 7:00 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. Dr. Harrison
Sunday Services 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.
Prayer and Praise Service, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

THE KIRK

St. James Presbyterian Church
Rev. S. J. MacArthur, M. A., B. D.
Worship, Sunday, 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.
Sabbath School, 2:30 p. m.

SALVATION ARMY

Capt. P. Forbes
Holiness Meeting—11 a. m.
Praise and Testimony Meeting—3:00 p. m.
Salvation Meeting—8 p. m.
Public Meetings—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—8:00 p. m.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency or district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. 49-5moes


high war organization which has been evolved, the Allied governments have been obliged to insist that article 25 of the Declaration of London can, in the present circumstances be held to apply only to Red Cross supplies which are dispatched by a neutral nation to a properly organized Red Cross unit, under full control of that nation.

It was made known at Washington yesterday that the United States was preparing a protest to Great Britain against its refusal to allow shipment by the American Red Cross to Germany and her Allies.

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Week in and Week out.
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