

New Brunswick's Greatest Shoe House

Colonial Pumps
FOR EASTER

The woman who puts her foot into a pair of our Pumps or Colonials will have reason to feel proud because they are particularly stylish and handsomely made. Patent Colt and Gun Metal Calf are the popular leathers just now, with white later on.

\$2.00 to \$4.00
A PAIR

Waterbury &
Rising, Limited

King St. Mill St. Union St.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
OUR STORES OPEN 8 A. M.

The winter early closing months being over our stores will be kept open until 10 o'clock on Saturdays.

NEW
Towelings and Towels
Have Recently Arrived

Our usually good stock of Towels and Towelings have been augmented by a large assortment of new goods, which have just been opened from the finest producers of these materials in the world. When moving or spring cleaning, you are sure to need new towels, and why not make your choice from a stock that is the most complete in varieties and qualities, and still at the lowest prices.

GUEST TOWELLING—pure linen huck with bordered damask edge, 15 and 18 inch.25c. to 32c. a yard
HUCK TOWELLING—Plain or fancy Huck Towelling with damask borders, 22 inch.30c. to 38c. a yard
Also in various new patterns with or without damask edge, 24 inch.30c. to 50c. a yard

GUEST TOWELS—A large assortment of new designs and sizes
HAND TOWELS, in various sizes and qualities
\$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$3.00 a pair

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Lest Ye Forget

The Standard has the reputation of doing the best Job Printing in this city. Why not try us?

The Standard Job Printing Co.,
62 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

THE CHOICE OF
"GENTLEMEN, SCHOLARS
AND JUDGES OF
GOOD WHISKY"

Their choice for years has been that old favorite:—

WHYTE & MACKAYS'
SPECIAL SELECTED
HIGHLAND WHISKY"

At all Clubs, Cafes and on all Steamships
Railroads, etc.

Fear Grows That Hundred and
Seventy More Were Lost in Storm

(Continued from page 1)

By good fortune thirty of the Newfoundlanders who had not strayed far from the vessel had been able to reach their ship, else the death toll would undoubtedly have been greater. In the meantime the Stephens had been able to work within striking distance and was able to pick up a few of the survivors and recover a few bodies.

The scene at the Bellaventure docked was heart-rending. As fast as the dead were identified they were placed on a special train to be sent to Bonaville Bay, in the vicinity of where most of the victims lived. Many families have lost their only bread winners.

If the Southern Cross had met disaster whole settlements will be without wage earners.

Plans were underway tonight for some sort of public memorial in this city on Monday. Business will be suspended for the entire day. On Tuesday a public meeting will be held to discuss relief measures for the families of the victims.

No Word of Southern Cross

Anxiety deepened tonight for the 173 men on the sealing steamer Southern Cross, which has been missing since Tuesday's blizzard. She has not been reported either by incoming vessels or the sealing fleet or by the steamer Kyle sent out by the government to search for her. By sunset tomorrow, if she is not heard from, she will be officially posted as lost with all on board.

Disaster to her, following so closely on the loss of the seventy-seven men of the sealer Newfoundland, would bring on the colony the greatest tragedy in its history, depriving whole settlements of their bread winners and rendering one thousand women and children dependent upon charity.

As the public learned today from the Newfoundlanders who were landed yesterday the details of the two days' blizzard and the conditions in which it caught the Southern Cross, the first hopes, based on the stoutness of the ship, faded. Captain Daniel Martin of the sealer Erik, and Captain William Bartlett of the Terra Nova, which arrived with full catches, were dubious regarding the safety of the missing ship. Neither had seen her within a week.

Captain Martin said he parted company from her a week ago Thursday, when the Southern Cross turned homeward with 17,000 seals. She was so deeply laden that all her provisions and part of her bunkers could be stored on deck so that every available space below could be filled with her catch.

Captain Bartlett of the Terra Nova said the last he saw of the Southern Cross was a week ago Friday, when she was wallowing slowly down the coast. Other ships of the fleet sighted the steamer driving before the gale last Tuesday morning. She has not been reported since.

In every church today the disaster which overtook the Newfoundlanders was the subject of the sermon. Messages of sympathy from the King and from the Canadian Premier were read and were gratefully received.

By noon all but five of the sixty-nine bodies of the Newfoundlanders were brought in yesterday by the Bellaventure had been identified. These were shipped on special train tonight for Bonaville, where most of the victims lived.

Husband and Son Locked in Each Others Arms.

Attendants at the Grenfell Institute which was turned into a morgue, said that the scenes accompanying the identification of the bodies were almost beyond endurance.

One woman found two bodies clasped so tightly in death that they could not be separated. They were her husband and son. The lady was wrapped in his father's arms as if the man had been trying to shield him from the pitiless cold.

The hand of another dead man was missing. One of the survivors who had lain helpless near the body for nearly forty-eight hours, said that his comrade, unable to stand the agony of frost bite, had sliced off the hand with his seaman's knife.

A grey haired mother, supported by her two daughters, passed down the long rows looking for her sons. Attention was suddenly drawn to the floor in the hospital when the floor in the hospital was suddenly drawn to the floor in the hospital.

Of the thirty survivors in the hospital none is expected to die, but the majority will never be fit for active service again. Three lost her hands and both feet. Five lost both feet. Each of eight others lost a foot and eleven will lose a hand or fingers.

Some of the survivors said they sought shelter from the Arctic gale behind the bodies of dead shipmates, but in all the delirium of the two days and nights of exposure the bodies of the dead were left insolate. Each man of the 120 endured his lot with grim patience, and each one, the dead as well as the living, was found with his full equipment of clothes, boots and sealing gear intact.

By Tuesday, when special memorial services will be held, if the Southern Cross fails to show up, the families of her 173 men must be provided for as well as those of the Newfoundlanders dead and crippled.

Many of the survivors of the steamship Newfoundland disaster, who were brought here by the steamer Bellaventure yesterday, are now in the hospital will have to suffer the amputation of legs and arms, while others will be less seriously mutilated.

In all the city churches today references were made to the tragedy and messages of sympathy are pouring in, including one from Premier Borden of Canada last night.

On Tuesday memorial services will be held at night a public meeting to arrange for a relief fund for coping with the vast distress which the disaster will occasion.

The government has ordered a full inquiry into the whole circumstances attending the disaster which will begin tomorrow.

Meanwhile anxiety grows greater

every hour for the safety of the sealers. Exhausted and realizing that he was doomed, Downey took off his belt, scratched his name on it, buckled it about him and again and again knelt down and prayed. Then he stretched himself out and waited the end without a murmur.

One survivor, Michael Tobin, of Fermanagh, was out for sixty hours. He was taken away from the rest by the whistle of the steamer Stephens, and, becoming bewildered, went astray and was not picked up until some hours after the others had been found. He will lose one ear, probably both of his feet. The edges of all his teeth were broken off from chomping chunks of ice to quench his thirst. He knew that he must keep walking and not get his feet wet and despite the deadening fatigue and the blinding snow he was able to avoid the many holes in the ice until the afternoon of the third day, when he made out the Stephens.

Within a mile of her he sank into a pile of ice slush which chilled him through. Arouching himself, he stumbled forward, half blind, only to walk into a pool of water knee deep. He was unable to extricate himself but his plight was seen by four men from the Stephens who pulled him safely ashore.

Upon reaching the ship's deck he collapsed and was unconscious twenty-four hours. His clothing had to be cut from his body and both his feet were frozen. He subsisted all the time while on the ice upon three biscuits which he hoarded carefully.

Land present if by any misadventure now the hopes and expectations of four-fifths of the Irish people were to be dashed to the ground." (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith recapitulated the temporary exclusion plan and while admitting its disadvantages said that it had the great merit, at least, that it got rid of any question of coercion. It gave the populations concerned the immediate arbitrament of the ballot. "I am anxious for peace, and I say this for both sides, it must be in favor of honor (Cheers.) In any settlement that is to come, we must secure the placing of a hon. man on the statute book. We hope and think that that is not incompatible with careful provisions to meet the convictions and susceptibilities of the minority. I firmly believe that in time and after experience there will be a convergence of opinion in the direction of complete Irish unity."

They must see some process applied, with necessary variations, and applied without delay, in favor of the United Kingdom, in the conviction that such a reconstruction of constitutional organization would lead to greater efficiency in the conduct of both local and imperial interests. The quickened patriotism of every party would stimulate the larger patriotism of the whole.

Mr. Asquith dealt briefly with other subjects of political importance, such as the Welsh disestablishment, plural voting and land rating problems. He said that there remained one very serious point to be emphasized. If they studied the by-elections of the last two years they would be filled, with perhaps one exception, that every loss of a seat to the Liberals had been due to a split in the forces of progress. Up on the great issue of home rule the by-elections had pronounced with an overwhelming majority in favor of the government policy. It was indeed a melancholy thing for those whose hearts were bound up in the future of the Irish people, that in the election to find the democratic party split asunder in the face of the common enemy. It was time that such a state of things came to an end. It would surely be childish, if, in the great issues before them, which could only be brought to success by unity and loyal co-operation, they should allow comparatively trivial differences upon issues not vital to divide a force united was irresistible.

The Premier concluded by saying that he placed himself unreservedly at the disposal of the hon. member for the fifth time. He did not know whether they would have a contest; if they had he should repeat among them. During his absence, however, he would be able to count upon the co-operation of many valued colleagues.

There had been a good deal of peaching of the Golden Rule by earnest men, but it did not work out. Capitalists could treat the wage worker as a brother, because under the present system labor was a commodity, and was subject to the laws of the market. The capitalists necessarily purchased labor at the lowest price he could get for it, and as the laborer's life was dependent on his labor power he usually had to accept the terms offered.

Even Professor Leacock of McGill admitted that labor was the source of value, but he did not tell the workers that they did not get back enough of the values they created to enable them to bring up their families in a better manner and learn something of literature and art. Jeff and Mutt were about the highest artistic products within reach of the workers.

However, you could not blame the capitalists for benefiting by the system, though they admitted in their magazines that the condition of the mass was not efficient or the workers were not getting the value of their labor, since many industries were hardly paying their employees a living wage.

THE COURTS.
SUPREME COURT WRITS.

The following writs have been issued in the Supreme Court: W. G. Clark, Fredericton, vs. J. H.

ASQUITH OPENS HIS
CAMPAIGN IN EAST FIFE

(Continued from page 1)

Minister said it was his duty in the post which he had assumed, by searching, person industry and with the co-operation upon which he could count, to see that the army was fit, in every-shifting conditions, for its primary and elementary duty. The army would hear nothing of politics from him, and he expected in return to hear nothing of politics from the army.

The responsibility for the preservation of domestic peace, continued the Prime Minister, lay with the magistrates and the police. Under the present system the army could not and ought not to be invoked by the civil power. It was only in emergency, which were happily rare, that any army would be called upon to intervene. When such an occasion arose it was the duty of the soldier, as it was the duty of the citizen, to comply with the demands of the civil power.

Turning to the question of home rule, Mr. Asquith said that the bill, under the parliament act, which was not intended to be a dead letter, was far advanced on its road to the statute book. There was neither force nor passion in the theory that the electors were left in the dark regarding the government's intention to take home rule. His supposed silence on the subject was a favorite theme with Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Asquith quoted the speech which he delivered at St. Andrews on December 7, 1910, in which he dealt exclusively with home rule. And other speeches on the subject were a complete justification of the passage of the bill under the parliament act.

"We believe that settlement by consent is in the interests of the country and of the great political parties," continued the premier. "Those who believe in home rule do not desire to see the new system started under the most unfavorable conditions and amidst the clouds and darkness of civil turmoil. On the other hand those to whom home rule is repugnant cannot face with equanimity the problems which the government of Ireland would present."

Capitalists are better citizens than the wage workers; they vote for a system which enables their wives and children to enjoy life," said W. G. B. of Vancouver, who addressed the socialist meeting last evening. "Capitalists are also much better looking people than the workers, and they live longer."

There had been a good deal of peaching of the Golden Rule by earnest men, but it did not work out. Capitalists could treat the wage worker as a brother, because under the present system labor was a commodity, and was subject to the laws of the market. The capitalists necessarily purchased labor at the lowest price he could get for it, and as the laborer's life was dependent on his labor power he usually had to accept the terms offered.

Even Professor Leacock of McGill admitted that labor was the source of value, but he did not tell the workers that they did not get back enough of the values they created to enable them to bring up their families in a better manner and learn something of literature and art. Jeff and Mutt were about the highest artistic products within reach of the workers.

However, you could not blame the capitalists for benefiting by the system, though they admitted in their magazines that the condition of the mass was not efficient or the workers were not getting the value of their labor, since many industries were hardly paying their employees a living wage.

THE COURTS.
SUPREME COURT WRITS.

The following writs have been issued in the Supreme Court: W. G. Clark, Fredericton, vs. J. H.

Next To Consumption.

There Are More Deaths From
PNEUMONIA
Than Any Other Lung Trouble.

Pneumonia is nothing more or less than what used to be called "Inflammation of the Lungs."

Consumption may be contracted from others but as a rule pneumonia is caused by exposure to cold and wet, and there is only one way to prevent pneumonia, and that is to cure the cold on its first appearance.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will do this for you if you will only take it in time.

Mrs. Wm. M. Steeves, River Glade, N.B., writes:—"Please allow me to express my gratitude for the presence of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house, for I believe it saved our little boy's life. Three years this fall we were in the lumber woods, and it was very hard to get a doctor to us, and our little boy got pneumonia, and was very ill. The only relief he could get was to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and with the combined use of the Syrup, and your British Troop Oil Liniment, he soon got better, and was around in a couple of weeks. It certainly is a great remedy."

Be sure and get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Manufactured only by T. J. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

McCullum; declarant claims \$5,000 for slander. Dominion Pulp Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.S., Administrators of R. H. Stewart, \$8,000, damages for death by alleged negligence.

Fredrickson and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company vs. A. E. Hanson, \$2,000, alleged trespass to lands. Fredrickson and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company vs. Marion G. Hanson, \$500, alleged trespass to land. J. B. Maxwell vs. Nels Nelson et al., \$1,156, damages alleged breach of contract.

C. E. Burton Clowes vs. Reuben Crawford, alleged trespass to land. Company Wound Up.

In the matter of the petition of Keith A. Barbour et al for the winding up of the May Queen Steamship Company, Limited. His Honor Mr. Justice McKeown gave judgment Saturday morning, ordering that the company be wound up on the grounds that twenty-five per cent. or more of the capital stock of the company has become impaired or lost, or unavailable, and that for other reasons it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up.

Shareholders representing exactly one-half of the stock were in favor of the winding up, and the other half opposed to it. In all their meetings they were so divided, and a deadlock always occurred.

Try Ungar's Laundry for carpet cleaning.

PROMOTE EFFICIENCY
AMONG THE TEACHERS

Yesterday was "Round-up Day" at the Sunday School of the German street Baptist church. All the classes gathered in the assembly hall, and instead of the usual instruction there was a programme of special exercises and an interesting musical service, presided over by the school.

The feature of the afternoon was an address by W. C. Cross, who discussed the subject of promoting efficiency on the part of officers and teachers, and told how the pupils could assist in making the task of instruction more pleasant and easier for the teachers. The exercises were under the direction of the young men and women of the Sunday school.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Johnston

Mrs. James D. Taylor of Victoria street has received word telling of the death of her brother, Thomas Johnston, in Cambridge, Mass., on March 31. The funeral was held there. Mr. Johnston, who was sixty-seven years of age, was well known here in his young days, but had resided in the states for the greater part of his life. He had been in failing health for some time. Five sisters and two brothers survive. The sisters are Mrs. J. D. Taylor and Mrs. Charles Holder of this city, Mrs. Sarah Irvine of Millville, Mrs. H. Hutchinson of Cambridge, Mass., and Mrs. Thomas Maclellan of Kennebecasis Island. George Johnston of Kennebecasis Island and James of Cambridge, Mass. are the brothers.

Newman Estey

Word has been received in the city telling of the death of Newman Estey, a former resident of Florenceville, N. B. He died in New York on Wednesday last. Mr. Estey lived for many years in Florenceville where he was respected by many friends. His body will be taken there for burial. Services will be conducted by Rev. J. D. Wetmore of this city. Four sons and three daughters survive, all in New York with the exception of Howard of Florenceville, and Charles in Wicklow, N. B. Theodore Estey of Wicklow, N. B. is a brother.

ASK FOR CIRCULAR

Christie Woodworking Co., Ltd.
248 City Road

"MY STOMACH IS FINE
Since Taking Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets"

Mrs. J. Merkhuger, Waterloo, Ont., enthusiastically recommends Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets. Her experience with them, as she outlines it, explains why.

"I was greatly troubled with my stomach," she writes. "I had taken so much medicine that I might say to take any more would only be making it worse. My stomach just felt raw. I read of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, and a lady friend told me they were very easy to take, so I thought I would give them a trial and really they worked wonders. Anyone having anything wrong with his stomach should give Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets a trial, they will do the rest. My stomach is fine now and I can eat any food."

One of the many good features of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets is that they are so pleasant and easy to take. The relief they give from heartburn, flatulence, biliousness and dyspepsia is prompt and permanent. Try one after each meal—they'll make you feel like a new person.

Get a box at your druggist's compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES NEURALGIA
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES RHEUMATISM

23 THE PR