

"I DON'T SUFFER ANY MORE"

"Feel Like a New Person," says Mrs. Hamilton.

New Castle, Ind.—"From the time I was eleven years old until I was seventeen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute. My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good. A neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 15th St.



When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, it is not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Quaker Descendant of Penn, Must go to War

Exemption from service with the colors was refused last month to Vernon George Green by the tribunal at Sheerness, England. Green pleaded ill-health and conscientious objection, and also made the claim that he was a descendant of William Penn.

In his written appeal he said: "I was brought up under strict Christian principles not to take life in any form, my ancestor being William Penn, Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania."

Hard Working Women

Will Find New Strength Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. Every woman at the head of a home every girl in offices, shops and factories is subjected to more or less worry. These cannot be avoided. But it is the duty of every woman and every girl to save her strength as much as possible, and to build up her system to meet unusual demands. Her future health depends upon it. To guard against a breakdown in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. To keep the blood in this condition nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They strengthen the nerves, restore the appetite, bring the glow of health to pallid cheeks, and renewed energy to listless people. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep up their strength and keep away disease by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. A. Rhodes, Hamilton, Ont., says: "A few years ago on coming to Canada, working long hours, and close confinement began to tell upon me. I was completely run down, and finally could do no work. I was pale, suffered from headaches, did not rest well, and felt altogether very miserable. The doctor said the trouble was anaemia, and after doctoring for some weeks without getting any relief, I decided to drop the doctor and take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Very soon I began to notice a change for the better, and by the time I had used a half dozen boxes of the Pills I was again enjoying the best of health. I have never had any return of the sickness and never felt better in my life than I do now. I give my experience, therefore, that it may be used for the benefit of others."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink 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.

318,838 RECRUITS TO APRIL 30

Ottawa, May 3—Enlistments for the two weeks ending April 30 totalled 9,980. The military districts produced the following numbers: London 786, Toronto, 1,883, Kingston 730, Montreal 832, Quebec 161, Maritime Provinces 744, Winnipeg 2,318, British Columbia 1,017, Alberta 557. Enlistments from the outbreak of the war are 318,838.

Prohibition Enforcement in P.E.I.

The Recent Meeting of the P.E.I. Provincial Temperance Alliance at Charlottetown

The recent meeting of the P.E.I. Provincial Temperance Alliance at Charlottetown, by unanimous vote adopted the report of the executive which makes the following charges against the government:

- 1.—It has blocked every effort to enforce the law.
2.—It has attacked every man assisting in the movement and openly boasted of driving them from the province.
3.—It keeps in office prosecutors who shield offenders and refuse to do their duty.
4.—It has allowed members of its government to interfere with prohibition officials.
5.—It has unlearned a spirit of its regard for law and order.
The report further states that as a result of their attitude to the alliance the government lost eleven supporters at last election.

Sinn Fein Rebellion in Ireland Fails

Dublin, May 4—In case of the leaders of the Sinn Fein rebellion, three of the ringleaders, signatories of the proclamation of the short-lived Irish republic, proclaimed on the 24th of April, paid the supreme sacrifice yesterday morning—Patrick H. Pearse, the scholarly president of the provisional government; Thomas J. MacDonogh and Thomas J. Clarke. Their death sentence was pronounced by the field general court martial and was confirmed by the highest authorities.

Premier Asquith announced to the House of Commons the execution of three Sinn Fein leaders and that Sir Roger Casement who was captured from a German ship which attempted to land arms in Ireland and was sunk, would be tried with the utmost expedition.

London, May 3—It is officially announced, says a dispatch to the Evening News from Dublin, that the number of deaths in the hospitals alone, resulting from the recent revolt, is 188. This includes sixty-six soldiers and 122 rebels.

Dublin, May 5—Four more rebel prisoners were sentenced to death by court martial and shot this morning. This was announced officially. The men were Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse.

Fifteen others were sentenced to death, but their sentences were commuted to ten years penal servitude, and another's to eight years. Two were sentenced to ten years in prison.

Only one shot has been heard in Dublin since late last night. The military authorities continue to destroy large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Joseph Plunkett, shot on Thursday, was one of the seven original signers of the proclamation, MacDonogh, also a signer, who is a cripple, and in feeble health, and Ceannat and James Connolly, other original signers, are apparently still alive. Plunkett was a member of the Catholic branch of the famous Irish family of that name.

William Pearse, was a brother of Patrick H. Pearse. He was a sculptor and was once a tutor in the Irish Boys' School of which his brother was head master. Ernest Daly and Michael O'Hanrahan, killed yesterday, had not been indicated as playing prominent roles in the revolution-ary movement.

London, May 5—Sir Roger Casement's trial will take place in London within a fortnight, before three or five judges and a jury. Baron Reading, the Lord Chief Justice of England, probably will preside. The attorney general will conduct the prosecution.

London, May 5—The Nationalists, according to the Daily Mail, will press the government, at an early date, to disarm every man in Ireland, to disarm every man in Ireland. The paper adds that the Nationalists are quite willing that they should be disarmed, provided that the government does likewise with the Ulster volunteers.

"The demand," says the Daily Mail, "is likely to raise a difficult issue in Irish politics."

London, May 5—The execution of Patrick H. Pearse, Thomas McDonogh and Thomas J. Clarke, leaders of the rebellion, took place in Dublin Castle, according to despatches from Belfast. James Connolly, who was wounded, cannot yet be placed on trial. The other three signatories to the proclamation of the Irish Republic, Sean MacDonogh, Eamonn Ceannt, and Joseph Plunkett, fell during the fighting.

More Honors For The Canadians

Gallant 25th and 26th Battalions Win Fresh Laurels From The German Foe—Col. McAvity In Hospital

Canadian General Headquarters and retired hurriedly, leaving a number of dead or wounded on the field. On the next three nights further bombing attacks were delivered by the enemy and beaten off. A party of Germans succeeded in getting into one of the disused trenches on the front of a New Brunswick (26th) Battalion. A patrol, consisting of Lieutenant Moxatt and Privates Ramsey, Kennedy and Chatterton, stumbled on the enemy. Private Ramsey, who was leading as guide, was suddenly hit on the head and fell. Almost at the same instant the explosion of a bomb wounded Lieutenant Moxatt in both feet, while another bomb hit Private Kennedy in the chest, but fortunately failed to explode. Private Chatterton, who drove of the patrol was unwounded, returned to our lines for help. Sergeant Henderson started out at once with reinforcements, when the enemy retired and our wounded were brought in.

On the same night another of our posts, under the command of Lieutenant G. C. Farrell, was heavily bombarded with grenades. After daylight a German bombing party advanced against this position under cover of intense artillery fire. When well clear of its trenches it was greeted with rapid machine gun fire.

London, May 5—Figures of the numbers of British and Colonial troops who are now prisoners in the hands of various belligerents became available today. According to these figures they total 37,047, the Germans holding 26,800 such prisoners, the Turks 9,796, the Bulgarians 440, and the Austrians only 2.

London, May 5—The British government has decided to release the 38 Germans and Austrians who were taken from the American steamer Chirra. The release of these men will be ordered immediately. The Germans and Austrians were removed from the China by the British auxiliary cruiser Laurentie on February 19, while the China was on her way from Shanghai to San Francisco.

The state department at Washington has contended that the facts in the case are similar to those of the famous Trent affair, but while it is not known what attitude the British reply will adopt towards this argument, Lord Robert Cecil gives it as his personal opinion that the two cases present wide differences.

More Russians Land in France

Marseilles, May 4—Another contingent of Russian soldiers arrived here this morning and were received with notable military and popular reception. The troops proceeded to the camp at Mirabeau.

RAPID FIRE TORPEDO FOR SUBMARINE

Torpedo tubes are the sole reason for the existence of the submarines, but their efficiency is entirely dependent upon the possibility of firing torpedoes in a given direction. Owing to the limited field of vision and reduced under-water speed, the attacking position of a submerged submarine must be pre-established when the boat is running on the surface and maintained while diving. It is thus evident that only the torpedo tubes bearing in the direction in which the attack has been prepared during surface navigation, have a chance of delivering a successful blow.

Thus, the primary offensive value of submarines depends upon the number of torpedoes which can be discharged in the shortest period of time in a given direction.

Until very recently, each torpedo tube of a submarine had to be loaded on the old single shot principle, much on the same principle as loading the old style shot rifle. Years ago, the old style single shot rifle was discarded for the magazine type or rapid-fire rifle.

Very recently a rapid fire mechanism has been developed for the loading and firing of torpedoes which enables the rapid loading and discharge of six torpedoes, from the same torpedo tube in rapid succession. It comprises a revolvable torpedo cradle directly in the rear of the torpedo tube and provided with six torpedo chambers in its circumference, so placed that they come into direct alignment with the torpedo tube as the cradle is revolved, on the same principle as a revolver cylinder. With each torp-do chamber is connected a compressed air chamber and a suitable valve mechanism works automatically to discharge each torpedo from its chamber the instant it is aligned with the torpedo tube. In substance the new arrangement is a mammoth revolver in which torpedoes take the place of bullets. If the torpedo tube is aimed right, with this new invention, there is very little hope of escape for the vessel attacked.

BRITISH YIELD TO U. S. DEMANDS

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N. B. Law Students Graduate With Honors

Geo. M. McDade, Well-known in Newcastle One of The Successful Men

Halifax, May 4—At the graduating exercises at Dalhousie University this afternoon, four New Brunswick students, Ernest Dolren of Shediac, Gregory Thomas Feehey and Charles Regester Barry of Fredericton, and George Manning McDade, of St. John, were among those who received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The closing exercises took place in the new College Library and were attended by numerous friends of the graduates.

The New Brunswick students won many distinctions in the senior year as well as throughout the entire law course. Mr. McDade in his senior year led the class in Corporation Law and Good second in his class in four subjects as well as securing first class honors in two other subjects. While at Dalhousie he was successful in leading his class in six subjects.

Mr. Barry led his class in international Law and stood second in his class in two subjects as well as securing first class honors in four other subjects. While at Dalhousie he led his class in two subjects.

Mr. Feehey stood second in his class in two subjects and secured first division honors in four other subjects. While at Dalhousie he led his class in two subjects.

Mr. Dolren secured first class honors in five subjects. In his first year he had the distinction of making first class honors in every subject. He is the Rhodes Scholar from St. Joseph's University, Memramcook.

37,047 British Are Prisoners

London, May 5—Figures of the numbers of British and Colonial troops who are now prisoners in the hands of various belligerents became available today. According to these figures they total 37,047, the Germans holding 26,800 such prisoners, the Turks 9,796, the Bulgarians 440, and the Austrians only 2.

POOR BOYS WHO BECAME FAMOUS

Charles Dixon was a label sticker in a shoe-blackening factory. Michael Faraday, the famous chemist and physicist, was a journeyman bookbinder, a son of a blacksmith. Giuseppe Garibaldi, whom Italy reveres as their liberator, was the son of a sailor, and was at various times a candlemaker and a small farmer.

Ben Johnson on whose grave in Westminster Abbey is the famous inscription, "O rare Ben Johnson, was a poor boy, the stepson of a bricklayer.

Thomas Moore, author of the "Irish Melodies," was the son of a country grocer.

Napoleon was a penniless second lieutenant in 1785; in 1804 he was crowned an emperor.

Samuel Richardson one of the first famous novelists, was a journeyman printer, the son of a carpenter.

William Shakespeare was the son of a glover, in a little country town; both his grandfathers were husbandmen.

Greek Town of Florina Occupied by Allies

Athens, May 5—It is officially announced that the allies have occupied Florina, a town in northwestern Greece, near the Serbian frontier, and about fifteen miles south of Monastir. Much significance is attached by Greeks generally to the occupation of Florina by French troops, owing to its location near Monastir.

KUT-EL-AMARA TAKEN BY TURKS

After a resistance protracted for 143 days and conducted with a gallantry and fortitude that will be forever memorable, Gen. Townshend was compelled on April 29th, by the final exhaustion of his supplies to surrender.

Before doing so he destroyed his guns and munitions. The forces under him consisted of 2,970 British troops of all ranks and services, and some 6,000 Indian troops and their followers.

\$23,000,000 For C. N. R. and G. T. P.

The Canadian Government propose granting \$15,000,000 to the C. N. R. and \$8,000,000 to the G. T. P. It is explained in a memorandum issued by the Minister of Finance that in both instances the money is to be used for "expenditures made and to meet indebtedness incurred in paying interest on securities" of the companies. The interest is payable half yearly at the rate of six per cent. per annum and the loans are to be secured by mortgages on the undertaking of the companies. It is provided in both instances that the money may be used for the purposes of rolling stock if necessary and in the case of the Canadian Northern it may be used for construction.

"SALADA" Tea is Delicious and Pure

Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk

Eastern Steamship Lines

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER INTERNATIONAL LINE S. S. Governor Cobb Leave St. John Wednesdays at 9:00 A. M. for Eastport, Lunenburg, Port-Land and Boston. Leave Saturdays at 7:00 P. M. for Boston direct.

Return—Leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays at 9 A. M. for Portland, Lunenburg, Eastport and St. John. Also Fridays at 9 A. M., omitting stop at Portland.

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 same 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.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

SUNDAY SERVICES UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH Rev. M. S. Richardson Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Pleading 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—Mornings at 11:00 (except 3rd Sunday in month, no service.) Evenings at 7:00. Daily Prayers 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Wednesdays—Evenings 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 of 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.

NOTICE Notice is hereby given to firms and individuals who sell provisions or other supplies to Stewards of Canadian Government Ships under this Department, that the Department is not responsible for debts contracted by such Stewards.

Clause No. 8 of Contract with Stewards covering the Victualling of such Ships reads as follows: "It is distinctly understood by the parties hereto that the said Department shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Steward, and the said Steward agrees to notify all persons with whom he wishes to contract for the purchase of any such provisions, store or groceries, and before contracting for same, that the said Department, shall not be responsible for any debt to be contracted by him in that or any other respect."

G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, March, 21st, 1916. Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—15-5346.

EDDY'S WHEN MATCHES ARE WANTED

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF, HAIR STOPS FALLING Save your Hair! Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine right now—Also stops itching scalp.

This, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Save your hair! Try it!

York County Court opened its session in Fredericton yesterday morning.

Turks Release British Sick and Wounded

London, May 5—A British communication, issued this afternoon, concerning the situation in Mesopotamia, says: "Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake reports, under date of May 3, that the military situation is unchanged. The arrival of the first batch of sick and wounded from Kut-el-Amara (recently surrendered by the British, after a long siege) is reported by the corps commander."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"