PORTUGAL WELCOMED AS GALLANT COADJUTOR

PORTUGAL FAITHFUL TO HER ANCIENT ALLIANCE

Seized German Ships at Request of British Gov't, Sir Edw. Grey Says—Ill Becomes Germany to Charge Portugal With Breach of Neutrality in Face of Hun Attempts to Stir Up Rebellion in Portuguese Colony of Angola.

London, March 14, 10.40 p. m.—Speaking on behalf of Premier Asquith, who was absent on account of illness, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, explained in the House of Commons today the entry of Portugal into the war. He confirmed the statement that the British government had urged Portugal to requisition the German ships, and said that Portugal promised eventually to indemnify the owners.

The secretary argued that the right in an emergency to requisition property of all individuals and convert it to public use was a right inherent in every foreign state, and could not be challenged by any foreign power. Portugal, however, was not a neutral state, in the narrowest sense of the term. At the outbreak of the war Portugal promised that under no circumstances would she disregard her ancient alliance with Great Britain, and she had remained faithful to the obligations of that alliance.

The action of Portugal, continued Sir Edward, would injure no third party, because she had promised compensation, but Germany saw fit to precipitate events and declare war, thus altering the whole position as regarded the payment of compensation.

"It must be observed," said Sir Edward, "that Germany, who has accused Portugal of a breach of neutrality, had herself, in October and December, 1914, raided the Portuguese colony of Angola, and tried to stir up a rebellion in Portuguese East Africa."

In conclusion Sir Edward said Portugal would be welcomed by the Allies as a gallant coadjutor in the great cause for which the war had been waged.

Buy No More Horses Outside British Isles.

In introducing the army estimates in the House of Commons today Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary of the war office, explaining that it was not in the public interest to divulge figures, devoted his speech largely to a review of the enormous work involved in creating the army and what the government is doing with respect to the conflicting claims in the industrial and military fields.

With regard to air defense he announced it was proposed to apply the scale of defense agreed upon for London to the whole country.

The provision for aeroplanes was satisfactory, and was ahead of the supply of engines and pilots, but the position was always improving in the matter of pilots.

The shortage of engines had caused the government great anxiety from the outset, when Great Britain was behind France and Germany. But now, he said, the majority of the engines were of British manufacture.

He mentioned that the purchase of horses in Canada and the United States would now cease, as Great Britain was able to provide for the wastage in horses, but mules would still be required from abroad. The average annual mortality in horses had been well under ten per cent., and the loss in transit less than one per cent.

With regard to the men discharged from the army on account of diseases, aggravated but not caused by service, the government had decided to award them four-fifths of the ordinary pension, which would involve a heavy charge on the public funds.

Mr. Tennant read a despatch from General Haig, commanding the British forces in France and Belgium, testifying to the unfailing regularity and adequacy of all army equipment and requirements, as a result of which the men were in good health and heart, and full of confidence.

In conclusion, the under secretary made a strong appeal to all able-bodied men to come forward for military service, and not put difficulties in the way of recruiting.

Urged by Mr. Hobhouse, the former postmaster general, to give round figures of the army, Mr. Tennant replied: "One thing the Germans desire to know, more than anything else, is the round figures of the British army. It is therefore important that they should have no such information."

APPAMS CAPTAIN FILES A LIBEL AGAINST CARGO

Norfolk, Va., Mar. 14—Captain Harrison, British master of the steamer Appam, brought into Hampton Roads Feb. 1, as a German prize of war, has filed a libel against the Appam's cargo.

A libel for possession of the steamer has also been filed. Because of the cargo's perishable nature the proceedings will be expedited.

EX-GOVERNOR OF KANSAS WILL BE CANDIDATE FOR CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 14.—J. W. Leedy, former governor of Kansas, and now residing at White Court on the McLeod river, north of Edmonton, will be candidated for the legislature of Alberta at the next election, which will probably take place next year. He was a Republican in the United States but favors the Liberal politics in this country. He is anxious to introduce a better banking system which he declares can be obtained by following the scheme of Kansas. He is a good public speaker.

A German Libel.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Mar. 14—Entente Allied submarines are following the practice abandoned by the Austro-Germans of attacking unarmed passenger ships without warning, according to an announcement of the Austrian embassy here today.

It was stated at the embassy that a hostile submarine fired torpedoes, without the slightest warning, at the Austrian passenger steamship Daniel Erno, Feb. 13, and at the Austrian steamer Zagreb, Feb. 28, in the Adriatic off Cape Planka, near Spalat, Dalmatalo. The statement says that these steamers, like all the Hungarian merchantmen were unarmed, and escaped only by skilful manoeuvring.

FEDERATION OF LABOR IN ANNUAL SESSION

Opening Session Yesterday at Fredericton—Will Wait on Government Today.

J. L. SUGRUE CHOSEN NEW PRESIDENT

Committee Will Ask Prohibition be Submitted Separately to Electoral Districts Before Finally Settled.

Fredericton, March 14.—The New Brunswick Federation of Labor opened its annual convention this afternoon. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Mitchell and President J. L. Sugrue of St. John, replied. Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie, M. L. A., was also one of the speakers at the opening session and was accorded a hearty reception. This evening the visitors were entertained at a smoker by the Fredericton Labor Council and tomorrow a committee will meet the provincial government to discuss amendments in the workmen's compensation act and the minimum wage scale. Other matters of importance will be dealt with at the convention, which is being largely attended.

The credentials committee reported the following delegates: St. John Trades and Labor Council, C. H. Stevens and A. P. Saunders; Cigar-makers' Union No. 349, C. H. Stevens, Jr., and John Kemp; Local No. 159 Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, L. J. Matson; Lodge No. 245 Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, L. McKinnon and V. Dykeman; Local 378 Boilermakers of Moncton, M. Hourihan; Local 594 International Association of Machinists, C. H. Cameron and C. A. Melanson; International Longshoremen's Association No. 273, St. John, Fred Daley, Gus Langblen, J. E. Tighe and Edmund Morton; Local 794 Painters and Decorators, St. John, William Halliday; International Motor Union No. 140, Chester McLeod of Sackville; Brotherhood of Railway Freight Handlers No. 14850, E. McGinnis, P. Ward, A. O'Leary, of St. John; Local 664 International Typographical Union, John Mackintosh and E. F. Flaherty; Local 458 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Fredericton, James Leger and George Haining; Local 812 Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, John F. McAndrews and John McCormack of St. John; Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 2 of Fredericton, N. Jarvis and A. Quartermain; Local 531 Plumbers and Steamfitters of St. John, J. P. O'Brien; Local 919 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of St. John, J. L. Sugrue; Local 663 Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, St. John, C. E. Harrison; Moncton Labor Council, Melbourne Steeves and P. D. Ayer; Fredericton Labor Council, R. J. Baxter and S. Macky.

Credentials committee—S. Macky, M. Steeves and C. J. Harrison.

The following committees were appointed:

Resolutions—W. McKinnon, J. E. Tighe and Charles Cameron.

Ways and Means—L. J. Matson, A. L. Halliday and J. McCormack.

Constitution and Law—C. H. Stevens, Sr., C. A. Melanson and Chester McLeod.

Audit—J. Kemp, M. Hourihan and J. A. Leger.

Officers' reports—R. J. Baxter, E. McGinnis and J. O'Brien.

Union label—C. H. Stevens, jr., J. McAndrews and V. Dykeman.

When the committee of the Federation waits upon the provincial government tomorrow they will request that the question of prohibition be submitted separately to the different electoral districts of the province before being finally settled.

A resolution to this effect was passed at this afternoon's session and was agreed upon after a lengthy discussion on prohibition. One resolution was submitted approving of prohibition for the province while another was placed before the convention asking that the New Brunswick Federation of Labor place itself on record as not favoring a prohibitory law for New Brunswick. Both resolutions were amended and the one decided upon proved satisfactory to the entire convention.

This evening the following officers were elected: President, J. L. Sugrue, of St. John; vice-president, C. A. Melanson of Moncton; secretary-treasurer, P. D. Ayer of Moncton; recorder, M. Hourihan, of Moncton; vice-presidents—St. John, J. E. Tighe; Fredericton, R. J. Baxter; Moncton, Milburn Steeves; Sackville, Chester McLeod.

DR. COOK SAYS HE WAS MAN WHO FOUND NORTH POLE.

Washington, Mar. 14—Dr. Frederick A. Cook appeared today before the House Education Committee in support of the Helgesen and Smith bills for a congressional inquiry to determine whether he or Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary discovered the north pole. Dr. Cook said he was the man.

The committee took no action other than tell Dr. Cook that he might be given a chance to prove his claims.

ITALIANS BEGIN FURIOUS DRIVE AGAINST AUSTRIAN ARMY ON ISONZO FRONT

Berlin, However, Claims That Attack Failed to Pierce Austrian Defense — Seven Stabs at San Martino.

Berlin, Mar. 14, by wireless to Sayville—The Italians have developed a strong offensive against the Austrians on the Isonzo front, according to the Austrian headquarters' report of today received here. They have made attacks with large forces on the Austrian lines, and in each case they were repulsed, it is declared. The official statement follows:

"At the Tolmino bridgehead the enemy's activity was limited to lively fire. In the Plava section the enemy's attempts to destroy our obstacles failed.

"At the Gorizia bridgehead two attacks against the Doberdo position and one attack against the entrenched bridge of Lucimico failed, as did likewise several attacks against the Doberdo plateau.

"Near San Martino the Italians stormed seven times. They were repulsed with heavy losses by Infantry Regiment No. 46."

FIRST NIGHT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

Number of Bills Brought Before the Members Last Night.

Bill to Amend the Election Act of New Brunswick was Discussed at Length.

Fredericton, March 14.—The House reassembled at 8 o'clock and went into committee with Mr. Munro in the chair, and took up consideration of the bill to amend the registry act.

Hon. Mr. Baxter explained that this bill restored the law as it was prior to 1914 in respect to filing of wills in a registry office. Moreover, he said, it was felt advisable to give power to the provincial secretary-treasurer to require such record offices as he should consider needed one, to have a record typewriter for facilitating the conduct of the business of the office. A clause to this effect was added and the bill agreed to.

The bill to amend the Probate Courts Act of 1915, which extends the time allowed an executor to file his inventory was also agreed to, as also was bill to amend the married women's property act.

The bill respecting election to the legislative assembly was then taken up.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said the chapter in the Consolidated Statutes relating to elections had been so much altered and amended as to make a revision of the law desirable. Further a change in qualifications for voters had made many of the existing clauses obsolete. It was advisable to have some means of taking a recount, and provisions to this effect were therefore included in the new bill. Provision was also made so that soldiers who were on active service should not lose their votes. Another matter which needed looking into was some system of preventing the secret ballot being violated. Devices were in use among some of the unscrupulous electioneers which certainly were not conducive to honest methods of voting. Other changes would be noted as they went through the bill.

Mr. Pinder said he had hoped to bring in a bill himself which would attempt to do away with so much corruption and dishonesty which took place at elections at the present time. Looking over Dominion and provincial elections they would remember that the late Manitoba government lost their job because they wanted money so badly for election purposes that they had to agree with contractors to rob the people in order to get it for them; similar conditions had existed in Saskatchewan, except in that province the government got money from licensed victuallers. In British Columbia things were just as bad, and in this province they had barely escaped something pretty near the same kind of thing. It seemed to him that elections could be run, if they tried to run them, without so much in a campaign fund or without a campaign fund at all. As things were at the present time, with so many expenses, elections could not be fun without expenditure of ten to twelve thousand dollars in each constituency. This must come from somewhere, and it did not come from candidates, because they did not have it, as a rule. Therefore it must be made by friends in the party. He thought it should not be impossible to devise some plan by which expenditures at election time could be kept down to bare necessaries.

Would Make Voting Compulsory.

One of the first causes of so much money being spent was in the case of a voter who lived some little distance from the poll. He can't walk to the polling booth, so he must be fetched. A team has to be hired, and the man who owns it expects to be paid at least five dollars for it. When the voter finds out that the man who is driving him is getting paid for his day's work, he feels that he should be paid too, and so it goes. When they get to the polling place, men want to be fed. Altogether ten or fifteen dollars has gone for that man's vote. Much of this sort of thing could be done away with by having more and smaller polling districts, and he (Pinder) suggested that every school district should be a polling district. Moreover, he would make voting compulsory in every case, and there should be no transferring of votes. Some legislation along the lines he had mentioned might, perhaps, put a stop to some of the drunkenness and other incidents which caused so much expense at election time. The Attorney-General had stated that this was going to be no half measure, and he hoped that before the bill was passed that it would contain such provisions as he suggested. Of course, if the government could find money enough to pay all expenses, it would be right enough, as far as it went, particularly for those who got it.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said he was very heartily in sympathy with the words that had just fallen from his hon. friend. The bill under consideration, however, only provides legal machinery for holding elections, and the bill fixing districts would be introduced later. Every member of the House had received a copy of particulars of existing polling districts, and he had been asked for any suggestions towards improving them. When that bill came up for consideration Mr. Pinder's suggestions might be taken up.

It ought, continued Mr. Baxter, to be possible to make both parties see the folly of so much waste of money at election time. His own experience had told him that it was quite possible to run elections without it. He remembered an election in St. John when Hon. Robert Maxwell was returned, in which both sides undertook not to spend one single dollar over and above necessary legal expenses, and they kept their pledge, yet the successful candidate had no difficulty whatever in securing just as large a majority as had been obtained on previous occasions after an expenditure of a lot of money. It is not candidates who want money spent, but friends and workers of the party who have got in the habit of spending money, and feel that an election cannot be run without it. People expect honesty from their party leader, but partisan workers make honesty impossible. He felt quite sure that ninety-nine out of every hundred men would be only too glad to run elections without spending money. The trouble was that the general public would not treat the laws as being made for their moral benefit. Offences are winked at and applauded, and this would be the case until a more healthy moral tone was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Murray heartily agreed with previous speakers, and he felt, however, that public sentiment on the matter was improving. Election expenses nowadays were high enough as it was for ordinary man to bear and any method which would do away with all improper expenditure would be heartily approved of. In times past conditions had been simply deplorable and what was more they were getting worse, as public sentiment had not seemed strong enough to stop them. He would be glad to do anything to improve matters, but he felt convinced that if success was to be achieved public sentiment would have to be strong enough to carry out the law. Such sentiment would do far more than most drastic legislation.

Mr. Lockhart was very glad to hear hon. member for York speak up as he did and he felt that the evil he spoke of could be overcome if very stringent legislation were passed regarding it. In the election to which his hon. friend the Attorney General had referred an agreement was made by both parties and was honestly kept by both and he had never worked at a poll in his life with so much pleasure as he had at that one. Moreover doubtful voters were all polled by twelve o'clock. That class of voters knew that there was no money forthcoming and consequently did not hang around to see what they could get. As long as it is known that money is to be had certain electors will look for it and want their share. If they knew there was no money they would not expect it.

Mr. Slipp did not think that legislation would cure the matter at all. His idea was that if representative men on both sides in each constituency would come to an understanding not to spend money and act up to the arrangement it would far more readily cure the evil. He understood that arrangemnts of this sort had succeeded in Westmorland and he had faith enough in his political opponents in his own county to feel that if he made an arrangement with them of that nature they would keep it just as honestly as he would himself. Present conditions were indeed deplorable and they should be remedied. As to reducing size of polling districts, he did not agree with hon. member for York at all, because it did not follow for one minute that man who lives furtherest away from poll got most money. In city of Fredericton, for instance, as often as not man living next door to polling station got most money. Strangers coming to province and learning how things stood with regard to elections were simply appalled, but all the same he did not believe legislation would ever cure the evil.

Mr. Mahoney also heartily endorsed the sentiments of the member for York and would support any measure calculated to bring into existence improvements he desired made. In Westmorland, they did not spend money that was apparently spent elsewhere. Opposing parties made an arrangement not to do so and kept their word.

On the section as to voters Mr. Lockhart wanted to know if some provision could not be put in to prevent men who were serving terms of imprisonment in jail from being let out to vote as was done in St. John a little while ago.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that was not a case for legislation particularly. That would be the fault of a corrupt jailer. In appointing public officials they had to trust to their honesty, and if men failed to do their duty it was to be regretted.

Of course if a man's time were up on polling day he could not be kept in until polling was over.

Mr. Lockhart said it was not men whose time was up that he wanted to prevent from voting, but men who were let out before their time in order that they might go and vote.

Progress was then reported.

Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to amend the public health act.

Hon. Dr. Landry presented the report of the Jordan Memorial Sanitarium for 1915, also valuations of several counties and towns.

Hon. Mr. Murray moved that Donald Munro, Esq. be appointed chairman of committee of supply.

The house adjourned at 9.50 p.m.

CROSS, FEVERISH CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated give "California Syrup of Figs."

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mrs. Jessie Porter took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 277 Main street. Services were conducted by Rev. Gordon Dickie. Interment was made in Fernhill cemetery.

BIG EATERS GET KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take Salts at first sign of Bladder irritation or Backache.

The American men and women must guard constantly against Kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulatet clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

Pneumonia Finds Its Victims Weakened by Colds and Grip

This Letter Tells How to Gain Strength After Colds by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food—Pneumonia is Prevented.

Epidemics of colds and grip are almost invariably followed by much loss of life from pneumonia. When the body is worn down by colds and the lungs weakened from coughing, pneumonia finds an easy victim.

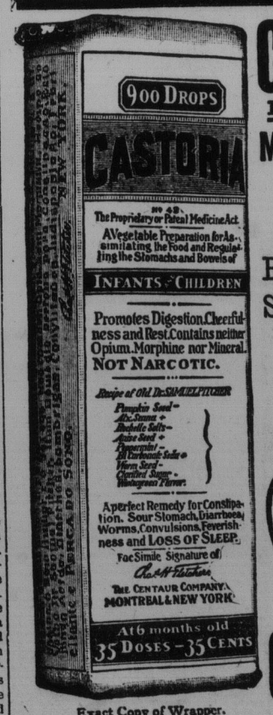
Careful inquiry into many thousands of cases of pneumonia shows that this disease usually attacks the person who is tired and worn out, and who is therefore lacking in resisting power.

In this letter is described a case in which the patient was in the greatest danger of contracting pneumonia or some similar disease, but fortunately she sought the aid of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and was soon restored to health and strength.

Miss E. J. Buswell, Centralia, Ont., writes: "Last winter my mother contracted a bad cold. She was bothered with shortness of breath, wheezing, fevered and too sore to cough. Our doctor prescribed treatment which she got up she was tired, always tired and weak. I got her three boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and she soon improved. Her eyes became clear and bright, the ashen hue left the face and she began once more to take up the reins and look after the household duties."

It is always wise to keep the vitality of the body at high-water mark in order that the attack of disease may be resisted. Rich, red blood is the greatest of germicides, and because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms rich, red blood it is almost effective means of prevening germ diseases such as grip, pneumonia and consumption.

Every day we are learning more and more the value of preventive treatment. That is one reason why the sales of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food are increasing so enormously. People are coming to relaize how much wiser it is to keep well than to try to obtain cure after some serious disease has gained a foothold. 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN

Special Treatment Required.

Many women suffer from a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms are similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines usually prescribed do not restore the patient's normal condition.

There seems to be a kind of dyspepsia caused by derangement of the female organism. While this appears to be the same as ordinary indigestion it can be relieved only by a medicine which, besides acting as a stomach tonic, is good for female ailments. Read what such a medicine did for Mrs. Williams :—

She says:—"Before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was troubled with dyspepsia and bearing down pains in my back and sides, and after my meals my stomach would bloat up till I could scarcely get my breath. At times I was so weak I could hardly stand on my feet and I looked hollow-eyed and my skin was yellow. Now I have a good color, have gained in every way and can do my work without any pains. I think it is the best medicine on earth for stomach troubles of women."—Mrs. NELLIE WILLIAMS, 31 West 3d Street, New Albany, Ind.

E WISP

trick's Day

OBITUARY.

H. Noel Steeves died suddenly Monday evening at Hallowell, Me. He was a brother-in-law of W. F. Humphrey, M.L.A., of Moncton, and the son of the late Asa Steeves of Hillsboro. He was educated at Mount Allison University. For many years he had been engaged in the mercantile business in Hallowell. He leaves a widow and a son. He was 55 years of age.

The death is announced in Worcester, Mass., of Mrs. Alberta A. Hastings, widow of Frederick Hastings, formerly of St. John, and daughter of the late Robert J. Alexander, of this city. She was 47 years of age. Mrs. S. L. Lawson, of Amherst, is a sister. Mrs. Hastings leaves a daughter Miss Carol M., formerly of Amherst.

Bishop Leaves For Washington.

His Lordship Bishop Richardson left last night for Washington to conduct a ten days' parochial mission in St. Thomas' church. The mission will begin tomorrow night.

Miss Madge Manners.

Miss Madge Manners, English beauty in the gala Spring Fashion show is the most glittering stage figure ever seen. When she steps into view with $50,000 in gems blazing in the massed spotlights she is as gorgeous as an Indian princess at the Durbar.

Tall, stately and brunette, Madge Manners is claid in green velvet. Against the green velvet and the milk white satin the precious stones shine. Much jewelry is to be worn this season, and Miss Manners shows the modes.

Miss Manner's coif is adorned with diamonds mounted in tiara, combs, pins, barette and chain ornament wound around the head. About her throat is a splendid pearl and diamond collar with a circle of graduated diamonds and a diamond and emerald pendant below, while fastened to the back of her low cut gown and hanging over her shoulders and reaching to her knees is a remarkable chain of diamonds, a continuous eclipse ten feet long. There are three hundred and thirty-five stones in this unbroken line of diamonds. The jewels are the property of Cochenthaler.

The broaches she wears are alone worth a fortune, and her earrings, finger rings and bracelets another.

Movie Ward.

What has come to be known as the "movie ward" has been established in a Jersey City hospital. So many accidents have occurred to members of the Pathe company now producing the new serial thriller, "The Iron Claw" suffered is parrotphobia, conbeen without a patient, injured in some manner or other in the production of film thrills. Burt Daniels fell a sacrifice to realism, during the production of the first episode, in which a free for all fight occurs. Daniels went down for the count and remained down until the ambulance arrived. Sheldon Lewis, he of the iron claw, swings his metallic appendage with such good will that few members of the company have escaped being hurt by it. Another ailment from which nearly all members of the "Iron Claw" suffered is parrotphobia, contracted in encounters with Evangeline, the Mexican parrot, who has a part of her own in the production and is encompassed by as professional jealousy and temperament as any film favorite. Evangeline meets criticism with such instant action that many of her victims say "The Bloodstained Beak" would be a more appropriate title for the series than the one chosen.

4 Points.

1. So strengthening and invigorating as a hot drink in cold weather.
2. Better than beef-tea in sickness.
3. Very delicious for enriching soups, stews, pies, etc.
4. Economical and ready in a moment.

Tins of 4, 10, 50 and 100 Cubes.

OXO CUBES