# GERMANS REFUSE TO FACE ALLIED ARTILLERY

## *Deadly Rain of Shells From Allies' Big Guns Prevents Huns From Quitting Protection of Trenches*

Paris, Jan. 25.—Th official statement issued tonight says:

"In Belgium last night the German and French artillery branches continued to demonstrate their activity in the region of Nieuport. Further details confirm previous reports that the attack of the enemy, delivered yesterday near the mouth of the Yser river was checked by the fire of our guns. The Germans were unable to come out, except at a single point, where several groups were successful in penetrating into our first line of trenches. They were, however, immediately driven out, after a very spirited fight, in which hand-grenades were used. These caused the Germans perceptible losses.

"In the Artois section, the movement on the part of the enemy yesterday against our positions to the east of Neuville-St. Vaast, which resulted in complete failure, was resumed at the end of the day in greater strength. After a further series of explosions of mines, accompanied by a very violent bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack along a front of 1,500 yards in the angle made by the roadway from Arras to Lens with the road from Neuville-St. Vaast to Thelus. They were driven back to their lines by our fire. At two points where our trenches had been shattered by mine explosions they were successful in occupying certain craters but from most of these they were almost immediately expelled.

"In the Vosges we have carried out an effective bombardment of the positions of the enemy at Ban-De-Sapt."

# CARVELL IN SAME CLASS WITH PUGSLEY

### Almost rivals Grit member from St. John as a disterter of facts.

(Continued from page 1)

**F. B. Carvell.**

Ottawa, Jan. 25—(Via leased wire)—Mr. F. B. Carvell of Carleton, in resuming the debate on the address at the opening of the House, stated that he personally took a pessimistic view of Canada's financial outlook. The public debt of the Dominion on August 31, 1914, had been about $350,000,000; it was now over $500,000,000 and on March 31st next would not be far from $600,000,000. At the end of March, 1917, Mr. Carvell thought the national debt would not fall far short of one billion dollars, an immense sum on which the interest alone would amount to $50,000,000 annually. To this would have to be added the annual pension expenditure necessary after the war. Assuming that 500,000 men were recruited—which was very doubtful—or even if 400,000 were enlisted, the pension list would amount to $30,000,000 a year at least. When this item was added to the interest payments on the public debt it would mean that these two objects of expenditure would consume all the ordinary revenue and it would be necessary to raise $100,000,000 in addition every year.

Mr. Carvell was not so confident that immigration would solve this problem as some opposite gentlemen seemed to be.

In view of such conditions, he continued, the Opposition had a right to call the government t oaccount for its financial dealings. When such attacks were made as those on Hon. Mr. Pugsley as a result of his recent speech on shell committee affairs, it was therefore evidence that there must be something behind the reluctance of the government to have these matters ventilated. Their only excuse was that the Liberals in 1902 had refused to allow the investigation of the purchase of a few tons of hay, as compared with the transactions in question which involved hundreds of millions.

The member for Carleton referred to the speech made yesterday by the minister of marine. He stated the house had been horrified to learn from him that the Niobe, the only fighting ship that Canada had in its possession, had been dismantled. The government had kept its pre-election contract with Bourassa in Quebec by allowing the Canadian navy to run down, and not until three weeks after the war started was the Niobe able to put to sea as a result. If ever a party were justified in its past the Liberal party had now been justified, said Mr. Carvell, for the stand it had taken on the naval question.

**Talks on Shell Contracts**

Mr. Carvell then took up the question of shell contracts.

After intimating that Hon. Mr. Hazen knew more about the methods pursued in securing a contract of shell-making for the McAvity firm, of St. John, than he had communicated to the house, the member for Carleton referred to the case of the York and Cornwall Cotton Company, also of St. John, which had secured a shell contract and then turned it over to the Phoenix Foundries. This, the minister of marine had stated, but he had neglected to inform the house that the cotton company secured a commission of ten per cent. from the foundries company and was paid nearly $5,000 in this connection, until Mr. D. A. Thomas, representative in Canada of Mr. Lloyd George, had discovered what was going on. The Shell Committee, said Mr. Carvell, was an Imperial committee only in name, as has been proved from the statement of Sir Robert Borden himself, and by Hon. Mr. Hazen on the previous day, when he had produced record after record from the office of the Shell Committee in support of his arguments. It was a Canadian committee, and not only that, but a political committee of the Conservative party of Canada, manipulated and worked by the government for the benefit of its own political friends.

Mr. J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro, here interrupted with the remark: "This is a truce?"

**Repudiates an Old Friend.**

There has been no truce to boodling in Canada," replied Mr. Carvell. He then referred to "the main apologist for the old shell committee and the chief exponent of its virtues, an Ottawa publication called the Ottawa Free Press," a paper which had castigated Hon. Wm. Pugsley after his speech attacking the shell committee. Its editorial had been hawked from Ottawa to every Conservative paper in Canada up to date, with one notable exception in Montreal, and another in Ontario, and re-produced as the absolute absolution of the shell committee. Mr. Carvell proceeded to read the Free Press out of the Liberal party.

"As far as I am concerned I don't intend to allow the Free Press to speak for me," said the member for Carleton. "I don't think there is a man behind me in the House of Commons who is willing to allow it to speak for him. It is not the organ of Liberal party of Canada, it is not the organ of the Liberal party of Ottawa, it is not a Liberal paper at all owned or controlled by Liberals. I am not saying anything against the two estimable gentlemen controlling it at the present time. I am finding fault, not so much with the management of the Ottawa Free Press as the Conservative party of Canada, which hurled its editorials broadcast as a castigation of the member for St. John by the Liberal organ in Ottawa.'

Mr. Carvell continued to the effect that less than thirty-three per cent. of the stock of the Free Press was controlled by the men running it. The remainder was held by a Conservative lawyer in Toronto, acting as trustee for certain newspaper interests in Ottawa, one of the men concerned being close to the Prime Minister himself.

No by-law could be passed, nor even the minutes of a meeting signed, until the written consent of the Conservative trustee was obtained. Under no conditions could the ownership of the paper pass out of the hands of this trustee until the year 1923. Mr. Carvell concluded with the hope that he would see no more quotations from the Free Press as the organ of the Liberal party of Canada.

The member for Carleton then returned to shell contract affairs. Never had the British Empire, he said, been so close to going over the precipice as in April and June of 1915. He described as almost legalized murder the way Canadian troops had been sent into battle, unsupported by artillery, because they did not have the munitions to back them up. In one battle between twelve and fifteen thousand Canadians had thus laid down their lives. It was therefore the duty of the government, at such a time, to see that everything was manufactured which would help to win the war. Mr. Carvell had no objection to contracts being given to large firms, which were able to do this work quickly. He referred to the "taunts" hurled at Hon. George P. Graham, because he had been connected with the Canada Forgings and Foundries Company, a shell manufacturing firm. Outside of the Nova Scotia Steel Company there was not another firm in Canada so well equipped as the Canada Forgings and Foundries Company to undertake shell contracts, said Mr. Carvell. What he objected to, he continued, was the millions of dollars worth of contracts given out to little mushroom companies, organized and controlled by Conservative politicians all over Canada. To prove that such had been done he quoted letters which had been written between Feb. 27 and July 8, 1915, by various firms without political influence, to the shell committee to secure shell contracts. In all cases the answer they had received had been that there were no orders to give, all of them having been allotted. These were firms already equipped to manufacture shells, such as the Dunbar Engine and Foundry Company of Woodstock, N. B., and others.

Yet during this very time, said Mr. Carvell, mushroom companies, organized by Conservatives all over the country, were receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of contracts.

Regarding Hepburn Brothers, of Pictou, Ont., of which Mr. B. H. Hepburn, representative of the constituency of Prince Edward, was a member, Mr. Carvell said, this company, which had a planing mill, but no machine shop where it could manufacture shells, had received an order for $700,000 worth of work on May 29 last ,when the Shell Committee was stating to other firms that it had no orders to give. Could it be believed there was no politics in this? Mr. Carvell said he wished the minister of militia would lift the veil a little, and tell the house what he knew about this contract. The case was absolutely one where a middleman was making a profit thereon.

Mr. Carvell then took up the case of the Albion Machine Company, of New Glasgow, which was the most obnoxious, not to say disloyal case, which had come under his observation. It had been organized for the express purpose of manufacturing shells. Mr. Walt McNeil being president; Mr. Cha. McNeil, vice-president, and Alex. Fraser, secretary. In the spring of 1915 the company had sent a consignment of its shells to Quebec to be inspected. Some 1,500 shells had been returned as rejected, and so marked. A month later the same shells with the marks obliterated, had been found mixed up in another consignment sent up for examination. They had again been returned. So glaring had the case been that one member of the Shell Committee had written to the committee objecting to having anything more to do with this company. But members of the firm had come to Ottawa, the prime minister had been consulted. "He knows all about it," said Mr. Carvell, "and yet the men were allowed to go on manufacturing shells."

The member for Carleton then instanced the case of the Transcona Shell Company, to whom the Transcona shops of the Grand Trunk Pacific had been turned over for the private manufacture of shells. There were no better equipped shops in Canada. Mr. Carvell referred to the statement previously made that the minister of railways had offered to convert the shops into a shell factory, to be operated by the Canadian government. He could state that, as a matter of fact, the request had been made by Mr. D. A. Thomas, and consented to by the minister of railways and canals.

Mr. Carvell read a letter written by Mr. J. C. Watters, president of the Dominion Trades Congress, to the secretary of the Machinists Union in Winnipeg, to the effect that the government should have undertaken the whole work of shell manufacture in Canada, an action which would have kept profits out of the pockets of the profiteering leeches and employed more Canadian workingmen. Not only the Transcona shops, but the government shops at Quebec, Moncton, Sorel and at Prescott should have been utilized, and if they had been Canada's shell production would have been doubled.

Not only were contracts hucksterred, he continued, but there had been profiteering out of the sale of the stock of shell manufacturing companies. He instanced the case of the Truro Steel Company of Truro, N. S., of which Mr. W. A. Hendrie was a director—and he wondered if the Prime Minister knew who Mr. Hendrie was. This company had sold stock for months before it would start to manufacture shells.

**An Expert on Shell Prices.**

Mr. Carvell then went into shell prices. He had been told the cost of machining an 18-pounder shrapnel shell was 75 cents or less. Even when $1.75 was given to manufacturers for this work the profit was handsome. What sort of a profit was made when the price was $5.70? He instanced a number of firms who had received orders first at $5.70, and then at lower prices, variously graded down to $1.75 each. Among them was the firm of M. Beatty & Sons, of Welland, which had manufactured at $5.70, $4.00, $3.00 and $1.75 each; the Dominion Bridge Company, of Montreal, which had received its first order for 200,000 shells at $5.70 each, making $800,000 profit out of this order alone—$800,000 which the solicitor-general had sought to prove was needed to pay for the installation of machinery for shell making. The company had made $1,400,000 profit on two orders alone, said Mr. Carvell. Other companies were the Massey Harris Company, of Toronto, which had made $400,000 profit on 100,000 shells at $5.70; the Mechanical Engine Company, of Montreal, which had manufactured shells at $5.70, and later at $4.00; the Manufacturing and Contracting Company, of Toronto, which had made $600,000 profit on shell orders at $5.70 and $4.00; the Universal Tool and Steel Company, of Canada, of which Sir Donald Mann was a director, which had made $500,000 profit on shell orders at $5.70 and $4.00.

In May, 1915, said Mr. Carvell, further, a contract had been let by the Shell Committee to a Montreal middleman for a very large quantity of shells which he had sub-let to an American firm. Some eight days later the committee had given an order to one of its own members at 75 cents more per shell ,and he, too, had handed it over to an American manufacturer.

Returning to the question of shell profits, he instanced the cases of the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company, of Sherbrooke, which had manufactured shells at $3.25 and $3.00; Darling Brothers, of Montreal, which had manufactured at $4.00, and later at $1.75; the Peterboro Lubricating and Machine Company—real patriots these—since they had manufactured at only $3.25; the National Manufacturing Company, of Brockville, which had made shells at $3.25; the Northern Electric Company, of Montreal, which, on its first order, had manufactured 16,000 shells at $1.75, and seemed at this price to be able to install the machinery which it was urged $5.70 per shell was necessary to pay for. In December the E. Long Company, of Orillia, had received an order at $4.50 for six-pounder high explosive shells; a few days later the Canadian Malleable Iron Company of Owen Sound, had received an order at $4.75 for similar shells. And in January, the present month, the Montreal firm of E. A. D. Morgan & Sons, of which the Conservative candidate in Richelieu was a member, had received contracts for 25,000 shells at $5.00 each.

Hon. J. D. Hazen observed that these last orders had been granted by the new Imperial Munitions Board.

Mr. Carvell replied that there was no difference, it was all politics.

Mr. W. H. Bennett, of Simcoe, stated that in the case of the E. Long Company, who were Liberals, he himself had written the minister of militia recommending the firm, and they had secured a contract.

Mr. Carvell—"How long would the firm have waited if the Conservative member for Simcoe had not written the letter? Written it, the house will observe, not to the shell committee, but to the minister of militia. It's all politics."

Mr. Carvell went on to point out that though the Liberal firm had obtained a contract, through Mr. Bennett's recommendation, they had secured it at a lower price than was given the Conservative candidate in Richelieu a month later.

Mr. Carvell said that Mr. MacGregor, the Conservative in Pictou county had come to Ottawa to protest against the manner in which contracts for shells were let. Mr. MacGregor had charged that no one could secure a shell contract unless he bought the lathes required from the company with which the chairman of the Shell Committee was connected. Mr. MacGregor had also alleged the Nova Scotia Steel Company had re-let contracts for shell boxes.

The member for Carleton said it was difficult to obtain information regarding contracts for fuses, because most of them had been placed in the United States. Two contracts for fuses had been awarded to the American Ammunition Company, of New York—one for 833,333 fuses, at $4.50 each, and the other for 1,666,000 fuses, at $4 each. To the International Ammunition and Fuse Company, two contracts had been given, one for 833,333 and the other for 1,666,000 fuses, but the price was $4.50 a fuse in both cases. Then the Russell Motor Car Company had secured an order for a quarter million fuses, at $4 each, and a second for a similar quantity at $3 each.

Mr. Carvell said that the fuses being made in Canada were not filled with powder, while those being secured in the United States were complete. He declared that it was a disgrace to the shell committee that there had hardly been a fuse delivered yet.

**Shell Box Contracts.**

Turning to the subject of shell box contracts, Mr. Carvell took up the case of the Sussex Manufacturing Company, of Sussex, N. B. This concern, he said, filled an order for 20,000 boxes in four weeks, instead of the four months it had been allowed. It was, however, unable to secure a second order for 100,000, which it asked for. W. H. Farnham, of St. Stephen, N. B., on the other hand, got an order for 25,000, and "after hocking it around the Maritime Provinces" finally got together an aggregation of politicians. Whether they had begun to manufacture or not, Mr. Carvell was unable to say.

The member for Carleton said that C. W. Burgoyne, of Fenelon Falls, a grocer in Sir Sam Hughes' constituency, who had never owned a planing mill, had secured contracts, first for 5,000 and then for 25,000 boxes, although men possessing plants were unable to get orders. He had first sub-let his contracts to another man, and then had formed a partnership with the same individual. "I would like the minister of militia to tell what part he played to secure the contracts for his friend Burgoyne," said Mr. Carvell.

Mr. Carvell said that politics had played a part in the awarding of contracts for hay in New Brunswick. The Atlantic Hay Company, of which B. F. Smith, the Conservative candidate in Carleton at the last election, was a member, had received a contract prior to the last session of parliament for 10,000 tons of hay at $24 or $24.50 a ton. Later, through the instrumentality of the minister of marine and fisheries, smaller contracts had been let to three other parties—Kineally and Wetmore, Stevens, of St. John, and Charles Sears, at $21.50 a ton. These contracts had been sub-let to Liberals at $20.50 a ton. The Atlantic Hay Company was able, by the difference in price, to take $35,000 out of the pockets of the farmers of New Brunswick, or out of the British treasury.

Mr. Carvell alleged that he had brought this situation to the notice of Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister of agriculture, last session, and had been told that it would be remedied. However, the Atlantic Hay Company had secured a further contract for 15,000 tons, at $23 a ton, and had paid the farmers only $13 a ton. Mr. Carvell told of interviews which he had had with Sir George Foster, while Hon. Martin Burrell, the minister of agriculture was ill, and in which he had urged that the Atlantic Hay Company be required to pay the farmers $15 a ton, or that a contract be given McKain & Company, which had offered to supply the hay at $22.50, and pay $15 per ton to the farmer.

**Abuse of Privilege**

Shortly afterward an embargo was placed on the export of hay. Mr. Carvell said that he had written to Mr. Burrell, who had merely replied that he had instructed his officers to look into the question. The member for Carleton said that he had sent a strong letter to Mr. Burrell, who had replied begging him, in God's name, not to bring the matter before the House of Commons.

"I did not beg you in God's name, to say nothing about the matter," interjected Mr. Burrell, "I give the same reasons which I gave to the leader of the opposition."

Mr. Carvell replied that if there was not something crooked or dirty about the transactions, the minister of agriculture would not be so anxious to stifle discussion. He (Mr. Burrell) had gone to the Liberal whip and the leader of the opposition and begged them to pull him off. Mr. Carvell said that he had expressed willingness, if a contract was given to the McKain firm, or if the Atlantic Hay Company were required to pay $15 a ton to the farmers, to let the matter drop. Mr. Burrell, however, had not taken either course, because the minister of marine would not permit him to do so.

Mr. Carvell argued that unless the government showed its willingness to investigate charges, it would be difficult to get Liberals to fill up the ranks of the authorized army of 500,000 men. Derisive laughter and shouts of "Hear, hear," provoked him to assert that Liberals were only allowed to fill up the ranks. "Absolutely false," interjected Major W. R. Smythe, of Algoma.

"You are paid to say that," shouted a Liberal member.

"Absolutely false, also," retorted Major Smythe.

Mr. Speaker Sevigny called Major Smythe to order, and the latter announced his willingness to withdraw, saying that he had characterized Mr. Carvell's assertion as false because the colonel of his own battalion was a Liberal.

Mr. Carvell asserted that even if Mr. Lloyd George did not want an inquiry on his side, the opposition wanted an inquiry here. If things were alright, he asked, why did the British government send Mr. D. A. Thomas, and why was the old Shell Committee disbanded?

The debate was adjourned and the house rose at eleven o'clock.


# Baby Afflicted With Eczema Dr. Chase's Ointment Cured

### The Family Doctor Tried in Vain to Heal the Sores — Another Tribute to This Great Healing Ointment

It may be interesting to note that Dr. Chase's Ointment was originally compounded to cure a case of eczema on a child. The disease had spread almost over the entire body and defied all the regular treatments for such troubles. The doctor was perplexed, but finally hit on the formula of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and, as many say, "it worked like a charm," healing up the nasty sores and leaving the skin soft and smooth.

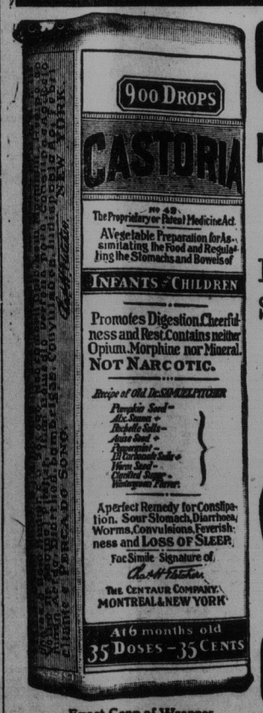
That was a good many years ago, and since then many thousands of cases of eczema, both in children and adults, have been cured, until today Dr. Chase's Ointment is recognized as the standard cure for itching skin diseases.

Mrs. Geo. McNair, River Charles, N. B., writes as follows: "We use Dr. Chase's Ointment in our home, and would not wish for anything better for cuts, burns and bruises. A few years ago a friend of mine, whose baby was terribly afflicted with eczema, had her child treated by their own family physician, but the little one got no better. They tried several remedies, but they all proved useless in this case. Upon the advice of a neighbor, they got Dr. Chase's Ointment, and before the first box was used the child was completely cured.

"I can also recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to suffering friends, who I know will be glad to learn of something to relieve their nervous trouble. You have my permission to use this letter for the benefit of others."

So soothing and healing is Dr. Chase's Ointment that relief from itching and burning comes almost as soon as the ointment is applied. The sores are cleaned by the action of this treatment, and the process of healing is soon begun. By persistent use of the ointment cure is effected. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.





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# 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.



### IF SUBJECT TO COLDS HERE IS GOOD ADVICE.

Don't load your stomach with cough syrups. Send healing medication through the nostrils—send it into the passages that are subject to colds and Catarrh. Easy to do this with Catarrhozone, which cures a cold in ten minutes. Even to the lungs goes the healing vapor of Catrrhozone—all through the bronchial tubes, nostrils and air passages—everywhere a trace of disease remains will Catarrhozone follow. You'll not have colds nor will you suffer from sniffles, bronchitis or throat trouble if Catarrhozone is used. Get it today and beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhozone. All dealers sell Catarrhozone, large size, two months treatment costs $1.00; small size 50c.; sample size 25c.


### TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY.

St. John County—Executors of Thos. Gilbert to E. N. Stockford, property on Old Westmorland Road; Annie G. McKean et al to George McKean & Co. Ltd., property at St. Martins; C. H. McLean to R. R. Rive, property in Brussels street; J. K. Storey to Louis Cohen, property in Garden street.

Kings County—H. B. Hicks to A. B. Hicks, $50, property at Havelock; J.E. Howes to R. A. Johnston, $5, property at Sussex; Agnes F. Keith to H. B. Hicks, et al, property at Havelock; Heirs of George McKean to George McKean & Co., Ltd., property at Hampton; Cornelius O'Leary to Sarah Robinson, $475, property at Sussex; J. D. Purdy to Annie M.Puddington, property at Rothesay; A. H. Wilcox to Mary Cunningham, property at Norton.

# OUR COMPETITIONS

## For Boys and Girls

## Splendid Prizes

Here is quite a new style of Contest, which ought to interest kiddies of all ages. Add the last word to each of the well-known phrases given below. As an example I may tell you that the first ought to read: "As sly as a Fox."

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. As sly as a..... | 9. As limp as a..... |
| 2. As wet as a..... | 10. As round as a..... |
| 3. As soft as a..... | 11. As straight as a..... |
| 4. As white as a..... | 12. As safe as a..... |
| 5. As black as a..... | 13. As flat as a..... |
| 6. As hot as a..... | 14. As busy as a..... |
| 7. As mild as a..... | 15. As dull as a..... |
| 8. As slow as a..... | 16. As solid as a..... |

Write your phrases on one side of the paper only, and enclose the usual coupons correctly filled up. Also give the size of shoes which you wear. To the boy or girl not over fifteen years of age, I shall award a splendid pair of ROMPER SHOES. This valuable prize has been kindly offered to be won in this contest by Messrs. Waterbury & Rising, of St. John, who have always taken great interest in the work done by members of the Children's Corner of The Standard.

Some boy or girl is bound to get the beautiful shoes, and in the judging every consideration will be given for the ages of those who compete, so that a kiddie only, say, six years of age will have equal chance with one much older.

All entries must reach this office not later than 2nd January, 1916, addressed to

UNCLE DICK,
THE STANDARD,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

whose decision must be considered as final.

STANDARD COMPETITION.
For Boys and Girls

Full Name.....

Address.....

Age Last Birthday.....

## A New Drawing Competition

You enjoyed the last drawing contest so much, that I am letting you have another, as follows:

Make a drawing in pen and ink, of what you think Uncle Dick looks like. Each attempt will be judged according to age, and two prizes awarded—One for the best drawing sent in by any kiddie, not older than ten, and another by any boy or girl who is over ten, but not older than fifteen years of age.

Each attempt must be accompanied by the usual coupon, correctly filled in, and reach this office not later than January 26th, 1916, addressed to

UNCLE DICK,
THE STANDARD,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Whose decision must be considered as final.

# ALTIES

## STR. NORSEMAN REPORTED SUNK

### Well known in Portland, Me. shipping circles, having made many trips there.

London, Jan. 23—A Liverpool message to the Exchange Telegraph Company gives a report that the Dominion liner Norseman has been sunk.

The only steamer Norseman mentioned in recent issues of the maritime register is a large British vessel of that name owned by the British and North American Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. Her gross tonnage is 10,750. She is 500 feet long, and was built in 1897 at Belfast. She was last reported on her arrival at Liverpool on December 5, from New York.

**Well Known at Portland, Me.**

Portland, Maine, Jan. 25—The Dominion liner Norseman, reported sunk in a message today from Liverpool, made many trips to this port in previous years and was a sister ship of the Irishman which left here Saturday for Liverpool with 1,300 horses and mules, and a large cargo of grain and general merchandise. On her last trip from Portland in January, 1915, the Norseman took out one of the largest general cargoes ever sent from this port. Previously the vessel had been engaged in transporting troops.

## DIED.

DECOSTER—At Hebron, Maine, on 24th inst., Jane, wife of William H. DeCoster, and mrother of P. M. O'Neill, of this city. 'She leaves besides her husband, two sons to mourn.

Notice of funeral later.

BERTRAM—In this city, on the 24th instant, after a short illness, Eliza Bertram, sister of the late James Bertram, aged 86 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 26th, from the residence of Mrs. William H. McColgan, 106 City Road, at 2.30 o'clock. Service begins at 2.15.

DOLAN — At Summerhill, Queens county, after a lingering illness, John Dolan, aged ninety-three years, leaving a wife, six daughters and three sons.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon. Boston and Maine papers please copy.

McCOLGAN—At the home of her son, Arthur, Harding street, Fairville, on the 24th inst., Margaret, widow of John McColgan, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Funeral Wednesday, 2.30 p. m.


EATRE TODAY!

L SHOW TODAY

PERA HOUSE MATINEE Today 2.30

E LION AND THE MOUSE"

f the Company at the Matinee TODAY

AT. and SAT. MATINEE

ICK-WALLINGFORD"

30c. 30c. 25c. 10c. MATS. 10c 20c VAUDEVILLE BETWEEN ACTS