

POLITICAL SOCIETIES IN TOKIO TRYING TO STIR UP FEELING AGAINST CHINA

BILL PROVIDING FOR COMMISSION ON ASSESSMENT IS PASSED

Provides for Appointment of Commission by Common Council Within Three Months—If Council Fails to Name One Government Will Do So—Shorter Time During Which Bars May Remain Open—Plebiscite Next April.

Special to The Standard.

Fredrickton, April 21.—An possibility of the Legislature reaching prorogation this week has passed. Tonight it is said that the House will adjourn on Friday evening until Monday night so that members can go to their homes for the week end and return prepared to wind up the business next week.

The liquor license bill is still before the house and contentious sections have not yet been reached, the committee adjourning tonight when sections governing beer licenses were reached. Forty-five of sixty-eight pages of the bill have now been passed, with the exception that about ten sections have stood over, including the proposal for an amendment to disqualify members of the House who violate the provisions of the act.

Many reports and rumors are going the rounds as to amendments which are to be introduced before the bill is finally passed. It is taken for granted now that there will be curtailment of hours during which bars can be kept open, but what the hours will be when the House gets through with the bill is now purely a speculative matter.

From unofficial sources it is learned that the closing hours will be 8 p. m., five days in the week, and 4 p. m. on Saturdays. It is also said the opening hours every day will be 8 a. m.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and at once went into committee with Mr. Stewart (Gloucester), in the chair, and agreed to the bill to confirm the assessment of the City of St. John, 1915.

The bill to provide for the appointment of an assessment commission in the City of St. John was then taken up.

Mr. Grannan explained that the bill now before the House was in substitution for the bill originally drawn, which had been disapproved by the committee on municipal, and the amended bill was, in his opinion, a very great improvement over the original.

Mr. Tilley said the bill as amended was very different from that sent up by the commissioners from St. John which the House was asked to pass. The corporations committee felt that it would have been better for the commissioners to have dealt with the subject themselves. They had it in their power, and had had it ever since their appointment, to appoint a commission to formulate a new assessment act for the city and having done so to send it up to the legislature for its sanction.

Instead of taking such a course, which was a reasonable and proper one to take, they came up here and asked that some eight thousand odd citizens should be relieved from taxation altogether. Where the commissioners would get their revenue from if the House had agreed to their bill he did not know, neither, he thought, did the commissioners themselves, therefore it would have been most unwise to have passed the bill in the form in which it was sent up. What the proposed assessment commission would do he could not, of course, attempt to forecast but he hoped that when they did get down to work they would think

out some means whereby small wage earners who did not earn more than \$500 or \$600 a year would be relieved of the burden of taxation. The bill provides that an assessment commission shall be appointed within three months to revise the assessment act. This commission should go thoroughly into the present assessment law, which, he considered, was a most unfair one, and he hoped that they would report to council in favor of some sort of an amended act which would be satisfactory to citizens in general. The amended bill, he repeated, was a most wise and prudent enactment.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said the bill had created more or less feeling in the city, but it did not follow that because the bill as introduced was rejected by the Corporations Committee, that the city's representatives were not in favor of some exemption for the working men. Personally he felt that the man with a small income should not pay more than a \$2.00 poll tax, but the representatives of the city had in mind the best interests of the people generally, and they were by no means sure that the bill as presented would have helped these interests. Much legislation that had been brought to the House intended to help, had really been injurious.

Under the bill as originally drawn the working men might have saved a few dollars in taxes, but they would have had to pay more in an increased rent. Parts of the bill were reasonable, but without further information it was impossible to say whether it would have helped to further the interests of the least well off citizens. The amended bill asked for the commissioners to carry out the law by providing something that the legislature could deal intelligently with.

Mr. Lockhart agreed with his colleagues. The commissioners had asked for sweeping legislation, but they said nothing as to how the revenue, which would be lost by the exemption of eight thousand people, was to be made up. The legislature should not be asked to suggest means of helping them out, and he felt that in ordering the appointment of an assessment commission the house was certainly acting in the best interest of the people of St. John.

Merely a Vote Catcher. Mr. Grannan was also in complete accord with what had been said. It had been claimed for the bill originally drawn that it would be of benefit to the poor man, but he differed entirely from that view.

There were many men who were not earning large salaries but who, nevertheless, owned some small property, and the burden would react on them in respect to it. He thought the bill, as originally drawn, was simple a vote catcher, and such a bill would be drawn that it would be of benefit to the poor man, but he differed entirely from that view.

The bill was then agreed to as amended, as was also the bill to provide for the taking of a plebiscite on the system of civic government in St. John.

The house again went into committee

Germans Attempted A Land Invasion?

Liverpool, April 22, 3.44 a. m.—F. T. Jane, the naval writer, during the course of a lecture here last night said: "It is not generally known that the Germans tried to land an expeditionary force in England and that the British navy forced them to go back to their harbor again. We were once very near to an invasion, although never a word of it in the newspapers."

U. S. GOVT REPLIES TO BERNSTORFF

(Continued from page 1) which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the present time would constitute such a change, and be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States. It will, I feel assured, be clear to Your Excellency that holding this view, and considering itself in honor bound by it, it is out of the question for this government to consider such a course.

"I hope that Your Excellency will realize the spirit in which I am drafting this reply. The friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Germany is so warm, and of such long standing, the ties which bind them to one another in amity are so many and so strong, that this government feels under a special compulsion to speak with perfect frankness when any occasion arises which seems likely to create any misunderstanding, however slight or temporary, between those who represent the governments of the two countries. It will be a matter of gratification to me if I have removed from Your Excellency's mind any misapprehension you may have been under regarding either the policy or the spirit and purposes of the government of the United States. Its neutrality is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. (Signed) W. J. BRYAN."

At the German embassy no comment was made on the note, further than a statement that it had been transmitted to the Foreign Office at Berlin, and that as it was a reply from the American government to a communication from the German government, the embassy was without authority to say anything, until instructed to do so.

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Mr. Carter said he fully approved of the desire to restrain the use of liquor wherever harm was being done, but no one wrong could ever make a right. Under the section as it was drawn any person had it in his power to have a man put on the interdiction list if he only took one glass of liquor once a year. He would say "by all means give the power to any private or prejudiced individual to assume what is practically a judicial function, and who might have the ends to serve. It was a bad and vicious principle. The power to abuse the section was so great that it should not be put into the hands of any but a qualified judicial officer.

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ROOSEVELT TELLS OF "BOSS RULE" IN NEW YORK

Gives Court Inside Story of Machine Politics—Five Hours in Witness Box.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 21.—Theodore Roosevelt spent five hours on the witness stand in the supreme court here today in the telling of what he said he believed to be the inside story of machine politics and boss rule in New York State. By so doing, the former president hoped to convey to the jury which is trying the suit William Barnes brought against him for alleged libel the impression that he was entirely justified in criticizing Mr. Barnes as he did.

He swore that he had been reliably informed that the "Murphy Democrats" and the "Barnes Republicans" which latter under the leadership of Mr. Barnes, united on more than one occasion to defeat the plans of independent men of both parties in the state legislature.

And Mr. Barnes told William Loeb, Jr., the witness emphatically declared, that he had an ironclad agreement with Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, to allow the latter a free hand to select a United States Senator. Mr. Loeb was private secretary to Col. Roosevelt when he was president, and later he was collector of the port of New York.

The witness told, in great detail, of his dealings with the late Senator Platt, the man he had described as the "easy boss."

Platt, the colonel asserted, attempted to dictate the man he, as governor of the State of New York, should appoint to be superintendent of public works.

But, said Col. Roosevelt, with a considerable display of pride, when he told Mr. Barnes of the conversation he added that he did not intend any man should say who should appoint to office. Mr. Barnes, however, sided with Mr. Platt, saying that the leader of the organization should have complete control of it, the witness swore.

As a conclusion, Col. Roosevelt declared that he held any malice toward Mr. Barnes, and added that he considered he was championing the cause of good government against a partisan boss rule when he caused the publication of the offending statement.

Tomorrow Col. Roosevelt will submit to cross-examination at the hands of William M. Ivins, chief of the Barnes counsel, who has a reputation in New York legal circles as a specialist in that line.

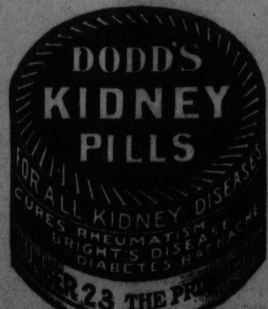
KING OF BULGARIA IS RECONSECRATED

Rome, via Paris, April 21 (11.10 p. m.).—The Observateur Romano, the Vatican organ, today prints correspondence received from Sofia telling of the reconsecration of King Ferdinand by the Catholic church, which excommunicated him when he permitted his son, Prince Boris, to be appointed to the throne to join the Orthodox Greek church.

The constitution of Bulgaria provides that the sovereign must embrace the Orthodox faith. In the case of Ferdinand, however, an exception was made and he was permitted to remain a Catholic. Prince Boris was born in 1894 and was admitted to the Greek church in 1896.

WHY ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS.

Acid in the stomach is dangerous and frequently fatal, because acid from its corrosive nature has a natural tendency to destroy the mucous lining of the stomach itself. No one intentionally swallows hydrochloric acid, but it is often present in large quantities as the result of food fermentation in the stomach resulting from the chemical action which so frequently follows the eating of the dainties and most tasty foods or the indulgence in any form of alcoholic stimulants, including beer, wine, liquors, etc. This fermentation causes pain, uneasiness and discomfort because of the acid, which burns like a red-hot iron and the formation of gas which distends the stomach, causing shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The trouble being entirely due to the unnatural condition of stomach contents and not in any way to the fault of the stomach itself, physicians have adopted with marvellous success the plan of neutralizing the acid and stopping the fermentation by means of one teaspoonful of simple bisulphated magnesia taken in a little water immediately after eating or whenever discomfort is felt. The immediate relief following the use of bisulphated magnesia is striking proof of the contention of medical men that failure to digest food properly is almost invariably due to the acid condition of food contents, and in no way the fault of the stomach or vital organs.



JAPAN TO USE FORCE AGAINST CHINA?

Tokio, April 22 (9.30 a.m.).—Two prominent political associations have passed resolutions in favor of Japan taking drastic measures against China. The meetings were arranged to awaken the public to what the resolutions declare to be the "seriousness of the situation."

The resolutions state that "China is ignoring the dignity of Japan and hence Japan should take the final step."

Count Okuma, the prime minister, has submitted the cabinet's program to the Emperor.

QUICK HELP FOR STRAINS AND SPRAINS

Wonderful Relief in One Hour. Rare Herb and Root Extracts in this Liniment Give it Marvelous Power. RUB ON NERVILINE.

You'll be astonished at the rapid pain relieving action of "Nerviline." Its effectiveness is due to its remarkable penetrating power—it strikes deeply, strikes to the very core of the trouble. Nerviline is stronger, many times stronger, than ordinary liniments, and it's not greasy, blissing or disagreeable. Every drop rubs in, bringing comfort and healing wherever applied. You would scarcely believe how it

will relieve a sprain, how it takes out lameness, how it soothes and eases a bruise. Thousands say no liniment is half so useful in the home. This must be so, because Nerviline is a safe remedy—you can rub it on even a child with fine results.

Just you keep Nerviline on hand—it's a panacea for the aches, pains and slight ills of the whole family. One bottle will keep the doctor's bill small, and can be depended on to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, toothache, pleurisy, strains or swelling. Wherever there is a pain rub on Nerviline; it will always cure. The large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical; trial size 25c. Sold everywhere by dealers or direct from the Cathartone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Specials In Trimmed Millinery For the Week End. Trimmed Hats A larger assortment than ever to select from. A lot of these have just been trimmed. For this week end \$1.50 up. Marr Millinery Co. Ltd.

HER FIRST TRIP OF SEASON. Sarnia, Ont., April 21.—The Huronic, the Northern Navigation Company's finest passenger steamer, cleared from Sarnia for Fort William at 3.30 this afternoon, on her first trip of the season.

OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT FRIDAY-SATURDAY Saturday Matinee MACK'S MUSICAL REVUE And Continuous Vaudeville ALL NEW PROGRAM 2 Hours of Music, Comedy and Novelties POPULAR PRICES Phone 1363 For Good Seats

ON THE FIRING LINE OF FILM HITS POLICE CROOKS A GIRL A SENSATION A Dog's Love Tender Than a Kiss and Sharp

FROM MYSTERIOUS JAPAN WITH ELABORATE "THE KIMURAS" HIGH-CLASS FOOT BALANCERS "THE WHITE ROSE" Princess Play of Youth "A JOKE ON YELLERTOWN" Western Comedy

THE IMPERIAL HAS MAY IRWIN AND CHAS. CHAPLIN BOTH TODAY

"MRS. BLACK IS BACK" Nearty and Wholesome Fun! MISS IRWIN: AS THE UNFORTUNATE but Jolly Mrs. Black, who in haste flees to her second husband about her age and her "little Jackie" (25 years old), Miss Irwin is certainly at her best. She convulsed Broadway with this piece and her inimitable facial expression and excellent pantomime work render her act especially adaptable to the screen. A fine comedy and superbly put on by big players. Famous Players Co.

AND ALSO ON THIS FUN-BILL CHARLES CHAPLIN IN "IN THE PARK" The World's Funniest Film Comedian HATHAWAY & MACK IN SONGS AND DANCES FRIDAY—Farewell Chapter of "THE MASTER KEY"

Lloyd George So Long Than Transporta nition Us During V London, Apr noon on the man tion of war equip nounced that wh tion that the exp try now had more sion of the Briti give a total of 75 quately supplied it was one of th formed, and not country. Stating that of Neuve Chapell the character of war, and to sec land 3,000 firms, supplies, the gov the manufactur increase in the If they took tillery ammuniti in November 90; and in March, 38 Mr. George with munitions, The Chancel workmen could, promised that w with this matter from the point o idea or notion, b in mind—an inc It was no spea ker said. T mal measures w TWO H CLOUD Fight Witne Vanta Geneva, Apr sachs of an aced from five un people at many Four aeropl out from Franc ically the Ger were subjected they returned w drove them aw Later, at 9, oral aeroplanes, of the Rhine, t for two hours. DEATH PENA ATTEMPT SUI Cairo, Egypt, P Egyptian merchan on April 8, made tempt in Cairo t sein Kamel, the today sentenced to death by hanging Eczema Dr. Chase's The old idea of disease of the bl well exploded by made by Dr. Cha Some doctors treatment, but t and uncertain, i mentable failure Ointment it is d the ointment to cleanses the sor the healing proo you can see with place and are ch the treatment ur plete and the smoo, natural It is wise to eral health, kee and the blood r pend on Dr. Cha the eczema if y and apply it reg Mr. W. H. Ro P. E. L. writes: Chase's Ointmen from itching sk