

Germans Fire On Captured Vessel As Those On Board Leave; Many Are Killed and They Include Women

London, March 29, 10.15 p. m.—Upwards of 150 lives were lost in the sinking by German submarines of the African liner *Falaba* and the British steamer *Agulla*, bound from Liverpool for Lisbon.

The *Falaba*, which was torpedoed in St. George's Channel Sunday afternoon, carried a crew of 90 and about 160 passengers, and of this total only 140 were rescued. Of those rescued eight died later from exposure.

The *Agulla* had a crew of 42, and three passengers, and of these 23 of the crew and all the passengers were lost.

In both cases, on sighting the submarine, the captains tried to escape by putting on all speed possible, but the underwater craft overtook the steamers, showing that Germany now has some of her most modern submarines engaged in the blockade operations against England.

The captain of the *Falaba*, who was one of those lost, was given five minutes to get his passengers and crew into the boats, but, according to survivors, before this was possible, a torpedo was fired striking the engine room and causing a terrible explosion. Many persons were killed, and the steamer sank in ten minutes.

Trawlers which happened to be in the vicinity rescued most of those who were saved; others got away in the boats, which were ready for launching, and which were quickly lowered when the order was given to abandon the ship.

The captain of the trawler *Ottile*, whom the commander of the submarine told of the sinking of the *Agulla*, went to the rescue and picked up three boats, containing nineteen of the crew. The fourth boat, which contained the other members of the crew, could not be found, and it is assumed that she foundered.

Another Dutch steamer, the *Amstel*, of 853 tons, has been blown up by a mine off Flamborough Head, but her crew were rescued.

Total Prohibition of Liquor Sale In Britain During War Is Probable

London, March 29, 9.35 p. m.—“We are fighting Germany, Austria and Drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink,” said David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, replying today to a deputation of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, the members of which were unanimous in urging that, in order to meet the national requirements at the present time, there should be a total prohibition during the period of the war of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This should apply not only to public houses but also to private clubs, so as to operate equally with all classes of the community.

It was stated that despite the fact that work was being carried on night and day, seven days in the week, the total working time on the average in nearly all the British shipyards was actually less than before the war, and the average productivity had decreased.

There were many men doing splendid and strenuous work, probably as good as the men in the trenches, but many did not even approximate full time, thus disastrously reducing the average.

Notwithstanding the curtailment of the hours they are allowed to keep open, the receipts of the public houses in the neighborhood of the shipyards had greatly increased, in some cases forty per cent. As an instance of one of many similar cases, that of a battleship coming in for immediate repairs was cited. She was delayed a whole day through the absence of riveters, who were drinking and carousing.

In one yard the riveters have been working on the average only forty hours a week, and in another yard only thirty-six hours.

In conclusion, the deputation, which included representatives of the leading shipbuilders of the country, drew attention to the example set by France and Russia, and urged upon the chancellor the need of drastic and immediate action.

The chancellor in the course of his reply, said the reason why the government had not heretofore taken more drastic action on the liquor question was because it needed to be assured that it was not going to cause public sentiment; otherwise more harm would be done than good.

“I have a growing conviction, based on accumulating evidence,” continued the chancellor, “that nothing but root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with the evil. I believe the right solution is to be found in the total prohibition of the sale of all spirits, and I am sure that the government will be able to settle the matter.”

Mr. Lloyd George intimated that Lord Kitchener, the secretary for war, and Field Marshal French, in command of the British expeditionary force, were of the same opinion, and he promised to lay the statements of the deputation before the cabinet. He said in conclusion:

“I had the privilege of an audience with his majesty this morning and I am permitted by him to say that he is very deeply concerned on this question, very deeply concerned, and the concern which is felt by him is certain to be shared by all his subjects in this country.”

Salient facts in connection with Chandler's refusal to probe Berry matters.

E. S. Carter in reply to Mr. Chandler's letter published in *The Times* yesterday, said in an interview:—

“Mr. Chandler's answer surprised me. I had no idea, after the challenge of the premier on the opening day of the session that if any man, woman or child had any charge to lay against the government he had appointed a royal commissioner and there was an opportunity to go ahead and prove the allegations that there would be the slightest difficulty in having such grave allegations as I made in my letter to Royal Commissioner Chandler inquired into.”

“You ask me for a reason, and I can tell you I do not know why in the face of not only the premier's challenge but the brave words of Hon. Mr. Baxter, the attorney-general, when Mr. Chandler opened his court, this investigation should be refused.”

“In my letter to Mr. Chandler I quoted those words of Hon. Mr. Baxter as his (Mr. Chandler's), since the newspaper reports in the government press credited them to Mr. Chandler but as it appears they were made by a member of the government, and the attorney-general, and they are more emphatic than if made by the commissioner. On that occasion Hon. Mr. Baxter said:—

“Even if there is but a suspicion of wrong the government will be glad to have that suspicion communicated so that persons who may have knowledge may be summoned to appear. We will not be bound by the strict rules of evidence but the commissioner has authority to use any methods he may deem to be in the public interests. If there are any charges against the government now is the time to make them known.”

“I think the people of New Brunswick will want to know why Commissioner Chandler refuses to inquire into these allegations when the premier, the members of the government who appointed him threw the doors so wide open and boasted of the broad powers given him. Just think of these words: ‘Any man, woman or child,’ and any belief, suspicion or charge against the administration.”

“The power that makes can unmake and the government which appointed Mr. Chandler can limit his powers. I leave it to the people to judge why the government does not want Mr. Berry to give evidence upon the several matters set forth in my letter. This brings us back to the question so often asked last summer: ‘Why is Berry kept away?’

“Why did James K. Penning refuse to sign a joint telegram to bring him back to give evidence? Now when it seemed possible to secure Berry's evidence when he came out of obscurity to visit the capital and was in close conference with members of the government, there were good reasons for thinking he could be placed upon the stand. But that was a vain hope. Berry remained in Fredericton until the night before the day fixed for his examination by Mr. Chandler on the Delaune payment charge and then he disappeared. His subpoena had been served upon him the previous Saturday. He knew he was wanted Thursday to give evidence. He had no word from Commissioner Chandler to the contrary; and yet he vanished from Fredericton.”

“Where did he go? Passengers on the train from Fredericton to Woodstock Wednesday evening say that Mr. Berry went to the town where ex-Premier Penning lives and Woodstock advises to me that he saw Mr. Penning the same night.”

“At any rate, Mr. Berry took the train for the border next day and did not go to Fredericton to give evidence.”

Chinese students at Columbia University announce that the first Chinese type-writer in the world has just been perfected. By the use of 110 key words 40,000 Chinese words can be typed.

NEURALGIA SETTLED IN HER LUNGS

No Relief From the Pain Until She Took “Fruit-a-lives”

Campbellville, Ont., May 28th, 1913. “I cannot speak too highly of ‘Fruit-a-lives.’ For over thirty years, I have suffered from chronic Neuralgia and Constipation, experiencing untold agony. The Neuralgia settled in my lungs and I took bottles of medicine without relief. The doctor told me I would not get better but ‘Fruit-a-lives’ proved that the doctor was wrong by giving me quick relief and finally and completely curing me.”

“I would not have my present health if it were not for ‘Fruit-a-lives’ and am glad of the opportunity of giving you this letter about such a splendid remedy as ‘Fruit-a-lives.’”

MRS. NATHAN DUNN. 80c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

The public can think what it will. The facts are enough to guide its judgment. If the government wants a wide-open investigation why does it not permit its commissioner to inquire whether Mr. Berry was bribed by crown land licenses? The people are entitled to know a right to know why its superintendent of sealers, the man who was entrusted with the charge of the principal sealers of the province, was being paid large sums of money either in connection with the classification of the crown lands or the collection of stumpage.

“As to the other allegations concerning the cost of painting and building bridges, I should think the government would only be too glad to set at rest all the rumors about these matters. Surely they come within the words ‘suspicion’ and ‘belief’ used by the attorney-general.”

“I have the greatest faith in the royal commissioner, Mr. Chandler. I think he will inquire into all allegations so far as he is permitted. But that he has no free hand is very evident from his letter.”

HEADACHE, COLDS, COSTIVE BOWELS, TAKE CASCARETS

Tonight! Clean Your Bowels and End Headaches, Colds, Sour Stomach.

Get a 10-cent box now. You men and women who can't get feeling right, who have headache, coated tongue, bad taste and foul breath, indigestion, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered by constipation, disordered stomach, or have a bad cold.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets, or Next Regular, or any other laxative? Cascarets work every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil.

Cascarets work like a charm. They cleanse the stomach, remove the sour indigestion, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels.

Cascarets tonight will straighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet, and bowels regular, and head clear for months. Don't forget the children. They love Cascarets because they taste good—never gripe or sicken.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. HAY

In a letter to his father, dated March 29th, Lieut. B. M. Hay of the Brighton Engineers, gives some graphic details of the work of the Canadian troops who are keeping the trenches in condition. Lieutenant Hay writes:—

Northern France 8-9-15.

Dear Father:—Just a line to let you know that I am well and happy. Have been doing our little bit in the firing line for over two weeks. For the first ten days, we worked every other night, now we work all day for a week, then ten days to work nights for a week.

Our work is most interesting and so far we have not had a single casualty, although we have had some narrow escapes.

We see our work is to keep the trenches in the best condition possible to build up every other night, now we work all day for a week, then ten days to work nights for a week.

I have had three nights in what is called “No Man's Land”—that is between our trenches and the Germans. I had my section out there putting up wire.

We were about fifty yards in front of our line and about 200 yards from the Germans. When they heard us at work, they fired a few shots—then threw one of their flares in the air which showed us all up. We immediately threw ourselves flat on mother earth, and just in time for they opened fire on us with the machine guns which went tat-tat-tat over our heads.

Another company on the same night lost one of their officers who was doing the same work that I was doing. I saw him just before I went out, and he shook hands with me and said: “Well, Hay, some of these nights they are going to get one of us on this wire and we are both for wiring tonight good-bye!” The poor fellow was picked off by a sniper. He got it fair in the centre of the forehead of course, he never knew what happened.

Another night where I was working the two lines were very close together and I was looking at the German trenches and saw a huge sign. I asked the British officer in command of the trenches what was on it and he told me that it was in English: “We are Saxons—Save your bullets for the Prussians!” This shows you the spirit of the Saxons who are fighting for us. However, it is not like this with the Prussians.

Your loving son, BURPEE.

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IN PARLIAMENT

General Hughes' Statement About Troops and War Bills

Branch Lines Bill is Passed—Railway Estimates Taken Up—Reform in Purchase of War Supplies Promised

Ottawa, March 29.—War matters and railway estimates engaged the Commons when Hon. Mr. Hazen had concluded his naval statement today.

Major-General Sam Hughes estimated a total expenditure, during the coming financial year, of \$98,475,000, made up as follows: Pay to 100,000 troops, at \$1.25 per day each, for a year, \$45,000,000; transport, rail and ocean going and returning, \$18,000,000; horses, hay and oats, \$10,000,000; stores and equipment, \$15,000,000; thirteen, eighteen and sixty-pound guns and accessories, 75 per cent. of value, \$3,750,000; 100,000 remounts, \$2,000,000.

The estimate for transport included \$8,375,000 for outwards transport of 67,000 troops and equipment of second contingent and reinforcements; for mobilization of troops in Canada, \$1,000,000, and for return transport of 75,000 troops, \$8,350,000.

Mr. Macdonald urged that in the case of expenditures exceeding \$5,000 tenders should be called for, and contracts should be let in the regular way.

Sir George Foster agreed that no department had any right to make expenditures of the kind, except upon the authority of an order-in-council. This view had been acted on, as far as possible, and would be more strictly followed. At the beginning of the war some expenditures had had to be made in a hurry, and while the leisurely consideration which was ordinarily given to such matters.

It was not the policy of the government that contracts should be given to middlemen, or brokers. Although early in the war there might have been some exceptions to the rule, yet later that principle had been strictly adhered to.

E. M. MacDonald inquired as to the sub-committee of the cabinet council which had advised in regard to the “placing of contracts.”

He was told by the minister of trade and commerce that a sub-committee, consisting first of Hon. Robert Rogers, chairman; Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. T. C. Casgrain, Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. J. D. Reid, to which Hon. Frank Cochrane and Hon. W. T. White were later added, had acted in regard to contracts for the allied governments, as well as for Canadian contracts. Mr. Hazen had been a member of the board, as acting minister of militia, at the time.

To Keep 50,000 on Fighting Line.

General Hughes gave the details of the force of 50,000 men which Canada had in arms in Europe, or are preparing. He explained that some of the supplies purchased out of the first appropriation of \$20,000,000 would probably last over into the coming fiscal year's accounts; for instance, wagons and harness and boots.

In the British army the life of a pair of boots was said to be six weeks. Some of the Canadian boots had lasted six months, but though they were said to have been, he repudiated the insinuation of Hon. Frank Oliver that an abnormally large quantity of equipment had been discarded by the first contingent.

He said that the government was forcing a large quantity of equipment to the fighting line, and to send on reinforcements as they were required. If the government were to keep 50,000 men, or more, he thought the people would be ready to send them.

Mr. Oliver expressed the opinion that if the men now under arms in Canada had been enlisted in August last, they would have had a better training. He pointed out that there would have been more response to the call, and would have had a larger force at the front. If the government proposed to take a larger part in the war than was indicated by the appropriation asked, they should say so now.

General Hughes said that men had been called for according to advice received from the war office. He pointed out that there would have been more response to the call, and would have had a larger force at the front. If the government proposed to take a larger part in the war than was indicated by the appropriation asked, they should say so now.

The bill was reported by the committee, and passed.

An elephant has been also given to the bill to acquire branch lines for the Intercolonial.

Railway Estimates.

Railway estimates were taken up at an well attended session.

On a vote of \$2,000,000 for Halifax terminals Mr. Graham asked what the total expenditure on these works would be for a number of years to come.

Mr. Cochrane said it was hard to say. Only one unit was under construction at present. When completed the terminals would supply shipping accommodation for all lines of railways for a number of years to come. There would be accommodation for thirty boats at one time.

A third reading was given in discussing I. C. R. affairs in other provinces he always endeavored to make the people realize that the railway is a good bit of government property. The I. C. R. he said, had been misunderstood for a good many years. No matter what government was in power the railroad was a matter of business to the people.

Mr. Cochrane said that he fully agreed with these views, and on a vote of \$84,000 for the installation of a telephone system in connection with a stretch of line near Moncton said that in time a telephone system would exist over the entire length of the line.

An elephant has been also given to the bill to acquire branch lines for the Intercolonial.

Profitable Charter for Boston Steamer.

Boston, March 29.—The Boston steamer *Pacific*, now on the way from Rotterdam and Tyne to New York, has just been chartered for three months to run between New York and Buenos Ayres.

The rate, it is said, is \$40,000 a month, which will mean a 20 per cent. investment for a number of years to come. The steamer was chartered at \$45,000 a month to carry cotton from Galveston to Rotterdam.

Makes Stubborn Coughs Vanish in a Hurry

Surprisingly Good Cough Syrup Easily and Cheaply Made at Home

If some one in your family has an obstinate cough or a bad throat or chest cold that has been hanging on and refuses to yield to treatment, get from any drug store 2½ ounces of Pinex and make it into 16 ounces of cough syrup, and watch that cough vanish.

Pour the 2½ ounces Pinex (30 cents worth) into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents, and gives you 16 ounces—a family supply—of a most effective remedy, at a saving of \$2.

A day's use will usually overcome a severe cough. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions with Pinex. Keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste. Children like it.

It's really remarkable how promptly and easily it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. A splendid remedy for bronchitis, winter coughs, bronchial asthma and whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated blend of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so loquacious to the membranes.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for “2½ ounces of Pinex,” and do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction goes with this preparation or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Made in Canada

Windsor Table Salt should be in every Canadian home

Spot Cash—When You Need It

The untimely death of your partner will mean the winding up of his estate for the benefit of his heirs. Most of that estate will probably be in the business, and the heirs have the right to demand their share at once, in cash. Suppose they do: where will you be, and what will happen the business?

The Canada Life Partnership Protection Policy

meets this very case. YOU can't make a satisfactory provision against this possible calamity because it is uncertain. It may not happen for years and it may come tomorrow. The partnership contract is the only possible way whereby the demand will be met in full and at once.

The Canada Life has given much study to this, one of the greatest problems of the business world, and will gladly forward particulars which will interest you and perhaps save you from loss.

Herbert C. Cox, President and General Manager.

J. M. QUEEN, Manager for New Brunswick, St. John.

BUY MADE-IN-CANADA CORSETS.

NON RUSTABLE

Did you contribute to the \$700,000.00 sent from Canada in 1913 to corset makers in the United States, and to the \$245,000.00 paid in customs on them?

Keen Canadian Shoppers have for years bought the “D & A” and the “La Diva” Corsets in preference to the imported, because they are better value. Justify our statement by comparing “D & A” and “La Diva” against foreign makes. It's only a few old style or provincial firms who do not sell these Made-in-Canada Corsets.

19609

MOTHER OF PREMIER BOLDEN DEAD

Grand Pre, N. S., March 29.—Mrs. Borden, mother of Premier Borden, died at 8.10 this morning. Her sons, Sir Robert, J. W., and her daughter Julia, were at the bedside. Mrs. Borden would have been ninety-one had she lived to next December. Her father was John Laird, a man who left his mark for good on his generation. He was farmer, teacher, classical scholar, mathematician, and his daughter inherited in a marked degree his strong mental qualities, sterling character and courteous disposition. She was born in Grand Pre as her father also, and she lived in the old churchyard, mourned by the whole countryside. Her distinguished son and devoted family were the sympathy of the whole Dominion.

ARMY GRAFTERS FILL THE CELLS

Hungarians Furious and Advocate Death Penalty

BAD BOOTS, THIN CLOTH

Budapest Conditions Worse—Women Stand All Night in Cold to Get a Loaf of Bread

London, March 30.—The Morning Post publishes the following detailed Budapest, March 19:—

“Army contract frauds may be common to all the belligerent countries, but what we have had to put up with in Hungary in this regard has been a most effective remedy, at a saving of \$2.

A day's use will usually overcome a severe cough. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions with Pinex. Keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste. Children like it.

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Books--Food

To make good use of knowledge, one needs a strong body and a clear brain—largely a matter of right food.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

contains proper nutriment for building body and brain—for renewing the tissue cells that are exhausted daily by work and play.

Grape-N