

ALLIED AIR FLEET DROP BOMBS ON GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE NEAR BRUGES; DAMAGE UNKNOWN

DUE TO LAX METHODS OF GRIT REGIME

(Continued from page 1)
supposition that the uncompleted works would be completed on December 31, 1915, is \$179,586,877.35.

Leasing of Lake Superior Branch of N. T. R.

At the afternoon session, the committee went into Hon. Frank Cochrane's resolution for the leasing of the Lake Superior branch of the N. T. R., including terminal facilities, and accommodation works of this or any other company.

The Minister of Railways made a brief explanation, stating that the chief engineer of the N. T. R. had given a certificate that the N. T. R. was complete for operation. The government had no desire to operate it, but deemed it in the public interest to do so. He intended to pay the expense of operation out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, instead of by appropriation, because he hoped the G. T. P. Company would yet make the lease for the N. T. R.

Hon. G. P. Graham said the acquisition by the government of this line and of terminal facilities at Port William might lead to an awkward situation, in case the Grand Trunk Pacific might desire to take over the road on completion.

He went on to state, to clear the correspondence table, that the government was not in a position to lease the line to the G. T. P., though he did not say it was not in a position to make an arrangement with the latter. The line had not been completed, according to the agreement, between the company and the government. The terminals at Quebec for instance, would not be completed for a year or two. He read from the correspondence between the company and the government to show that the road was not completed.

President Chamberlain had pointed out, in this correspondence, that the sum to be paid by his company was the entire cost of the road when completed, and this could not be ascertained till the road was completed.

Mr. Gordon Grant, chief government engineer, had referred in his letters to the fact that certain contractors' claims were still unsettled, which was another proof, said Mr. Graham, that the cost of the road was not yet determined.

The road was to be accepted by the chief engineers of the government and G. T. P., but Mr. H. A. Woods, chief engineer of the company, had refused to sign this acceptance, stating that this was the first intimation he had received that the government considered the road complete, and that before the company could accept it there must be joint inspection of those parts which were still incomplete, to decide what capital charges should be allowed in their incomplete state. It was clear from the correspondence, argued the member for South Renfrew, that the Minister of Railways himself did not consider the road complete.

Mr. Burnham of Peterboro, asked whether any means had been provided in the contract, or statute, for ascertaining the meaning of the word "completed."

Mr. Graham replied that provision was made for arbitration. The case could be submitted to the engineers of the government and the company.

Mr. Burnham—"Is their decision final?"

Mr. Graham—"I think so."

Hon. Arthur Meighen rose to state that the agreement made no such provision. It provided for arbitration in connection with construction, but not completion.

Mr. Graham said that construction practically means completion. He read the contract to show that in cases of dispute the two engineers, and if necessary a third arbitrator, were to decide, and he argued that it meant they were to decide when the road was completed.

Mr. Graham argued that in asking Chief Engineer Grant of the Transcontinental Railway Commission to state whether the eastern section was ready for operation, and what portions were under construction on December 31st, Hon. Mr. Meighen had virtually admitted that the road was not completed, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, but that it was completed to the extent that it could be operated.

Mr. Graham said that the G. T. P. Railway Company had no ground for complaint regarding the non-completion of the Quebec bridge, because its former president, the late C. M. Hayes, had written that a ferry at Quebec would be satisfactory to the company. The Leonard shops, of Quebec, however, were part of the line, and they could not be ready for months. The government was taking the position in the resolution before the House,

that since the Grand Trunk Pacific could not take over the Transcontinental, its lines from Superior Junction to Fort William should be expropriated.

Mr. Graham maintained that an amicable arrangement should be made for the operation of the road until the government was prepared to say to the Grand Trunk Pacific, "here is the railway, take it over and operate it." Mr. Graham said that he would not be shocked if the Transcontinental were worked as part of the Intercolonial.

He thought that the public would agree that the line between Moncton and Winnipeg was not completed. Hon. Frank Cochrane replied that the railway could be operated into the C. P. R. station at Quebec, and down to the docks. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company took the ground that the road would not be completed under the agreement until the Quebec bridge was finished. That would not be until 1917, perhaps late in the year.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had understood that the G. T. P. had declined to take over the Transcontinental. G. T. P. Did not Refuse to Take Over Road.

Mr. Cochrane replied that the company had not refused, but that the government had thought it advisable to take power to operate it.

HEAD OF NOTED LONDON BANKING FIRM IS DEAD

Baron Rothschild Passed Away Yesterday After Operation—Famous Financier and English Peer.

London, Mar. 31.—Baron Rothschild died today. Baron Rothschild was operated upon last Saturday in an acute case of hernia. For a time it seemed that his recovery was assured, but age together with the worries incident to the war, caused a relapse. The first notice of this was found in the bulletin issued this morning.

It will be found that the affairs of the financier were so arranged that his death would cause little if any disturbance to the money markets.

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The leader of the opposition asserted that the changes made in the Quebec terminals, and the removal of the Leonard shops from Cape Rouge to St. Mate, were all to the detriment of the Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Minister of Railways had never shown that the G. T. P. had ever agreed to the changes. The government had made these changes without legal right, and was consequently now at the mercy of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Cochrane said that the grades on the Transcontinental, of which so much had been said, could be taken out for one half what the old Transcontinental Commission was paying for that work.

Delivered Into Hands of G. T. P. By Laurier Crowd

Hon. Arthur Meighen said that the N. T. R. act and the agreement made under it with the G. T. P. Railway provided no proper tribunal to decide whether or not, the Transcontinental was completed for operation. The only recourse, should the question arise, would therefore be to the courts. The agreement was so framed that the line built by the government might be ready for operation for years before the government could call upon the company to operate it.

Mr. Meighen pointed out that Engineer Grant of the Transcontinental had given a certificate to the effect that the railway was completed within the meaning of the act.

The chief engineer of the G. T. P. had declined to sign that certificate, it was the duty of the government to make it possible to have the line operated. The solicitor-general said that the opposition not content with putting forward the view of the G. T. P. that the road was not completed had alleged that the line had not been graded. The people would never believe that the G. T. P. Company was so costly a railway owing to the fact that it could handle the business of the north. The government was at the mercy of the company, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said, it had been delivered into the hands of that corporation by the Liberal leader himself, whose ministry had framed the contract for the construction of the Transcontinental. He was the man who had left it to the company to fix the price of the road and who had failed to exact any security from the company for the operation of the eastern section.

From year to year, the Laurier government had permitted the contract to be weakened, to the advantage of the company and to the disadvantage of the country. It has released the Grand Trunk Railway Company from the obligation to acquire \$25,000,000 of the stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and had permitted it to receive the stock paid up. It had made an agreement to guarantee bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific so framed that the country had been forced to pay out \$12,000,000.

Government of N. B. Leads Way in the Movement to Unify Commercial Laws

Grant Made by Legislature First Step by Any Province in Movement Which Will Benefit Whole Dominion—House Continues on Supply—Adjournment Tonight Until After Easter.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, March 31.—The legislature of New Brunswick has taken the first forward step of legislation of the Dominion towards bringing about the unification of commercial laws of the provinces of Canada.

In the items of supply which were voted tonight there was a grant of \$250 for "uniformity of legislation" and Attorney General Baxter explained to the House that this marked the beginning of a Canada-wide movement which was expected to be the work of lasting and tremendous benefit to the whole Dominion.

One of the most interesting announcements of the session was a statement by Hon. Mr. Murray to the effect that a party of fifty Danish settlers are to be brought out to New Brunswick from Denmark and settled in the same locality in Victoria county where a thriving Danish settlement is now located.

Tomorrow evening the House will adjourn until Tuesday evening for Easter vacation and then it is expected that not more than two weeks will be required to complete the business of the session.

Fredericton, Mar. 31.—The House met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) on behalf of Mr. Dugal, gave notice of inquiry regarding the purchase of potatoes for patriots and Belgian gifts.

Hon. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the taking of a plebiscite on the ward system in St. John, also a bill to incorporate the Pine Valley Cemetery Company.

Mr. Granham introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating Cedar Hill Cemetery in the parish of Lancaster. Mr. Gupitil presented the petition of G. K. Greenlaw and others in favor of a bill relating to assessment of the Canadian Sardine Factory.

Mr. Tilley introduced a bill to amend St. John City Assessment Act, 1909, also a bill to amend the act incorporating the St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum.

Dr. Price presented a petition of the city of Moncton in favor of a bill relating to that city. Hon. Dr. Landry presented the report of the factory inspector for 1914.

Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Miramichi Bay Shore Railway Co., also the bill relating to bastardy.

Mr. Heachey introduced a bill to amend the act to authorize the town of Bathurst to issue debentures. Mr. Stewart (Restigouche) presented the petitions of the County of Restigouche in favor of a bill respecting municipal elections so far as it relates to the parishes of Eldon and Grimmer.

House took recess until 8 o'clock to allow the municipality committee to meet. Continue on Supply.

The House resumed at 8 o'clock. Acting Speaker Melanson called upon Mr. Pinder to preside in his absence. "The House went into committee with Mr. Young as chairman and resumed consideration of supply."

On the item of \$30,000 for fish, forest and game protection, Mr. Tilley said the amount was \$3,000 less than last year's expenditure. He did not wish to find any fault with the amount but he wanted some information as to what wardens were doing to earn their pay. What did men retained year after year do to show return for their salaries? Would it not prove better results to have a smaller number of men and pay them larger salaries; it had been urged with him that better results would thus be obtained. In public markets in St. John, Moncton and other towns in the province game birds were being sold as fowl, wardens not making any apparent effort to put a stop to this traffic. He also felt that the law should be brought to bear on pot-hunters (those who went out and killed birds and game for financial returns they would receive thereby).

Dr. Morehouse said that in the district in which he resided there was absolutely no protection for game; on the other hand he knew of all kinds of violations taking place at all times of the year right in this district. There was one place within a few miles of where he resided where government officials were among those who spent their Sabbath throughout the season shooting partridges. He believed that it was bad practice to retain wardens in office year after year and thought good results might come if changes were made. He also felt that big game season opened fifteen days too soon, and that it should open on October 1st instead of on September 15th and it would then be long enough without any extension on the other end. He wished to draw these matters to the attention of the minister and would like to hear his views.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that there was hardly a session of the legislature that went by without there being some complaints regarding protection of game. If there was lack of protection, it was not due to the law, but to lack of efficiency on part of those employed in its enforcement. There was only a certain amount of money available to be spent each year for game protection, and this money should be well spent by capable persons being employed. If there was any blame for anybody regarding the work of wardens, it might rest partly with those who put wardens in office by recommending their appointment. He had not as yet had time to obtain as complete knowledge of various affairs of the crown land department as he would like to have, but he knew regarding his own county of Charlotte that there had been very efficient work done by wardens employed in protection of game in that county. He had in mind one man in particular in Charlotte county who had done very efficient work and he felt that in Charlotte county game was pretty well protected and violations of the law reduced to a minimum. It was naturally impossible to keep records of what each one of the game wardens did, but records of the courts showed many cases in which they had laid information and often obtained convictions. However, the mere fact that a warden was patrolling in a section of the province was a source of protection for game, for people would be chary about violating the law when they knew there was a warden who they knew would not hesitate to do his duty. For the amount of money that was expended, he believed game work was being done, and in a great majority of instances he believed wardens were doing their duty well. Complaints had come into the department, even since he had been at its head, that game was being slaughtered. There had as yet been no opportunity for him to learn as to truth of these complaints, but many times in the past similar complaints when investigated had been found to be largely without foundation. He did not favor putting on a smaller number of wardens as suggested. He said small number would not be able to control all the territory that had to be covered. Protection of game was a vexed question, but the chief game warden, he understood was a very efficient and enthusiastic officer and he intended to take up whole matter with him at the earliest possible date. If game wardens in St. John were not doing

OPERATIONS OF RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET

Petrograd, March 31, via London, April 1, 1:18 a. m.—Another official statement issued tonight says: "Fog in the region of the Bosphorus on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday prevented our warships from continuing the bombardment."

"Our fleet has bombarded Zungul-dash, Koculu, Killimli and Ereghil (on the Black Sea coast of Asia Minor) and again destroyed the buildings which the Turks had repaired after the previous bombardment."

"We also sank a steamer and many colliers. In spite of a very sharp fusillade our aviators dropped bombs from seaplanes."

Amsterdam, March 31.—The Tjld says that thirty German soldiers were killed and sixty wounded near Thour-out, Belgium, on Saturday, by bombs dropped by five airmen of the Allies. Bombs were dropped on the German submarine base near Bruges yesterday, the Tjld also says, with what result is unknown.

EASTER FLORAL DISPLAY

The store of K. Pederson Ltd. is a veritable garden with Easter display of flowers. Tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, lilies, roses and azaleas are shown in abundance and at most reasonable prices.

In order to accommodate their many patrons Messrs K. Pederson Ltd. have arranged branch depots at the following points: Harry Coleman's, grocer, Winter street; Coleman Bros. and F. E. Williams, Charlotte street; Butler's grocery, Wall street; Benson Mahoney's, druggist, Dock street; T. J. Durick's, druggist and C. S. Philips, grocer, Main street; T. Rippey & Co. Lumber, street, West End; also at our stands in the city market and at our store, 49 Charlotte street, Market building.

their duty in regard to preventing sale of game birds in public market, the honorable member for city of St. John who had brought this matter up should report lack of diligence on the part of the warden to the department and a new official could be placed in Charlotte county who had referred to alleged game violations in his own territory, would exercise his authority he might be able to improve conditions there similarly.

Dr. Morehouse said there were only two wardens in York county occupying positions on the recommendations of the representative (for York who had referred to alleged game violations in his own territory, would exercise his authority he might be able to improve conditions there similarly.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said an opportunity would be given later in the session to get the opinion of hon. members as to the length of the game season for York if matters regarding game violations in district to which he had referred had been brought to knowledge of crown land department.

Dr. Morehouse said that the matter had been brought to the attention of the minister and deputy minister a year ago.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that if such charges were made before him and proven he would not feel like keeping the official involved on duty for five minutes longer.

Mr. Swim was not in favor of reducing number of game wardens as it would leave those remaining with too much territory to look after, besides that game wardens were also fire wardens, and time of year was coming when their services would be more particularly required and instead of reducing the number it would probably be advisable to increase it, as the penicive outbreak of fire. As to the open season, he agreed it would be advisable to open it two weeks longer. There was very little sense in shooting game in hot weather in September when meat would not keep and he believed a change would be popular.

Mr. Mahoney said in Westmorland there were seven parishes, every one of which was frequented by game. There were only four wardens for the whole county, which was not enough to do the work properly. If the wardens did their duty game should be well looked after, though he thought if a day they got to find for themselves and their horses was not enough for work performed. He thought it would be disastrous to reduce the number of wardens. It was impossible to prevent a certain amount of violation of the law taking place.

Hon. Mr. Clarke in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Muuro said the accounts in the auditor's report of amounts paid to game wardens were those for the fiscal year 1914 as a rule. A few of them were for services rendered in 1913, but they were (Continued on page 9)

We Have the Largest Stock of MILLINERY In Eastern Canada To Select From

The original Hats from Paris have been given to one of the largest Canadian hat manufacturers to copy for us in the very best qualities of Tagel, Hair, Hemp and Milan, and having purchased in such large quantities we are selling Hats at prices lower than the average milliner can buy.

Novelties in Millinery Accessories are arriving weekly from Paris and London and daily from New York.

Marr Millinery Co., Limited

CHATHAM MAN GIVES HIS LIFE ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Ottawa, April 1.—The casualties announced this morning by the Militia DIED.

McCORKLE—At Welsford, Queens county Tuesday March 30th, James McCorkle, in his 62nd year. Funeral from his late residence at two o'clock, Thursday, April 1st. Burial at Mount Hope.

PHELAN—At Halifax, N. S., on Monday morning, March 29, 1915, Alice Mable Phelan, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Phelan. (Massachusetts papers please copy).

WETMORE—Suddenly, in this city, on March 30, Katherine B. Wetmore, beloved wife of Henry S. Wetmore, in the 43rd year of her age leaving a husband and seven children to mourn.

Funeral will be held this afternoon from her late residence, 11 Rich's street. Service at house at 3 o'clock.

"SIGN OF THE CROSS" IS SPLENDID!

IMPERIAL'S HOLY WEEK FEATURE IS GRAND

THOSE WHO SAW WILSON BARRITT'S powerful play yesterday are its best advertisement. For scenic grandeur and elaborateness in costuming and appointments it has not been surpassed in our theatre. Most appropriately set to sacred and semi-sacred music the story of the Roman nobleman and the Christian maiden was enhanced in beauty and power. The tale is familiar to book lovers and also to those who have seen the stage production of it. So ground an impression did "The Sign of the Cross" make yesterday that the request that it be repeated Good Friday afternoon will be acceded to—but for the first performance only (2 to 3.30), as the film must be hurried to Montreal on the 6 o'clock train.

Monster Double Bill
On Good Friday

MATINEE
"The Sign of the Cross"
(First Show Only, 2 to 3.30)
Chap. 12 of "The Master Key"

EVENING
"The Master Key"—No. 12
An Alice Joyce Drama
Two Good Comedies

THE OXFORD FOUR A MONSTER HIT

"Sign of the Cross" Only at 1st Show Friday Aft.

FAVORITE PLAYERS IN STARTLING PLAYS
GOOD FRIDAY
The Startling Thriller
The Barrier of Flame

BRIGHT Wholesome JOLLITIES
in Vaudeville and Photo Plays
MONDAY
Easter Specials

MURIEL OSTRICHE AND ROYD MARSHALL
In Society Detective Drama
"IN THE CONSERVATORY"
After the Style of Sherlock Holmes

MARGARET FISHER AND HARRY POLLARD
In the Dainty Bargain Counter Comedy
"SUZIE'S NEW SHOES"

WINIFRED GREENWOOD AND EDW. COXEN
In the Rather Mysterious Story of Life in the Open
"TIN CAN SHACK"

THE DAINTY PRIMA DONNA
Vera De Bassini
Known Far and Wide as the Italian Nightingale and Voice Mimic
A DECIDED CHANGE FROM THE USUAL
Harry Stanley
The Polite Creator of Rare Fun in Songs and Stories
"THE BELLE OF THE SCHE: L"—Princess College Story
"TAPP'D BY THE H. LOGRAP"—American Drama

PAINS IN THE SIDE, CHEST, OR BACK AGING MUSCLES CORED QUICKLY

Even Doctors Marvel at the Penetrating Power of Good Old "Nerviline."

Pains anywhere—in the chest, neck, side, back or muscles—they are always a discomfort. If the inflammation is severe the pain will be intense. If allowed to continue, complications will follow. Physicians say one of the best remedies is "Nerviline"—it can't help curing, because it penetrates through the sore tissues, carrying healing properties that destroy every symptom of pain.

In case of colds, sore chest and pleurisy, there should be a good hand-rubbing with Nerviline, and, of course to prevent the trouble coming back, it's advisable to put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster, which by absorption through the skin, draws out all congestion.

For general household use, for curing the ailments of the young and old, for destroying all pain, outward or inward, nothing can excel Nerviline; thousands testify to this effect.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been a renowned and trusted remedy in thousands of homes where practically no medicine is needed. Nerviline is safe to use. For children's coughs, colds and sore throat nothing can be used with more certain results.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle today. It is more economical than the 25 cent trial size, and is sure to keep down the doctor's bill and cure a host of minor ills that arise in every household. All dealers sell Nerviline, or direct from the Cataractose Co., Kingston, Canada.

MR. A. V. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH POWDER
Is used almost in the thousand parts by the people of the world. It is a powerful, safe, and reliable remedy for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder and Prostate Gland. It is sold in 25c tins. Beware of cheap imitations. Ask for Chase's Catarrh Powder.

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