

# FIVE CIVILIANS IN CASAS KILLED BY BOMBS DROPPED FROM A ZEPPELIN

## Ten Projectiles Dropped Into City by German Airship — Rhems Again Bombarded by Germans — French War Office Reports Small but Important Advances in the West.

Paris, Feb. 22 (via London, Feb. 23)—The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight tells of the bombardment of Calais by a Zeppelin dirigible, which dropped bombs and killed five civilians. The text of the communication follows:

"A Zeppelin airship bombarded Calais this morning. It dropped ten projectiles, which killed five persons belonging to the civil population, and caused some unimportant material damage.

"Our batteries demolished a heavy gun occupying a position near Lombartzyde. Between the Lys and the Aisne there has been effective practice by our artillery.

"The enemy violently bombarded Rhems Sunday night and Monday. The bombardment resulted in numerous victims, who represent the toll taken by the Germans for their defeats of the last few days.

"On the Souain-Beaurevoir front we have made progress, capturing a line of trenches and two woods, completely repulsing two particularly violent counter-attacks, taking numerous prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

"In the Argonne our artillery and infantry have asserted their superiority, particularly near Fontaine-Aux-Charmes and Marie Therese, as well as at Bolant. Between the Argonne and the Meuse, our progress in the last two days at Cheppy Wood has been extended and consolidated.

"By fresh attacks at Les Eparges we have continued to gain ground. We now hold almost the whole of the enemy positions at Combres, southeast of Les Eparges, which is thus under our fire.

"At Bois-Bouchet, south of Les Eparges, a German attack has been repulsed.

"At Bois-Boule, in the forest of Apremont, we captured a trench.

"In Alsace we have captured the greater part of the village of Stesweier, of which we held only the outskirts yesterday."

## LOCAL MEMBERS ADDRESSED ST. JOHN CONSERVATIVE CLUB

(Continued from page 1)

The total amount of trade in 1895 was \$224,000,000 while it had increased to \$1,129,000,000 in 1914. These figures indicated what was meant by the great increase in railways during the last few years in this country. There was not the building of the railways alone but the operation of them and this meant a big item in the welfare of the country.

Hon. Mr. Baxter pointed out that the volume of business had increased five times in twenty years and that meant a great increase in the transportation work on all lines.

He referred to the growth of St. John and Moncton and other places in the Maritime Provinces.

"When twenty years had brought about this enormous increase in Canadian trade," said the Attorney-General, "can you not see that the increase during the next twenty years will be much greater and should be multiplied by ten instead of five. The growth of trade is like that of a snow ball started rolling down a snowy hill, the further it goes the faster it grows. It is the same with trade."

"Should the trade even grow only ten times in the next twenty years, how is it going to be handled? During a great part of the year trade cannot be taken out of the St. Lawrence. So it must come out through the Maritime Provinces and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the ports of St. John and Halifax must be benefited."

"There may be development in other ports. Some people say, wait, but you all will agree that we must provide for the future. The government of the country cannot equip these two ports fast enough or create new ports to handle the trade."

Hon. Mr. Baxter referred to the history of the growth of St. John; how it rose from 1895 with no wharves to the present fine system of wharves. Up to 1895 the winter port business was unknown to us.

"We had some hope and faith," said he, "and that faith has been well placed. The total of the trade through this port has increased. There have been some checks, but the general business has increased."

The work at Courtney Bay had been carried on in spite of extreme difficulties, and while there might be a temporary lull in the work, eventually the new harbor would be completed. Railway building had also been done. The work of the Maritime Railway had shown its usefulness and the traffic on part of the road so far surpassed the hopes of the men who brought the road into being.

## PATRIOTIC PICTURE EXHIBIT NEARS CLOSE

er with the admission receipts are to be given for the benefit of our brave soldier boys. Among the artists who have contributed is H. R. H. Princes Patricia. The pictures are being exhibited in all the large Canadian cities and wherever so far shown they have been attended by thousands. Considering the beauty of the exhibit and the worthy object to which the proceeds are to be devoted, it will be strange indeed if the old Loyalist city of St. John doesn't contribute as large a share to the fund as other Canadian cities of similar size.

Rotarians to Halifax.

Members of the St. John Rotary Club went to Halifax on the midnight express. They will be the guests of the Halifax Club today. They had a sleeper to themselves and will return Thursday. Those who went were A. P. Allingham, president; Stan. F. Jamieson, secretary; H. L. Gaitner, H. C. Creighton, H. G. Marr, Dr. W. E. Bowley, C. Winter, Brown, R. H. Watt, M. Murray, Chas. Munro, F. A. Dyke, J. M. Roche, F. H. Quirt, H. C. Brown, H. B. Robinson, A. E. Everett, T. R. Smith, E. W. Wigmore, R. E. Armstrong, T. H. McGuire, John H. Bond, E. Clinton Brown, J. H. Farrell, E. C. Weyman, Dr. Merrill, W. A. Stuart and Rev. J. J. McCaskill.

## UNPATRIOTIC GRITS WOULD ROBB CANADA'S SOLDIERS OF BOTE

(Continued from page 1)

Hon. Chas. Murphy Added to Committee on Army Boots.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—At the opening of the House of Commons the Speaker announced the return of Mr. Rochond, member-elect for Terrebonne county, in succession to the Hon. W. B. Nantel.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, the name of Hon. Charles Murphy was added to the special committee on the investigation of army boots, in place of that of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who is absent through illness.

Hon. George P. Graham urged the government in regard to a despatch from England, stating that wagons, harness, Ross rifles and other supplies had been abandoned at Salisbury Plain.

The prime minister replied that the Princess Patricia had been supplied with the British rifles because they had been brigaded with a British division. He was also informed by the Minister of Militia that the long Ross rifle was found unsuitable for cavalry, not because of any defect therein, but because of the difficulty of handling it on horseback. Sir Robert stated that the motor transports, he understood, had been ordered to be used for severe usage at Salisbury, and it was desirable that new motor-transports should be sent to the front. He had no detailed information as to the transports, but he thought that the abandonment of wagons and harness.

P. E. I. Representation in Commons.

The House passed a large number of unopposed motions for the production of papers, and took up the resolution of Mr. J. A. Hughes, of Prince Edward Island, that representation of Prince Edward Island in the House of Commons be fixed at a minimum of six members, that being the number with which the Island entered confederation.

Mr. Hughes, speaking of his motion, pointed out that the representatives of Prince Edward Island had insisted upon a representation of six members, as a British subject, until, as they thought, the interests of the Island had been safeguarded in this respect. It was clear that they thought the arrangements entered into at the time of the confederation were a permanent one. Mr. Hughes urged the Parliament to treat the Island generously, and argued that no serious departure from the principle of representation would be involved.

Mr. D. D. MacKenzie, of North Cape Breton, said that while the solution did not appear so easy to a lawyer, the courts having decided against the claim of Prince Edward Island, it was possible for parliament to take action.

Mr. Angus A. McLean, of Queen's P. E. Island, reminded the House that last year the Redistribution Committee had recommended that an address be presented to the Imperial Parliament to have the British North America Act so amended that no province should have fewer members than six in the Senate. The Senate, however, had declined to accept the resolution which had been attached to the Redistribution Bill, to provide that it was not to come into force until after the next election. This had killed the resolution, as the amendment was, of course, refused. Why, asked Mr. McLean, had Mr. Hughes not endeavored to influence some of his friends in the Senate at this time. Mr. McLean suggested to Sir Robert Borden that the resolution should be attached to the Redistribution Bill instead of to a resolution in regard to western senators, it would have passed the Senate.

Mr. G. W. Kite of Richmond stated that he had the resolution safeguarding Prince Edward Island representation attached to the Redistribution Bill instead of to a resolution in regard to western senators, it would have passed the Senate.

**TO ELIMINATE POLITICS FROM CIVIL SERVICE**

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—Complete disenfranchisement of the members of the civil service, inside and outside, is the purpose of a bill which Andrew Broder, M.P., for Dundas, introduced in Commons today. He did not explain the measure to the House, preferring to delay the formal explanation until the bill has been printed and is in the hands of the members.

In a chat which The Standard representative had with Mr. Broder, the member for Dundas said he was taking steps to disenfranchise the members of the service after consultation with a number of leading members of the House. He said that the measure was to attain its greatest efficiency, such a step would have to be taken. He had found that the most responsible civil servants were anxious to have politics eliminated, and the only way to accomplish this was to take away the voting power of every individual connected with the service who earned what might be called a living wage paid by the government.

Applies to Municipal Politics.

Mr. Broder's bill will apply not only to the federal civil service, but also to the municipal, provincial, and county civil servants, but to votes for the legislatures, but not to votes for the legislatures.

The annual meeting of Cedar Hill Cemetery Company was held in the Temperance Hall, Fairville last evening. There was a large attendance and the different reports showed the company in first class condition. It was decided to have no managing director during the coming year. The directors were given a salary of \$15 a year while the secretary and treasurer were to receive \$15 additional. The meeting was rather stormy in places and the minutes of the last annual meeting were not read until after the bylaws were amended. The new board of directors as selected last evening were:—George W. Mullin, M. J. Doney, M. D. Brown, J. Stout, W. H. Allingham, George Chamberlain, A. G. Gregory. The officers will be selected at a later meeting. Mr. Gregory was chairman last night.

Policeman Joins Benedict's.

A happy event of considerable interest took place last evening at the residence of Policeman Fred W. Storm, at 11 Pine street, when this popular patrolman was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Irene West. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson in the presence of a large number of friends. The bridegroom was Miss A. N. Storm, sister of the groom, while the groomsmen were Sigs. A. Waldron of the 26th Battalion. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful presents. After the ceremony a wedding feast was partaken of, after which a pleasant evening was spent by the guests. The policeman at the Central Police Station last evening were each presented with a gift. The policeman did not forget his brother officers, but presented them with a box of choice smokes in honor of the occasion.

**AUSTRIA**

Vienna, via London, Feb. 22.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"Along the front in Russian Poland and West Galicia only artillery duels and infantry skirmishes have taken place.

"In the Carpathians numerous attacks have been made, and there have been attacks also in the western sector, mostly at night. All these attempts to penetrate our lines are required with great losses to the enemy."

**BORN.**

MALCOLM—On February 22, 1915, at East St. John, to Rev. and Mrs. William Wallace Malcolm a daughter.

**OPERA HOUSE**

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COMING! WED. FAYOR "ONE OF OUR GIRLS"—4 Reels

FRI. (Special) "QUO VADIS"—8 Reels

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Daniel Frohman and the Famous Players Co. Present

BRONSON HOWARD'S ROMANCE

"ONE OF OUR GIRLS"

An International Tangle.

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EXTRA RILEY & GRANT The Natty Broadway Artists.

LOTS OF FUN

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With Snappy Songs Catchy Dances • Elaborate Costumes

## Says Villa 'Would Take Mexico in Two Weeks if He Knew How Badly Prepared U. S. is For War'

Washington, Feb. 22.—War and preparedness for war were the sole topics of discussion today in congress, the Senate debating the Army Bill and the House working on appropriations for coast fortifications. Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate military committee, gave notice that legislation for an army of 250,000 men and a reserve system would be taken up at the next session.

"With re-organization along these lines," said he, "the United States will be in position to meet dangers within or without the nation."

In the House, Representative Gardner declared that at the present rate it would be eighteen years before coast defence guns had sufficient ammunition for an hour's engagement and that the coast fortifications could be taken from the rear.

Mexico figured much in the Senate debate. Senator Norris suggested that if General Villa knew how unprepared the United States was for war he would take the country in two weeks. Senator Fall declared a situation had developed in Mexico similar to that as a result of which the French established Maximilian on a throne. Should the United States be drawn into the European war, he declared, Mexico would furnish an inviting base from which it could be attacked.

The municipalities and school boards. He explained that there were many cases in the civil service where men had become prominent in municipal politics and the influence they had acquired by this means had been found to be a nuisance to responsible heads of departments, and often had worked to the disadvantage of other civil servants. Promotion had been given to the proteges of some who held municipal positions, which in many instances should have been given instead to others.

Will Make for Promotion on Merit.

Mr. Broder's bill is designed to eliminate every influence which can at present be brought to bear to assist promotion, except the influence of ability and faithfulness to duty.

The bill also proposes to eliminate the influence of patronage, and to make the civil service a body which political partisanship will not affect in the event of changes of government.

The amount of the income which will be the standard over which a civil servant will lose his franchise has not been named in Mr. Broder's bill. He should not be considered as a civil servant in the full sense of the term, and so should be left free to do as he likes.

Mr. Broder states that his bill will have the support of most of the leading members of parliament on both sides of the House. The fact that the most responsible men in the service are at one with him regarding his proposal, he thinks will insure its passing into law.

Cedar Hill Cemetery.

The annual meeting of Cedar Hill Cemetery Company was held in the Temperance Hall, Fairville last evening. There was a large attendance and the different reports showed the company in first class condition. It was decided to have no managing director during the coming year. The directors were given a salary of \$15 a year while the secretary and treasurer were to receive \$15 additional. The meeting was rather stormy in places and the minutes of the last annual meeting were not read until after the bylaws were amended. The new board of directors as selected last evening were:—George W. Mullin, M. J. Doney, M. D. Brown, J. Stout, W. H. Allingham, George Chamberlain, A. G. Gregory. The officers will be selected at a later meeting. Mr. Gregory was chairman last night.

**RUSSIA PAID CANADA \$493,000**

For the Earl Grey.

Hon. Louis Coderre told Mr. Grayre that Mr. F. P. Gullies, general manager of the Intercolonial Railway, had taken out his naturalization papers as a British subject on February 23, 1912. The Minister informed Mr. Hughes, of Prince Edward Island, that the price paid by the Russian government at the outbreak of the war for the Canadian icebreaker Earl Grey, was \$493,000. The cost of the boat to Canada had been \$516,600.

Mr. Hazen in reply to a series of questions, said that so far nothing had been heard from the men of the Karluk, who were not heard from after the wreck of that vessel in January of 1914. Search parties, however, have this winter explored Wrangel Island, which is the last of the icebergs heading for when last seen. No trace of them has been found by the searching parties, and they have been given up for lost. The last news from the Karluk was received in August last. At that time one of the three vessels of the expedition had gone to Banks Land, and was engaged in laying mines and erecting beacons for Stefansson and two men who had left with him last March for an exploring trip to the north over the ice. The caches were being placed in accordance with instructions from Stefansson before he left. The expedition with three vessels, does not seem, from the latest advice, in need of any further aid at the present time.

The Minister of Marine, in reply to Mr. Sinclair, said that the fisheries protection cruisers were as active as service to exercise their franchise at any election which may occur during their absence from the country, will be considered by the special committee of the House of Commons appointed to discuss the revision of the Election Act. The subject was referred to that committee by the adoption of an amendment proposed by Sir Robert Borden to the motion made by Mr. A. E. Fripp, of Ottawa, in the House tonight.

Mr. Fripp's motion declared in favor of the passage of such legislation at the present session. The mover asserted the view that Canadian soldiers from the front should not be deprived of their franchise. All members of the House, he felt, would agree on the principle of the motion, if not upon the details of its working out. Mr. Fripp pointed out that Australia had a provision by which the votes of absentee electors were recorded by mail, through persons authorized to receive such votes. New Zealand, moreover, passed legislation providing that every member of the overseas force from that Dominion should be entitled to vote at an election, whether he was on the voters' lists or not. Mr. Fripp suggested that copies of an act passed by the Canadian parliament could be distributed among the soldiers through the Canadian High Commissioner, and the Minister of Militia. Returning officers could notify some officers at the front of the dissolution of parliament. That officer could notify other members of the contingent, and company officers could certify the ballots. Mr. Fripp was convinced that some legislation giving the soldiers the franchise should be passed, and suggested that the committee on the Election Act might work out the details.

Dr. Michael Clarke, of Red Deer,

**GERMANS INSULTING GROUND DOCTOR HE WIT**

London, Feb. 22.—The German doctor on service in the East, Dr. He Witt, has been insulted by the German ground troops. The doctor is a member of the Red Cross and has been working for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. He has been accused of being a spy and of having been in contact with the British forces. The doctor has been arrested and is being held in a prison. He is being treated very badly and is being insulted by the German soldiers. He is being held in a prison and is being treated very badly. He is being insulted by the German soldiers. He is being held in a prison and is being treated very badly. He is being insulted by the German soldiers.

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