TWO CANADIAN BRIG.-GENERALS KILLED LAST WEEK

TWENTY-SIXTH HAS FIVE IN LIST; ST. JOHN MAN SUFFERING FROM SHOCK; WOODSTOCK MAN KILLED

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Two Canadian brigadier generals fell wounded in last week's battles in Flanders, but in neither case was the injury serious. Word was received at the militia department today that Brig.-Gen. Leckie was slightly wounded, while Brig.-Gen. MacDonnell, formerly commandant of Lord Strathcona's Horse, was reported in the casualty list. Gen. MacDonnell's wound is also slight.

Gen. Leckie comes from Vancouver, and was formerly commander of the 16th Battalion, of Vancouver, being promoted in the re-organization of the forces when the Second Division was placed in the field.

Two lengthy casualty lists were issued by the militia department today and contain the names of the following Maritime Province men:

Fourteenth Battalion

Wounded—John Daniel Jarvis, Grand Tracadie, P. E. I.

Twenty-fifth Battalion

Wounded—Andrew Forbes, Yarmouth, N. S.

Suffering from shock—Cyril Campbell, Amherst, N. S.

Twenty-sixth Battalion

Wounded—Alex. McNaughton, Black River, N. B.; Robt. Backman (no address); Harry Skinner, Birch Ridge, Victoria county, N. B.; G. Harding, Toronto.

Suffering from shock—Herbert C. Fowlie, 80 Portland street, St. John, N. B.

Fourth Mounted Rifles

Killed in action—Lance Sergt. Jas. A. Bull, Woodstock, N. B.

Fifty-fifth Battalion

Seriously ill—Wm A. Gordan, Penniac, N. B.

INQUEST INTO MURDER IN KING'S COUNTY

Prisoner, Daniel Canning, on Stand—Taken to County Jail at Hampton on Saturday Night.

Special to The Standard.

Sussex, Feb. 20.—No new developments have occurred in connection with the brutal murder of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien, of Ward's Creek, since the arrest of Daniel Canning and the coroner's inquest here Saturday. The prisoner following the inquest was committed for trial and is now lodged in jail at Hampton.

The murder has excited widespread interest through the county and yesterday a large number visited the scene of the crime.

The inquest was held on Saturday morning and was conducted by Coroner Wallace.

Canning was taken to the county jail on Saturday evening. When the prisoner arrived in charge of Chief Asbell and Sheriff McLeod a gathering of nearly two hundred were at the station to get a glimpse at the prisoner.

At the inquest Quigley told of finding the bodies and notifying the neighbors and the police of Sussex. When the prisoner was brought in he seemed in good spirits. L. A. Conlon, of St. John, was present in the interest of relatives of the deceased. The prisoner said he spent Thursday night at his own house. It had been six or seven days since he had been at the O'Brien home. When shown two sticks he said he had never seen them before. He had not heard of the death of Mr. O'Brien until told by Mr. Wallace after being arrested. His horse and sheep had disappeared, he supposed they had gone up to Heaven. He had come to Sussex Friday to go to the war. He said he supposed the proceedings were a lawsuit. He had always been friendly with the O'Briens. He did not do much of anything for a living as he had some money. He had drawn $2,100 from the Bank of Nova Scotia a year ago last August and kept it in a teapot in his cellar. He did not think Mr. O'Brien had much money. When asked if he knew what had happened on Thursday he first said "yes," and then "no." He had burned old clothes in the stove. He did not know of burning clothes with blood on them. He was pleasant because he felt well. He knew about his sister and would like to see the remains. He could bear the sight. He was asked if he knew what was going to happen to him and said: "I don't know or care." He was going to leave his money with Col. Fowler while he was away to the war.

PETITION GERMAN GOV'T TO START PEACE OVERTURES

London, Feb. 21, 4.22 a. m.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns from a trustworthy source that more than 500 prominent men, including ship-owners and senators from Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, have signed a petition asking the German government to begin peace overtures, so that the war may be ended in three months. They express the fear, according to this correspondent, that otherwise the Hansa States will be totally ruined.

BARGE BREAKS AWAY FROM TUG OFF NOVA SCOTIA AND IS ADRIFT

Halifax, Feb. 20—The tug Ramos, from Vineyard Haven, towing the barge Plymouth, reports by wireless that the barge broke adrift in a gale off the Nova Scotia coast. There are five men on the barge. Steamers have been sent out from here to search for the barge.

FACTS ABOUT RHEUMATISM, IT'S RELIEF, AND CURE.

This disease is constitutional—caused by virus in the blood that circulates to all parts of the body. To cure, you must use a constitutional treatment. Nothing so completely dispels the poison from the system as Ferrozone. It purifies and renews the blood, clears it of every taint. The system is vitalized and strengthened and thus enabled to fight off threatened attacks. Not only does Ferrozone relieve at once—it cures rheumatism, gout and lumbago permanently. Results guaranteed, 50c. boxes at all dealers.

AUSTRALIA IN WAR TO LAST MAN

Will Not Quit While There is Life, Premier Hughes Says.

WILL HAVE 300,000 MEN UNDER ARMS BY JUNE 1.

Charge of Light Brigade No Parallel for that of Australians at Dardanelles.

Ottawa, Feb. 20—"Britain is massing up against Germany the tremendous resources of a free people who will die to the last man rather than be defeated," declared Hon. Wm. Morris Hughes, prime minister of the Australian commonwealth, to the members of the Ottawa Canadian Club Saturday, and thus he chrystallized the feeling of determination and unity which now exists throughout the empire.

Premier Hughes asserted with conviction that Australia would not quit while life remained, and said that there existed no doubt in the commonwealth as to the result, a statement which found a ready echo among those present. In speaking of the unparalleled gallantry of the Australians at the Dardanelles he said that the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava had to "pale its ineffectual fires" before such a deed as that of the Eighth Australian Light Horse who went to almost certain death that an empire might live. Not since the grey dawn of history, since the Spartans had there been such a parallel. Mr. Hughes spoke with pride of Australia's compulsory military training system, and also paid Canada a handsome tribute for the part she had played.

300,000 Men by June.

"Australia did not enter this war lightly, and will not quit while life remains," said Mr. Hughes. "Up to the first week in February Australia had sent 145,000 troops to the front, and had enlisted 240,000. By the beginning of June they would have 300,000. By land and by sea Australia was doing what it could. He had no doubt, or had any Australian of what the result may be.

"It would have been well for the Empire and for mankind if Britain had prepared as well by land as by sea," said the premier. "If she had there would have been no war. Australia had been able to do what she had done because she had adopted, as the corner stone of her democratic edifice, the system of compulsory military training.

"We believe there is but one way in which a nation, being free, can remain so, and that is that every man shall not only be willing to defend his country, but able to do so."

Mr. Hughes left for Toronto and Niagara Falls tonight. He explained Australia's war policy to the Canadian cabinet on Saturday.

He makes love best who makes love last.

BELGIUM MUST DEPEND ON CHARITY WHILE GERMANY DRAINS THE COUNTRY

London, Feb. 20.—The plan of aiding Belgium to feed herself by rehabilitating the industries of the country under control of the American commission for relief in Belgium, has failed, according to a letter written by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, to M. Hymans, the Belgian minister here, because the Germans thus far have failed to reply to the request for guarantees that raw materials and manufactured goods will not be seized by the occupying armies.

The American Relief Commission some time ago proposed that certain kinds of non-contraband raw materials should be permitted to pass through the British blockade into Belgium, goods manufactured from them to be re-exported. It was proposed that the balance of trade thus created in favor of Belgium should be invested in food, thus putting the population, so far as possible, upon a self-supporting basis, and at the same time checking the growing demoralization due to long unemployment. Sir Edward Grey's letter to the Belgian minister follows:

"Dear Minister:

"During the last months you have represented to me frequently the condition of industries in that part of Belgium occupied by the enemy, and the need for the import of raw material, if those industries were to be saved from ruin and universal unemployment and distress prevented.

"I now enclose a memorandum which shows the true state of the case. I should add that the question here dealt with is entirely distinct from the importation of foodstuffs into Belgium by the relief committee, as to which the attitude of His Majesty's government remains as recently stated o parliament—that the government will facilitate the work of the commission as long and in so far as the work is carried on under adequate neutral supervision, completely independent of German control, and in compliance with conditions laid down from time to time by His Majesty's government.

(Signed) "E. GREY."

Text of Memorandum

The memorandum referred to by Sir Edward Grey is, in part, as follows:

"It is understood that there is a strong feeling among the Belgians that the industrial distress of Belgium is to be attributed solely to the action of the Allied governments in preventing imports, and it is often contended that this action does not appreciably harm Germany, while it involves a most painful loss to the people of our ally."

The memorandum then explains that the British government cannot agree that Belgian industry can be maintained in the present circumstances without a very considerable benefit to Great Britain's enemies, and without involving a postponement of Belgian independence, but the government, it says, is fully impressed with the necessity of supporting the Belgian population. For this reason it has supported the commission for relief in Belgium, and permitted export trade from Belgium under certain conditions. Also for this reason, the memorandum adds, the government, some months ago, asserted its willingness to consider proposals for the importation of raw materials into Belgium through the agency and under the guarantees of the relief commission.

"The undertakings demanded from the Germans in connection with this scheme," the memorandum continues, "were simple. They were to permit the free importation of raw materials and the export of manufactured goods made from such materials through the relief commission. They were to respect and make free from all embargo or requisition any stocks of similar raw materials or manufactured goods still remaining in the country.

They were, in general, to treat any factory thus supplied by the commission as enjoying the same privileges and immunity as one of the commission's warehouses."

This plan was submitted to the German authorities at Brussels by the relief commission four months ago, but although inquiries were made no reply of any kind was received from the Germans.

The memorandum then accuses the Germans of a deliberate plan not to enter into any agreement of the proposed kind until they have taken "the last ounce of native stocks of raw materials or manufactured goods which can be of any use to them, and until they have been able to create such widespread destitution as to force a requisite amount of Belgian labor to emigrate to Germany or take employment in Belgium works," continues the memorandum, "they will doubtless express readiness to make an arrangement so that the country, once it is fully drained of its resources, may be re-stocked. Before that time has arrived this German policy should therefore be fully exposed."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

To keep the bread jar and bread box sweet, rinse after washing, with boiling water in which a little common soda has been dissolved, then set out of doors in the sun for a few hours.

* * *

Propinquity is the splice of life.

* * *

Gathering up all the straws that show the wind, it is probable that the street skirts will grow longer as the season advances. They may not descend to the instep, but they will reach the ankle. The extreme shortness of skirts for the past five months has been so overemphasized in a cheap way that many women prefer to go against the majority than be with it.

Spring fashions shown in Paris hint that jackets to suits are to fit the figure snugly, at least above the waist. The waist is drawn in, and the fullness below the waist is fashioned with a decided flare to the basquelike section. A great many of the jackets are twenty-six inches in length, some are of the redingote type, while the Spanish influence is discerned in the boleros that are sure to appear with the first warm days. In fact, many of the debutantes have been wearing coats of this type in bright colors all winter. English hairline serges and cheviots, together with the various staple materials, are selected for the new spring suits.

* * *

It is idle to say that one should not make excuses. The girl (or man, for that matter!) has yet to be born who never commits this small weakness. So that the best we frail humans can do is to avoid making excuses that annoy others and do not, after all, exonerate ourselves.

One of the most foolish of such excuses is, "I had no time." It is so seldom satisfactory. For once that it is true, six times it will be lame. One feels inclined to retort cruelly, "You should have made time," for there is such an art. The only drawback is that idle people seldom practice it; it is left to those already overburdened with work.

"I forgot," is also a highly irritating excuse, though it may be a valid reason. It ought not to have been possible to forget, one feels. There are forgettings that imply lack of heart, of common sense, of good taste.

Perhaps it is as well not to acquire a habit of making excuses, then, since most of our efforts will be poor things at best. If we do now and again fall into the temptation to do so, let us see to it that, as the saying goes, our excuses do "hold water."

* * *

To Drive a Nail in Plaster.

If you wish to drive a nail in a plastered wall, first put it in very hot water until it is thoroughly heated. You can then drive it in clean without breaking or chipping any of the surrounding plaster.

* * *

II Recipe.

2 tablespoons sugar, heaping teaspoonful cornstarch, 2 teaspoons mustard, teaspoon salt a , little cayenne pepper, 1 1-2 tablespoon melted butter. Mix; add 2 eggs well beaten, add slowly 1 cup vinegar and gradually 1 cup of milk. Mix with egg-beater. Cook in double boiler till thick.

* * *

Have you made this candy? It is a first cousin to Divinity Fudge, and is very good.

* * *

Heavenly Bliss.

2 cups white sugar, 1-2 cup boiling water, 1-2 cup syrup, 1 cup chopped walnuts, white of 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, a pinch of salt. Boil together sugar, water and syrup until it becomes crisp when dropped in cold water. Beat white of egg until stiff, add vanilla and nuts, beat all together until very stiff. Turn into buttered pan and when cold mark in squares.

* * *

Chocolate Pudding (Steamed)

Beat 1 egg, add 1-2 cup of sugar, beat well, add 2 tablespoonsful cocoa, 1-3 cup of milk, 1 cup of flour with 1 teaspoonful baking powder sifted in it. Add alternately milk and flour. Flavor with 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Put in a buttered dish and steam 1 hour. Serve with hard sauce of butter and sugar, or the beaten white of an egg with frosting sugar beaten in it makes a nice sauce.

The Daily Fashion Hint.

Satin afternoon coats are to be very modish for spring and summer. This new model of midnight blue satin is trimmed with bands of matching broadcloth and silver braid and buttons. The godet fullness is let in by triangular insets on the lower part of the coat. Hat of basket like straw, with bunches of violets massed on the top.

QUOTATIONS IN THE ST. JOHN MARKETS

Prices in the wholesale market for commodities remain much the same as last week, with a steady demand for all goods. Sugar has advanced ten cents per 100 lbs. Canadian mess pork is $1.50 to $2 dearer. Case eggs have receded in price 4c. to 7c. per dozen. Flour, of all grades, remains unchanged in price. Recent quotations are here given:

Groceries

Sugar, standard	$6.85	@	$6.90
Rice	4.90	"	5.00
Tapioca	8.00	"	9.00
Beans—			
Yellow-eyed	4.50	"	4.60
White	4.25	"	4.30
Cornmeal, gran.	5.95	"	6.00
Cream of Tartar	0.47	"	0.50
Currants, cleaned	0.12	"	0.13
Molasses	0.45	"	0.46
Peas, split, bags	6.25	"	6.50
Barley, pot, bags	3.25	"	3.30
Raisins—			
Choice, seeded	0.10¼	"	0.10½
Fancy, seeded	0.10¾	"	0.11
Salt, Liverpool, per sack, ex store	1.05	"	1.10
Soda, bicarb.	2.90	"	3.00

Flours

Manitoba	0.00	"	8.05
Ontario	0.00	"	7.35
Oatmeal, standard	0.00	"	6.75
Oatmeal, rolled	0.00	"	6.25
Cornmeal, bags	1.75	"	1.80

Canned Goods

Beef—			
Corned 2s	5.00	"	5.50
Corned 1s	2.50	"	3.00
Beans—			
Baked	1.50	"	1.65
String	1.00	"	1.05
Clams	4.00	"	4.25
Corn	1.05	"	1.10
Herring, kippered	4.55	"	4.75
Oysters—			
1s	1.70	"	1.75
2s	2.50	"	2.55
Pineapple—			
Sliced	2.07½	"	2.10
Grated	1.60	"	1.65
Singapore	1.65	"	1.70
Peas	1.02½	"	1.05
Peaches, 2s	1.75	"	1.80
Peaches, 3s	2.35	"	2.40
Plums, Lombard	1.25	"	1.30
Pumpkin	1.05	"	1.10
Raspberries	2.12½	"	2.15
Salmon—			
Pinks	4.75	"	5.00
Cohoes	6.50	"	6.60
Red spring	8.25	"	8.35
Tomatoes	1.22½	"	1.25
Strawberries	2.37½	"	2.40

Provisions

Pork, Can. mess	27.50	"	28.00
Pork, Am. clear	27.00	"	28.00
Beef, Am. plate	24.75	"	25.00
Lard, pure	0.15	"	0.15¼
Lard, comp., tubs	0.13	"	0.13¼

Meats, etc.

Beef—			
Country	0.06	"	0.09
Butchers'	0.09	"	0.12
Western	0.10	"	0.12
Lamb	0.14	"	0.18
Veal, per lb.	0.08	"	0.12
Mutton, per lb.	0.10	"	0.12
Pork, per lb.	0.10	"	0.14
Butter—			
Tub	0.30	"	0.32
Roll	0.30	"	0.34
Creamery	0.32	"	0.38
Eggs, fresh	0.35	"	0.40
Eggs, case	0.28	"	0.29
Cheese, Can.	0.18½	"	0.19
Fowl, per lb.	0.00	"	0.18
Turkey, per lb.	0.28	"	0.30
Chickens, per lb.	0.00	"	0.25
Potatoes, bbl.	2.50	"	3.25

Fish

Bloaters, boxes	0.75	"	0.90
Cod—			
Medium	6.00	"	6.25
Small	4.75	"	5.00
Finnan haddies	0.00	"	0.07
Herrings—			
Gr. Manan, bbls	6.00	"	6.50
Kippered, boxes	0.00	"	0.90
Haddock	0.00	"	0.04
Halibut	0.00	"	0.15

Fruits

Apples, N. S., bbl.	2.50	"	5.00
Cocoanuts, sacks	4.50	"	5.00
Cranberries, Cape Cod bbl.	0.00	"	15.00
Almonds	0.17	"	0.18
Bananas	1.75	"	2.75
Walnuts	0.13	"	0.14
Dates, new	0.07	"	0.08½
Filberts	0.14	"	0.15
Lemons	0.00	"	5.00
Calif. oranges	3.20	"	4.75
Onions, Canadian 75-lb. bags	0.00	"	2.50
Peanuts, roasted	0.10	"	0.14

HAD WEAK HEART

HAD TO STAY IN BED

Many women are kept in a state of fear of death, become weak, worn and miserable, and are unable to attend to their household, social or business duties, on account of the unnatural action of the heart.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief. They do this by their calming, strengthening and invigorating action on the heart, causing it to beat regularly and naturally, and in addition to this they tone up the whole nerve system.

Mrs. J. Day, 234 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I was so run down with a weak heart that I could not even sweep the floor, nor could I sleep at night. I was so awfully sick sometimes I had to stay in bed all day as I was so weak. I used three and a half boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am a cured woman to-day, and as strong as anyone could be, and am doing my own housework, even my own washing.

"I doctored for over two years, but got no help until I used your pills."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25. They can be had at all druggists or dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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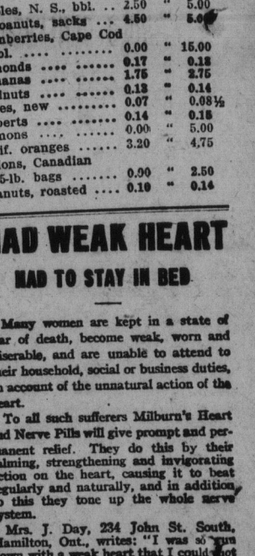

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ST. BERNARD PUPPIES ARE APT PUPILS

ST BERNARD PUPPIES BEING TAUGHT RESCUE WORK

The St. Bernard, being of such value in rescuing lost wayfarers in the Alps, is held in the highest esteem by all who have to do with this sturdy and sagacious breed of dog. While these faithful animals show a natural aptness for their rescue work, it requires considerable training, however, to make them thoroughly capable, just as it requires long and patient training to make any other breed of dog perform any kind of tricks. The monks of St. Bernard start in to train these Alpine canines when they are mere puppies, and the intelligent little animals take as lively an interest in their daily lessons as do the most ambitious schoolboys, watching every move of their monastic instructors and remembering what they see far better than many of their human friends when they were youngsters with many other things to distract their minds from the lessons of the schoolroom. The St. Bernards have demonstrated their usefulness in the present European war, many of them being used in the Italian and Austrian Alps, where they have materially assisted in rendering aid to the soldiers of the various nations at war with one another.

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ITALIAN

OVER MILLION ENGAGED IN NAVAL WORK

For Every Man in Navy Two Persons Contribute Some Phase of Work to Maintain Fleet's Efficiency.

London, Feb. 20—The magnitude of the work going in the navy is shown in a letter from the Admiralty to Sir Gilbert Parker, answering his inquiry in the House of Commons on the number of people engaged in all branches of the navy and of naval work.

The letter states that the navy proper had 146,000 officers and men when the war broke out, which number has now increased to 320,000, with the authority granted for a further increase to 350,000 officers and men, besides 67,000 naval reserves. There are also 85,000 men engaged in work at Royal dockyards, and other naval establishments, and several times that number on Admiralty work under contract and sub-contract.

Besides these, the letter specifies men engaged in getting coal for the fleet, dockside workers and civilian crews of colliers, oilers, mine sweepers, supply ships, etc., and in addition men and women engaged in making clothing and preparing food for the fleet.

Thomas J. MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, adds:

"If asked to put the matter in a sentence, I should say that for every man in the navy, of whom there are something like 300,000, there are certainly two persons, and possibly even three, at work on ship construction, repairing and contributing to the general efficiency and fighting ability of the fleet."

An aggregate of more than a million persons engaged in various branches of naval work is thus shown.

OFFICERS OF THE 140TH HOLD CONFERENCE

Battalion Will Enter Field of Sports and Also Entertain Public

The officers of the 140th Battalion were entertained at lunch at Bond's yesterday by Lieut.-Col. H. Beer, the officer commanding. After lunch a conference was held and matters pertaining to the welfare of the battalion discussed. The battalion is now assuming the position of being thoroughly organized and the officers intend to do everything in their power to make things pleasant for the men and to make the 140th one of the best battalions from Canada. With this idea in mind it was decided that the battalion should enter the field of sports and it will be heard from in the future in this respect as there is some excellent material. It is only necessary to say that Capt. D. C. Malcolm, medical officer, was appointed chairman of the sports committee, to ensure success. It was also decided that, in view of the kindness shown to the boys by St. John the battalion should reciprocate in some way. A committee of which Capt. Bell is chairman was selected and it was decided to give a series of concerts to which the public will be welcomed and all they would be expected to do would be to have a good time.

BRONCHITIS

COMES FROM A NEGLECTED COLD.

Bronchitis starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. At first the expectoration is a light color but as the trouble progresses the phlegm arising from the bronchial tubes becomes of a yellowish or greenish color, and is very often of a stringy nature.

Bronchitis is usually at its worst in the morning on account of the phlegm becoming lodged in the bronchial tubes during the night, and it very often takes some time coughing and gagging before you can get the throat clear of the phlegm.

When this happens you may be sure that if the bronchitis is not attended to immediately it will sooner or later develop into pneumonia, or some other more serious lung trouble.

The best remedy for to cure the cold is DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Mrs. Roy Conner, Greenwood, Ont., writes: "I must tell you what Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. Whenever I got a cold I would be troubled with bronchitis, and sometimes I would almost choke to death. After taking two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I was cured."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25c and 50c. per bottle. See that you get the genuine.

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