

LATEST PROPOSALS MADE TO ITALY HAVE MET WITH FAILURE, REPORT FROM ROME SAYS

ITALY AND AUSTRIA FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

Latest Scheme, Reports Say, Was to Cede Trent to Pope Until War Ends, When Italy Would Acquire It—Persistent Rumors of Encounters Between Italian and Austrian Troops Along Frontier.

Rome, April 17, via Paris, April 18, 12.30 a. m.—For several days stories have been circulating concerning several reported frontier incidents between Italy and Austria. It has even been said that soldiers of the two countries exchanged shots. From an official investigation it appears that nothing of that kind has happened.

Rome, via Paris, April 18.—From an authoritative source it is learned that Italy and Austria have failed to reach an agreement, with reference to territorial concessions. Many reports have been current respecting the proposals said to have been made by the Italian government, anxious to preserve peace with Italy, for the temporary disposition of the province of Trent, provided Austria consented to cede it to Italy. The latest proposal, according to these reports, was that the territory be ceded to the Pope, and that the Pope turn the territory over to Italy after the war.

Prince Von Buelow, the German Ambassador at Rome, is said to have frowned upon this suggestion, because he feared that it would be a new source of friction between Austria and Italy—something which he had been striving to eliminate.

Earlier suggestions regarding the disposition of Trent were that it be ceded to Germany, to hold until the end of the war, or that it be occupied until that time by Switzerland, with the agreement, in either case, that the territory should eventually become Italian.

PRISONERS OF WAR LANDED AT ST. JOHN

Good tempered crowds gathered to watch German prisoners passing through city—Germans cracked jokes with citizens.

Aristocratic officers in gold laced uniforms, sturdy man-of-war soldiers and a motley aggregation of German planters, office men and laborers arrived from the West Indies Saturday on the steamer St. George as prisoners of war and were sent on by rail to Amherst where they will be confined in the detention camp. While they were being entrained here the prisoners were the objects of much interest to crowds of citizens. Most of the prisoners appeared to be in excellent spirits and stodd the banter of the crowd with good humor and cracked jokes in return.

One of the officers of the big German liner the Kaiser Wilhelm stated that her commander had given orders to sink her to prevent her capture and this order had been carried out.

Although the arrival of the Germans brought home to St. John a touch of the grim and deadly business of war the attitude of the crowd of St. John citizens who flocked to the Long Wharf towards the prisoners while frankly curious was not marked by any exhibitions of bad feeling.

Had Pleasant Evening.

The senior Epworth League of Port land church had an enjoyable meeting Friday night. Miss Ada Calhoun, vice-president of the society, addressed the meeting very interestingly on the life of John Wesley. During the evening John McEachern rendered a vocal solo and Miss Laura Spence, a reading, both of which were well received. The society's orchestra was present and gave several selections. It was announced that the gross proceeds of the entertainment provided for the Jubilee singers amounted to \$109.

Blood Thin and Weak Too Nervous to Sleep

Here is Another Case in Which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Proved Its Great Reconstructive Influence.

Thin blood and exhausted nerves usually go together. A considerable portion of the blood is constantly consumed in keeping up the vitality of the nervous system. Once the blood is deficient, either in quantity or quality, the nerves suffer and bodily pains result. Headache, neuralgia or sciatic pains are the indications in some cases, while in others weakness, nervousness, irritability and sleeplessness are the most marked symptoms.

Mrs. R. F. Catlin, Elm Springs, Sask., writes: "For years I was troubled with nervousness, and could not sleep nights. Also had lack of color as a result of the blood being thin and weak. My husband saw Dr. Chase's Nerve Food advertised, and got some for me, and wanted me to try it. I did so, and it has proven a wonderful help to me. By enriching the blood, it has restored color to my face and has built up the nervous system so that I rest and sleep well."

It is a pleasure to recommend so excellent a medicine.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food goes direct to the formation of pure, rich blood, and for this reason is the most certain means of increasing the quality as well as the quantity of blood in the human system. The feeble, wasted nerves are restored, and through the nervous system new vigor and energy is imparted to every organ and member of the body.

You will be surprised at the way this food cures puts new strength and vitality into the weakened body. And the best of it is that the benefits are both thorough and lasting. In this the Nerve Food differs from mere stimulating medicines which give rise to false hope and when discontinued leave you as weak as before. Put this great restorative treatment to the test and prove its merits in your own cases. 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50. All dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

BILL TO AMEND HIGHWAYS ACT IS DISCUSSED

Dealt with by Legislature on Saturday—Change in The Bill of Sale Act.

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, April 18.—An effort will be made to complete the work of the session of the Legislature this week but it is doubtful if prorogation will be reached before about the middle of next week. The liquor license act, general mining act and some other bills which the government has brought down or will bring down will require considerable attention and it is very doubtful whether the house could cover all the ground necessary and prorogue by Saturday. The highway act amendments were disposed of yesterday.

Assembly Chamber, April 17.—The House met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Morley introduced bills relating to the St. John Suspension Bridge, to amend the Highways Act, and to amend the act authorizing the making of loans for the Normal School extension.

Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to amend the Bills of Sale Act, which he said was to enable a portion of the goods comprised in a bill of sale to be discharged from its operation.

Hon. Mr. Landry presented the annual report of the Provincial Board of Health and a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the province.

The House went into committee with Mr. White (Carleton) in the chair, and agreed to the bills to incorporate the St. John Suspension Bridge, to amend the Highways Act, and to the bill to authorize the County of Victoria to sell certain lands.

Progress was reported on the former and the Victoria County bill was agreed to with certain amendments.

The House went into committee with Mr. Black in the chair and took up the consideration of the bill to amend the Highway Act.

Mr. Slipp, on the section requiring the supervisor to pay the taxes to be collected to the county treasurer, wanted to know why this should be.

The supervisor had to spend the money and having also himself collected it why should he not pay it away again?

Hon. Mr. Morley said it was to place the supervisors more under control. It was frequently claimed that the supervisors received money for which they did not account and this section was intended as an extra precaution against this.

Mr. White (Carleton) asked if the supervisor had to obtain the permission of the county treasurer or anybody else before he could spend the money.

Hon. Mr. Morley replied in the negative, and said the supervisor having collected the money would know just how much he had to spend and could therefore go ahead with the work.

Mr. Slipp was of the opinion that it was very inconvenient for some of the supervisors to send money to the treasurer. Many of them lived at a considerable distance from that official, and it often happened that money collected one year was not spent until the next. He thought the supervisor should be trusted to keep the money without handing it in to the treasurer, for if a supervisor was not found trustworthy he wouldn't be re-elected in office for twenty-four hours.

Hon. Mr. Baxter—"It takes a good deal longer than twenty-four hours sometimes to find out whether anything is wrong to begin with."

Mr. White (Carleton) wanted to know whether the supervisors would get a commission on the money collected.

Hon. Mr. Morley replied they would get the same pay when they were out collecting as when they are at work on the road.

Mr. Carter asked why power was given to take money collected from one division and to spend it on the roads in another.

Hon. Mr. Morley said that it occurred occasionally that such a course was necessary.

Mr. Dickson was strongly opposed to money collected in one part of a division being spent on the roads in any other part. That had been done before and his hon. friends would remember that was one of the troubles they had with the LaBelle Act which left the whole power in the hands of the supervisor.

Hon. Mr. Morley—"We had a good deal more trouble than that with the LaBelle Act."

Mr. Woods declared that the section as drawn was perfectly correct. In the different parts of a district the roads varied considerably. In some parts where the moneyed people lived

the roads were very good, and a little further away where the poorer people lived they were just the reverse, and he believed that the money collected in any district should be spent anywhere in that district where it was most needed, but if the hon. member for Kings had his way that wouldn't be done.

Mr. White (Carleton) said that principle wouldn't work in Carleton either. Hon. Mr. Morley said that the object of the section was to make it so that the money collected in the western part of the district should be spent in the poorer parts where it was most needed, but the money collected in any district must all be spent in that district.

Mr. Slipp wanted to know why it was necessary for supervisors to make a copy of the return furnished to the department for the county secretary. A good many of these supervisors, though first class men on the roads, were not particularly good scribes, and he thought it would be simpler to have the department furnish the county secretary with a copy of the return.

Hon. Mr. Morley said it was another case of providing better protection for the public.

Mr. Parley wanted to know why the County Council was expected to be the deciding body when a drain was taken across any property and damages were claimed.

Hon. Mr. Morley said it was intended to provide against any hardship being inflicted on the owner of any land. There might be such a case of a supervisor having a personal feeling against a man doing more damage to the land when taking a drain across it when necessary. It was thought that the members of the council would be impartial men, that was why it was left to them.

Mr. Carter said he noticed that the authority was given to the supervisor to have just as much right to appeal to the council as the supervisor.

Mr. Mahoney wanted to know if the supervisor of one district could go into another district and take stones or gravel to repair his own roads.

Mr. Carter thought to do this was a mistake, as it might easily be that one supervisor, if that sort of thing was permitted, might very soon take away from another a large quantity of valuable road material. He certainly thought the supervisors should be kept to their own districts.

Hon. Mr. Baxter agreed with the last speaker, but said he did not imagine the difficulty would often occur, because if that sort of thing was permitted he would surely be able to get his road material somewhere out of it.

Mr. Tilley asked if the section permitting the taking of stone and gravel from the shore was in the old act, if not, what was its object.

A New Provision.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said it was a new provision, and its chief object was to enable the Parish of Lancaster to repair the Mahogany Road. The rights in the shore below high water mark did not belong to the riparian owner and the public had a perfect right to use of the material of the shore provided no disturbance or detriment was caused to the adjoining property. In many places along the shore gravel was piling up and small quantities could safely be taken away for road repairing without any danger at all to the riparian owners.

Mr. Tilley said if the district to which the Attorney General referred was the Parish of Lancaster that was the very place he had in mind. Every property owner along that shore had an equal right to have his property protected, but all the way along the breaker shore was being ruined. Considerable trouble was caused by concrete concerns stealing gravel, etc. from the shore for making concrete, but for making concrete. Those taking it away would probably say it was for road purposes, and how were people to know whether they were telling the truth or not. To allow the gravel, etc. to be taken away was a dangerous principle under any circumstances, and much property had necessarily been destroyed. If gravel was such use of the material of the shore should be set aside for the purpose.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that supervisors taking stone and gravel from the shore would only take it from proper places where for instance there was a rock outcrop. Hon. members must expect supervisors to be reasonable men. Owners of the uplands must think that they own the beach as well, for such was not the case. Lots of them were selling gravel from the beach adjoining their land at ten cents a load. The sole right to sell stone and gravel from the beach was vested in the Crown and not in any private individual.

Mr. Woods thought this should be applicable to all waters. He knew of places where good beach gravel was available on non-tidal waters, but the supervisors were prevented by some greedy persons from obtaining it.

Mr. Slipp said that two years ago several scow loads of gravel were being taken away from the Bay Shore every night and he wondered if something had not been done to prevent it. He also favored the plan to make the section applicable to all waters and strike out the word "tidal."

Mr. Carter said the House might well trust the supervisors to act honestly. They would not take gravel for any other purposes than for the roads.

The bill was agreed to.

The committee then took up the bill to authorize the diversion of the Highway Act Arbuckle in the County of Victoria.

Mr. Carter said that the bill recited that the C. P. R. constructed the highway whereas they had not done so. There had been an exchange of property and the superintendent of highways built the road. There was a settler's road which made it on the old road, but this was now arranged with Mr. Grout, the superintendent of the C. P. R., so there would be a crossing to the new road. He suggested that progress be reported.

Hon. Mr. Baxter agreed and it was decided to report progress. The bill to amend the act respecting the solemnization of marriage was also agreed to with amendments. The bill provides for issuing a temporary authority to solemnize marriages to persons who if residents of the province might be authorized.

Hon. Dr. Landry introduced a bill to amend the New Brunswick Factories Act.

Hon. Mr. Clarke moved that when the House adjourn it stand adjourned until Monday at 8.30 p. m.

The House adjourned at 6.30 p. m.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Hon. Dr. Landry, in reply to Mr. Stewart's inquiry, said:

Q. What is the amount of the Provincial Bonds or Debentures that had been authorized to be issued to bear interest at 4 per cent, but which had not been issued on 11th day of March, 1914?

A. The amount of Provincial Bonds authorized to be issued to bear 4 per cent, but which had not been issued on 11th day of March, 1914, was \$1,853,231.04.

Q. What is the amount of the Provincial Bonds or Debentures that have been authorized to be issued to bear interest at 4 1/2 per cent, but which have not yet been issued?

A. The amount of Provincial Bonds that have been authorized to be issued to bear interest at 4 1/2 per cent, but have not been issued is \$293,179.54. These bonds were not issued at 4 1/2 per cent, owing to the unfavorable condition of the money market, but short term bonds at 5 per cent, amounting to the sum of \$2,282,800.00 have been issued.

Q. What amount has been borrowed from the banks at a higher rate of interest than the legal rate of 5 per cent?

A. The banks raised the rate on overdrafts of the Province to 6 per cent, on November last. Since that time the Province has paid \$882.03 in interest for quarter ending December 31st, and no interest has been paid for the quarter ending 31st March.

Hon. Mr. Murray, in answer to Mr. Pelletier's inquiry, said:

Q. 1. Was there a letter of credit or authority to make drafts given to any person in connection with the purchase of potatoes for the Patriotic or Belgian gifts?

A. There was no letter of credit or authority to make drafts given to any person in connection with the purchase of potatoes for the Patriotic or Belgian gifts. Any financial arrangement was made by the Secretary for Agriculture with the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Q. 2. If so, to whom was such credit or authority given, and by whom, and for what amount or amounts, and through what bank?

A. Answered by answer to question No. 1.

Q. 3. Was there not an offer from a St. John firm, verbally or in writing, to the Premier or the Minister of Agriculture, to sort and barrel and bag potatoes at the rate of fifteen cents per barrel?

A. No.

Q. 4. Was there not an offer from a Shediac merchant, verbally or in writing, to supply the potatoes, sorted, packed and ready for shipment at a certain price?

A. No.

Q. 5. If so, what was the nature of the offer and by whom made?

A. Answered by answer to question No. 4.

Hon. Mr. Murray, in answer to Mr. Dugal's inquiry, said:

Q. 1. What brokers were employed by the Department of Agriculture to sell the potatoes purchased for the Patriotic Gift and Belgian Relief that were not shipped?

A. The potatoes for the Patriotic Gift and Belgian Relief that were not shipped are being handled by brokers in Cuba, under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Manzer, the New Brunswick representative there.

Q. 2. Who have made returns to the Government, and who have not, and what amounts have been paid by each broker or salesman?

A. No returns have yet been made.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 4th June, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, 3 times per week each way, between Penobscot and Roxburgh, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Penobscot and Route Offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

N. R. COLTER,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, N. B., April 17, 1915.

VALLEY RAILWAY D.A.R. EXPRESS EXTENSION JUMPS TRACK

Much Satisfaction at Premier's Intimation That Work on St. John-Gagetown Section May Begin Early This Summer.

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, April 18.—Much satisfaction and considerable interest has been caused by Premier Clarke's intimation that work on the extension of the St. John Valley Railway south of Gagetown to St. John and north of Centerville to Grand Falls may be commenced early this summer. The Premier's intimation was made incidentally while discussing the vote in the estimates to pay the salary of the provincial railway engineer, but if the extension of the road can be arranged for this season it will show how successful the government has been in handling this project at such an unfavorable period in the financial world.

Q. 3. What quantity of potatoes were disposed of in this manner in the local or other markets?

A. All surplus potatoes are being disposed of in this manner except culls and affected stocks, which were sold at St. John.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

King's Bench Division.

In the matter of the Québec and Saint John Construction Company, Limited, and its Winding Up under the Winding Up Act of Canada and Amending Acts.

Upon reading the Petition of the Liquidators in this matter and it appearing to me to be advisable and expedient that the general assets of the above named Company should be sold, I do therefore approve of the sale of the said Assets by Public Tender, and do authorize and direct the Liquidators of the said Company to ask for tenders for the Assets of the Company, not including any amounts for which the stockholders of the Company may be liable to be placed on the List of Contributors, and that notice asking for such tenders be advertised in one daily newspaper in the City of Saint John and a daily newspaper in the City of Fredericton for ten days previous to the expiration of the time for receiving the said tenders.

And it is further ordered that the Liquidators shall not be bound to accept the highest or any tender offered for the Assets, and the said Liquidators are hereby directed to report to me upon the expiration of the time for receiving tenders as to any and what tenders have been received, and as to any and what offers have been made for the purchase of the said Assets.

And I further order that further notice to the Creditors, Contributors, Shareholders or Members of the said Company for the sale of the said Assets, or of this Order, be dispensed with.

Dated this 9th day of April, A. D. 1915.

HARRISON A. MCKEOWN, J. S. C.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the above Order tenders will be received by the undersigned Liquidators of the Company up to twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 24th day of April instant. Such tenders must be delivered on or before the date and hour above mentioned to Thomas H. Sommerville, one of the said Liquidators, at his office number 147 Prince William street, in the City of Saint John, or at the office of Hanington & Hanington, Solicitors for the Liquidators, number 127 Prince William street, aforesaid, where a Schedule of the Assets can be seen.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Dated this 9th day of April, A. D. 1915.

THOMAS H. SOMMERVILLE,
PAUL F. BLANCHET,
J. ROY CAMPBELL,
Liquidators.

THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL NEW BRUNSWICK.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

Sealed tenders for the supply of hard and soft coal, butcher's meat, bread, groceries, dry goods, drugs, footwear, etc., to the Provincial Hospital, Lancaster, St. John County N. B., for six months from the first day of May next, will be received up to noon of Tuesday, 20th April, 1915, at the Provincial Government Offices, 102 Prince William street, St. John, where specifications must be obtained. Tenders will be considered item by item. Contracts may be awarded for one or more items.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

All supplies to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Hospital (Commissioners) or their agent, and delivered at the Hospital in such quantities and at such time as required. Payments to be made quarterly.

Two sufficient surreties will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract.

St. John, N. B., April 10, 1915.

Farm For Sale

One of the best old colonial homestead farms in Kings county, formerly known as the CHARLES GUNTER FARM, situated in Springfield, one and half miles from the boat landing at Hatfield's Point and seven miles from Norton station with a two-family house in good repair and two barns, one new last summer with hog house and henry. This farm is a self-contained hay farm with about forty acres of plowed interval; will give annually from eighty to 100 tons of hay, together with a large range of pasture land. Will sell with forty sheep or without to suit purchaser. For further information apply to

J. E. MACAULAY & CO.
Lower Millstream, Kings Co., N. B.

Spreading Rails Cause Run-off at Mount Uniacke—None of Passengers Hurt.

Halifax, N. S., April 18.—The Dominion Atlantic express from Halifax jumped the rails at Mount Uniacke, on Saturday afternoon. No person was injured. The accident was caused by the rails spreading. The express from Yarmouth was delayed, and the passengers did not reach here until midnight Saturday, coming in on a special train. The Yarmouth express for Halifax did not get through until tonight.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead under a term of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$200 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after clearing homestead also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$100. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. W. W. CORY, C. M. G., Deputy of the Minister of Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—\$425.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL—Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years, renewable at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres can be leased to one applicant. Royalty, five cents per acre. Unsurveyed territory may be staked out by the applicant in person, and personal application to the Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands for the district, must in all cases be made, and the rental for the first year must be paid to the agent within thirty days after filing application. QUARTZ—A person eighteen years of age and over, having made a discovery may locate a claim 100 feet by 1,000 feet. At least \$100 must be expended in development of the claim each year. Mining Recorder. When \$500.00 has been expended or paid and other requirements complied with, the claim may be purchased at \$1 an acre. PLACING MINING CLAIMS are 300 feet long and from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide. Entry fee, \$5. Not less than \$100 must be expended in development of the claim each year. DREDGING—Two leases of five miles each of a river may be issued to one applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental, \$10 a mile per annum. Royalty, 25 per cent, after the output exceeds 10,000 tons. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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