

GOVERNMENT WINS FIVE SEATS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Kyte and Carroll Fail of Election in Cape Breton South and Richmond—Government Also Gains Pictou, Cumberland and Hants as Result of Tabulation of Soldiers' Votes Cast on Continent and in North America—Votes in England to Be Added Later—No Change Elsewhere in Maritime Provinces.

Continued from Page 1. Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The government gains both in Cape Breton and Richmond seats, Pictou, Cumberland and Hants as a result of the continental and North America military vote. The United Kingdom vote is to be added. Prince Edward Island. Prince—Lefurgey (government) civilian, 4,437; North American, 59; continental, 208. Total, 4,704. Read (opposition) civilian, 4,304; North American, 29; continental, 31. Total, 4,364. No change. Queens—Martin (government), civilian, 4,435; North American, 159; continental, 388. Total, 4,982. Nicholson (government) civilian, 4,484; North American, 158; continental, 397. Total, 5,039. Warburton (opposition), civilian, 5,140; North American, 67; continental, 46. Total, 5,253. Sinclair (opposition), civilian, 5,244; North American, 66; continental, 44. Total, 5,354. No change. Kings—Civilians vote not yet received. Nova Scotia. Antigonish—Wells (government), civilian, 2,171; North American, 59; continental, 159. Total, 2,389. Sinclair (opposition), civilian, 3,862; North American, 35; continental, 21. Total, 3,918. No change. Cape Breton North and Victoria—McCormack (government) civilian, 2,905; North American, 108; continental, 963. Total, 3,976. MacKenzie (opposition), civilian, 4,404; North American, 77; continental, 61. Total, 4,542. No change. Kings—Civilians vote not yet received. Cape Breton South and Richmond—Douglas (government) civilian, 6,130; North American, 38; continental, 926. Total, 7,514. Butts (government) civilian, 5,711; North American, 361; continental, 897. Total, 7,909. Kyte (opposition) civilian, 6,473; North American, 79; continental, 112. Total, 6,664. Carroll (opposition) civilian, 6,481; North American, 114; continental, 114. Total, 6,709. Government gains both seats. Cumberland—Rhodes (government), civilian, 6,243; North American, 208; continental, 511. Total, 6,962. Logan (opposition) civilian, 5,325; North American, 45; continental, 64. Total, 5,434. Government gain. Digby and Annapolis—Dawson (government) civilian, 3,794; North American, 169; continental, 378. Total, 4,341. Lovitt (opposition) civilian, 3,857; North American, 45; continental, 59. Total, 3,961. No change. Hants—Tremblay (government) civilian, 2,475; North American, 119; continental, 221. Total, 2,815. Martell (opposition) civilian, 2,991; North American, 29; continental, 24. Total, 3,044. Government gain. Inverness—Gallant (government) civilian, 1,975; North American, 48; continental, 125. Total, 2,148. Chisholm (opposition) civilian, 3,473; North American, 19; continental, 37. Total, 3,529. No change. Borden's Great Vote. Kings—Borden (government) civilian, 3,375; North American, 100; continental, 263. Total, 3,738. Sealey (opposition) civilian, 4,267; North American, 32; continental, 24. Total, 4,523. No change. Lunenburg—Margeson (government) civilian, 3,334; North American, 160; continental, 214. Total, 3,708. Duff (opposition) civilian, 4,629; North American, 37; continental, 24. Total, 4,688. No change. Pictou—McGregor (government) civilian, 5,772; North American, 140; continental, 528. Total, 6,440. McKay (opposition) civilian, 5,616; North American, 33; continental, 65. Total, 6,014. Government gain. Yarmouth—Clare—Spinney (government) civilian, 3,922; North American, 98; continental, 267. Total, 4,287. Comau (opposition) civilian, 3,440; North American, 3; continental, 78. Total, 3,521. No change. QUOTATIONS IN THE ST. JOHN MARKET. Groceries. Sugar, standard, 38.50 @ 38.65. Rice, 8.50 @ 8.60. Tapioca, 0.17 @ 0.18. Beans. Yellow-eyed, 0.00 @ 10.00. White, 0.00 @ 9.75. Cream of Tartar, 0.78 @ 0.81. Peas, split, 10.50 @ 11.00. Barley, pot, bags, 6.00 @ 6.25. Cornmeal, 0.60 @ 14.20. Choice, seeded, 0.124 @ 0.124. Fancy, seeded, 0.134 @ 0.134. Flour. Manitoba, 0.00 @ 12.50. Ontario, 0.00 @ 11.82. Oatmeal, standard, 0.00 @ 0.00. Oatmeal, rolled, 0.00 @ 12.25. Provisions. Pork, Am. clear, 47.00 @ 70.00. Beef, Am. plate, 38.00 @ 38.00. Lard, pure, 0.314 @ 0.32. Lard, comp., tubs, 0.2614 @ 0.2634. Meats, Etc. Western, 0.17 @ 0.19. Country, 0.00 @ 0.16. Butchers, 0.13 @ 0.19. Eggs, case, 0.47 @ 0.49. Eggs, fresh, 6.60 @ 6.70. Spring lamb, 0.20 @ 0.25. Pork, 0.23 @ 0.24. Veal, 0.16 @ 0.19. Mutton, 0.18 @ 0.20. Fish. Tub, 0.40 @ 0.44. Roll, 0.42 @ 0.44. Chicken, 0.00 @ 0.40. Fowl, 0.00 @ 0.35. Potatoes, 0.00 @ 0.40. Fruits, Etc. Almonds, 0.21 @ 0.28. Bananas, 3.50 @ 4.00. Walnuts, 0.20 @ 0.25. Dates, 0.60 @ 0.77. Filberts, 1.00 @ 1.00. Lemons, 6.50 @ 7.00. Calif. Oranges, 7.00 @ 8.50. Canadian Oranges, 2.50 @ 3.00. Peanuts, roasted, 0.20 @ 0.24. Florida Oranges, 6.50 @ 7.50. Canned Goods. Corn, per doz., 2.00 @ 2.50. Beans, 2.40 @ 2.95. String, 2.50 @ 2.55. Sweet, 3.00 @ 3.50. Corned, 3.00 @ 3.50. Canned, 3.00 @ 3.50. Hides, Skins, Etc. Hides, green, 0.11 @ 0.12. Hides, salted, 0.12 @ 0.15. Calskins, 0.25 @ 0.28. Lambskins, 0.20 @ 0.30. Wool, washed, 0.78 @ 0.80. Wool, unwashed, 0.00 @ 0.60. Tallow, 0.00 @ 0.12. Oils, Etc. Linseed, 0.00 @ 0.19. Lard, 0.00 @ 0.24. Palatine, 0.00 @ 0.23. Turpentine, 0.00 @ 0.77. MONCTON CHINAMAN OVERCOME BY GAS. Laundryman Who Was Recently Burned Out, Turns on Gas Apparently Accidentally. Special to The Standard. Moncton, Feb. 24.—Chas Fong, proprietor of a Chinese laundry recently burned out on St. George St., had a narrow escape from asphyxiation by gas Saturday afternoon and is still in a critical condition. Fong was working around his shop and for some reason unknown turned on the gas. Later he was found by a gas company official lying in his place apparently dead. The hospital authorities were summoned and the Chinaman was rushed to the hospital where he was resuscitated. The only thing that saved the Chinaman's life was the fact he had phoned the gas officials

SAD MYSTERY OF A FRENCH BATTLEFIELD

Officials' communications are practically powerless to convey any true understanding of a national disaster. This is the case in connection with the recent tragic events on the Italian front—and it occasionally happens that the public branch of the person who has lived through such events is able to change entirely a point of view resulting from preconceived notions, writes Diana Watts in the Springfield Republican. That those exist is readily a generous desire on the part of America to help her ally cannot be doubted. The proofs exist in the shape of immense hospital supplies, trainloads which left the Paris branch of the American Red Cross immediately after the disaster on the Italian front—and in many other ways daily augment in importance. But only with actual conflict is it possible to realize the spirit of a people or appreciate the changes wrought by disaster and grief—it thus happens that accounts written by private persons who have actually lived through the national disaster are able to transmit a far truer impression of any number of official despatches controlled and restrained for political reasons. There are always two sides to a medal, and when the impact of the tragic disaster of October 23 is given in lower relief than that which depicts the uprising of an awakened spirit which followed immediately after the first effect of the blow. Until this disaster broke, Italy was not united in her interpretation of the words "national honor." The majority of the people were satisfied with the successful efforts of their army to reclaim the lost territory of the Trentino. The army, valiant as it was, had not been thoroughly tested. The record was practically one continuous advance against an enemy hard pushed—Austria was fast approaching the peninsula when she would be powerless to offer any serious resistance to the oncoming wave of Italians across the Bainsizza plains. It was almost in Italy's power to force a peace with Austria. Trieste was in sight with its conquest its conquest meant for the allied fleets, and the destruction of the enemy's largest submarine base—when the Russians deflected from the allied cause made Austria help the German army had been retreating from Germany. The result of that help we all know. The magnitude of it, and the price exacted by Germany from her ally are not to be forgotten. The maximum has been quoted here as nine divisions. There were 72 German divisions, roughly speaking about a million men, with- out counting the Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians, and the army of force far exceeding that which has hitherto been employed on any one front. Even this force would have been powerless to overcome the defenses all along the mountain crests; had it not been for the treachery of the foe, who coerced by smooth promises of a speedy peace if they would lay down their arms, and refuse to enter one of the narrow passes, and take 200,000 prisoners in three hours. This propaganda was disseminated largely by the clericals, and the unscrupulous section of the Socialist party, who were in the habit of obtaining peace if only the soldiers would refuse to fight, keeping carefully clear of the fact that the reward for this inaction would be a bullet in the back, or starvation in a prisoners' camp. Many of the men who had succumbed to the pernicious influence of the insidious propaganda, fought to the death when they realized the awful truth, and the few who were left in the effort to check the rushing horde—but it was too late—a dark night heavy mists, a new and more deadly type of poison gas, no telephone communication, and the line of the pass—these combined to create a panic, and many Italians were shot by their own men. After the first gashy shock had subsided, the superstitious courage and determination of the German remnants of the poor second army sacrificed themselves almost to a man to allow the retreat from the Bainsizza plains of the whole of the third and fourth armies, and the history of the war, the besiegled and the Alpani are immortalized. It was known from the first moment of the retreat that the line of the Tagliamento was held by the German defense but a temporary stand there acted as a check to the onrush of the hordes who had never expected the success which fate had allowed them. Even luck was with them, for when the Italians reached the Tagliamento it was in flood, when the Germans arrived it was dry and they were able to walk across; it was the same with the Piave, with this difference that although almost dry when the Germans arrived, they did not get across. The line was held, and will be held—even in those early days they said, if we can hold the Piave for a week we can hold it for a year. What depended on the holding of that line was realized by only a few. The Germans, drunk with the success of their intrigues, were loudly proclaiming that they would be in Milan in a week. The faint-hearted and the pessimists took up the refrain and that first week was fraught with terror. Only two days before the disaster Cadorna was ordered to Rome: "Our defenses are impregnable, we are ready for the attack." On the actual day of the tragedy no bulletin came through, but private telegrams had been sent, and the day after, a short bulletin came from Cadorna announcing that the line had been broken; that it was the fault of his soldiers, who had not held firm. Many who, until that moment, had been his strong upholders, judged him for the fatal mistake of putting the blame on his soldiers for what he, as general-in-chief, should have foreseen and prevented. Two, three, four days passed with laconic telegrams from Cadorna, supplemented by the arrival of trainloads of refugees from Udine in pitiable condition, and the day after, having been ordered to fly at a moment's notice, bringing tales of horror and suffering. A fund was started in Rome which in five days reached

GERMAN FORCES LOSING MIND FIVE WEEKS

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 24.—Absent from his home in Londonderry for five weeks, State Senator Daniel M. Boyd returned yesterday and collapsed as he learned that his invalid wife had died since he had been away. He mysteriously disappeared on his way to Manchester and Nashua and little trace of him could be found although New Hampshire and Boston police had been looking for him. He told the physician who was called to attend him that he did not remember his name and had lost his mind when he stepped out on the street from the North station, Boston, five weeks ago. He went there on a business trip. His memory returned to him as he lay on a cot in a hospital at New York, N. J. The aged senator is one of the largest dairymen in southern New Hampshire who has met with many reverses. Three times his barn burned down when valuable cattle were lost.

PHONE GIRLS MAY STRIKE

Boston, Feb. 24.—Telephone operators of the New England Telephone Company in Salem, New Bedford and Fitchburg and vicinity have voted to reject concessions offered by the company, and their committees were authorized to poll on the question of striking. Operators seven years in service want \$15 a week. They now receive \$15. The concessions offered were in excess of 50 cents per week to employes two years in service, now receiving \$11, and \$1 a week to those five years in service, now getting \$14. It is stated that a strike vote will be taken in the large cities outside of Boston. The operators concerned are affiliated with the Telephone Workers' Joint Council, which is said to represent all the so-called Class A offices of the company, with the exception of that in Worcester. Recently the Boston operators were granted an increase in pay on a scale graduated according to length of service, and the demand of the Telephone Workers' Joint Council is for the same scale as that allowed in this city. In Worcester the operators have already voted to strike if the demands are not granted.

ATTENTION

Only a few days more remain for the February Sale. Those who haven't taken advantage of it are missing an unusual opportunity. There is good choosing in suits at \$10, \$15 and \$20 that were priced \$15 to \$30. It will certainly be a long time before such value can be had in an overcoat for \$12.50—most of them were regularly priced \$18. These suits and overcoats in most cases represent the last of their respective lines thus enabling us to offer great inducements to clear them. Gilmour's, 68 King

\$300,000 FIRE IN WORCESTER

Worcester, Feb. 24.—The W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company's plant at 5 Lincoln street was practically destroyed and seven families were driven to the street by a fire that started either in the power house or in one of the drying houses. For a while the entire northeastern section of the city was in danger, as the wind was blowing burning brands a long distance. The fire was responded to a general alarm. The loss was estimated late tonight at \$300,000. It was the most spectacular and disastrous fire in this city for years. The lumber yards cover five acres, at least three-quarters of the lumber they contained was destroyed. Six heavy draft horses were also lost. Three tenement houses at 5 and 7 Keepe place were caught in the fire. The families of William Minna, John T. Keeler and William Morrissey, at 5 Keepe place, were driven from the house and it was destroyed with a loss of \$5,000. The house at 7 Keepe place caught and the families of John Mounsey, Thomas Hardman and Carl Herxma were driven out. The building was damaged about \$2,000. The house at 82 Lincoln street occupied by Fred L. Perry, was damaged \$1,000 and the family driven out. Only quick work of the firemen saved other houses nearby. The Boston and Maine freight house, which adjoins the lumber yards, was slightly damaged and one box car burned.

QUOTATIONS IN THE ST. JOHN MARKET

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods including Groceries, Flour, Provisions, Meats, Fish, and Canned Goods.

THE ST. JOHN STANDARD "HEART SONGS" STORY NO. 7

Advertisement for 'Heart Songs' featuring musical notation for 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot' and 'NEGRO SONGS'. Includes text about the history of the songs and where to purchase them.

DEATHS

ESTABROOKS—In this city, on 23rd inst., Sarah Elizabeth, beloved wife of Birdwell C. Estabrook, leaving a husband and one daughter. Funeral from her late residence, Prince St., West St. John, on Friday, Feb. 24th, at 3:30 p.m. ESTABROOKS—In this city on Feb. 23rd, Mrs. Eliza A. Stowell, in the 78th year of his age, leaving one daughter and three sons to mourn the loss of a loving mother. Funeral from her late residence, Charlotte street, on Tuesday, Feb. 26th, at 3:30 p.m.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

Table showing weather forecasts and astronomical data for various locations including St. John, New Brunswick, and other regional areas.

ONLY ONE BROMO QUININE

Buy the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE, Cure for a Cold in One Day. 30c.

NEGRO SONGS

The only negro songs that will ever find a place in the history of music, were composed by the slaves of the South, before the great war between the states. All folk songs originate among a peasantry. And the only peasantry that ever existed in the United States were the negro slaves. This unrivalled song book is needed in every home. Wherever there is a piano or organ, "Heart Songs" is absolutely a necessity. Every Reader Entitled to a Copy of "HEART SONGS".