

SERBIA PLAGUE-RIDDEN, THOUSANDS DYING EVERY DAY; BUT THE PEOPLE ARE BRAVE

APPALLING CONDITIONS IN SERBIA DESCRIBED

Sir Thos. Lipton Tells of Ravages of Typhus—Plague Infested Villages Where he Saw Sick by Roadside too Weak to Crawl to a Hospital.

London, March 23, 12.15 a. m.—"Just as it took fire to stop the great plague in London, so fires are needed to clear Serbia of typhus. Infected houses and the clothing of the people must be burned, as the disease is carried by vermin, which is omnipresent," said Sir Thomas Lipton tonight in a statement to the Associated Press, in which he recounted the appalling conditions in Serbia, where he spent a considerable time in personal investigations.

"I met on the country roads the sick, too weak to crawl to a hospital; bullock carts were gathering them up. Often a woman and children were leading bullocks, the husband and father in the cart, raging with fever. Scarcely enough people remain unstricken in the dig graves for the dead, which lie exposed in the cemeteries.

"The situation is entirely beyond the control of the present force, which imperatively needs all the help it can get, tents, hospital, doctors, nurses, modern appliances, and clothing to replace the garments full of typhus bearing vermin."

Describing the hospital at Ghevche, where occurred the death of Dr. James F. Donnelly, of the American Red Cross, whom Sir Thomas calls one of the greatest heroes of the war, he said:

"The place is a village in a barren, uncultivated country, the hospital an old tobacco factory, formerly belonging to Abdul Hamid. In it were crowded 1,400 persons, without blankets or mattresses, or even straw—men lying in the clothes in which they had lived in the trenches for months, swarming with vermin. All diseases—typhus, typhoid, and smallpox—were herded together. In such a state, Dr. Donnelly found the hospital, where he had a force of six American doctors, twelve American nurses and three Serbian doctors."

"When I visited the hospital, three American doctors, the three Serbian

doctors and nine of the nurses were themselves sick.

"The patients were waited on by Austrian prisoners. The fumes of roasting wounds and fever were unbearable. The patients objected to the windows being opened, and Dr. Donnelly was forced to break the panes.

"The first thing Dr. Donnelly did on his arrival was to test the water, which he found infected. He then improvised bottles of oil drums, in which to boil water for use. The boilers saved 500 lives," said Dr. Donnelly. He also built ovens in which to bake the clothes of the patients, but he was not provided with proper sterilizing apparatus.

"No braver people exist than the Serbians; they have never a word of complaint.

"One source of infection is the army black bread, which is the only ration of the troops. The patients in the hospital receive daily a loaf which they put in their bed or under their pillow. Later the unused loaves are bought by pedlars and are re-sold, spreading disease among the people. A Serbian soldier is given a gun, a rifle, hand grenades and perhaps part of a uniform, but otherwise looks after himself; his rations are coarse bread.

"The street cleaning and hospital waiting are done by Austrians, who are rapidly thinning from typhus and other diseases. The best hospital in the Balkans is at Belgrade, under Dr. Edward W. Ryan, of the American contingent, where there are 2,900 patients. Dr. Ryan kept the hospital neutral during the Austrian occupation, and accomplished wonders diplomatically at that time. He is worshipped by the people.

"Dr. Ryan says that the greatest labor is keeping the hospital free from vermin. The typhus affects men in the most severely. Women come next, and children, for the most part, recover. The symptoms in the present epidemic begin like those of grippe. The disease lasts about fifteen days."

INDIANS TO RECEIVE FAIR PLAY

Arrangements Being Made to do Justice to Redmen for Fraud Perpetrated on Them by Laurier Regime.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 22.—The old, old question of the settlement of St. Peter's Indian Reserve case of Selkirk, Manitoba, which has been a bone of contention for the past seven or eight years, was again discussed in the Commons tonight. It came up during consideration of the Indian estimates under Hon. Dr. Roche. George H. Bradbury, of Selkirk, revealed many years ago the fraud that had been practised upon these poor Indians under the Laurier regime, and it is satisfactory to learn that justice is now to be done. Arrangements are nearing completion.

"It is proposed," he said, "that those interested, those who have secured land, should pay into the Indian Department, a certain sum to be distributed among the Indians. If this settlement is accepted, I presume that will mean the end of the case. There is no doubt in my mind that this was one of the greatest outrages ever committed against the red man. I made statements in 1908; I am prepared to repeat them today. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs took to the meeting where the surrender was voted upon by the Indians \$5,000. He told them that if they voted for the surrender they would get this money; that if they did not, he would take it home."

Mr. Bradbury went into the details of the fraud and Dr. Roche announced that the Justice Department was dealing with the case.

Ottawa, March 22.—At the opening of the House today Mr. Pius Michaud asked Sir Robert Borden whether Italy had declared war on Germany.

The Prime Minister replied that he had no information on the matter, except that conveyed by Mr. Michaud.

Mr. Buchanan of Medicine Hat, said he had heard that members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, when on active service, were not being given full pay, as was the case with other civil servants.

The Prime Minister promised to look into the matter.

Hon. C. J. Doherty's bill to amend the Criminal Code with the clause penalizing real estate frauds in connection with the resale of lands, eliminated, was then given third reading without discussion, and the House went into supply on estimates of the Trade and Commerce Departments.

Sir George Foster, in reply to a question by Mr. A. K. McLean, gave details as to the progress of negotiations with Australia and New Zealand for reciprocal trade relations with Canada. He pointed out that the government of Australia had changed since he had visited that country. Its parliament had a short session a few months ago at which a resolution was passed raising the duties on almost all articles imported, with the exception of those from the United Kingdom, on which a preference of ten per cent was given. The matter, therefore, still stood for consideration, and whether anything would be done before the actual passing of the Tariff Bill itself, remained to be seen.

steamship services between the Maritime Province ports and Great Britain should be divided between Halifax and St. John rather than have all ships call at both ports.

Sir George Foster was of the opinion, however, that it would be difficult to make such an arrangement. There had been no complaints of the services of late, and he was therefore not disposed to interfere with them.

Mr. MacLean asked if there were a British order-in-council forbidding the export of sugar from the West Indies to places other than England.

Sir George replied that Great Britain had taken steps to secure all the sugar, with a view to selling it to British refineries. However, when it was shown how this might operate with regard to the Canada trade, steps had been taken to prevent this, and the restriction lasted only a few weeks.

Speaking of the service between Canada, China and Japan the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the Empress of the C. P. R. Line had been requisitioned by the British government, and that only the Montague remained.

The service was consequently discontinued.

The estimates of the Department of Indian Affairs were under review at the evening session. Hon. W. J. Roche informed the House that owing to destitution amongst the Indians of the north, arising out of the falling off in the fur trade, more money than usual would have to be voted for relief.

VETERANS HAVE ANNUAL MEETING

Speeches and Songs Made up a Splendid Entertainment.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Veterans' Association was held last night in the Market Building. Many were the tales told of the doings of long ago, and many an incident of the present day in the fields of warfare and peace; likewise there were many songs. Andrew Emery presided, and all were glad to see him, for he looked well indeed. Among other officers of the association were: John Alexander, vice-president; George Gorham, treasurer, and J. L. Eagles, secretary. Ex-Alderman Sprout and Willett, Commissioners Potts, Wigmore and Russell also were present. Mr. Sprout played the violin, Major Buchanan and John Alexander helping much to keep the instrument and his master going to the tune of the Highlandaise. Then Commissioners Potts, Wigmore and Russell spoke of the war and of the things that have brought it about. Ex-Alderman Willett spoke in appreciation of those who had, in times past, upheld the old flag.

"The day we celebrate," proposed by the chairman, was responded by Jacob S. Brown, who said that although none regretted more than he the present war as an ex-sergeant major at the time of the Fenian raid, he felt like having another try for freedom. James Banks also spoke and gave a good song. Sergeant James McCarthy also sang a song in rifle form. Colonel Buchanan pleaded for the training of boys along military lines. In the course of his experience he said, he had come to the conclusion that the best possible thing was to train them along lines of military discipline. He remarked that a large number of the boys who went with the first contingent had enlisted through his efforts. The toast to "absent friends and comrades" was feelingly responded to by James Banks. Auld Lang Syne and the national anthem concluded a reunion which was at once reminiscent and enjoyable.

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EASTER HAT SALE
Ever Held Here
Bargains Extraordinary in Smart Millinery for Early Spring Wear

These Untrimmed Hats came from Paris, costing \$7.00 to \$15.00 each, and we had them copied in Canada, thus giving employment to our own Canadian workmen.

This is the earliest opportunity you have ever had to buy SPRING HATS at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

These hats express the very newest Easter styles, all being copied from Paris models and made from the highest grades of Milan, Tassel, Hemp, Hair, etc., in Black and colors. They are worth as high as \$10.00 each, but from now till Saturday night, March 27th, you can have your choice at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Hats made from Best Quality of Chip, in Black and colors, worth \$2.00 and \$3.00 each, sale price \$1.00 each.

CHILDREN'S HATS, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 each.

GLENGARRY and SAILOR shapes, for misses and young ladies, in silk and satin, and combinations of silk and straw, also satin and straw, sale price \$1.50 each.

Marr Millinery Company, Limited
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Paris, Mar. 23.—The French battleship Jaureguiberry, which carries among her armament two 12-inch and two 10.8-inch guns, was ordered today to join the French squadron operating against the Dardanelles. The Jaureguiberry will replace the French battleship Gaulois, which was badly damaged along the water-line by shells from the Turkish forts.

London, March 23.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Daily Telegraph says that during a great storm two big German merchant steamers were lost off Denmark.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASE
BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BARKER'S

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OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT WED. NIGHT WED. MATINEE
YOUNG-ADAMS CO.
"UNDER 2 FLAGS"
A Striking Military Play by Ouida
EASTER HAT GIVEN AWAY—WED. MAT.
POPULAR PRICES—Phone 1363

MR. PINDER DELIVERED TWO INTERESTING ADDRESSES IN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 1)

only one item on which the company were now in a position to show they had been unfairly dealt with. If the commissioner had followed the usual practice and set forth items in his report showing how he made up the cost of the road at his figures, he (Pinder) had no doubt that this \$9,524 could be very quickly accounted for. Mr. Pinder then discussed the report at some length.

The House went into committee with Mr. Young in the chair and took up consideration of the bill relating to motor vehicles.

After discussion there was amended to read that no fee should be payable for any motor vehicle used for ambulance or fire purposes. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Smith asked for leave of absence until Monday next for Mr. Munro on account of private business.

PARLIAMENT'S TRIBUTE TO COL. FARQUHAR

(Continued from page 1)

and gratification that we have this testimony to the good work done by our boys at the front. May I be permitted to say that I was touched to hear the name of Papeineau mentioned as among those who have done so well.

The House will be gratified to know that the honorable gentleman who is the bearer of this name is a great grandson of one who did good work in his day, and in his own way, for freedom in Canada. The words of praise of Col. Farquhar are, I am sure, a deserved tribute. It has been my personal privilege to know a good many of those who hold the office that he held, and it is due to him to say that by his tact, kindness, good judgment and his universal constant desire to his duty, he was the equal of any of his colleagues."

The Papeineau referred to in the letter written by Col. Farquhar to Sir Robert Borden as having taken part in the attack on the German trenches, is Lt. Talbot Papeineau of Montreal, well known in society circles there, and a member of the bar.

Lt. Talbot Papeineau is an athlete of repute, and a great-grandson of the famous Louis Joseph Papeineau, as referred to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

London, March 22, 10.30 p. m.—An enemy aviator appeared Sunday about Mulheim, Baden, and dropped three bombs on the city and the artillery barracks. Three soldiers were wounded.

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DIED.

PRIE—In this city, on March 21st, John Alexander Pirie, aged twenty-one years.

Funeral from his parents' residence, 146 Metcalf street, on Tuesday afternoon, service begins at 2.30 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

BARNES—In this city, at the residence of 43 Albert street, North End, Rev. Joshua N. Barnes, of Oak Point, aged eighty-five years, leaving his wife, two sons, one daughter, one brother and three sisters to mourn. Funeral service at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at Victoria street United Baptist church. Interment at Fernhill.

GLEESON—At her residence, 16 Richmond street, on Saturday, March 20th, Margaret, widow of Patrick Gleeson, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn.

Funeral on Tuesday morning at 10.30 o'clock from the Cathedral, after high mass of requiem. Friends are invited. (Ottawa papers please copy)

SOMMERVILLE—Entered into rest at Berwick, N. S., March 21st, Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Somerville, in the 69th year of her age.

O'KEEFE—In this city, on 22nd inst. Mary A., widow of Philip J. O'Keefe leaving one son and two daughters to mourn.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Joseph Mitchell, 1 Alma street, on Wednesday morning, at 7.30, to the Cathedral for High Mass of Requiem. Friends invited to attend.

CAMPBELL—At 85 Carleton street on March 22nd, Eliza A., widow of Charles Campbell, and daughter of the late Captain John H. Wright, aged 94 years, leaving one sister to mourn.

Funeral from her late residence to Union Depot on Wednesday at noon. Service begins at 11.30. Interment at Jubilee.

Service Between Canada and France.

Discussing the subsidies for Atlantic steamships, Sir George said that the British government had requisitioned most of the steamships. The whole Canadian Pacific Railway fleet had been reduced to three cargo and one passenger vessel. The best of the Atlantic liners had been commandeered, and so had all the Canadian Northern boats. The White Star Line had only one vessel in the service. The Atlants had only smaller vessels on the route.

Sir George explained the arrangement with the Admiralty whereby 18 ships would ply between Canada and France for the purpose of carrying government supplies, but not general cargo.

Considerable lake tonnage, he thought, would be chartered for the Atlantic service, but would not be able to take the place of the big ocean freighters. An arrangement was being made by which large vessels would be released by the British government taking over smaller vessels.

By May 1st the government expected to have the whole fleet back in the service, but in the meantime as the service had not been up to the requirements, the subsidies had not been paid.

There would consequently have to be an adjustment.

Sir George said, in reply to Mr. A. K. McLean, the service to the West Indies had shown a very satisfactory increase under the West Indies treaty. After the steamship services started in 1913, 3,287 passengers, and 142,718 tons of freight, valued at \$2,615,000 had been carried.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley suggested that

Edith Story, Ned Finley, Rankine Drew and Splendid Vitagraph Cast in the Three-Part Broadway Feature

"O'Garry of the Royal Mounted"
PICTURED AND ENACTED IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

IMPERIAL THEATRE PROGRAMME

World's Noted Impersonator
HARRY FONDELL
Musical Characterizations of
KUBELIK . . . Great Violinist
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High-Class Vaudeville

Helms Holmes
Certainly Goes
THE VERY LIMIT in Her "Hazard" of this Week

COMING "What's His Name" WEDNESDAY The Oxford Four - Male Singers WEEK 29th

In Addition There Will Be
MIXED PICTURES
George Ade's Fables in Slang
"THE GIRL WHO SHIFTED THE SYSTEM"
Hearst-Selig Weekly

UNIQUE MON. TUES.
YOU'LL BE WILD WITH RAGE
If You Ever Realize What a Good Thing You Possess
IF YOU DO NOT SEE
"FORTUNES OF WAR"
It's Just One Mighty Thrill After Another with Cleverly Constructed and Realistic Battle Scenes

Dashing Cavalry (2 BIG ACTS) Fighting Soldiers

"A CORNER IN HATS"
A Conglomeration of Hats, Women, Men and a Bull Dog

SATURDAY MATINEE
Good Time for the Kiddies SPECIAL

MON. TUE. WED. LYRIC
A Side Issue of
BIG CIRCUS
THE NELSON TRIO
Startling Acrobatic Manoeuvres and Comic Tumbling

THE HORRORS OF WAR
Faithfully Depicted in The Mutual Weekly

Unique Poem Play
"THE OLD MAID"
Blanche Sweet in New Part

THURSDAY
FISKE & UNNY FOLLIES

Could Hardly Straighten Up For The Pain In Her Back.

Many women suffer from an excruciating pain in the back. They are not even able to look after the common duties of their housework, and cannot even walk at times.

The whole trouble is that the kidneys have become affected, and when the kidneys get "out of kilter" the whole system becomes deranged. On the first sign of a weak, lame, aching back, you should not neglect it, for if you do, you may be sure that some serious kidney trouble will follow.

What you want is a kidney medicine, for kidneys only. This you will find in Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's Kidney Pills know nothing but kidney disorders, because they're made for kidneys only.

Mrs. George Craigie, Rose Valley, F.E.L., writes: "I am writing to tell you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I was suffering with a lame back, and for several days I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I had used quite a lot of other kind of pills, but received no relief. Just then my sister told me about what 'Doan's' had done for her, so I decided to try them. I used three boxes and I am completely cured. I do not hesitate to recommend them to all."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for \$1.50, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millman Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's"

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