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BRITAIN HAS RESOURCES
UNSUSPECTED BY ENEMY

Premier Asquith an Optimist and proud of it—No need of Rhetorical Incitements to induce Britons to answer call of duty—Addresses Committee formed to encourage Recruiting.

London, May 4.—Premier Asquith, addressing a meeting of a committee formed to encourage recruiting among employees on the wholesale and retail distributing trades of the country to-day, said that out of 790,000 clerks, commercial travellers and other workers in these trades, 450,000 had joined the army.

The Premier stated that inquiries were being made with regard to recruiting in the cotton trade, biscuit manufacturers, hotels and other branches of industry, with the view to making a further appeal.

Mr. Asquith proceeded to point out what women have done to release men for the army. Up to April 24, more than 50,000 women had enrolled on the war register initiated by the Board of Trade. In one of the largest engineering works in Newcastle, in the department devoted to the manufacture of shells, he saw three or four thousand women at work. If that could be done in an occupation so far removed from the normal activities of women, it ought to be a far easier task in other trades.

The Premier insisted that the people recognized the gravity of the war and did not have to be flogged or goaded by rhetorical incitements before they could be induced to obey the call of duty.

"Never in the history of any nation has that recognition been more clear and universal, or that obedience more prompt and more unselfish," he said. "We have made a magnificent beginning. We have stemmed the tide of aggression and the men have shown a spirit worthy of the best traditions of the race." I would say to the nation: Proceed in the same way and in the same temper.

"Every breach in our first line has been made good, but there are still in reserve unused and, to the enemy, unsuspected resources, which you must mobilize and organize to the full."



ROYAL YEAST
MADE IN CANADA
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

HEARING IN
HOP LEE CASE
TOOK ALL DAY

Pills Found by Detective Killen now claimed to be remedy for Harry Willie's asthma.

The case against Hop Lee, the Mill street Chinese merchant, charged with having opium in his possession on March 13th, was resumed in the police court yesterday morning and afternoon with H. O. McInerney for the prosecution and Daniel Mullen, K. C., for the defence. In addition to the charge against Hop Lee, six other Chinese are charged with being inmates of the place. It had been understood by the Magistrate and Mr. McInerney that the case against Hop Lee and the others were all being tried at the one time, but yesterday afternoon Mr. Mullen informed the court he had understood the court was dealing with Hop Lee alone. The Magistrate stated he thought both cases were being tried together. There was nothing to do now but to finish the case against Hop Lee and then the charge against the six others could be commenced. It is expected that the Hop Lee case will finish on Friday and practically all the evidence so far given will have to be given all over again, and the prospects are that before the second case is finished there will be many sessions of the court.

At the session yesterday morning Harry Willie was the first witness and testified on the night of March 13th, when he entered Hop Lee's place on Mill street, he saw Policeman Jeffrey there. He asked Jeffrey what he was doing there, and Jeffrey told him to keep quiet. Jeffrey then pointed a revolver at him, caught him by the coat and took from him a handkerchief, a fountain pen, three coppers and two keys. Jeffrey then pushed witness down on a table and took hold of Hop Lee saying "Give me five hundred dollars." The pipes taken from the place were produced and witness said they were pipes used for smoking tobacco.

Hum Hong was called and testified that when Jeffrey entered the place he said "Hello Hop," and then said that he wanted five hundred dollars or opium. Jeffrey then asked for one hundred dollars and followed this up by firing a shot at Hum Hong. Hum Hong was in bed, and when he went to get up Jeffrey pointed the revolver at him. Witness corroborated the evidence given by Harry Willie and said he had never seen any opium smoking in St. John, but had seen it smoked in China. Ye Hopsey and Hum Hong also gave evidence along the same lines as the previous witnesses. The court then adjourned until the afternoon.

At 2:30 the case was resumed and Hum Hong was sworn in as an interpreter. Hum Hong was called by the defence and stated that he was a Christian, a Baptist, and was baptised in China. He had a wife and a three-year-old child in China and had been in St. John for one year. Witness stated he had been troubled with asthma for the past nineteen years, and his father died of that trouble. For asthma witness said that he used drugs that he obtained in China. The boxes of pills the police obtained in Hop Lee's place, and which the prosecution claim to be opium were produced. Witness said that the two cans were his property. The little jar he brought from China with him, and the can, which Detective Killen found in a stove, had been sent from China to him. He said the pills were medicine given to him for asthma. He did not smoke the pills but swallowed them with water. The reason he put the can of pills in the stove was because he was afraid that Jeffrey would search him and take them away from him. Witness said he never smoked opium.

In answer to Mr. McInerney witness said he had an attack of asthma last November for eight or nine days, and he had used from ten to twelve pills a day. At this juncture of the case, Mr. Mullen asked a question to the witness, and Mr. McInerney broke in with, "Mr. Mullen the witness is giving the evidence and I don't want you butting in."

Mr. Mullen—"I'm not butting in, and I'm not going to be insulted by you."

Mr. McInerney—"I'm not insulting you, I say you're butting in and I'm not going to stand for it."

This finished the little bit of cross firing and while it only took a few minutes it lived up a rather tiresome case for the time being.

Dr. Francis Hogan was the next witness and gave evidence that Hum Hong accompanied by an interpreter had called on him during the day for an examination for the purpose of seeing if there was any asthmatic condition at the present time. Hum Hong claimed to him that his father died of asthma, and that he (Hum) was attacked with asthma about twice a year, and for the treatment he took pills which he received from China. Witness said that for asthma a drug used for the immediate relief was morphine. As it has been shown by the evidence that there was more than a trace of opium in the pills produced in court, witness said it would be one way of providing morphine for an attack of asthma. Witness examined the pills and stated they resembled the pills that were provided by the drugstore some years ago, at the present time the pills are given in another style.

The case was adjourned at five o'clock to be taken up again on Friday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock.

Gases Used by Germans
Were Ejected From
Pipes Laid in Trenches

Also Produced by Explosion of Specially-Made Shells—Germans Rendered Immune From Poisonous Fumes by Respirators Which Were Supplied to the Men—Gen. French Sends Further Particulars Regarding Enemy's Latest Breach of Recognized Rules of Warfare.

London, May 4.—There has been given out in London a report on the use of asphyxiating gases by the Germans from Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force on the continent which reads as follows:

"The gases employed by the Germans have been ejected from pipes laid in trenches. It has been produced also by the explosion of shells especially manufactured for this purpose. German troops who attacked under cover of these gases were provided with specially designed respirators which were issued in sealed packages to all points on the line. This shows methodical preparation on a large scale."

"A week before the Germans first used this method they announced in their reports that we were making use of asphyxiating gases. At that time there appeared to be no reason for this astounding falsehood. Now it is obvious that it was part of a scheme, and it is further proof of the deliberate nature of the introduction by the Germans of this new and illegal weapon. It shows they recognized its illegality, and that they were anxious to forestall neutral and possibly domestic criticisms."

"Since the enemy first made use of

this method of covering his advance with a cloud of poisoned air, he has repeated it both in offensive and defensive whenever the wind has been favorable."

"The effect of this poison is not disabling or painlessly fatal, as has been suggested in the German press. Those victims who do not succumb on the field and who can be brought into hospitals suffer acutely and a large proportion of the cases die a painful and lingering death."

British May Adopt Similar Expedients

London, May 4.—In the House of Commons this afternoon H. J. Tennant, parliamentary secretary of the War Office, said that Great Britain had under consideration the question of "employing similar expedients" against the use by German troops on the battlefield of asphyxiating gases.

The speaker admitted that as far back as April 6, the British "eye-witness" had said the Germans were preparing for this method of attack, but notwithstanding such rumors, the British authorities found it hard to believe that any signatory of The Hague Convention could violate its fundamental principles and adopt methods which might have such a far-reaching effect in modern warfare.

THE TRACKS IN MARKET SQUARE
MAY NOT BE STRAIGHTENED OUT

City Commissioners Talked Over Street Railway Affairs—Market Square Work Came in for Attention too.

The city commissioners met in regular session yesterday afternoon and discussed street railway matters to some extent. They decided to have Commissioner Potts submit an estimate of the amount the city will have to expend on Market Square after the street railway straightens its tracks.

The common clerk will draft an agreement for the work to be done by the Street Railway at Kane's Corner and at the On the Mill House.

The annual report of the port wardens was received and ordered printed with other reports.

The recent elections in the two Salvage Corps were approved by council.

All the commissioners were present. The Commissioner of Finance and Public Affairs reported payments for the month of April amounting to \$90,843.29.

Payments recommended by the commissioner of finances were approved as follows:

Treasury Department	\$378.35
Public Works	1,484.59
Police	946.20
Harbors, Ferries and Public Lands	4,142.45
	2,393.93

On recommendation of Commissioner Russell the following were appointed port wardens, each to hold office during the will and pleasure of the common council and they were constituted the Board of Port Wardens for the port and harbor of St. John: Andrew L. Mulcahey, Arthur W. Adams, George R. Johnston, George N. Kinneally, James McKinney and George Dunlavy.

Renewal lease for seven years from May 1, to Geo. A. Kirkpatrick of lot No. 1083, Brooks Ward, at \$11.00 per annum, being an increase of 10 per cent, over present rent, was approved.

A seven years lease is also to be given to Charles W. Ellis of lot 227, Guys Ward, at \$13.20 per annum, being an increase of 10 per cent.

It was also decided to rent to the Imperial Metal Company a portion of the new pier warehouse containing a space of about 34 x 24 feet for one year at \$120 a year, payable quarterly in advance.

On the suggestion of Mayor Frink it was decided to have the lease made so that a three months' notice would be enough for city to take over premises.

On recommendation of the commissioner of public safety the rent again the estate of Alexander Dunn, who conducted a restaurant in the market was struck off.

The commissioner of water and sewerage was given permission to call for tenders for 300 feet of thirty-six inch iron pipe and 500 feet of twenty-four inch pipe.

Mayor Frink referred to the stopping of the street cars in muddy places for discharging passengers. This

was all right in paved streets but to put passengers out in six or seven inches of mud was absolutely wrong. The by-law which caused it was wrong.

Commissioner McLellan said there was no by-law to make the cars pass each crossing. In the case of six curves the cars went round the corner. It was not permitted for them to stop on the crossing.

H. M. Hopper, manager of the St. John Railway Co., who was present, said the complaints were on account of Haymarket Square and Wall Street.

Commissioner and others—"You would get along better if you read the traffic laws instead of listening to complaints."

The commissioner explained that all other cities had practically the same by-law relating to street car traffic as existed in St. John.

Commissioner Potts reported that he had been in conference with the street railway people in reference to the street car at Kane's Corner and near the On the Mill House. He thought the agreement would be all right and he moved that an agreement be drawn up by the Common Clerk to cover the matter.

Mr. Hopper asked that a letter be given him authorizing the work. The resolution as above was approved.

Commissioner Potts said no agreement had been arrived at in connection with the work in Market Square. He thought the work should not go on without the square being put in proper shape. He thought \$5,000 would be necessary for the work. Should an accident occur there the city would be more or less responsible.

Commissioner McLellan—"The work should be proceeded with, but as far as paving the square is concerned I maintain that the abutments should pay their share. If you are going to allow Mr. R. A. W. H. Thorne & Co., the Western Union and others to be exempt from paying their share of the paving I think all money paid by others should be paid back. Then the city could undertake paving work. There is no doubt that Market Square should be fitted up but \$5,000 is far too much for temporary work."

The street railway offered to lay concrete base between the rails. Our contract with the railway for street work will expire in 1918 and something may be done then.

"I would move that the street railway be empowered to proceed with the proposed work in Market Square."

Commissioner Wigmore seconded the motion.

Commissioner Potts protested against any action being taken unless recommended by the department. He thought the commissioners should not proceed over his head.

Commissioner Wigmore thought the people wished the change and only a few days ago the road engineer had told the commissioners that only a

EVERY MEMBER OF
COMPANY VOLUNTEERS

Eighty in Capt. Herbert Smith's Company, at St. Stephen, offer services.

Special to The Standard.

St. Stephen, N. B., May 4.—St. Stephen feels highly honored in the recent developments in military circles, and particularly in the selection of Captain Herbert J. Smith to command the company soon to go to England. Since coming here to organize and command the local company of the 55th Battalion, Captain Smith has applied himself with devoted energy to his task and the success that has attended his efforts is shown in the fact that when the organization of this company for early departure to England was decided upon Captain Smith was given the privilege of taking his command in St. Stephen with him. This proposal was placed before the men Sunday morning and something of the feeling that exists among the men and their commander was shown in the response when every member of the company, numbering over eighty, jumped at the chance to go with him. Secrecy was enjoined upon the men and the matter was not made public until today.

The lieutenant who will accompany Captain Smith will include Lieut. A. Watson Gregory, who has been associated with Captain Smith in the local company and belongs to the 71st York Regiment, Lieut. J. Carleton Brown of the 67th, Lieut. C. L. Graves of the 67th, Lieut. C. L. Martin of the 67th, Lieut. C. L. Martin of Prince Edward Island, Lieut. Gregory and Brown are natives of St. Stephen.

WRESTLING MATCH ARRANGED

Yesterday arrangements were made for a wrestling match to a finish between Jim Prokos of this city and "Bull" Olsen, the terrible Swede, of New York. The match will take place here on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and as both men are heavyweights there should be something doing from start to finish. On the same date matches have been arranged between Mattison, the Finn, and a Bulgarian, also a match between Ottolo and Brooks.

short space in the center of the square would have to be filled up. He thought the cost of putting in broken stone would not be very great.

Commissioner Potts—"Do you intend to pass that resolution without an estimate of the cost?"

Commissioner Russell then moved that the matter be laid over till Friday and that the Commissioner of Public Works submit an estimate of the cost.

Commissioner Potts—"Where is the money coming from? You have cut down my department. The screws have been driven down hard."

Commissioner McLellan—"Did not we all have the screws put on?"

Commissioner Potts—"If we had the smooth methods you have I would not be saying this now."

The resolution was then put to the meeting and passed.

Acid Stomachs Are
Dangerous

Common Sense Advice by a Distinguished Specialist.

"Acid" stomachs are dangerous because acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach, thus hindering and preventing the proper action of the stomach, and leading to probably nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble from which people suffer. Ordinary medicines and medical treatments are useless in such cases, for they leave the source of the trouble, the acid in the stomach, as dangerous as ever. The acid must be neutralized, and its formation prevented, and the best thing for this purpose is a teaspoonful of Mucilago, a simple antacid, taken in a little warm or cold water after eating, which not only neutralizes the acid, but also prevents the fermentation from which acidity is developed. Foods which ordinarily cause distress may be eaten with impunity if the meal is followed with Mucilago. Mucilago, which can be obtained from any druggist, and should always be kept handy.

Famous Dancer Gives
Complexion Secrets

I've learned the secret of Dolores' entrancing beauty—the wondrous charm that has dazzled the courts of Europe and captivated vast audiences everywhere. The famous dancer abhors rouge and cosmetics. Yet despite the strenuousness of her life, she retains the incomparable complexion best described as "indescribable." An intimate friend tells me she uses a regular skin cream on her face what druggists know as mercuric oxide. This is applied at night in the manner cold cream is used and washed off in the morning. It absorbs the dead particles of skin which daily appear, and a fair, soft, fresh, girlish complexion is always in evidence.

Dolores' skin is not marred by a single wrinkle, not even a fine line. She wards these off by daily bathing the face in a solution made by dissolving an ounce of powdered masticote in a half pint of water. As your druggists keep these ingredients, as well as masticote, in stock, the ounce of the wax is sufficient, no doubt your druggist will welcome this information.—Allen Moore in Beauty's Mirror.

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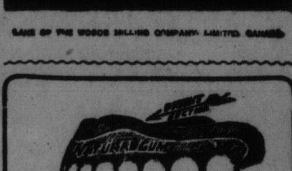
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