

48c a pair

500 Pairs Men's Rubbers
All No. 9's

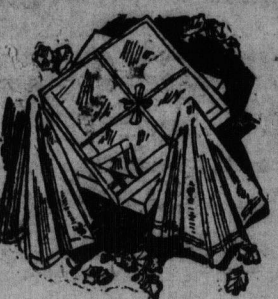
We made an offer to the Rubber Co'y for a lot of 500 pairs Men's Rubbers, all one size—No. 9—and are now offering them at 48c a pair. The majority of men wear No. 8 boots and the rubbers will fit an 8, 8 1-2 or 9 boot. They are surely cheap.

At Our Three Stores

Samples in Windows

Waterbury & Rising, Limited

King St. Union St. Mill St.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Our Stores Open 8.30 a. m. Close 6 p. m.Big Sale of
Handkerchiefs

Today, Thursday, we will offer Three Thousand Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs for Ladies

Size: 12x12 inches, with 1/4 inch H. & B. Border, at

9c each

Three for 25 cents, or

Six for 50 cents

MAIL ORDERS FOR SAME SENT POST FREE.

We wish everyone to fully understand that these are not thin, useless gauze linen handkerchiefs, but pure linen of extra fine quality. We guarantee these handkerchiefs against any shown in Canada at 15c each. Remember there are only 3,000 which are sure to be snapped up rapidly.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

F. B. CARVELL'S
CHARGES ARE
ANSWERED

To the Editor of The St. John Standard:

Sir,—Although upon several occasions since the Experimental Farm below Fredericton was purchased by the Federal Government, Mr. Carvell, in his place on the floors of the House of Commons at Ottawa has alluded to me as a party healer and grafter in connection with its purchase, yet this is the first time that I have thought fit to pay any attention to his slanderous remarks, being perfectly willing to trust my reputation to those who have known me for a life time, and my connection with the purchase of the Experimental Farm to those who are perfectly familiar with all the circumstances in connection with its purchase. But it is in connection with Mr. Carvell's allusion to that farm as a sand heap and the exorbitant price which he claims was paid for it that I wish to deal. I am perfectly familiar with every foot of the land which comprises the present Experimental Farm and also know of the capability of that land for the production of hay, grain, potatoes, roots and fruit, as I spent some thirty years of my life on that farm and on a farm adjoining it and have also cultivated a portion of that farm, and therefore feel that I can speak with confidence concerning it.

The former owner of that farm, the late Major Edward Symonds, when a boy, was sent by his father to one of the best farms in King's County for 7 years to learn everything possible in connection with agriculture, before starting him as owner of "The Ridges" (the name by which the present Experimental Farm was always known). Mr. Symonds with a knowledge both in practice and theory of the advantages of underdrainage, plowing, subsoiling, the free use of fertilizer, rotation of crops and raising of highly bred cattle, horses and sheep, was able to produce splendid results, and his farm was looked upon as one of the finest in the country. Although a large portion of the farm was used for pasturage and for grain and root crops, yet outside of that the farm produced yearly upwards of one hundred tons of hay of excellent quality, while the quality of its grain and root crops could hardly be excelled.

I have retained a knowledge of re-

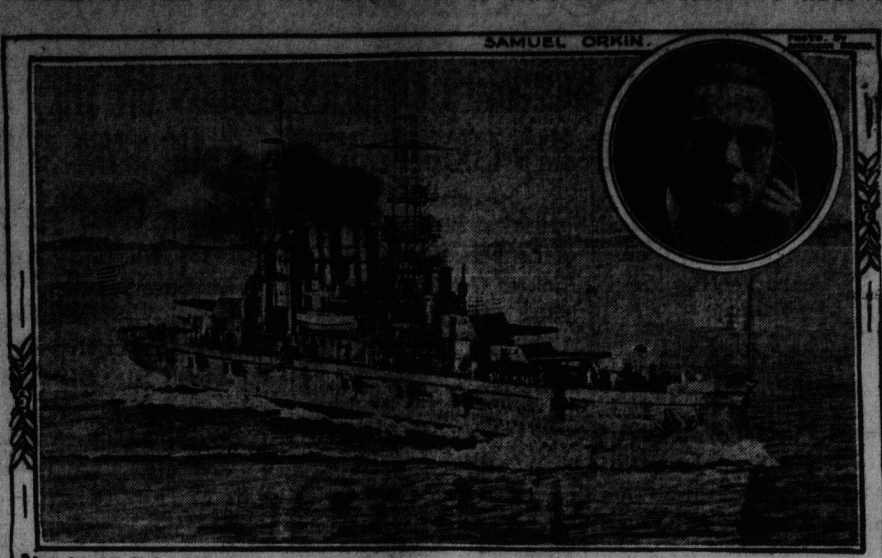
sults of crops upon that farm, a few of which I will now mention. From a measured field of six acres upon that farm, 432 bushels of white Tidley oats were harvested—an average of 72 bushels per acre. I saw 28 1/2 bushels of buckwheat cleaned up from one bushel's sowing. I have seen 30 barrels of potatoes per acre when the kinds planted were not nearly as productive as the kinds we have today. An ordinary crop of turnips was 350 barrels per acre. I have also seen oats raised upon that farm from seed imported from Scotland, which weighed over 40 pounds to the bushel, and no locality could produce finer wheat than was raised upon that farm.

The original Symonds farm comprised 640 acres and there are about 150 acres, more or less, that are not included in the present Experimental Farm. On a portion of it immediately adjoining, on the farm of Mr. W. W. Boyce, can be seen a field that has not been broken up or top-dressed for twenty-three years and it is still cutting over two tons of hay per acre. Its adaptability for orcharding need not be questioned, as the excellence of its fruit and its small percentage of winter killing is evidence not only on the farm itself, but also on the adjoining farm of Mr. Boyce where a splendid young bearing orchard of over 600 trees can be seen.

The advantage of the Experimental Farm in a central situation, easy of access, cannot be surpassed. It can be reached by train both in front and rear. It has a deep water privilege in front for the landing of motor boats and other crafts. It is only a few minutes ride by auto or a short but beautiful drive with horse and carriage from the city down along the river to the farm, then through the centre of the farm over a splendid turnpike road to the Wilsey road in the rear, in along the Wilsey road to the river and back to the city. While those fond of the healthful exercise of walking can, without over-exertion, cover the distance on foot in about forty-five minutes. The view from the centre of the farm up and down the St. John river, with its beautiful scenery, in one of the finest in the country. The large number of people who visited that farm last summer and autumn were loud in their praise not only of the excellence of the farm, but also of the beauty of its situation.

Despite the unwarranted attacks of Mr. Carvell I am proud to think that

MODEL BATTLE SHIP WHICH INVENTOR WANTS U. S. NAVY TO ADOPT.



FULLY EQUIPPED AND WORKING MODEL OF U.S. BATTLESHIP.

Although fitted with every improvement and device of the latest type of dreadnought, this battle ship is of only 300 pounds displacement, measuring nine feet over all, with eighteen inches beam and eight and one-quarter inches draught. It is the invention and work of Samuel Orkin, of Boston, who spent two and one-half years in building it, and who is trying to induce the Navy Department to build the models of its future vessels along the same lines.

Mr. Orkin's battle ship is not modelled after any particular vessel in the navy or now building. It has three funnels, two "basket" masts and four turrets, each mounting three guns representing the 14-inch type to be carried by the New York and the Texas. Through an electric control, operated by keys inserted in the after port holes, these turrets can be trained in either broadside and the guns fired at will.

BUILDING INSPECTORS DIFFER
REGARDING THEIR AUTHORITY

Much Important Evidence Heard by Coroner Roberts and Jurymen, at Inquest into Deaths in Grand Union Hotel Fire—Will Probe Matter.

Inadequate means of escape from the Grand Union Hotel, differing opinions of city officials as regards their duties in the matter of building inspection, and the matter of improper equipment for handling a fire were the three principal subjects which were brought up for discussion during the inquiry continued last evening into the deaths of Albert Johnston and Jude Le Blanc, who were burned to death in the Grand Union Hotel.

The idea which is being carried out at the inquest is to get right to the bottom of the matter with a view to make such changes as will prevent the repeating of such a fatality. Much time was spent last evening in questioning and cross questioning the building inspectors of the city as to their respective duties, and it was found that through some misunderstanding between them, neither claimed to be directly responsible for the condition in hotels of the city. The contention of James Carleton, building inspector of the city, on advice received from the city recorder, is that he has no jurisdiction over hotels, but that in such buildings Inspector Kenney has control. On the other hand, while admitting that his jurisdiction extends over the hotels of the city, John Kenney, factory and hotel inspector, claims that he is not in a position to order exits or doors out in a building for safety.

In his evidence Chief Blake of the fire department, who has visited the hotels and is thoroughly familiar with the condition of the buildings said that means of escape were inadequate and that if when the hotels were crowded fire occurred, the guests would not be able to get out in safety.

Commissioner McLellan, who was present at the inquest, said that the section of the law requiring that there be a free and unobstructed passage from all rooms of the building to the street was in any way instrumental in facilitating the purchase of the Experimental Farm in the County of York, and I feel that the Government are to be highly commended for making such an excellent choice of a situation, and for the excellent manner in which they are equipping it, for I feel that under the management of its enthusiastic and genial superintendent, Mr. Hubbard, will not only prove a great advantage to our farming community, but will be looked upon with pride by the residents of this city and surrounding country as an institution which will act as an incentive to our young men to look upon agriculture in its true light as the foremost and most honorable calling that they could engage in, and one that in the study of the composition of the different soils and their adaptability for certain crops, will furnish ample scope for the practical application of the best education that they can acquire.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space, I remain Yours respectfully, A. DUNCAN THOMAS.

Fredericton, N. B., March 3rd, 1914.

Worked on Stairs
"I fought the fire from the stairs. The fire was falling from the stairs running to the cupola. I left that house after I had been there about ten minutes. I then went to the roof. It was dangerous working on the roof. There is a light shaft running from the kitchen to the roof. I consider that very dangerous to firemen. I certainly think that it should be covered."

When I came down stairs the mother of the Johnston boy was crying and ringing her hands. Questioned by the coroner, witness said that there was no training in the fire department for life saving purposes.

Jarvis E. Purdy was then called and said: "When I got to the fire on Salvage Corps was there. I went in the office and went up to the second floor, then some man told me that there was a boy up stairs where the fire was. He said there is a boy up there, can you get him out? I took two men with me. I told the fireman in charge of the hose that there was a boy up there. He said you can't get up. I came down stairs, and I heard somebody there say that the boy had got out so I did not try again. I started to work. I remember seeing the mother of the Johnston boy in the hall."

Attempted Rescue
Called to testify, Robert Johnston said: "I was in Mill street and ran to the fire when the bell rang. A man at the plug was calling for help and I assisted him. When I was assisting the men with the hose, a big stout man came running up the stairs and wanted to go up. He said that there was a boy up there. The firemen would not allow him to go. On my way up I heard a lady in the hall say 'my boy is up stairs.' I feel that it was impossible for anyone to

get to the rooms up stairs at that time."

Building Inspector

James Carleton, the next witness called, said: "I am the building inspector in the City of Saint John. On complaint of any person that conditions are dangerous to life and limb it is my duty to give it my attention. I am supposed to visit hotels and see that they have proper exits, proper widths of halls, lights, etc. I have inspected the Grand Union Hotel since the fire and was never in it before. Coroner Roberts—'Is it your intention, Mr. Carleton, in view of the recent fire in the Grand Union Hotel, in which two lives were lost, to visit the other hotels in the city?'"

Ans.—"In company with Chief Blake and Commissioner McLellan I have visited hotels in the city." Mr. Carleton here said that there was certain doubt in his mind just what were his duties with regard to hotels. He was not sure whether in acting officially at the hotel he was or was not stepping on the ground of Inspector Kenney. "I have been told by the recorder that I had nothing at all to do with hotels."

Mr. Carleton here explained to Coroner Roberts and the jury that he did not know just exactly what jurisdiction he had in the matter of ordering changes in buildings with a view to safety. His duties in that case were confused with those of Inspector Kenney.

Hotels Unsafe

"From my inspection of hotels with Chief Blake, I would say that we have hotels in the city that in case of fire would not be perfectly safe to the guests. I consider that there are not adequate means of escape."

Inspector Kenney

Recalled to give evidence, Inspector Kenney said that he was not in authority to order exits or entrances cut in hotels. "I don't think that under the provincial act I have any authority to order a door cut here or a door cut there."

Chief Blake's Evidence.

Chief Blake was next called and said "I am acting chief of the fire department. When I saw the fire going on in the building as I do I went outside of the building and I said I would attend to the inside. I then ordered the driver pull in a second alarm. Knowing the building as I do I would say that the fire caught in the kitchen. When the fire was under control on the outside somebody told me that a boy was up stairs. I went up stairs and was told by my engineer that the boy had got out. The hose burst at that time and caused more confusion than ordinarily, and gentlemen let me tell you I believe that no living man could have gone up. Not knowing of the boy I was urging the men to go up they told me it was impossible. As far as the chief is concerned I believe that he was dead before we got to him. I believe that knowing the hotel as he did, he would have been able to get out."

Coroner Roberts—"Do you think that the hotels in the city are safe to guests, say in the middle of summer, when they are filled?"

Ans.—"No, sir, they could never get out."

Every day of my life I am meeting people who are acting carelessly with ashes, etc. I saw an institution today which was in a wretched condition, but as the result of inspection I believe it will be changed tomorrow."

H. R. McLellan, Commissioner of Public Safety, was present at the inquest, and at the conclusion of the evidence he remarked, that he thought that James Carleton, building inspector had an erroneous idea in the matter of hotel inspection. In his mind the responsibility of all interior conveniences and means of escape in hotels rested upon the building inspector, while all outside means of escape were supposed to be within the jurisdiction of Inspector Kenney. He remarked that there were few hotels in the city which permit of a free access to the fire escapes.

TRY UNGAR'S LAUNDRY.

May Increase Capital

The Street Railway Company is asking the legislature for authority to increase its capital stock or to issue bonds or debentures or otherwise provide money for the extensions and improvements which it proposes to make. The company has made plans to extend its tracks to Coldbrook and to Little River, and will have to raise money to carry the project out. It will also have to arrange for financing extensions of its lighting system made necessary by the growth of the city.

PROTECTION
FOR IMMIGRANT
GIRLS URGEDWoman Speaker at Social
Service Congress Tells of
White Slave Conditions
in this Country.

Ottawa, Mar. 4.—The Social Service Congress was thrilled this afternoon by a woman during the consideration of commercialized vice and the white slave traffic.

The speaker who, for a quarter of an hour, made the big audience of men sit astounded, women and girls frequently break into exclamations and tears, was Miss Christina Halls, Toronto general supervisor of redemptive work for girls in the Presbyterian church.

"Under the shadow of the towers of parliament in your beautiful city of Ottawa," she said, "I went out after taking up my work, and in a house found sixteen girls, the youngest sixteen. Next door I found nine in a house. I tried to talk to them! To find out about them; but they told me they were not supposed to talk, and although I did find out I was warned not to say anything, but I did say something."

"I went out to British Columbia and in places supposed to be hotels, I found girls and women. Their names were worked in glittering brass on the steps, and there were few windows in the place. I then went into the grand mountains of which Canadians are so proud and found red light districts."

"I visited the prisons and penitentiaries and found there youths and young girls who might have been fine citizens but who despaired of the future."

"I would suggest that no young girl be brought to Canada without proper protection. The agencies bringing these girls here do not offer any protection. There is a law for those girls who are seduced, but there is no law to protect those domestic servants who are seduced. They have no protection against their employers, who are sometimes brutal."

P. E. I. ANNIVERSARY.

Forty years ago today the first legislature of Prince Edward Island under Confederation was convened in Charlottetown, and the machinery of government in Canada's baby province was formally inaugurated. Prince Edward Island, although reluctant to join the Dominion when it became an accomplished fact, was the pioneer in the movement for union. Charlottetown was the scene of the first confederation conference in 1864, just half a century ago. When the plan was initiated the promoters contemplated only a union of the Maritime Provinces, but at Charlottetown it was decided to enlarge the scope of the convention so as to include all the provinces, and to adjourn to Quebec for a larger and more representative meeting. Prince Edward Island was represented at Quebec, but when the test came the friends of confederation were unable to carry the seventy-two resolutions. The legislature, by a vote of twenty-three to five, expressed the opinion that joining the union would be "politically, commercially, and financially disastrous to the rights and interests of the people" of the province. In 1873 Prince Edward Islanders began to repent of having taken this stand, and overtures were made to Ottawa, which resulted in signing terms of union. On Dominion Day, 1873, Prince Edward Island became a full-fledged province of Canada, and on the fifth of the following March the legislature met to consider the many and vital problems which then faced Prince Edward Islanders and threatened their future prosperity. The land question was settled by an act of the Dominion Parliament, which compelled owners of large estates to accept a reasonable price for their property, to be determined by arbitration.

DALHOUSIE WON.

Halifax, March 4.—Dalhousie by defeating Technical College, 2 to 0, tonight wins the championship of the eastern section inter-collegiate league. They will now play Mount Allison for the Maritime championship on neutral ice.

"What sort of a man is he?"

"Well, when you hold out two cigars to him to let him take his choice, he pockets one and lights the other."

DIED.

McLAREN.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., Jane Murray, widow of Dr. Lawrence McLaren, in her ninety-first year. No flowers by request.

IF CATARRH HAS SPOILED YOUR HEARING

GET CURED TODAY BY "CATARRHOZONE"

Don't Stay Deaf Any Longer—Follow the Procession—Use Catarrhozone

Nine cases in ten of hard hearing are curable. Why curable? We don't mean relievable—we mean that the sense of hearing can be permanently brought back. Catarrh usually causes the deafness. Cure the catarrh and you can hear and remove the cause of your poor hearing.

If you were sure you had catarrhal deafness you would use a real cure at once—of course you would. There is a cure for you—one that

is inexpensive—pleasant to use—and sure to do its work thoroughly.

Catarrhozone is no experiment for deafness.

Thousands before you have cleared Catarrh out of their heads by the aid of Catarrhozone and have thereby been cured of deafness.

No batteries or miniature telephones to bother you—no internal medicine to take—you have simply to follow special directions for the Catarrhozone Inhaler. Do this and you'll find a wonderful improvement in short order.

Any druggist can supply you Catarrhozone, or you can for \$1 secure it post paid under plain wrapper from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Can.

ada.

This Adv. is Worth One Hundred Dollars \$100 to Someone

Cut this out and the next time you require any dentistry of any kind whatever, such as teeth extracted, filled, cleaned, artificial teeth made or mended, call and see us, as you may be the lucky one.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
527 Main St.—245 Union St.
DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor,
Tel. Main 683.
Open 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

COAL

Full measure of heat, no clinkers and very little ash. High grade coal and perfectly clean is the kind we sell.

CCC CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED

331 Charlotte Street
Phone M-2670

Pans-pots

Easy For

Old Dutch Cleanser

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