

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Moderate winds, mostly fair, with much the same temperature, local showers in the western portion.

The St. John Standard

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
TODAY MATINEE AND
"THE WHITE FEATHER"

VOL. VIII. NO. 28. TWELVE PAGES WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1916. PRICE TWO CENTS

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side of the river route and quoting from official records he showed that cost of 120 2-10 miles of completed Valley Railway from Gasqueton to Centreville had been \$57,165 per mile, while cost of the National Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick by a route which was adopted because it was declared to be less expensive to build than the St. John Valley route was \$71,770.

While no provision is made in the agreement nor in the bill for construction of the proposed line to provide a connection with the Maine Central Railway and thus a short line to New England States, Hon. Mr. Murray spoke of the importance of this project and pointed out that it was a part of the Canadian Government Railway scheme of development, which strengthens the belief that construction of such a connecting line will be undertaken by the Intercolonial Railway at perhaps no distant date.

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ELEVATOR MAY BE REBUILT BEFORE WINTER

Sir Geo. Foster Gives Information Regarding Wheat Commandeered Last Fall.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, April 25.—Hon. J. D. Reid stated in the Commons tonight that he hoped it would be "only a few months until we have an elevator at St. John." The statement was particularly important as coming from the Acting Minister of Railways. Dr. Reid has been acting in that capacity since Mr. Cochrane's illness, and he said in answer to a question that the Minister of Railways would not likely be back in the House this session.

Another interesting matter was mentioned during the progress of the discussion upon the railway estimates. Mr. Pugsley asked Sir George Foster, when dealing with the question of elevator accommodation, where the grain commandeered by the government last fall went. The Minister of Trade and Commerce replied that the bulk of it went to Italy, and he added that it would continue to go to Italy until the needs of that country were satisfied.

It will be remembered that early in the session the Liberals, headed by Mr. Pugsley, attempted to make a good deal of capital out of the fact that the government had commandeered wheat but would not say where it had gone.

They contended that it had been meant for Great Britain and made much of the fact that there was no confirmation from England of a report that the British authorities had asked the Canadian government to commandeer the wheat. Of course it was impossible for the Canadian government at that time to divulge the destination of the wheat. Now that the truth has been told, however, the whole scare story worked up by Mr. Pugsley and his friends about the Canadian government taking this action for the benefit of England, and giving out that they had been requested to commandeer the wheat in the interests of England makes Mr. Pugsley and his friends appear very silly.

Mrs. Eliza Fotherby.
News of the sudden death of Miss Eliza Fotherby, Yarmouth, was conveyed in a telegram received here yesterday morning. Miss Fotherby and her sister, Miss Mary, left recently for Yarmouth to spend the summer there. She had been in her usual health and the news of her death came as a great shock to her friends here. Miss Mary Fotherby returned yesterday with the body, for interment here. The funeral will take place from the home of Mrs. Andrew Melick, 66 Elliott row.

Miss Fotherby was a daughter of the late Henry and Mary Melick Fotherby, both members of the old families of the city, and she had resided here during her entire lifetime, for many years at her home on the corner of Chipman Hill and Union street.

never intended it should. As a result of the failure of the Dominion government to build a railway down the valley that project still remained a live issue.

BRITISH EXTEND THEIR LINE IN MESOPOTAMIA

London, April 25.—The following official communication concerning the operations in Mesopotamia was made public today:

"Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake, in a despatch dated Monday, says: 'Today there were no important developments. On the right bank of the Tigris we still hold the line running south and east from Baslema, which we prolonged this morning to the southward, driving the enemy's advance pickets. On the left we still hold the same line here, facing the Sanjayat position.'

ENSORSHIP OF THE MAILS DISCUSSED

Sir Robert Borden Gives Reason for Censorship and Replies to Complaint of F. B. Carvell.

Ottawa, April 25.—There was a further discussion of the inconveniences of censorship of mail at the opening of today's House. Mr. F. B. Carvell referred to the delay caused by the censorship of letters from foreign countries to Canada. It took a week under present conditions to get an ordinary business letter from New Brunswick points to Boston. He asked whether instead of the usual "censorship" letters could not be some marked as to indicate the place where and by whom they had been opened and read by the censor, and whether the censorship had been discontinued since last Wednesday.

Sir Robert Borden replied that the censorship had been established as a result of the receipt of confidential documents of an important character sent to the Canadian authorities by the Imperial government, the contents of which had been made known to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The postmaster-general had tried to have this hour sack carried out promptly and effectively, but it must be remembered that all letters were censored at what were known as "exchange offices," such as Toronto, Montreal and other places, and at the offices mentioned in some 250,000 letters per day had to be handled. The method of censorship was the same as in England, each censor putting his name on the envelope.

The only details surrounding the situation are the meagre ones contained in the official announcement, but government officials expressed the opinion tonight that with Sir Roger Casement and two of his aides in prison in London the troops were in control of the situation.

Sir Sam, Gen. Bertram and Col. Carnegie to Follow—American Witnesses Cannot be Subpoenaed, but Promise to Appear.

Ottawa, April 25.—S. W. Jacobs, K. C. of Montreal, has been added to the Liberal counsel for the fuse inquiry, and will assist E. F. E. Johnston, K. C. and Frank Carvell. Mr. Jacobs arrived here today. It is understood that the first witness to be called by the Meredith-Duff Commission, which opens tomorrow, will be Colonel Allison, followed by Sir Sam Hughes, Gen. Bertram and Col. Carnegie. The American witnesses cannot be subpoenaed, but have promised to appear when required.

Col. Allison, who arrived last night, was still confined to his rooms at the Chateau today, and was in conference with his counsel, G. F. Henderson, as well as with Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., government counsel, and J. S. Ewart, K. C. of counsel for Sir Sam Hughes. Allison is pronounced by his physician, Dr. Van Allen, of New York, as much better today.

United States Corp. Cuts Melon Declares Quarterly Dividend of 14 per cent on Common and 1 3/4 on Preferred.

New York, April 25.—The United States Steel Corporation today declared its usual quarterly dividend on the common stock of 14 per cent. The regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1 3/4 per cent. was also declared. The total earnings of the corporation for the quarter ended March 31 last were \$60,713,624, according to the quarterly report. This breaks all records of previous earnings, comparing with earnings for the quarter ended December 31, 1915, of \$51,222,788, the previous high record.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS CUT SHORT VISIT OF RAIDERS TO ESSEX AND KENT

12 KILLED IN FIGHTING IN DUBLIN

Clash Between Sinn Feiners and Regular Troops—Situation Now Well in Hand However.

London, April 25 (Dublin)—The official communication issued this evening concerning the situation in Dublin says:

"At noon yesterday serious disturbances broke out in Dublin. A large party of men, identified with the Sinn Fein party, mostly armed, occupied Stephen's Green and took possession forcibly of the post office, where they cut the telegraphic and telephone wires. Houses also were occupied in Stephen's Green, Sackville street, Abbey street and along the quays.

"In the course of the day soldiers arrived from the Curragh, and the situation is now well in hand. So far as is known there were three military officers, four or five soldiers, two loyal volunteers and two policemen have been killed, and four or five military officers and seven or eight soldiers and six volunteers wounded.

"No exact information has been received of the casualties on the side of the Sinn Feiners.

"Reports received from Cork, Limerick and both ridings of Tipperary show that no disturbance of any kind have occurred in these localities."

The first announcement of the trouble was made in the House of Commons by Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, who said that the situation was well in hand, but that communication with Dublin was still difficult.

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London, April 26, 2:36 a. m.—Hostile airships raided the counties of Essex and Kent Tuesday night, according to an official statement.

"The number of raiders is uncertain," the communication adds, "but they did not exceed four. The raiders were met by a brisk anti-aircraft gun fire, and retreated after achieving little or nothing."

A riotous outbreak in Dublin which was put down by troops and volunteers, not without, however, some casualties, and a raid by a German battle cruiser squadron on the east coast of England, in which the raiders quickly retreated, after having bombarded Lowestoft, are the outstanding features of the war.

So far as has been made public, the trouble in Ireland has not extended beyond Dublin, where members of the Sinn Fein Society on Monday captured the post office and other points in Dublin, and in fighting which ensued, troops and loyalists killed at least eleven of the city's defenders and wounded nearly a score of others.

What the losses of the revolutionaries were has not been stated. The British government asserts that the situation in Dublin is now well in hand.

The German battle cruiser squadron made its attack on Lowestoft, opening fire on the coast and killing two men, one woman and a child. British light cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers and aircraft chased the Germans, who put back hastily toward Germany. Two British cruisers and a destroyer were hit by German shells but none was sunk. Whether the Germans suffered any damage is not known.

Except in Lorraine there has been an entire absence of infantry fighting on the western front. The big guns, however, have continued their raid of shells on positions at various points. At La Chapelle, in Lorraine, the Germans launched a heavy infantry attack against the French which was repulsed. Some of the Germans obtained a footing in a portion of the French salient, but later were driven out with heavy losses.

Hill 304 Scene of Artillery Duel.
Around Hill 304 and in the region of Ennez and Cambrin, northwest of Verdun, the bombardment continues intense. To the east of Verdun, around Moulainville, there has also been a violent bombardment. In the Argonne the French have destroyed, with their guns, a German post, and shattered a German trench over a small front. Considerable aerial activity by the French airmen in which four German machines were brought down, is reported by Paris.

On the eastern front, near Garbanovka, the Russians made a heavy attack against the Germans, but, according to Berlin, were repulsed with sanguinary losses. Heavy artillery engagements were still in progress in the Upper Ordevoles and Monte San Michele regions of the Italian front. The British official communication from Mesopotamia says the British are still holding their lines on the right bank of the Tigris against the Turks and have somewhat extended them at one point by driving in the Turkish pickets.

Paris, April 25.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"North of the Aisne, after artillery preparation, our troops captured, this morning, a small wood south of the Bois Des Butes (region of Ville-Au-Bois).

"In the Argonne our heavy batteries destroyed a German position and shattered an enemy trench to the extent of about fifty metres. In the sector of Four-De-Paris at Hill 288 the Germans exploded a mine. Our barrier fire prevented the enemy from occupying the crater, the southern edge of which we organized.

"West of the Meuse there was an intense bombardment at Hill 304 in the region of Ennez and Cambrin.

"East of the Meuse the day was relatively calm. In the Woivre a very violent bombardment occurred in the sector of Moulainville, but there was no infantry action during the course of the day. One of our long range guns effectively bombarded the Heudicourt station.

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OPERA HOUSE
TODAY MATINEE AND
"THE WHITE FEATHER"

PRICE TWO CENTS

DIGGIS KEEP UP CAMPAIGNING ON WESTERN FRONT, BUT INFANTRY ACTIVE EXCEPT IN LORRAINE

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC FROM GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC INTO ST. JOHN ON VALLEY RAILWAY TRAINS NEXT WINTER

Legislation Brought Down Last Night in Legislature by Hon. Mr. Murray Provides Road be Ready for Operation by Government Railways to Westfield by Feb. 1st Next, Thence into St. John Over C.P.R. Tracks Until Independent Line be Constructed.

BILL CALLS FOR ADOPTION OF ORIGINALLY NAMED ROUTE ON WEST SIDE THUS SAVING MILLIONS TO PROVINCE AND ASSURING CONNECTION FOR THROUGH TRAFFIC WITH THIS CITY AT LEAST YEAR EARLIER THAN BY EAST SIDE ROUTE.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, April 25.—St. John Valley Railway trains will be carrying transcontinental traffic from Grand Trunk Pacific Railway into the Port of St. John next