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PROBS—FAIR

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## GERMAN SUBMARINE BLOCKADE BEGINS TODAY; MORE SEVERE FIGHTING IN WESTERN WAR ZONE

### UNEASINESS INCREASES IN WASHINGTON OVER THE QUESTION OF BLOCKADE

No Reply from Germany to U. S. Note Concerning Submarine Attacks in New Sea Zones of War— Situation Fraught With Grave Possibilities, White House Officials Believe—Germany's Suggestion for Warship Convoy meets with Scant Approval.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Secretary Lansing said tonight that no reply had been received from Germany to the American note concerning submarine attacks on belligerent merchant ships in the new sea zones of war under the German Admiralty's proclamation, which goes into effect tomorrow. If a reply to the representations of the United States had been delivered in Berlin to Ambassador Gerard, the State Department had not been apprised of that fact.

Publication tonight of the text of Great Britain's complete reply to the American communication concerning contraband and neutral shipping revealed that Great Britain does not intend to relax her vigilance in the shipment of foodstuffs to Germany, and announces that measures are in contemplation to retaliate against submarine attacks by Germany on British merchant ships.

The warning in the British note that if Germany abandons the principles of international law by refusing to verify the character of a merchant ship before attacking it, England may not be bound by the rules hitherto accepted, injected into the general situation further uncertainties on which the developments of the next few days were generally expected to have an important bearing.

While officials at the White House and State Department did not discuss what might be done if any American vessels or lives should be lost in the war zone, it was admitted on all sides that the situation was fraught with many grave possibilities. Ambassador Gerard's despatches continued to give

the text of anti-American editorials being printed in semi-official papers in Germany. Officials of the Washington government, however, were confident of the rights of the Washington government, and pointed out that a position similar to that of the United States had been adopted by practically all the other neutrals of the world.

Convoy Plan Does Not Meet With Approval.

The recent suggestion from German sources that American merchantmen might escape attack if convoyed by an American warship, had not met with approval in naval circles here. It was pointed out today that no naval captain would be willing to assume full responsibility for the non-contraband character of the cargo of any American ship which might fall in with his vessel and claim his protection, as an adequate search of the merchantmen on the high seas will be out of the question. Furthermore, it is suggested that the threatened British retaliation for the German war zone order may be the issue of notice of a blockade of the German coast, in that case not even an American man-of-war would have the right to pass the blockade lines alone, much less with a convoy of merchant ships.

Formal notices by the British of the blockade, and recognition of it by the United States, would of course at once remove from the field of diplomatic negotiations all questions relating to the right of neutral nations to send cargoes of food to the civil population of the blockaded state.

### Official Reports of War Offices Indicate Heavy Fighting in the West — French Claim Capture of German Trenches and Repulse of Violent Attacks by Enemy — More Severe Fighting Developing on Line From Plock to Raciez, in East.

The time limit set by Germany for neutral shipping to take measures of safety has expired, and Germany is now expected to put into operation her declared intention of employing her submarines and mines in the waters around the British Isles, which she has proclaimed a war zone, with the object of shutting off the food supplies of the British people.

Germany has earnestly warned the neutral states that this zone will hereafter be a danger zone for all shipping and has expressed her determination of taking the most stringent action against the British merchantmen.

It is announced from Berlin that Germany's reply to the American note of protest against such action has been handed to the American Ambassador at the German capital, but this reply has not yet been received by the State Department at Washington.

In the meantime, Germany, in developing her submarine warfare, has added one more merchant ship to the list of vessels destroyed by sinking the small French steamer *Ville de Lille* off Cherbourg.

Regarding the operations on land, it is apparent from the official announcements issued by the French War Office that some heavy fighting is taking place both in Belgium and in France. The French claim not only to have maintained the ground recently gained but to have captured some of the German trenches, and repelled many counter-attacks by the Germans. French aviators have dropped bombs on the railway station at Freiburg, Baden.

In Poland, north of the Vistula, from Plock, recently occupied by the Germans, to Raciez, another great battle is apparently developing, the fighting in that region already being of a desperate nature.

Austria, according to Swiss advices, for ten days has been concentrating troops, chiefly artillery on her Italian frontier. Guns have been employed to dominate the Tyrolean passes.

All along the entire boundary of Serbia Albania forces are active. Corrida, 100 miles north of Janina, has been captured by the Albanians, and violent fighting is in progress at several places.

A Constantinople despatch to Berlin says that the Bulgarian seaport of Dedesatch, on the Aegean Sea, is blockaded by British and French war ships, to prevent foodstuffs from being

transported to Germany and Austria through this route.

Copenhagen hears a report that five million Germans, ineligible for army service who have independent means, are to be ordered by the German government to proceed to neutral countries and there remain until the end of the war in order to decrease the consumption of food in the empire.

Britain Answers U. S. Protest

Great Britain, in her answer to the American protest against the detention of American ships by British war vessels, denies that Great Britain unduly detains ships or that the naval operations of Great Britain have been the cause of any diminution in the volume of American exports, adding that if the commerce of the United States is in the unfavorable condition charged in the American note, "the cause ought, in fairness, to be sought elsewhere than in the activities of His Majesty's naval forces."

Among these causes the note cites the shortage of shipping facilities, the consequent diminution of the cotton trade and the destruction by submarine mines, "laid by the enemy" of many neutral vessels.

The answer concludes that foodstuffs for a civil population are not contraband but says "in any country in which there exists such a tremendous organization for war as now obtains in Germany there is no clear division between those whom the government is responsible for feeding and whom it is not."

The note says Great Britain will retaliate against Germany's submarine campaign, but does not go into details concerning its proposed procedure.

Dutch Note Unanswered.

London, Feb. 18.—Neither Great Britain nor Germany, as far as is known, has yet replied to the Dutch notes of protest respectively against the use of neutral flags and the sea war zone.

The Dutch shippers have decided to ask the Netherlands government to penalize foreign vessels entering Dutch ports under the Dutch flag.

A despatch from Berlin says that the Emperor has conferred the Order "Pour Le Merite" on the chief of the general staff, General Von Falkenhayn, "in recognition of his services in connection with the victory of the Masurian Lakes."

### EIGHT KILLED, SIX INJURED IN EXPLOSION

Feeder Gas Escapes, Leaping to Lights of Miners and Ignites.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 17.—Eight workers were killed, and six others seriously injured by an explosion of gas at the Prospect colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company here today. Two of the injured probably will die. The accident occurred in the Red Ash vein at a point nearly two miles from the shaft. A heavy pocket of feeder gas, that had accumulated behind a wall of coal forced the coal out and, leaping to the naked lights of the miners, ignited, causing a terrific explosion.

### SUPPLIES FOR CIVILIANS IN GERMANY WILL GO TO ARMY IF MILITARY EXIGENCIES ARISE

Britain's Reply to American Note of Protest of Dec. 28, Says Experience Shows Power to Requisition Goods Will be Used to Fullest Extent to Make Sure Military are Supplied—Sir Edward Grey Answers in Detail Charges that American Ships Were Unduly Detained—Notice of Retaliatory Measures Against German Submarine Blockade.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Great Britain's second and complete reply to the American note of protest, which, on December 28 last, asked for an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet, was made tonight by mutual agreement between the State Department and the British Foreign Office.

The note, addressed to Ambassador Page by Sir Edward Grey, under date of Feb. 10, denies that the depression in American industries is due to the activity of the British fleet, and suggests, among other causes, the shortage of shipping facilities, the consequent diminution of cotton trade and the destruction by submarine mines (laid by the enemy indiscriminately) of many neutral vessels.

After giving a lengthy and detailed answer to the charge that American ships and cargoes were being unduly detained, the communication contains, in its concluding paragraph, the announcement that Great Britain intends to take retaliatory measures against the German submarine campaign against enemy ships, but does not reveal their nature.

Hard to Find Line Between Civil and Military in Germany.

Conceding that foodstuffs intended for the civil population of a country are not contraband, the British government points out that any country in which there exists such a tremendous organization for war as now obtains in Germany, there is no clear division between those whom the government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not.

"It will still be our endeavor," says the final paragraph, "to avoid injury and loss to neutrals, but the announcement by the German government of their intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes, without verification of their nationality or character, and without making any provision for the safety of non-combatant crews, or giving them a chance of saving their lives, has made it necessary for His Majesty's government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents, and then to the other to remain bound by them."

Regarding the depression in American industries, referred to in the American note, Sir Edward Grey says:

"It is unfortunately true that in these days, when trade and finance are cosmopolitan, any war, particularly a war of any magnitude, must result in a grievous dislocation of commerce, including that of the nations which take no part in the war. Your Excellency will realize that in this tremendous struggle, for the outbreak of which Great Britain is in no way responsible, it is impossible for the trade of any country to escape all injury and loss, but for such His Majesty's government are not to blame."

Only Eight Out of 773 Sent to Prize Court

Sir Edward then points out that only eight out of 773 ships sailing from the United States for neutral European countries have been placed in prize courts, and that only forty-five have been "temporarily detained to enable particular consignments of cargo to be discharged for the purpose of prize court proceedings."

The next paragraph, analyzes the statistics of exports from the United States, and makes the observation "that it is therefore clear that, if cotton be included the effect of the war has been not to increase, but practically to arrest, the decline of American exports which was in progress earlier in the year; in fact, any decrease in American exports which is attributed to the war is essentially due to cotton."

"The general result," it continues, "is to show convincingly that the naval operations of Great Britain are not the cause of any diminution in the volume of American exports, and that if the commerce of the United States is in the unfavorable condition which Your Excellency describes, the cause ought, in fairness, to be sought elsewhere than in the activities of His Majesty's naval forces."

Greater Loss From Mines Sown By The Germans

The hope is expressed that the United States will realize that the detention of neutral ships by the Allies has not contributed nearly so much to the shortage of shipping "as has the destruction of neutral vessels by submarine mines, indiscriminately laid by the enemy on the high seas, many miles from the coast, in the track of merchant vessels."

"Up till now," continues the note,

"twenty-five neutral vessels have been reported as destroyed by mines on the high seas."

Discussing the general proposition that a belligerent is entitled to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy, the British note cites precedents in the action of the United States government, both in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War.

The foreign secretary reiterates that the increased size of steamships necessitates search in calm waters, and insists that during the Russo-Japanese war, and also during the second Balkan war, "British vessels were made to deviate from their course and follow the cruisers to some spot where the right of visit and search could be more conveniently carried out," and in both cases, "although questioned at first, Great Britain finally acquiesced."

Realizing that in no war that has yet been waged have neutral individuals "not occasionally suffered from unjustified belligerent action," Great Britain suggests that opportunities for adequate compensation are offered in the British prize courts, the details of which proceedings are given.

Turning to the question of conditional contraband and foodstuffs, the note says:

"No country has maintained more stoutly than Great Britain in modern times the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interference with the foodstuffs intended for the civil population. The circumstances of the present struggle are causing His Majesty's government some anxiety as to whether the existing rules with regard to conditional contraband, framed as they were with the object of protecting, so far as possible, the supplies which were intended for the civil population, are effective for the purpose, or suitable to the conditions present. The principle which I have indicated above is one which His Majesty's government have constantly had to uphold against the opposition of continental powers. In the absence of some certainty that the rule would be respected by both parties to this conflict, we feel great doubt whether it should be regarded as an established principle of international law."

Bismarck's Answer to Kiel Chamber.

Sir Edward then quotes Prince Bismarck's answer to the Kiel Chamber of Commerce in 1844, in connection with the treatment of rice as contraband in the French-Chinese war.

"The measure in question," Prince Bismarck is quoted as saying, "has for its object the shortening of the war by increasing the difficulties of the enemy, and is a justifiable step in war, if impartially enforced against all neutral ships."

"His Majesty's government are disposed to think that the same view is still maintained by the German government."

"The reason for drawing a distinction between foodstuffs intended for the civil population and those for the armed forces, or enemy government, disappears when the distinction between the civil population and the armed forces itself disappears."

"In any country in which there exists such tremendous organization for war as now obtains in Germany, there is no clear division between those whom the government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not. Experience shows that the power to requisition will be used to the fullest extent, in order to make sure that the wants of the military are supplied, and, however, much goods may be imported for civil use, it is by the military that they will be consumed, if military exigencies require it."

After giving statistics tending to show that supplies are reaching neutral ports from the United States to "an unprecedented extent," and reciting forcibly on the part of His Majesty's government, "to deal as leniently as possible with neutral interests," Sir Edward points out that Great Britain has recognized "the transfer to a neutral flag of enemy ships belonging to companies which were incorporated in the enemy country, but all of which shareholders were neutral," even waiving objections to companies "incorporated in Germany which were subsidiary to and owned by American corporations," the only condition being imposed that these vessels "should take no further part in trade with the enemy country."

"I have given these indications," concluded Sir Edward, "of the policy which we have followed, because I cannot help feeling that if the facts were more fully known as to the efforts which we have made to avoid inflicting any avoidable injury on"

(Continued on page 2)

### GERMAN PIRATES TO MINE ENTRANCES TO BRITISH PORTS

Berlin Despatch Claims Government Has Squared Itself With Neutrals.

Basel, Switzerland, Feb. 17, via Paris.—The Cologne Gazette in its issue of Feb. 15, a copy of which has been received here, published a telegram from Berlin saying:

"Three days only separate us from the date fixed for war on British commerce."

"The two weeks' notice given on Feb. 4 of the intention to begin operations on Feb. 18 has been utilized by enemy. Nevertheless, we have placed ourselves in a correct attitude towards neutrals."

"What menaces them above all are the mines placed by Great Britain against our submarines, and also, one must say, the mines which our submarines will carry into the entrances of English ports."

### MAKING ROOM FOR THE YOUNGER MEN IN FRENCH ARMY

Joffre Weeding Out Many of Those Up in Years and Replacing Them by More Active Officers.

Paris, Feb. 17.—General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, continues to carry out his settled policy of weeding out those in the higher ranks of the army in favor of younger and more active men. Today's appointments list, made public by General Joffre, contains the names of nine generals of division, who have been placed on the reserve list, and succeeded by men promoted to brigadier-generalships.

### AGED WOMAN MURDERED, BELIEVED SON HER SLAYER

Winnipeg Woman Found Dead and Son Badly Wounded—Son Came Home Intoxicated and Row Followed, is Theory

Winnipeg, Feb. 17.—Mrs. W. R. Stark, an elderly widow, is dead, and her son, George Stark, aged 30 years, is in the general hospital as a result of a shooting affray at their home, 514 William Avenue. It is believed that George Stark, after coming home early this evening, became involved in a quarrel with his mother and shot her with a revolver and then turned the weapon on himself. He may recover.

### AUSTRIA SENDING MORE TROOPS TO ITALIAN FRONTIER

Geneva, Switzerland, Feb. 17, via Paris.—Austria has been concentrating troops for the last ten days on her Italian frontier. The men are chiefly artillerymen, and their guns have been employed at favorable positions dominating the Tyrolean passes.

Swiss, Italian and Austrian soldiers are close on one another on the lonely three corner frontier of the Alps at a height of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, and frequently fraternize in the deep snow. The Swiss soldiers usually act as the intermediaries between the Austrians and Italians.

### LONDONERS PREFER HARD CASH TO PAPER

War Emergency Currency Not Popular With Working Classes.

London, Feb. 17.—The English people, who are accustomed only to hard cash, refuse to take kindly to the paper currency introduced as a war emergency measure.

Mr. Wardle, a Labor member, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could arrange for the payment of workers in gold, as there was complaint that the notes were soiled. The Chancellor, in his reply, pointed out the importance of keeping the gold reserve as high as possible, and said he thought if this were generally understood, and borne in mind, the notes would cheerfully be accepted.

### BULGARIAN PORT BLOCKADED BY ALLIES' WARSHIPS

Berlin, Feb. 17. (By Wireless to Sayville)—British and French warships are blockading the Bulgarian port of Dedesatch, to prevent the importation through it of foodstuffs destined for Germany and Austria, according to a Constantinople despatch made public by the Overseas News Agency today.

### WANDERERS DEFEAT THE SHAMROCKS

Montreal, Feb. 17.—The Wanderers won from the Shamrocks at the Arena in Montreal tonight by ten to seven in a game that was not at all exciting.

The line-up:  
Wanderers—Goal, McCarthy; defence, C. Cleghorn and Rodgers; wing, Baker; centre, Ulrich; wing, O. Cleghorn.  
Shamrocks—Goal, Lesueur; defence, George McNamara and Howard McNamara; wing, Skinner; centre, C. Denny; wing, Cy Denny.

### EXPULSION FROM GERMANY FIVE MILLIONS UNFIT TO SERVE IN ARMY

Copenhagen, Feb. 17, via London.—The report is in circulation here that, owing to the necessity to restrict food consumption, the German government intends ordering 5,000,000 Germans who possess independent incomes and are ineligible for military service, to leave Germany for neutral countries, and remain there until the war is over.

It is planned, according to the report, that 3,000,000 of these persons shall go to the Scandinavian countries; 1,000,000 to Holland and 1,000,000 to Switzerland.

### WHITE STAR LINERS ZEELAND AND VADERLAND HAVE BEEN RE-NAMED

The Vaderland Often Mistaken for German Steamer of the Same Name.

London, Feb. 17.—It is expected that the Canadian Pacific steamer *Metagama*, the sister ship of the *Mississippi*, will make her maiden trip late in March, as scheduled, notwithstanding the present maritime conditions. To obviate any confusion as to nationality, the British steamers *Zeeland* and *Vaderland*, operated by the White Star Dominion Line, have been renamed the *Norland* and the *Southland*, respectively, as the *Vaderland* was frequently taken for the German vessel of that name, which was found recaptured.

### WILL INTERRUPT THE TRANSFER OF BELGIAN REFUGEES TO ENGLAND

Zeeland Steamship Service Between Folkstone and Flushing Will be Suspended for a Time.

London, Feb. 17.—The temporary stoppage of the Zeeland steamship service between Folkstone and Flushing will give a check to the transfer of Belgian refugees from Holland to England, which has been proceeding under government auspices at the rate of 2,000 weekly. Apropos of the Belgian town planning conference held this week, an official of the American Relief Commission expresses the opinion that the work of the commission will probably continue long after the war has been concluded, as he thinks they will have to face the work of rebuilding Belgium. One suggestion made is that the refugees be provided with portable houses, which could be moved southward when the enemy evacuates the country.

### RESIGNS AS MATRON OF QUEEN'S CANADIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL AT SHORNCLIFFE.

London, Feb. 17.—The resignation of Miss McMahon, matron of the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Shorncliffe is announced. No reason has been assigned for the action, but it is understood that the committee was displeased with her administration.

HON. MR. BURREL TO OPEN CANADA'S EXHIBIT AT SAN FRANCISCO FAIR

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 17.—Hon. Mr. Martin Burrel, Minister of Agriculture, left tonight for San Francisco to open the Canadian exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition.



# DEMANDS OF JAPAN ON CHINA FAR REACHING IN THEIR POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS

## TOKYO GOVERNMENT "MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES", MANCHESTER GUARDIAN SAYS

### China asked to Transfer to Japan all Rights and Concessions previously enjoyed by Germany in Shan Tung — Certain Cities in Province of Shan Tung for Treaty Ports — China must not Lease or Alienate Ports or Bays on any Island near Coast of Formosa.

Peking, China, Feb. 17.—If information from presumably well informed sources, both foreign and Chinese, is correct, the memorandum recently given by the Japanese legation to the diplomatic representatives here of Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States respecting the demands of the Tokyo government on China, contains certain of the requirements originally presented to Peking. These negotiations, which began in January, had for their object the determination of the future of Japan's relations with China and a decision respecting certain questions regarding the future development of the Chinese Republic. Their course has been guarded with great secrecy. The Peking government did not conceal its concern over the situation thus brought about, and on Feb. 6, Sunpo-chi, the Chinese Foreign Secretary, in conference with the Japanese minister at Peking, rejected Japan's proposals on the ground that they were incompatible with China's sovereignty and conflicted with existing treaties between China and other foreign Powers. The Japanese minister then asked for an acceptance in principle, stating that the detailed negotiations could be conducted later; but the Peking government returned the same answer as to the principles involved.

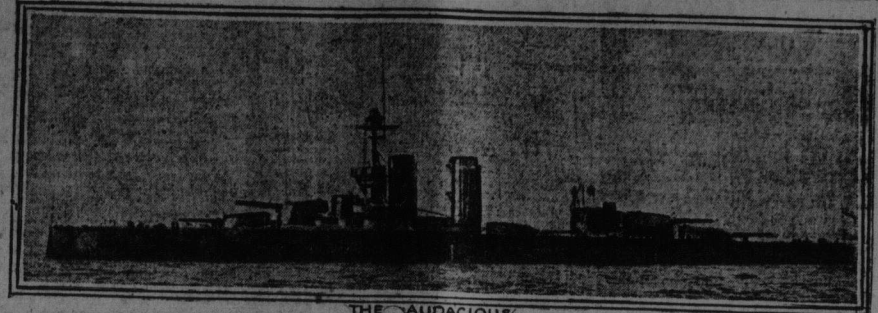
### Japan's Demands

The original demands, according to information from Peking sources, were twenty-one in number and were far-reaching both in their political and commercial aspects. But it is not known whether the original demands were made orally or in formal written communication. The memorandum handed to the legations of Great Britain, France and Russia is understood to contain but eleven demands, substantially as follows:

In result of this Japan asks that China transfer to her all rights and concessions previously enjoyed by Germany, and requires China to consent to certain matters previously agreed upon between Germany and China in the province of Shan-Tung. China is to agree not to alienate or lease Shan-Tung or any part of the coast on any pretext to any foreign government; and similarly no island near Shan-Tung is to be leased to any foreign power.

China is asked to grant to Japan the right to construct a railroad from Kia-Chau to China.

## AUDACIOUS, THOUGHT SUNK, WAS SAVED AND TO REJOIN FLEET



The Audacious, one of Great Britain's finest and most powerful battle ships of the super-dreadnoughts, which was supposed to have been sunk in the North Sea, is reported to be safe in Belfast and will rejoin the fleet as soon as the damaged parts are repaired. The ship was reported to have been destroyed by a torpedo or mine, with her wounded hull bound in collision with a German liner, the White Star line, which put about in response to the battle ship's radio signal of distress. In conformity with the policy pursued by the British authorities regarding the disaster, however, no information relating to the recommissioning of the Audacious will be published in the United Kingdom.

## HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY WILL BE MAINTAINED

### Troops will not be Withdrawn from Frontiers—Excitement of Early Days of War now Lacking to Relieve Tedium of Service—Suggestions for Relief by New Levies—Labor Needed Soon on Farms.

The Hague, Feb. 16.—Recently I went on a tour along the frontier to visit the garrisons and see how the frontier was being watched. I did so during the first days of the war, and was struck by the difference between then and now. In those August days every man seemed to realize the importance of the moment, and the possibility that a minute's notice troops might be called upon to safeguard Holland from a southern neighbor.

Certainly there were hardships. The men had to leave their home and family, their business or their calling, and had to content themselves with the makeshift accommodations afforded by the little villages or hamlets where they were billeted. However, they felt that their duty could not be helped, and did their duty with real good-will. But this did not prevent them from looking forward eagerly to the day of release. So many and so varied personal interests were at stake for the frontier who in August talked about being home again at Christmas was cried down universally.

Excitement Has Passed.

Five months have passed now, and still the end cannot be seen. The actual warfare has some further and further to the south, and many a day passes on which the frontier guards have "nothing to report." The days when thousands upon thousands of Belgian and English soldiers crossed the frontier and had to be interned, when almost daily German patrols strayed across the line, and likewise when the refugees streamed into Holland, are over for the time, and tranquility reigns at the frontier posts. This tranquility, although a very good thing for the country generally and for the men themselves, has an unavoidable drawback, and the nasty weather, it makes the men think about their temporary service and about home. How will the man find his business upon his return? Will his berth have been held open for him?

## EVERY AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN IN BRITISH INDIA HAS BEEN INTERNED

### All Males Among Population, Inimical to Allies, Together with Large Number From East Africa, Prisoners in Military Camp at Ahmednagar

New York, Feb. 17.—The entire male civil German and Austrian population of British India, together with many prisoners from East Africa, has been interned at Ahmednagar, a military camp about one day's travel from the city of Bombay, according to Henry Dunster Baker, former American consul at Bombay, who is now in the United States.

At the beginning of the war, Mr. Baker said today, the affairs of Germany, Austria and Italy were entrusted to him. The order to intern came suddenly, on a holiday, and as there were many business men among

those affected considerable hardships were threatened. Mr. Baker said that on his appeal to the British general at Bombay three days' extension was granted to permit them to close up their affairs.

Mr. Baker said he also made arrangements whereby the wives of prisoners were allowed to visit them. Trade conditions in India were badly affected by the war, Mr. Baker said. While there was a good crop of cotton, prices were low. The suspension of the German steamship lines shut off the entrance of many desired products.

and poets, ancient and modern, have regarded Tara as the shrine and focus of Irish sentiment. If some transcendent title there might have been no objection, though I fancy the more Irish the Irishman the less likely would he be to trespass upon such sacred ground. As a Scotman, I regret that a countryman of my own should have been so indifferent to the subtle pride of Ireland. What would he have said of an Irishman who, having held an important post in Scotland, assumed the title of Banockburn or Holyrood?

In a lecture on "The Future of Russia" at the National Liberal Club, in London, Mr. Stephen Graham compared the advantages of a compact Empire like Russia. The war, he declared, finished an epoch in Russian history, and if the prohibition of vodka was made permanent, Russia would have an extraordinary driving power. But it would be found necessary to provide education for the industrial communities to take the place of the time spent over vodka. Russia would then take her place as a Western Power by virtue of her industrialism, but by virtue of the present population, she must remain partly Eastern still. With regard to the Jews, Mr. Graham thought there was not much likelihood of their being allowed to over-run the Russian Empire, the prejudice against them being too great, both at Court and among the peasantry. Palestine having fallen, it should be found possible to establish a Jewish Government there. Jews all the world over being given the option of becoming real Jews, the protection of their own Government.

A large factory has been established at Burton-on-Trent for the production of dolls, toys, and games, for which England, of late, has been dependent almost entirely upon Germany and Austria. The plant was selected, because its main industry, that of brewing, offered so little chance of employment to women. The new system will be operated largely upon a system of home work. Sections of toys, made by skilled workers, will be distributed among the housewives, whose business will be to put them together. This is expected to be the beginning of a large and lucrative industry.

It is said that certain London hotels

## Was Personally Attended by Dr. A. W. Chase

### Before He Became Famous as the Author of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book.

Here is a letter from an aged gentleman who consulted Dr. Chase, long before his Receipt Book attained a world wide circulation, on his family medicine, known to the ends of the earth.

Like most people of advanced years, my kidneys were the first organs to break down and when doctors failed to help him he MR. O. D. BARNES, remembered the physician who cured him of pleurisy in his younger days.

Mr. O. D. Barnes, R.F.D. 1, Byron, when living in Ann Arbor, Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, was called on to treat me for pleurisy. Ever since that I have used and recommended Dr. Chase's Medicines, and have two of his Receipt Books in the house.

"Some time ago a cold settled in the kidneys, causing backache, frequent urination, dizziness, and affected the eyesight. My appetite failed and I could not sleep nights. Two doctors failed to do me any lasting good, so I started using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. The results have been highly satisfactory to me. Appetite improved, I gained in weight, sleep and rest well, and feel strong and well. My kidneys resumed their natural functions, and I believe that my cure was due to Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. I am 73 years old, superintendent work on my farm, and can turn in and do some work myself."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



## ENGLISH SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR.

(The N. Y. Evening Post.)

A British officer, writing from the trenches says: "One thing that emerges from this life of filth, mud, and exhaustion is the wonderful and marvellous adaptability of the ordinary soldier. Of course, he goes on, groaning, wailing, and in reality quite cheerful, and a way in which he does things that seem almost humanly impossible is something to make one stand and wonder. Of course, the discipline is everything, and I don't suppose for one moment that regiments with a lesser reputation of discipline could do what the 'd's do and are always expected to do one little bit with them. I have learned this morning that the average rainfall here is ninety inches, and that to reach the normal two and one-half feet more is to come. Awful prospect. The ordinary fall in England is, I believe, twenty-six inches, so the difference is considerable."

## Was Covered With Boils.

### Could Not Get Rid of Them Until She Used BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

When the blood becomes impure the first symptoms which manifest themselves are a breaking out of the various forms of skin trouble such as boils, pimples, abscesses, ulcers, etc., and the only treatment you can use is some sort of a good blood cleansing remedy which will put the blood into a perfect condition, and thus eliminate all the different poisons from the system, which cause these different eruptions to occur.

The best blood cleansing remedy on the market to-day is Burdock Blood Bitters. All we ask you is to try it and be convinced.

Thousands have used it during the past forty years, and have nothing but praise for its curative powers.

Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Plantagenet, Ont., writes: "I am one woman who cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was covered with boils, and could not get rid of them. I was advised by a friend to try B.B.B. which I did, and I can truthfully say that it completely cured me. I have never had a sign of a boil since."

See that our name appears on both the label and wrapper as there are many imitations placed on the market which are said to be "just as good."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## FRENCH STEAMER SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE U-16

### Crew given 10 minutes to quit steamer which was then sent to the bottom.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 17.—News of the arrival at Liverpool of the steamer Dominion with 250 volunteers, comprising the second contingent of the Newfoundland regiment, was received here today.

The soldiers will be sent to Port George, Inverness, Scotland, where the first contingent is being trained for service at the front.

The Dominion sailed from Philadelphia on January 30, and arrived off this port on Feb. 4, but was prevented by heavy drift ice from entering the harbor. The soldiers boarded a sealing steamer which, after a twelve-hour struggle with the ice, ranged alongside the Dominion and the troops were transferred to the liner.

The steamer, but sank out of sight when a division of French torpedo boats from Cherbourg appeared on the horizon.

The Ville De Lille was a small steamer of 97 tons.

## ALPINE VILLAGES BURIED BY HEAVY SNOWSTORMS

Rome, Feb. 17.—Many villages in the Friuli region of the Italian Alps have disappeared from sight under a snowfall of almost unprecedented extent for that locality. All of the mountain roads are impassable. On the high plateau of Fugazza, on the Austrian frontier, the snow is more than seven feet in depth.

The blocking of the road from Schio into the famous Dolomites district has isolated a number of towns much frequented by tourists during the summer months. Alpine troops are being employed to open the roads and render assistance to the villages cut off.

## No More Piles

Simple Home Remedy Easily Applied Gives Quick Relief—and Costs Nothing to Try.

Before and After. The First Trial. Pyramid Pile Remedy gives quick relief, stops itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all special troubles, in the privacy of your own home. 50c. a box at all drug stores. A single box often cures. Free samples for trial with booklet, mailed free, in plain wrapper, on request to Pyramid Drug Co., 516 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

## TOKE ON JANE

Comedy by the HEY Co.

## The Receipt Book

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 32 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.

ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.

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British Representative: Frederick A. Smyth, London.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1915.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR.

It is more than likely that the first report of the withdrawal of the Russian forces from East Prussia, by which it was intimated that this retirement had been planned for strategic purposes, and was not due to an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the Germans comes much nearer to the facts of the case than the subsequent German claim that the retreat had been precipitated by the victorious army of Von Hindenburg.

While the necessary censorship of all news from the front may leave room for some degree of uncertainty, yet this much may be taken for granted, namely, that in all of these movements and counter-movements, the forces of the Allies are steadily pursuing a mutually preconcerted plan of campaign, and as a result, it may be inferred that with but few exceptions, each and all of these movements of troops, like the constant swinging backward and forward of a pendulum unite to move forward the unerring wheels of that fatal clock by which in due time the total defeat of Prussianism shall be sounded.

To many people it will appear at least not a little significant that the withdrawal of these dauntless forces of the Russian Bear should have taken place almost simultaneously with the blockade established upon the German coast by the daring whelps of the British Lion. Germany is, confessedly short of food, and every day of war but intensifies her shortage. By these measures now adopted by the Allied forces it can scarcely be expected that any considerable quantity of food supplies will find their way to the German pantry, hence, it will be observed that at the present time the united strategy of the Allies, quite aside from any pressure applied by that noted fighter General Von Hindenburg offers a sufficient explanation of the retirement to their own fortresses of that Russian army which has been putting up such a gallant fight in East Prussia. Let there be no mistake; the day is fast approaching, that day in which the impious brag of Berlin, the consummate disgrace to the seats of the mighty shall be levelled to the dust and the world shall have peace.

For this mighty deliverance and much needed emancipation the forces of civilization are adequate; in the west are the guns of the British navy, waiting, with the spirit of the immortal Nelson behind them; in the East is the heavy tread of the Cossacks pressing on and on with the fire of enthusiasm in their eyes and the fervor of freedom in their souls. No Empire upon the face of the earth can prevail over the massed might of such an aroused and wrathful world as Prussian militarism and autocracy have raised. We of the British Empire have no doubt of the final success of the British Lion, there is no need to regard as dubious the prospect of the Russian Bear. Since this war commenced the Muscovite power has experienced more than one temporary setback, but such was usually followed by a more pronounced success.

THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.

Germany is increasingly presenting a pitiable sight to the world and the straits which she is experiencing have been publicly indicated by her frantic appeal to the United States to endeavor to secure for her a continuation of the much needed supplies of food of which it has now been admitted she has no longer sufficient to meet the wants of her people. In this hour of her need when the wolf, of which she has far more fear than of the lion or the bear, is standing hard by her door, she has signified her entire willingness to withhold her threatened submarine blockade of England, on condition that she may be permitted, as formerly, to procure those provisions, lacking which, her entire campaign must inevitably prove a complete failure. England has already signified that she will consent to no such terms. Germany has threatened to attack and destroy, and that without the formality of a search, ships entering English harbors and there is every likelihood that, to some extent, she will be able to put this murderous threat into execution. Even so, let not her statesmen, for a moment conclude that by such pitiful practices, the calmly made resolve of England to see this war through shall in the slightest degree be weakened or changed.

The whole world knows, what is involved in the word of an Englishman, and if these Prussian Lords of Misrule have not already realized this absolute inevitability, the present war will probably make this plain, even to them.

"Starving" Germany.

(Editorial, New York Evening Post.)

Statements from German sources, official and unofficial, are growing more and more definite about the attempt of England to reduce the population of Germany to starvation. Thus Count Zappella, in his interview of yesterday, speaks of the effort to "starve our women and children." In the same line, and even more specific, is the assertion made by the German Government in its explanation of the Admiralty order declaring a "war zone" around the British Isles, and undertaking to sink merchant vessels regardless of peril to crew and passengers—whichever must still be regarded as little more than an impotent threat—by asserting that the English plan is "not only to strike at Germany's military strength, but also at the economic life of Germany, and, finally, through starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction."

Such utterances have to be liberally discounted for rhetorical overstatement. Their primary aim is to rouse sentiment against Britain's exercise of the command of the sea. No one supposes that there is any immediate danger of anything like "starvation" in Germany. Indeed, more than one German economic authority has boasted that the nation is self-supporting; and that, even if the war were to last two or three years, food would be lacking to neither the army nor the civilian population. This statement is probably not very wide of the facts. Germany is undoubtedly much hampered by the great cutting down of her ordinary imports of foodstuffs. But her resourcefulness is so great, that talk of her being an "artificially starved" nation, her ingenuity in devising food-substitutes so well known, and her readiness to endure a certain degree of privation so undoubted, that talk of her being "starved" at least very far from being a realistic description of her being "starved," as the word is used, is a relative term. Luxuries and even many things customarily regarded as necessities may be cut off, and yet life may be supported. It is to be thought for the present as only a figure of speech.

The free use of it, however, by Germans themselves does serve to indicate one highly important truth. This is the rapidity and completeness of the process by which Germany changed from a country predominantly agricultural into one of the chief sources of whose national life and prosperity were borne to them. In 1882 the proportion of the German population engaged in manufactures and commerce was 45 per cent.; by 1896 it had risen to 50; in 1907 it was 58. Upon every acre contained and mainly farming people the Germans have followed the English example, become more and more dependent upon imported food-supplies and especially upon the raw materials of the manufacture and ceasing, in a word, to be home-keeping. The growth of their commerce took them as traders to all parts of the earth. Every sea paid them tribute. Upon every acre of the North Sea cargoes of food were borne to them. But that every such cargo was a hostage to fortune, and a bond to keep the peace, German statesmen did not see as clearly as they should.

How radically the situation had altered between 1884 and 1914 is well conveyed by a story which Prince Buiw told of Bismarck. In the former year, he had to deal with an implied threat of war by the English Ambassador. But to him Bismarck said: "Well, what harm can you do? At worst, you can throw a few bombs." This was virtually the fact at that time. Prussia was plainly shown in the war with France, when the French fleet was powerless to inflict harm upon the enemy. In those years, a blockade of Germany meant only a temporary check upon her progress at sea-power, and live her own life independent of outside supplies. But today, as Prince Buiw said, writing shortly before the war, Germany is highly vulnerable at sea. "We have entrusted millions to the ocean."

These are the essential facts prompting the outcry that England is attempting to starve Germany into submission. It is not that she feels the pangs of hunger. She feels the grip of sea-power. For six months not a single German merchant vessel has cleared from any port of the world, which that German foreign commerce has fallen into ruin. The sea-borne supplies, which had for years fed the nation were checked or stopped altogether. This does not mean that German resources are exhausted, or are likely to be in the near future. But it does mean that Germany feels the coils tightening. In the end, she knows, as does all the world, what the result must be unless the English command of the sea is broken; or unless tremendous German victories on land so weaken the Allies that they will sue for peace, even if England remain supreme at sea.

It is cold comfort for Germans to be told that this has all been done by sending ultimatums that meant war, and a war into which England was certain to be drawn. Professor Delbruck, in his report to theologist for Germany, has just borne testimony to the "consummate diplomatic ability" of Sir Edward Grey in manoeuvring the German Chancellor into a false position, as regards the neutrality of Belgium. But he omits to state that the English Foreign Secretary had previously made a proposal which would have insured the peace of Europe. By rejecting that and signing, even if with tears, as alleged, the order for German mobilization, the Kaiser condemned non-combatant Germans to the hardship and misery which they now see looming before them. All that it is necessary to say is that a government which, in the last week of July, refused the sure means of peace, could not, in the first week of February, to win over the inevitable consequences of war.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE LIBERAL PARTY. To the Editor of The Standard. Sir—All my life I have been a Liberal in politics, that is in the Old Country sense of the word, and I suppose the same would hold good in Canada. I received a severe jolt during the debate on the Naval Aid Bill, when I saw Canadian soldiers—Mr. F. B. Carvell, patriotism giving precedence to party-

Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.

I don't think I'll take any medicine tonight, mother, pop sed to me last nite, my throat seems fine tonight and I don't think I need any more. O yes you do, to sed ma, thares ony jest wun dose left in the bottil and you've got to take it. But I tell you my throat feels like Caruso singing high C and I don't need any medicine, sed pop. You dont no wat you need, yure voice still sounds a littel funny and you've got to take this last dose, sed ma. But his the worst, vilest and most nauseating medicine I evvir tasted in my life, sed pop.

I thawt that was the resin, sed ma, yu, you big baby, yure worse than Benny, heer, you take this wat I go and put my hat awn. And she handid pop the medicine and went out of the room, saying, You stay heer and see that he takes it, Benny, has made you take yures offin snuff. Yes mam, I sed. And ma went out and pop took the cork out of the bottil and smelled the medicine and sed, Pew and handed me the bottil, saying, Heer, Benny, it ses Shake befor using, how wood you like to shake it for me.

Well how can I shake it without any cork in it, I sed. WY, isn't thare any cork in it, sed pop. No sir, you got the cork in yure hand, I sed. Well, to put it hypothetically, as the lawyers say, if a persun were to shake a bottil out of the windo, in the nite time, it wood be extremely difficult for him to see weathir it had a cork in it or not, wood it, sed pop.

Yes, sir, I sed. And ferthermor hypothetically, sed pop, in the event of such a persun shaking such a bottil without noticing weathir or not it had a cork in it, such a persun wood be extremely libel to have a dime handed to him as a proof that its only human to make mistakes wants in a wile.

Yes sir, I sed. And I opened the window and started to shake the bottil ovver the yard, and pop sed my goodnits, that wasnt so worse after all, and he gave me a dime, and him and ma went out waverer they were going.

anship, with one honorable exception (Col. H. H. McLean), it seems now, that the country is actually engaged in war, party must come first. That being the case it behoves Liberals who do not want the word Liberal to become synonymous with disloyalty to adopt the hyphen and "Conservative", though if the Liberal-Conservative party were to call itself "Empire Liberals" it would, I feel sure, increase their ranks by embracing all those who are patriotic and "Conservative". Liberal-Conservative always seems to me to be a contradiction of terms.

JAMES HY. HALLIT, Late R. N. Minto, N. B., Feb. 17th, 1915.

WORCESTER TO KEEP OUT. New York, Feb. 17.—The members of the delegation from Worcester, Mass. headed by Jesse Burket, left this afternoon for their homes, after learning it would cost them \$15,000 if they wanted to take over the Jersey City franchise.

The delegation arrived Monday and made several offers for the Skeeters, but were informed by Pres. Barrow of the International League that the price of the Jersey City franchise was \$16,000. This was more than they would pay, and Worcester will remain in the New England League.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Yours truly, JAMES HY. HALLIT, Late R. N. Minto, N. B., Feb. 17th, 1915.

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Rheumatism. A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It. In the spring of 1898 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but all failed. At last I received a letter from a friend who told me of a certain medicine. I bought it and used it as directed. It cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number of my friends who were afflicted and even heiliden with Rheumatism. Finally I was cured. I want every sufferer from any form of Rheumatism to try this medicine. It is a home cure. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send you a bottle. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for remedy for Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand that your money will be refunded if you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Don't that Rheumatism is your enemy. Don't delay. Write today. Mark H. Jackson, No. 209A Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

What is Astigmatism. Astigmatism should always be in the front part of the eye. The curves should be symmetrical, but they are not, consequently objects appear blurred. Certain lines looked at seem distinct, but others do not. The eye makes strong muscular efforts to overcome the blur of astigmatism. This cramps and stiffens the muscles, causes bad headaches, and in severe cases actually stretches the eyeball. Much "near sightedness" in children is caused solely by astigmatism. Glasses will give proper vision and remove the strain preventing permanent injury. Often the glasses can be laid aside after the growing age. Astigmatism should always be corrected with properly fitted glasses. Consult Sharpe's optometrist about your child's eyes or your own.

L. L. Sharpe & Son, JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

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Hemlock Timber. Hemlock Deal, Hemlock Plank, Hemlock Boards, Hemlock Base, Hemlock Trim, Hemlock Shingling. Send for Our New Price List. CHRISTIE WOODWORKING CO. LTD. Erin Street.

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There is More True Economy

in using one pound of Pure Whole Leaf Tea of "Salada" brand, than two pounds of the dusty broken leaf kinds that so many are—



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The accurate Time Keeping qualities of "The Modern Watch" are to be found in the Watch of Moderate and even Low Price, as Compared with those of our Grandfathers time. Our large stock of Watches, are from "The Best" only of the "Modern Watch Factories". You should consult us about Watch accuracy. Ferguson & Page, Diamond Importers and Jewelers—King Street.

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With Solid Steel Sockets. BOOT CALKS. Made from the best refined tool steel and forged. T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD., 13 KING ST.

MADE IN CANADA RICHMOND RANGE. A Stove for Every House. Before you buy that New Range call and see our selection of Richmond Range. Different styles and sizes. If you haven't bought a Heater yet, we will fill your need, whatever it may be, from the smallest box stoves to the largest Furnace.

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"In Moderation Lies Prosperity". Truly said. And we are proud that the moderate man is our best customer. It is especially for him that we make a wonderfully mild and mellow Whisky — FOUR CROWN — Real Scotch—That's All! Foster & Co., - - St. John, Agents for New Brunswick.

ROYAL WHISKY. The Standard Job Printing Co. 13 King Street.

Advertisement for Royal Whisky and other products, including 'Sla Sh Sh' and 'Pe'.

# Slater Shoe Shop Sale Still on

The date set for the closing up of the Slater Shoe Store is rapidly approaching. By the end of this week we hope to have the greater part of the stock sold. Last week we did all the business we could handle. The people saw that the bargains offered were genuine and they bought generously. We have gone through the shelves again and brought out many more choice bargains. The man or woman who allows this opportunity pass by will be sorry. Footwear is something that is absolutely necessary. If they are not needed today they will come in handy soon. \$1.98 will buy you a \$5.00 or \$6.00 boot.

Cash only. No Approval.

## SLATER SHOE STORE

### "Perfection" Oil Heaters

Low in Price—Superior in Construction. Converts the Coldest room into "Livability". P. CAMPBELL & CO. 73 Prince Wm. St.

#### THE EASIEST WAY TO END DANDRUFF Stop Falling Hair and Itching Scalp.

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain Dandruff Lotion; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips. By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have. You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. If you want to keep your hair looking rich, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for nothing destroys the hair so quickly. It not only starves the hair and makes it fall out, but it makes it stringy, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and everybody notices it. You can get liquid dandruff at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.

#### LORD ROSEBERY TRACES ORIGIN OF ROYAL SCOTS

Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 17.—Lord Rosebery was the principal speaker at a meeting recently held in Dalkeith for recruiting purposes, where he said he had not come to deliver an address, but had merely dropped in as a neighbor to speak to them about their noble and historical regiment, the Royal Scots. Scotland, he continued, had not been badly hit by the debate in Parliament that the southern counties of Scotland top the list. They have contributed 237 men per every 10,000 of the population, and there is no other district that comes up to the 200 per 10,000. Therefore we top the list. Surely there is no regiment in all the ranks of the British army which should be so proud of its record as the Royal Scots? Let me tell you why they originated and why they are nearly three centuries old. They are the oldest regiment in the British army, probably the oldest regiment in the world. They were raised in 1633 by Sir John Hepburn under permission of King Charles I. to go and serve King Louis XIII. in France. . . . somewhere about the year 1680 they re-

turned permanently to form a part of the British army. . . . Now I will tell you a very curious thing. . . . I remember reading years ago an old Scottish pamphlet by a non-commissioned officer who had served in the Royal Scots in the reign of King William III, and he said that when he first remembered them they were—I will not say entirely, but largely—armed with bows and arrows. The Royal Scots have gone wherever hard fighting was to be found. They fought under Marlborough, they fought under Wolfe at Quebec, they fought under Wellington in the Peninsula, they fought in the Crimea and in South Africa, wherever the British empire wanted them—they fought. I have never asked a man to enlist, because I am not willing to ask a man to go where I cannot follow. But I do say this, that an enormous and individual responsibility weighs on every man of fit age who is able to enlist. —Christian Science Monitor

#### TEN CENT "CASCARETS" IS YOUR LAXATIVE

For sick headache, sour stomach, sluggish liver and bowels.

Get a 10-cent box. Put aside—just once—the Salts, Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters which merely force a passageway through the bowels, but do not thoroughly cleanse, freshen and purify these drainage organs, and have no effect whatever upon the liver and stomach. Keep your "insides" pure and fresh with Cascarets, which thoroughly cleanse the stomach, remove the indigestible, sour food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels. A Cascaret tonight will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken, and cost only 10 cents a box from your druggist. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Bloating, Severe Colds, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipated Bowels. Cascarets belong in every household. Children just love to take them.

May Be Postponed. The case of Frank deL. Clements against the Bank of Nova Scotia, being an action for damages for arrest, is likely to go over to the June courts.

#### DIED.

DOHERTY—Suddenly, in this city, at 148 Douglas Avenue, on February 16, William Doherty, leaving his wife, two sons, two daughters and one sister to mourn. Funeral Friday morning at 8.45 from his late residence, 148 Douglas Avenue to St. Peter's church for solemn high mass of requiem. Friends invited to attend. KECENIA, M. TITUS—In this city on 16th Inst., Kecenia M. Titus, widow of Rev. John W. Titus. Funeral from her late residence, 98 St James street, on Thursday, 18th Inst., at 2.30. NEALES—Entered into rest Wednesday, Feb. 17th, 1915, Margaret Louise Neales, eldest daughter of Rev. Canon and Mrs. Scovill Neales of Sussex. Burial service at Trinity Church, Sussex, Friday, Feb. 19th, at 2 o'clock. Burial at Church of the Ascension, Apsahqu. Service at the house private.

### ONTARIO M.P. TO FRONT AS ASSISTANT "EYE-WITNESS"

Correspondent of London Paper Says J. J. Carrick Will Be Sir Max Aikin's Assistant.

Montreal, Feb. 17.—Mr. J. J. Carrick, M. P. Port Arthur, (Ont.), and president of Carrick Limited, real estate dealer, in Montreal, has been appointed assistant "eye witness" of the Canadian contingent, which is now on the firing line in France. His chief is Sir Max Aikin, whose appointment was announced a short time ago. No official intimation of the honor which has been conferred upon the member for Thunder Bay and Rainy River in the Canadian House of Commons, has reached this side of the ocean yet, but the appointment is announced by the London correspondent of the Manchester Daily Dispatch, which has just come to Canada.

### LIFE AT THE FRONT.

The Northampton Echo has published an interesting letter from Captain Charles E. F. Rich, Governor of Northampton Prison, who is now serving in Belgium with his old regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment. Many of Captain Rich's friends, and the friends of his family, in Chippenham and other parts of Wiltshire, also will like to see what he has to say. The letter, which was written after two and half months' experience at the seat of war, opens with a reference to the Boys' Brigade, in which he was warmly interested in Northampton, and an acknowledgment of the ready response from these lads and from his friends generally in Northampton to appeals for comforts for the sailors and soldiers. Captain Rich proceeds: It is rather difficult to write much about the war and the battle we are still engaged in because of the prohibitive nature of the censorship, but one can to a certain extent explain one's own experiences. One of the things that has impressed itself on my mind most permanently was the sound of the first "Jack Johnson" rippling, if I may so express it, through the air. It came fairly early, too, as the regiment was marching to the front line trenches at the time. We were still some two miles or so from the firing line when, without much warning, we heard above our heads a noise somewhat like running water as it ripples over stones. Then, eighty yards to our right, "crump!" and a fine ready-made duck pond was produced.

We marched through what must have been a charming village, but the wreck, devastation, and ruin of that village would make any heart ache. All the little household gods were still hanging on the walls exposed to the air. The whole of one side of a house I noticed practically blown out of the roof off, and the washing still hanging on a line as it was put out to dry in the kitchen, but hastily left when the German shells commenced to fall. The first advance in pitch darkness to the firing line trenches, is to say the least of it, jumpy work. One feels so absolutely at sea in a country one has never seen by daylight, with shooting all over the place, and not knowing in the least where they are coming; but one gets settled down after a time, and business commences as usual. My regiment have had their share of the hard work, and have done magnificent service, and I am proud to be able to say it. They have saved the situation time after time. They have suffered as any regiment is bound to do who have been through what they have had to face. They captured a whole battery of German guns and killed every man in it. They have been faced by fearful odds and stood like rocks.

The greater part of the credit for this is due to the Commanding Officer. If ever a man ought to have a Victoria Cross with two or three bars on it he ought. He is always in the thick of the fighting and always ready to help any one in difficulty. Wounded three times—fortunately only slightly—he is here still full of life and spirit. He is always the first to be in the firing line trenches, encouraging officers and men. A regiment cannot help but do well with such a lead. We all know, of course, that his services will be recognized, but no honour is too great for him; and there isn't one of the round dozen men in the regiment who have already earned the Distinguished Conduct Medal who wouldn't pin it on their colonel tomorrow if he could.

I must tell you two or three little things that have happened, which go to show you the reputation the regiment has earned out here. One night the regiment was ordered out in a hurry where help was required. A certain General was riding by and, in the dark, said: "What regiment is this?" Someone answered "The

### ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION OPENS SMALL FACTORY IN HOLLAND WHERE REFUGEE WOMEN WILL BE EMPLOYED MAKING CLOTHING—IF SUCCESSFUL WILL EXTEND PLANS TO BELGIUM.

New York, Feb. 17.—In order to approach tentatively a solution of the problem presented by the idleness of a large portion of the population of Belgium, the War Relief Committee, of the Rockefeller Foundation has inaugurated in Holland an experiment in the direction of "providing simple and useful labor to be compensated by food and clothing," according to a report given out at Foundation headquarters here tonight.

A group of 700 refugees housed in a former private hotel in Rotterdam has been selected for the beginning, says the report. "As the chief need of the refugees in this camp, and in all Holland, is for underclothing, stockings and shoes, a small industrial establishment has been installed, in which the women of the camp will make underclothes and stockings. The committee has supplied sewing machines and a stock of cloth, yarn and notions, and an acknowledgment of intelligent Dutch women has been given supervision of the work, and an experienced dressmaker, who is a refugee from Antwerp, has been sent to give the whole time to its immediate management. "If the experiment justifies the expansion of the idea, it is probable that the committee will establish sim-

ilar industries in other camps, possibly with an enlarged range of activities. "That the potentialities of this project are sufficient to warrant careful study and experiment may be indicated by the fact that at present the number of Belgian refugees in concentration camps in Holland is approximately 200,000, and it is estimated that 150,000 of them are sorely in need of warm underclothing and stockings. Effort to Revive Lace Industry. "While the experiment in Holland goes forward preliminary steps are being taken by the committee toward putting the same idea to practical test in Belgium. It is believed that the ultimate possibilities there far exceed anything that can be expected in Holland. "An effort is also being made to revive the lace industry upon which about forty thousand women have depended for a livelihood. Belgium has all necessary raw material and, if it could sell even a small part of the stock now on hand, this sale would provide funds with which to finance the business in all the lace making centres. The only thing needed to start this industry and keep it going is to find a foreign market for the lace and to obtain authority to export the finished product."

Girls! Girls! Try it, Beautify your hair. Make it thick, glossy, wavy, luxuriant and remove all dandruff.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any druggist or toilet counter, and just try it.

### LIFE TERM FOR ATTEMPT TO MURDER

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Imprisonment for life was the sentence imposed today on Robert Brown, the young man found guilty of attempting to murder Norman Smith at 206 Spadina avenue on November 19. The prisoner was acquitted of a prior charge of murdering his wife. One cannot but be impressed here with a feeling. Had we only had 500,000 men ready! The false economy of a small and semi-prepared army comes out now. It is splendid if people at home have supplied comforts to our soldiers, and there is little they require as a rule in the way of underclothes. It is the outside things, these—caps, jackets, trousers, etc. These are the things that are wearing out the most. I have a present cap is quite the worst form of headgear to light in. It falls off on the slightest provocation, bends into any shape but the right one, and disappears entirely whenever it can find a suitable place to hide in. For myself I am fit and well, but could do with a rest. I have had a few thrilling moments, but it is difficult to write of one's own personal experience without appearing to advertise oneself. A large gun has just very nearly shaken out the window of the cottage I am sitting in, so I am going to stop. One thing, England has had a small taste of—German heroes at work. I should like to place all the young men of fighting age in some of the ruined Belgian villages to look around for a few hours. If they didn't leave mothers, fathers, wives, sisters, brothers, and all relatives to do their bit, they would not be so easily advertised, and honored in the newspapers, not because he is a soldier, but because he kicks a football with skill. The individual Tommy, who has given his life to soldiering and uses his rifle and bayonet with far more skill, is not praised and honored, and he is a soldier—the other is only going to be. Some of these footballers and boxers get more advertising when they enlist than the best soldier gets in a lifetime of service. The football world hasn't come out this time with over much boasting, and when one of their number enlists, let him enlist as a soldier, not as a football player.

### FINE EXHIBITION AT ART CLUB

Eighty Paintings and Works of Art admired—Patriotic Fund to benefit by free gifts of artists.

The pictures and sculpture given by Canadian artists in aid of the Patriotic Fund were on exhibition yesterday at the Art Club rooms, Peel street. There was not a large attendance, but those who had the opportunity of inspecting the various paintings, about eighty in number, were well pleased. The official opening will take place today, either in the afternoon or evening, when it is expected that Lieutenant-Governor Wood will be present. A canvas of the members of the fund will be served by a committee of ladies.

It may be explained that the artists' gift was stimulated by the desire to help, in some way, in the present emergency, by the members of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, the senior art organization of Canada, and it was decided to hold an exhibition of pictures donated by Canadian artists. A canvas of the members showed a general desire to respond to such a scheme. So hearty was the response to the suggestion of the committee that more than eighty paintings and several pieces of sculpture were given by the leading artists of Canada to be sold for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. The pictures have been limited in size, have been uniformly framed, and in subject and method, as well as in dimensions, the choice has been made with an eye to the needs of the average picture-lover. The exhibition has been well organized, and Herbert S. Palmer of Toronto, himself an artist of more than usual ability, will be glad to help in any way those who visit the rooms in Peel street.

### PROVINCIAL GOVT MEETING IN SPECIAL SESSION AT CAPITAL

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Feb. 17.—The Provincial Government opened its special session here this evening. Premier Clarke and all the members of the government are here and the executive will be in session tomorrow. Tonight H. A. Powell, K. C., and a delegation of North Shore lumbermen

### The Daily Fashion Hint.



Charming for a bridesmaid's dress is this frock of white net. The skirt is almost covered with pink taffeta ruffles with overbowed edges. Surplice top and wrists of sleeves adorned with pearl passementerie. Black Chantilly lace hat decorated with field flowers and black velvet ribbon.

### HIS HEALTH IN A TERRIBLE STATE

"Fruit-a-tives" Healed His Kidneys and Cured Him.

Hagersville, Ont., Aug. 26th, 1913. "About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised I decided to try them. Their effect I found more than satisfactory. Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected. My kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old-time vitality. Today I am enjoying the best health I have ever had."

B. A. KELLY. "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest kidney remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and skin as well as on the kidneys, and thereby soothes and cures any kidney soreness. "Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial sizes 25c. or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

#### Painless Dentistry!

We extract teeth free of pain. Only 25c. We do all kind of dentistry. Call and see us. No charge for consultation. BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 627 Main St.—245 Union St. Dr. J. D. Maher, Proprietor. Tel. Main 683. Open nine a.m. until nine p.m.

### THE PROOF

The proof of a kitchen coal is in the cooking. The care we take in selecting our

#### AMERICAN CHESTNUT COAL

has made it a favorite in hundreds of households where good cooking is appreciated. TRY IT NEXT TIME. CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED 331 CHARLOTTE STREET TELEPHONE: MAIN 2970 STANDARD, FEBRUARY 18, 1915.

#### CHOICE Carleton Co. Hay, Manitoba White Oats All kinds of Mill Feeds At lowest possible prices. A. C. SMITH & CO., 9 Union Street, West St. John. Telephone West 7-11 and West 81

#### STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds: One "Inclined" Type ..... 50 H. P. One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P. One Locomotive Type ..... 20 H. P. Two Vertical Type ..... 20 H. P. Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request. I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd. BOILER MAKERS NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

#### ROYAL YEAST CAKES

ARE USED, AND ALWAYS GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION

#### DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

#### CIROCKERY

Quickly Made Clean and Bright by the Use of Old Dutch Cleanser

Leaf Tea... Only... KING ST... UNITED... St. John, N. B... NG... DB... on... "ity"... the moderate... ke a wonder... CROWN... John,

# Late Gossip Of The Sporting World At Home And Abroad

## THE ROUGHER THEY ARE THE BETTER FRED WELSH LIKES 'EM

"Would I rather fight the hard hitters instead of the clever fellows? Well, I should snicker."

Then Freddie Welsh told why:

"You can always make a great showing with the hard hitters. Every body thinks you are going to get your head knocked off when as a matter of fact you never were safer. Only the rankest fluke in the world will take your title away. Another thing, the biters draw crowds. Take Leach Cross, for instance. People pour in to the fights to see him knock somebody cold. How often does he do it? Rarely. On the other hand, you fight a clever fellow like Shugrue or Dundee and they'll run, pop, pop, and so on. You can't get near them and they won't stand for a mix."

"The best fights I've ever had have been against the dangerous hitters. I know just what to do, just how far to draw away from their killing wallops, and when I counter they are so shown up that the crowd is delighted."

"I don't mind what they say about my fighting. Neither do I care how they decide. They all decided against me in Akron against Griffiths. That doesn't bother me. It's the difference of opinion that stimulates the game. Griffiths is a youngster. He was fighting before his friends, and they were naturally carried away with his efforts, even though most of these efforts were leads and hooks that I unquestionably blocked. But I'd rather be the champion of the world being named than an aspirant for the honors being boosted. I served my time in that boosters club, nine or ten years of it, and I know just how Griffiths felt about it."

"Any time a difference of opinion arises it means another fight. That was the tenth fight I had since winning the championship in September. I fought seven fights in five weeks and I averaged \$5,000 a fight. I started off

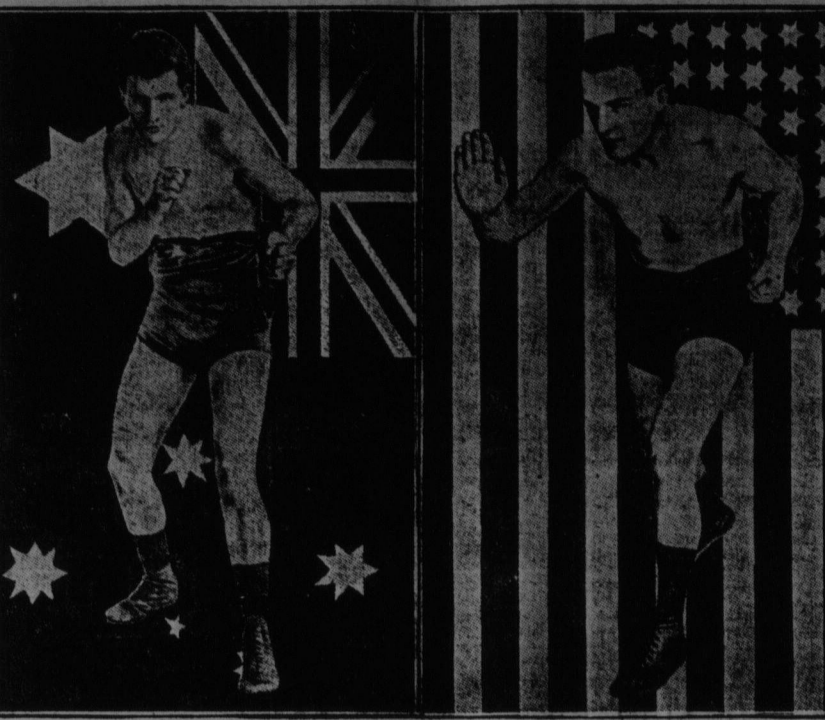
here again on January 26 with Beecher, and the Akron fight brought it up to \$5,000 in the week.

"The Ritchie bout will be my best and biggest fight. We will draw between \$25,000 and \$30,000. First, fight Shugrue, February 9; then Anderson in Grand Rapids on the 15th; Charlie White, perhaps, on the 25th at Milwaukee; somebody, not yet selected, in Philadelphia at the end of the month, and Ritchie on March 9."

"I have sent for Young Wagner, Tommy O'Keefe and Tommy Langdon, besides having One Round Hogan, for sparring partners. I want to go along two years more. I'll never be knocked out and I'll retire champion. I appreciate the fact that the title will mean a million dollars to me in the future, and I'm going to retire the kingpin long before I even begin to slip. Just as soon as I get all that there is in sight I'll be ready, but I'll slip down well within two years."

"I won the title because I was patient, silent and a stoic. It's natural with us Welshmen to sit the thing out. I'll never forget watching the men of my race squatting around, smoking their pipes. They're all miners. They're used to squatting down in the coal mines for hours at a time, with hardly room to move, picking away at the coal with short little hacks. Then when they come up out of the mines after the day's work and want to rest they squat down until they're almost sitting on the ground. In this fashion they form a big circle, all smoking quietly. For hours they will squat there motionless, each alone with his thoughts. Along will come another miner. Down he squats, and the only welcome he gets is 'Hello, Bill.' He joins in the spirit of the thinking. It inherits that spirit, and it was that alone that gave me the courage to wait patiently for my whirl as a world's champion."

## IS JEFF SMITH THE MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPION?



Since "Jeff" Smith recently defeated "Mick" King, Australian fight "fans" assert that Smith is the middleweight champion of the world. Whether Australians have forgotten that there is such a place as the United States of America and that herein we have at least one real fighter, or whether they believe all the titles in the universe are tethered to the Antipodes, it is hard to figure. But if they believe they have any middleweight laurel wreath to adorn the brow of "Jeff" Smith there are others who are prone to take exception.

Aside from the fact that "Mike" Gibbons has a speaking part in the middleweight situation, "Jeff" Smith's record is not so replete with glittering exploits as to boost him to the throne without his fighting for it. Not quite a year ago "Eddie" McGoorty won a decision over Smith in Sydney. McGoorty is far from being a boxer, and generally when he is stacked against a boxer and the bout goes the limit the decision goes against McGoorty. McGoorty is a "knocker-out." Then, too, we find that "Mick" King previously won a decision over Smith. The most impressive things about Smith's record are victories over George Chip in 1912 in a fifteen round bout and over "Jimmy" Clabby in twenty rounds at Sydney last year.

## THE LATEST DOPE FROM WILLARD'S TRAINING CAMP

A sparring partner of Jess Willard at the training camp sends out good words about Willard as follows:

Camp Willard, near Yaleta, Texas, Feb. 15.—Willard is developing his "one-two" into a mighty dangerous proposition. He uses it both as a form of attack and defense, leading with a straight left to the face, which is more of an unbalancing his "one-two" into a mighty with a hard right straight from the shoulder. He puts his whole weight and strength behind it, and even with soft gloves on it feels like a southern attack from a northbound mule.

I am often asked what I consider Willard's best blow and I usually give preference to his fast straight left, but for a genuine, quick-finisher wallop I consider this left and right combination in a class all by itself.

Willard's wind seems to be in grand shape. After boxing the usual six rounds with Monahan, Hempel, and myself, Jess wrestles for nearly fifteen minutes without a let-up. There is nothing more tiring and wind-taking than neck wrestling. If it is entered into with spirit and vim, and Willard goes after his man as if he wanted to tear him to pieces.

Walter Monahan is proving to be a very valuable asset to the camp.

Besides being a boxer of no little skill he is an expert at massaging. Willard boosted the scales up to the 245 mark the other day, and he put on his flannel bandage before starting his road work. Swathed in fifteen feet of red wool blankets, he covered six and a half miles of dirt road in less than fifty minutes. His routine of co-workers had a good time in keeping his hailing distance of him, and were nearly "all in" at the finish. After sweating out under a couple of heavy blankets and a comforter, he again weighed in and found he had lost three pounds. Allowing for an increase of two pounds during the day, it would take at this rate around two weeks to get down to the weight he wants to fight at. If he can make 230 he will not have a surplus ounce on his body, and should be able to stay through the forty-five rounds with ease should the fight go the limit.

Willard is not going to lay back and let the big cinder eat his own pace, as many seem to think he will, but will be on top of him from the first going to the finish. They say that Johnson can beat any one who will bring the fight to him and this may be true. However Jess is going to give him this chance in the hope of either tiring him out or finding an opening for his own good right or left.

## LOCAL BOWLING YESTERDAY

**FIVE MEN LEAGUE.**

In a closely contested game on the Vic alleys last night No. 4 team came out victorious defeating their opponents, No. 6 team, by 26 pins. It was a well fought game and the result of each string was in doubt all the way through. It was marked by excellent shooting at different stages of the match just when the pins were needed most. Much skill was shown by Duffy, Riley, McDonald and Thurston.

No. 4 team captured three points and the teams lined up as follows:

**No. 4 Team.**

Riley	39	92	91	272	90-23
Covey	86	88	79	253	84-13
Sweeney	95	77	91	263	87-13
Duffy	89	102	97	288	96
Kelly	91	93	86	270	90
450 452 444 1346					

**No. 6 Team.**

Stevens	78	89	93	260	86-23
Thurston	95	77	94	266	88-23
Garnett	77	90	99	266	88-23
Stevens	86	87	83	256	85-13
McDonald	79	95	98	272	90-23
415 438 467 1320					

**THE CITY LEAGUE.**

Last night on Black's alleys in the city league the Sweeps not only captured the four points from the Flyers, but with a total pin fall of 1,470 crawled well up on the provincial record of 1,496 held by the Ramblers. The individual scores follow:

Sweeps.					
Jenkins	92	95	104	291	97
Coughlan	86	116	90	292	97-13
McLveen	102	90	105	297	99
Gambin	107	90	91	288	96
Sullivan	88	97	117	292	100-23
476 488 507 1470					

**Tigers.**

Baylea	90	99	71	260	86-23
Gilmour	90	91	75	256	85-13

## JOHNSON WISHES TO RETURN

Chicago, Feb. 17.—United States officials here today received information from an emissary of Jack Johnson, world's champion heavyweight pugilist, that Johnson wanted to return to the United States. Johnson, who left America while under sentence for violation of the Mann Act, desired to know the attitude of the government regarding his return.

Johnson could be tried on two pending charges or resentenced under the former conviction, it was said, but officials refused to reveal their course of action.

## FOOTBALLER'S NECK BROKEN

As the result of an operation performed on Robert Layfield, at Wilmington, Del., it is expected that he will recover from the broken neck which he suffered in a football game at Bethlehem, Pa., while playing for Johns Hopkins, where he was a student.

The operation showed that while the spinal chord had been injured it had not been severed, and whether the young man lives depends wholly upon whether the chord recovers its normal condition.

The physicians believe that the young man has a fair chance for recovery.

## UPPER CANADIAN HOCKEY

Quebec 6, Canadiens 2

Quebec, Feb. 17.—Quebec defeated Canadiens here tonight by six goals to two. The line-up: Quebec—Moran, goal; Mummary, point; Hall, cover point; Smith, center; McDonald, right wing; Crawford, left wing.

Canadiens—Veziina, goal; Dubau, point; Corbeau, cover point; Pitre, center; Berlanquette, right wing; Fournier, left wing.

## "HOME" RUN BAKER HAS QUIT FOR GOOD

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—J. Franklin Baker, hero of three World's Series, has quit baseball. This was the startling announcement made by Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, at the 11th annual banquet of the Philadelphia Sporting Writers' Association here last night.

That the announcement was received with blank astonishment is putting it mildly. According to Mack, Baker has definitely decided to retire permanently from baseball.

When Manager Mack was called upon tonight to respond to a toast, he was accorded a wonderful ovation, and as he arose the great multitude sang and cheered and the name of Mack reverberated from one end of the spacious hall to the other. He said:

"Gentlemen, I am going to make an announcement, and it is a very important one. J. Franklin Baker has quit baseball. He is now out of it for good."

## "PHENOM" PITCHER SIGNED

New York, Feb. 17.—Paul Lewis, a 19 year old semi-professional pitcher of Hoboken, N. J., has signed a contract with the New York Americans. It was announced tonight. In an exhibition game against Washington last season he struck out 18.

Martin McHale, one of the Yankee's regular pitchers, was in New York today and denied that he contemplated going over to the Nationals. He is expected to sign with the New York Americans within the next two days.

## BIG BOWLING TOURNAMENT FOR BOSTON

Officials of the Atlantic Coast Bowling Association, declare that in May Boston is to have the greatest bowling tournament ever held in the East, and one that followers of the sport will take great pleasure in watching. It will be an interesting spectacle to watch continuous competition on 16 alleys laid side by side. On some of the alleys the best tenpin rollers in the country will perform with the big sphere. On the next set of lanes will be candlepin shooters, and on the other they will be men coaxing the little duckpin to fly.

The leading candlepin and duckpin bowlers of New England will compete and a representative of the Atlantic Coast Bowling Association will go to Peoria next month to sign the A B C tenpin stars; and from Peoria his route will be to Washington and Baltimore for the pick of the Southern duckpin shooters.

## COLLINS FEARS ATHLETICS

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Eddie Collins, new White Sox acquisition, arrived in Chicago today and met Clarence Rowland, new Sox manager, for the first time. These baseball men expressed mutual admiration and swore fealty to each other.

"I like Rowland, and unless I miss my guess he should be able to get a lot of baseball out of us fellows," said Collins. "I think Connie Mack still has a great ball club, and I think the Athletics are just as strong as ever they were."

"Many are saying the Boston Red Sox are the players we have to beat to win the American League pennant, but it is my opinion that the club to defeat to win the flag is Connie Mack's Philadelphia team."

"Connie Mack was a member of the liberal school of baseball managers. He gave his players wide latitude as a rule, but when a player made a poor move he was always there to tell him about it—always in a kindly way."

The White Sox left tonight for California. Fifty-eight persons composed the party, which was in charge of Sec. Grabner and Manager Rowland.

## ACADIA, 2; U. N. B., 1

Wolfville, N. S., Feb. 17.—The third hockey game of the Intercollegiate League for the Summer trophy was played between Acadia and U. N. B. here tonight and resulted in a win for Acadia, 2 to 1.

McDonald . . . 87 95 86 268 89-13  
Moore . . . 89 103 98 290 96-23  
Cosgrove . . . 95 81 103 279 93

451 469 433 1353

H. Sullivan won the daily roll off with a score of 117.

Tonight in the City League the Braves and Ramblers will play.

## UMPIRE RIGLER SIGNS.

New York, Feb. 17.—Sec. John A. Heydier of the National League announced today that he had received the signed contract of Umpire Charles Rigler, this completing the league's staff of umpires for 1915.

In his desire to sever connection with baseball.

Baker is less than 29 years old and has been a member of the Athletics since 1908. His batting average in that year was .307. He was the hero of both the 1911 and 1913 World's Series with the New York Giants. In 1911 he knocked home runs in two games at critical periods, and in 1913 put the ball over the fence in the opening contest.

Last year his batting average for the season was .336 and he made 12 home runs; but, like the other members of the team, he appeared to be in a slump in the crucial series with the Boston Braves.

More than 400 men were present at the dinner, which was given in honor of "Larry" Lajoie, who returns to the Athletics after an absence of 13 years; "Wild Bill" Donovan and Pat Moran, the new managers, respectively, of the New York Highlanders and the Philadelphia Nationals.

## COFFEY OFFERED BOUT WITH WILLARD.

New York, Feb. 17.—Billy Coffey, matchmaker of the Falmouth A. C., received a telegram tonight from Jack Curley, promoter of the Johnson-Willard bout at Juarez, Mex., which contained an offer to match Willard against Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant. Curley said that he would arrange a bout between Willard and Coffey regardless of whether Willard won or lost the match with Johnson.

## OPEN BEFORE THE OTHER LEAGUES.

New York, Feb. 17.—Before leaving for Pinehurst, N.C., to join Pres. R. B. Ward of the Brooklyn Federals, Pres. Gilmore announced that his league would try to get an early advantage over the National and American leagues by opening the Federal season several days before the other major league openings.

It was declared on authority today that the Federal League has abandoned any intention of coming into New York this season and there would be no transfer of franchises beyond that of Kansas City to Newark.

**"A superb spirit"**

**Buchanan's Black and White Scotch**

AGENTS IN CANADA  
D. G. ROBLIN - TORONTO

## Bringing Up Father



Professional day... the national... stock market... professional an... in the early... newed its... which fell... showing... prices made... the final h... Smelling in... newed unest... at or near th... Baltimore... Southern Ra... Air Line pr... were among... new low, or... quotations... must special... points, while... five and a ha... line in the... Pressed S... by the... which showe... in net... of surplus o... of the prefer... Foreign ex... stability, be... ing a tempor... mous offerin... the recent... France and... continued so... was ag... from negoti... Weekness... trade reports... encouraging... maintenance... Rumors of a... were reflecte... of metal shar... ericans being... York Central... were among... that market... The local... sympathy with... culative issue... railways, ag... par value, ag... United Stag... tered's lost... call... ECONOMY... Today almos... ting taken i... stion as in... troops. Despit... months' fighti... more in the... pression is gro... ed circles that... stead of actual... war... Speaking in... the other day... that the war... tion than he... months ago. G... fighting the clo... idly accountin... running short... lene, rubber an... In addition, ga... ing the country... her men is brin... ery day... A short tim... (Loomhall's) s... and Aust... and wheat... ing in Germ... and in Austr... now appears... crop amounte... last year as ag... 1913. Potatoes... Germany now fr... crop. In every... future crops of... amount to litt... country. To ob... as is well know... cultivation to a... from 32 to 35 b... acre as compar... country. To ob... that country u... commercial fe... 1913 over 1,000... rock, of which 4... the United Sta... from Tunis an... is now cut off... fertilizer, Germ... show an immen... at anywhere fr... addition, the... as the fact th... will be trampli... Prussia, and the... Rhine, will ove... next spring, or... soldiers will ne... treated... Germany has a... 000. She expect... sharp and decis... stead of month... doubtably made... conflicts which... master of sever... prepared for one... for months and... a heavy importe... as the Seven Se... her, it means th... with a shortage... one of the marv... many is able to... a month or so... Montreal Journa...

ROAD CAMP

over of no little... at massaging... he scales up to the day, and he puts on before starting ahead in fifteen feet... he covered six dirt road in less than a return of some time in keeping in him and were of him. After a couple of heavy motor, he again he had lost three or an increase of the day, it would round two weeks weight he wants can make 230 he plus ounce on his be able to stay rounds with ease the limit, being to lay back we have to beat to think he will, of him from the finish. They say eat any one who to him and this ever Jess is going ace in the hope of out or finding an good right or left.

PHLETICS

Eddie Collins, in addition, arrived in front Clarence Rowger, for the first all men expressed and swore fealty and unless I miss we have to beat to be able to get a of us fellows," said Connie Mack still b, and I think the is strong as ever

ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON GERMANY

Today almost as much interest is being taken in Germany's economic position as in the movement of her troops. "Despite the fact that she has lost two million men in the first six months' fighting, and will lose as many more in the next six months, the impression is growing in the best informed circles that economic pressure instead of actual fighting will end the war."

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.57 7-8 @ 1.62; No. 2 hard, 1.58 7-8 @ 1.63. Corn—No. 4 yellow, 71 @ 72½; No. 4 white, 73½ @ 74½. Oats—No. 3 white, 57½ @ 58½; No. 2 white, 57½ @ 58. Rye—No. 3, 1.26. Barley—78 @ 85. Timothy—8.50 @ 8.50. Clover—11.50 @ 14.00. Pork—17.00 @ 18.45; lard, 10.35; ribs, 9.25 @ 9.75.

Financial and Commercial RECORDING UPWARD TREND IN TRADE OF EGYPT

Professionals busy yesterday—The war news kept the market in unsettled condition.

New York, Feb. 17.—The apprehension and uncertainty attending international conditions were once more potent factors in today's dull and heavy stock market. Trading was ultra-professional and mainly on the short side. In the early session that faction renewed its attacks on leading shares, which fell a point or more, coalescing showing greatest weakness. Later prices made gradual recovery, but in the final hour selling of American Smelting in large volume brought renewed unsettlement, the closing being at or near the lowest level of the day.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 17.—The opinion in Cairo on the commercial situation in Egypt is that affairs are distinctly on the up grade, and that the general situation is rapidly improving. When forming any estimates as to the true position in Egypt from a commercial point of view, it must always be borne in mind that the country is a purely agricultural one. There are no coal or metal mines, nor are there any national industries. The only manufactured article produced and exported is sugar.

How the motor ambulances in charge of Francis T. Colby, head of the American Field Ambulance Association, are succoring the wounded in the war zone in France... The last long letter I wrote was Christmas night, and I told you about being shelled, and about my Christmas dinner. Well, the next morning I went down to the courtyard of the hospital to do some work on the cars before taking two of them out to trenches to our battalion which had just gone in. We were soon interested in an aeroplane which came over from the north. Just as it reached our tent there was a zigging sound, not unlike a shell, followed by a sharp explosion and a house about two hundred yards away flew into pieces.

Furness, Dec. 31, 1914. The steamship Start Point of the Furness Line sailed from London yesterday with general cargo for St. John, Halifax. SCHOONER DAMAGED. Mobile, Feb. 15.—Schr. C. W. Mills, hence for Havana, while being towed to sea, collided with the channel beacon and damaged it; the schooner was also damaged and towed back to this city for repairs.

World's Shipping News

MINIATURE ALMANAC. FEBRUARY PHASES OF THE MOON. Last Quarter... 7th 11m. New Moon... 14th 0h. 21m. First Quarter... 21st 10h. 55m.

FOREIGN PORTS. Calais, Feb. 5.—Ard schr Charles C. Lister, New York. Vineyard Haven, Feb. 15.—Ard schr James Williams, Elizabethport for St. John, N. B.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Portland, Feb. 15, 1915. Seacoast of Maine. Old Cille Ledge Bell Buoy, 2 OC, replaced February 13, heretofore reported missing.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. Royal. H Von Lange, New York; C S Everett and son, St. Andrews; J F Liscombe, Portland; H L Kinsey, Boston; M N Cockburn, Montreal; F W Davis, Canton, Pa.; W M Bristol, Halifax; D W Bury, A L MacDougall, Montreal; F H Crase, W B Cooper, Toronto; F B Watson, Ottawa; Mrs W S Lezie, W S Logie, Chatham; J E Mc Coy, L F Moore, Montreal; E F Smith, E Florenceville; J R Purdy, R Purdy, Boston; G W Campbell, New York; A B Cooper, Toronto; W H Estano, Moncton; T M Block, Portland; J Cummings, Berlin; Joseph Taylor, J J Smith, Toronto; H B Hay, Chipman; W G Stevens, Phyllis Stevens, Chatham; G E Nutter, Fergus; F P Bent, Halifax; J B MacKay, Montreal.

AMERICAN SHIPPING UNCERTAIN. Springfield Republican: Aside from the ship purchase bill and beyond the duration of the war, the future of American shipping must frankly be admitted uncertain. While the war lasts, American ship owners should make fat profits. What will happen when the war is over it is difficult to foretell. It is possible that when the British ships now engaged for transport service, etc., and the German ships tied up at their docks, are released for cargo trade again, the supply of ships will far exceed the demand. That would subject American shipping—held to high operating charges by the most humane legislation in the world with regard to the treatment of sailors—to a poverty-stricken competition. This prospect, even if there were no shipping bill in Congress, would today deter many a prudent investor from putting his money in ships and is to be recognized as one of the serious features of the situation.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Notice is hereby given that the light on Lettice Harbour gas and bell buoy has been reported not burning. Will be relighted as soon as possible. J. C. CHESLEY, Agent, Marine and Fisheries Dept. St. John, N. B., Feb. 17th, 1915.

BRITISH PORTS. Dartmouth, Feb. 15.—Ard schr Eretria, Starratt, St. John, N. B., for Havre. Barbadoes, Feb. 13.—Ard schr Eddie Theriault, Hirtle, St. John's, Nfld., for Bahia. Falmouth, Feb. 14.—Ard stmr Ariel, Hyde, Portland, Me. Pastnet, Feb. 14.—Passed stmr British Monarch, Anderson, New Orleans via Norfolk for Liverpool; 15th, stmr Dominion, Ingham, Philadelphia for Liverpool.

ROBERT CARTER CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT. Auditor and Liquidator. Business Systematized. Cost Systems Installed. McCurdy Building, Halifax.

Paul F. Blanchet CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT. Telephone Connection. St. John - and - Rothesay.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. LTD. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE, GUARANTEE BONDS. CHAS. A. MACDONALD & SON, Provincial Managers. 49 Canterbury Street. Phone Main 1536.

Queen Insurance Company. Agents Wanted. C. E. L. JARVIS & SONS. 74 Prince William St.

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B. PUGSLEY BUILDING, 48 PRINCESS STREET. Lumber and General Brokers. SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS, SPRUCE PILING AND CROSETTED PILING.

Western Assurance Co. INCORPORATED 1851. Assets, \$3,213,438.28. R. W. W. FRINK - BRANCH MANAGER. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Canada's Best Quality and Durability. Willis & Co., Ltd. Manufacturers - MONTREAL. LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES: WILLIS PIANO & ORGAN CO. HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN.

STEAMSHIPS ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE

South African Service. S. S. Kwara sailing from St. John about February 25th for Capetown, S. S. "Benuea" about March 10th. S. S. "Basand" about March 25th. Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Delagoa Bay. Cold storage accommodation on each vessel. Accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For freight and passenger rates apply to J. T. KNIGHT & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION. INTERNATIONAL LINE. REDUCED FARES. St. John to Boston... \$5.00. St. John to Portland... \$4.50. Steamers \$1.00. Leaves St. John Thursdays at nine a. m. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston, nine a. m. Mondays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John. City Ticket Office, 47 King Street. J. F. LISCOMBE, Agent, St. John, N. B. C. B. KINGSTON, Commercial Agent, Eastport, Me.

MANCHESTER LINE. From Manchester. From St. John. Jan. 30 Man. Inventor Feb. 23 Feb. 6 Man. Port Feb. 22 Feb. 13 Man. Merchant Mar. 8 Feb. 20 Man. Exchange Mar. 8 Feb. 27 Man. Spinner Mar. 22 Mar. 6 Man. Mariner Mar. 22. Steamers marked (\*) sail via Philadelphia.

FURNESS LINE. From London. From St. John. Feb. 5 Sachem Feb. 20 Feb. 19 Start Point Mar. 9. WILLIAM THOMSON & CO. Agents, St. John, N. B.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED). STEAMER CONNORS BROTHERS has been taken off the route for inspection. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the auxiliary schooners "Pags" and "Happy Home" will perform the service in place of the Connors Bros. Leave St. John, N. B. Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., on Saturdays, 7.30 a.m., for St. Andrews, calling at Digby per Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Thursdays for St. John, calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting. AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B. Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B. This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the Steamer.

RAILWAYS. CANADIAN PACIFIC. Direct Short Route MARITIME PROVINCES. Montreal and West (Daily Except Sunday). Lv. HALIFAX... 8.00 a. m. Lv. ST. JOHN... 5.45 p. m.

Fast Express Trains BETWEEN MONTREAL-TORONTO DETROIT-CHICAGO. Electric Lighted Sleepers. Compartment Cars. W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R. St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY. INTERCOLONIAL. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. DAILY SERVICE. Halifax, St. John and Montreal MARITIME EXPRESS. Leaves Halifax 3.00 p.m. Leaves St. John 6.35 p.m. Arrives Montreal, 6.30 p.m. daily. Through Sleepers. Excellent Dining Car Service.

LONDON DIRECTORY. (Published Annually.) enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs the Directory contains Lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS, with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate Sallings; PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 2s. Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

STOCK QUOTATIONS SOME TRADE NOTES ON N.Y. EXCHANGE OF LOCAL INTEREST

Table with columns: Stock Name, Open, High, Low, Close. Includes Amal Cop, Am Beet Sug, Am Car Ry, Am Loco, Am Smelt, Anaconda, Am Tele, Atechison, Am Can, Balt and O Co, Brook Rap Tr, C P R, Ches and Ohio, Can Pac, Erie Com, Gr Nor Pfd, In Pac Com, Lehigh Val, Louis and Nw-115, Miss Pac, N Y NH and H, N Y Cent, Nor and West, Nor Pac, Penn, People's Gas, Press St, Reading Com, St Paul, Sou Pac, Sou Ry Com, U S Steel, U S Steel Pfd, U S Rub, Westing Elec, Total sales—189,000.

MONTREAL CASH SALES. Montreal, Feb. 17.—Textile—15 @ 64%. Atlantic Light and Power—24 @ 121. Montreal Power—50 @ 211. Bell Telephone—57.40. Detroit United—5 @ 64.5 @ 64. McKay Pfd—4 @ 66. Twin City—30 @ 99. Hollinger—150 @ 225. 150 @ 22½. Union Bank—5 @ 140.

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET. Montreal, Feb. 17.—CORN—American No. 2 yellow, 87 @ 88; Canadian western No. 2, 74 @ 75. FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat, 3.10; seconds, 2.60; winter patents, choice, 8.30; straight rollers, 7.80 @ 8.00; bags, 3.70 @ 3.80. MILLFEED—Bran, 27; Shorts, 29; Millings, 32; Moulte, 33 @ 37. HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 18 @ 19.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Chicago, Feb. 17.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.57 7-8 @ 1.62; No. 2 hard, 1.58 7-8 @ 1.63. Corn—No. 4 yellow, 71 @ 72½; No. 4 white, 73½ @ 74½. Oats—No. 3 white, 57½ @ 58½; No. 2 white, 57½ @ 58. Rye—No. 3, 1.26. Barley—78 @ 85. Timothy—8.50 @ 8.50. Clover—11.50 @ 14.00. Pork—17.00 @ 18.45; lard, 10.35; ribs, 9.25 @ 9.75.

Wheat High Low Close. May 163 157-78 160. July 136 130-14 132-15. Corn May 73-14 76-58 77-34. July 80-1-2 78 79-1-8. Oats May 60-1-2 58-3-4 59-2-4. July 56-7-8 54-3-4 55-3-4. Pork May 19.00 18.77 18.82.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET SALES. High Low Close. Mar. 8.45 8.40 8.45. May 8.72 8.64 8.64. July 8.90 8.82 8.82. Oct. 9.16 9.07 9.07. Dec. 9.32 9.24 9.24.

Visit to City. Albert C. Skinner, a prominent member of the Sherbrooke, P. Q., board of trade, was among the delegates at the board of trade office yesterday. Mr. Skinner is a guest at the Royal Hotel.

Canadian Exhibition. The Ottawa Board of Trade is agitating for a permanent industrial exhibit at Ottawa for the benefit of Canadian manufacturers, and the St. John Board of Trade is giving for the selection of Ottawa, Montreal (the latter city being most favored by the local board as being the most convenient for the Department of Trade and Commerce, under whose immediate direction the exhibit would probably be, also that nearly every Canadian manufacturer has occasion to visit the capital at one time or another during the year.

Address on Assessment Laws. The Council of the Board of Trade having extended an invitation through Mayor Martin to the chairman of the board of assessors of Montreal to come to St. John and explain the working of the Montreal assessment system, an acceptance has been received from J. Hamilton Feras, chairman of the board, stating that he will accept the invitation. Unless unforeseen circumstances prevent, Mr. Feras will address the St. John Board of Trade at its regular monthly meeting on March 1st. The question of the revision of the assessment laws is becoming a live one here, so that Mr. Feras' address will be a very timely one.

Advice from New Zealand. A Wellington, New Zealand firm in writing the Board of Trade upon war conditions and upon what the British government is doing towards alleviating commercial troubles says: "It is obvious to all that now is the time for all mercantile houses of the allies to step in and endeavor to emulate commercially the great work our navies and armies are accomplishing in a different field, and we will thus expedite the downfall forever of the Kaiser and his empire. It has in the past been such a dreadful menace to the world. In this emergency, it behooves every one of us here and now, to realize the inestimable value of tangible, specific, and practical help."

RANDOLPH'S LETTER ON MARKET CLOSING

New York, Feb. 17.—Nothing new developed during the afternoon to influence prices in either direction. A statement from Washington that the administration did not view with favor the opinion expressed in some quarters that relations between this country and Germany were at the straining point, fell flat market-wise. Operations were entirely professional and without significance, although it was a noticeable fact that there was liquidation in the industrials, which put these under pressure, while the standard railways were apparently well supported and remain practically at or near their opening prices. Sales 189,000. Bonds 1,981,500. E. and E. Randolph.

THE MARITIME DREDGING COMPANY had flying at half-mast yesterday out of respect to J. U. Seely, managing superintendent, whose father, Seely, was buried yesterday afternoon.

How the motor ambulances in charge of Francis T. Colby, head of the American Field Ambulance Association, are succoring the wounded in the war zone in France... The last long letter I wrote was Christmas night, and I told you about being shelled, and about my Christmas dinner. Well, the next morning I went down to the courtyard of the hospital to do some work on the cars before taking two of them out to trenches to our battalion which had just gone in. We were soon interested in an aeroplane which came over from the north. Just as it reached our tent there was a zigging sound, not unlike a shell, followed by a sharp explosion and a house about two hundred yards away flew into pieces.

That night Carol left for Paris and it scarcely dawned when the bombardment began. The operating room was soon filled with wounded, all soldiers this time. Five ambulances, luckily not mine, were smashed and much damage done. The shooting stopped and I went to bed and read a novel for a time, but it was not long before I heard the scream of another shell and turned out to search for wounded. The staff and most of the machine-guns were found plenty to do for the houses were full of soldiers, and each shell got its quota. We soon filled the cars and returned to camp. I took only the wounded and left the dead where they lay. There was satisfaction in feeling that one was tending to the wounded under fire, and I think I was right in staying here.

WOODS BLOCKS FROM THE PROVINCE

Opportunity for opening up new trade with British Isles—Our woods.

J. B. Daggert, secretary for agriculture for New Brunswick, while in England recently took up the matter of supplying wood paving blocks to English cities.

City of Westminster, The City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W. C., 25th January, 1913.

J. B. Daggert, Esq., Secretary for Agriculture, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and shall be pleased to see Mr. Sumner when he arrives in England.

You enquire as to the kind of wood used. The wood which is most generally used and which appears to be an entirely satisfactory deal, as generally termed in the market here. This is a product of the northern pine (pinus sylvestris) and is imported largely from the Baltic and White Sea.

At the same time, in the past, Canadian spruce has been used. It is not as satisfactory as Red Deal, but might be used at a price, when the market conditions make red deal of the class desired difficult to obtain.

I am now speaking for the first time Canadian cedar and the Oregon Pine. Cedar has not been used in this country to my knowledge, but it seems to me, from an inspection of a few samples, that its nature, specific gravity and preservative absorbing qualities may show it in use as satisfactory.

It is well to note that Mr. Campbell says he was cured of all his troubles. For when you cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills the result is new health and vigor all over the body.

POLICE COURT.

The case of B. H. Dean, reported for forestalling in the city market, resulted in some short exchanges between Mr. Dawes, clerk of the market, and Charles H. Hanington, who appeared for Dean.

Seven other wine-lovers were given two months in which to mend their ways. Frank Stone, charged with obstructing traffic by refusing to move when requested to do so by the police, was given two months fine and board and lodging.

The case of William Themm, charged with threatening to stab Mr. Israel Corber, a government interpreter, was resumed in the police court this morning.

William Bailey, reported for blocking the traffic on Water street by allowing his horse to stand in the middle of the street unattended, was allowed to go on suspended sentence of a \$10 fine.

Germany Loses Another Zeppelin Copenhagen, via London, Feb. 17.—The correspondent of the Politiken reports that Zeppelin dirigible exploded today over the Danish island of France off the west coast of Jutland.

BLISS M. FAWCETT, PROMINENT SACKVILLE MAN, DIED LAST NIGHT

Prominently identified with the interests of Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 17.—The death of Bliss M. Fawcett occurred tonight about eight o'clock at his home, Upper Sackville, aged 47 years. He was a very highly respected citizen and always was a very energetic church worker.

They Cured All Of His Troubles

WHAT NOVA SCOTIA FARMER SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Just Why John A. Campbell Recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills to Everybody who has Kidney Disease.

Hillsdale, N. S., Feb. 17.—(Special) I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to everybody suffering from Kidney Disease. These are the words of Mr. John A. Campbell, a well known and highly respected farmer living near here.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Jacob J. Seely took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence, Mount Pleasant, to St. Paul's church, where services were conducted by Rev. E. B. Hooper.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Clara J. Nelson. The body of Mrs. Clara Jane Nelson, wife of Edward J. Nelson, aunt of Mrs. Harriman, of Fairville, arrived from the Boston train at noon yesterday, and was interred at Cedar Hill, Rev. Dr. Morrison conducting the services.

The Old Colony. A beautiful design with pleasing lines of Colonial simplicity—An achievement in silver plating.

1847 ROGERS BROS. gives lasting service and maintains its original charm and beauty. Guaranteed by the world's largest makers of sterling silver and plate.

INDemnITY FOR SAILORS MORE REFUGEES ON MERCHANT SHIPS ESCAPE FROM SYRIA

For Injuries Received Owing to Hostilities—Continue Low War Risk Rates on Fishing Vessels

London, Feb. 17.—Arrangements have been completed by the board of trade under which compensation will be paid to all persons employed aboard British merchant ships who may be injured owing to the hostilities.

U. S. Cruiser Takes 600 to Alexandria—Authorities at Joffa Opposed to Their Departure.

London, Feb. 17.—A despatch from Reuters Telegraph Company from Alexandria, Egypt, says: "The United States cruiser Tennessee, brought here today six hundred additional refugees from Syria, but this trip probably will be her last, as the authorities at Joffa are now raising obstacles to the removal of the people."

BURNED TO DEATH IN SHACK NEAR SACKVILLE

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 17.—It was learned here this morning that Stephen Beechen, aged about sixty years, was burned to death in his shack situated in the woods on the south side of the road leading to Dorchester, which was destroyed by fire about noon yesterday.

PRISON TERM FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM

New York, Feb. 17.—James Murphy, a storekeeper on the White Star Line steamship Adriatic, and James Marner, a fireman on the Cunard Line Lusitania, were sentenced today to ten months each in the penitentiary after they had pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to an indictment charging them with smuggling opium into the country from Liverpool.

SOCIALISTS REPORT ON CONFERENCE HELD IN LONDON

Paris, Feb. 17.—The Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies, which numbers about 100, met today and received the report of the three delegates to the International Socialist Conference held recently in London.

BREAK IN CABLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND U. S. STATES

Paris, Feb. 17.—The French Cable Company today said that its cable lines between France and the United States were out of use, but denied a report that they had been cut. Interruption of the service was laid to a breakage such as sometimes occurs, which the company expects will be repaired soon.

BACKACHE WAS SO BAD COULD NOT SWEEP THE FLOOR.

For backache, lame or weak back, one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy so equal to Dodd's Kidney Pills for taking out the stiches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect relief and comfort to all poor, suffering women who suffer so much from a weak lame back.

COAL AND WOOD.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY. The sole holder of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Georges Creek Blacksmith Coal

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD., Agents at St. John.

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R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD., Agents at St. John.

Acadia Pictou, cleanest Soft Coal, \$3.50 and \$4.10 per load delivered.

SCOTCH SOFT COAL.

JAMES S. MCGIVERN, 5 MILL STREET, Tel. 1115.

FRESH LINEN. To have the joy of the sweet smell of truly clean linen, always use SURPRISE SOAP.

Classified Advertising

One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1/3 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance.

PROBATE COURT, City and County of Saint John. To the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, or any Constable of said City and County—Greeting:

Whereas, The surviving Executor and Trustee of the estate of Helen Marion Yeats, of the Parish of Lancaster, in the City and County of Saint John, spinster, Deceased, hath filed in this Court an account of the administration of the said deceased's estate and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed in due form of law, and distribution of the said estate directed according to the terms of the last Will and Testament of the said Helen Marion Yeats, deceased.

(Sgd.) J. R. ARMSTRONG, Judge of Probate.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, REPRESENTATIVES.—We control Eastern Canada and Provinces for sale of the famous Lamp Chimneys, Unbreakable, strong as steel; drop on floor; roll down stairs; stand on them. You can drive nails with boots, reservoirs, unaffected by extremes, heat or cold. Guaranteed non-explosive. A new, wonderful product. No misrepresentation. Returns thirty-five cents, three for \$1.00.

FOR SALE.—New and Second Hand Boats and Engines Sold and Exchanged. We can sell 70 to 90 ft. hull, suitable for freight or passenger service at once. State lowest cash prices. MOTOR BOAT AGENCY, 34 Dock Street.

SAWMILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.—Stann and water power, plant in Victoria county is being offered at very low cost for immediate sale. Suitable terms can be made for renting and sawing out this season's cut of spruce and hardwood. Capacity about three million feet. For further particulars write P. O. Box 3876, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Baby chicks, ducklings and hatching eggs. Poultry and fruits form a paying combination. Strawberry plants, 10¢; Currants, 10¢; Raspberries, 10¢; and carnation flowers, roses, dahlias, etc. Catalogue prepared and forwarded on application. Chas. Provaz, Langley Fort, near Vancouver.

TO LET. TO LET—Pleasant upper flat, four rooms, three bedrooms, den and bath. Steam heat, and P. L., two to four p.m. Apply 48 Adelaide street, lower floor. Phone M. 2204.

THE SAINT JOHN RAILWAY COMPANY. The annual meeting of the Shareholders of The Saint John Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of St. John, on Monday, the 22nd day of February, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Public notice is hereby given that a bill will be presented for enactment at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, intitled, "An Act to Further Amend the Law Relating to Civic Elections in the City of Saint John."

HOPE STEEL SASHES. EXPANDED METAL LATH. Price Low. Gandy & Allison, 3 and 4 North Wharf.

ESTEY & CO., 49 Dock Street. MACKEREL. No. 1 Mackerel in Bbls. and Half Bbls. JAMES MCGIVERN, 19 and 20 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

WANTED.—To purchase a second hand safe 15 x 20 inside. Apply 329 Main street.

POSITION WANTED.—Experienced fireman and engineer, understands stationary boilers. Apply Nick Iliw, Phone 920-11 Main.

WANTED.—I want to rent a stocked farm in Kings or St. John County from May 1st, 1913. C. W. Camp, Salmondale, Queens County, N. B.

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HOTELS. PRINCE WILLIAM HOTEL. Overlooking the harbor, opposite Boat Quay and Digby boats. Furnished in fine taste; excellent table; American plan.

HOTEL DUFFERIN. ST. JOHN, N. B. FOSTER, GATES & CO. F. C. GATES, Manager.

CLIFTON HOUSE. M. E. GREEN, Proprietor. Corner Germain and Princess Streets, ST. JOHN, N. B.

VICTORIA HOTEL. Better Now Than Ever. ST. JOHN HOTEL CO., LTD. Proprietors. A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

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NERVES, ETC., ETC. ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrician Specialist and Masseuse. Treats all nervous diseases, weakness and wasting, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. etc. Facial blemishes of all kinds removed. 27 Coburg Street.

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When King Peter Rode Triumphant Into Belgrade After Defeat of Enemy

Exercised Ancient Privilege of His House Because of Absence of the Clergy—Shells Still Flying Over City as People Greeted Servian Army With Showers of Flowers—Wife of Minister of Commerce Writes Describing Scene.

(New York Evening Post) So King Peter himself became priest, and the great cathedral was filled with the sobbing of his people. Everybody knows the story of the deliverance of Belgrade: how the little Serbian army fell back for strategic reasons as the Austrians entered the city, but finally, after seventeen days of fighting without rest (for the Serbian army had no reserves since the Turkish war), knit its forces together, and drove the Austrians heading out of the capital.

men back to their devastated farms. Mrs. Grouitch is an American by birth, but Miss Losanich is a Serbian, with the black hair and burning black eyes of the Slavs, and boasting twenty years perhaps. Her sister, Mrs. Marinovitch, is wife of the Serbian Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. It was Mrs. Marinovitch who had written the letter.

King Peter rode at the head of his army. Shrapnel from the Austrian guns was still bursting over the city. But the people were too much overjoyed to mind. They lined the sidewalks and threw flowers as the troops passed. The soldiers marched in close formation; the sprays clung to them, and they became a moving flower garden. The scream of an occasional shell was drowned in the cheers.

"I've just had this letter from my sister in Serbia," cried Miss Losanich, when a friend called; and she waved in one hand a dozen sheets closely written in a script resembling Russian. "I've hardly had time to read it, myself. But we will sit down and translate it into English, if you say."

They are emotional people, these Serbians. And something told them that, even with death and desolation all about them, they had reason to be elated. A few hours before, the Austrians had been established in Belgrade, confident that they were there for months, if not for years. Now they were feeling heading over the River Save, their commissariat jammed at the bridge, their fighting men in a rout.

"She says here that, when the Austrians had to leave Belgrade, they took 1,200 people as hostages—non-combatants, you know. When they came into the city first, they gave assurances that all non-combatants would be safe; but for the last few days before they left, non-combatants could walk on the street without being taken up as a hostage.

King as Priest So King Peter rode through the streets of the capital with his army, and came to the cathedral. The great church was locked, because the priests had left the city on errands of mercy. But a soldier went through a window and undid the portals. The King and his officers and some of the soldiers and as many of the people as could get in crowded into the cathedral. And, lacking some one to say mass, the King became a priest—which is an ancient function of kings—and, as he knelt, the officers and soldiers and people knelt. There was a vast silence for a moment; and then, in a very part of the church, a sobbing.

"Just imagine, it says here that they even took a little boy. He can fight when he is older, they say. You know the Turks used to do that. They came and took our boys of nine and ten years, and trained them as soldiers in their janisseries; and when they had forgotten their own country, they sent them back to fight against it. It is terrible, isn't it!

Some successors to the name and Retail Merchant, 110 and 112 West. Established Family price list.

"The Austrians took the furniture from our people's houses and carried it across the River Save to the Simlin. They behaved frightfully, my sister says; brought all kinds of people with them, including women from the very lowest class; broke into the houses and stole the ladies' toilettes. One lady with many beautiful dresses found them all cut to ribbons when she got back to Belgrade.

and dealers in all kinds of Wines and Liqueurs in stock from the best of the vintage, very Old Rye, Scotch, Imported and

"The Austrians brought lots of tea and crackers and preserves with them. Some soldiers had taken a lady's evening gown and pinned strawberries from strawberry jam all over it in appropriate places, and laid the gown out for the lady to see." A merry smile illuminated Miss Losanich's face as she read this part of the letter.

SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN URGES UNEMPLOYED TO MARCH ON WASHINGTON.



MEYER LONDON ADDRESSING THE UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK CITY.

Meyer London, socialist Representative elect, of New York, urged the enlistment for a march on Washington of one hundred thousand unemployed wage earners, recruited from the ranks of socialists in and about New York, when he was the principal speaker at a "conference" on unemployment in Union Square, New York. Nearly two thousand persons attended the meeting. During his speech London was interrupted by a questioner, who demanded what course Mr. London intended to pursue after he had taken his seat in Congress. "All I can hope to do is to present in Congress our point of view," responded Mr. London. "But you'll get down there," persisted the heckler, "and you'll do the same as all of them do; you will vote with the capitalist members of Congress, and then you'll be the same as they are." "Let him alone! I'll take care of him," urged Mr. London when five stalwart men threatened to remove the questioner. "I'll vote with a republican, a democrat, a progressive or even a Mormon or a prohibitionist when he's right," he continued. "We are going ahead and you should know it. Haven't we ever seen a one-time President stealing our platform? But he's welcome to it, even if they do call it progressive."

"Our brother," she went on, "entered Belgrade with the army. He came back to Nish on leave about Christmas, the Serbian Christmas, which is about thirteen days later than yours. Nish is the temporary capital; and my sister is there. He told them all about Belgrade. He had been to his house; the whole house was upset. Drawers forced, old letters opened and thrown on the floor, papers strewn about. King Peter's picture (autographed by the King) thrown on the floor, and King Ferdinand's picture stamped on. Brother went to a private sanitarium that our uncle has in Belgrade. The Austrians had seized this, and had begun making it over for a hospital. They wanted the Bulgarian Red Cross installed. They had brought quantities of biscuits and tea and preserves. But they had to leave in such a hurry, they couldn't take the things with them. And now, my sister says, 'we are eating them!'"

"Just imagine, it says here that they even took a little boy. He can fight when he is older, they say. You know the Turks used to do that. They came and took our boys of nine and ten years, and trained them as soldiers in their janisseries; and when they had forgotten their own country, they sent them back to fight against it. It is terrible, isn't it!

"She says that she would like to go back to Belgrade; but the railroad has been destroyed—a big viaduct of stone at Ralya, about 17 kilometres from Belgrade; and they have to go from Ralya to Belgrade by carriage. There are so many wagons of the commissariat on the road—so many carriages have been seized by the government—it is impossible for private citizens to get through. "A gibbet was put up in the square after the Austrians came into the city and a man was hanged the first morning, in spite of the fact that the Austrians had promised safety to the non-combatants. Dr. Edward Ryan, the head of the American Red Cross in Belgrade, protested, and the gibbet was taken down. But my sister says that eighteen more people were hanged in the fortress down by the Save—the bears—where they wouldn't be seen.

"The Austrians brought lots of tea and crackers and preserves with them. Some soldiers had taken a lady's evening gown and pinned strawberries from strawberry jam all over it in appropriate places, and laid the gown out for the lady to see." A merry smile illuminated Miss Losanich's face as she read this part of the letter.

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grade. He is a nice man, and being a Belgian, he does not like the Austrians. He wouldn't fight the town until they made him; and he wouldn't give them a map of the system at all. He was bound in ropes and taken away as a hostage; and they haven't heard from him since.

"The most touching thing was the entrance of King Peter," whereupon Miss Losanich told the story related above. "Hubblish, straw and dead horses were strewn through all the streets when the king and the army came in. The shooting was still going on. There was a jam of commissariat wagons at the bridge—you know there is a bridge across the Save. The Austrians could not get across fast enough, there was so much confusion—too many wanting to get over at one time. The Serbian artillery was shooting at them all the time. Presently the middle of the bridge went down. The men and the horses and the carriages and the wagons all went down together. They were pinned down by the masses of stone but they were so many of them that they filled up the river and stuck up above the water. It was so bad that our people couldn't clear it up—so there is an awful odor all over the town."

"She says that the Austrians brought 17,000 wounded, thinking that they were going to stay for months—and perhaps forever. They turned over quantities of them to Dr. Ryan at the American Red Cross Hospital. "Gen. Franck, the Austrian commander, made a remark—and he must have made it to Dr. Ryan, although my sister doesn't say so. Gen. Franck said: 'If the Russians had fought the way the Serbians have, there wouldn't be an Austrian soldier left!'"

the Austrians so say isn't it? We always expected victory; but even the most optimistic of us were surprised at what our peasant soldiers did. "In the flight, the Austrians could not take care of their wounded, she says, and sent them back to Belgrade, many of them, as prisoners. Many must have died during the flight, too, for they got a falling that wounded men can't stand."

"Our brother," who was a professor of chemistry, is a sergeant now in charge of two German Krupp guns, which were captured from Turkey in the other war. He is at Banova Brdo, a residence station outside Belgrade, on a hill. All the villas have been destroyed by the Austrian artillery fire.

"And," continued Miss Losanich, "she says that the toys sent by the Americans were received in Nish and distributed to the poor children for Christmas and that the feeling of cordiality toward the Americans is growing fast."

STIFF, ENLARGED JOINTS LIMBER UP! EVERY TRACE OF RHEUMATISM GOES!

Even Chronic and Bedridden Cases are Quickly Cured. Rub on Magic "Nerviline"

WILL RESUME HEARING OF EMPRESS CASE TODAY

Montreal, Feb. 17.—Ash Wednesday being a legal holiday in the province of Quebec, the courts were closed today. The hearing of the C. P. R. company's \$3,000,000 suit against the steamship Staropad in connection with the sinking of the Empress of Ireland on May 29 last, in the St. Lawrence river, will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Nothing on earth can beat good old "Nerviline" when it comes to curing rheumatism. The blessed relief you get from Nerviline comes mighty quick and you don't have to wait a month for some sign of improvement. You see Nerviline is a direct application; its rubbed right into the sore joint, thoroughly rubbed over the twitching muscle that perhaps for years has kept you on the jump. In this way you get to the real source of the trouble. After you have used Nerviline just once you'll say "my, amazing, a marvel, a perfect wonder of efficacy."

Just think of it, five times stronger and more penetrating than any other known liniment. Soothing, healing, full of pain-destroying power, and yet it will never burn, blister or destroy the tender skin of even a child. You've never yet tried anything half so good as Nerviline for any sort of pain. It does cure rheumatism, but that's not all. Just test it out for lame back or lumbago. Gee, what a right fine cure it is for a bad cold, for chest tightness even for neuralgia headache it is simply the finest ever. For the home, for the hundred and one little ailments that constantly arise, whether earache, toothache, stiff neck, or some other muscular pain—Nerviline will always make you glad you've used it, and because it will cure you, keep handy on the shelf a 50c. family size bottle; it keeps the doctor's bill small; trial size, 25c.; all dealers, or the Catharhazone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Bargain of the Season

You can, by ordering now, obtain The Daily Standard for one year for Two Dollars --- by mail only, to points outside the city of St. John. If desired you can, for Three Dollars, obtain The Daily Standard for one year, and your choice of either The Union Advocate, of Newcastle; The Sackville Post; The Woodstock Press; The Chatham Weekly World or The Victoria County News --- all weekly newspapers.

Make Your Selection The Daily Standard One Year for Two Dollars The Standard and One Other Paper for Three Dollars Use this coupon, fill in the blanks, enclose the money, and mail at once to The Standard office, St. John. (Only NEW subscriptions for The Standard taken at these rates)

THE STANDARD, St. John, N. B. Enclosed find Two Dollars, for which send me The Daily Standard for one year as per your special offer. I am not taking The Standard at present. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ 1915

THE STANDARD, St. John, N. B. Enclosed find \$3.00 for which send me The Daily Standard and The \_\_\_\_\_ for one year as per your special offer. I am not taking The Standard at present. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ 1915

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ETC., ETC., DRY & WORKS, LTD., REPAIRERS, LA ROPE, GRAPE, L. GOODWIN, TCHES.

THE STANDARD, St. John, N. B. Enclosed find Two Dollars, for which send me The Daily Standard for one year as per your special offer. I am not taking The Standard at present. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ 1915

THE STANDARD, St. John, N. B. Enclosed find \$3.00 for which send me The Daily Standard and The \_\_\_\_\_ for one year as per your special offer. I am not taking The Standard at present. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ 1915

**THE WEATHER.**

Maritime—Moderate to fresh north and northwest winds, fair and colder.

Washington, Feb. 17—Forecast: Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Toronto, Feb. 17—An area of high pressure is centered to-night over Ontario, and the weather has turned a little colder over the eastern half of the country. In the western provinces it has been fair, and in most districts quite mild.

Temperatures.

Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	30 36
Victoria	40 46
Vancouver	42 44
Kamloops	36 38
Calgary	22 24
Prince Albert	14 32
Medicine Hat	30 42
Moose Jaw	17 46
Regina	13 40
Port Arthur	2 30
Perry Sound	18 26
London	23 32
Toronto	23 32
Kingston	23 32
Ottawa	23 32
Quebec	16 24
St. John	30 38
Halifax	20 38

**Around the City**

**Lying and Lurking**  
Last night the police arrested George Nugent on the charge of lying and lurking about the Reed's Point wharf.

**To Prevent Breach of Peace.**  
Last evening Patrolman James Ross was called into Mrs. John Riley's house on Sheffield street to prevent a breach of the peace, while Mrs. Kominsky was removing her goods from the building.

**Appointed to 6th C. M. R.**  
Lieut. George Morrissey of the 25th Dragoons, received word yesterday that he had been appointed signalling officer of the 6th Mounted Rifles, and he left last night on the express for Halifax to take a special course.

**In New Uniform**  
I. C. R. Policeman Roberts at the Union Station appeared yesterday in a new uniform. The coat is cut in the latest model with long skirts. Mr. Roberts was being congratulated by his friends on his fine appearance.

**Given Bibles**  
The members of the Army Service Corps have been presented with copies of the scriptures, from the Bible Society. The presentation was made by Dr. Haine and the men seemed well pleased with the gifts.

**Clothing Found by Police.**  
The police report last night finding a man's overcoat, a small coat, and a pair of trousers hanging in front of a shop at 44 Brussels street. The garments were taken to Central Station where the owner can receive the same on application.

**Havoc of Shells.**  
James Gilchrist, superintendent of immigration, received a letter from an intending immigrant in England, yesterday, giving a graphic description of the effects of the German shells on the east coast towns. The writer was evidently horrified at the havoc wrought by the shells.

**Fire Yesterday**  
Yesterday afternoon, about 1:30 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the residence of Albert Kierstead, off the Strait Shore Road. An alarm was sent in from box 132 and when the firemen arrived on the scene the fire had gained considerable headway. The house was badly gutted and the damage will amount to about five hundred dollars.

**The Best Town.**  
"St. John is the best town in the country in which to do business today," said a commercial traveller representing a large Montreal confectionery house, who was in the city yesterday. "Getting orders here is a cinch. People here must have money to burn. You'd think that if there were hard times the candy business would be one of the first to suffer. But either business here continues to be good, or the people have an unusually sweet tooth."

**HONOR FOR A CANADIAN ARCHITECT**

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Mr. Frank Darling, the well-known Toronto architect, has been nominated by the Royal Institute of Architects for the Royal Gold Medal, carrying with it the right to the letters R. G. M. This is the first time this recognition for achievement in architecture has come to a Canadian.

**THE NIGHTS CAN SOLDIERS BE SUPPLIED WITH LIQUOR**

**Will Celebrate Anniversary of Founding of Order—To Attend Divine Service.**

**Spirited Moving Pictures of 26th Battalion Taken Yesterday—Splendid Exhibition of Long Distance Charging—Gen. Lessard Expected Here.**

The Knights of Pythias of this city will, as usual, this year celebrate the anniversary of the founding of their order on the thirteenth inst.

A joint committee of the three lodges has the matter in hand and an informal evening's entertainment will be held in Castle Hall, Germain street, on Friday evening, the 19th inst., at eight o'clock. On account of the large membership, the attendance at this meeting will be confined to members of the city lodges or any visiting knights that might happen to be in the city.

On Sunday afternoon, the 21st inst., the anniversary service will be held in Centenary Church, at four o'clock. This service has been held for several years and is always looked forward to by the members of the order. A male choir will furnish the music. The sermon will be preached by Rev. W. H. Barracough and the collection, as is customary on this occasion, will be given to the St. John Protestant Orphan's Home.

**CHINESE PROGRESS AND RESOURCES**  
**Fine Lecture by Rev. John Griffiths in St. Andrew's Church—Wonderful Developments in Celestial Kingdom.**

A large audience heard with pleasure Rev. John Griffiths, of Honan, China, speak last evening, in the schoolroom of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, on his experiences as a missionary and in other fields of endeavor amongst the Chinese people.

The address was given under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society. Rev. Mr. Griffiths was a member of the Knox church, Listowel, Ont., some years ago, when Rev. Dr. Morrison, of this city, was officiating in his first charge. After leaving Listowel, Rev. Griffiths spent some time in studying for the ministry, then proceeding to China, where he has been engaged in missionary work, in various parts, for several years.

It may be incidentally mentioned that Knox church had a noted man as senior elder in the person of John Livingston, the great missionary and explorer.

Rev. Mr. Griffiths gave an illuminating address upon modern movements in China, with a wealth of illustration born of long experience in the Celestial land. He entered into particulars showing the difficulty of inaugurating and besting the systems of government and said that it had been split up as not unlike the attempt to start a train of enormous length, the engine and front cars travelling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, whilst cars in the centre of the train were travelling at only twenty-five miles an hour, and the cars in rear had not begun to start.

"This, of course," said the speaker, "was rough on the couplings." He explained that it would take some time to get the representative form of government running satisfactorily without a jolt.

With regard to national defence Rev. Mr. Griffiths said that great progress had been made, and that a very large number of Chinese are undergoing drill upon modern European methods. As to national education the speaker remarked that progress on educational lines is evident everywhere. The idols are being cleared out by the government and the buildings where they sought repose are being adapted for school purposes.

The natural resources of China were next mentioned. Griffiths showed that they are much greater than is generally realized. "For example," he said, "there is more coal in China than in all the rest of the world put together, and right alongside of the coal deposits there are unlimited quantities of iron ore and other minerals. Steel rails are being produced today in China, of Sydney and Pittsburgh quality, at less than one-half the price. Chinese pig iron is beginning to undersell the American pig iron in its own market. Railway building is growing apace in China and in many ways there is advancement in dealing with the vast natural resources in a methodical way."

As to the postal system the speaker explained that it was established about fifteen years ago by Sir Robert Hart, and already there are about six thousand officers employed in a connection, handling some six hundred million articles of postal matter every year.

The lecture was much enjoyed by those present, and the thank-offering taken was of generous proportions.

Rev. Dr. MacVicar, who presided, tendered the lecturer the thanks of those present.

It was noted that the speaker had only been there but a short time, having been making a call on the Johnston woman with whom she was acquainted. Evidence that he collected the rents from three Sheffield street houses for the Riley estate, that he knew the Hamilton woman to see her and had not seen her about Sheffield street for about three years.

E. S. Ritchie, who represented the three defendants, asked that the case be dismissed and said that the defendants if permitted intended to leave the city.

The proprietress of the house was fined \$100 or three months jail, and an additional six months jail without a fine. The other two women were each fined \$50 or three months jail, and an additional six months jail each, without a fine. The fines and sentences against the three were allowed to stand providing that they left town.

**ONE WOMAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL—SEVERAL FINES REGISTERED.**

Mrs. Margaret White was before the Police Magistrate yesterday afternoon, charged with attempting to end her life by shooting herself in the breast with a revolver on January 5th last.

The defendant, who was represented by B. L. Gerow, was called to the stand in her own defence and testified that on the day in question she was trying to save her little four year old daughter. She saw that her daughter had obtained a revolver and was playing with the weapon in one of the rooms. Defendant said that she took the gun from the little girl and was in the act of taking the charge from it when it exploded and the bullet entered her breast. When the shot was fired she called out, "Oh, my God, I shot myself." The shooting was purely accidental.

The woman was committed for trial but was allowed out on bail, the woman's father, Ezra Crawford, and B. L. Gerow going bonds for \$200 each for her appearance at the county court or before a judge in taking the Speedy Trials Act, also with the defendant promising that she would reside with her father on Brussels street.

Elizabeth Johnston, charged with being proprietress of a house at 111 Sheffield street, and Kate Hamilton and May Thompson, with being inmates of the said house, were before the magistrate in the police court yesterday afternoon. Kate Hamilton, one of the defendants, testified that she resided in West St. John and on the

**BUSY AFTERNOON IN POLICE COURT**

The Police Magistrate was busy yesterday afternoon in dealing with a number of cases.

Charles A. Lawton arrived in the city on Tuesday from Charlottetown, Mass., on account of the illness of his wife, who resides at 215 City Road.

**INTERESTING CASE IN POLICE COURT YESTERDAY—JUDGMENT AT NEON TODAY.**

Today at noon in the police court a judgment will be given by Magistrate Ritchie which is being looked forward to by liquor dealers, soldiers and many other interested persons, as it will, perhaps, decide whether or not a person can supply a soldier with liquor when he is not on duty. The case in which Captain Keefe is to be given is that where James Ryan, a wholesale liquor dealer, was charged with unlawfully giving and selling liquor to two soldiers. Daniel Mullin, K.C., appeared for the defendant. Detective Luce testified that on Monday evening last about 7:30 o'clock, he looked into the Ryan store and saw Lance Corporal George McKee and Private Knight receive two parcels from the proprietor which he took to the store, and found that each parcel contained three bottles of ale.

Lance Corporal McKee gave evidence that with him they received the bottles of ale which he had intended taking to his home on Horsfield street. He stated that his wife had ordered the ale in the afternoon and he had not arrived at his home when he went there from the armory, he and Knight went after it. He stated that he and other soldiers had contributed to the purchase of the half dozen bottles and that at the time the liquor was seized from him he was off duty and being a married man had a pass to remain away from duty all night.

Private Knight told about contributing to the purchase of the ale, of the seizure and said that like McKee he was off duty on Monday night. They informed Ryan to this effect when they entered the store to procure the ale that had been ordered by Mrs. McKee during the afternoon.

Captain Keefe of the 26th Battalion testified that a soldier was not on duty when he was out with a pass, or was out without a rifle or side arms.

Mr. Mullin, in his address to the court, said that the information made out was not sufficient to establish the alleged offence, it was not sufficient under the order-in-council, and moreover the order-in-council had not been offered in evidence. He advised that a section of the order-in-council was to the effect "That no person shall supply liquor to a soldier for the purpose of illicit information for the purpose of giving it to the enemy," and another section stated "That no person shall give or sell liquor to a soldier who is on guard at a railway dock or harbor, or when not on duty, with intent to make him drunk, or when on duty or other duty whether there is such intention or not."

Mr. Mullin showed it had not been placed in the order that liquor must not be sold to a soldier. He differed with the Magistrate in his opinion that a soldier was always on duty. He requested that the case be dismissed on the grounds that from the evidence given the two soldiers were not on duty when they received the liquor.

The Magistrate said he thought that it was important to consider. He would look over the order-in-council and the evidence given and would give judgment at noon today.

**LIQUOR LAW PRODUCES MORE REAL MONEY**

The strong box in the police court last evening yielded up to the amount of three hundred dollars received for the violation of the beer and liquor laws. The first to be called before Magistrate Ritchie was Charles Hodges, colored, who pleaded guilty to selling beer to his premises on Sheffield street without a license. He was fined one hundred dollars or in default of payment to serve a term of six months in jail. Charlie paid up but didn't look pleased.

The case where Alice O'Brien, a colored woman, was charged with selling beer in her house on Sheffield street, without a license, she pleaded guilty and was fined one hundred dollars or six months in jail. She paid the hundred, and had hardly got through when she was charged with selling intoxicating liquor in her house without a license. To this charge she also pleaded guilty and was fined another hundred dollars, which she also paid.

It was a hard day on that part of the colored population of Sheffield street.

**TICKETS FOR ART EXHIBIT**

Tickets for the Patriotic Art Exhibit at the St. John Art Club studio can be obtained at E. G. Nelson & Co., Hoyt Bros., and the Townsend Piano Co.'s stores.

**Dress Goods.**  
On the front counter just inside the door at F. A. Dykeman and Co.'s store you will find a large assortment of dress goods in all the leading colors at very attractive prices. They are neat patterns of a good heavy soft wool, splendid for children's dresses and ladies' skirts, 50 inch dress material for suits at 69 cents, plaid at 69 cents which are worth 90 cents.

**VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.**  
The annual meeting of the St. John branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses will be held on Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 4:30 p. m., in Trinity church school room.

**For BEAUTIFUL SANITARY HOMES**

**Church's Cold-Water Alabastine**

adheres permanently to brick, stone, wood, plaster, canvas, iron, paint or varnished surfaces.

ALABASTINE forms an ideal wall covering, for, not only is it pleasing to the eye, but is naturally antiseptic, destroying disease germs and keeping the air pure and sweet wherever it is used. It also keeps the walls themselves in a sanitary condition.

ALABASTINE is a Dry Powder, Ready for use in Cold Water, being Easy to Apply, Hard to rub off, and Fireproof.

ALABASTINE comes in 21 Beautiful, Unfading Tints and in White.

Sold in Packages,  
2 1/2 Pounds, 25c. 5 Pounds, 50c.

**Church's Cold-Water Alabastine**

is the product of Canadian labor and material. See the Little Church on Every Label.

**W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD. :: MARKET SQUARE AND KING STREET**

**Macaulay Bros. & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B.**

Our Stores Open 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Each Evening During January, February, March.

**Fashionable New Dress Fabrics for Spring**

In the front rank of style for Spring will be found Black and White Shepherd's Plaid Fabrics foremost, and of these splendid all-wool materials we have supplied our stocks liberally, but carefully, providing "acme" of quality for the lowest figure.

These fashionable Worsted Fabrics are shown in three different size checks, which are suitable and stylish for House or Street Dresses, Costumes, Coats, etc., 44 to 56 inches wide.

**Prices range from 65c to \$2.65 a yard**

**MACAULAY BROS. & CO.**

**HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW CENTURY RANGE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS (26 Pieces) WE ARE SELLING FOR**

**\$33.00**

Without a doubt the best value in Canada for the money.

Removable Nickel Rails! Duplex Grate! Iron Linings! Only ten days to get the benefit of this stove bargain.

**SEE OUR WINDOW.**

**Emerson & Fisher Ltd.**

STORES OPEN AT 9 A.M. AND CLOSE EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK AT 6 O'CLOCK.

**Sale of Remnants and Odds and Ends in the Linen Room**

Owing to weather conditions this sale will be continued this morning. Good Bargains still to had.

**Bargain Sale of Ladies' Fashionable Raincoats**

An Attractive Offering of Natty, Serviceable Storm Garments at Much Under Regular Prices

**COMMENCING THIS MORNING**

Every woman who appreciates the comfort of a good rain-protecting garment will be interested in this offering of stylish and serviceable coats.

Raincoats in 52, 54, 56 and 58 inch lengths, and 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measurement. All are popular styles with slash or patch pockets; all seams stitched and cemented; coats heavily rubberized inside and completely waterproof; storm collars, plain and belted backs.

Plain fawn and olive Paramatta Cloths, also Tweeds in grey and fawn stripe effects. Come and examine these raincoats, as this is an exceptional opportunity to secure a fashionable coat at a considerable saving.

**Sale Prices, each \$5.75 and \$6.50**

No Sale Coats will be sent on approval. COSTUME SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.

**Boys' Suit Bargains At the February Sale**

While we have sold a great many suits for boys during this sale, there still remains a sufficiently good assortment to enable you to make an excellent choice. It is not necessary either that you be a judge of clothing values for all of these suits were a part of our regular stock, and almost every mother knows the meaning of M. R. A. quality in boys' garments. These suits are now reduced to the very lowest figures to dispose of them outright, and if you come promptly enough, you will have every reason to be pleased that you took advantage of this chance to save money.

**BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS**—Double breasted coats, bloomer pants, in medium and dark shades of Worsted and Fancy Tweeds. Ages 7 to 12 years. February Sale Prices, from \$3.50 to \$9.00

**BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS**—Double breasted coats, vest and bloomer pants. Fancy Tweeds and Worsted in medium and dark colorings. Ages 13 to 18. February Sale Prices, from \$3.90 to \$11.00

**BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.**

**Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited**

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.