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NO. 47.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOW USE EVERY OUNCE OF SEA PRESSURE TO CHOKE OFF GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY

RUSSIANS PLANNING TO RESUME DEFENSIVE ON THEIR OWN TERRITORY

Austro-German Pressure on Eastern Front Still Keeping Up

Enemy Declares He Has Gained Important Advantage in Bukovina and Austrians Also Claim a Victory—Little New in the Western War Theatre—Much Interest in Proposed Blockade of British Coast—Another Report That Turks Have Made Progress in Vicinity of Suez Canal.

London, Feb. 15, 11:20 p. m.—The sustained Austro-German pressure on the eastern front, with the admission by Petrograd that the Russians plan to resume the defensive on their own territory, is a feature of the military situation.

The Germans claim to have made progress in Bukovina, and unofficial advices from Budapest even say that the Austrians have swept as far east as Czerowitz, although the latest official communication from Vienna does not so state. However, it is claimed that Nadworna, in Southeastern Galicia, has been occupied by them.

There is no noteworthy change in the western theatre. The Germans took about 7,000 yards of trenches south of Ypres, but the Allies partially balanced this by capturing about 800 yards between Bethune and La Bassée.

The British public is centering its interest just now in the outcome of the German so-called blockade of British waters, due to begin on Thursday, with special reference to its effect on neutral shipping.

The speeches in the house of commons of David Lloyd George, and Winston Spencer Churchill, the former explaining the concentrated financial plans of the Allies, and the latter reviewing the naval situation and promising the utmost endeavor to cut off all German food supplies, have temporarily overshadowed the war news.

The Royal Dutch Steamship Company today suspended service to Harve on account of the German threat, and according to Berlin despatches all the Dutch shipping companies have decided to suspend service to England after Feb. 18.

The British steamer Wavelet, from Penzance, struck a mine in the English Channel. The loss of life numbered twelve, and the steamer was beached.

BERLIN CLAIMS BIG VICTORY IN THE EAST.
Berlin, Feb. 15.—(By wireless to London, 8:55 p. m.)—The following announcement was made today by the Overseas News Agency:

"Field Marshal von Hindenburg's third battle of the Masurian Lakes will prove more disastrous to the Russians than the other two, from present indications. It is believed that forty thousand Russian were captured."

"Russia is now cleared of the enemy. Indications point to a general German-Austrian offensive from Bukovina to Batis. The Russians are being rolled up in many portions of the line. Turkish advance guards drove back British divisions across the Suez Canal at Assut and Serpung."

"Turks defeated the British at Kurma, Mesopotamia."

"Wireless negotiations between Austrian and Hungarian ministers resulted in the declaration that there is sufficient corn and flour for both countries."

"Dutch shipping companies have decided to suspend commercial communication with England from Feb. 18, except mail steamers."

LITTLE ACTION IN WESTERN THEATRE.
Paris, Feb. 15.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"Only a few actions are reported, and these favorable to our artillery. Near Poecappelle, northeast of Ypres, one of the batteries of the enemy was silenced. At Beaumont, south of Arras, several German trenches have been destroyed."

"In the neighborhood of Solissona, and in the region of Perthes, some earthworks of the enemy are being destroyed by our troops."

ALLIES HAVE THROWN THIRD OF STRENGTH INTO THE FIELD

To Maintain This Force and to Bring the Remaining Two-thirds Into Action Will Cost \$10,000,000,000, Lloyd George Explains—Navy in Fine Shape and Prepared to Deal with Germany's "Murder" Policy—Great Britain Spending More Than All the Others Combined—Reference Made to Other Nations Joining the Allies Considered Significant.

London, Feb. 15, 10:50 p. m.—The countries fighting against Germany, Austria and Turkey, up to the present time, have thrown a third of their strength into the field. To maintain this force and to bring the remaining two-thirds into action will cost \$10,000,000,000 during the current year.

This announcement was made in the house of commons today by David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, who, with Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, gave the British public perhaps a closer view of the mystery behind the great struggle than any that had been afforded since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Churchill declared that Great Britain finally had decided to clamp on every ounce of sea pressure to choke off Germany's food supply, in retaliation for the German submarine policy, while Mr. Lloyd George drew additional cheering by a reference to loans to countries which he said he expected to throw in their lot with the Allies.

The announcement of the government's decision with relation to Germany's food supplies came almost coincidentally with the receipt of two despatches from the United States, one saying that Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had informed the Washington government that Germany was willing to stand on her submarine policy, provided Great Britain ceased interfering with cargoes of foodstuffs, and the other saying that he again had advised neutral shipping to avoid these waters which Germany had declared would become a dangerous military area three days hence.

Mr. Lloyd George gave the details of the financial arrangements of the Allies as they were decided on at the Paris conference of the British, French and Russian ministers of finance, and put into words figures which heretofore had been vague—the remarkable increase in the productivity and efficiency of the Russian people by the prohibition of the sale of vodka.

Great Britain, the chancellor said, had resources which would last for five years, and France perhaps sufficient for three years.

Mr. Lloyd George paid tribute to the burden that France at present is bearing, and gave a pledge that the Allies would stand by Belgium financially until the time for the settlement came.

Mr. Churchill disavowed, for the first time, the total naval losses as the result of the war. These, he said, were upwards of 5,000 officers and men, a majority of them victims of submarines.

Concerning submarines, Mr. Churchill outlined what Great Britain proposed to do as a counter to the German policy. In view of what he styled "piracy and murder," Mr. Churchill said it was incumbent on Great Britain, for the first time, to apply the "full force" of her naval power. A formal declaration to this effect, he added, would be made forthwith.

EFFICIENCY IS NAVY'S KEYNOTE.
Mr. Churchill gave an interesting review of the naval situation, in introducing the navy estimates. He said that efficiency was the keynote of the admiralty's programme, and that at the outbreak of the war the supplies of ammunition, men and oil were complete.

Every ship in the navy which was fit for a service, as well as new ships which were British built for foreign governments and armed merchantmen, had been fully manned.

In fact, the German army was no more fit for an attempted war on a gigantic scale than was the British fleet for national defence, he said.

"After six months of war, with new dangers and difficulties coming into view, we have every right to be content with the results of our labors in making provision for the navy."

After referring to the naval battles off the Falkland Islands and in the North Sea, Mr. Churchill said:

"Only two small cruisers and two armed merchantmen remain of all the German preparations to attack our trade routes, and these are in hiding. During the six months of the war," he continued, "total losses at sea, including all ships except trawlers, amounted to only sixty-three. Nevertheless, it was necessary to be on the lookout for another German attempt to harass British trade routes, all the ocean is a blank as to the German cruisers," he said.

"We should be able to meet any new attempt with resources incomparably superior to what we had at the beginning of the war."

Referring to Vice-Admiral Jellicoe's command of the sea, with his fleet as "silent, unsleeping and as yet unchallenged," Mr. Churchill said the admiralty had moved men to and from abroad, including Belgian and French troops, and the wounded, to the number of 1,000,000 without accident, or the loss of life.

Mr. Churchill said that the recent cruiser action in the North Sea, although incomplete, was of great importance because of the light which it had thrown upon questions concerning armament, design and relative gunnery, which was both important and encouraging.

Referring to the steamship qualities shown by the British cruisers, Mr. Churchill said that "the navy is proud as a bull, all through." The experience showed there was no reason to assume that ship for ship, man for man, gun for gun, Britain would not give a very good account of herself.

"The Germans, in the cruiser action, thought only of flight, while we thought only of battle," he continued.

"They were wise in their thought. If they had thought otherwise they would have been destroyed. No falsehood about the action could obscure that cruel fact. When, if ever, the grand fleets draw out for battle, we shall hope to have a fleet superior in both quality and numbers."

NEVER SUCH WARFARE BEFORE.
"The task lying before us is both anxious and grave. We are now to be the object of warfare never before practiced by a civilized power. So far we have not attempted to stop the importation of food. We have not prevented neutral ships from trading directly with German ports. We have allowed German exports in neutral ships to pass unchallenged. But the time is near when the enjoyment of these immunities by a state which, as a matter of deliberate policy, has placed herself outside of international obligations, must be re-considered. A further declaration on the part of the Allied governments will be made, which will have the effect of applying, for the first time, the full force of naval pressure on the enemy."

"It must not be supposed that because the attack is extraordinarily good a reply cannot be made. Losses no doubt will be incurred, but I believe no vital injury can be done. If merchant skippers act in the spirit of the captain of the Laertes, and observe certain precautions, losses will be confined within manageable limits, even at the outset, when the enemy naturally will make his maximum efforts. Our reply will perhaps not be ineffective."

In a statement explanatory of the arrangement made at the recent conference between the finance ministers of France and Russia and himself in Paris, Mr. Churchill said:

RUBBER WAS CONCEALED IN COTTON BALES

Contraband Aboard the White Star Liner Cretic Revealed by X-Ray Examination—Consignee Given as a Firm in Genoa, Italy—Rubber in Form of Sheets and Easily Concealed.

New York, Feb. 15.—The X-ray examinations of cotton cargoes of outgoing British ships, which have been conducted by representatives of the British government for several months as a means of preventing shipment of contraband of war, revealed today that bales of cotton waste consigned aboard the White Star liner Cretic contained rubber. The Cretic is due to sail tomorrow for Mediterranean ports. The consignee was given by officials of the line as a firm in Genoa, Italy. The consignor, they said, was A. B. Newman, of this city.

The rubber was in the form of sheets, and easily concealed. Each of the 178 bales in the consignment contained about four pounds.

Officials of the White Star line said that the office of the United States district attorney had been furnished with the name of the consignor and consignee.

SHIP PURCHASE BILL LIKELY TO BE HELD UP

U. S. Senate to Probe Into the Charges and Counter Charges Regarding Lobbying for and Against Measure.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Charges and counter-charges from Democratic and Republican sources concerning influences for and against the government ship purchase bill, which have surrounded the capitol for weeks, were made the subject of a special investigation today by the senate.

The decision to inquire into alleged lobbying by agents of the "Shipping Trust" against the bill, and into intimations of negotiations for options on belligerent ships to be sold to the government, was unanimous, and with the decision departed the last hope of some of the most earnest champions of the shipping measure, that the bill could be passed in the senate by March 4.

Although Democrats of the house in caucus tonight sought to pave the way for the passage of the amended bill in the lower branch of congress within a day or two, Republicans of the senate held to their determination that the filibuster against it should not be broken.

The inquiry will be conducted by Senators Walsh, Simmons, Reed, Burton and Weeks. This committee will meet tomorrow to consider its task in all its aspects.

Republican opponents of the ship bill proposed through a resolution offered by Senator Burton that a portion of the inquiry which concerns intimations that persons or corporations in the United States sought options on belligerent ships with a view to selling them to the government, and these persons or corporations were in some way allied with officials of the government.

This resolution, together with another, not included in that adopted, asking the secretary of the treasury for information on the subject, aroused a lively debate in the senate. Senators Williams and Reed charged that they were purposely intended to reflect upon Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Paul M. Warburg, of the federal reserve board.

Another portion of the inquiry resulted from an amendment added to the Burton resolution by the committee on audit and control, directed against an alleged lobby by the "Shipping Trust" and by corporations that might be forced to compete with a government shipping line. It also directed inquiry as to what United States senators are stockholders or bondholders of shipping corporations.

SWITZERLAND DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM BERLIN.
Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 16.—L. A. S. m.—An official inquiry having established that the aeroplanes which recently flew over Swiss territory, and on which the Swiss troops fired, was a German machine, the Swiss minister at Berlin has been instructed to demand an apology from the German government.

Schr. Fleetly's Crew Landed at Avonmouth.
Avonmouth, via London, Feb. 16.—The crew of the Nova Scotia schooner Fleetly has been landed here by the steamer Mechanician. The men were taken from the sinking schooner in mid-ocean, Feb. 4. Heavy squalls had caused the vessel to founder. The Fleetly was bound from Lunenburg (N. S.) for St. Johns (Nfld.).

Private James Ward, admitted to hospital, gunshot wound in thigh. Next of kin, Mrs. A. Ward, Aylmer Road, London (Eng.).

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MONEY SAVED

Buy your goods direct from headquarters. THE CONSUMERS SUPPLY COY. will send, express or postage paid, any or all of the following goods to any address, on receipt of price, for orders of \$1.00 or more:

- No. 1 MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE, 2lb tins, per tin \$.70
- PERFECTION BLEND COFFEE, 1lb tins per tin .30
- SPECIAL BLEND TEA, 4lb tins .1.75
- IMPERIAL BLEND TEA, 4lb tins .1.25
- FANCY OOLONG TEA, 1lb tins .50
- PURE CREAM OF TAR, 1lb tins .40
- PURE PEPPER, 1-2 lb tins .15
- PURE GINGER, 1-2 lb tins .15
- PURE CLOVES, 1-2 lb tins .15
- PURE ALLSPICE, 1-2 lb tins .15
- PURE MIXED SPICE, 1-2lb tins .15
- PURE CINNAMON, 1-2 lb tins .15
- PURE MUSTARD, 1-2lb tins .15
- GROUND NUTMEGS, 1-2lb tins .30
- MACE, 1-2 lb tins .30
- CURRIE POWDER, 1-2 lb tins .25
- 4 oz BOTTLE EXTRACT (any flavor) .30
- 4 oz BOTTLE EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER .35
- 3 Pkgs. JELLY POWDER (any flavor) .25
- 1lb Tin BAKING POWDER (Guaranteed Pure) .30
- 2-1/2 lbs ROYAL DUTCH COCOA for .30
- 3 Pkgs. SPARKLING GELATINE .25
- 1-2 lb BAKER'S CHOCOLATE .45
- 3 Pkgs. CAKE ICINGS (any flavor) .25
- POTATO FLOUR, 2 Pkgs. for .25
- 3 Packages PREP. (Instant) TAPIOCA .25
- 3 Bottles HOMEMADE MARMALADE for .35
- 2 Bottles HONEY .35
- 3 Bottles FRENCH MUSTARD .20
- ONION SALAD, large bottle .20
- CHOW CHOW SAUCE, large bottle .20
- 3 Bottles MUSTARD SAUCE .25
- 3 Bottles WORCESTER-SHIRE SAUCE .35
- PEANUT BUTTER, 3 small bottles .25
- PEANUT BUTTER, 1 large bottle, 2oz .25
- POWDERED HERBS, any flavor .3 pkgs. for .25
- Sage, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme and Mint .25

All goods guaranteed. If not satisfactory, can return, and money refunded.

CONSUMERS SUPPLY CO.

93 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

He has furnished lists giving the names of many farmers who are willing to utilize the parcel post for the freest shipping of farm goods. These lists contain prices of marketable commodities and include postage. Information is being given out at all the post offices, and quotation prices of foods are placed everywhere. Restaurants, in addition to thousands of housekeepers, are eagerly availing themselves of these price lists.

Among the many products offered for sale are vegetables, poultry, fruit, butter, eggs, jellies, flowers and a score and one other things. An idea of the saving effected by this method of buying is gained from the fact that when eggs are selling in the city of Washington for forty-five cents a dozen, strictly fresh eggs were obtainable, direct from a farm, via parcel post, at twenty-five cents, which with the postage and cost of mailing, brought the price finally up to twenty-eight cents a dozen.

There are a number of other commodities which can be sent conveniently by parcel post, and largely to the advantage of the consumer by buying direct. We would call attention to the advertisement of the "Consumers Supply Co." in its issue.

Diver—See here, where are those eyes? I ordered on the shell!

Water—Don't get impatient, sah! I've drefle short on shell; but you're not, sah.—Boston Transcript.

Bow Lever

ure of the Maxwell "Favorite" turn has it. You can adjust the wheel whichever is easiest for driving.

Maxwell

CHURN (with Bow Lever)
It is so simple to drive—requires no little Agricultural College and Government in Denmark, Australia, New Zealand.

St. Mary's, Ontario.

PROCESSIONAL

For the Centenary of Peace Between the United States and Great Britain. By the Rev. B. W. Rogers (St. George's, Schenectady, N. Y.)

Of peace, whose angel legions tread the eternal throne, whose hosts celestial regions crown, who singly alone, with voice upraising, the anthem of song outpoured, the praise of all are praising, O God, thy Holy, Lord.

Angels and archangels hymn Thee, Principals and powers, O the hosts of heaven sing Thee, Songs that ring through Zion's towers, Where the spaces stretch eternal, Measured ne'er by human ken, And the bowers vernal, Echo with the loud Amen.

Grant us Lord on earth the guiding Of Thine own Almighty Hand, Testimonies of men are riding On the waves of Thy command; Lead us off Thy voice of thunder, Clear the sky and rend the hills, Let us hear in silent wonder all Thy commendation: "Peace be still!"

Others we of kindred feeling, Others we of flesh and blood, Others who tread our kneeling, In the shadow of Thy Rod; In this shadow of Thy Passion, Pledge we friendship, pledge we love, And, in infinite compassion, Seal this friendship from above.

Others we, though seas and oceans' Fling their waves on watching coasts, Others we, though war's commotions Arm the world with hostile hosts; Line the hand together held, Kindred hearts and kindred blood, Mine the will henceforth to weld us In unbroken brotherhood.

Once, one hundred years of blessing Brought us as a gift from Thee; This peace, Thy Name confessing, Make us evermore to be Twin-brothers! God of glory, Breathe for evermore their sword, If the world shall read the story: Thou our Peace, our Strength, our Lord. Amen.

RECESSIONAL

By the Rev. B. W. Rogers Taylor, D. D. Adapted by the author for this service from his hymn written for the Sons of St. George and known as "Neath St. George's Banner"

Step together brothers, Step with purpose high, In the world's great battle, Dare to do and die; Stand beside your brothers, Brave and true and strong, On who fought and vanquished Cruelty and wrong.

Teeth united banners, Stars and cross of fame, Sing our loud hosannas, To Christ's Holy Name.

Allding high Christ's standard Blazoned with the cross, Arch together bravely, Fear no foe nor loss; Other clasp together, Hand in hand we go, Arch together facing Fearlessly the foe.

Others of one language, Brothers of one blood, Arch on together, For the nation's good; Arms across the seas, Hands across the seas, Our banners floating Proudly on the breeze.

Win the cross of England 'Mid the spangled stars, 'Tis her glorious daughter's, 'White and crimson bars; 'Tis St. Patrick's banner, Blue St. Andrew's flag, 'Tis the world's high conflicts, May they never lag.

On to man, O brothers, Side by side we stand, Undying friendship, Pledge we heart and hand; Edge each other's welfare, Ages all along; We march together, Singing this our song.

In this Holy Temple, In this House of God, Here our sires gathered, Where their footsteps trod, 'Tis we Heaven's blessings, As they did of yore, In this chief blessing, Peace forevermore.

That our friendship's flame, Bled in this temple, Of Thy Holy Name, Light may burn forever, Ever more to cease, Singing through the ages, Brotherhood and Peace.

Her Comment. "Prof. Pugin says that telephone will be improved so rapidly that pretty soon a New Yorker can talk with his daughter in Paris or mother in London." "Prof. Rogers, with the usual 'unintended' means, I suppose, that he didn't care to talk to his wife, no matter where she was."

WHY YOU NEED SO MUCH MONEY

Have Fired 2,115 Officers and Appointed 10,576 in Less Than Three Years--Return Before Parliament Shows How the Borden Government Rewarded the Faithful

Ottawa, Feb. 12--A return tabled in the commons today, giving statistics as to dismissals and appointments in the civil service since the present government came into power, throws considerable light on how the axe has been wielded and how the influence of patronage has been invoked, under the present administration.

PORTLAND POLICE ON WATCH FOR GANG OF DYNAMITERS

(Portland Argus.) Chief of Police Daniel J. Bowen has been advised of a plot to blow up the Grand Trunk grain elevators, sheds, offices and entire plant in this city. Chief Bowen and the Grand Trunk officials have both kept mum about the matter, and have been conducting a still hunt for the men suspected to be connected in the plot. When asked point blank about the matter last night, however, the chief could not admit that the affair had been reported to him.

DISLOYAL SIR ROGER CASEMENT SAYS THERE IS CONSPIRACY ON FOOT TO HAVE HIM "KNOCKED IN HEAD"

Berlin, Feb. 12--(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)--Sir Roger Casement, leader of the separatist faction in Ireland, published here today an open letter to Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, alleging that he, Sir Roger, has documentary evidence to substantiate charges which he makes that the British government is in a criminal conspiracy to have him captured or killed, says an item given out tonight by the Overseas News Agency.

WANTS INFORMATION

Alfred J. Derrett, of Havlock (Ont.), has asked the police of this city to search for his sister, Mrs. Harold P. Abbott, who, according to the last letter received from here by the inquirer, he says, was going down north in a steamer, which was wrecked on the run from here to Wickham, N. B. Derrett said that his sister was in reduced circumstances financially when she left Havlock (Ont.) to come to New Brunswick to meet her husband. She came to St. John and was to proceed to Wickham, but she was diverted from her destination. This was early this year. Mr. Derrett said that he has made inquiries, but has failed utterly to locate her, and as a result is exceedingly anxious about her safety. It will probably be explained to Mr. Derrett that no boat was wrecked between St. John and Wickham.

TORONTO GLOBE ON TARIFF BOOST

Increased Protection of Many Articles Will Not Add to the Revenue But Will Add to People's Burden.

Toronto, Feb. 12--In an editorial on Our New Taxation, the Globe says today in part: "It is well to point out that the situation gives a rude shock to the complacency of the revenue men, a very serious bounty of Providence. We simply borrowed our recent swollen revenues. We borrowed money or credit that put us into a position to buy goods, and the revenue was our toll on our purchases. In the prosperity accompanying such borrowing words of caution were unnecessary. The happy situation could go on forever prompted the spending of the borrowed revenue. New debts did not cancel old, but were added to them, and when the end of the year of unwarranted hope came an extravagant scale of expenditure was under way with inadequate means of meeting it. The situation has been aggravated by the war."

TURGEON AND VENIOT

Patriotic Course of M. P. for Gloucester--Mr. Veniot's Son Going to the Front--Exposure of Standard's False Charges--Mere Partizan Dishonesty Caused Them.

One day ago the Standard made an attack upon O. Turgeon, M.P. for Gloucester, and P. J. Veniot, Liberal organizer in the northern counties, charging that Mr. Turgeon had made an unpatriotic speech in connection with the navy problem. It appears that the facts are very different. Mr. Turgeon has been showing his patriotism by urging young men to enlist, and by asking the people generally to contribute to the Patriotic Fund.

HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD DIGESTION

The stomach must be toned and strengthened through the blood. The victim of indigestion who wants to eat a good meal, and who will suffer from indigestion, should take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The one mission of these pills is to make rich, red blood, that reaches every part of the body, and brings renewed health and activity.

FREE BULLETIN ON SWINE AND THEIR DISEASES

Swine Husbandry in Canada is the title of Bulletin No. 17 of the live stock branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. This publication describes the habits and diseases of swine, and the means of preventing their spread. It is a valuable work for all who are interested in swine raising.

A CHIPMAN SOLDIER

S. J. Winslow, of Chipman, is in the Army Service Corps of the Second Overseas Contingent. He first came to St. John at the request of Capt. Morris Drayton, as a private soldier. He was promoted to sergeant, and later to sergeant-major. He is a member of the 28th New Brunswick Dragoon, and is now in the front lines in France.

Dutch Ship Held Up

London, Feb. 12--A despatch to the Evening News from Rotterdam says that the Dutch steamer Duiderik, flying the Dutch flag, was stopped by a German submarine in the North Sea. She was compelled to show her papers, after which she was permitted to proceed to Rotterdam.

HOW HE WOULD AVERAGE KILLING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Lord Charles Bessford. London, Feb. 11--Repeating in the house of commons today to a question put by Admiral Lord Charles Bessford concerning German air and sea raids on undefended towns, Premier Asquith said: "I am not prepared to make any general statement. Each case must be dealt with on its own merits."

WAR LOCATES LONG MISSING YORK COUNTY MAN.

Randolph Currie, of Macquague, N. B., heard from for eight years, Enlists in British Columbia. Frederickton, Feb. 11--The war has been responsible for locating Randolph Currie, son of the late Duncan Currie, of Macquague, and brother of the Messrs. Raymond and Glaser Currie, of this city, who left here eighteen years ago, had not been heard from for more than eight years and who was given up long ago as dead.

ONE PRESENT AT MEETING.

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THE SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY STEAL

Threat to Get the Money Back--From Whom Will They Get It?--Case of Pinder Spur Causes Sharp Criticism. (Ottawa Citizen.) Hon. Frank Cochrane is to be congratulated upon taking action to recover part of a large sum of public money paid as subsidy to the Southampton, New Brunswick, railway. The Southampton railway is a miniature example of how the public purse can be robbed by the extravagant and wasteful policy of paying subsidies to private railway promoters.

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Some enormous cheques, occasionally amounting to two or three million dollars at a time, have been paid out of the railways and canal department in the form of subsidies to privileged railway promoters at the same time, when Adam Beck leads a provincial wide delegation up to fill every seat in the gallery and on the floor of the house of commons, the great hope for a subsidy to the state-owned rail road project in Ontario is ignored. Surely it is time to put a higher social and political value on the open competition representing public ownership and national interests, and to make an end of endorsing privilege-seeking, private lobbying interests to be up to the hither figure. The Southampton railway--a short and comparatively insignificant line running from

BIG RAKE-OFF ON WAR CONTRACTS?

Hon. Mr. Pugsley Asks Why Government Paid \$250,000 More for Rejected Chilean Submarines Than Chile Was to Pay--Former Minister Also Asks Why Government Agents Paid So Much Above Market Price for American Ammunition

Ottawa, Feb. 11--Canada can build war craft, at least the admiralty thinks so, was made clear through the reluctant confession of Minister of Marine Hasen in the commons tonight, in reply to questions by Hon. Mr. Pugsley, that eight submarines are now under construction in Montreal, and he "presumed" that they were for the British government.

There was also talk about the two submarines purchased on the Pacific coast, and some curiosity was shown as to what became of \$200,000 of the purchase money. The request of the government for authority to borrow \$100,000 to carry through Canada's war operations this year occasioned the submarine talk, as well as some references to the purchase of high-priced ammunition in the United States.

Mr. Pugsley asked the government to bring down correspondence relative to the purchase of two submarines last summer which had been contracted for by the Chilean government, from the Electric Boat Company, of New Jersey, built in the east and assembled at Seattle. After trials the Chilean government rejected the two submarines as obsolete and unfit to be regarded as effective fighting vessels.

Mr. Pugsley then asked for the papers in connection with the purchase of two submarines for the Pacific coast. He stated that in regard to the order-in-council authorizing the purchase there were two rather singular features, the first being that while the price was stated at \$1,050,000, it actually cost \$1,100,000; the second that the order-in-council stated that the Chilean government was "unable to receive" the submarines, the natural inference being that its reasons were financial ones, while Dr. Pugsley had been informed that it was because the boats were not properly built. The member for St. John then took a fling at Hon. J. D. Hasen, stating that he had done all he could to prevent war vessels being built in Canada. He declared that the facts showed Sir Richard McBride, who might be described as the sixteenth member of the government, had been in charge of the leg of the minister of marine. Dr. Pugsley then read an account in the Seattle Sunday Times of the rejection of submarines by the Chilean government because they lacked buoyancy and were out of date.

Dr. Pugsley stated that it was the impression on the coast that some barge had received a commission in connection with the submarine purchase. He said that he was in favor of adding submarines to the Canadian navy. There were in Canada several shipyards at which they could be built, notably at Massenaux, where there was a magnificent shipbuilding plant, at Montreal, Esquimaux, Levis, Halifax and other places.

He then referred to a Montreal dispatch in a New York paper to the effect that eight first-class submarines were being built at the Vickers plant in Montreal. He wished to know whether it were correct. In reply, Hon. J. D. Hasen stated he believed eight submarines were being constructed at the Vickers plant in Montreal, but he presumed for the British government. They were to be completed by August next.

Dr. Pugsley retorted that the censurers seemed to have been drifting down on the report of the Dominion commission. He could see no harm in discussing a matter already published in the United States. He stated that the censor had prevented any further publication of the report in regard to it in Canada.

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THE SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY STEAL

Threat to Get the Money Back--From Whom Will They Get It?--Case of Pinder Spur Causes Sharp Criticism. (Ottawa Citizen.) Hon. Frank Cochrane is to be congratulated upon taking action to recover part of a large sum of public money paid as subsidy to the Southampton, New Brunswick, railway. The Southampton railway is a miniature example of how the public purse can be robbed by the extravagant and wasteful policy of paying subsidies to private railway promoters.

It is only necessary for any enterprising promoter to convince the government that he has a railway scheme under way "for the general advantage of Canada," and he may be handsomely rewarded with a doler from the Dominion treasury to the extent of \$3,300 for every mile of track laid down.

But rich as the reward may be to the privileged railway promoters, there is a way to have the subsidy increased to double \$3,300, and to some most influential organizations the subsidy (or fee) of public money has been given up long ago as dead.

Yesterday Raymond Currie received information that his long lost brother was a member of B Company, 80th Infantry Battalion, now mobilized at Wilford Camp, Victoria (B. C.), as part of the Second Canadian Contingent. He immediately got into communication with the missing member of the family and is arranging for a reunion when the 80th Battalion comes east to embark for England.

Lieut. Eric MacDonald, who left here as a supernumerary officer with the 12th Battalion of the First Canadian Contingent, is now a lieutenant with the No. 4 Company of the Battalion. Dr. Theo. Potters, leading fighter against tuberculosis in India, is dead of consumption.

GERMAN PRESS ON UNITED STATES

Declares President Wilson is Far Too Friendly to Great Britain and Her Allies

His Note to Britain Does Not Deserve the Name of a Protest, Says One Paper—Accuses United States of Working Day and Night to Manufacture Cannons, Bombs, Submarines and Armored Cars for the Allies.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 14.—The German foreign office, after studying the American note respecting the declaration by Germany of a zone in the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, states that the terms are much friendlier than had previously been expected, by reason of the incomplete newspaper dispatches published here.

The foreign office even recognizes that from the American standpoint certain of the points raised are quite justified. Germany, however, it is declared, intends to adhere to its own viewpoint. Various officials, diplomatic, naval and military, "whom opinions have been sought, profess to see no elements of danger in the situation, and are convinced that the naval campaign can be conducted on the lines laid down in the admiralty proclamation, without involving difficulties between the United States and Germany.

The Berlin newspaper comment on the note, while generally of a determined nature, is friendly. Conspicuous exceptions to the rule, however, are furnished by Die Post and the Tages Zeitung, the former of which employs rather sharp phrases.

The "Threatening" Yankees.

"When something does not suit the Yankees," says Die Post, "they are accustomed to adopt threatening and a frightful sabre-rattling tone as possible. They reckon that the person thus treated will let himself be frightened and give in. If this does not come to pass, however, if the person thus treated and threatened with the strongest expressions pays no attention and shows that he is not scared and will not let himself be driven into a state of funk, the swaggering Yankees calm themselves soon and quiet down."

Die Post complains that the United States did not protest against the British declaration of the North Sea as war territory, "that is to say, they are in no way in agreement with the American note, which is a threatening protest against us, if the North American government would show Germany the same neutrality as it shows England, the entire present note, with its threatening tone, would be superfluous."

Count Breust Reventlow, the naval expert in an article in the Tages Zeitung, declares that the United States is not to be deceived by the fact that the United States that ships be searched before further action is taken against them shows "that the people in Washington do not, or will not, comprehend the meaning of the German declaration."

"We have so often demonstrated," Count Reventlow continues, "the impossibility of search that we can scarcely refer to our earlier warnings. Washington must know this, and therefore the demand of the note for a search, and the establishing of the identity of the neutral merchant, amounts de facto to non-recognition of the German declaration respecting war territory."

Count Reventlow repeats the German order, the declaration of which he asserts is a consistent warning, and adds: "Whether it is regarded as a warning or as a declaration of secondary importance."

"The consequences are depicted as 'incalculable.' Count Reventlow continues, "we may believe that the United States government misjudges its ground. The same can be said of the remarkable phrase in the note that the United States government will see itself impelled to hold the German imperial government responsible for such action of its naval authorities. She cannot escape the conclusion that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, in their communication with the Mexican pretenses and rebel leaders, have accustomed themselves to a tone that is not suitable for communications with the German emperor."

"Out of the Question."

Count Reventlow says that American government's request for assurances that its ships and citizens will be subjected only to a search, even in the war zone, is utterly out of the question.

"The only way to preserve the existing relations between the German Empire and the United States," says Count Reventlow, "is in conclusion, 'is actual American recognition of the German war zone declaration, and regard for the warning expressed therein.'"

The Vossische Zeitung says that while the searching of ships for contraband previously has been the acknowledged procedure, the entry of the submarine denotes a new factor in naval warfare.

"The submarine," says the newspaper, "runs a risk against armed merchantmen. England has both armed its merchantmen, and advised them to carry false flags. Shall Germany, in the face of such treacherous measures, bring down her arms because an American ship might possibly be wrongly torpedoed? The American note demands nothing else."

The Humberger Nachrichten, discussing the note, says that nobody can demand the German warships expose themselves to destruction through consideration for neutrals.

Helping "Our" Enemies.

"American merchantmen," the paper continues, "retain their right to sail in the specified waters or to avoid them. If Washington assumed that the admiralty's declaration of the zone was unjust, it fundamentally deceived itself. The threatening sentences in the American note are quite unimpressive. After delivering weapons to our enemies and making no protest against Great Britain's insolence, the United States shows itself devoid of any good will whatever towards us. Folly, learned expressions do not countenance too evident partnership for our enemies."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Emphasis is laid on friendly intentions, and the repeated refusal of intentions to do away with difficulties permit of the hope that Washington desires to preserve good relations with Germany and will give the weight to the German standpoint, after renewed explanations."

"The note assumes a too formal and

GREAT TEST AERIAL WARFARE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN

Kaiser Spurring Troops On and Claim of Decisive Victory is Made

Russians Say Retirement Only for Strategic Reasons But Czar's Troops Have to Meet 200,000 Germans Suddenly Massed East of Mazurian Lakes—French Capture Hill in Blinding Snowstorm—Germany Offers Poles "Independence" Under Hapsburg Rule.

London, Feb. 12.—Aerial warfare was waged today on the largest scale in its history, and under adverse circumstances, from the standpoint of weather. British airmen, buffeting banks of snow in the air, swept over cities of northern Belgium held by the Germans and dropped bombs on Ostend, Bruges and other places.

Thirty-four aeroplanes and seaplanes of the British navy took part in the operations, and all of them later returned safely to their base, without casualty to their drivers, although two of the machines were damaged. The raid was made in order to prevent the development of submarine bases and establishments which might further endanger British warships and merchantmen.

Although no submarine were seen, the British admiralty statement indicates that the raid had satisfactory results, for considerable damage is said to have been done to German gun positions, railway lines and railway stations. The Ostend station is reported to have been set on fire, and that at Blankenberghe to have been badly damaged. German mine-sweepers also came in for a hail of bombs, but the damage done to them has not been stated.

At various points the airmen were received by the Germans with firing from anti-aerial guns and rifles. None of the airmen are reported to have been wounded in these attacks.

One of the machines, driven by Flight Commander Claude Graham-White, among the most intrepid of the British flyers, fell into the sea while returning to its base after the raid was over, and the aviator had a narrow escape from drowning. Fortunately for him a cruiser was nearby, and picked him up, and then towed his aeroplane into port.

Wing Commander Samson, who previously had made several notable visits to enemy territory in an aeroplane, was in chief command of the raiding aviators. He was assisted by Wing Commander Longmore and Squadron Commander Courtney, Forte and Rathbone.

London, Feb. 12.—Aerial warfare was waged today on the largest scale which history so far has known when thirty-four British air craft attacked the German positions in Belgium.

During the raid warships bombarded the German positions along the coast. The British admiralty's statement on the raid is as follows:

"During the last 24 hours combined aeroplane and seaplane operations have been carried out by the naval wing in the Bruges, Zebrugge, Blankenberghe and Ostend districts, with a view to preventing the development of submarine bases and establishments. Thirty-four naval aeroplanes and seaplanes took part. Great damage is reported to have been done to the Ostend railway station, which, according to present information, has probably been burned to the ground. The railway station at Blankenberghe was damaged, and the railway lines were torn up in many places.

"Bombs were dropped on gun positions at Middelkerke, and also on the power station and the German mine-sweeping vessels at Zebrugge, but the damage done is unknown.

"During the attack the machines encountered heavy banks of snow. No submarines were seen.

"Flight Commander Graham-White fell into the sea, off Nieuport, and was rescued by a French vessel, although exposed to a heavy gun fire from rifles, anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, etc.

"All of the pilots are safe. Two machines were damaged.

"The seaplanes and aeroplanes were under the command of Wing Commander Samson, assisted by Wing Commander Longmore and Squadron Commanders Forte, Courtney and Rathbone."

Claude Graham-White is one of the best known of aviators, on account of his daring exploits, and his success as a racer. He has made several trips to the United States, on one of which, in the fall of 1910, he earned \$75,000 in prizes. He has been in several accidents, but was never injured seriously. Last September he was appointed temporary flight commander in the British navy. His wife was Miss Dorothy Taylor, of New York.

Paris, Feb. 12, 6.30 p. m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Dunkirk says:

"Thirty British aeroplanes left here last night to fly over Zebrugge and Ostend. A biplane fell into the sea in the Zuidcoote Channel, suffering severe damage. It was towed with its aviator into Dunkirk by a British gunboat.

"A proposed German air raid over Dunkirk was defeated by the British aviators."

BERLIN REFERS BRIEFLY TO IT.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—"Enemy airmen dropped bombs on Ostend." This is the official statement given out today. No further comment is made, and no estimate of damage given.

HEAVY HOWITZERS OF THE BRITISH SHATTER THE GERMAN BIG GUNS

London, Feb. 12, 7.35 p. m.—The British army in France is now using heavy howitzers which, according to a report from the official "eye-witness" with the expeditionary force, have gained ascendancy over the heavy German guns. These howitzers, he states, were used in successful attacks on the German positions in the brick fields south of La Bassee canal a week ago tonight.

"Our heavy howitzers took part in this bombardment, their fire being directed on the railway triangle," the "eye-witness" says. "The boom of these pieces, and the detonation of their shells were heard twenty miles away above the roar of the other artillery, while to those close at hand the shrieking of the great projectiles through the air was most impressive, as were the volumes of smoke and debris thrown up. The effect of the lyddite shells was truly terrific, one house being blown bodily into the air, and as they burst among the brick stacks they created great havoc among the enemy.

"The assault was launched against a strong position among the stacks of bricks held by the Germans. Our storming columns rushed the work from three sides at once and captured it with very little loss for, as prisoners afterwards stated, the noise of the bursting shells was so great and the clouds of dust with which the defenders were surrounded were so thick, that they did not observe our men advancing until too late. At the same time trenches to the north of this point, between it and the canal, were stormed by another party. By seizing these points we were enabled to occupy a continuous line southwards from our forward position on the canal which formed an advantageous position in front of the brick fields.

GERMANS LEFT
MANY DEAD.

"We captured nineteen un wounded prisoners, in addition to many wounded, a trench mortar and machine gun. The Germans left seventy dead on the ground, while our casualties were insignificant."

"The Germans, however, showed no inclination to accept this reverse, for in the early hours of Feb. 7 a body of their advanced along the canal bank, shouting out, 'The Germans are coming!'

"Don't shoot. We are engineers! This form of stratagem unfortunately for the enemy, has now lost its novelty. Our men held their fire until the supposed sappers were only a few yards away, and then opened with a machine gun, with the result that the engineers' fall back, leaving thirty dead bodies in front of our lines. In the afternoon another attack was attempted, but it melted away under our artillery fire and did not arrive at close quarters.

"A great feature of the recent fighting has been the accuracy of our artillery fire. On one occasion our guns accomplished the feat of blowing the Germans out of trenches they were occupying on an embankment, although it was forty

GERMAN ADVANCE IN EAST PRUSSIA

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London, Feb. 12.—All eyes now are turned upon East Prussia, where the German army, under the observation, if not the command, of Emperor William, has taken the offensive, and compelled the Russians to evacuate their positions east of the Mazurian Lakes, and retire to their own territory.

The Russians refer to this as a strategic retirement, but the German official communication intimates that the appearance in this district of a strong German force was a surprise to the Russians, and that the Germans captured 26,000 prisoners, twenty cannon and thirty machine guns, in addition to a lot of war material. If the German statement is true, the Russian reverse apparently is almost as serious as that which the Muscovite forces suffered in the same place early in the war.

Before the German official communication was received in London, military men were inclined to look upon the Russian retirement as a wise move, declaring that it would compel the Germans to fight their battle on Russian territory, and away from their strategic railways. The army which the Germans flung so suddenly into East Prussia is believed to have numbered 200,000 men, and to have been made up of soldiers who have been fighting on the Brusa and western fronts, and of units of the new army which has just completed training in central Germany.

The Germans have resumed the offensive in Russian Poland, on the right bank of the lower Vistula, and have occupied the town of Sierpe, which lies a short distance to the northwest of Plock. Thus the chief theatre ground in the east has been transferred from the lines west and southwest of Warsaw to the north.

The battles in the Carpathians continue, but the general staff of neither of the contending forces gives much information concerning the fighting. The full continues to prevail on the western battlefield, where the fighting is confined to artillery duels and a couple of infantry attacks in the Argonne and northwest of Verdun, in which the Germans claim to have been successful.

The British guns gain mastery.

A British eye-witness, in a report of his observations on the western front, says the British artillery has been greatly strengthened, and claims that it has gained the ascendancy over the Germans. There have been many reports of new and better guns being constructed for the British, and these apparently now are in service.

Airmen have been extremely active. Forty-four British flyers have delivered an attack on the German position in Belgium, while German aviators have dropped 400 bombs on Yverdon. It has been alleged that an attack by the large number of aeroplanes is the only way to make them effective, and both sides seem to have adopted this suggestion, as is indicated by today's British raid, and the attack by German airmen over Dunkirk some days ago.

Lively Artillery Actions.

Paris, Feb. 12, 10.33 p. m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight follows:

"Rather lively artillery actions have taken place in Belgium and in Champagne. In the Argonne, between Fontaine Madame and the fortifications of Marie Therese, the activity of the enemy has been manifested only by the explosion of mines and the throwing of bombs, to which we have replied. The infantry made no sorties from the trenches.

"In Lorraine we have repelled a German attack near Arzacourt.

"In the Vosges our light infantry captured Hill No. 207, about 300 miles northwest of the Soudan mountains, in the region of Hartmann-Wellerkopf.

"This brilliant feat was accomplished in a violent snow storm. Our troops suffered only minor losses."

German Claim of Victory.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—(By wireless to Sayville).—The following statement was issued today at army headquarters, under date of Feb. 12:

"In the western war theatre only artillery duels took place. The enemy expended an enormous amount of ammunition against German positions in Champagne, without gaining any success worth mentioning. Near Souain the enemy attempted an infantry attack, but was repulsed with the loss of 120 prisoners.

"The number of prisoners in the Argonne was reported yesterday to have been increased by one officer and 110 men. Northwest of Verdun several of the enemy's trenches were taken. A French counter-attack, made under a German flag, was repulsed with considerable loss for the enemy. The fortifications of Verdun were shelled by German aviators with about one hundred bombs. At Suddelkopf, in the Vosges, the French succeeded in occupying a small outpost trench in front of the German positions.

"Eastern theatre.—The emperor arrived the battlefield on the East Prussian frontier. Our operations there forced the Russians rapidly to give up their positions east of the Mazurian Lakes. At some places the fighting is continuing so far about 26,000 prisoners have been made. More than twenty guns and thirty machine guns have been taken. The amount of war material taken cannot yet be estimated, but it is believed that it is very considerable.

"In Poland, on the right bank of the Vistula, the Germans continued the offensive reported yesterday. They took Sierpe and made some hundreds of prisoners.

"On the left bank of the Vistula, there is no change."

The Geneva flag referred to above is the emblem of the Red Cross, adopted at the international convention at Geneva in 1864.

Still Fighting in Carpathians.

Vienna, via London, Feb. 12, 10.47 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"The position in Russian Poland and Western Galicia is unchanged.

"The battle continues in the Carpathians, where, despite the bitter resistance of the enemy and the Russian reinforcements coming from all directions, we have progressed slowly.

"The operations in Bukovina have been successful. Our columns are advancing in the valley, and the Sereth river has been reached.

Russians Hold Dukla Pass.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 12.—A correspondent of the Lokai Anzeiger, who is still in the Carpathians, telegraphs his paper of the very heavy fighting recently in the Dukla Pass region. The Russians, he says, were determined to break through at any sacrifice. It appeared at first impossible to check their attack, and they gained slowly but steadily.

In the last three days, however, they have been brought to a standstill, but they are still on Hungarian soil, and the heights of the pass are in their hands.

Italy Votting Money.

Rome, Feb. 12, 10.15 p. m.—The Italian government today appropriated \$34,000,000 for further military expenses up to July, 1915.

Prisoners Exchanged.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 12, 11.05 p. m.—The first exchanges of disabled prisoners of war, under the plan of Pope Benedetti, were arranged today through the Berlin embassy. One hundred and forty-six British prisoners, unfit for further service, will leave Germany, Feb. 16, and 100 British prisoners, unfit for service, will be exchanged for 407 German prisoners. The exchange appears to be on a numerical basis, but all those who are disabled will fall within the scope of the order eventually.

Testons Sop to Poles.

Petrograd, Feb. 12, 11.10 p. m.—News reached here from an apparently reliable source that Germany and Austria have declared the independence of Poland, to become operative Feb. 14, when it is planned to hold a convention of the 44th year of the empire, for choosing a king.

It is stated that Archduke Karl Stephen of Austria is a likely candidate for the throne.

DEADLY ANAEMIA
Nine Women and Girls Out of
Every Ten Are Afflicted With
This Trouble.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women and girls out of every ten are afflicted with anaemia, which means bloodlessness—in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife, the mother and the matron of middle age, all know its misery. To be anaemic means to be pallid, with dark marks under the eyes. You are breathless after slight exertion. You feel worn out and depressed all day. You have no desire for food and often cannot digest what little you do take. Headaches, backaches and aches and pains make life miserable. If you sleep at night you do not feel refreshed in the morning and are utterly unfit for the day's duties. If neglected, anaemia almost surely leads on to deadly consumption. Renewed health can only be obtained through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the most reliable blood enricher ever discovered. These pills actually make new, rich, healthy blood, and give you the strength and the glow of health to pale cheeks. They have literally saved thousands of women and growing girls from the grave, and what they have done for others they can do for you if given a fair trial. Here is the proof. Mrs. Wm. Mierman, Watrous, Saska, says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. I suffered for upwards of two years with anaemia in a severe form, and was doctoring all the time with no benefit. I was so weak I could scarcely walk. I suffered from severe headaches, and my eyes were so dim that I was almost blind. The trouble affected my digestion, and this caused additional discomfort. Finally through the persuasions of a friend I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall ever be grateful that I did so, as after using nine boxes I was fully restored to health. I would earnestly urge all anaemic women and girls to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I feel confident from my own experience that they will renew their health."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Had Him There.

Her Dad—What can you offer me daughter that equals or excels what she has now?

Suitor—Well, I rather think the name of Montmorency is an improvement upon that of Skraggs, sir, don't you?—Boston Transcript.

Harvard scientists are planning to stop the fog of New England.

AGENTS W

RELIABLE representation meet the treatment fruit trees throughout at present. We wish four good men to represent general agents. Taken in the fruit-growing season, New Brunswick offers opportunities for men of offer a permanent position to the right men. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Able Agents now in districts. Pay weekly. Telham Nursery Co.

HELP WANTED

LADIES TO DO LIGHT SEWING. Part-time, charges prep for full particulars. Montclair Company, Montclair, N. J.

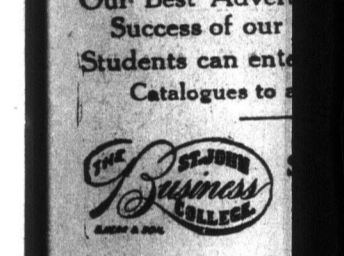
TEACHERS

WANTED—A thin teacher for Long District No. 3. Must be open first of August, salary, to \$1,000. W. J. Kelly, Long District, Long District, N. B.

WANTED

YOUNG man wants in dry goods or general store. Address, P. L. care of D. D. No. 3, Woodville, N. B.

Full Staff of Teachers. The Best Courses. Individual Attention. Our Best Advantages. Success of our Students can enter Catalogues to



BIRTH

DICKIE—At the Parish, on Feb. 12, to Dickie, a son.

MARRIAGE

THOMAS—WOOD, on Feb. 12, by Rev. A. Thomas to Miss of this city.

DEATH

GALEY—At Acadia, California, on Feb. 12, a former resident of this city, aged 80 years, and two brothers to

GUNTER—At Law the 8th inst. Margaret George J. Gunter, of the 44th year of age, died at her late residence, Carl Johann Fowler, agent of the late Humboldt, N. B.

LAUCHNER—At Sydney street, on the 11th inst., Stephen 83 years.

HAMILTON—In 104th inst. James Hamilton of his age, leaving one son and three daughters.

LAVIGNE—At the late residence of the late William Lavigne, aged 80 years, and four daughters.

JOHNSTON—At the 6th inst. Christian Johnston, aged 74 years, leaving one son and two daughters.

BURGER—At the 11th inst. the late Mrs. Sarah Burger, in the 84th year of age, leaving one son and two daughters.

LOGUE—At Upper 11th inst. the late Mrs. Alex, widow of the late John Logue, aged 68 years, leaving one son and one daughter.

CAMBELL—Sudden death, 56 Dorchester street, Charles Campbell, aged 60 years.

DOWNIE—Mrs. W. 29, on Feb. 11, in the 84th year of age, leaving one son and two daughters.

WASSON—At her late residence, on the 11th inst. the late Mrs. Wm. W. Wason, aged 80 years, leaving one son and one daughter.

QUIGLEY—At Fairview, on the 11th inst. the late Mrs. Wm. Quigley, aged 68 years, leaving one son and one daughter.

KILLEY—At Dorchester, on the 11th inst. the late William Killey, aged 68 years, leaving one son and one daughter.

COLWELL—In the 11th inst. the late Mrs. Wm. Colwell, aged 68 years, leaving one son and one daughter.

HEALEY—At her late residence, on the 11th inst. the late Mrs. Wm. Healey, aged 68 years, leaving one son and one daughter.

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ADVANCE TO PRUSSIA

On and Claim of Decisive Made

For Strategic Reasons But 200,000 Germans Suddenly Lakes—French Capture Hill Germany Offers Poles "Inde-Ruler."

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It is an unfortunate fact that nine women and girls out of every ten are afflicted with this trouble...

Had Him There. Her Dad—What can you offer my daughter that equals or exceeds what she now has?

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present.

THERE is a boom in the sale of fruit trees in New Brunswick.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND LIGHT SEWING at home.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED—A third class female teacher for Londonderry School.

YOUNG man wants position as clerk in dry goods or grocery store.

Full Staff of Trained Teachers. The Best Courses of Instruction Individual Attention given each Student.

Our Best Advertisement—the Success of our Graduates. Students can enter at any time.

S. KERR, Principal. BIRTHS. DICKIE—At the Private Hospital, St. John, on Feb. 12, to Rev. and Mrs. Dickie, a son.

MARRIAGES. THOMAS—WOODS—At Trinity church on Feb. 13, by Rev. R. Sherman, George Thomas to Miss R. Woods.

DEATHS. GALEY—At Arcadia, Humboldt county, California, on February 11, Andrew Galey, a former resident of West St. John, died at age 98 years.

GUNTER—At Lawrence (Mass.), on the 8th inst, Margaret Annie, widow of George Gunter, died at age 82.

LAUCHNER—At his residence, 117 Sydney street, on the 10th inst, after a long illness, Stephen J. Lauchner, aged 89 years.

HAMILTON—In this city on Feb. 10th inst, James Hamilton, in the 40th year of his age, leaving his wife, mother, one sister and three brothers to mourn.

LAUVIGNE—At Bathurst, on Feb. 5, after a lingering illness, Mary, widow of late William Lavigne, leaving one son and four daughters to mourn.

WASSON—At her residence, 46 Adelaide street, on Feb. 11, Eliza, wife of Captain Charles J. Wasson, aged 48 years.

KILEY—At Dorchester (Mass.), on the 11th inst, Rose, only daughter of the late William and Ellen Kiley.

DRISCOLL—Suddenly at Milford on the 10th inst, Jeremiah Driscoll, leaving five daughters to mourn.

QUIGG—At Fairville on the 10th inst, Margaret, wife of Michael Quigg, aged 68 years, leaving her husband, one son and one sister to mourn.

COLWELL—In this city, on the 13th inst, Charles Edward Colwell, in his 53th year. (Houlton and Woodstock papers please copy).

BABINEAU—In this city, on Feb. 13, after a short illness, Velle Babineau, daughter of Mrs. Placide Boudreau, of Sherbrooke.

SHORT—In this city, on the 18th inst, May Short, eldest daughter of Robert and Annie Short, in the 21st year of her age. (Boston papers please copy).

HEALEY—At her parents' residence, 88 Chesley street, on the 14th inst, Thelma, beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. William Healey, aged four years.

MONTREAL NURSE DIES OF POISON. ACCUSING DOCTOR. Montreal, Feb. 14—Miss Edith Elizabeth Ross, the trained nurse from St. Albans (Vt.), who swallowed poison in the Windsor station Thursday night, and in an ante-mortem statement made in the General Hospital, placed upon a local physician the responsibility for her death, died on Feb. 13 evening.

Had Him There. Her Dad—What can you offer my daughter that equals or exceeds what she now has?

Harvard scientists are planning to stop fogs of New England.

CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL AND GENERAL

At the board of health offices last week 21 deaths were registered as follows: Three each from senility and pneumonia, and one each from nephritis, apoplexy, bronchitis, convulsions, heart disease, arterio sclerosis, chronic nephritis, cerebral hemorrhage, intestinal obstructions, malignant disease of ovary, and chronic myocarditis.

Contributions to the Belgian relief fund have been received by Mayor Frink as follows: Howard Lodge, F. & A. M. No. 15, Hillboro, per E. M. Sherwood, \$25; Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Trinity church, Shomogus, \$71.30; Knights of King Arthur, St. David's church, per W. J. Fraser, \$5; St. David's church, \$5.

Contributions to the Belgian relief fund have been received by Mayor Frink as follows: Concord and Upper Carter's Point, per Fred E. Wood, \$11.35; St. John's Women's Institute, Pearl, Victoria county, per Mrs. Charles E. DeMerchant, \$25; Proceeds concert Grand Falls Dramatic Club, per Mrs. J. A. Collins, \$25.40; Penobscot Sunday school, per A. E. McLeod, \$50; Mrs. C. F. Gorman, city, \$5.

A very enthusiastic meeting in connection with the Boy Scout movement was held at Canterbury (N. B.) on Wednesday, where a troop was organized last November by Dr. Damsen. Since that time three of the members have received their tenderfoot badge.

A stamp tax of 25 cents on pint bottles of champagne and sparkling wine and 15 cents for each additional pint went into effect with the introduction of the new tariff budget in parliament Thursday and is being enforced by officials of the local inland revenue department.

At the same time on non-sparking wines a stamp tax of five cents for each quart bottle with five cents for each additional quart is collected. A supply of ordinary postage stamps surcharged across the face and used for postage as possible will be affixed to all stocks now in the hands of local importers, manufacturers and exporters.

The result will naturally be to increase the price just the amount of the stamp tax which will be immediately collected. The tariff on spirits and all liquors with the exception of South African wines are included in the seven and one-half per cent increase in the general tariff.

While the other special stamp taxes do not go into effect until the budget is approved in the house the general tariff changes become effective at once and all definite instructions are received at the customs house, duties are being collected subject to amendment.

Halifax, Feb. 14—There was quite a stir at the steamship terminals today when the C. P. R. liner Missanab docked from Liverpool and fourteen "alien suspects" from the Canadian celebration at Salisbury Plain disembarked under a strong guard and were marched, each man handcuffed to a soldier by the Customs and Excise officials.

Some of the suspects are admittedly of German and Austrian birth, while others of various foreign nationalities are under suspicion of being spies.

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The victory of Von Hindenburg is reported to have been an important one.

Toronto, Feb. 11—The Toronto Home Guard, tonight on being refused admission to their own army by order of their superior officers, after being on parade, became so turbulent that their commanding officer, Colonel Stewart, who recently resigned but withdrew his resignation, requisitioned the services of a company of the King's Own Guards. These drew up across the entrance, and kept back the somewhat boisterous crowd.

There has been considerable friction in the corps, which is not recognized in its present state by the militia department, and the dismissal of its senior major, E. Gullis, by Colonel Stewart.

When ordered to parade only 82 men out of 700 obeyed the order.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BATH. Bath, N. B., Feb. 11—The barn and shed owned by Rev. G. A. Gibson, of this place, was totally destroyed by fire tonight, together with the following contents: A pair of French coach horses, one large horse, one Jersey cow and calf, two hogs, one covered wagon, one new buckboard wagon, two stoves, one double shaft harness, 400 bushels of oats, and a quantity of buckwheat. The fire is estimated to have done at least \$10,000 worth of damage, but the loss is covered by insurance.

\$16,000 FIRE IN AMHERST. Amherst, N. S., Feb. 11—Amherst had another fire this morning, the Hewson block, a brick two-story building, being destroyed. The fire was discovered about 8 o'clock, and the alarm was given. The contents of the building, which were valued at \$16,000, were saved. The loss is estimated at \$16,000. Eight thousand dollars in bonds were carried by the building, and stocks were partially covered by insurance.

More matches are used in Great Britain than in any other country in the world.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Halifax, Feb. 11—Subject to ratification by the shareholders, the directors of the Acadia Fire Insurance have agreed to sell the stock of the company to the Halifax Fire Insurance Co. of London for \$50 per share.

Regina, Sask., Feb. 12—Acting on behalf of at least 3,000 farmers in the province of Saskatchewan, the Grain Growers' Association today approved a plan for every farmer sowing potato or more acres of wheat in this year's crop, the proceeds to be handed as patriotic fund.

Washington, Feb. 12—United States Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople reported today the sinking of the partly American-owned steamer Washington by the Greek navy in the harbor of Tebeion, during the recent Russian bombardment of the Turkish port. The Washington was reported last night as an American ship.

Halifax, Feb. 14—The Halifax schooner Eddie Theriault, from St. John's, carrying a cargo of fish, was reported lost, having arrived at Barbados in a battered condition.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Feb. 12, via London, 6.00 p.m.—Germany has informed the Scandinavian governments that no foreign fishing or coasting ships will be permitted, until further notice, within a certain area off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein, the Baltic and the German North Sea coast westward, or the Elbe and Weiber rivers, and the East Frisian Islands.

Scandinavian coasting vessels plying between the Baltic and the German North Sea coast westward, or the Elbe and Weiber rivers, and the East Frisian Islands.

New York, Feb. 12—A jury trying a suit for \$250,000 damages brought against E. N. Breitung, millionaire owner of the Empire State Building, by Mrs. J. D. McDowell, Grand Manan, 50c.

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MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR HOSPITAL BED

On Tuesday, Jan. 19, Lady Tilley issued her appeal for the sum of \$500 for the purpose of endowing a New Brunswick bed in the hospital to be established at the front by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Two lists of contributors have already been published, and Lady Tilley is glad to be able to say that the necessary amount needed to make up the \$500 has been subscribed, as follows: Joseph Allison, \$100.

James F. Robertson, \$25. Women's Canadian Club, St. John, \$25. Thomas Bell Robbsey, \$10.

G. S. Mayes, West St. John, \$10. F. W. Sumner, Moncton, \$10. DeMons Chapter, Imperial Daughters of the Empire, \$10.

James Macpherson, \$10. L. A. Dugal, M. P. P., Edmundston, \$10. P. G. Mahoney, M. P. P., Miramichi, \$10. Newcastle Junior Girls' Red Cross, \$10.

Phillip Grennan, M. P. P., \$5. Mrs. Barker, \$5. Miss Kaye, \$1.

A. B. Slipp, M. P. P., Fredericton, \$5. Thomas Carson, M. P. P., West Quaco, \$5.

James Mills, \$5. A. Culligan, M. P. P., Jaquet River, \$5. Chocolate & Cummings, Cove Beach, \$5.

In instituting postage rates are precisely the same as before. The government will give advance notice of the date upon which the new postage rates will be in effect.

In the meantime the war stamps will be prepared and distributed, and no doubt the banks will arrange to furnish books of stamps to be used in lieu of postage stamps.

Some inquiries have been received by the public works department as to the division of expenditure between Courtenay Bay and West Side works.

TO MY READER. Whether or not you lack abundant vigor, here is a free offer which will surely interest you, and through which you may readily profit from now on to the end of a ripe, healthy, advanced age.

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FATAL ACCIDENT IN CAMPBELLTON. Campbellton, N. B., Feb. 12—(Special)—A fatal accident occurred in the Campbellton yard on Thursday evening by which Frederick Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith, lost his life.

Young Smith had been working with a gang of young men shovelling snow and was returning on a train of flat cars when the train, stopping suddenly threw several of the boys from the car. Young Smith fell between the cars and the wheel of the car rested on his body, killing him almost instantly.

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NAME..... ADDRESS.....

\$12,000,000 YEARLY FIXED CHARGES IN SIGHT

Ottawa, Feb. 14—A semi-official statement tonight, in regard to the borrowing of the principal of the war expenditure from the imperial treasury, is to the effect that the annual interest charges upon \$20,000,000 which will be borrowed this year, and the \$100,000,000 to be borrowed next, will amount to nearly \$7,000,000. To this must be added further charges in succeeding years, representing interest upon additional borrowings during the period of the war.

The pension list expenditure will reach from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year. If the war did not exist, the government would have no difficulty in borrowing upon the London market the difference between its revenue and expenditure, just as in the past loans have been floated to meet expenditure upon capital undertakings such as the Transcontinental Railway, Quebec bridge, port and harbor works. The war has closed off borrowings by Canadian corporations, thus diminishing imports from which customs revenue has been derived. The war has also strictly limited the amount of money which the dominion can itself borrow.

It is hardly probable that the new taxation measures to be introduced will come into effect before March 15, as it will be some time before the revenue bill passes through all its stages in the two houses.

In instituting postage rates are precisely the same as before. The government will give advance notice of the date upon which the new postage rates will be in effect.

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MAJOR JAS. PRINGLE HONORED BY FRIENDS

Fredericton, Feb. 14—(Special)—The centenary of peace between the British Empire and the United States was observed generally in the churches here today. At Christ Church Cathedral this evening, Very Rev. Dean Schofield preached upon the subject. After the regular church services, a mass meeting was held in the Methodist church, where Rev. Dr. W. G. Kierstead, of the U. N. B. faculty, was the speaker.

Major James Pringle, of the 1st York Regiment, who is leaving with the Second Contingent as quartermaster of the 40th battalion, now stationed in St. John, was tendered a complimentary banquet by his fellow commercial travelers at the Windsor Hall last night. About twenty-five were present, and the occasion was most enjoyable. During the banquet the guest of the evening was presented with a set of pipes and a signet ring. R. L. Phillips acted as toastmaster. Speeches were made by W. S. Tompkins, W. G. Clark, Mayor Mitchell, J. D. Palmer and Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith. Major Pringle is a traveler for J. S. Neill & Sons, of this city.

Paris, Feb. 12, 9.20 p.m.—The chamber of deputies today adopted the bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe.

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