

No Fighting on West Front Yesterday; Crimean Fortress of Sebastopol Falls

NO MORE DOING IN THE WEST THAN ON A MID-WINTER DAY

Length of Present Pause in Hostilities in France and Flanders Good Indication of Extent of German Defeat on Monday—For 48 Hours Fritz Has Made No Effort to Resume his Operations Against Scherpenberg, Mont Rogue or in Area South of Ypres—Central Allies Still Preparing for Peace Campaign—Developments of Great Importance Imminent.

Special Cable to N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Arthur S. Draper.)

London, May 2.—The length of the present pause is a good guide to the extent of the German defeat on Monday. For forty-eight hours the enemy has made no effort to resume his operations against Scherpenberg, Mont Rogue or in the area south of Ypres.

Field Marshal Haig's communique today reads like the report of a dull winter day. Apparently both sides were glad for a respite after the fierce fighting of the last few weeks. There is a tendency to interpret the lull as an indication that the enemy is completely exhausted and that his campaign has collapsed. But this conclusion is hardly justified in view of the power which Ludendorff obviously commanded both in his first onslaught at Arronieres and in his second drive at Ypres. It is the general belief here that the German military command has not yet given up all hope of a success in the west.

Another Day of Rest.

The German infantry has had another day of rest, but the hard-worked artillery men keep their guns hot. In front of Amiens also in the neighborhood of Hazebruck, the bombardment is again violent, but after the furious pace of the last week the fighting seems rather desultory.

Military and political developments of great importance seem imminent. The question is whether the peace drive will be based on territorial changes, a method which is likely to satisfy many who look on the war in a narrow way. Emperor Charles will play a leading part. He is being coached now by the rulers of Germany the militarists.

To placate Italy. He will try to placate Italy, and pose as the friend of France, and the well-wisher of England and Belgium. He is undoubtedly sincerely anxious for peace, but he is powerless to act without the sanction of the German militarists. They intend to plead they have no desire for conquest, but only a desirous of peace.

An attempt is going to be made to satisfy even America. But so long as Ludendorff directs the peace drive America cannot obtain her chief war aim. There is no compromise between right and wrong. Ludendorff is a wonderful leader, he is a powerful dictator, he represents America's greatest enemy. And he is managing the coming peace drive as one of his multitudinous duties as the military dictator of the Central Powers.

Another View. Here is the other view. Every European belligerent is decidedly war-weary. France, Italy and England are tired of fighting, but so is the crew of an eight-car shell at the end of the third mile of a race. They eventually win in the fourth.

The German militarists, Ludendorff and his band of skillful assistants, are professional soldiers. They didn't plan a six weeks' campaign which would end in surrender. They have a supply of men which is not nearly exhausted. If proof of this is needed it is only necessary to refer to Haig's campaign at Ypres last year. At no time in that long battle did he have an army comparable numerically with that now under Ludendorff's command. In fact, Haig probably employed fewer divisions between July and Nov. than Germany has used in the last four weeks.

Good judges assure me to deal with his strong enough to continue to deal heavy blows. If that is true, then why the peace drive? why the camouflage gloom that is being spread by so many German newspapers? The answer is found in the history of the events preceding the present campaign. Germany made her big peace drive in February and early March, how big it is impossible to state now. At that time Ludendorff never slackened for a moment his preparations for the military thrust.

A German Gamble. The peace drive was a German gamble. It was hoped to throw the

Allies off their balance, it was intended to distract their attention from the military front. Evergone can measure the success it attained.

That is the German policy today. The German militarists are playing possum, they are creating a peace atmosphere because it will make their task less difficult, and the task of Ludendorff and company is to vindicate German militarism. The Allies' best war aim is to discredit Ludendorff.

Anyone who considers the events since March 21 discredit Ludendorff and make peace very soon without such difficulty. But fortunately there are few men who see the battle of 1918 in that light.

That briefly is the two views of the situation. The coming peace manoeuvres will be based on territorial changes, a method which is likely to satisfy many who look on the war in a narrow way. Emperor Charles will play a leading part. He is being coached now by the rulers of Germany the militarists.

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A GERMAN RAID AT HEBUTERNE IS REPULSED

Lull Which Has Broadened Over Front in France and Flanders, Continues.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS STILL IN PROGRESS

The Germans Must Attack Soon or Acknowledge Their Defeat.

London, May 2.—Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters tonight says: "A raid which the enemy attempted this morning in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne was repulsed. For the usual artillery activity on both sides there is nothing to report."

The lull which has broadened over the western battle lines continues. The expected German attacks on the Ypres and Amiens front have not been launched. Here and there the opposing artillery have broken forth into wild bombardments such as usually are preludes to massed attacks on the allied lines, but they have died out after a few hours. Here and there local operations have been carried out for the purpose of straightening lines and raiding the enemy's positions, but they have not developed into anything unusual.

Must Attack Soon. The Germans must attack soon or acknowledge their defeat in their ambitious attempt utterly to crush the allied armies. The present phase of the battle is not unlike that before Verdun, two years ago after the first German rush had been stopped and even attempts to carry local objectives had met with defeat.

Germany has lost heavily, but the emperor still has reserves to throw into the fight. The defeat on Monday on the Metzer-Voormesele front has taught the Germans that the allies are prepared to stand their ground, and there seems little inclination at the present moment to renew a conflict which threatens to be disastrous.

The report that Czech soldiers, deserting from the Austrian army, are now fighting with the Italians has been followed by a despatch saying that Rumanians who had been captured by the Italians have asked permission to fight against the Austrians and that they are now on the firing line.

French Statement. Paris, May 2.—The war office announcement tonight says: "Both at Hebuterne and at the Avre. Last night our troops made an appreciable advance in Hangard Wood."

"This morning we carried out local operations which enabled us to occupy Bains Wood, southwest of Hebuterne. We took about thirty prisoners, including one officer and captured five machine guns."

"There was artillery action between Parroy Forest and the Vosges. There was reciprocal artillery activity west of the Vardar and around Dobropolje. In the course of a raid successfully carried out against enemy positions at Macukovo, on the east bank of the Vardar, British troops inflicted serious losses on the enemy and brought back prisoners. British aviators bombed the enemy's back areas. An enemy machine was brought down south of Givogel by a French aviator."

Italian Statement. Rome, May 2.—"Brisk patrol encounters took place yesterday in the village of Stoccareddo and on the slopes of Montefena," says an official statement given here today. "An enemy party was dispersed on Sasso-roso."

"There were more intense hostile artillery duels in the Tonnale zone, at various points on the Aslago Plateau and on the lower Pistoia River."

"Italian batteries dispersed enemy troops at Dossedolmerti and made direct hits on trains in Primolano, Susegane and Concellano."

Millions More Men For American Army Is Plan Arranged at Washington

Washington, May 2.—The United States is stripping for the decisive battle on the battlefield of Europe. In an executive session of the military affairs committee of the lower House of Congress, Secretary of War Baker, Major-General March, chief of staff, and Provost Marshal General Crowder have asked Congress to give the president blanket authority to increase the United States army to whatever size may be necessary to win the war. This country now has nearly 2,000,000 men under arms and the army appropriation bill to this year would provide for an increase of this number to 3,000,000.

Secretary of War Baker told the committee that it would be ill-advised to restrict the number of men to be utilized and that the size of the army should be increased in the discretion of the government, as transportation and equipment facilities warrant.

Secretary Baker indicated he would submit a proposed measure, probably as an amendment to the draft law, to grant the unlimited authority asked. Under the existing draft law, as construed by Chairman Dent, of the military committee and others, there is authority for use of only 1,000,000 men under draft. Mr. Dent yesterday introduced a bill to authorize a draft total of 4,000,000, which with volunteers already in the service would make an ultimate possible maximum strength of 5,000,000 men.

PREMIER DESERTED BY FAMOUS PAPER

Horation Bottomley's "John Bull" with Two Million Circulation Has No Further Use for Lloyd George and Says He Must Go—Critical Political Situation Continues.

By Arthur S. Draper. (Special Cable to the New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)

London, May 2.—A significant feature of the political situation is the desertion of "John Bull" with its two million circulation from the Lloyd George ranks. Under the heading "Why Lloyd George will go," Horatio Bottomley, the editor, predicts in this week's issue the downfall of the present government when the Home Rule bill reaches the House of Lords.

In the Commons today Bonar Law said he was unable to give the day upon which the measure would be presented to parliament. An announcement was made in today's newspapers of the extension of the period of voluntary enlistment in Ireland.

The appointment as chief secretary for Ireland of E. Shortt, a Liberal who voted against conscription in Ireland, is interpreted in some quarters as an indication the government does not intend to attempt to enforce conscription.

Crisis May Develop Soon. Though some political observers believe the situation will continue unchanged until after the introduction of the Home Rule measure others think a crisis is likely to develop almost immediately. The government's opponents are following the tactics they adopted some months ago when they began to snipe Lloyd George and his colleagues without attempting to make a move which could be interpreted as an attempt to obstruct the government, though many of his speeches certainly are calculated to cause it much embarrassment.

Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir Edward Carson seem determined to follow these sniping methods from the Unionist benches, while the labor members remain among the government opposition.

Nationalists Missing. The Irish Nationalists have deserted parliament completely. The Conservative "Morning Post," "Evening Globe," "Spectator" and "Saturday Review" are decidedly critical of the government and press for a reorganization of the war cabinet. The Liberal Daily News and Evening Star and Nation have grown more hostile to the government. Instead of consistently supporting the premier on all questions the Northcliffe press are now criticizing favorably or adversely according to the merits of the cases as it sees them. The Liberal Daily Chronicle is following much the same policy.

It should be remembered that Lloyd George is not the leader either of the Liberals or the Conservatives, and his position depends largely on the amount of newspaper backing he enjoys. Apparently the government is exceedingly disatisfied with the present position and anxious for a change of leadership which would give it a new lease of political life, or result in its demise.

The responsibility of leadership is so great few are willing to undertake the fact that the woman had been strangled to death with a clothes line. Miss Pallatinus accompanied Schmidt, here from Lakewood, N. J. and relatives state that the couple were married in New York, this being disputed, however, by Schmidt's daughter and widow, Mrs. Tietz-Schmidt. The woman disappeared suddenly two years ago.

Mrs. Schmidt, who was brought before Prosecutor Gillespie late today for further questioning in connection with the death of Augusta Steinbech, who according to Schmidt, killed herself when he would not marry her, fainted when told of the finding of the body.

SEBASTOPOL IN GERMAN HANDS

Historic City and Fortress of the Crimea Taken by the Germans Without Fighting—Occasion the First Time Foreigners Have Been in Possession Since British, French and Turks Occupied it During the Crimean War More Than 60 Years Ago—Population is About 70,000.

Berlin via London, May 2.—German forces have occupied Sebastopol the great Russian fortress in the Crimea. According to the official communication from headquarters, the town was taken without fighting.

The text of the statement reads: "On the battlefronts the situation is unchanged. The artillery duel increased in the Mont Kemmel sector and it repeatedly revived between the Somme and the Luce Brook, near Montdidier, Lassigny and Neyon."

"The French artillery was lively during the afternoon hours on the Lorraine front; minor enemy thrusts were repulsed."

"In Ukraine we have broken the enemy's resistance before Sebastopol and occupied the town Wednesday without fighting."

(Continued on page 2)

A WOMAN'S BODY IN BLUEBEARD MURDER CASES

Remains of Irma Pallatinus Discovered Beneath Cement Floor of Home.

FATE OF THREE MORE STILL IN DOUBT

Helmuth Schmidt's Wife Collapses when Informed of the Find.

Detroit, Mich., May 2.—Wrapped in canvas, the body of Irma Pallatinus was found today under the cement floor in the basement of the home here formerly occupied by Helmuth Schmidt, whose suicide in the Highland Park jail ten days ago has resulted in an investigation to determine the fate of at least three women who lived with Schmidt as his wife. Mrs. Edward Redere, a sister of Irma Pallatinus, identified a strand of hair, as that of her sister's and examination revealed the fact that the woman had been strangled to death with a clothes line. Miss Pallatinus accompanied Schmidt, here from Lakewood, N. J. and relatives state that the couple were married in New York, this being disputed, however, by Schmidt's daughter and widow, Mrs. Tietz-Schmidt. The woman disappeared suddenly two years ago.

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HAMPTON MAN TAKES BRIDE IN MONCTON

Albert C. Clark and Miss Grace Ellen Steeves Wed—Triangle Boost.

Moncton, May 3.—The marriage of Miss Grace Ellen, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jobb Steeves of Moncton, to Albert C. Clark of Hampton took place this afternoon at the bride's home on Cornhill street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. H. Cochrane, pastor of the Highfield Baptist church. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Clark will reside in Moncton.

Rev. D. Adam, who addressed a large meeting here tonight in the interest of the Red Triangle Fund, at the close of the meeting auctioned off a souvenir of the trenches in the shape of a two Franc note which was bid in by Ald. M. McLeod for \$100.

CANADIANS HOLD MOST IMPORTANT PART OF FRONT

Germans are Afraid to Attack Scruppy Boys from the Dominion.

NOVA SCOTIA OFFICER RELATES GRAND TALE

How Two Canadians Unarmed Captured Five Germans Near Lens.

Halifax, May 2.—At the commercial club weekly luncheon today an address was given by Lieut.-Col. A. O. Blois, officer commanding a Nova Scotia battalion at the front, who is home on furlough. He said the Canadians are holding the most important part of the front. The coal fields of France were being protected by them and those coal fields had not yet been under shell fire. All that prevented this was Hill 70 and Vimy ridge held by Canadians.

Why are the Canadians not in the present offensive? Colonel Blois asked. Because the Germans are afraid to attack them and, therefore, it was better they should stay where they are.

Brave Canadians. Colonel Blois told the story of Corporal Patriquin, of Nova Scotia, and of Private Gardner. A German gun was bothering one of the Canadian communication trenches, which it was thought was manned only at certain times of the day. Patriquin and Gardner determined to try and silence the gun. They stole out at daybreak, crept on the position, but were surprised to find five Boches there. The Canadians were unarmed except that one of them had a revolver. They showed their initiative, however, by holding their ground, silencing the gun and marching in the five Germans as prisoners. The corporal has been recommended for the D. C. M. and Gardner for the Military Medal, and he hoped both would be awarded.

BODY OF E. P. LeBLANC, MONCTON AIRMAN, HOME

Special to The Standard. Moncton, May 2.—The body of Edgar P. LeBlanc, who was killed in a flying accident at Mohawk Camp, Deseronto, Tuesday last, arrived here today and was taken to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. LeBlanc. The funeral of the young airman will be held tomorrow morning from St. Bernard's church. Members of the Great War Veterans' Association will attend the funeral in a body.

CANADA MUST USE SOME U. S. PORTS

WAR REQUIREMENTS NECESSITATE USE OF VARIOUS ATLANTIC PORTS

Pius Michaud Wants Extension of Time Until Middle of June for New Brunswick Young Farmers Drafted—Quebec Enlistments Better—McIsaac of P. E. I. States 2,000,000 Bushels of Potatoes there Could Not be Moved.

Ottawa, May 2.—Mr. LaVigueur asked in the House this afternoon if it was the intention of the government to take any steps to put a stop to the diversion of the Canadian grain trade and to give the trade to Canadian seaports.

Sir Robert Borden replied that owing to war conditions it was necessary to utilize all the Atlantic ports from time to time.

General Mewburn said in answer to a question that registrars had been requested to send out notices to the men in urban centres calling upon them to report before notifying farmers. In some cases this had not been done and in others there had been some difficulty in distinguishing between men in urban centres and farmers. Every effort was being made to give the young men who were engaged in seeding operations time to finish their work and they would be allowed to return to the farm after registering, for about two weeks.

New Brunswick Season.

Pius M. Michaud said that in New Brunswick the seeding season did not end until the middle of June, therefore, two weeks was not long enough to release the young farmers. He wanted the minister to extend the time.

General Mewburn replied that every effort would be made to meet the needs of the various provinces.

A. McOgig asked the government whether the new five per cent. tax on home grown tobacco would apply to all grades.

Hon. Mr. MacLean said that the regulations in connection with the new tax would provide that in cases where tobacco was damaged the tax would be remitted.

Mr. Cannon had a number of questions to ask in regard to any negotiations which preceded the adoption of prohibition by the government. Sir Robert said: "The action taken by the government was not the result of any conference agreement or pact with any party or parties relating to the election, or any matter connected therewith, but was taken by the government solely from the standpoint of the public interest."

The Militia Act.

Replying to Mr. Proulx, Hon. Mr. Doherty said that the militia service act had entailed expenditure up to date of \$1,893,581. The registration of class one men under the act was 387,871. Of these 39,760 had been actually placed on service.

Sir Robert Borden, replying to Mr. Casgrain said a sub-committee of the cabinet had been appointed to deal with the regulations of the commissioner conducting the newspaper enquiry.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux read a telegram from Quebec stating that applications for enlistments in the Royal Flying Corps were pouring in at Quebec. This announcement was received with cheers on both sides of the House.

Sir Sam Hughes asked "if in view of the scandalous situation" existing in the medical service in England, it was the intention of the government to reinstate Dr. Bruce.

Sir Robert Borden, in reply stated that he had no objection to such a situation existing and as far as possible to say, the services were never better.

Canadian Flying Corps.

Sir Sam Hughes then asked if the government had under consideration the formation of a Canadian flying corps.

Sir Robert Borden answered that the matter had been discussed but there were many difficulties in the way of organization. Sir Sam Hughes interposed with "I know all the difficulties and I have them removed."

"That fact was never brought to my knowledge," retorted the premier. He thought it possible that a corps might be formed, but he was not in a position to say anything at present.

Budget Debate.

Continuing the debate on the budget, James McIsaac, King, P. E. I., stated that the main subject before the House was the carrying on of the war. Some reference, he said, had been made to the serious situation which would result by taking farmers from the land. He expressed the opinion that all should make sacrifices and the situation would not be as serious as some members believe.

Mr. McIsaac expressed the opinion that the people in Canada were inclined to take the war too lightly. They murmured if they were put to some inconvenience or if their occupations, such as farming or fishing, were interfered with. Having done so much, it was Canada's duty to continue in doing well, no matter how great the sacrifices which must be made.

He then turned to a discussion of the railway situation in Prince Edward Island. Mr. McIsaac urged that the present narrow gauge lines should be standardized and emphasized the necessity for better communication with the mainland. He said that last year two million bushels of potatoes were not carried from the island, in consequence of lack of transportation.

INTER-RELATION OF THE DIFFERENT FOOD BOARDS

Prof. Keirstead Explains Duties and Working of Department of Agriculture, Provincial Committee on Food Control and County Councils.

The inter-relation of the Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Committee on Food Control, and the County Councils in a Campaign for Greater Production.

The Provincial Committee on Food Control acts directly under the supervision of the Food Controller in seeking to conserve our food supplies, and to a limited extent it assists him in price regulation. In regard to increased production the Food Controller wisely decided not to attempt to duplicate the machinery of the Department of Agriculture, but has asked our Committee to cooperate with and to assist our Department of Agriculture in its campaign for greater production in 1918.

This co-operation is natural because our committee includes many members of the Greater Production Committee which assists the Department of Agriculture. Our Provincial Government very generously assisted the Food Controller in his work in this province by bearing part of the expenses of his provincial representative. Its action in this regard compares favorably with the assistance rendered by other provincial governments. The Food Controller regards the relation existing between our Provincial Committee and our Department of Agriculture as a desirable one and is anxious that a like relation should be worked out in the other provinces.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has undertaken a campaign for greater production in wheat and other cereals. The grave shortage of breadstuffs among the Allied Nations makes it necessary for our farmers to grow their own bread. This means a five-fold increase of our wheat crop. To accomplish this task it is necessary to secure the interest and loyal co-operation of our farmers and to provide them with their seed grain. If the wheat crop is substituted for other foods it can be grown without extra capital or labor, but since a greater entire production is demanded earnest efforts are being put forth to supply our farmers with additional labor.

The Department of Agriculture is undertaking to reach the farmers through the Municipal Councils. These Councils are organizations with represent-

atives in each parish, composed of responsible and intelligent men, clothed with legislative authority to undertake financial obligations and fitted to bring to the attention of our farmers the imperative needs of the country, and to purchase and distribute the seed. The Department's representatives visited the County Councils in their recent session to secure their co-operation and in most cases succeeded.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has a Seed Commissioner, who, through a grain purchasing commission, selects for the farmers of Canada seed grain that has been thoroughly cleaned and tested for germination, and as he buys in large amounts he is able to secure seed at the lowest cost. As this commission has its headquarters in the prairie provinces, municipalities there buy directly from it and sell to their individual farmers either for cash or credit. Their Provincial Agricultural Departments merely call the attention of a Municipality to its needs in this regard, and only in the case of local improvement districts, which have not the powers of a rural municipality, do they handle or finance seed grain.

New Brunswick Municipalities have the same interest in this respect as those of other prairie provinces, but we are so far distant from the Seed Commission that our Department felt it wise to mediate between the Seed Commission and the County Councils. Consequently the Department secured from the Federal Commissioner or from high-grade seed houses the necessary amount of well cleaned selected seed wheat and oats, guaranteed for germination, and it is undertaking the financial obligation involved thereby so that our farmers may not lack seed at the time of planting. The department asks the Municipalities to purchase from it the seed required by the farmers in their respective counties, and to distribute the same and to collect therefor. The Department assumes the financial obligation until the seed is turned over for distribution; the Council, through its members interested in the farmers, solicits their orders, distributes and collects. No doubt the Council will engage a competent official to make the distribution and collection.

Unfortunately a few Councils have not given the desired co-operation. Perhaps when the matter is more carefully considered this co-operation will be forthcoming. The Department has decided that it will not sell seed grain to individual farmers. This year, it will, however, provide the necessary seed and offer it either to Municipalities, Agricultural Societies, dealers or other like organizations. It is unfortunate if any of our municipalities seek to evade a responsibility of this character. It is a responsibility that has been assumed by Municipalities throughout the Dominion, and is a common undertaking of such organizations throughout the civilized world. It is not the highest type either of individual or social life that seeks to evade or avoid re-

sponsibility and service. A Council does not best serve its constituency which limits its functions to the least that it can be forced to do, but rather on the contrary that government is the highest and greatest which measures up to its opportunities and extends its service to the full limit of its abilities. To the degree that our Councils discharge functions of genuine significance to that degree will they draw to their deliberations the best men in the locality. If we are to measure up to the full demands of the hour we need the united interest and co-operation of all our governments, organizations and individuals in this campaign for greater production, and such united interest and co-operation is essential not only for victory but for the form of civilization which gives victory its importance.

W. C. KEIRSTEAD.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. M. E. STONE

Manager of The Associated Press Receives High Recognition for Faithful Service.

New York, May 2.—In honor of Melville E. Stone, for 25 years general manager of the Associated Press, the members of that association made their annual meeting here today, paying tribute to his services. The meeting also was marked by an appeal by Frank H. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, urging the editors to support President Wilson in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Stone was presented, in behalf of the board of directors, with an illuminated volume entitled "M. E. Stone's Book." A work intended to set forth in permanent form the record of Mr. Stone's service, life and activities. Members of the Associated Press had also to be inserted in the book, in loose form, what were described by Mr. Noyes as "very beautiful impressions of steel engravings, being the printing of \$1,000 liberty bonds, for the twenty-five golden years he served as general manager."

"If honest, co-constructive criticism would help the President," he said, "you might let us indulge in no recriminations that have a partisan taint." He declared it inevitable that mistakes should be made.

"Matters vital to us have been entrusted to hands governed by stupid malvolence that in other times would meet with swift reckoning," he said. This, however, was not the time for controversy, for "today every American lays aside his partisan bias."

Mr. Noyes' remarks were made in opening the speaking at the luncheon of the members at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, directly after the annual meeting. He was followed by other prominent men who have been associated with Mr. Stone in his work as manager of the Associated Press, men whom he called upon because, he said, "we have thought it sweet and proper to devote a little time this afternoon to a consideration of service he has rendered us."

Each of these speakers—Victor F. Lawson, of the Chicago Daily News; Adolph S. Ochs, of the New York Times; and Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe—praised Mr. Stone as the chief credit for the success of the Associated Press. They paid tribute to his genius, his efficiency and other qualities which he had developed for a quarter of a century, to the achievement of a successful cooperative news service—one which it was pointed out was not maintained for pecuniary profit. "Believe me friends Melville E. Stone worked well," the Associated Press men said. "The man may it ever endure." "The greatest general manager of a news association the country has ever seen, or ever will see."

"The success of the Associated Press is Mr. Stone's success; his reports are a quarter of a century of truth, decency and patriotism, and they are Melville E. Stone's code." These were some of the characterizations of Mr. Stone, by the day's speakers.

Mr. Stone expressed his thanks for the gift of the book to the Liberty bonds in a voice that trembled with emotion. He told something of the Associated Press and of a prediction at the time that a free-self governing news-gathering organization could not survive one generation. He said: "It was his belief that such an organization might endure 'if co-operative in its character, resting securely upon its membership, not an organization of any one, or two, or three men."

"I believe," he declared, "that in a self-governing people an honest news service is of the biggest amount."

He spoke in eulogy of the co-operation of the members of the board of directors, saying: "You could have put a bad man on the board of directors and inside of six months, touched by the right thinking and energy of that board of directors, he would have become a good man."

Mr. Stone also paid a warm tribute to the Associated Press asserting that "the badge of the Associated Press or any employe in the world is the badge of a gentleman or an honest man."

He told of the risks taken by the men who are covering the war in Europe and operating departments at home, "who have stood at their desks day in and day out unflinchingly."

The Associated Press, he said, invited criticism for "a great deal of the criticism of the Associated Press is justified." It is by no means perfect, he declared. "All of the frailties of human nature attach to it. That sort of criticism is most helpful." Criticism born of ignorance could be easily aken care of by an explanation. "If you give an unfair critic rope enough, he will hang himself," he continued.

Mr. Stone later introduced Charles Hodges, a member of the board of directors of the Harve Agency of France, referring to Mr. Stone, as "the faithful ally of France." Mr. Hodges said that the Associated Press and the American press generally deserve unlimited praise for the manner which they help the American cause.

Soldiers' Letters

Tommy's Graphic Descriptions of Life at the Front—How the Y. M. C. A. Helps to Mitigate His Lot

SOME of the most graphic and convincing pictures of scenes at the front have been told in the simple, unassuming language of the Tommies. Here are a few extracts:

"There was an unearthly stillness on the front that spelt mischief. About midnight the explosion of a mine sent the gun-pits quivering. In an instant every gun the foe had was going, from 'whizz bangs' to 'Jack Johnsons.' Such unearthly music! The crimson chorus of the devil's orchestra! The reply was staggering, and the Canadians gained superiority of fire. The Non-Combatant (Y.M.C.A. Secretary) got busy in the dug-out.

Service Under Fire

Soon the procession began. Men, wet with blood, dodged the shrapnel to gulp down a hot drink. There he toiled all alone, serving hundreds of cups of cocoa daily, stoking the stove, washing the mugs, and by his cheery presence and kindly word comforting the passing men. He stayed there through a furnace of shells, whizzing around him in that whole month's battle of St. Eloi."

Red Triangle Everywhere

"You can't go anywhere without seeing the familiar Red Triangle, in every camp, no matter how small, every barracks, and even here in this tumble down village there is a building leaning drunkenly with half the roof off—but hanging over the porch is the old familiar sign. They always have a canteen and plenty of literature. If there is one cause you want to help in this war, help the 'Y.'"

Y.M.C.A. is Appreciated

"If it wasn't for the blokes in the bleedin' utes, it 'ud be 'ell of a time in the British Army."

"The Red Triangle Club has certainly been a Godsend to the men who have had nothing particular to do and no place in particular to go to."

"In France where the language is one of the great difficulties one welcomes a place to buy and where he can make his wants known without a whole lot of 'parley-vous,' etc."

"In London, Y.M.C.A. are scattered all over the city. Every convenience is at hand and is free. The Y.M.C.A. officials are so kind and friendly, and will do anything for a soldier. Without the Y.M.C.A. a soldier would be lost in London."

What it Means to a Soldier

"After a recent advance we were almost all in and had a long tramp to our resting place. We were trudging along, not yet out of reach of Fritz's long range shells, when we espied the welcome sign of the Red Triangle. They were not selling anything at all. There were tea, biscuits, etc., all free. After that we felt different and the rest of our journey was comparatively easy."

"I heard a hut full of huskies singing, 'Fight the Good Fight,' etc, and I never heard the hymn sung so effectively."

NEW BRUNSWICK OBJECTIVE IS \$100,000
Three Day Campaign, May 7, 8, 9

W. J. Ambrose, Hon. Treas. E. H. Turnbull, Director, G. E. Barbour, Chairman.

Smooth-Bore MacKenzie.

D. D. MacKenzie, (North Cape Breton) opened his speech by congratulating the acting minister of finance on the style, construction and delivery of his effort. He caused considerable amusement by stating that a rumor was being circulated to the effect that his speech was born in the United States, of Canadian parents, the premier's visit to New York being for the purpose of smuggling the infant back to the Hon. Mr. MacLean, for its christening in parliament.

NO MONOTONY THERE.

Stockholm, April 25.—A newspaper published in the village of Rosenberg, East Prussia, recently contained the following "personal" advertisement: "Two lively young girls of the better class, who are weary of the monotony of the life here, desire to make the acquaintance of two educated gentlemen of happy and straightforward disposition and agreeable manners. Marriage not especially desired, but faithful escort to places of amusement and for winter sports is a requirement."

The police authorities of the village replied in the paper's next week's issue with the following advertisement: "Two young ladies who find life so monotonous here are hereby advised to seek employment in a munition factory. By doing so they will be following the example of thousands of young English girls, who now find no reason to complain about monotony. If the two young ladies do not follow this advice within one week from today, the police will come to their homes and—if it be necessary—drive them out of work."

LITTLE GIRL HAD JAUNDICE

And All Treatments Failed to Arrest the Action of the Liver Until Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Were Used.

Plympton, N. S., Mar. 11.—This is a case in which the liver became sluggish and torpid and failed to filter the bile from the blood. As a result, the complexion became yellow and muddy, the white of the eyes discolored and the whole system poisoned by the accumulation of impurities.

Doctors were trying various medicines, but did not succeed in finding any effective treatment. Fortunately a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and cure was effected.

Mrs. Chas. E. Melancon, Plympton, N. S., writes: "My little girl was taken ill with jaundice in November, 1915, and we tried all kinds of medicines for her—doctors' medicines and others—but everything failed. I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and a few doses relieved her, while one box made a complete cure. I myself have used two boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they have cured me of headache and nervous trouble. I would not do without them in my house now. I hope that this letter may be of benefit to other poor sufferers."

Here is another interesting letter from Plympton:—
Mrs. Wm. H. Comeau, Plympton, N. S., writes: "I had been ailing for some time, suffering from a lame back. I had taken medicine for this trouble, but nothing helped until I started using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In three months these pills completely cured me, and I have never been bothered with lame back since. I think Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the best made, and my husband is enthusiastic over them, too."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Bimmsen, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Look for the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., on the box you buy.

NEW TAXATION MEASURES

To be collected May 1, 1918
Excise Duty of 10%, May 1, 1918

Gramophones, Phonographs, Talking Machines, Cylinders and Records, Mechanical Pianos, and Organ Players and Records, imported or manufactured.

Automobiles, imported or manufactured in Canada for sale previous to April 30th, 1918, and unsold at this date.

Exceptions, (a) Bonafide sales previous to April 30th, 1918.
(b) Manufactured for Export.

On Jewellery for adornment of the person only, (real or imitation) imported or manufactured, calculated on (a) imported price plus Customs Duty, (b) selling price, Domestic.

Exceptions, (a) Manufactured for Exportation
(b) Jewellery for adornment only, only manufactured by one person, total value of which does not exceed \$1,000.00 per annum

This tax is also imposed on Jewellery imported or manufactured in Canada, for sale previous to April 30th, 1918, and unsold at this date.

Exceptions, (a) Bonafide sales previous to April 30th, 1918.
(b) Manufactured for Export
(c) Value of stock of such Jewellery held by one person less than \$1,000.00.

Excise Duty of 10 cents per lb. on Tea imported before the 30th April, 1918.

Exceptions, (a) Bonafide sales previous to April 30th, 1918.
(b) Small dealers not exceeding 1,000 lbs. in stock.

On, and after, May 1st, 1918, an inventory of all unsold Automobiles, Jewellery and Tea will be taken and the duty collected thereon.

Matches imported or manufactured in Canada are subject to a Stamp Duty of one cent for each 100 Matches or fractional part thereof, to be affixed to and so as to seal each package, by the Importer or Manufacturer.

Playing Cards imported or manufactured in Canada are subject to a Stamp Duty of 8 cents per package of 54 cards, affixed to each package by Importer or Manufacturer.

Matches and Playing Cards for Exportation are exempt.

IRISH THE GOVERNMENT TROUBLE

Latter and Conspired—Unionist Cardinal Logue Constructed Irish tion.

London, May 2.—According to Daily News, the government is in a serious trouble over the home rule bill. The deliberation of the bill has been held up by the committee connected with the bill. It is in no wise improbable that both conscription and the bill will be temporarily abandoned. Andrew Bonar Law, the ex-chancellor and government man, declared in the House on Wednesday that he is as any when an Irish home rule is introduced.

This, according to some respondents of the morning papers, covers the fact that the bill has been abandoned and hope of its presentation has now been abandoned.

Vacant Office.

The Daily News says that cannot find a successor to Mr. Balfour. The resignation of Mr. Balfour is a slight is thrown on the bill. A meeting of the House, of between fifty and sixty members of the House, both Unionist and Nationalist, is expected to discuss what to do. It is reported in political circles that the bill will be introduced. The more extreme elements of the Unionist party have still against any form of home rule. A letter just written by Sir John to the secretary of the Unionist committee in London, says that the rumors were false.

Sir Edward says, in his present condition of Ireland to be little short of a government to re-open the home rule. This, indeed

The Best In The World

is the habit of getting your train your through the live naturally, at time, every day.

Take one pill (more only if you are not satisfied) you can stop them without any annoyance.

This has been the rule for 50 years.

Colorless faces after absence of iron in Carter's Iron Pills will help this

IRISH BILL MAY BE ABANDONED

THE GOVERNMENT IN SERIOUS TROUBLE OVER HOME RULE

Latter and Conscripting in Ireland May be Dropped—Unionists Stiffen Against Home Rule—Cardinal Logue Denies that Vatican Has Instructed Irish Hierarchy Regarding Conscripting.

London, May 2.—According to the Daily News, the government is in serious trouble over the home rule bill. The deliberation of the drafting committee has been held up by the difficulties connected with Ulster's claims. It is in no wise improbable, says the paper, that both conscription and home rule will be temporarily abandoned.

Manuscript Manufactured out of panic and wounded on broken pledges in breach of trust. If we have to go down, let us do so with the flag flying and not in alliance with those whose object is to gain a vantage ground for enforcing further separation policies.

The Plot Story Nonsense.

London, May 2.—An Irish correspondent sends to the Manchester Guardian an account of an interview with Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, on the subject of the "no popery" cry which has been raised in the London Times as a contribution to the Irish question. The correspondent asked the cardinal point blank whether the Irish Catholic hierarchy was taking the lead against conscription as part of a pro-German plot engineered from the Vatican.

No Compromise.

Dublin, May 2.—The southern Unionist committee, to which Sir Edward Carson has written a letter saying the question of home rule should not be reopened in the present condition of Ireland, has organized a large body of Unionists outside Ulster in opposition to the compromise agreed on.

Carson Talks.

Sir Edward says, in part: "In the present condition of Ireland it seems to be little short of insanity for any government to re-open the question of home rule. . . . This, indeed, is stated."

AMENDMENT TO THE INSPECTION AND SALE ACT

Is of Interest to the Farmer and Hay Dealers of the Province—Definite Grades for Hay.

An amendment to the Inspection and Sales Act recently passed will be of interest to the farmers and hay dealers of this province as it establishes definite grades for hay. Following is the amendment as it applies to the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec:

1. Sections three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-one and three hundred and forty-two of the Inspection and Sales Act, chapter 196, are repealed and the following sections are substituted therefor:

- 340. The grades for hay grown in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island shall be as follows: (a) Prime Timothy shall be pure timothy, perfect in color, sound and well cured; (b) No. 1 Timothy shall be timothy with not more than one-eighth of clover or other tame grasses mixed of good color, sound and well cured; (c) No. 2 Timothy shall be timothy with not more than one-third of clover or other tame grasses mixed, of good color, sound and well cured; (d) No. 3 Timothy shall consist of at least fifty per cent. of timothy and the balance of clover or other tame grasses mixed, of good color, sound and well cured; (e) No. 1 Clover shall be clover with not more than one-quarter of timothy or other tame grasses mixed, of good color, sound and well cured; (f) Mixed Hay shall be hay which does not come under the description of timothy or clover, and which is in good condition, of good color, sound and well cured; (g) No. 2 Clover shall be clover with not more than one-quarter of timothy or other tame grasses mixed, of good color, sound and well cured; (h) Mixed Hay shall be hay which does not come under the description of timothy or clover, and which is in good condition, of good color, sound and well cured; (i) No Grade shall include all kinds of hay badly cured, grassy, stained or out of condition; (j) Rejected shall include all hay that is musty or heated; (k) Shipping Grade shall be hay in good condition, pressed sound and well cured.

Obituary.

Mrs. Annie Morgan. The death of Mrs. Ann Morgan, wife of the late Mr. Morgan of Sussex, occurred Sunday at the home of her sister, Mrs. MacCavor, Hampton. She was 85 years of age and had been ill only a few days. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. MacCavor, Hampton, and four daughters, Mrs. Kerhan, Hampton; Mrs. Fennell, Sussex; Mrs. Dolan, Bloomfield, and one son, William of Boston. The funeral took place Wednesday morning; the service was held in the Hampton R. C. church by Rev. Fr. Moore of St. John's Interment was in Sussex after the arrival of the 9 o'clock train.

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An aged and highly respected resident of Hatfield Point in the person of George T. Whitenet, passed away Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Whitenet was born at Central Norton 80 years ago. He was a member of the

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PALESTINE ENJOYS RELIGIOUS PEACE UNDER ALLENBY

Removal of Old Strife-Stirring Ottoman Regime and Excellent Behavior of British Troops Contribute to Satisfy Christians, Jews and Moslems.

London, May 2. (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Conditions in Palestine today are in marvellous contrast with those which prevailed before the British General Allenby set up a military administration in Jerusalem, writes an American resident of that country to the Associated Press. The correspondent adds: "The removal of the old Ottoman regime which had for its primary object the setting of one class against another, the complete respect of the feelings and rights of all religious sects, the establishment of really equitable judicial tribunals and the excellent behavior of the British troops have already had a marked effect, not only on the people of the town, but also on the wild nomad Bedouin. All through the liberated districts the British authorities have been afforded every possible assistance by the people, and the British methods of dealing with thorny religious questions are in general approved by the various religious communities."

"The Moslems have shown an excellent spirit. Recently the military governor of Mejdal was invited to attend a religious ceremony by the Mohammedan notables of the town—a great concession. In another case, a party of troops sent to collect arms from a village near Hebron was invited to take shelter from the cold of a rainy night in the village mosque. This was a remarkable piece of hospitality."

"On all sides, in short, it is evident that the new administration is regarded as a great relief after the tyrannical corruption of the Turks. The British tribunal established in the sacred city of Bethlehem, for example, is giving general satisfaction, and has the support and backing of the notables and headmen. People who have always endured religious persecution submit themselves to the corrupt Turkish courts are now freely availing themselves of the new tribunal."

"In the Mejdal area the local chiefs, in a petition urging that the British religious ceremony by the Mohammedan notables of the town—a great concession. In another case, a party of troops sent to collect arms from a village near Hebron was invited to take shelter from the cold of a rainy night in the village mosque. This was a remarkable piece of hospitality."

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FOSTER'S GUILLOTINE STILL DOING DUTY

Several Government Officials Lose Jobs Because they Did Not Stand in with New Brunswick's Tammany Clique.

Fredericton, May 2.—The following removals from provincial offices are gazetted: Joseph LaPointe, from the office of vendor of marriage licenses, Restigouche; John Lawlor, Durham, Restigouche, from the position of labor act commissioner.

The following provincial appointments are gazetted: Charles—Justice of the Peace for the parish of Milltown in place of Justice of the Peace, Frank McMahon of Baswood Ridge to be labor act commissioner for Parish of St. James. George M. Byron of Campbell to be registrar of probates in place of the late J. W. Richardson.

Justice of the Peace, Lapointe, of River Louison to be justice of the Peace and parish court commissioner for Durham in lieu of the late Ebenezer McMillan; Ernest Deguisse of Kedgewick, Parish of Grandmar, to be Justice of the Peace; Peter Barclay of River Louison to be vendor of marriage licenses in place of Joseph Lapointe, removed; Peter F. Lapointe of Louison River to be labor act commissioner in place of John Lawlor, removed.

Temple of Honor for many years, also belonged to the first department in St. John. He was in the Fenian Raid war. He lived in St. John for many years where he took up his trade as boss painter. Later he moved to Hatfield Point, where he remained for the remainder of his days. Deceased was twice married. He leaves by his first wife one son and two daughters, George S. Whitenet of Norton, Mrs. J. H. Burns of Moncton, Mrs. C. T. Hillon of Amherst, N. S. He is survived by his second wife and three daughters and one son, Violet, Mary, Frances and Charles, all at home, left to mourn a loving husband and father. He was a member of the Christadelphian Ecclesiastical Society. He was buried in the Baptist Bayview cemetery, Bayview.

Lieut.-Colonel Audet. Montreal, May 2. — Lieut.-Colonel Audet passed away in St. Joseph's Hospital at the age of seventy-seven years. He was at one time secretary to the late Sir John A. Chapleau and was a prominent figure in local Conservative circles during the premiership of Sir John Macdonald. For several years he was in charge of the archives of the department of state at Ottawa.

George Wigenast. Kitchener, Ont., May 2.—George Wigenast, manager director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada, died suddenly in the Kitchener-Waterloo hospital last evening, following a breakdown, after a serious operation. He was born in 1860.

John Brennan. Newcastle, May 2.—The death occurred on Sunday night at his home in Bartibogue, of John Brennan, one of the oldest and most respected residents of the county. Deceased was 87 years of age and had been ill several months. He was born in County Waterford, Ireland, and came to this country in 1849. He had resided at Bartibogue over 50 years. He was the last of the settlers in that section who were born in the old country. His wife, who was Miss Mary McMahon, died 16 years ago. Deceased leaves the following children: Bridget, (Mrs. George Driscoll), Douglastown; Kate, (Mrs. Mabel Driscoll), Elphinstown; Mrs. Chatham; Mrs. Annie Lee, St. Stephen, and Miss Elizabeth, at home. He also leaves 26 grandchildren, and 9 great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Oscar R. Patriquin. The death of Alice Wilnot, wife of Oscar R. Patriquin, maritime representative of Northrup Lyman Co. Ltd. of Toronto, occurred at her home in St. John, N. B., on May 2, after an illness of a few days. Mrs. Patriquin was a daughter of the late Winslow W. Bolton of Norton. Besides her husband she leaves one son, Edgar Wilnot, clerk in the Provincial Bank, Norton; three sisters—Mrs. G. Edward Dawson of Moncton, Mrs. Annie De Vere Myers, widow of the late D. Hatfield Myers of Fredericton, and one brother, George Percy Bolton of Sussex.

Mrs. Patriquin's departure from this life is a distinct loss to the community and a religious life of Norton. In the community she at all times took a kindly interest which was at all times helpful. For about eight years she filled the office of secretary of the latter with the utmost satisfaction. Recently, while enjoying a season of rest in Moncton she was connected with the Sunshine Class of the First Baptist church, from the secretary of which she received a letter of sympathy only a few hours before her departure. The loss sustained by her death is felt by a very large number of friends whose sympathy must be a consolation to the family in this hour of trial and bereavement.

THE ST. MARTINS CITIZENS ORGANIZE

Will Assist in Red Triangle Campaign in that Parish—A. F. Bentley has been Appointed Chairman.

In response to the urgent appeal of G. Wetmore Merritt, the county chairman for the Y. M. C. A. work, a number of the citizens of St. Martins met in the home of A. F. Bentley to organize for the Red Triangle fund through out the parish of St. Martins. A. F. Bentley was appointed chairman, E. E. Vaughn, treasurer, and Rev. W. A. Snelling, secretary. The parish was divided into thirteen collecting districts and a collector appointed for each section. The effort is being advanced with enthusiasm.

CASUALTIES

- Ottawa, May 2.—Tonight's list of 106 casualties reports 25 Canadian soldiers killed in action, eight died of wounds, three died, one presumed to have died, two prisoners of war, one prisoner of war repatriated, fifty two wounded, ten gassed and six ill in infirmary.
- Wounded—W. D. McNamara, Walkerville, N. S. A. F. Saunders, Petitcodiac, N. B. A. S. Armsworth, Canso, N. S. Lieut. W. G. Ernst, Mahone Bay, N. S. Lieut. A. L. Barry, Newcastle, N. B. Gassed—W. Tanner, Halifax, N. S. H. M. McKee, St. John, N. S. III—N. F. Pearce, Springhill, N. S. Machine Gun.
- Gassed—C. P. Maynard, Belford, N. S. R. C. Worth, Wentworth, N. S. Railway Troops.
- Killed in Action—F. H. Shields, Baltic, P. E. I. Mounted Rifles.
- Prisoner Repatriated—E. L. Wasson, Young's Cove Road, N. B.
- Gassed—Lieut. A. W. Thorne, St. John, N. S. Artillery.
- Wounded—D. B. Tatem, West Green Harbor, Shelburne, N. S. H. G. Gillingham, Kentville, N. S. J. W. Parker, Doaktown, N. B.

NAIL KILLS HIM.

Toronto, May 2.—William Troy, of Chatham, died in St. Michael's Hospital from blood poisoning. Some days ago a nail in his boot pierced his foot and this resulted in his death. He was about 30 years of age, and for the past few months had been employed in an east end drug store.

TWO LOSE LIVES.

An Atlantic Port, May 2.—Two men lost their lives and another is in a serious condition in a hospital as the result of a fire aboard the bay steamer New Shoreham at her dock here early today.

The New Shoreham plies between Stock Island, R. I. and the Mainland.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Tributes

Statesmen and Military Authorities Unanimous in Tributes of Appreciation of Y.M.C.A. Service to Men and Morale

From His Majesty the King down to the humblest private, there is wonderful tribute to the Y.M.C.A. for its service on behalf of the mental, physical and spiritual welfare of the soldiers. By statesmen and highest military authorities its great inspiration to the "morale" of the Canadian Army is freely acknowledged—morale (fighting spirit) the stuff of which victories are made!

The King:
"His Majesty congratulates the Y.M.C.A."

The Duke of Devonshire:
"In every quarter, both overseas and at home, the war-work of the Y.M.C.A. is spoken of in terms of the highest and most well-deserved praise."

Premier Lloyd-George:
"Wherever I go I hear nothing but good of the work. We owe them a very deep debt of gratitude."

Ex-Premier Asquith:
"It is the finest thing in Europe."

Premier Borden:
"Canadians must be grateful . . . I hope and believe that they will respond generously to the appeal for support which is to be made for the Red Triangle Fund."

Sir Douglas Haig:
Commander-in-Chief of British Armies in France
"Send more Y.M.C.A. Secretaries to the Front."

Maj.-Gen. Turner:
Commander of Canadian Forces in England
"I wish you a full measure of success in the campaign to raise a larger sum of money to carry on and still further extend the valuable help afforded by your association to all ranks here."

Maj.-General Mewburn:
Minister of Militia
Telegraphed his heartiest appreciation of the magnificent service rendered the Canadian forces on active service.

Sir A. E. Kemp,
Minister of Militia for Overseas, writes:
"Please convey my best wishes for success in the forthcoming Dominion-wide Campaign."

President Wilson:
"May I not express the very high value I have attached to the work accomplished."

Ex-President Roosevelt:
"What the Y.M.C.A. has been doing in Europe has been really remarkable, and our citizens should aid them."

Lord Northcliffe:
"I do not think the war can be fought without the Y.M.C.A."

From a Canadian Officer:
"It has been found that all games which result in physical contact have a tendency to increase the 'spirit of training,' 'fighting spirit' and 'regimental spirit.' Efforts on your part will be of National Service."

NEW BRUNSWICK OBJECTIVE IS \$100,000

Three Day Campaign, May 7, 8, 9

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Try one treatment with Cuticura and see how quickly it clears the scalp of dandruff and itching. On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better or surer.

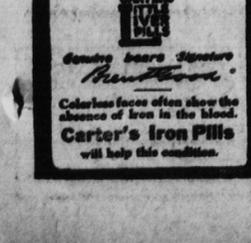
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The Best Habit in The World

is the habit of health. The way to get it is to train your bowels, through the liver, to act naturally, at a fixed time, every day.

Take one pill regularly (more only if necessary) until you succeed. Then you can stop taking them, without trouble or annoyance.

This has been the good health rule for 50 years.



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Generous bears Structure

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood. Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

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"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.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

WHY NOT THE PENNIES?

In the various campaigns for funds with which to prosecute the war aims of the country the Canadian Government has done splendidly in getting at the man or woman with dollars, but as yet no adequate effort has been made to corral the nimble penny of the children, or even the man and woman of small means.

The last war loan floated in this country was the best of the lot in that it provided for bonds in denominations as low as \$50. That provision had the effect of gathering a large amount of money that otherwise might not have been available, but if it becomes necessary to float another loan, and it probably will be, it would appear to be good business to follow the advice of Sir Edmund Walker and extend the operation to give all an opportunity of contributing.

Great Britain and the United States are ahead of Canada in schemes for popularizing war finance. An effort of the sort was made here by the selling of script certificates through the Post Offices, but it was not pressed sufficiently and by now has practically faded out of public notice.

Millions who felt they could not afford to subscribe to the Liberty Loans have become enthusiastic gatherers of thrift stamps, which are within reach of the poorest and are making the habit of saving almost universal.

MR. VENIOT AND THE ROADS.

Hon. P. J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works in the Foster government, sends to The Standard a copy of a letter received by him from "one of the best known wholesale merchants of the city of St. John," to quote the description applied by Mr. Veniot to his correspondent, in which the writer praises the road between St. John and Brown's Flats and says that its good condition is due "to the excellent work which you had done on these roads last fall." In conclusion, and to dispel any doubt as to his qualifications as a judge of roads, Mr. Veniot's correspondent says, "I am a Conservative supporting the Foster government."

Mr. Veniot is doubly fortunate; first in finding a Conservative who, while possessing the ability to make of himself "one of the best known wholesale merchants in the city of St. John," also has the courage to admit that he still supports the Foster government, and secondly that his correspondent did not journey out the Rothesay road. Had he done so he might not have been able to find words to express his opinion of that thoroughfare.

Brown's Flats is said to be in good condition. That is a distinction enjoyed by very few highways in the province.

RIFLE AND HOE.

While Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Conventions from one end of the country to the other are protesting against the taking of farm workers for military service, General Newburn, the Minister of Militia and Defence, announces that while the young men of the urban districts will be called to the colors first, the farmers' sons must also be prepared to go to their services.

The need for men is undeniably great, but there is also a Macedonian cry for food, and the agriculturists are being urged to strain every effort in the interests of greater production. It has been said that foodstuffs are as important as fighting men to the cause of the Empire. We do not pronounce an opinion on this, but we do believe that before the legitimate tiller of the soil is removed from his acres, all non-essential industries should be combed thoroughly for the men requisite to replenish the lines of our fighting forces.

In permitting even temporary exemption for farmers General Newburn has acted with wisdom. There should, however, be a very clear definition as to the term "farmer." The young city worker who drops a pen and grasps a hoe until the possibility of being called upon to take up a rifle has passed, should not be included in that class. The proper place for physically fit "safety-first farmers" is in France.

THE GLOUCESTER SCANDAL.

Just why Mr. Veniot's intention to hold an investigation into allegations of misappropriation of Gloucester county road money should be made the occasion of big type display in the Times is not easy to understand. There would be more occasion for a display if he had refused to probe the charges. As it was it was a choice between a departmental investigation and a Royal Commission, for if the Minister of Public Works, at the last meeting of the Public Accounts Committee had not promised to investigate the matter Hon. B. Frank Smith would have moved that the Committee recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to hold a searching enquiry.

So far Mr. Veniot has done nothing more than repeat the promise previously made, except that he has submitted the allegations to Mr. John G. Robichaud, M. L. A., whose name was mentioned in connection with them, and, of course, that gentleman has replied with a sweeping denial. The production of denials is rapidly becoming a favorite industry with the Fosters. It will be recalled that when the information on which the Currie charges were based was given to Premier Foster his first action was to obtain a denial from the gentleman accused. Then, having thus fortified himself, he took no further action until the charges were formally made, when he adopted the unprecedented course of reading the denial to the House and having it published in extenso in the Telegraph. Denials are all right in their way but the public will prefer to await the result of the investigation.

QUEBEC IN LINE.

All Canada will rejoice to know that the young men of the Province of Quebec are now coming forward in good numbers to join the colors and that during the past few weeks the enlistments from the St. Lawrence province have made a very creditable showing. This is as it should be. Success to the Empire arms means as much to Quebec as to any other Canadian province, while if disaster should come we can imagine no part of Canada that would more quickly feel its effect.

to disregard the counsel of false teachers and to recognize the true needs of the situation it is not too much to hope that the Canadian armies will be strengthened by the addition of thousands of fine young men who when they reach the battlefields of France and Flanders will demonstrate that after all they possess the true Canadian spirit. That Quebec is coming into line with the other provinces is distinctly good news.

W. F. O'Connor, ex-foed controller, tells a Montreal newspaper that eggs should be selling in Canada now at twenty-five cents per dozen. Mr. O'Connor may know he is right in his statement, and the Canadian people may know it too, but the really important question is: do the Canadians hence know it?

In the work among the soldiers at the front the workers of the Y. M. C. A. have shown a devotion and heroism easily comparable to that displayed by the lads in khaki. Every soldier has a good word to say of the Red Triangle huts. Remember this when the Red Triangle appeal is made next week.

"Smooth-bore" Mackenzie, Cape Brant's Laurierite par-excellence, monopolized the time at Ottawa yesterday. Governments may come and Governments may go, but he, like Tenyson's brook, goes on forever.

It is now expected that the Dominion Parliament will prorogue by May 15th. There is not much opportunity for wind-jamming with a Union Government in power at Ottawa.

Forty thousand Chinese soldiers are on their way to the front line trenches. The Allies may yet develop a yellow streak that will prove mightily effective against the Huns.

The German drives in the direction of Ypres and Arras do not appear to be more successful than the once famous effort against Verdun.

By the new budget Canada imposes the super-tax to help fight the super-man.

Now is the time for all good men to cultivate a war garden.

A Marvellous Tale.

(Hamilton Herald.) Marvellous is the story told by the figures in the annual budget brought down by Bonar Law, British chancellor of the exchequer. There has been nothing of the kind to parallel it in the world's history.

Britain's national debt has mounted to \$40,000,000,000—ten times what it was at the end of the Napoleonic war. She has loaned \$8,000,000,000 to her allies, \$2,500,000,000 of that sum having been loaned during the past year. And she bears her vast burden with comparative ease. Much of the cost of the war is paid for out of current revenue raised by taxation—some \$5,000,000,000 a year—while the German empire, whose war expenses are an great, raises only \$1,500,000,000 annually by taxation. Says the chancellor of the exchequer, alluding to the timely financial aid rendered by the United States: "It is only necessary for us to lean on the United States to the amount that the other allies lean on us. In other words, we are self-supporting."

Canada's Pensions.

Pensions being paid by the Canadian government are substantially higher than those awarded in other countries, according to evidence submitted to the special committee of the House of Commons on pensions, by Kenneth Archibald, legal adviser to the board of pensions commissioners. According to his figures the rates for total disability in the allied countries are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Pension Amount.
Canada: \$600
Great Britain: 350
Australia: 375
New Zealand: 505
France: 240
United States: 360
Italy: 243

Mr. Archibald declared that the board is constantly in touch with pension boards in other countries, and no pensions legislation is introduced without the knowledge of the Canadian board.

Carvell "Over the Top."

(Ottawa Citizen.) Mr. Carvell's economy with public funds may not be pleasing to the inveterate patronage politicians of the Maritime Provinces—where Government wharves have an odor of sanctity about them almost like State churches. People who don't know the patronage habit down there can hardly appreciate Mr. Carvell's courage in cutting into it.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.
We started to eat sprouts last night and ma sed, I want to give everybody due warning that whoever spills anything on this nice fresh tablecloth gets no dinner. Meaning me, on account of me being the only one that ever does, and I sed, I want, ma, O, G, we got brussell sprouts. Brussell sprouts being one of my favorite things, and I had 3 helpings and asked for more, and ma sed, there's only a few left, somebody sits mite want some.

Europe's Food Outlook.

"The outlook for production of foodstuffs in Europe next year is distinctly unfavorable. France has been dependent upon intensive cultivation of land, which, in turn, had required an abundant use of fertilizers; but since the beginning of the war the available supply of fertilizers in Europe has dwindled, and the land of France has deteriorated, until today it is incapable of large production. The 1917 cereal harvest in France was less than half that of the normal pre-war year. In Great Britain, much new land has been brought under cultivation by the aid of tractors, which have also been used to some extent in France, but there is little prospect of much improvement in production in Europe while the shipping shortage prevents the transportation from overseas of nitrates, phosphates and other fertilizing supplies. Indeed, the Allies must be prepared for even poorer crops in 1918 than those of the current year."—Canadian Food Bulletin No. 6.

The English Line.

(Louisville Post.) The period we are now going through is one of great strain, but our advice to everyone is to feel and talk optimistically. It is the English against whom the Germans are driving, and, as the Kaiser himself has put it, the English are "a very obstinate people." In one of the finest passages of his essay upon Warren Hastings, Lord Macaulay speaks of "that stubborn English courage, which is never as stern and sedate as toward the close of some miserable day." In these times we count great battles by weeks and not by days, but we do not doubt that the same spirit inspires the British soldiers, English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, with Canadians and Australians to back them. They are not panic-stricken, they are not even unduly galled. "Stern and sedate" are the adjectives the English historian uses, and we adopt them for our day. The German soldiers are brave and unyielding, but they will never break the English line.

Money and Time.

Scrivler Merritt, congressman from Stamford, Conn., said at a dinner: "As one of the heads of a large manufacturing concern, I am much interested in the Bolshevik propaganda among the Russian factories. 'I am afraid the Bolshevik ideas won't go. I heard the other day of a Russian employer who said mildly to a delegation of striking Bolshevik hands: 'I can understand your demands for an increase of 900 per cent. in wages, but why do you insist on my reducing your hours of work from ten a day. The German soldiers are brave and unyielding, but they will never break the English line.'"

A BIT OF FUN

The Farmerette. "A city girl a milking went The cow she chose was violent The farmer called him 'Mike' because That's the kind of a cow he was."
The city girl said 'that big hen Should lay big eggs.' The big hen then Just crowed and crowed and crowed, because That's the kind of a hen he was."
In Fond Remembrance. "His last words were of you." The prodigal son-in-law tried to feel as solemn as he looked. "Might I inquire what they were?" "You might," he said if he could get one good bluff at you he would die happy."

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WITH BRITISH FORCES AWAY IN PALESTINE

Interesting Letter Received Yesterday from Lieut. Cathels, who for many months has been fighting in the Far East.

The following interesting letter was received yesterday by a member of The Standard staff from Lieut. Cathels, who for many months has been fighting with the British forces in the east: Palestine, 11th March, 1918.

After a long period of heavy rain and bitter cold the weather has changed at last. The time of the singing birds is come and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land. For us there is no magic of spring; we went to sleep in winter, and lo! we were awakened on a summer morning; where yesterday great lakes of water were, today green grass, sprinkled with unfamiliar flowers, is waving in the balmy breeze. A host of little creatures have arisen with the sun, and crawl, hop, fly and scurry upon a thousand household duties. The created larks at the dawn echo the choirs of heaven.

"Is it so small a thing To have enjoyed the sun, To have lived light in the spring, To have loved, to have thought, to have dozed;

To have advanced true friends to beat down baffling foes"—? After the weary sand of Sinai; after the dust of Gaza; after the months of heavy fighting, and these latter weeks of torrential rains and bitter cold, we lift up our heads in thankfulness and feel that life is good.

If I look out from my dugout I see the barrenness of the isolation of No Man's Land, its only crop the wire, its only furrow a trench. But if I look backwards I see green pastures rolling down to golden sands, lapped by a wondrous sea. Yellow brooms are growing on the hillside with a sweet as on the hills at home; the grass is gay with tulips and lilies and little dwarf sweet peas, and a multitude of wild flowers, strange to me, but how familiar, I love to think, to that dreaming boy who roamed the fields by flowery Nazareth!

In a nearby lake frogs croak in chorus all night long; sleepy tortoises bask by my dugout door; swift flashing lizards dart past in the sun; dragon flies and droning beetles flit through the air.

Through that same soft warm air there screams, alas, the blasting shell, and the peace of the summer morning is riven by the ghostly rattle of machine guns; or the loud hum of aircraft high above.

What of it! These things will pass in God's own good time, but the others remain a joy eternal.

Spring wakes too; and my regret Becomes an April violet, And buds and blossoms like the rest."

You will not have leaped into summer as we have, but can enjoy your other joys. There are no snowdrifts, fair maidens of February, cool and sweet in the dewy grass; no trim array of gorgeous crocuses, no yellow primroses on the mossy braes, no scented Hawthorn on the hedges, no tiny buds on the trees.

The groves around Jaffa were bedecked for a brief day or two with a wealth of lemon and orange blossom, but these are gone like wedding flowers. So, too, when the angry sun scorched the grass to brown and the parched flowers are all withered, and a tortured world groans beneath the fall, there will be sweet pink rosebuds in English gardens, fresh leaves on every tree, and furry pools of dew each morn upon every blade of grass. There will be fragrant heather on the Scottish hillsides, dear homely flowers in tidy gardens; long lingering twilight in the summer evenings and cool soft breezes whispering in the night.

I had a delightful week in Alexandria on leave a short time ago, and since then I have had a week at a gas school away back on the desert. After more than four months in the firing line the battalion had two weeks' rest in billets in a German colony near Jaffa. It rained all the time, but we enjoyed it none the less. This was the first time we had been in billets since leaving home in April, 1915. The place was founded by a German religious sect called "The Friends" nearly fifty years ago. It is rather like a Canadian townstead, wooden houses, red-tiled roofs, trees in the streets, and little gardens—a striking contrast to the squares of Jaffa.

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C.G.R. BOOSTING GREATER PRODUCTION

Urging Employes to Cultivate Land Along the Right of Way — Property Owners Adjoining will Also be Given the Chance to Raise Greater Crops.

With the idea of encouraging the greatest production of food, the Canadian Government Railways is urging all employes who are in a position to do so, to apply for tracts of land along the right of way in various sections, and raise crops of garden vegetables, hay, oats, potatoes, buckwheat or grain.

Hitherto in several favorable localities convenient to stations, it has been the practice for the agents and section men to utilize the land to a limited extent for farming purposes. Near many of the country stations will be seen the small vegetable garden, and between stations stretches of land growing from small garden plots to stretches of over two acres, in District No. 2 alone. In No. 1 District one hundred and forty persons took advantage of the opportunity to raise crops. In a comparatively small section in District No. 4, Prince Edward Island, there was apparently not much desire to utilize any available land along the railway track, for only twenty permits were issued.

This means that during the summer of 1917 to some 245 acres were cultivated. According to returns received, the sections under cultivation were as follows:

District No. 1	100.44 acres
" 2	121.74 "
" 3	6.00 "
" 4	9.14 "
" 5	4.35 "
" 6	30.00 "

There are no returns showing the extent of the sections cultivated on the right of way on the Prince Edward Island Railway, but the holders of permits there raised good crops of oats and potatoes.

It is desired to thoroughly in earnest in its desire to assist in every way possible this greater production movement, and will place all desirable land at the disposal of those who will give a sufficient return on their investment to properly till the soil and raise suitable crops. Permits for sections of land can be obtained from the Superintendent of the various Districts, who will accept the applications with whatever conditions are required. The time for planting and seeding is now drawing near, and all persons desiring tracts of land are urged to make early application. Preference will be given first to employees of the railway, and first to the owners of property adjoining the right of way. All enquiries addressed to the Railway will be promptly answered.

BALDERSON AND STEWART NAMED

First Named Will Run in Lanark as Unionist and Latter as Conservative—No Laurierite in the Field.

Smith's Falls, Ont., May 2.—John Alderson, barrister, of Perth, was nominated as the Unionist candidate and Col. James Morrison Balderston, as a straight Conservative candidate for the Lanark constituency at the election nomination here today. The election takes place next Thursday.

The vacancy was caused by the death of Dr. A. E. Hanna, Unionist.

STOMACH TROUBLES ARE DUE TO ACIDITY

Tells Safe, Certain, Speedy Relief For Acid Indigestion.

So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, gas, sourness, stomach-ache and inability to retain food, are in probably nine cases out of ten, simply evidence that excessive secretion of acid is taking place in the stomach causing the formation of gas and acid indigestion.

Gas distends the stomach and causes that full, oppressive, burning feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the excess development or secretion of acid.

To stop or prevent this souring of the food contents of the stomach and to neutralize the acid and make it safe and harmless, a teaspoonful of bisulphate of magnesia, a good and effective corrector of acid stomach, should be taken in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water after eating or whenever gas, sourness or acidity is felt. This sweetens the stomach and neutralizes the acidity in a few moments and is a perfectly harmless and inexpensive remedy to use.

An anti-acid such as bisulphate of magnesia which can be obtained from any druggist in either powder or tablet form, enables the stomach to do its work properly without the aid of artificial digestants. Magnesia comes in several forms, so be certain to ask for and take only Bisulphate of Magnesia, which is especially prepared for the above purpose.

The Substitute.

"No, no longer have the colloquy on the stage."

"No," the telephone conversation has taken its place.

CHAUTAUQUA SUED FOR DIVORCE

Daughter of Late Millionaire Mayor of Portland the Plaintiff in Sensational Case.

Portland, Me., May 2.—Society in Maine is stirred by a libel for divorce brought by Mrs. Sylvia Engel Ross, daughter of the late Mayor William Engel of this city and millionaire lumber king, against her husband, Colonel Harry F. Ross of Halifax.

The allegation in the libel charges the husband with cruel and abusive treatment and other misconduct and seeks alimony from her husband's estate. The couple were married at Boston, Dec. 17, 1913, and they lived together until Dec. 17, 1917.

Colonel Ross was educated in Boston, attended the Boston Latin school, and was graduated from Harvard in 1898. He is the son of the late John Ross, another wealthy lumber baron of this state, and was a member of Governor William T. Cobb's council, where he received the title of colonel and was a member of Governor Bart M. Ford's council. He has been engaged in lumbering for years and also connected with the Foss Tow Boat Company in this city. He is now engaged in mining near Halifax. He spends much of his time in Halifax.

Boston, April 25.—The Baptist Conference of Ministers, which has all along held its meetings in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, must find another meeting place before next Monday. This was the edict issued by Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of Tremont Temple, after a heated debate on the question of "Unitarian-Baptists."

The meeting was one of the regular conferences of ministers from cities and towns of Eastern Massachusetts. Rev. Joseph Walther presided. Dr. Myers opened the meeting with a bitter denunciation of the men who possessed as Baptist ministers and who do not uphold the teachings and doctrine of the Baptist denomination.

He called to the attention of the gathering the fact that the pulpits of Rev. Herbert S. Johnson at the Warren Avenue Baptist church had been supplied at all the services on Sunday by Rev. Henry H. Sanderson of the American Unitarian Association. "A movement is on foot to divide the ranks of the Baptists," declared Dr. Myers. "I have been approached by men of high standing in the Baptist ministry and asked to join them and cut free from this group."

"A volcano is about to break. I can hear the rumblings. The devil is working along the same lines with us as the Germans are working with the Allies. Hindenburg says 'divide and destroy,' and by dividing the ranks of the French and English army he hopes to destroy the Allies. The devil says 'divide and destroy,' and he is dividing our ranks for our destruction."

Dr. Myers at the close of his denunciation offered the resolution that, "Whereas, a certain Baptist pulpit in this city has been supplied by a Unitarian minister, we regret exceedingly that this should have happened. Be it resolved that any Baptist minister who should in the future supply such a pulpit in his pulpits shall immediately and permanently be expelled from the conference."

Objections were raised on all sides against the motion to pass the resolution. Finally a motion was made and carried to lay the matter on the table. Dr. Myers was on his feet in an instant and demanded that he be heard. "If this motion is placed on the table, you can seek another meeting place for the future. You can go to Ford Hall or any other place, but you cannot come here while I am pastor. God knows that many of you Baptist ministers do not know what you do believe."

The motion was again put to a vote, and by a vote of more than two to one it was killed. Dr. Myers denounced the affair as "rotten business," and left the hall after ordering the ministers to get another meeting place, declaring "this is rotten and permanent." A meeting of the executive committee of the conference was held at the close of the regular conference, and the matter of a meeting place was postponed until next Monday.

BOTH BELLIGERENTS CARE FOR BABIES

Germany Take Little Tots Left Behind When Village Abandoned and When British Capture it they Find the Infants.

With the British Army in Flanders, a vendor of portage licenses, Reginald, the recent fighting in Flanders has furnished many unusual and trying experiences for civilians living near the front, but none of these was more amazing than that of two tiny French children who are in a British military hospital. These tots were among the few unfortunate persons in Neuve Eglise when the Germans overran that place. The town immediately became a storm centre which was continually changing hands, and Germans took these two babies into trenches for their protection. During a counter-attack the British stormed and captured the trench. They found the little ones safe and sound and brought them back. The children had been living under terrific gun fire, and how they escaped death cannot be accounted for.

Another French baby was found by two British signal men at another place. As the child had no protection the soldiers took it with them to their billets in a barn. That night the signal men went to sleep with the baby between them, so that no harm might come to it. German airmen bombed the barn and both the "Tommy" were killed. The child escaped injury and later was rescued by other soldiers.

C. P. R. RUN OFF.

Woodstock, May 2.—A freight train on the C. P. R. ran off the track near Haydon's Hill, this morning. More than 100 yards of track as torn up and five cars were derailed. It will require 200 new ties to repair the track. The accident took place on the bank of the river, a dangerous spot, but fortunately no one was injured. The express will be delayed a few hours.

Dandruff Soon Ruins The Hair

Girls—If you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; 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 grain and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.

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OPERA HOUSE

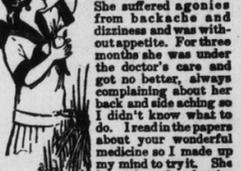
The regular change of program opening at the Opera House tonight, offers a special novelty in the first appearance here of Ching Ling Toy and Co., a trio of Chinese mystic, wonder workers in magic and illusionists. This is a genuine "big time" vaudeville feature direct from a tour of the leading cities in the States and should be the talk of St. John.

Others on the program include: Lisztie Evans, Jeff Lloyd and Co., in a stringing one act comedy drama, "The Alternative," a gripping human interest story of life in New York; Smith and Haley, two lively chaps from Broadway in a comedy staging, chatter and piano novelty; John F. Clarke, extemporaneous singing comedian; Stevens and Falke, two likable young girls in songs, dancing and character changes, and the serial drama, "The Mystery Ship."

Usual two performances tonight, tomorrow afternoon and evening.

HOW A YOUNG GIRL SUFFERED

And Was Restored to Health By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Told By Her Mother.



Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough for what it has done for my daughter. She was 15 years of age, very sickly and pale and she had to stay home from school most of the time. She suffered agonies from backache and dizziness and was without appetite. For three months she was under the doctor's care and got no better, always complaining about her back and side aching so I didn't know what to do. I read in the papers about your wonderful medicine so I made up my mind to try it. She has taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and doesn't complain any more with her back and side aching. She has gained in weight and feels much better. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers and daughters. Mrs. M. F. FOWLER, 516 Mary Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

NOTICE

On February 1st we change our method of business and will sell for CASH. All telephone orders must be C. O. D.

Smith's Fish Market

25 Sydney St. Phone 1704

Painless Extraction Only 25c.



Boston Dental Parlors.

Head Office Branch Office
627 Main Street 35 Charlotte St.
Phone 688 Phone 38

DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.
Open 9 a. m. Until 9 p. m.

BUSINESS REMOVALS

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Removal and Change of Business.

H. L. McGowan has taken over the business formerly H. L. & J. T. McGowan, Ltd., and has removed to 79 Brussels street, where he has had large workshops built to carry on house and sign painting in all its branches.

Established 1889. Phone Main 697.—We have used this same number for thirty years.

F. C. BREEN

Auto Repair Shop
FORMERLY AT 22 PEELE STREET
WILL NOW BE FOUND AT

15 Sydney St. Phone M. 545.
Rear of J. E. Wilson, Ltd.

GUY H. HUMPHREY

Coffee, Tea, Cocoa.
FORMERLY AT 205 UNION STREET
WILL NOW BE FOUND AT

14 King St. Phone M. 1785.

MAGEE & CO.

J. W. Cameron, Manager.
TINSMITHS.
FORMERLY AT 96 PRINCE STREET
WILL NOW BE FOUND AT

137 Princess St. Phone M. 535.

S. GOLDFEATHER,

Optician,
FORMERLY AT 635 MAIN STREET
WILL NOW BE FOUND AT

146 Mill St. Phone Connection

6 1/2% to 6 3/4% CITY OF MONTREAL 6% BONDS Due Dec. 1st, 1922. Price 98.95 and interest. Yielding 6 1/4% WINNIPEG WATER 5% BONDS Due 1st Feb'y, 1923. Price 92.68 and interest. Yielding 6 3/4% Eastern Securities Company, Limited. St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

N. Y. QUOTATIONS. Am Beet Sug 73 74 73 73. Am Car Ry 78 78 77 78. Am Loco 64 64 64 64. Am Sug 104 104 104 104. Am Smelt 77 78 77 78. Am Steel Pfd 64 64 64 64. Anaconda 64 64 64 64. Am Can 44 44 43 43. Atchafalaya 84 84 84 84. Galt and Ohio 51 52 51 52. Bald Loco 80 80 80 80. Beth Steel 79 80 79 79. C. F. I. 14 14 14 14. Ches and Ohio 41 41 41 41. Calho 41 41 41 41. Cent Leath 66 66 65 65. Can Pac 139 139 138 138. Distillers 31 31 31 31. Cruc Steel 64 64 64 64. Erie Com 14 14 14 14. Erie Lst Pfd 28 28 28 28. Gr Nor Pfd 89 89 89 89. Gen Elect 142 143 142 143. Indus Alcohol 29 29 29 29. Gen Motors 117 118 117 117. Inspira Cop 62 62 62 62. Kenne Cop 32 32 32 32. Mer Mar Pfd 86 86 86 86. Mex Petrol 83 83 83 83. Midvale Steel 46 46 46 46. NY NH and H 28 28 28 28. U S Cent 69 69 69 69. Penn 44 44 44 44. Reading Com 80 81 80 80. Repub Steel 83 83 83 83. Sou Pac 37 37 37 37. Sou Rail 21 21 21 21. Studebaker 37 37 37 37. Union Pac 119 120 119 119. U S Steel Com 97 98 97 97. U S Rub 40 40 40 40. Westinghouse 40 40 40 40. West Union 93 93 93 93. U S Steel Pfd 111 111 111 111.

CHICAGO PRODUCE. Chicago, May 2—Corn, No. 2 yellow, 1.87; No. 3 yellow, 1.50 to 1.57; No. 4 yellow, 1.45. Oats—No. 3 white, 78 1/2 to 79 1/2; standard, 78 1/2 to 79 1/2. Rye—No. 2, 2.57. Barley—1.40 to 1.74. Timothy—\$9.00 to \$9.00. Clover—18.00 to 28.00. Pork—Nominal. Lard—24.87. Ribs—22.05 to 22.67.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET. (McDOUGALL & COWANS). High Low Close. May 127 127 127. July 147 147 147. Oats—May 78 78 77. July 69 69 68. Pork—May 46 46 45.

NEWS SUMMARY. (McDOUGALL & COWANS). New York, May 2—Jesse Livermore says: "I sold a line of long stock Tuesday. I have not sold a share short in weeks and weeks. I go not intend to do so while conditions continue on the war front. I sold because I am suffering from acute indigestion and want to go away for a rest. Daily Reports 95% failures in U. S. in April with liabilities \$14,272,000, compared with 1,142 in March, with \$17,672,331 liabilities. International Harvester Co., of N. J., earned \$29.7 million common stock against \$21.45 million in 1917, a new high record. International Harvester Corporation year ended December 31, 1917, balance increase \$3,944,000. D. J. & Co. GRAND TRUNK CHANGES. Mr. J. W. Farrell is appointed Trainmaster, First District, headquarters at Island Pond, Vt. N. P. North is appointed Trainmaster, Second and Third District, headquarters at Richmond, Que. The position of Assistant Trainmaster, First and Second District, is abolished.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RISES 3 POINTS IN WALL STREET

Stock Responds to Encouraging Statement of Baron Shaughnessy.

PRICES STRONGEST NEAR THE CLOSE

Steel and R.B.C. Again Mark New High Prices of Movement.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS) New York, May 2.—The market gave a notable exhibition of sustained strength throughout the entire session today. It closed strong with prices very close to the highest of the day, the latter having been made in the last hour.

There was a second upturn in the Rails in the early afternoon led by an advance of three points in Canadian Pacific. This last was obviously due to somewhat belated consideration of Chairman Shaughnessy's report.



BARON SHAUGHNESSY.

markable statement of the company's great assets at Wednesday's annual meeting. When the trading turned to the rails today, the industrial held their gains, and again took the lead in trading before the close. Steel and R. B. C. again made new high prices for the present movement in the afternoon.

MONTREAL SALES.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS) Morning. Thursday, May 2, 1918. Steamships Com.—65 @ 39 1/2. Steel Canada Pfd.—20 @ 90 1/2. Tram. Debentures—500 @ 72 1/2. Can. Com. Pfd.—2 @ 90.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, May 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased £275,000; circulation, increased £1,030,000; bullion, decreased £255,000; other securities, decreased £284,000; other deposits, decreased £258,000; notes reserve, decreased £681,000; government securities, decreased £264,000.

TORONTO PRODUCE

Toronto, May 2.—Quotations are as follows: WHEAT—No. 3 winter, \$2.22 basis in store, Montreal; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$2.23; including 2 1/2% tax in store, Fort William; No. 2 northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2.

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, May 2.—OATS—Canadian western, No. 2, 10 1/2; No. 3, 9 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 9 1/2. FLOUR—Government standard spring wheat grade, 10 9/16 to 11.05. MILLFEED—Manitoba bran, 35.50; shorts, 40.40; middling, 75.

MAYOR ARRESTED.

Halifax, May 2.—Dr. Hawkins, the newly elected mayor, complained at this morning's Board of Control meeting that soldiers on guard in the devastated district had arrested him and put him into the guard room. The mayor said that he objected to be submitted to such indignity, even though he did not have the required pass with him when arrested.

LARGE PROFITABLE STEEL BUSINESS IS ANTICIPATED

Reasons for Believing Pool Being Informed to Boost New Haven Stock.

NEARLY ALL RAILS MAKE ADVANCES

Profit Sharing Taking Cuts Gains Slightly at the Late Afternoon Session.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS) New York, May 2.—That large steel business at profitable rates during the remainder of this year is now assured to leading corporations is asserted in well informed trade circles to be as certain as anything can be. Assurance of this kind from authorities are influencing a new class of investment in U. S. Steel, R. B. C., Lehigh Steel and Bethlehem Steel.

There are reasons for believing that a pool is forming in New Haven stock in anticipation of a gradual appreciation in price during the coming month due to the rehabilitation taking place through higher freight rates and government co-operation.

Pool channels are directing attention to the attractions in Great Northern Ore, Amn. Can and Allis Chalmers stocks in a way suggestive of aggressive activity in those securities whenever the outlook is deemed propitious to advancing prices.

Special channels are referring to public buying of the Oil shares. The demand would be increased should indications come from Washington preparing to safeguard the Tampabay fields. American financial people with big Mexican interests seem to expect some favorable developments in this respect during the next few weeks.

Outlook.—Special bullish operations are expected with irregular trading. Purchases of selected stocks on re-consideration of the new few weeks. It is a professional affair and operators accept profits on good news such as market. Equipments, Coppers, Steels and Oils are considered the most attractive.

LISTED WAR LOANS IN GOOD DEMAND

More Activity in Montreal Stock Market—The Business Tax.

Montreal, May 2.—There was more activity today. The Steel stocks were helped by the strength of U. S. Steel, which was almost the whole market in Wall Street. The listed war loans were in good demand at higher prices. Higher prices were also noted for the war profit tax which will be if it is on the 1916 basis it will be very bullish on business.

STEAMER SUNK.

An Atlantic Port, May 2.—The Norwegian steamer Fjell was sunk off the Virginia coast at midnight on Tuesday when she collided with the British steamer Livingstonia. The Fjell's crew was saved by the Livingstonia and landed here. The collision occurred in a heavy fog.

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

Incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. Accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committees of the Estate of a deceased person.

VICTORY BONDS

Purchased and Sold McDougall & Cowans Members Montreal Stock Exchange 58 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

FIRE INSURANCE

INSURE WITH THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1880. Losses paid since organization exceed thirty-seven million dollars.

Men Wanted for the Canadian Naval Service

Officers. Applications requested from men qualified to fill positions as Mate, Chief Artificer Engineer, or Artificer Engineer. Pay \$2.50 to \$3.75 per month under usual conditions.

Petty Officers and Men

Engine Room Artificers, \$1.35 to \$2.75 Seaman 90c, to \$1.10, Stokers \$1.00 to \$1.25, Carpenter \$1.20 to \$2.40, Stewards \$1.10 to \$1.50 per day and \$25.00 monthly separation under usual conditions.

PUBLIC GOES INTO STOCK MARKET ON BIG SCALE

Prices Strengthen all Around, Equipment Shares Leading the Movement.

FREE SELLING OF OATS AND CORN

Prices Carried Down Grade Sharply—Good Planting Weather Weakens Market.

Chicago, May 2.—Free selling carried prices sharply down grade in the corn market. Good weather conducive to enlarged planting was the chief bearish influence, on the part of eastern interests, acted as a handicap on the bulls.

Chicago, May 2.—The entire cut of two million feet of lumber, taken from Jones Bros' lumber lands at Carletonville, has arrived at the mouth of the Millstream where their mill will begin operations on Monday next.

JONES BROS.' 2,000,000 CUT ARRIVES SAFELY

Their Mill Will Begin Operations on Monday Next.

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LONDON MARKET MORE CHEERFUL

Gilt-Edge Securities and Foreign Bonds in Improved Demand at Hardening Prices.

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CAN. NORTHERN NEEDS \$50,000,000 IN FRESH FUNDS

That Amount Said to be Necessary to Put System in Good Condition.

EQUIPMENT STOCK FOR \$25,000,000

Freight Rate Increases Needed or Road will Operate at a Loss.

Toronto, May 2.—At this morning's session of the arbitration board which is seeking to value the stock of the Canadian Northern Railway, a statement was presented showing that \$50,000,000 would be required to put the railway into a paying condition.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICE Between PORTLAND, ME. and GLASGOW. Apply to local agents of the Robert Redford Co., Limited, General Agents, 162 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Change in Service Effective April 28, 1918. (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY). Atlantic Daylight Time.

Lv. West St. John, 7.45 a.m. Ar. St. Stephen, 12.45 p.m. Lv. St. Stephen, 2.10 p.m. Ar. West St. John, 7.20 p.m.

GRAND MANAN S. S. CO.

While S. S. "Grand Manan" is under-going her annual repairs, service will be supplied by auxiliary schooners as follows: Commencing May 6th, "Harvey and Ralph" leaves Grand Manan Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7.30 a.m. with mails for St. Andrews via Campbell and Eastport; returning, leave St. Andrews after arrival noon train on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Grand Manan via Eastport and Campbell.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. Limited.

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Company, Ltd., on Saturday 7.30 a.m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbour, St. John's Harbour, Beaver Harbour, Back Bay or L'Etete, Deer Island, Red Store or St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews, N. B., Tuesday for St. John, N. B., calling at L'Etete or Back Bay, Black's Harbour, Beaver Harbour and Dipper Harbour. Weather, tide and ice permitting.

REGULAR MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

Between Canada and the WEST INDIES The Most Attractive Tourist Route Available to Canadian Travellers Today. Literature Sent on Request. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO., Halifax, N. S.

STEAM BOILERS

We offer "Matheson" Steam Boilers for immediate delivery as follows: NEW One-Horizontal Return Tubular, for setting in brick work, 46 H.P., 48" dia., 14'—0" high, 125 lbs. W.P. One-Vertical, 50 H.P., 54" dia., 10'—0" high, 125 lbs. W.P.

USED

One-Horizontal return Tubular, 80 H.P., 54" dia., 14'—0" long. ALSO A Number of Used SMOKE STACKS in Good Condition. Send for complete details and prices. L. MATHESON & Co. Ltd. BOILERMAKERS, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

TRAVELLING?

Passage Tickets by All Ocean Steamship Lines. WM. THOMSON & CO., Limited. Royal Bank Bldg., St. John

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE (INC. REG.) R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD., Agents at St. John.

COAL

BEST QUALITY REASONABLE PRICE Wholesale and Retail. R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD., 40 Smythe Street—169 Union Street

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STANDARD JOB PRINTING CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS COMPANY AT ANNUAL MEETING

Interesting Review Shows Present Strong Position in Contrast with the Period of Struggle Thirty Years Ago, when the Capital Stock Had few Buyers at \$33.00 a Share, and when the Land Grants were Practically Valueless, and a Source of Financial Embarrassment—Stockholders paid Average of \$112 Cash for \$100 Stock and with Undivided Profits Put Back into Property, Shareholders Paid \$143 Per \$100 Share.

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held in Montreal on May 1st, 1918, the Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K. C. V. O., Chairman of the Company, presented his report of operations for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1917. This year the Chairman's report was supplemented by a review of the salient features of the company's financial policy and progress leading up to its present position. The full report here follows:

Compared with the returns for the calendar year 1916 the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Directors now before you for consideration and approval shows an increase in gross revenue from transportation of \$12,660,000, but this amount was more than absorbed by the working expenses, which increased \$16,590,000, so that the net income from transportation in 1917 was less by \$3,930,000 than it was in the previous calendar year.

Notwithstanding the larger volume of traffic in 1917, it will be gathered from the statistics incorporated in the Report that there was a substantial decrease in traffic train mileage and load-car mileage, indicating still further improvement in operating efficiency. In normal times this should be reflected in the working expenses, but its effect is minimized by the higher scale of wages and the enhanced cost of fuel and other materials required for the maintenance and operation of the railway that prevailed during the year and that added \$15,250,000 to the operating expenses.

These conditions were not exceptional in the case of your Company, but applied in a proportionate degree to all the other Canadian carriers. In view of the abnormal and constantly increasing cost of railway operation, the Board of Railway Commissioners, after due deliberation, authorized an increase of ten to fifteen per cent. in specified zones in the tariff of charges for the carriage of passengers and freight. This concession to the Railway Companies to assist them in meeting, in part, the increased cost of the transportation services that they are providing is very moderate indeed when compared with the increased prices due to similar causes which the public has to pay for all other commodities. It was clear that without higher rates many of the Railway Companies would be compelled to face large deficits, and in so far as it applied to these lines, some of them being wards of the Government, the order of the Board appeared to arouse little objection or criticism. But certain trade bodies and others appealed to the Dominion Government for the disallowance of the Order of the Board of Railway Commissioners on the ground that the additional revenue resulting from the higher rates would, in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, have the effect of supplementing the Company's substantial surplus income after the payment of fixed charges and dividends.

To enable the weaker Companies to reap the benefit of the higher rates, the Dominion Government has taken the objection that had been urged to the participation of the Canadian Pacific in like benefits, the Government decided to permit the advance in rates for the carriage of passengers and freight to the Board of Railway Commissioners to become effective March 15th, 1918, but concurrent with this decision there was an Order of the Governor-General in Council under the War Measures Act, substantially as follows: "The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter called 'the Company,' shall pay to the Government of Canada the following special taxes:—One-half of its net earnings from railway operation in excess of seven per cent. on its Common Stock (after paying fixed charges, appropriation for Pension Fund, and dividends on Preferred Stock)."

The Dominion Government, acting for the Government of Canada and the Syndicate acting for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in anticipation of the Charter, the Government undertook to give, by way of subsidy, to assist the Company in carrying its enterprise to successful completion, certain sections of railway between Lake Superior and Winnipeg and between Savona and Port Moody in British Columbia then in process of construction under Government auspices, \$25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land suitable for settlement. After work had been in progress for two or three years it was found that the cost was substantially in excess of the estimates, and the Company applied to the Government for further temporary aid by way of loans. When, in 1885, the repayment of the loans was being arranged, the Government decided to accept in part payment a return of 6,700,000 acres of the Land Grant in effect of 10,000,000 in cash; in effect, therefore, the subsidy consisted of \$35,000,000 in money, 18,300,000 acres of land, and the sections of railway in process of construction by the Government to which reference has already been made.

At the outset the Company had expected to raise the requisite funds for the execution of the work by sales in the English market of Capital Stock of Bonds secured by the Land Grant, thus keeping the railway property free from bonded debt, but it soon became manifest that this was impossible, and, therefore, Parliament was granted to authorize and did authorize the issue of \$35,000,000 five per cent. First Mortgage Bonds and \$65,000,000 Ordinary Share Capital. Despite a determined effort on the part of the Directors to give precedence to investors by depositing in cash with the Gov-

ernment of Canada an amount sufficient to meet a Government guarantee of dividend at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the Common Stock for ten years, untidely influences at home and abroad were so prejudicial in the English American and Continental markets that the original \$65,000,000 only yielded to the Treasury of the Company an average of somewhat less than forty-six per cent. of its face value. The unwillingness of investors to pay a higher figure for the stock in those early days need not be considered extraordinary, however, when we learn that as late as 1895, when the railway had been completed and in operation for more than nine years, the stock was offered in the market at as low as thirty-three per cent. with but few takers.

In 1885 the President of the Company, now Lord Mount Stephen, induced Baring Brothers to bid purchasers for the \$25,000,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, and by this means the Company was enabled to repay the loans from Government and to meet its floating debt. It was evident that the main line described in the Agreement which it did thousands of miles of territory almost uninhabited, could not be kept going unless it was brought into touch with the more important commercial centres of Eastern Canada and was provided with branch lines and connections that would contribute traffic to its rails, and, therefore, arrangements were made to reach Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and at later stages Quebec, Hamilton, the more important manufacturing towns in Ontario and Quebec, and the Winter port at St. John, N. B., and connections were established at various points along the frontier from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The extensions of the railway system in the United States. These extensions of roads and connections were obtained by agreements with a number of Canadian Companies for the acquisition or lease of their properties, the consideration in most cases being a guarantee of interest on their securities by way of rental, and in other cases the Company's credit was utilized for the construction of new lines. In circumstances when the interchange of traffic was a matter of great importance to the Dominion of Canada, and in other cases the credit was utilized for the construction of new lines. In circumstances when the interchange of traffic was a matter of great importance to the Dominion of Canada, and in other cases the credit was utilized for the construction of new lines.

In order to avoid this undesirable situation the Company decided, with the consent of Parliament, to utilize the Consolidated Debenture Stock for the purchase or conversion of existing Bonds, and to provide funds for building or acquiring such additional mileage as might appear to be required for the better operation of the lines of the Company. This Consolidated Debenture Stock is perpetual and irredemable, differing from a mortgage bond in that it gives no right of foreclosure in the event of default, but it carries a lien on the revenues of the Company for their semi-annual dividends after the working expenses and taxes or fines have been paid, and the contract does not require the existing bondholders to be satisfied with the payment of the Company's debt, within a fixed period, the dividend accrued on the Consolidated Debenture Stock to the holders of that stock would become the shareholders of the Company and would control its affairs until the default was made good, when the property would automatically pass back to the Preference and Ordinary Shareholders.

In the early period of its history the Company was beset by many difficulties and disappointments, but on the whole its progress was not unsatisfactory. In 1899 the Company had 7,000 miles of railway; gross earnings were \$29,200,000 and after the payment of working expenses there were net earnings of \$12,200,000; the funded debt secured by Mortgage Bonds was \$47,300,000; Debenture Stock had been sold to the amount of \$54,237,000, and the annual fixed interest on the \$6,800,000; while in 1918 the operated system comprised 18,000 miles, with net earnings of \$50,000,000 and an increase of only \$3,500,000 in the annual interest charges. In these circumstances the Company's traffic commenced to show considerable growth and the necessity for more rolling stock equipment and for traffic facilities and improvements of every possible description became imperative. Year by year with the great expansion of business throughout the Country the demand for adequate facilities became more pressing, and the records show that in the years 1912-1914 inclusive, the Company expended \$20,000,000 on trucks, reduction of gradients, terminals, freight yards and facilities, work shops, machinery, and improvements of every character chargeable to Capital, \$206,300,000, and for cars, locomotives and other equipment \$130,000,000. To meet this expenditure of \$336,300,000 Debenture Stock could not be legally utilized and Preference Stock could be issued and sold only in limited amounts. In these circumstances the Directors decided to ask the Ordinary Shareholders of the Company to provide funds as these were required from time to time by taking further allotments of Common Stock.

In the thirteen years mentioned the Shareholders were offered and accepted \$198,000,000 of Common Stock for which they paid \$282,100,000. Out of this \$33,760,000 of Canadian Pacific First Mortgage Bonds were paid off and retired, and \$28,300,000 was used to pay the cost of railway lines acquired or constructed and of additional steamships with reference to which no Bonds or Debentures were sold. The remaining amount, \$208,150,000, was supplemented by the sale of Prefer-

ence Stock and Equipment Notes that brought in \$84,500,000, making a total of \$285,550,000 to apply against expenditures of \$282,100,000. The balance, \$3,450,000, was provided from the surplus revenue of the Company. Thus the Company was put in a position to deal efficiently and economically with a large and ever-increasing volume of traffic, and at the same time was able to reduce its bonded debt, the requisite money being provided by the owners of the property who were willing to venture their money on Canada's present and future stability. They were encouraged by the annual accounts of the Company which, year by year, showed most gratifying results and gave ample warrant for every statement made by the directors.

Notwithstanding the low price at which it was necessary to sell the original \$65,000,000 of Common Stock, as already explained, the entire \$280,000,000 of this stock outstanding has since been sold at an average price of \$112 for each \$100 of stock, and if the additional amount supplied for capital expenditure from the surplus belonging to the Shareholders be taken into account, the Shareholders have received in all \$437,000,000 for each \$100 of stock that they hold.

In 1916 the railway system operated directly by the Company and included in the traffic returns had reached 13,700 miles, or 6,700 miles more than in 1899, but bonded debt had been decreased from \$47,300,000 to \$3,650,000 and the Consolidated Debenture Stock outstanding was more by \$122,000,000. The net revenue from operation had grown from \$12,200,000 in 1899 to \$50,000,000 in 1917, while the annual fixed charges were only \$3,500,000 more than in 1899. In 1918 the amount available for distribution to Ordinary Shareholders after providing for fixed charges, dividend on Preferred Stock, appropriations for Pension Fund, and other purposes, was about \$34,000,000, or over thirteen per cent. on the Common Stock. Of this, seven per cent. was paid to the Shareholders and the balance added to the surplus. The mileage operated had increased to 18,400 miles, but the net earnings were \$3,930,000 although the gross income was larger by \$12,660,000, the shrinkage being due to the additional cost of fuel and material of every description.

The progress of the Company has, indeed, been marvellous, and it might readily occur to the casual observer that advantageous terms of carriage of traffic might be contributed to the result. This is not the case. A reference to the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the Annual Reports of the railway companies will show that the average rate per passenger per mile, for the carriage of passengers and freight respectively, received by the Canadian Pacific were lower than those received by the other railways in the United States. The answer is simple. The achievement may be attributed primarily to the policy pursued for so many years of keeping down the annual fixed charges while extending its rails into new productive territory as opportunity offered, and improving the standard and efficiency of its property and equipment, but the economy of the long haul of traffic over its own rails to its own terminals with none of the heavy tolls for handling, switching and kindred services at common points of junction that other companies are compelled to bear, and the opportunity to make the maximum use of its own equipment with the consequent saving in the cost of car hire, and the lesser amount required for general and traffic expenses as compared with the other lines competing lines to the South, coupled with operating economies to which it is not necessary to refer in detail, were factors of great importance that are now being neutralized by insatiable wage demands and soaring prices.

Other Investments and Resources. Thus far we have been dealing only with the creation, operation and maintenance of the Company's railway transportation system, comprising its railways in Canada and in the State of Maine, with such accessories as lake and river steamers, grain elevators, piers and shipping cars, and the like. In the annual reports of the Directors to the Shareholders giving the results of the Company's operations only the revenue from these sources is taken into account, and after providing for the payment of the interest, annual interest charges, and special appropriations, the balance is available for dividends. As already stated, it has been the practice for some years to distribute the annual dividend to the Shareholders on a 7 p. c. basis, and to carry the remainder to surplus account for improvements to the property and for the general purposes of the Company.

But besides this revenue from its transportation system the Company receives a substantial annual return on investments of one character or another that have come into existence during the past thirty-five years. The Special Income from these investments, exclusive of receipts from land sales, is in excess of \$10,000,000 per annum, out of which the Ordinary Shareholders have been receiving a further annual dividend of 3 p. c.

In the early days of the Company it was the practice of railway corporations to have considerable auxiliary enterprises not essentially connected with the operation of the railway, such as Express Companies, Telegraphic Terminal Warehouses, etc., disposing of them to corporations engaged in these several kinds of business activity, or to individuals. Too frequently, through one channel or another, those immediately associated with the railway companies' affairs succeeded in acquiring for themselves most valuable and productive properties, and little criticism would have been aroused if the Canadian Pacific had adopted the same policy. But this was not done. All of these revenue-producing attributes were reserved and developed for the advantage and benefit of the Shareholders, and the resulting profit to the Company's exchequer is very substantial indeed. Every terminal yard, station and property over the entire system belong to the Company itself, and was acquired or created with money furnished by the Shareholders, the aggregate amount reaching very large figures.

Land grants pertaining to lines purchased or leased in perpetuity, coal mines, metal mines, smelters, and other assets that now play such an important part in the Annual Balance Sheet of the Company, might also have been coveted and acquired by what are commonly known as the "insiders," had any such spirit inspired the Board of Directors from time to time. But a penny was permitted to slip through such a channel. Indeed, it might be said that while the individual credit of Directors was on more than one occasion asked and freely granted, no consideration was ever given excepting the refund of out-of-pocket expenses and bank interest, nor was anything more expected. At times, and more particularly during the busy months of the Autumn, there was considerable difficulty about securing sufficient ocean space on steamers sailing from Canada to Europe, and the lines carried on the Company's lines, and to remedy this the Elder Dempster Atlantic Fleet, comprising fifteen steamships, was purchased in 1902. At a later date the Canadian Shareholders of the Allan Line Steamship Company opened negotiations for the sale to the Canadian Pacific of all the share capital of the Allan Company. The transaction was carried out for several years the business was conducted under the Allan name and through the Allan Agencies. The earnings of these steamship lines were devoted in a large part to the payment of the floating debt that the Company had assumed at the time of the purchase and the construction and acquisition of additional steamships. The development of business on the Pacific Coast of Canada demanded a number and class of vessels (and a consequent investment of capital) quite beyond the reach of the Canadian Company that was performing this service in connection with the railway, and to meet this requirement the Canadian Pacific decided to acquire the steamers then in service to the service, and to have them repaired and enlarged. This having been done, the Company proceeded immediately to purchase and construction of more modern and larger, faster and more modern vessels, and to have them repaired and enlarged. This having been done, the Company proceeded immediately to purchase and construction of more modern and larger, faster and more modern vessels, and to have them repaired and enlarged.

Extraneous Investments. The extraneous investments and available resources belonging to the Shareholders of the Canadian Pacific are quite distinct from the transportation accounts. They are made up of the Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines; investments authorized by Parliament in shares of Railway Companies outside of Canada, made in most cases, many years ago when the shares had no command high prices had only a nominal market value, Government Securities and Loans, money set aside for investment, and other items, amounting in the aggregate to \$137,000,000, and available resources in unold lands, amounts payable on lands already sold, coal mining and other properties, having an estimated present and prospective value of \$116,000,000, after providing for the retirement of the outstanding Note Certificates.

The total appraisement of these items, namely, \$253,000,000, is substantially below the market value. Large as is the amount, it was not accumulated by speculation or risky exploitation. Apart from the temporary loans and money it represents the accumulated worth of properties and resources many of which had little or no value when they came into the possession of the Company, but were developed and safeguarded until they became profitable. Doubtless such development in its conception and execution had its self-interest, but no one familiar with the details of Canada's progress in the last quarter of a century will deny that every work of development undertaken by the Company, quite aside from its railway enterprise and its vigorous immigration policy, has given to the Country a return infinitely greater than any received by the Company or its Shareholders.

Summary. Summarized it would appear:— 1. That the Canadian Pacific Railway, from its original design, formed a small part of the present great system with its comprehensive operating traffic and business organization, through which in normal times thousands of people are brought every year to and through Canada from all portions of the civilized world, thus helping to people the Country and to bring best resources under general notice. 2. That the cost of the transportation system as described in this Memorandum was \$51,000,000, and that there is outstanding capital of all classes amounting to \$23,000,000. 3. That every share of \$100 Ordinary Stock in the hands of the public represents the payment into the Company's Treasury of \$112 in cash, and \$31 from surplus income, or a total of \$143. 4. That it has been the Company's policy to avoid mortgage debt and mandatory interest charges with their attendant dangers. 5. That lands and resources capable of development, belonging to the original Company or that came into its possession through the acquisition of other railways, have been husbanded, developed and utilized so successfully and advantageously that, distinct from their railway transportation system, the Shareholders have extraneous assets valued on a moderate basis at \$253,000,000.

6. That the highest dividend paid to Shareholders from transportation revenue, namely, seven per cent. per annum, is only equivalent to 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the cost of the railway system, and if the dividend of three per cent. from Special Income be added, making a total of ten per cent. per annum, the distribution is less than 2 1/2 per cent. on a conservative valuation of the Company's total assets. 7. That the average rates per passenger mile and per ton mile for the carriage of passengers and freight, respectively, received by the Canadian Pacific were lower than those received for the same services by any combination of railway lines in the United States constituting a through route between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean. 8. That the wages paid by the Canadian Pacific in every branch of its service are at least as high as, and the cost of its rails, fuel and general supplies is higher than those of any other railway companies are required to pay, and in all of these items the increase has been abnormal since the outbreak of the war. 9. That the Company's successful effort to keep its capitalization substantially below the real value of its property and assets deserves the commendation of the Canadian people and should not, in any case, be made a pretext for penalizing the Company when rates for the carriage of traffic, or other matters relating to general railway policy, are before Parliament or Government for consideration and decision. 10. That the Shareholders and Directors of the Company have always been impressed with the idea that the interests of the Company are intimately connected with those of the Dominion, and no effort or expense has been spared to help in promoting the development of the whole Country.

The Dominion Railway Act in force in 1880, when the contract was made for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, authorized a return of Fifteen Per Cent. on the capital invested by any railway company in its enterprise before the tariffs for the carriage of passengers and freight could be scaled down by the Government. This was the payment into the Company's Treasury of \$112 in cash, and \$31 from surplus income, or a total of \$143.

The Ten Per Cent. Clause. The Dominion Railway Act in force in 1880, when the contract was made for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, authorized a return of Fifteen Per Cent. on the capital invested by any railway company in its enterprise before the tariffs for the carriage of passengers and freight could be scaled down by the Government. This was the payment into the Company's Treasury of \$112 in cash, and \$31 from surplus income, or a total of \$143.

The total capitalization of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's transportation system, comprising 13,400 miles of railway in Canada operated directly by the Company, with the rolling stock equipment and steamboat craft on inland waters, its splendid terminal stations and facilities, and other accessories, is \$323,000,000, but this is far below the actual cost of the property, which, excluding the cost estimated at \$31,000,000 of the sections of railway constructed by Government and handed over to the Company, is carried in the books at \$887,000,000, after having been reduced by \$131,000,000 provided from surplus earnings, land sales and other sources, expended on the property and written off without being capitalized. So that, based upon cost, the transportation system represents an outlay of \$818,000,000, or about \$61,000 per mile, which is lower than the average cost per mile of the other principal Canadian railways, and about half the cost per mile of the railway system of the Grand Trunk in Canada, based upon its outstanding capital.

In addition to the mileage to which reference is made, the Company owns or controls 948 miles of railway lines in Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia that are operated separately for economic or other reasons, but their affairs have no reference to the figures that have been quoted. The great benefit resulting from the conservative financial policy pursued by the Canadian Pacific Directorate are strikingly illustrated by the fact that the net earnings per mile required to meet the annual interest charges on the Dominion Trunk, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental railways, would suffice to cover the annual interest charges, dividend on the Preference Stock, and seven per cent. dividend on the Common Stock of the Canadian Pacific.

Advertisement for Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters. The advertisement features a bottle of the medicine and text describing its benefits for various ailments such as indigestion, headache, and general weakness. It claims to be a 'true blood purifier' and is suitable for children. The price is listed as 25¢ per bottle.

Advertisement for a service, possibly a travel or shipping agency, listing various services and contact information.

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THE HOME THE WORLD

NEWS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

THE MOVIES THE PLAYERS

Here are Related Facts and Fancies Concerning the Activities of Individuals and Organizations, the Home, Fashions and Other Matters.

ROYAL STANDARD CHAP HOLD REGULAR MEETING

Cheque Sent to G.W.V.A. for Building—Many Other Patriotic Activities.

Plans for Self Denial Day were discussed at the meeting of the Royal Standard Chapter I. O. D. E. held last evening in their rooms in the Orange Hall.

THE FOOD LAWS AND HOW THEY WORK OUT

Talking with the proprietor of a boarding house, The Standard's representative was told that for the first time in many years, it had been found necessary to throw food away.

MONCTON GIRL WINS THE MILITARY MEDAL

Brave Work of Nursing Sister Recognized—Was Member of Victorian Order—Serving at the Front.

Mrs. Marie D. Lutwick of Moncton has been awarded the Military Cross. A letter has been received by friends from the Lieut.-Colonel of the R. A. M. C. at the Casualty Clearing Station in France where Miss Lutwick is serving.

S. C. A.

Plans for the annual meeting to be held next Wednesday took up much of the time at an executive meeting of the Soldiers' Comforts Association held yesterday morning in the rooms on Germain street.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNAE

Women's work in the war was the title of a very interesting talk given by Mrs. Lawrence before members of the High School Alumnae last evening in the rooms of the Natural History Society Union street.

Showers of dew.

Black 'bough and bent twig. Budding out anew. And ad the sort of thing. On the other hand to hundreds of feminine souls the word Spring suggests housecleaning, making dresses for Jean and Mary, getting out Tom's thinner stockings and worst of all, moving.

COMING INTO PORT.

I have weathered the coming cape of storms. Where the winds of passion blow; I have sheered by the reefs that gnash to foam.

NOCTURNE IN B FLAT.

Oh, the lady she puts on the roller skates! Over the fence is out! And into the may her way she takes, Eddying here and about.

PERSONALS

Rev. Father Collins, stationed in Norton, came in on the Maritime express yesterday for a short visit in the city.

Lather the arnica!

Ah, but the alivers were sharp and sore! Where had the doctor gone? Ah, but her joyous race was run; Ere the bright light had scarce begun.

PERSONALS

Clarence Keirstead of Sussex, N. B., came to the city yesterday. He is leaving for Boston today on a short business trip.

WE INVITE EVERY MAN AND WOMAN HERE. Every person in this city and vicinity who is run down, worn out, tired all the time, without appetite, or suffering from catarrh, head noises or deafness caused by catarrh, to try the wonderful English formula PARMINT.



Men who were constantly hawking and spitting with watery eyes, tired, have, by their own testimony been able to enjoy the pleasures of living; been better fitted to fight life's battle, as never before for years, through this wonderful tonic agent PARMINT.

NEWCASTLE W. I.

Newcastle, May 2.—The Millerton Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. William Simpson on Thursday evening.

WAR GARDEN FILM.

The new Government film which has just been issued from the Food Controllers office, "War Gardens," was shown this week at five Toronto theatres.

WOMEN ON STREET CARS.

Toronto, Ont., May 2.—Women motormen and conductors will make their appearance on the cars of the Toronto Railway Company within two months, General Manager R. J. Fleming said today.

WE KNOW IT.

A young woman journalist who learned her profession at the State university has been compelled to resign from a good position on a western daily because she has never been able to accustom herself to working in a room full of tobacco smoke.

UNIQUE—TODAY

The second-last chapter is a corker "THE HIDDEN HAND" Sensational Incidents! Daring Scenes!

A MERRY WHIRL OF FUN!

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PEARL WHITE in "THE FATAL RING" CHAPTER 18. Only Two More Weeks for This Serial Story

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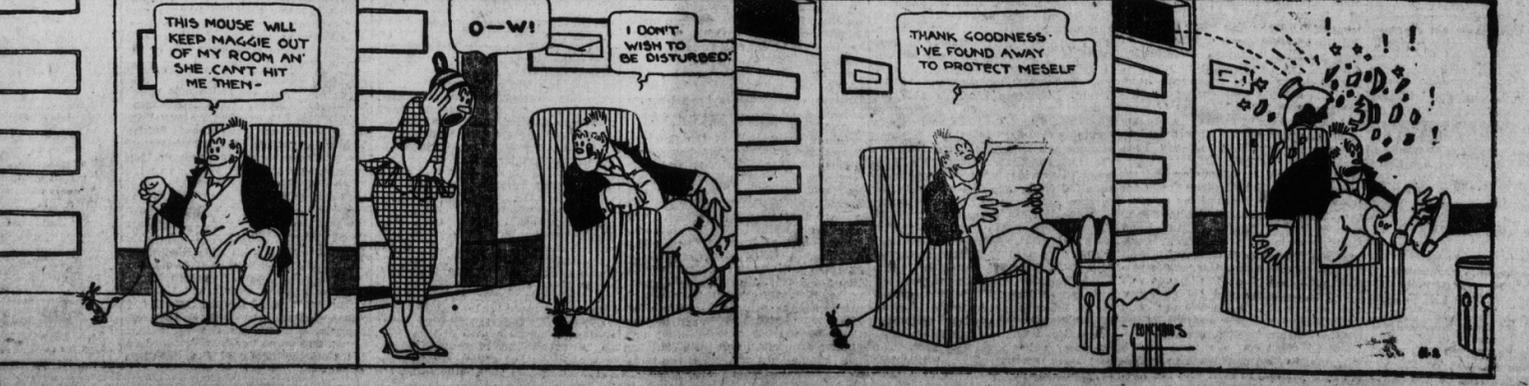
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THE NICKEL FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. Gladys Brockwell and Henry Woodruff in "A MAN AND HIS MATE"

Bringing Up Father



THIS MOUSE WILL KEEP MAGGIE OUT OF MY ROOM AN SHE CAN'T HIT ME THEN.

O—W!

I DON'T WISH TO BE DISTURBED!

THANK GOODNESS I'VE FOUND A WAY TO PROTECT MESELF

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Sporting News

BASEBALL SEASON OPENS IN ST. JOHN

Acadias and Beavers Battled on Elm Street Diamond — Acadias Won by Score of 7 to 5.

The Acadias and Beavers opened the baseball season last evening on the Elm Street diamond. The game started at 7.30 with Chestnut on the hill for the Acadias. He pitched good ball, but his support was somewhat faulty and the Beavers mixed three errors with one hit for 3 runs. The Acadias came back however with 4 in their half. The Beavers were balked in the second half, while the Acadias straggled on two more by taking some long chances on the paths.

The Beavers scored two in their half of the third inning whilst the best of the Acadias could procure was one lonely tally. The score stands nil in the fourth inning.

The fifth opened up when Chestnut showed marked ability, when he disposed of Sterling, Seely and Lenihan by three-base hit in the third inning netting 2 runs.

Following gives the line-up for each team:

Acadias: Friars, Catcher; Chestnut, pitcher; Hall, 1st base; Hertzman, 2nd base; Sterling, 3rd base; Hill, s. s.; Cromwell, l.f.; Moses, c.f.; Finlan, r.f.

Beavers: Lathen, catcher; Seely, pitcher; Garnett, 1st base; McLaughlin, 2nd base; Jacobson, 3rd base; Ritchie, s. s.; Lathen, l.f.; Green, c.f.; Donovan, r.f.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago 12, Cincinnati 8.
Chicago, May 2—Chicago overcame a five-run lead today and in a batting bee defeated Cincinnati in the first game of the series here 12 to 8. The score:
Cincinnati 060011010—3 11 2
Chicago 063201018—12 16 2
Regan, Conley and Wingo; Walker, Carter and Kiffner.
Pittsburg, Pa., May 2—In a pitching duel between Hamilton and Ames, Pittsburgh defeated St. Louis today 1 to 0. The score:
St. Louis 000000000—0 5 1
Pittsburg 100000001—1 3 1
Ames, Sheddell and Gonzales; Hamilton and Schmidt.

Brooklyn 7, Boston 4.
Brooklyn, May 2—Mat Green of Boston, who attempted to pitch games on two successive days yesterday today by Brooklyn by a score of seven to four. The score:
Boston 000100000—4 3 3
Brooklyn 300201008—7 13 2

NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES
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WHOLESALE FRUITS
A. L. GOODWIN
36-38 Germain Street
St. John, N. B.

Ragan, Cavanan and Henry, Tragos; Cheney; Krueger.
New York 6, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 2—Falling to make a run for the third straight game, Philadelphia allowed New York to make a clean sweep of the series today by a score of 6 to 0. The score:
New York 00140000—6 9 6
Philadelphia 00000000—0 4 1
Perritt and McCarty; Mains, Hogg and Adams.

National League Standing.

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	12	1	.923
Chicago	8	3	.727
Philadelphia	8	5	.615
Cincinnati	7	1	.875
Pittsburg	5	9	.357
Boston	3	10	.231
Brooklyn	3	10	.231

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis, Mo., May 2—St. Louis out-hit Cleveland today but the latter team had better success in bunching hits and won 3 to 2. The score:
Cleveland 300000100—3 5 1
St. Louis 200000000—2 7 1
Bagby and O'Neil; Sothoron, Rogers and Bruanmaker.
Boston 5, Washington 1.
Boston, May 2—Boston took the opening game of the series from Washington 5 to 1 today. Shaw and Dumont were hit hard and the visitors made five errors. The score:
Washington 01000000—1 5 5
Boston 302003008—5 11 0
Shaw, Dumont, Craft and Almsmith; Leonard and Agnew.

Detroit 3, Chicago 6.
Detroit, Mich., May 2—After Chicago had piled up a four-run lead and driven Pitcher James from the box with none out in the first inning, Detroit with a recruit pitcher in the box bunched hits off Faber and Danforth and won the game 6 to 3. The score:
Chicago 401000001—5 10 3
Detroit 051021008—9 11 3
Faber, Danforth, Wolfgang and Schalk; James, Keelin and Spencer.

Philadelphia 7, New York 5.
New York, May 2—Philadelphia defeated New York in an uphill game here today, the score being seven to five. The score:
Philadelphia 110010103—7 13 1
New York 302000001—5 10 2
Perry, Adams, Geary and Perkins; Mogridge, Russell and Hannah.

American League Standing.

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	13	3	.800
Chicago	8	4	.667
Chicago	5	4	.556
New York	4	8	.429
Washington	5	8	.385
St. Louis	4	7	.364
Detroit	3	8	.273
Philadelphia	4	8	.333

BALL PLAYERS AND THE WAR

Greenville, S. C., May 2—Joe Jackson, star outfielder of the Chicago American League club, placed in class 1 by the district draft board, probably will be able to finish the season with the White Sox. As Jackson's order number is far down the list officials say it is not likely it will be drawn until after two more increments are furnished.

New York, May 2—Albert Mameaux, pitcher of the Brooklyn National League Club, left the team today with the announcement of intention of seeking employment in a munition factory. Mameaux, who had been placed in class 1-A by his local draft board, but had not yet been called for service, is said to have told President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn club this morning that he intended to enter a munition factory for the purpose of escaping the draft.

Breen-Holmes.

On Tuesday afternoon last a quiet wedding took place in Portland Methodist Parsonage. The contracting parties were George Mortimer Breen of Long Island, Kings County and Miss Maud Winnie Holmes, daughter of the late Captain Robert and Mrs. Homes of Young's Cove. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Neil McLoughlin in the presence of a few friends. The newly wedded couple will reside at Long Island, where Mr. Breen is a prosperous farmer.

THE POLICE COURT.

In the Police Court yesterday two drunks were remanded.

Don't write only—Typewrite on a Remington or Smith Premier and get the best out of business. A. Mine Fraser, J. Little, Mgr., 37 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS OF SLOCUM AND FERRIS.

I have sold out the business carried on by me under name of Slocum and Ferris and have no further interest therein.

Such business will hereafter be conducted under same name by Wm. L. Slocum, to whom all accounts due said business are payable.

St. John, N. B., May 1st, 1918.
GEORGE W. SLOCUM.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, will be held in the office of the Company, Reg Estate Building, corner Prince William and Princess Streets, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, 1918, at 4 p.m.

A. W. McMAKIN,
Secretary-treasurer.

NOTICE

St. John, N. B., April 22nd, 1918.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of The Saint John Real Estate Company, Limited, will be held in the office of the Company, Reg Estate Building, corner Prince William and Princess Streets, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, 1918, at 4 p.m.

L. P. D. HILLEY,
Managing Director.

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. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

Seakatchewan Teachers' Agency
Established 1916, 1861 Scarth, Regina, secures suitable schools for teachers. Highest salaries. Free Registration

WANTED.

HORSE SHOER—Wanted, A. A. Pirie, 230 Main Street.

WANTED—Drug clerk wanted. Apply to S. McDiarmid, King Street.

WANTED AT ONCE—Teacher with first-class or superior license for Grades VII and VIII, St. George High School, to finish term. Apply James O'Brien, secretary, St. George, N. B.

BOY WANTED—Boy to run passenger elevator, hours 1 to 11:30 p. m., daily, excepting Saturdays. Apply The Standard, Ltd.

WANTED—Man for garden and to run green houses, Florist's helper. Also man for farm. Fraser Floral Co., Moncton, N. B.

WANTED—Girl or middle aged woman as companion help. One used to children. Country home two miles from city. Apply Box 80 Standard.

WANTED—A middle aged woman to keep house for a widower on farm. Boy from 9 to 15 years old wanted too. Apply at once to A. B. McCann, Kolling Dam, N. B.

WANTED—Bright, active boys in every village and town in New Brunswick to earn pocket money by a pleasant occupation. If you are ambitious write at once to Opportunity, Box 1109, St. John, asking for particulars.

WANTED—To rent between Brookville and Nauwigewauk, small comfortable house. Apply, Box S. O. care Standard Office.

SHIP CARPENTERS WANTED—\$5.00 per day for first-class men, board \$5.00 per week. Apply Barnhill Bros., Two Rivers, N. S.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Men and women wanted to sell Dr. Chase's Receipt Book and Household Physician. Largest sale of any book except the Bible. Food will win the war, and Dr. Chase's book saves food as well as lives. 50 per cent. commission and a Fifty Dollar Victory Bond free with sale of 200 books. Fine opportunity for returned soldiers. No experience necessary for people anxious to get this well-known book. Write for terms and exclusive territory. Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Dr. Chase Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Sell economical products that save customers money. You can make regular customers of every family. Your guaranteed sales mean big profits. Many charging \$10 to \$25 daily. Send today for free sample and full particulars. Original Products Co., Foster, Que.

AGENTS WANTED—Salesmen \$50 per week, selling on-hand egg-beater. Sample and terms, 25c. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

Department of the Naval Service.

NOTICE OF SALE.
LOBSTER HATCHERIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Lobster Hatcheries" will be received up to noon of the 20th Day of May, 1918, for the purchase of the Government Lobster Hatcheries at the Naval Service, Richmond County, N. S. Bay View, Pictou County, N. S. Port Daniel West, Bonaventure County, Gaspe, Que. House Harbour, Grindstone, Magdalen Islands, Que. Georgetown, Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and Shipigan, Shippagan Gully, N. B. Inverness, Margaree Harbour, N. S. Buctouche, Buctouche Harbour, N. B. Sherbrooke, Westmorland County, N. B. Antigonish, East Tracadie, N. S. Isaac's Harbour, Guysborough County, N. S. Little Bras d'Or, Alder Point, N. S. Alternative tenders will be considered for—
(a) The whole of each, including the land, building or buildings and plant.
(b) The land only.
(c) The building or buildings only.
(d) The plant only, wholly, or in part.
All of the buildings are single story and constructed of wood throughout, and are capable of being readily removed intact. The plant, in each case, consists mainly of a boiler and a Duplex steam pump, all in good condition.
The several properties are open to inspection at all times upon application to the Officer in Charge, who may be located readily in the immediate vicinity. Any particulars or information desired may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.
Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the Department of the Naval Service at Ottawa, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the full amount of the tender. In case of failure to complete the purchase within the time specified the cheque of the successful tenderer becomes forfeited; all others will be returned promptly. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.
C. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, April 16, 1918.
Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

FOR SALE.

One second-hand Monarch Economic Boiler, mounted on hard pine skids. Admonson Ring Furnace, with grate bars, five feet long. Length of Boiler Casing, 17 feet, 9 inches, length of Shell, 15 feet, 9 inches, 52 three-inch tubes, recently run over. Can be seen under steam or water pressure.
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.,
17 Nelson St., St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—A very desirable freehold property for sale 42 Carmarthen street, 1 door from Leinster. This property would make a splendid business stand, having a side entrance on Leinster street of 18 feet; sewer pipes and water pipes lead through this 18 feet; also water pipes lead on Carmarthen street. Two dwellings on Carmarthen street front, one house 7 rooms and bath with hot and cold water, and one house 7 rooms with bath. Half money could be paid and half on mortgage, 6 per cent. Write to Mrs. Georgia Whetsel Moore, Bedford, N. S.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Old established Billiard and Pool business. No. 24 Market street, Evesham New Tables, sold as going concern. Apply Harrington & Harrington, solicitors, Prince William street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—"Tug Leader," in good repair. For particulars apply L. W. Nickerson, Box 335 St. John, N. B.

SCHOONER FOR SALE

WILL sell at a reasonable price my schooner "Annie B." Built in West Pictou, registers 20 tons. About 12 years old, in perfect condition. Lately caulked all over and painted. Also rigging in good order. Good chain and cable included. Can be seen at Baker's Wharf, Yarmouth.
S. EPSTEIN.

HOTELS

CLIFTON HOUSE
101 COMMERCIAL MAN'S HOME.
Corner Germain and Princess Sts.
REYNOLDS & IRISH

"THE PRINCE WILLIAM"
Transient and permanent guests. House furnished in refined taste. Excellent table. Special rates for guests remaining for week or over. Prince William Street. Telephone Main 1754. P. St. J. Board, Manager.

ROYAL HOTEL
King Street
St. John's Leading Hotel.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD.

HOTE DUFFERIN
FOSTER & COMPANY, Proprietors.
King Square, St. John, N. B.
J. T. DUNLOP, Manager.
New and Up-to-Date Sample Rooms in Connection.

MISCELLANEOUS

FILMS FINISHED—Send your films to Wasson's, Main street, for best developing and printing. Enlargements, \$2.10 for 35 cents.

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS,
and all string instruments and bows repaired.
SYDNEY GIBBS,
81 Sydney Street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On recommendation of Acting Medical Health Officer, St. John's, Newfoundland, it has been ordered by the government of the Dominion of Newfoundland that no captain of any steamer or vessel shall be permitted to land at any port in the Dominion of Newfoundland, any person who has been resident in the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, who cannot give satisfactory evidence of successful vaccination within the past seven years, said vaccination being at the time of taking passage, at least fourteen days old.

Persons who intend travelling to Newfoundland will take notice that conformity with the above regulations is necessary.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Acting Colonial Secretary, Department of the Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland, April 29th, 1918.

POTTS

Villa Model Range, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, etc., at Residence
BY AUCTION

I am instructed to sell at residence, No. 152 1/2 Leinster street, on Monday morning, May 6th, at 10 o'clock, the contents of flat consisting of almost new kitchen range, dining suite, bedroom suites, parlor chairs and tables, pictures, carpets and oilcloths and a quantity of other household effects.
F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

POTTS

ESTATE SALE
Double Carriage, Bugy and Fung
BY AUCTION
on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock.
F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

WHEN ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Don't write only—Typewrite on a Remington or Smith Premier and get the best out of business. A. Mine Fraser, J. A. Little Mgr., 37 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

