

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1915

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NO. 63.

GENERAL WEAKENING OF GERMAN RESISTANCE ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT DURING THE LAST FOUR MONTHS

FOSTER "EXPLAINS" HORSE PURCHASES

Tells Committee He and His Friends Acted Out of Patriotism and Without Reward

Conservative Member for Hants Admits His Agents Still Have the Vouchers of the Transactions and, Although He Visited One and Saw Another, Within a Week, in the United States He Didn't Ask Them—Dr. Chipman Admits Passing Spavined Chargers—Plenty of "Skates" Sold to Government, Testifies Another Nova Scotian.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, April 12.—It is the most contemptible steal ever pulled off in Canada.

That was Frank B. Carvell's characterization in the public accounts committee this afternoon of the horse deal which A. DeWitt Foster, Conservative member for Kings county, Nova Scotia, purchased for the government. He had with two "patriotic" ex-Canadians and the present secretary of the government whip in the commons, bought 428 horses for \$22,000 and then neglected to supply the militia department with receipts and vouchers.

The last chapter of the story was told to the committee today by Mr. Foster, who acted as purchasing agent, "without remuneration," and by Dr. Chipman, the veterinary from Kentville, Nova Scotia, who passed the spavined, antiquated and generally horses on whom the lives of Canada's soldiers might depend.

The veterinary told the committee this morning that he had been through as it should have been, still he did not think he actually passed any spavined horses. He said that he had seen the spavined chargers, Messrs. Kever and McKay, the one manager of a gold mine in Arizona, and the other secretary of the government whip in the commons, but the final arbiters as to what horses should be accepted and what horses rejected. All he did was to ticket them for acceptance if they were sound, and to sign the blanket checks made out by Foster to Kever and McKay without really knowing whether the horses he had passed were the ones purchased by the government.

"If so, I didn't pass him," replied the witness.

"I remember examining one horse Harvey sold, it was sound and ten years old," said Dr. Chipman. "I remember seeing three other horses that he had sold, but I did not know whether they were spavined or not. He examined between seventy and eighty and passed between thirty and forty."

One Horse Spavined in the Kennel.

According to Harvey's evidence, a horse sold to the government at Berwick for \$150 had been sprung in the kennel. Dr. Chipman said that he had known this horse ever since it was a foal and it had inherited its bad knees, however that did not make the horse unsound, and he had never stumbled, and he believed it was suitable for a cavalry horse and worth \$165. Witness explained that after examining the horse, he put a ticket on it with a full description for Mr. McKay's guidance. He said he had never put a ticket on a horse over ten years of age, and that some of the horses, which he had ticketed, had not been afterwards accepted by Mr. McKay.

Passed Spavined Horses.

Witness said that he had placed about a dozen horses on the accepted list although they had spavins, and on the tickets it had been so stated. He thought that there were degrees of spavins and a spavined horse might still be serviceable. He declared that he got no secret commission or gratuity of any kind, and that his sole remuneration was the \$10 per day. One man, however, had suggested that there was lots of graft in South Africa and it might be made this time.

Dr. Warnock, M. P. for MacLeod, who is a practicing veterinary and has examined remounts for the imperial government, then took the witness over a little examination as to what he thought the requirements were for inspecting army horses. Dr. Warnock noted that witness had sworn that he examined sixty or seventy horses within a few hours.

"Would it not take at least fifteen or twenty minutes to properly examine every horse?" asked Mr. Warnock.

"Yes," admitted the witness. He said, however, that the horses which he had passed had in some cases neither been ridden or driven, although he thought that was advisable. However, there had been little time.

Then P. B. Carvell took a hand in the examination.

"Who got you the position?" asked Mr. Carvell.

Dr. Chipman said he got it from Mr. Oates, who was the secretary of the Conservative Association in Mr. Foster's constituency. He said he had not had any instructions from either Kever or McKay as to the kind of horses that should be bought, but had heard someone say that no horse should cost over \$200.

"Did you keep any record of the horses passed by you and purchased?"

"No, sir."

Then Mr. Carvell produced checks as (Continued on page 6.)

BRITISH EYE-WITNESS DECLARES ENEMY NOT ABLE TO AVENGE DEFEAT

No Attempt to Retaliate Since the British Victory at Neuve Chapelle—Proof That German Officers and Men Are Worried—It Does Not Mean the Collapse of Their Resistance, However.

London, April 12.—It is a significant fact that although a month has passed since the action of Neuve Chapelle, the enemy has made no attempt to retaliate in any quarter but has remained inactive while we have established ourselves securely on the ground won, as a declaration made by the "eye-witness" attached to British army headquarters on the continent in a communication dated April 9.

"Looking back over the past four months, it is instructive to note the gradual weakening of the German resistance on our front. Formerly an offensive action on our part was met with an immediate counter stroke. This is the first occasion on which the enemy has made no reply at all. This does not mean, of course, that their resistance is collapsing, but the Germans have come the less admitted that with the troops at their disposal at this front they are unable to avenge their defeat.

"Some light has been thrown on the conditions prevailing in the area behind the German lines which served to confirm the impression that the general situation is creating great anxiety."

BOTH OFFICERS AND MEN WORRIED

Referring to the conditions bordering on panic which prevailed at Lille during the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, this writer goes on to say:

"Both officers and men have openly expressed their uneasiness. Apparently a marked change began to occur in the general demeanor of the German troops soon after Christmas. Till then they had been absolutely confident but latterly this feeling has been steadily decreasing. German soldiers have told French civilians they recognize they would be incorporated by the masses of men from Britain upon the British war equally bent on ridding France and that they would grab everything for themselves."

In conclusion, the "eye-witness" mentions the fact that the German war levy at Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing during March amounted to \$1,000,000.

GRAFT DISCLOSURES MAKE BRITAIN PAUSE?

Rumor in Ottawa That Home Government Has Cancelled All Buying Commissions Entrusted to Ottawa Authorities and in Future Will Deal With Manufacturers Through Its Own Agents.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, April 12.—Serious rumors, as yet unconfirmed officially, are in circulation and formal inquiry will probably be made concerning them in parliament tomorrow. They are to the effect that, following cable news of the revelations of war purchases by the Canadian government of boots, binoculars, bandages, and bad horses, the British government will change the present system of securing some of its war supplies through the Canadian administration.

The reports which are tonight being circulated are that the home government has cancelled all buying commissions which it entrusted to the Canadian government. This is not credited in its entirety, but it is regarded as probable that Britain has made official inquiry concerning the parliamentary disclosures and stayed the anticipated placing of additional orders.

This is not taken to mean that Britain will cease to purchase supplies in Canada, but that, hereafter, the British war office will not entrust its purchasing contracts to the Canadian government, but will send out specially commissioned buyers under its direct authority and jurisdiction to deal directly with Canadian and United States producers and manufacturers.

NEUVE CHAPELLE LIST OF CASUALTIES TOTALS 7,244

London, April 12.—Six hundred and eighty-three names, including twenty-three who were killed, were added today to the previous casualty lists of the losses in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle last month.

This list brings the total casualties in this engagement to 7,244. Of this number, 2,074 were killed.

HAD GERMAN'S SAFETY GUARANTEED

London, April 12, 2:27 a. m.—In a despatch from Rotterdam the Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"I am officially informed that the British steamer Harpalycus, under charter to the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, which was sunk several days ago in the North Sea by a torpedo or a mine, was actually carrying papers issued by the German minister at The Hague. These took the form of a safe conduct, and were intended to protect her against attacks from German submarines while returning to the United States."

ANOTHER STEAMER IS TORPEDOED BY GERMANS

London, April 12.—The Harrison Line steamer Wayfarer has been torpedoed by a German submarine, while off the Scilly Islands. Although considerably damaged, the crew managed to keep her afloat. She was taken in tow and reached Queenstown, where she was beached this afternoon.

The pennant number of the steamer is 120. The vessel was launched here 120 men from the steamer Wayfarer, which was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands.

SPEAKER LANDRY IS STILL ON STRIKE

Ottawa, April 12.—The strike of the honorable member of the senate is still on. In addition to this, the speaker today turned down the speaker's recommendation of promotions for translators, A. L. De Montigny and R. A. Benoit, of the staff of the upper house, which were the first cause of the trouble.

WOUNDED PRINCESS PAT'S MEN RETURNING HOME

London, April 12.—Thirty men of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, who arrived at Folkestone yesterday. Most of them are suffering from severe attacks of rheumatism. They will be returned to Canada shortly.

STEAMER'S CAPTAIN, WITH RIFLE WARDS OFF AIRSHIP ATTACK

London, April 12.—Armed with a rifle, Captain Sharp, of the British steamer Serula, which has arrived here, successfully repulsed an attack upon his steamer by a large German hydroplane and a small aeroplane of the Noord-Flakship, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

"The aeroplane first approached the ship, dropped bombs, which fell into the sea. As it retreated the attack Captain Sharp fired upon it with a rifle, hitting the machine several times and damaging one of its wings. Then the hydroplane took up the attack, but it also was driven off. Captain Sharp says he is convinced the aeroplane was so badly damaged that it was unable to reach Zeebrugge."

Illness Compels Sir Max Aitken To Return Home

London, April 12.—Sir Max Aitken, M. P., official eye-witness for the Canadian expeditionary force, has been compelled to return to England from the front owing to ill health and the probability is that he will be unable to resume his duties for some time at least. Mr. W. L. Griffith, secretary of the high commissioner's office, is about to leave for a visit to the front and this, together with the fact that the last report from the eye-witness was handed out from that office is taken to suggest that the trip is being made owing to the breakdown in the health of Sir Max Aitken.

Richard Reid, agent-general for Ontario, is also proceeding to the front. He will go on behalf of the provincial government for the welfare of the Canadian troops.

Lady Drummond, of Montreal, will perform the christening ceremony on Tuesday at the ferryboat wharf for the Canadian government for the Prince Edward Island service by Armstrong-Whitworth, Newcastle-On-Tyne, will be launched.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, April 12.—The casualties among the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force announced by the militia department this morning are as follows:

FIRST BATTALION

Killed in Action.

Private James Fairbairn, March 19 (formerly of Ninth Battalion). Next of kin, Miss Laura Fairbairn (sister), Royal Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland.

SECOND BATTALION

Wounded.

Private K. Kubatsek (formerly Ninth Battalion), on March 30. Returned to regiment duty April 2. Next of kin, Peter Volynak, Post Office Cove, Russia.

FOURTH BATTALION

Killed in Action.

Private George Edward King, March 31. Next of kin, Martha King, Gorleston-on-Sea, England.

FIFTH BATTALION

Death.

Private Frank H. M. Robertson, April 12, No. 10 Stationary Hospital, St. Omer, Flanders, spinal meningitis. Next of kin, J. S. Robertson (father), No. 1 Pertham Road, West Kensington, London (Eng.). Seriously ill.

NO. 2 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Death.

Private Edward Curtis, April 11, at Salisbury Infirmary, with jaundice. Next of kin, Daniel Curtis, No. 514 Talbot street, London (Ont.).

STREAM TRAWLERS MILE FISH TWELVE MILES FROM CANADIAN SHORES

Ottawa, April 12.—An order-in-council has been passed in regard to the regulations governing the clearance of steam trawlers from Canadian Atlantic ports. It is provided that the master of every steam trawler calling at any port on the Atlantic coast of Canada shall, before departure, come to the collector of customs, or other proper officer and deliver to him a report as to the destination of the vessel, the tonnage, number of the crew, and any other particulars which shall be required. This report must be accompanied by an affidavit from the master, stating that in consideration of clearance papers, he will undertake to restrict all fishing operations to waters which are at least twelve miles distant from the nearest Canadian shore.

The penalties provided are the same as those which obtain in the case of any contravention of the customs regulations.

HUNS CLASS BRITISH SUBMARINE PIRATES

London, April 12, 1:30 a. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"The German government has decided to make reprisals against British officers prisoners for the treatment that is being accorded the prisoners of German submarine boats in England. For each prisoner of a submarine crew, and for the duration of his harsh treatment, which it is contended is contrary to international law, it has been resolved by Germany to treat likewise a British officer, without distinction of person."

"Accordingly today (Monday) thirty-nine British officers were imprisoned in the military detention barracks."

RUSSIANS NOW HAVE ALMOST ALL THE MAIN CHAIN OF MOUNTAINS

Enemy, However, Still in Possession of the Uzkok Pass and Are Resisting in Large Numbers—Next Move by General Joffre in the West Awaited With Great Interest.

London, April 12, 10:30 p. m.—With the capture by the Russians of almost all the main chain of mountains, the battle of the Carpathians, which has lasted upwards of eighty days, is apparently reaching a termination over an extensive front, and the Russians are said to be moving at various points, by railways and roads and along the rivers and streams, down the southern slopes towards the plains of Hungary.

This movement, if it continues successfully, will, in the view of the Russian military authorities, compel the retirement, with little or no fighting, of the Austrians and Germans who are still north of the Carpathians, to the east of Uzkok Pass, and in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina.

The battle which has been thus successfully conducted by the Russians was, from all accounts, one of the fiercest of the war and the manner in which the Russians overcame the difficulties of mountain fighting in mid-winter has been the subject of praise by those who witnessed the operations, or are acquainted with the country traversed.

The first phase of the battle of the Carpathians apparently has come to an end, and interest now centres on the next move of General Joffre, the French commander in his effort to compel the Germans to release their hold on Serbia. The capture of the Carpathians, which the Wehr included in their wedge. The capture of Les Esparges was, in the opinion of British military critics, a long step in the direction desired by the Allies, but they place even more importance on the capture of the Carpathians toward Thiancourt in the south, as the latter town is a railway centre from which the force at St. Mihiel draws its supplies.

This battle has not, as yet, proved the prelude to a general offensive in the west, as was expected. This is probably due to the fact that, instead of moving troops from other points along the line to assist the army of the Wehr, the Germans have brought their reinforcements from the interior of Germany, or perhaps from the eastern front, and consequently the situation remains comparatively quiet on the western front.

Sank Relief Ship.

German submarines have again been stirring activity, and besides the Halpalyce, which, according to one member of her crew and the officers of another steamer, was torpedoed, they have attacked since yesterday night, the British liner, Wayfarer, the French steamer, Frederic Franck and the little steamer, Queenstown in a sinking condition. The Franck was towed into Plymouth, and the Queenstown was still afloat when her crew of ten left her.

The mystery of the North Sea firing on Wednesday night last remains unsolved, so far as the general public is concerned.

The Fighting in the East.

Petrograd, via London, April 12.—(Midnight).—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued tonight:

"To the west of the Middle Niemen there were isolated engagements yesterday. Near Osavovets, and in the region of Edzabno, and between the Pissa and Omulev rivers, there were artillery duels. An attack by the Germans against the village of Szaranki failed.

"In the Carpathians, in the direction of Rostok, on April 10, we repulsed our fire at short range, large forces of the enemy which were repeatedly attacking us. We made some prisoners and progress, and in so doing developed a violent battle in the region of Uzkok Pass, which the enemy still holds. We captured here three guns and about 700 prisoners.

"In the direction of the Stry river we repulsed attacks on the Rosochac-Kostowka-Rozanka front, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy.

"In the other sectors there has been no essential change."

Bombs on Nancy.

Paris, April 12, via London, April 12.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"At Les Esparges, during the night of April 11-12, after a somewhat severe cannonade and rifle fire, the Germans, at 4:30 o'clock this morning, delivered a counter-attack but were repulsed.

"In the Wood of Ailly, and in the region of Flirey, there were violent artillery actions, but no infantry engagements."

Considering It.

Washington, April 12.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had under consideration tonight a draft of a reply to be made to the memorandum of Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, relative to the question of preventing shipments of arms to the Allies, unless foodstuffs were permitted to reach Germany's civilian population.

"We have the whole subject under consideration, and I am not prepared to discuss it," was all Secretary Bryan would say.

ICE MAKES START AT FREDERICTON

Fredricton, N. B., April 12.—(Special).—The water in the St. John river at this point is rising rapidly. The ice ran some distance today, making several starts. Tonight it hung upon the pier of the bridges. Below the railway bridge the river is clear for some distance. The ice is much broken and no damage is anticipated from the ice run.

Stream driving already has begun on several streams in this part of the province.

"During the night of April 11-12,

AN KILLED BY TRAIN AT SUSSEX

Liam Ashe Struck on Crossing by Express Bound to St. John

BODY CUT TO PIECES

Fortunate Man Had Been in St. John All Day and Returned Only a Short Time Before His Death—Worked at Great Salmon River, But Was a Resident of Markhamville.

Friday, April 9.

A shocking fatality occurred at Sussex last evening at 7:40 o'clock, at the street crossing. As No. 1 train, run as the mail express, bound for St. John, for the night, was passing, Ashe struck, and instantly killed William Ashe, who attempted to pass over crossing in front of the train.

Mr. Ashe was about 35 years of age and was employed by the Bay Shore Paper Company at Great Salmon River. He went to Sussex yesterday morning, to St. John for the night, returning to Sussex last evening on the Sussex express. He then went to the Sussex Mercantile Company store, paid a bill, got a light, and this receipt. The only sign of identification. After he left store, he went into J. R. McLean's, paid another bill, and started on his way home. He was walking on the sidewalk when he was struck by the train. He was hurled into the air and fell between the rails, apparently dazed by the close approach of the engine. He tried to run back, but was unable to do so. The body left the tracks from the hips down. Only all bits of the head were found.

The danger signal at the crossing was not light showing when the train passed.

The accident was witnessed by a number of people at the crossing, who were waiting for the train to pass and were pained at the young man taking such a fate.

The train was in charge of Conductor James Coles and Engineer James Moody. The Driver Moody was killing his engine at the station he found the young man's hat on the ground. The hat was one of brown felt and had evidently been in St. John yesterday.

Mr. Ashe is survived by his mother, sister, Mrs. Fred Hunter, and another brother, James, who resides at Markhamville. His untimely death has cast a gloom over that community. Coroner W. Wallace was summoned and got to the scene and took the body to the morgue. A coroner's jury was sworn in and after viewing the remains adjourned to the coroner's court. The I. C. R. authorities will conduct an enquiry at Moncton.

HELP WITH SOCKS

Soldiers in Great Need of Such Comforts—Some Idea of the Plans—To be Sent to Men at Front.

"Socks sent to the Red Cross Society distributed to sick and wounded, where required, but not to men in trench who receive them through the field forces." That was the text of the telegram received by the honorable secretary of the Royal Standard Chapter, I. D. E. in St. John yesterday from Mrs. M. Plumtree, of the Red Cross Society in Toronto.

The telegram was sent to a inquiry sent by the chapter for a definition as to the distribution of the socks. The chapter will hold its soldiers' sock drive at the Knights of Columbus on April 21 and its members desire it to better know all through the city and province that the thousands of socks they hope to get to the front.

The socks to be sent to the front are of the Duke Street, Miss Ethel Lewis, 148 Duke Street, St. John. They will be sent forward through the Canadian War Contingents' Association, a body of Canadians working in London, and of which the acting high commissioner, Sir George Perley, is president.

An instance of the aid that is forthcoming was reported at a meeting of the committee held at the home of the regent, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith on this week. Twelve little girls convened by Miss Jean Douglas, arranged to get up a sale of 350 socks which they donated to the committee for its effort. The little girls will be presented with a pair of socks as a souvenir and have been asked to write an account of the sale at the nights of Columbus rooms for enclosure in socks to be sent to the front.

Commissary Cove Items.

Cummings Cove, April 8.—Mrs. Beryl Hancy, who has been the guest of son in Portland (Me.) during the winter months, returned home on Thursday last.

Harley Hancy, who has been here for brief visit, returned to his home inerry on Saturday last.

Miss Mary Searles and sister, Miss Maudie Wilson's Beach, spent the Easter holidays here, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Mosher.

Miss Annie E. Holt is spending the holidays at her home in Cocobee. Miss Mary Chaffey and Miss Sadie McNeill are spending the Easter recess with relatives at Leonardville, where Mrs. Eva Calder and family, of Fair Haven, have moved to Eastport for a period.

Quite a number from here are attending the special service being held in the Christian church at Leonardville, conducted by Rev. Mr. McPherson, evangelist.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, of Littleton, have just returned from Ansonia (Conn.), called on friends here last week.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, April 8.—On account of the tea at the St. John Golf Club under the auspices of the Loyalist Chapter I. O. D. E. on Tuesday afternoon, the Red Cross meeting was held on Wednesday instead of Tuesday, the tea being in charge of Mrs. W. S. Allison, Mrs. John M. Robinson and Miss Allison. Next Tuesday Mrs. Bell and Mrs. H. F. Puddington are the tea committee.

Marion and Minnie Crockett, with others coming in at the tea hour, Miss Phyllis Taylor, was the prize winner, Miss Lucille Hawkins getting the booby prize. At the tea hour those assisting were Miss Louise Sterling, Miss Ritta Barry, Miss Zilla Edgewood and Miss Desai O'Connell.

Miss Mollie Barry is visiting friends in St. John. Miss Thorne spent the Easter holidays with St. John friends. Miss Clarence Steves of St. John, is visiting her old home here.

Mr. George Ranson has returned to his home in Woodstock after spending Easter here at the Depot House. Miss Cora's aunt, Mrs. George W. Hooper, arrived here from St. John Wednesday and moved into their new home in Main street.

Mr. Wilfred Dawson, of Mount Allison, returned to his home in Woodstock as the guest of Donald White. Mr. G. W. Fowler returned from Ottawa Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Freese, who has been the guest of his father, Judge Freese, has returned to Woodstock. The Ladies Aid of the Church evangelist Baptist church met with Mrs. McCall Tuesday evening.

Major R. H. Arnold, of the 26th Battalion, spent Easter here with his parents, Major and Mrs. O. R. Arnold. Miss Maude Simpson, St. John, spent the week-end with Mrs. E. Irvine.

Mr. Frank Keirstead returned Tuesday to St. Martins, after spending the holiday season here with his parents. Mr. Carl Oulton, who is attending Mount Allison University, spent the week-end with friends in the city.

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Miss Stevens (St. Stephen), of Windsor, N. B., is the birth of a son. Miss Lilla Moore and Miss Mary Hume, students at the New Brunswick school, are spending their holidays at the residence of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Smith, at St. John's College, enjoying the Easter vacation with a school friend at Blain River.

After an illness of many weeks which bore with a wonderful cheerfulness, Christian calmness, Miss Mary Elizabeth Stuart passed away at an early hour on Good Friday morning. She had reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years, but still retained her bright spirits and delighted in the society of young people, who visited her often. She was a most generous and kind hearted nature, and was always giving help to those in need. Her funeral services were held at the Methodist church on Tuesday afternoon at 3.30, when Miss Ella A. Smith, only daughter of the late Mr. Stuart, officiated. The burial was in the cemetery at St. John's.

HAMPDEN VILLAGE
Hampton Village, April 8.—Miss Florence Robertson of Moncton, teaching holidays, was the guest through the Easter holidays of her father, Mr. W. H. Robertson.

Miss Margaret Adams, a member of the senior class of the University of New Brunswick, and Miss Seely, a student at the Provincial Normal School, are returned to Fredericton after spending the holidays at their homes here. Mrs. William T. McKnight and daughters have returned from St. John to Hampton Village.

Walter Scribner, of St. John, spent Easter Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Scribner. Miss Dorothy Campbell is paying a visit to friends in St. John. Mrs. George Howard left on Tuesday for a visit to her son in Lowell. Miss Dorothy Campbell is paying a visit to her son in Lowell. Miss Dorothy Campbell is paying a visit to her son in Lowell.

WOODSTOCK
Woodstock, April 8.—Miss Grace Jones returned on Friday last from a pleasant visit with friends in St. John. Mr. H. T. Mitchell, formerly of the bank of Montreal, spent the week-end with the Moncton branch, spent Sunday at home, and returned to Woodstock on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Teed and Miss K. Fair spent a few days in St. John last week. Mr. and Mrs. George Simpson, of St. John, spent Easter with Mrs. Simpson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson.

Mr. Lawrence M. Bailey, of the Bank of Montreal, Chatham, and Mr. Stewart Talley of the Royal Bank of Canada, Fredericton, spent their holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Talley. Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, Alberta, returned to Ottawa on Tuesday.

Miss Edna Gillis, a graduate nurse of John last week. Miss Edna Gillis, a graduate nurse of John last week. Miss Edna Gillis, a graduate nurse of John last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Perley Hartley spent much of their time in St. John, N. B., during the Easter holidays. Mr. and Mrs. R. Perley Hartley spent much of their time in St. John, N. B., during the Easter holidays.

Harry Bureby, Centreville, Ensign (C. 252), Four Falls, (Porter Graham, Ed. River Lake, Thomas Green, Debec, Earl Morris, Kilburn, Edward Donley, Bath, Vande, Centreville, John Banks, returned from their holidays. George B. Bent, who has been in the hospital for several weeks and operated upon for appendicitis was able to go to his home today. He is making a satisfactory recovery.

CAMPBELLTON
Campbellton, April 8.—Services appropriate to Easter were held in the different churches here last Sunday, and the Easter music rendered by the different choirs was of a very high order. All the churches were beautifully decorated with potted plants and spring flowers. Large congregations are reported at all the services. Miss Gladys Gillis spent Easter Sunday at her home in Chatham.

Miss Mary Graham left last Saturday for Montreal to visit her sister, Miss Ruby Graham. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Napier and little daughter Kathleen, have returned from a trip to St. John. Miss Gretta Adams has returned from a trip to St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Coates, of Napton (N. S.), spent the Easter vacation here with Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Millard. Mr. Hugh McLatchey, of the Royal Bank of Canada staff, Dalhousie, spent the Easter vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Smith, of St. John. Miss Estelle McKenke has returned from Moncton, where she was the guest of the Misses McGinnes, Robinson and Mrs. Walter Marquis.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Marquis spent Easter in Dalhousie, the guest of Mrs. Marquis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. McKenke. Mrs. Henry Goudin visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McEwen, at Chatham, last week. Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Sutherland announce the marriage of their daughter Gertrude Blanche, to Mr. Archibald Macdonald, of San Francisco, California. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald will reside in North Vancouver (B. C.), on their return from Honolulu.

Mr. T. H. O'Brien, of Moncton, who has been taking a six weeks' course at Kingston (Ont.), to qualify as a lieutenant, returned Sunday with friends here. Miss Frances Fish of the Campbellton Grammar school teaching staff, spent the holidays at her home in New Brunswick. Mr. Jas. W. Patterson and little grandson, Master James Troy, have returned from a visit to friends in Moncton and Chatham.

Mr. H. H. Wilson spent last Wednesday with friends at Oak Bay, Victoria (B. C.). Percy Fowles, of St. John, visited friends here last week. Miss Marie Cyr, of Dalhousie, spent her vacation at her home here. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Malcolm left last week to visit friends in Montreal and Ottawa.

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PETITODIAC

Petitodioc, April 8.—Miss Ada Allan, who was the guest of her parents, Rev. Thomas and Mrs. Allan, returned to St. John on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne Coppitt, Grandville, Kent county, have been the guests of the former sister, Mrs. George McClenahan, of St. John. Miss Lottie Lean, Moncton, spent the Easter holidays with her uncle, R. C. Lockhart. The pastor concert at J. C. Jones' of St. John was a success, realizing about \$25. Mr. Mann and daughter, Flossie, spent Easter at Sussex, guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Steeves. Master Earl Pollock, the six-year-old son of W. H. Pollock, met with an accident Monday morning when a roll of paper, weighing between fifty and sixty pounds, fell on him, crushing his chest and causing a serious injury. There were three doctors in consultation yesterday. The Red Cross Society will meet on Monday at 8 o'clock for business. Mrs. Clifford Steeves and daughter are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Goggin. Dr. Fred Mann, who has been very ill, is still unable to attend to business.

WESTFIELD

Westfield, April 8.—Miss Helen Hyatt, who has been ill at her sister's, Mrs. Arthur's, in St. John, is improving. Miss Annie Crawford spent Easter at her home in Hilldale. Miss Jessie Gilliland, who has charge of the school at Brookville, spent the Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilliland. Miss Colquhoun, of West St. John, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. A. Goggin. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McKenke entertained their friends at an enjoyable dance on Monday evening. Miss Evelyn Eddy and Master Douglas, of Westfield, are the guests of the Misses Ballentine for Good Friday. The annual business meeting of the parish was held at the rectory on Monday afternoon. After the routine of business, a pleasant time was spent socially by a number of the parishioners. There were three doctors in consultation yesterday. The Red Cross Society will meet on Monday at 8 o'clock for business. Mrs. Clifford Steeves and daughter are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Goggin. Dr. Fred Mann, who has been very ill, is still unable to attend to business.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., April 7.—On Saturday evening the Mission Band of the Methodist church held their annual sale of the private property of the church, which was kindly lent for the purpose. Besides dainty articles of embroidery and hand work, pretty pots of roses, and other business, the proceeds amounted to \$30. Among those who contributed to the success of the affair were Miss Harrison, secretary, Miss Goggin, treasurer, Miss Goggin, president, Miss Gladys Brooks, secretary, Miss Laura Moore, corresponding secretary, Miss Florence Brooks, recording secretary, Misses Mary Gray, Elsie Byles, Winnifred Babbitt, Eleanor Palmer and Mary Harrison. Rev. William Smith, who has been confined to the house through illness for some time, was able to hold services in St. John, on Easter day. On Monday afternoon the annual Easter meeting of the vestry of St. John's church was held in the Guild Hall, and was well attended. The pastor, Rev. William Smith, presided. Some time was spent in considering the finances of the parish, which were found to be in a flourishing condition. Alterations and improvements in the church grounds were considered and plans made for the same. The election of officers then took place, the officers for the ensuing year being as follows: Church warden, T. W. Gilbert; clerk, H. H. Gilbert; auditor, J. R. Dunn; vestrymen, Russia Williams, Fred Dale (Summer Hill), T. H. Scovell (Quebec), Gabriel Drecher, A. C. Allister, William Weston, N. H. Otty, R. H. Gilbert, William Hubbard, W. S. Wilkinson, H. H. Gilbert, John Nordey, and Mr. George Wallace, for the purpose of electing a new rector for St. John's church. Mr. H. B. Bridges, who has been visiting St. John during the past week, returned on Tuesday. Mrs. Jotham Byles, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Wallace, returned from Halifax on Monday. Mrs. Michael Law went up to Ormucto on Tuesday to spend a week visiting friends. Mr. R. R. Reid and Miss Gladys Dickie were visitors in Fredericton on Tuesday. Mrs. F. W. Gannon was a passenger to Fredericton on Tuesday. Miss Zerilda Williams spent Tuesday in Upper Gagetown. Miss Charlotte Scovell and Miss Jean Mayes, of Quebec, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Allingham, made a trip to Fredericton on Tuesday. Miss Elizabeth Robinson Scovell, of Meadowlands, left on Tuesday's train for a visit in St. John. Mrs. T. S. Peters was a passenger to Fredericton on Tuesday, and will spend some time in St. John and Robesay. Miss Marian Casswell has returned to St. John after a short vacation spent at her home here. General Smith, of Fredericton, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. William Smith on Tuesday. Rev. T. F. Jones, of Jemseg, was a passenger to Fredericton on Tuesday's train.

AMHERST

Amherst, April 7.—Mrs. Alex. Walling of Chatham, is the guest of her son, Mr. Walling, in Amherst. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown, has returned from Truro, where she was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens. Mrs. J. W. Ross, of Athol, visited Mrs. J. McKay, of Sydney, and Miss Annie Cameron, of Brockton (Mass.), and three brothers in the United States. Mrs. Percy L. Faldick, who has been quite ill with an attack of appendicitis, is improving. Miss DeLoach was the guest of Mrs. Geo. B. Jones on Wednesday en route from Berwick, where she had been spending the week-end with her parents. Miss John Little returned this week from a month's visit at Cady's. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Buchholz, who had a visit from their daughter, leaving a baby girl. Edward Parise left this week to spend some time at Albert, Albert county.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, April 8.—Friends here of Mrs. Aurelia Coppitt, formerly of this place, who has been living for some years at Spring House, in northern British Columbia, are very glad to learn that she is improving much in health and that the prospect for recovery appears to be quite favorable. Mrs. Coppitt had been confined to her bed for many months with serious ailments consequent upon a fall she sustained last autumn and her condition until recently was very critical. She is now able to write and a letter received by her sister here, Mrs. Geo. Smith, is very hopeful. Her home, far up in the "wilds," is many miles from a doctor, and her nurse is an Indian woman. Word has been received that Private Hugh Wright, of the 26th Battalion, St. John, who has been ill with an attack of diphtheria, is progressing favorably toward recovery. Miss Julia Brewster and Miss Achna Rogers, who spent Easter at their homes here, have returned to their schools at Hillboro and Hopewell Cape, respectively. Bruce Berry, of Moncton, made a recent visit to the Cape, where he is now a student at the U. N. B. Mrs. Warren Sears, Lower Hillsboro, has received word from her son, Lewis Phillips, of the overseas contingent, that he is at Shorefield (Eng.) and is well. Mrs. Carrie Hoar, of Allison, Westmorland county, is visiting relatives here.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., April 8.—Mrs. Robert Lennox, Miss Anna Lennox and Mrs. Fred Knight, of Moncton, were in town this week attending the funeral of Mrs. Patten. George Britton has returned to Campbellton after spending some time at his home here. Mr. G. C. Machum spent the holidays at his home in Fredericton and returned yesterday to resume teaching here. Miss D. R. Smallwood spent the holidays at her home in Harcourt. Miss Mary Wright returned to Sackville on Tuesday to resume charge of her school. Alfred Maudie, of the Mounted Rifles, spent Sunday at his home here. The Rev. J. D. Palmer, of the 88th Battalion at St. John, is visiting his home in town. Gordon Weston, of Jardineville, went west Saturday to join the dredge Prince Ilo. Mrs. J. T. LeBlanc is visiting friends in Moncton. Mrs. J. D. Palmer has returned from a visit to friends in Yarmouth (N. S.). Mr. and Mrs. Farrer, of Chicago (Ill.), are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Byles. Dr. W. A. Ferguson, of Moncton, was called here Monday to consult with local doctors in the case of Miss Ruth Gifford and by Mrs. W. G. Graham, of Main River, entertained a number of friends at a social dance at their home Monday evening. Rexton, N. B., April 9.—A pretty wedding took place Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Graham, of Main River, entertained a number of friends at a social dance at their home Monday evening. Rexton, N. B., April 9.—A pretty wedding took place Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Graham, of Main River, entertained a number of friends at a social dance at their home Monday evening.

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, April 8.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hugh Tucker, with her children, spent Easter in Halifax with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Christie. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Christie left yesterday for Halifax to attend the funeral of Miss Christie's brother, the late Dr. H. H. Reid. The ladies of St. Charles Catholic church entertained the officers and men of the 2nd P. C. Battalion in the C. M. E. hall on Sunday afternoon. About one thousand being present, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. Tea was served at five o'clock, by a splendid programme of patriotic music, and hymns. The Easter dance at the St. Regis Hotel on Monday night was a huge success, many being present from Moncton, Dorchester, and Sackville. The rooms were prettily done with spring flowers and the music was supplied by the band of the St. Regis Hotel.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Used Eleven Years
Mrs. McEachern, Glencoe, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eleven years for my children and have every reason to praise them as they always give relief. They are safe, and the Tablets for her little ones she will use no other medicine. They are absolutely safe, pleasant to take and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B., a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 14, 1915.

WAR COMMENT.

Conflicting claims of victory in the Carpathians mean that the battle on which depends the Russian army's entrance to the plains of Hungary is not yet decided. For a week the tide of Russian success has been rising, and decisive victory appears probable.

While the Grand Duke thunders through the Carpathian passes, General Joffre seems about to launch a big offensive in the region of Verdun. Indeed heavy fighting all along the western front is expected now, timed to shake the German line and move it back, or at least present the withdrawal of more troops for use against the Russians.

Reference was made the other day in the despatches of a German admission that the German army would be fighting henceforward not to conquer Europe, but in the hope of saving Germany.

"We only see how tremendously difficult it is made for us to preserve our national unity and freedom. Many dreamed too easily of our victory over enemies. People sought to gather in the harvest when really the first preparations for the final result still had to be created.

"Everybody has long since abandoned the expectation that between today and tomorrow the world could be healed by the German spirit. We have had to be convinced unwillingly and by hard facts that in this war it is not a question of putting through a fantastic world policy question of protecting our home and home. The war certainly will have to be carried on for self preservation of the German Empire.

"It would be a pity to try to fix the details of what the final peace will be, but in any case our object must be the making certain of our national existence for the longest possible time."

Lord Sydenham, a noted English military authority, in a review of the situation last week, said that even if the chance of intervention by neutral countries were set aside, the optimism of Sir John French and of the French official reports is justified.

"RESTITUTION"

"If wrong has been done the government will see to it that restitution shall be made," says the Standard. "The dishonest farmers who sold decrepit or unsound horses to the government, and the inspectors who passed them will also receive attention."

adopt this tone. The Independent Conservative Ottawa Citizen, published at the front door of the parliament buildings and thoroughly in touch with these investigations, denounces those government newspapers which are setting up the plea that the administration should receive credit because it has permitted an investigation. "The government," says the Citizen, "could not help itself so far as the nature of the inquiry was and, in consequence, it can only show its good faith by not limiting the scope of the investigation and by not hampering the committee in any way. And it can only show its good intention by the demeanor and actions of the Conservative members. Such an attitude, for example, as that adopted by Mr. A. E. Frigg, Ottawa's English speaking member, is not calculated to impress the thoughtful observer of the sincerity of the government in the matter of learning the facts."

The Citizen calls for "less meaningless verbal flourishes" and more drastic punitive action against the alleged grafters and defrauders. It goes on to expose the hypocrisy of the government and of the government press. Its words are of added interest because they come from an independent Conservative paper that is setting the part of a candid friend. It says: "The suspension of one government official, Col. W. G. Hurdman, is a step in the right direction, but the fact must not be overlooked that the minister of militia has evidently not been personally censured of the official in question. There are several others, middlemen and take-off artists, against whom the administration possesses ample evidence of a nature to justify prompt legal measures, but thus far there has been no limitation of proceedings not only to recover the moneys thus squeezed from the public purse but to punish those guilty of such attempts."

"The electors are not to be lured by high-sounding phrases respecting the government's responsibility. The government is a collection of individual units and in the light of some of the evidence thus far adduced by the committee some of these units are not a credit to the whole. The government has not intimidated to these gentlemen that their presence within the party was not desirable. Until it does so, and until it shows a disposition to take the steps demanded in the circumstances for the protection of the public, the suspension of a minor official will hardly earn for the administration a reputation for a vigorous defence of the honor and dignity of parliament."

The investigations thus far have dealt mainly with the purchase of war supplies, of boots, bandages, dressings, drugs, automobiles, bicycles, and many other articles in relation to a list of which suspicious transactions have been followed. If other investigations have been having to do with the expenditure of money on the ordinary public services of the country, notably public works, relations of combined partisanship and robbery will be certain. There is scarcely a community in the Dominion in which there are not many persons who have knowledge of gross practices in connection with public expenditures.

The public is now beginning to understand why certain members of the government sought to force an election last November, and why today one group in the cabinet, with a strong backing in the House of Commons, is pressing for an early appeal to the country. This group still hopes that by waving the flag, by playing up the war, by appealing to party loyalty, and by attempting to take advantage of the sterling patriotism of the country, the Borden administration may still be permitted to hold fast to power and to patronage. It is within the possibilities that the good work now being done by the independent press in exposing the evils at Ottawa may win over to the public interest some of the more independent members of Mr. Borden's following in the House. At all events, while many evils will remain concealed, the country is beginning to get real light upon the nature of the administration which was carried into power in 1911 by flag waving and appeals to racial and religious prejudice. Behind these manifestations was a skillfully prepared plot the principal features of which were an increase in the tariff, a surrender to the interests, and a period of profit for every corrupt element in the Conservative party.

CONSERVATIVES ON THE GRAFT

Two of the leading Conservative newspapers of Canada, the Mail and Empire, and the World, of Toronto, yesterday served plain editorial warning upon Sir Robert Borden and the government in connection with the graft disclosures at Ottawa. At a time when the more servile organs, like the Standard, are vigorously waving the flag to distract attention from the grafting operations, these Toronto Conservative papers recognize that the situation is far too serious to be met by mere partisan flag-waving. The World, published by Mr. W. F. MacLean, M. P., says: "The revelations at Ottawa in the purchase of army supplies call for drastic action on the part of Sir Robert Borden, and his government, and the Conservative party. They must disassociate themselves from any wrong-doing from any attempt to take advantage of the country or of our soldiers in the field. If members of Parliament did wrong, they must take the consequences; if officials were parties to fraud, or were lax in duty, they must be dismissed and punished, if within the power of the law, and wherever contractors acted unfairly, or took undue profit, they must make restitution. In other words, the Department of Justice must be put in operation in the most vigorous way, and more than anyone else the cabinet must be held to strict accountability. The Conservative party, as a party, must clear itself before the country."

The Conservative Mail and Empire, under the heading "Tainted Money," says editorially that the government must act in relation to the recent disclosures, and

it proposes a black list of those "who turned the war to account for enriching or unduly profiting themselves." It says, further: "Any man or firm, or corporation, that has made, or is making ill-gotten gains, at the expense of the state, or at risk to the health or life of the state's defenders, should be brought to punishment. Looters caught in the act are usually shot in their tracks."

In contrast with this outspoken comment by the Conservative journals quoted, the cheaper organs are setting up the old cry about Liberal disloyalty in a frantic endeavor to smother the scandals with which the country is ringing. The Independent Conservative Ottawa Citizen says of these more servile organs: "They have lost all the reserve which characterized them originally and now some of the most prominent journals are frantically protesting that the administration isn't to blame for the graft now being revealed. Worse still, some of the extreme Tory journals have taken up the cudgels for the middlemen who have fattened on these illegitimate rife-offs. Hence the unique sight is presented of party organs condoning or palliating the boot swindle, the binocular, bicycle, surgical dressing and other scandals in strong and often ill-tempered and abusive attacks on the Grit journals."

The Standard of yesterday is an excellent example of the justice of this characterization. It sets up a column or two of editorial screaming about the alleged disloyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It drags out the old flag once more as a cover for the sins of its party for which the more outspoken newspapers on its own side of politics are now demanding punishment. It repeats the state falsehood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is unwilling to give the men at the front an opportunity to vote honestly, but it has no word of condemnation for the politicians and the grafters who have been fattening upon war supplies at the expense of the brave and loyal soldiers this country has poured and is pouring into the theatre of war.

HON. MR. MORRISSEY'S POSITION.

When Mr. James K. Pinder recently denounced Hon. John Morrissey he did so with the support of several ministers and supporters of the government who have long been trying to humiliate the Public Works Commissioner and drive him from the cabinet because he is a Liberal. This group has exerted influence enough in cabinet council to countermand Mr. Morrissey's decision as to a contract for the Petticoat river bridge.

Mr. Morrissey's friends are waiting to see whether he will take this latest piece of arbitrary injustice lying down, or whether he will fight. As a Liberal he finds himself in impossible company. His enemies in the cabinet and in the House strike at him openly and secretly because his position is wanted for a shout-out Conservative who will handle the department patronage to suit such men as Messrs. Pinder, Price, Woods, and the other out-and-outers.

The ruling element in the government is bitterly hostile to all independent or Liberal interests. The old pretence of catering to Liberal support was long since abandoned as useless. The latest affront put upon Mr. Morrissey is the sort of thing that ought quickly to produce what is known in sporting circles as a showdown—a final one.

WAR COMMENT.

The report that Austria is ready to seek a separate peace, that Germany will consent to that course and then go on fighting only long enough to secure honorable terms, is published conspicuously in Montreal and in New York, and is the subject of some favorable editorial comment in both places. If the Russians had rolled back the Austrians and were really sweeping through the plains of Hungary, there might be ground for such a story, but at the moment it is surely premature. It will be revived after further Russian progress, and after the fall of Constantinople, and then with better reason than exists today. If Austria were ready to make peace, with or without Germany's consent, the Allies could take their own time in closing in upon Germany, and the hopelessness of German resistance would be instantly recognized by the German nation.

The plans of the Allies may be furthered by the intervention of several states now neutral, but Kitchener and Joffre are not men who are building upon aid that may never come. They are preparing to smash the German front in France and Belgium. They expect the stiffest kind of resistance, but they have the men and the guns to overcome it. They know that the German armies must be beaten in the field, that Germany's trust in blood and iron must be destroyed in a series of great battles before peace and security will reign in Europe.

Recent American cablegrams from London have said that less is heard there at present concerning a combined British and French offensive, and that there is more talk than formerly about "waiting for the Russians." It scarcely needs to be expected that the British and French commanders would give notice of the day set for their advance. Silence in such matters means nothing unless it is that the condition of the ground and the state of preparation are not yet in shape for the spring advance. Austria may break or stand firm. Italy may come in or stay out. Those things are for the diplomats. But the soldiers depend on the men and the guns, and the military view is that in the end the war will be decided in the West rather than in the East, by beating the German armies in a series of engagements that

will dwarf any of those yet fought on either front. The magnificent work done by the Russians, if it is now to be crowned by a thrust deep into Hungary, will seriously limit the number of men Germany can use on the western front when—as soon will be the case—she finds herself fighting for her existence there.

Unless all signs fall this summer will long be memorable as the bloodiest in the world's history. For the first time since the beginning of the war the Allies now have men and guns enough to press the offensive on both fronts. The Russians have already struck. They have been so successful that Germany is no doubt sending heavy reinforcements. Their departure may be the sign for the Allied attack in the West.

A CALL FOR THE SECOND CONTINGENT.

Hon. Mr. Borden, in the House of Commons on Saturday, confirmed the recent report that Canada's Second Expeditionary Force is to go to Great Britain on its way to the front. Kitchener's call for the second contingent has come, and the men are ready, and eager, to answer it. The Premier, of course, does not say when, or how soon, the men are to go, but no doubt the time yet to elapse before they take ship will be short. They were ready three months ago, so far as equipment goes, Mr. Borden says, and their detention here has been due to the plans of the British War Office. Two months ago the date for their departure was made known to the Canadian government, and on that date they will go. They will have a period of training in England before crossing the Channel. The work they have been doing here has followed precisely the lines indicated by Lord Kitchener.

So far as can now be foreseen, Mr. Borden says, Canada's contribution to the Empire's battle line may reach 150,000 men, if the war lasts another year, "but in the unexpected often happens and Canada's plans must be subordinated to the Empire's needs." In other words, Canada may send more than 150,000 men if the war is prolonged, or fewer if the Germans are broken before the next winter. There were 80,000 in the Canadian First Expeditionary Force, and Mr. Borden says we shall soon have 65,000 men on the firing line. There are 50,000 in training now in Canada, not counting those on garrison and outpost duty. After the second contingent is away it is proposed to enlist 17,000 more men, which will raise the total for overseas service to more than 100,000. Counting men on garrison and outpost duty at home Canada will then have 108,000 under arms.

The Canadian Mounted Rifles are not yet needed. They are not to go, evidently, until the campaign in France and Belgium has reached a stage much more advanced than the present one. A steady stream of reinforcements will be kept going forward to make good casualties in the first and second contingents, and in the end depot camps are ready in Great Britain at which Canadians of every arm of the service will finish their training as they are sent from home. Mr. Borden says delay in sending more Canadians across has been in no way due to conditions in Canada, but wholly to the needs and wishes of the British War Office, and he evidently believes that the remainder of the soldiers required from the Dominion will be ready whenever they are called for.

The House of Commons frequently cheered Mr. Borden as he spoke on Saturday, and there was further applause when Mr. Oliver, who was leading the Opposition at the moment, spoke of Canada's readiness to do its utmost, of its faith in the men we are sending to uphold the flag, and of the determination of our people as a whole to provide whatever aid shall be necessary, to the end.

Whether the war be short or long, this country will do its share. Not by words, but by raising brigades after brigades, Canada is proving to the world that she has "enlisted for the war." Already the first of our men have proved their mettle in battle against the Hun. Now the word goes overseas that we have 100,000 more like them ready and eager to go. And this spirit reigns wherever the British flag flies. The resources of the world's mightiest Empire are to be brought to bear upon the foe until he falls. He may fight long. Already our Empire's losses are great. They will be, undoubtedly, of staggering size before the end—but there is no price the Empire will hesitate to pay for victory, and loyal Canada will contribute its share.

HOW BRITISH TRADE IS HIT.

Impudent pretence, that because the general Canadian tariff was raised seven and one-half per cent and the duties against British goods by only five per cent, the Borden government was giving the Great Britain favorable treatment, is being thoroughly exposed in Canadian trade centres, East and West. The direct effect of the increase of five per cent in the tariff against British goods is best disclosed by an examination of those goods which we import chiefly from Great Britain. The facts show that the British manufacturer is being excluded from this market, and that instead of a tariff increase being a measure for the production of more revenue it is a pre-emptive device plain and simple, which will put a further burden upon Canadians, and which will punish British manufacturers and workmen while cutting down Canadian revenue from the tariff. The Toronto Star publishes the facts to prove these contentions beyond doubt: "Take the case of tweeds. In 1914 we imported 2,150,000 yards at a value of \$1,384,016. Nearly all of this came from Great Britain. To be exact, the imports from Great Britain were 2,068,738 yards valued at \$1,292,705. Therefore the new taxes in this case affect practically only

British goods. Other countries were hardly in our market at all, so that the increase in the general rate, applying to foreign goods, was of no importance.

"In the case of plain flannels, the British import was 792,032 yards, and all the other imports together were a little over 100,000 yards. The new tax therefore practically applied to British imports alone. "In knitted goods the import from Great Britain was valued at \$1,019,480; from the United States, \$107,971; from all other countries together, about \$148,000. Here again the effect of the increase was chiefly to place an additional tax of five per cent on the British goods. Of the fabrics described as lustrous, mohairs, alpaca, and Italian linings, we imported 3,885,515 yards, of which all but 16,000 yards came from the United Kingdom. The value of the British import was \$1,164,295, and of all other imports only \$4,800. The British import will pay an additional duty of five per cent, or \$59,215. The foreign import will pay 7 1/2 per cent, or \$365. The British manufacturer is not helped in the slightest degree by the fact that 7 1/2 per cent is charged on the insignificant foreign import.

"There are other classes of goods in which we import very little from the United Kingdom. For instance, we import three million dollars worth of furniture, of which \$2,651,038 comes from the United States and \$297,688 from the United Kingdom. Does anybody suppose that a difference of 2 1/2 per cent is going to turn that trade over from the United States to the United Kingdom? It is no comfort to the British manufacturer of tweeds and linens, when he is excluded from this country by an increased tariff, to be told that American manufacturers of furniture and other lines of which Great Britain is not a manufacturer, is also excluded. The new tax of five per cent on British goods cuts down the preference and limits British trade with this country. Moreover, the pretence that the new tariff is a device for raising revenue falls instantly to the ground in the light of the facts. If the Borden government had been seeking a larger revenue from the tariff it would have lowered it instead of making it higher. The party that constantly parades its professions of loyalty seized the first opportunity it had of striking a deadly blow at British trade with Canada.

"TOO OLD FOR SERVICE"

A cartoon in the Standard represents Sir Wilfrid Laurier as coming to grief by riding a woefully decrepit war horse. Standard readers will immediately recognize the steed as one of those described the other day before the Public Accounts Committee in Ottawa as having been rejected as too old for service at the time of the South African war, or as another one which was traded for two sacks and a drink. The Standard is attempting to make political capital out of Sir Wilfrid's alleged disloyalty in making use of a device which was likewise rejected on account of age long ago.

The Standard's Ottawa despatches have assumed a violent pre-election tone. The language does not fit Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though it might apply to some of Mr. Borden's cabinet ministers who found it necessary to shoot holes through the British flag in order to breathe the air of liberty. The Standard does not dwell on the opinions of these gentlemen just at this time. It avoids them, as it does the graft at Ottawa, as unsuitable for the present occasion.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The St. John bills at Fredericton are in no very robust condition after the first round. One result of the taxation bill is likely to be a commission on assessment and taxation reform. The Woodstock newspaper representing Mr. Fleming denounces the St. Stephen newspaper owned by Premier Clarke for its coldness in Mr. Fleming's cause. More developments of that character in the local government party are to be expected soon.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, a big and fast German liner which was converted into a commerce-destroyer at the outbreak of the war, and which sank many British vessels, has followed the Prinz Bittel into Newport News. This is the last of the fugitive German ships.

ROAD-MAKING.

Sir—May I have a small portion of your well-used space to make one or two suggestions? A great deal of my time is spent in driving over country roads, and my suggestion is that some means be provided by the proper authorities for public demonstrations in road-making. It is plainly apparent that the supervisors of roads are not all engineers, and it seems to me that short courses in road-making in connection with the agricultural school, or at the meetings of the county councils, might be made productive of some good. The fundamentals at least could be stated and illustrated. Draining is surely one of the first necessities, and the first thing in draining that a road-maker should be shown is that water runs DOWN hill. I have seen roadside ditches that are actually of higher elevation at both ends than at any other point in their length. Another rule worth noting is that on a road crossing the side of a hill the drain should be on the higher side instead of the lower. And again, a culvert for draining a road should be slightly wider at the lower end than at the higher. These observations seem so perfectly obvious as to be entirely unnecessary, but proof is abundant that they do not govern the practice—at least not in many cases.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

COUNTRY PARSON.

Some people cast their bread upon the waters expecting it to come back to them. That was all the Liberals thought was

DR. CLARK'S FORCIBLE SPEECH AT ANDOVER

Member for Red Deer Paid Marked Tribute to the Ability and Integrity of F. B. Carvell, M. P.—Tells How the Liberal Party Kept the Truce, Till the Gauntlet Was Thrown Down by Tories—Denounces the Tory Grafters Who Are Fattening Off the Tragedy of War.

Andover, N. B., April 6.—The mastery and eloquent speeches of Dr. Michael Clark, M. P. for Red Deer (Alta.), which were delivered in the Opera House and Court House buildings last evening to the great crowds assembled in connection with the nomination of F. B. Carvell as federal candidate for Carleton and Victoria, have been much talked about and discussed by the people today. It has seldom been the privilege of the Liberal party of New Brunswick to have listened to such speeches as were made by the members for Red Deer and Kamouraska.

Ernest LaPointe, the talented French-Canadian member for the latter constituency was able to address the assembly not only in French but in English and his compatriots were delighted with his splendid exposition of federal affairs and federal issues. Mr. LaPointe is one of the rising young men of the Liberal party in Quebec and his energy and eloquence have been of great assistance to the party in many parts of the country. At the beginning of his address in the Opera House Dr. Clark paid a wonderful tribute to his friend and co-worker Mr. Carvell who had been nominated during the afternoon. It was a tribute such as could only have been made by a man so eloquent as the speaker. He described the member for Carleton as an entirely worthy of the confidence, esteem and support of his fellow-men. He was a Liberal of the right school, a man of great spirit and courage, who believed in government of the people, by the people and for the people. His personal integrity was beyond all question, he stood pre-eminently as a man of great parliamentary courage, he was a great debating ability and a passionate sense of justice, and he stood so high in the councils of the Liberal party at Ottawa that he was frequently consulted by the great leader, of which they were all so proud. He was indeed a member whose any constituency might be proud to nominate and prouder to elect.

Having paid that tribute to Mr. Carvell, Dr. Clark said that no one would contradict him, he was sure, when he declared that the paramount duty of Canada at the present time was to have this great and successful government maintained. It was a war of freedom, a war to preserve the sacredness of international relations, to protect the smaller nations; it was a war which the British Empire was forced to take part in or else have lost its glory forever. Liberals kept the Truce.

But, said the speaker, if that is the paramount duty of Canada at the present time, his audience might ask him, did he happen to be there, in order to make himself clear he told them in the first place that he had no disposition and no eagerness for political controversy at this time. He didn't think that it was in August last and he would much prefer that it were not necessary today, but since that brief session in August political issues have arisen and the responsibility of the present situation rested with the government of Sir Robert Borden and nobody else. That August session lasted only five days and yet in that time, \$50,000,000 was unanimously voted toward the carrying on of the war, and at the close of that session the greatest evidence of a political truce was found in the speech of the most eloquent member in the Conservative party, Sir Geo. Foster, when he spoke of the united feeling of the members and of the pride of Canada that her public men had arisen above party considerations in the face of the great issue that was before them. That was a certificate of character from a man who is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but in spite of the words, Hon. Mr. Kemp, another member of the Borden government, at a later date denied that there had ever been any political truce.

The Liberals, however, had from the day of adjournment of the August session lived up to the understanding that "truce" was a certificate of character from a man who is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but in spite of the words, Hon. Mr. Kemp, another member of the Borden government, at a later date denied that there had ever been any political truce.

The Liberal party organization had taken an unpartisan view of every public matter. In the past he had even published an almost complete report of a speech of Sir Robert Borden upon the war and its causes. The leader of the Liberal Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had conducted his political tour throughout Canada and he, as well as the Liberal members, began addressing recruiting meetings and yet all this time Tory literature was being sent out from the party political headquarters at Ottawa endeavoring to show that the Liberals were out of sympathy with the great efforts that were being put forward on behalf of the Empire. One cartoon even went so far as to caricature Sir Wilfrid in league with the German Kaiser. He asked them to think of that, to think of the man who had been honored by his King in St. Paul's Cathedral, being thus characterized and misrepresented by his political enemies in the Tory party, while there was a tacit understanding that there was a political truce. If the Government would even say today that the Parliament of Canada would last out its term, he was convinced that political controversy would cease but they did not propose to be set up and shot at like the innocent Belgians and lose their political lives at the hands of such men as the Hon. Bob Rogers without protesting.

Liberals a Unit for War Expenses.

It was the business of parliament when they met this winter to provide for additional means to carrying on the war. Hon. Mr. White the finance minister said that it would be necessary to borrow \$100,000,000 for the purpose. The Opposition agreed and there was no hesitation about their agreement. That \$100,000,000 was to be borrowed from the Imperial Government. There was no doubt as to where it would come from. Arrangements had already been made to that end. But it was also necessary to raise eight or ten millions more by direct taxes to pay interest upon the war-expenditure and to provide a nucleus for a pension fund for the benefit of those who went to the front and were injured or killed in the defense of their country.

Fredericton, N. B., April 8.—Eight lots of timber land aggregating 5,268 acres in Stanley and Douglas were sold under foreclosure here today at suit of J. Howard Richards vs. Margaret King. The bidders, William Turnbull and others, bid \$10,600 or about an acre. That was all the Liberals thought was

WILL HOLD BELIEF IN FREEDOM

No Culmination in Parliament is to Replace Sell 4-1-2 P Banks—Live Judge Armistead

Fredericton, N. B., April 8.—The Premier Clarke and his government and minister of public works interest in ere is much speculation will take action, Clark is said that there was a view over department these two gentlemen, lions of all kinds was the air.

However that may be of Morrissey's who are stand steady for a time commissioner, who asked for, has gone to health and yet they are out his clearance paper they claim that it was to the Irish Catholic the government to ease his resignation investigation is going has always been known scrapper, never needing his political life to retire in the path led by Whips Jones, Tindus Carter etc. of the Pinder wing and York County quite a formidable force. Morrissey, however, retreat in the face of riots, and it remains entrenched in the Boom for Mahoney.

In the meantime the boom on for F. G. M. to take up the job as John gets out. Their duties, of course, in for it is necessary to case its member accept at the present time splendid fighting ground.

Without making a position in the legit making it interesting on the treasury bench minister of agriculture and the answer to a asked by Mr. D. Credit given by the purchase of patriotic It seems as if all parties is being kept back. It is remarkable that such a gift the fullest not be available to it. If instructions were given of credit as that the government drafts, verbally or in writing, and a reason for the county of West glances at a return to supply the shipment was turned sideration, and it is St. John produce first of sort and price paid was over

Those Patriotic Potatoes. Only the other day agitated, and a disposition of the sheds on the West side of the had not yet made the money at a time on the West side, as "brokers" were, and they realized from that they hawked about five cents a bushel by \$150,000, and even have gone as a far the loyalty of the people, and the sympathy of the public, a very large expenditure found its way of political grafts, more or else was a potatoes at a time as shipped on account they had to be sac they would bring.

In connection with position, represented the public accounts questioned the chairman Major Black, to expenses who will give the public with the hand and Belgian gift of

Pentent Returns to

The public account New Brunswick's the example of the Ottawa, has caused conversion or of the public of a Tory the O.P.s is supposed to ferry across the St. Otagone. E. S. C. from Woodstock, who residents of Meduct the ferry had not been some time. The new Mr. Stewart, sought in the public account the voucher was given by the public account the opposition were next day he sent Stewart gave Chairman public accounts some several witnesses evidence respecting the it has not been of paid back and two from York vouchery in ferrying for

