

The St. John Standard

VOL. X, NO. 40.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1918.

UNSETTLED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALLIES ON WESTERN FRONT DAMAGE THE GERMAN LINES

GERMAN U-BOAT OPERATIONS ARE BADLY HAMPERED

Handling of Submarines at Ostend Base Will be Carried on with Difficulty if Not Altogether Suspended as Result of British Raid on Belgian Port and the Sinking of Old Cruiser Vindictive, Which was Sunk in or Near Channel Leading Out of Inner Harbor.

Berlin Claims that Channel is Not Blocked and that Raid was Failure—If Ostend and Zeebrugge are Removed as Ports from which U-boats may be Operated, they will have to Withdraw to German Harbors.

German submarine operations from the harbor of Ostend, Belgium, have been seriously hampered for a time if not rendered impossible by a daring raid made on the harbor by the British Friday morning. An official statement is issued by the British Admiralty and says the channel leading out of the inner harbor has been completely blocked by the hulk of the old cruiser Vindictive, which was manoeuvred into position under heavy fire and then sunk by bombs.

It appears, however, that there is some doubt that the entire channel is blocked, one report saying that the vessel lies at an angle and does not absolutely interrupt the use of the fairway.

German official statement concerning the raids says the attempt was a failure and that the hulk of the old cruiser lies outside of the navigation channel. This report may be compared to the one issued on April 24, the day following the raid on Zeebrugge, which claimed that no damage to the Mole or harbor there. Subsequent events have proved that the damage done by the raid on April 23 was of a serious nature.

It is pointed out that the obstruction in the channel at Ostend will tend to eventually close the harbor through the action of the tides and the rapid siltting up of the harbor.

If Ostend and Zeebrugge are removed as ports from which the German U-boats may be operated, the Germans apparently will be compelled to withdraw their submarines to their home ports.

London, May 10.—The Vindictive lies at an angle not effectively blocking the channel at Ostend, but serving a very useful purpose, according to the press association. A partial and very serious blockade has been achieved, and under the conditions of the tide and siltting prevailing, this obstruction will certainly tend to increase.

Keyes Directs. Dover, May 10.—As on the former occasion, the opportunity to block Ostend harbor was under the direction of Admiral Keyes.

Some of the men who participated in the affair returned here today. They say it was completely successful. The firing which covered the sinking of the Vindictive began about one o'clock this morning and lasted until three o'clock. The bombardment was very heavy and could be heard at Dover. The night was clear, with the stars shining brightly, but there was a haze over the sea.

Berlin Denies Success.

General and Leaders of Two British Parties He Accused.



GEN. FREDERICK MAURICE

LOYD GEORGE
BONAR LAW

LOYD-GEORGE IS LEADING CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS

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

London, May 10.—In and out of parliament the chief topic today has been the Maurice debate. As might be expected, opinion is sharply divided on the question of the value of the debate in clearing the decks for a stronger prosecution of the war.

The premier's large majority is interpreted in many ways. Some say that it means the political rout of Asquith, others that it proves that parliament is no longer representative of the country's opinion, and others that the government now faces a definite opposition.

Some of the newspapers think that the charges by General Maurice are exactly where they were before the debate began, while others consider that a complete answer has been made.

The Liberals are now in direct opposition to the Conservatives with Asquith at the head of the former and with Lloyd George leading the latter. Strong political opposition should make for higher efficiency that could

be expected from what Asquith described as a "mealy mouth" policy. After next week there will be a period of political quiet for a fortnight. The very gravity of the military situation precludes all thought of a political change.

Military developments may bring a political re-adjustment just as the war exigencies of March resulted in Foch's elevation.

Home Rule. The home rule measure will probably bring another political test of strength. It is unlikely that the division on that measure will find the composition of the opposing forces the same as in last night's division.

George W. Russell contributes a letter to the Manchester Guardian in which he says:

"I cannot expect many in England to sympathize with Irish feeling, but I may ask them to consider it in relation to the woe of the empire. If they persist in forcing military service in Ireland, if they insist on breaking the Irish will there will not be a par-

ish here where blood will not be shed. There will grow up a hate unextinguishable and lasting from generation to generation. It will be fed by tradition everywhere and our people live by tradition.

"Here this man rests. There that group made their last stand. No expression of regret after the deed is done will wipe out these memories. The resentment will spread over the empire. It will invade the great republic where so many of our exiled children have their homes.

"The Irish are capable of the most bitter as of the most gentle speech and the darkest side of that eloquence shall be turned against you. Millions of the bitterest tongues in the world will be incessantly wagging, breeding sedition in your dominions and hostility against you in whatever alien state they may live.

"There are already many burdens laid on the weary titan of the empire. Will this burden be laid on it also? I ask the English people to consider in connection with this question what may be the effect on the dominions of an unsatisfactory inconclusive peace?"

HEAVY BLOW COMING TO SOUTH OF AMIENS

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

London, May 10.—Though the guns are booming loudly in many sectors of the battle front and a bright and sunny day is clearing the air, the German infantry still awaiting the artillery duel on the Somme presses an early resumption of artillery operations. Amiens is now showing many battle scars. It has been under fire for several days. The Germans are making their preparations cleverly, but there seems to be good reason to expect a heavy blow to the south of Amiens, just as the signs point to a drive south of Ypres.

German Busy. The clear weather of last few days has given the allied armies an opportunity to observe the tremendous amount of work which the enemy has done since his drive halted east of

Amiens a month ago. Light railways, bridges and corduroy roads have been built. Heavy howitzers have been brought up and great quantities of ammunition and stores have been carted across the devastated area.

Behind his lines there is the industry and activity of a million ants for the next blow is intended to be a mighty effort equalling if not exceeding in power the March drive. The Germans know that on this side of the line similar preparations are going on and that their task will be much heavier than when they hit the thin British line.

Allied Improvements. What is true on the Somme holds good for Ypres, but in the north the forces are hardly half of that on the southern battle front. The allied communications have been greatly improved in the last fortnight. American railway engineers deserve no small credit for their skill and speed

in laying the tracks along the new routes. The lines which come under the fire of the German guns and airplanes have been repaired and in some cases entirely new roadbeds have been made.

Ludendorff's communications, one of his greatest assets in this gigantic battle, have been bombed heavily for many nights. The allied air service is maintaining its superiority over the Germans, who sadly miss their star Captain Baron Von Richtofen. Especially in the preliminaries to the great struggle does air superiority count. Foch has had an opportunity to dispose of his forces to the greatest advantage and to prepare for emergencies.

BOSTON CLOSED

Boston, May 10.—The port of Boston was closed to all shipping by the naval authorities on orders from Washington today, but was opened again a few hours later. No explanation was given.

FRENCH MAKE A STRONG ADVANCE NEAR GRIVESNES

General Petain's Men Take the Park of Town which had been in German Hands for Three Weeks—Scattering Engagements, Notably at Aveluy Wood, North of Albert, where Contending Armies Strike for Strategic Ground.

British Active in Vimy and Robecq Sector and to South of Dickebusch—Lively Artillery Firing and Patrol Actions on the Italian Front—Germans Claim Allied Advances on Western Front Repulsed.

While the naval arm of the Entente nations was busy on the Belgian coast, the military forces were engaged in local fighting in the Ypres and Somme sectors. The French made a notable advance at Grivesnes, where they took the park of the town which had been in German hands for three weeks.

Along the front to the north there were scattering engagements, notably at Aveluy Wood, north of Albert, where the contending armies are striving for strategic ground. There were also small operations in the Kemmel Hill front, southwest of Ypres.

KERENSKY IS ON WAY TO AMERICA

Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.
(By Vladimir Bourzoff.)

Stockholm, May 10.—I am informed that Kerensky is now in Norway on his way to America. Let Kerensky explain to the American people. Recent events are showing that he was the greatest enemy of the Russian republic. He ruined Korniloff, who could have saved Russia. Only allied intervention can now save Russia. It is probable that the entire democracy now believes that Germany will utilize Russia's resources even to her manpower to an enormous degree and make an allied victory in France very difficult.

The Allies should co-operate with a legal government organized to oppose the Bolsheviks. The intellectuals favor intervention and the peasants and soldiers will acclaim intervention, provided economic and food conditions are improved and starvation is prevented. Are the Bolsheviks sincere? It is Lenin's own statement that for every ideal Bolshevik there are sixty incendiaries and thirty rascals.

German Statement. Berlin, via London, May 10.—The German official communication, issued today says:

"On the battle front throughout the day there was lively artillery activity only in the region of Mont Kemmel, on both sides of the Luze Brook and on the western bank of the Avre. The strong increase in the firing in those sectors was followed by enemy advances. During the repulse of these and during lively reconnoitering activity we took a number of prisoners.

"In the evening and during the night the artillery battle was frequently revived between the Year and the O. On the remainder of the front the fighting activity remained restricted to reconnoitering engagements."

The supplementary official communication issued by the war office this evening says: "An English local attack north of Albert was repulsed. A French advance in the Apremont Wood also failed."

ST. JOHN MAN LOSES CASE AT MONCTON

Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co. Awarded Verdict of \$916.84 with Costs Against Charles A. Clark.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, May 10.—Justice Chandler today gave judgment in the case of the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company of Joggins, N. S., vs. Charles A. Clark of the City Fuel Company, St. John. The plaintiff was awarded a verdict for \$916.84, with costs. The action was brought for \$917 to recover for coal supplied the defendant under contract. M. G. Teed, K. C., and A. Reilly appeared for the plaintiff, and Dr. W. B. Wallace, K. C., for the defendant.

There have been the usual local engagements between patrols on the Italian and Macedonian fronts, but nothing approaching a general engagement has been fought. Pope Benedict has set aside June 29 as the day to be observed in the Roman Catholic churches of the world as a day for prayers that peace may be restored to the world.

London, May 10.—There was local fighting at Vely Wood north of Albert and hostile artillery activity, particularly in the Vimy and Robecq sector and south of Dickebusch. There is nothing further to report, say the official reports from Field Marshal Haig this evening.

Italian Statement. Rome, May 10.—Patrol actions occurred yesterday on the Mountain front, the war office reports. There was lively artillery fighting in the Adamello area, on the northern slopes of Monte Allasino and in the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau. The fire of the Italians caught enemy columns of troops in the Brenta and Seren Valleys.

All along the front there was intense activity. Five enemy machines were brought down.

German Statement. Berlin, via London, May 10.—The German official communication, issued today says: "On the battle front throughout the day there was lively artillery activity only in the region of Mont Kemmel, on both sides of the Luze Brook and on the western bank of the Avre. The strong increase in the firing in those sectors was followed by enemy advances. During the repulse of these and during lively reconnoitering activity we took a number of prisoners.

"In the evening and during the night the artillery battle was frequently revived between the Year and the O. On the remainder of the front the fighting activity remained restricted to reconnoitering engagements."

GEN. CAREY PROMOTED.

London, May 10. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Brigadier General Sandeman Carey, who commanded the scratch force of British and American troops which closed up the gap in the British line between the third and fifth armies in the early days of the March offensive, has been promoted to be Major General.

ITALIAN PROSPECTS AS SEEN BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

VENICE AND PADUA MAY BE GIVEN UP IF AUSTRIAN DRIVE TOO GREAT

Retirement to Point Behind the Bacchiglione Would Shorten Italian Line and Improve Situation on Military Side, Providing No Disaster Ensued, but Moral Advantage to Austrians Would be Great.

(By Frank H. Simonds.)

On May 14, 1916, a great Austrian offensive was launched against the Italian front between the Brenta and the Astico, that is, from the Austrian Tyrol, south of Trent, and toward the Venetian Plain north of Padua and Vicenza. Now, on May 7, 1918, both Austrian and Italian official reports indicate activities which seem the preliminaries to one more attack in substantially the same region which saw the terrific but abortive offensive of two years ago.

There are two aspects from which it is necessary to view the Italian problem: the military and the political. Certain military results are obviously bound to flow from a great success of the Austrians in Venezia; not less plainly there are certain political considerations which weigh both for and against the making of such an offensive and other political considerations which may flow from the offensive if it succeeds.

Military Aspect.

To take the military aspect first: It is clear that we have reached the time of year when weather conditions make military operations in the mountains possible. When the first campaign ended the Italians had been driven out of all the Austrian territory they had conquered by two years of incessant effort, save a little slice north of the old frontier about Lago di Garda. They had lost some 3,000 square miles of the Province of Venezia, with a certain number of towns of industrial importance; as it stood then, and stands now, they had lost about half the area which France had been compelled to surrender as a result of her defeats of 1914.

If you will look at the map you will see that the Italian troops now standing behind the Piave River, from the point where it emerges from the hills east of Monte Grappa, and supply for their operations and depend mainly upon the railway which comes up from Verona, through Vicenza, to Treviso. If the Austrians could cut this railway behind the Piave, these troops would be in a dangerous position and might be driven southeastward toward Verona and away from the rest of the Italian armies; they might, in fact, be caught in the swamps below Treviso and east of Padua, and be taken.

Its Weakness.

This is the weakness of the present Italian situation. It is excessively unlikely that the Austrians could force the Italians out of their present line along the Piave, which has been fortified during the winter and is as good a line as is necessary to have in our contemporary form of warfare. The strong positions are on the hills on the Italian side of the river; the stream is something of an obstacle, and Italian communications behind it are far better than those of the Austrians for rushing reserves to an imperilled sector.

Therefore, it would seem that if the Italians are to be evicted from the Piave position they must be turned out rather than forced out; evicted by a drive at their rear. In a word, the vital sector is not that behind the Piave, but that between the Piave and the Astico, where the Austrians are hardly more than a dozen miles from the vital railroad. This is the front now mentioned in the dispatches; this is the front where the Austrians made their great offensive of 1914, which failed because Austrian troops had to be shipped eastward to meet the victorious Russians in Galicia. Here, too, the Austro-Germans were making their supreme effort last autumn and early winter, when the snow came and stopped all operations.

Like Verdun.

In this sector the Italian situation markedly reproduces that of the French before Verdun in March and after March, 1916, although the scale is much greater.

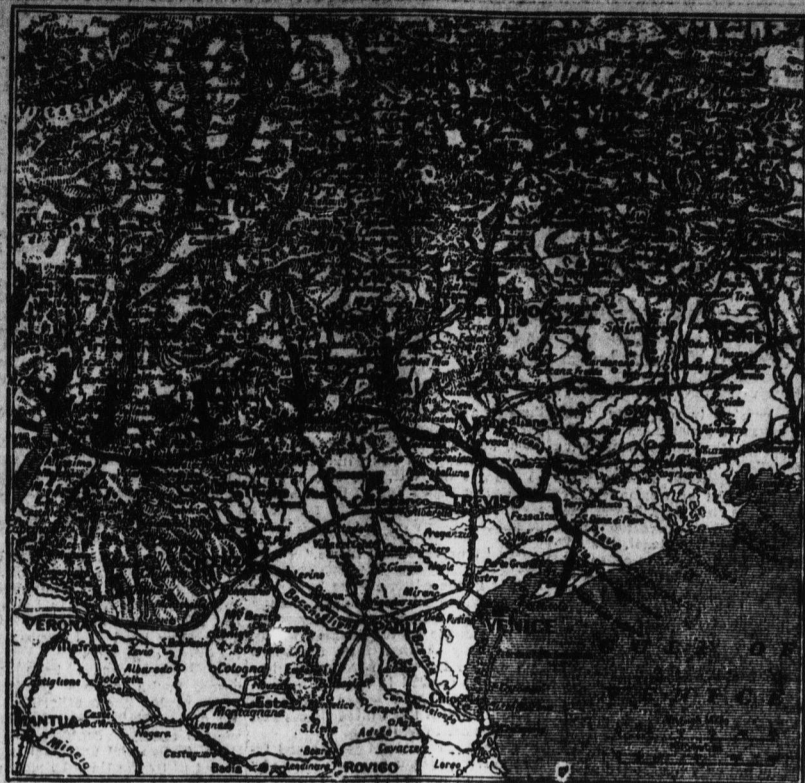
The long delay due to winter has given the Italians a chance to prepare intermediate lines, recalling the famous "switchlines" of the Hindenburg system in France. Thus, even should the Austrians reach the plain behind the Piave line and between the Piave and the Brenta the Italians might be expected to draw back behind the Brenta and hold the front from Bassano to the sea behind the Brenta. This would mean the loss or the destruction of Venice, because it would bring the Austrian artillery near enough to batter the town to dust. Even if it did not surrender it would mean the destruction of Padua. Just behind the Brenta, but it would temporarily save Vicenza. A further Austro-German advance, if we are to assume German troops will be again used, would leave the Italians still able to stand behind the Bacchiglione, but it would mean the surrender of Padua.

All these possible retreats would mean shortening the line and improving the Italian situation on the military side, provided no disaster ensued. It would mean the surrender of famous cities. The moral advantage to the Austrians would be very great, but the military gain would not be commensurate, provided only territory were gained and Italian morale undisturbed. The loss of ground and cities, as French morale has survived the similar losses in the French field. Once behind the Adige, the Italian position should be impregnable, for all that natural advantages can supply

to make military defence advantages are to be found in this line, and the Italians have had six months to get ready.

As it now stands, it would seem that the Austrians have concentrated strong forces in the Trentino, bringing them down by the great military railroad, which goes under the Brenner Pass in a tunnel and follows the historic route of Tenson invasions of Italy in all past centuries. Having brought his armies south by this route, which is always beyond enemy reach or observation, the Austrian has arranged them in several smaller valleys leading out from the valley of the Adige to the Venetian plain like the sticks of a fan. He is patently intending to attack by the passes through which the Piave, the Brenta and the Astico emerge into the plain, and he holds all the upper portions of these valleys. He may also be planning a fourth attack right south upon Verona by the Adige Valley, and possibly a fifth along Lago di Garda, but the first four are bound to be the important attacks.

If the Austrians can advance down these valleys for half a dozen miles, sweeping the hills between them as he comes on, he will then have reached the plain on a wide front and will dominate the Italian positions. He will be too near the main line of Italian communications to permit the Italians to remain along the Piave, and they will have to retire behind the Brenta, the Bacchiglione or even the Adige. If the Austrian in his first attack smashes the Italian line as he did at the upper Isonzo, or at Hindenburg smashed the British line in the recent disaster to Gough's 5th Army in Picardy, then the Italian troops along the Piave will have great difficulty in extricating themselves and escaping envelopment and capture, just as they did along the Lower Isonzo after the Caporetto disaster, and for the same reasons.



THE ITALIAN FRONT. The arrows indicate probable direction of Austrian attacks. From right to left they mark the valleys of the Piave, the Brenta, the Astico, the Adige and of Lago di Garda. Note how the first three point at the Trento-Vicenza Railroad.

CARLETON CO. CASES WON BY DEFENDANT

Rifle Figured in Assault Charge on Becaquimic Stream—St. John Man for Devan Marshal.

Fredericton, May 10.—The appointment of town marshal of Devon will be made next Monday. Leo Hayes, a former member of the St. John police may get it.

An assault case, in which threatening with a rifle was charged, was heard in the police court this morning. The defendant was Claude F. Weston, and the complainant James S. Sewell. P. J. Hughes appeared for the defendant and M. L. Hayward of Harland, for the complainant. The alleged offense took place on the Becaquimic Stream in Carleton county. The defendant objected to stream drivers trespassing upon his land and ordered them off. He had a rifle in his hand at the time. The charge was not sustained and the case was dismissed.

UNITED STATES MAY CALL OUT MEN OF 40

Draft Likely to be Extended to Embrace Men as Old as Two Score.

Washington, May 10.—Legislation recommending the draft age to 40 years was discussed at a meeting within a few months at a meeting of Provoost Marshal General Crowder and the House military committee. Although General Crowder made no specific recommendation, members of the committee said afterwards that the war department was considering a plan for changes.

An appropriation of \$15,762,200 was asked by General Crowder of expense of the draft, for the next fiscal year. Registration of the men reaching the age of 21 will require the extension, he said, of half a million more men than originally provided for. Class One the General said, now has a total of about 2,265,000 men of whom two million are effective.

A. P. E. I. MAN WINS SUCCESS IN THE U. S.

Angus R. McDonald, Native of Pisquid, Appointed Treasurer of all Railroad Systems of United States.

Charlottetown, May 10.—New York papers record the success of another Prince Edward Islander—Angus R. McDonald, of that city, who has just been appointed by Secretary McAdoo, treasurer of all the railroad systems of the United States. Mr. McDonald is vice-president and controller of the Southern Pacific Railway. He was born at Pisquid, P. E. Island, thirty-eight years ago, and is a first cousin of Mr. A. E. McEachern and Mrs. A. J. Biffin, of this city. His parents at present reside at Houston, Texas, and formerly lived at Little Pond, in Kings County.

ALBERT CO. STRONG FOR TRIANGLE FUND

County Raising Amount Allocated and will Likely Exceed it.

Special to The Standard.

Hopewell Hill, May 10.—The three days' campaign for the Y. M. C. A. work throughout the county met with ready response from the people and in this district \$170.00 was raised, including \$25 from the Patriotic League. The collectors appointed were Mrs. Geo. M. Russell, Mrs. Jennie Rogers, Mrs. Fred J. Sims, Miss Deborah Milton, Miss Iva Newcomb, Miss Hannah Beaumont, and they found everyone ready to help the boys at the front in one of the most practical ways. It is expected the total in Albert County will exceed the sum allotted.

MAINE BANKS CHARGE DISCOUNT MONEY

Canadian Currency is Subject to Discount of Two Per Cent, Except Ones and Twos.

It has been found necessary for the Fort Fairfield National Bank and Frontier Trust Company of Fort Fairfield to declare a discount of two per cent on all Canadian currency, except one and two dollar bills. Formerly these banks have been able to dispose of this currency for their customers but for the reason that all other Aroostook banks are now charging exchange on Canadian money, it has come to the banks in such large quantities that this action was unavoidable.

TWO STEAMERS ARE ASHORE IN RIVER

Lake Como and Laocoon Hard Aground—Both Bound for United States.

Quebec, May 10.—Salvage workers had not yet succeeded today in floating the steamer Lake Como, stranded at Point Des Monts, nor the steamer Laocoon, aground near Cape Dogs, down the St. Lawrence. The vessels both stranded Wednesday night, while on their way from Quebec to an Atlantic port, in the United States.

GOVIN SEES PRELATE.

Quebec, May 10.—Sir Lomer Govin left today for Ottawa, where he is to meet Mr. O. E. Mathieu, Archbishop of Regina, Sask. The reason for this meeting is not known.

...the Man
...ars
...about Young
...n't think that
...Young Men's
...tion of what
...want. There's
...for men along
...in style.
...ppy models to
...agree with that
...staid style,
...and words.
...ve suit satie-
...n beautiful
...Tailored Suits
...20th Century
...makers of Cor-
...3 King St.
...MANAG.
...THE MOON.
...7:30 p.m.
...10:15 a.m.
...5:14 p.m.
...7:52 p.m.
...Water p.m.
...Water p.m.
...Water p.m.
...13:50 7.49 20.13
...23:50 7.49 20.13
...2:29 21.07
...15:37 9.30 21.55

...WINDS and rains
...decreasing at
...st, then clearing
...10—The distur-
...Iowa last night
...St. Lawrence
...and moderate gales.
...change to much
...Ontario. In the
...in the fair, with grad-
...Northern New
...and cooler Satur-
...Strong southwest

Min.	Max.
...38	48
...46	48
...45	68
...35	76
...33	46
...34	46
...30	48
...25	54
...23	48
...22	48
...50	62
...40	54
...42	68
...52	72
...40	68
...40	50
...34	52

...WAY MAP.
...magnetic windows
...of the Canadian
...up-town officing
...and Germain
...ad officials have
...ow a bird's eye
...Valley Railway,
...ically the entire
...Brunswick and
...together with a
...Government Railway
...nclosed in a hand-
...ut seven feet in
...eph. At the hob-
...Fredericton, Bots-

...BY ADRIFT.
...oy adrift at the
...Fundy Southwest
...longs to the Unt-

...WIFE Lift Off
...it to lift some
...with fingers.
...trivings of pain
...is before apply-
...afterwards. This
...und like a dream
...pestered man and
...who have been
...filting and wear-
...rturous plasters,
...orns lift out and
...peel off as if by
...all bottle of free-
...sts but a few at
...any drug store,
...a few drops di-
...pon your tender
...or callus, and in-
...the soreness dis-
...; then shortly
...s or callus will be
...ve that it lifts off.
...some dries instant-
...doesn't eat out the
...or callus, but ju-
...it up so it lifts
...without even irrit-
...the surrounding
...Womcn should
...tiny bottle handy
...dresser and move-
...orn or callus ache

HOPEWELL BAPTISTS CALL MR. COLWELL

Hopewell Hill, May 10.—A call has been extended to Rev. I. B. Colwell by the Baptist congregations on this field. Mr. Colwell was formerly stationed here and came to the county today to hold services on the 12th and 13th.

A Wonderful Array of NEW BLOUSES

That embody the latest style features

There are georgettes, crepe de chenes or voiles in most charming designs.

Be sure to see the new slip on collarless blouse, most effective and becoming, in plain colored Georgettes, dainty shades, or with trimmings of contrasting shade on the light colors.

\$6.90 to \$12.50

Sheer voiles with beautiful Swiss embroidery designs in white or colors, most attractive and very useful.

\$1.29 to \$6.50

Crepe de chene blouses in extra quality French crepe de chene, plain design with tuxedo collar, embroidered fronts, or with clusters of tucking. Also new models with monk's or cowl collar—the last word in style smartness.

\$5.50 to \$8.50

Other lines of crepe de chene blouses in flesh, maize or white, dainty makes.

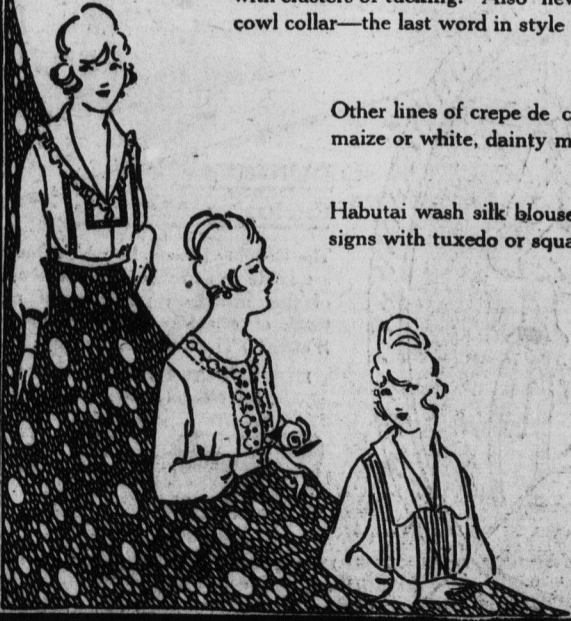
\$4.25

Habutai wash silk blouses in numerous tailored designs with tuxedo or square collars, white or black.

\$2.98 to \$6.90

Daniel

London House
Head of King St.



"Say it with Flowers"



Don't Forget Your Best Friend on Mother's Day

The nation deems that on this noble festival we should express our sentiments with flowers. Send Mother—

ROSES—There are many inexpensive varieties to choose from. For those who wish to spend a little more we suggest the queen of all flowers—

American Beauties—with long stems.

SPRING FLOWERS—in Baskets or Growing Plants are ideal for brightening Mother's favorite room.

White flowers for your own personal use.

K. PEDERSEN, LTD.,
36 Charlotte St., Phone M. 1864.
On the Wrong Side of the Street

Place Your Order Now for Sunday, May 12th



MOTHER'S DAY

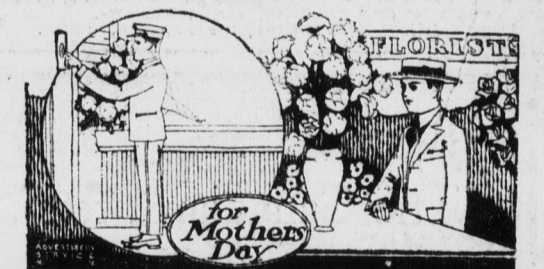
Mother's Day, Sunday, 12th

For mother's memory,
flowers white;
Mothers living,
flowers bright.

THE ROSERY

53 Germain Street

ADAM SHAND
Proprietor



FLOWERS

for Mother's Day

For mother's memory, flowers white
Mothers living, flowers bright

DO NOT FORGET YOUR BEST FRIEND

Send some of our spring flowers, or a potted plant.
Place your order early.

We deliver to all parts of the city.

W. PEDERSEN
Florist

49 Charlotte St., Market Bldg. Phone M 2590.

THE GERMAN SUBMARINE BASES ARE BLOCKADED

BRITISH IN DARING NAVAL RAID STRIKE THE PORT OF OSTEND

Zeebrugge Also Blocked—Obsolete Cruiser Vindictive Sunk Between Piers and Across the Entrance of Ostend Harbor—British and French Troops Gain More Ground in Flanders and France.

London, May 10.—The German submarine base of Ostend, on the Belgian coast, has been blocked as the result of a new raid by British naval forces. This the admiralty announces. The obsolete cruiser Vindictive, filled with concrete, has been sunk across the entrance to the harbor. The casualties were light.

The official announcement follows: "Operations designed to close the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge were successfully completed last night, when the obsolete cruiser Vindictive was sunk between the piers and across the entrance to Ostend harbor.

"Since the attack on Zeebrugge on April 23, the Vindictive had been filled with concrete and fitted as a block ship for this purpose.

"Our light forces have returned to their base with the loss of one motor launch, which had been damaged and sunk by orders of the vice-admiral to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

"Our casualties were light."

The April Raid.

Apparently the British have carried out another raid on the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast similar to the one on April 23, when so much damage was done to the harbor and works at Zeebrugge. In the raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend on April 23, the light cruiser Vindictive landed British storming parties on the mole at Zeebrugge, the attackers doing considerable damage to the mole and storming German batteries. Commander Carpenter was promoted to be captain for bravery in action. The Vindictive was damaged severely in the action at Zeebrugge. She was built in 1897, and displaced 5,750 tons.

A German Report.

Amsterdam, May 10.—Strong allied flying squadrons bombed the mole and the village of Zeebrugge, the German submarine base, at noon and in the evening of Thursday. No military damage was done, according to official statements issued in Berlin. Two of the hostile airplanes were shot down by German aircraft.

Blocks Zeebrugge.

London, May 10.—Regarding reports that German submarines have been unable to enter Flemish ports as a result of the British raid of April 23, Reuters' Limited says it is unable to obtain confirmation in naval quarters. Photographic and other evidence from Zeebrugge shows that the Bruges Canal is still entirely blocked as a result of the British raid of April 23, and that it cannot be used. The obstructions, it has been found, were better placed than was at first supposed. German attempts to clear the waterway are meeting with no success as a result of air activity and other causes.

Was Secret.

Dover, Eng., May 10.—The decision to send the Vindictive to Ostend was made a few days after her return from the Zeebrugge raid, and the task of filling her with concrete was begun immediately. As in the joint raid on

The Canadian Press on the Work of The Mutual Life in 1917

The Mutual Life of Canada WATERLOO ONTARIO. Hugh Cannell, Provincial Manager, 76-78 Prince William St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

MEXICANS CONVINCED WORLD WAR HANGS ON HER ATTITUDE

Feels Called Upon Period to Explain Through Government-Owned Newspaper Her Reasons for Remaining Neutral; Assumes Policy is of Concern to Allies.

Mexico persists in regarding itself with the utmost seriousness as a potent factor in the world war—much more seriously, in fact than probably any of the belligerents do, with the possible exception of Germany, says a special to the New York World from Mexico City.

Not the slightest diplomatic or economic pressure has been brought to bear upon Mexico to induce her to "join on" with the United States and her Allies. It is quite probable that all the Allies, especially the United States, will be far better satisfied if Mexico stays out. Should Mexico force an alliance upon us we would become automatically invested with the burden of looking after her.

Great Britain, France and Belgium do not want her for after the war, it is logical to assume these governments will have a word to say on their own account to Mexico, not unconnected with the losses and damages sustained by the Allies during the revolution. It would be manifestly awkward to have to speak harshly to any ally about money matters.

With respect to the first point, it says: "Our economic dependence upon the United States exacts that we remain neutral for the sake of decorum and dignity."

There is evidenced a growing disposition—expressed in both the spoken and written word—among all classes of Mexicans, to blame many of the existing ills of the Republic, especially the economic ills, to the neutral stand of the government, that means if not all of the things, from money down, which are thought to be necessary for the material rehabilitation of the country could be obtained by Mexico if she would throw the Germans overboard. This is at any rate the government's seemingly firm belief that it is called upon periodically to explain with great particularity to the people its reasons for continuing neutral. This it does through some one or other of the newspapers of the capital which are held to speak ex-cathedra whenever they editorially discuss questions of government policy.

In a series of three significant editorials this week El Pueblo discussed Mexican diplomacy in the world war. As a whole, these editorials amounted to an exposition of the reasons why Pres. Carranza was keeping Mexico neutral and the setting forth of the argument upon which this policy is based. Manifestly, these editorials were inspired by the government. The general belief is that they were written in the National Palace; they read as if they were.

Why America is in the War. "Taking this into consideration we ask: Why has the United States gone to war? Because she had loaned enormous sums to the Allies, and in case they were defeated she also would lose; because the longer the war lasts the richer does the American plutocracy become, as the war has been its source of wealth; because she wished to obtain an all-powerful and unique preponderance in Latin America, and because she wishes to have a directing hand in European politics regarding commerce.

Why America is in the War. "Taking this into consideration we ask: Why has the United States gone to war? Because she had loaned enormous sums to the Allies, and in case they were defeated she also would lose; because the longer the war lasts the richer does the American plutocracy become, as the war has been its source of wealth; because she wished to obtain an all-powerful and unique preponderance in Latin America, and because she wishes to have a directing hand in European politics regarding commerce.

Why America is in the War. "Taking this into consideration we ask: Why has the United States gone to war? Because she had loaned enormous sums to the Allies, and in case they were defeated she also would lose; because the longer the war lasts the richer does the American plutocracy become, as the war has been its source of wealth; because she wished to obtain an all-powerful and unique preponderance in Latin America, and because she wishes to have a directing hand in European politics regarding commerce.

Why America is in the War. "Taking this into consideration we ask: Why has the United States gone to war? Because she had loaned enormous sums to the Allies, and in case they were defeated she also would lose; because the longer the war lasts the richer does the American plutocracy become, as the war has been its source of wealth; because she wished to obtain an all-powerful and unique preponderance in Latin America, and because she wishes to have a directing hand in European politics regarding commerce.

Why America is in the War. "Taking this into consideration we ask: Why has the United States gone to war? Because she had loaned enormous sums to the Allies, and in case they were defeated she also would lose; because the longer the war lasts the richer does the American plutocracy become, as the war has been its source of wealth; because she wished to obtain an all-powerful and unique preponderance in Latin America, and because she wishes to have a directing hand in European politics regarding commerce.

Why America is in the War. "Taking this into consideration we ask: Why has the United States gone to war? Because she had loaned enormous sums to the Allies, and in case they were defeated she also would lose; because the longer the war lasts the richer does the American plutocracy become, as the war has been its source of wealth; because she wished to obtain an all-powerful and unique preponderance in Latin America, and because she wishes to have a directing hand in European politics regarding commerce.

Why America is in the War. "Taking this into consideration we ask: Why has the United States gone to war? Because she had loaned enormous sums to the Allies, and in case they were defeated she also would lose; because the longer the war lasts the richer does the American plutocracy become, as the war has been its source of wealth; because she wished to obtain an all-powerful and unique preponderance in Latin America, and because she wishes to have a directing hand in European politics regarding commerce.

Why America is in the War. "Taking this into consideration we ask: Why has the United States gone to war? Because she had loaned enormous sums to the Allies, and in case they were defeated she also would lose; because the longer the war lasts the richer does the American plutocracy become, as the war has been its source of wealth; because she wished to obtain an all-powerful and unique preponderance in Latin America, and because she wishes to have a directing hand in European politics regarding commerce.

Why America is in the War. "Taking this into consideration we ask: Why has the United States gone to war? Because she had loaned enormous sums to the Allies, and in case they were defeated she also would lose; because the longer the war lasts the richer does the American plutocracy become, as the war has been its source of wealth; because she wished to obtain an all-powerful and unique preponderance in Latin America, and because she wishes to have a directing hand in European politics regarding commerce.

You can trade in your old battery for a new powerful U-S-L BATTERY with the exclusive machine-pasted plates

But don't be persuaded that your old Battery is a "dead one" and that you must buy a new one until we have seen it. We repair many batteries others have called hopeless.

ONTARIO WON'T GIVE UP LAND TO C. N. R. Dominion Government May be Asked to Pay for 2,000,000 Acre Grant.

GUIDE DROWN IN PORT NEUF LAKE United States Game Keeper is Found Dead.

ROYAL HOT WATER BOILERS AND IMPERIAL RADIATORS Economical Heaters

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ONTARIO MEDICINE EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE

STEEL AND RADIATION, LIMITED Manufacturers of Hot Water and Steam Boilers and Radiators, Fence-Steel Sash and Concrete Reinforcing

"It's a DUNLOP or an Imitation" DUNLOP Exclusive Methods The Doughty Process by which Dunlop Tires are made is as exclusive as it is original; and back of that mammoth perfection of machines is the human touch of supervision, only possible after years of "Watchful Waiting."

MORAL Several ing Ju Measur Drafted

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

ROYAL HOT WATER BOILERS AND IMPERIAL RADIATORS Economical Heaters

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ONTARIO MEDICINE EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMONS

MORALITY QUESTION COMES BEFORE PARLIAMENT AGAIN

Several Members Object to Sub-Section Affecting Juveniles—Amendment to Daylight Saving Measures—None but Category A Men will be Drafted at the Present Time.

Ottawa, May 10.—Sir George Foster submitted a bill to the house today amending the daylight saving act. The purpose is to insure that the time shall not be advanced more than one hour beyond standard time in each province.

Sir Robert Borden told Sir Wilfrid Laurier that an opportunity would be given the house to discuss Colonel La-batt's position.

Replying to a question by Jacques Bureau, (Three Rivers), Major-Gen. Mowburn said it was not the desire of the militia department to draft any but men in category "A" at the present time. All men reporting would, of course, be given another medical examination before their category was definitely determined.

Replying to another question of Mr. Bureau, the minister of militia said that some men who have been placed in category "A" had been put in lower categories. They had also to be re-examined.

Hon. A. K. McLean's resolution for the purpose of assisting the Canadian Northern Railway Company or any company included in this system in renewing or postponing the payment of its indebtedness, was carried, and a bill based on it given first reading.

Second reading was then given to Hon. C. J. Doherty's bill to amend the criminal code and the house resolved itself into committee. The bill, in the main, seeks to raise the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen years of age.

There was considerable discussion of a sub-section in the bill which provided that "no male person under the age of twenty-one shall be prosecuted for any offence under the provisions of this section." The age was changed to eighteen.

E. B. Devlin (Wright) referred to the sub-section as one of the most damnable pieces of legislation he had ever seen brought before the house. He would prefer an amendment making a man liable to six years imprisonment instead of two, and cutting off the age of consent. The sub-section, he said, was really giving permission to all young men of twenty years of age and such legislation should not be tolerated.

Mr. Stacey (Westminster) urged that the age of twenty-one years in the sub-section should be reduced to eighteen.

A. R. McMaster (Brome) urged that the clause be retained in the bill, but that the age be changed from twenty-one to nineteen years.

After some further discussion, Mr. Doherty accepted the suggestion of Mr. Stacey, and amended the clause by reducing the age from twenty-one to eighteen years.

A further section in the bill was criticized by Mr. Viens of Lethbridge. The section provides a penalty for any person who, by indulgence in vice "renders the home of the child an unfit place for such child to be in." Mr. Viens claimed that the section would empower so-called social reformers to intrude, and to make complaints against anyone whether the complaints were founded or not.

The minister of justice said the clause was not new in Canadian laws. It had been in operation for some time in Ontario and was considered invaluable. Under it, no right of search was given which did not exist already.

Mr. Viens replied that he understood right of search was not given but he thought the clause gave too wide an authority to make complaints. He suggested that the right to complain be not open but that all complaints be made through the instrumentality of the attorney-general of the province. The clause then could not be used as an instrument to blackmail.

The bill was still under consideration at recess.

Continuing the discussion of Mr. Doherty's act to amend the criminal code at the afternoon sitting, Jacques Bureau took exception to the wording of the clause dealing with the protection of children. He thought it improperly worded, and that it would give an opportunity for excessive good people to ruin the reputation of others. He was willing to enact all legislation to protect the youth but felt that the wording of this clause should be not allowed.

N. H. B. Morphy thought that no prosecution under the clause which was being discussed should be started except through the medium of some organization whose special province was the care of children. He also suggested that a fiat should be obtained from the minister of justice, the solicitor-general or some other reliable authority before a prosecution was started.

H. A. MacKie favored the clause, saying that it would tend to make parents careful in bringing up their children.

The clause, he thought, was of importance to the west, where there were many nationalities with varying standards of morals. They should be taught that they must conform to Canadian standards.

That the clause is too drastic was the opinion of W. F. Cockshutt (Brantford) who instanced cases in which it was impossible for people, although entirely respectable and above suspicion of any kind to live according to the best standards of today.

Mr. Viens favored the elimination of anything which would allow social re-

TEN THOUSAND NURSES ARE WANTED BY U. S.

Federal Inspector of Military Hospitals and President of American Nurses Association Makes Appeal to College Women.

Washington, May 10.—"We should have now in this country 10,000 public health nurses," said Miss Annie Goodrich, federal inspector of military hospitals and president of the American Nurses' Association, in an appeal today to the college women of the country to enter the nursing profession. Miss Goodrich asserted that the number of nurses required, for work at the front, in hospitals in this country, and for general public and private nursing, will increase steadily as the war goes on. She cited the courses in nursing established by several colleges as offering an opportunity to educated women to perform patriotic and useful service for the nation.

HUN PEACE OFFENSIVE ATTEMPTED ON WILSON

Story of How Attempted German Peace Movement Turned Down Ignominiously by American in Geneva.

London, May 10.—A story of how an attempted German peace offensive directed toward President Wilson was turned down ignominiously by Prof. Heron, an American living in Geneva, is told by the Swiss correspondent of the Daily Mail in his despatch dated at Annemasse, on the Franco-Swiss frontier. Prof. Heron is described as a friend of President Wilson. The German government, according to the correspondent, tried to get peace offers sent to the president through Prof. Heron, who was visited on April 18, by Prof. Quide of Munich, a friend of Count Von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor. Prof. Quide was accompanied by the Dutch pacifist, Dr. Jans Von Beek.

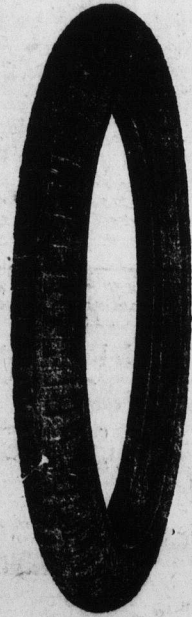
PLAYERS

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

15 cents per package

Beautifully Cool and Sweet Smoking

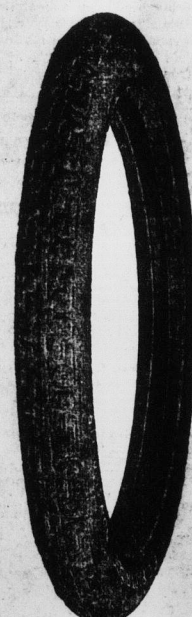
PARTRIDGE TIRES



Absolute dependability and most miles for the dollar are the features of Partridge Tires.

ASK THE USER FOR EVIDENCE

They are made scientifically in a modern factory of best quality, Upriver Para Rubber and best Sea Island Cotton.



THEY CARRY A MOST LIBERAL GUARANTEE And their prices are low.

Guidetread Non-Skid	Guidetread Non-Skid
30x3 1/2—\$21.00 ea.—\$21.90 ea.	33x4—\$35.40 ea.—\$38.65 ea.
32x3 1/2—\$22.60 ea.—\$24.85 ea.	34x4—\$36.50 ea.—\$40.00 ea.
31x4—\$31.50 ea.—\$34.50 ea.	35x5—\$58.00 ea.—\$63.50 ea.

Other Odd Styles in Stock—STANDARD NON-SKID A Reliable low price Tire 30x3 1/2—\$20.00.

Dealers and Garage Men write for special wholesale Proposition.

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE TIRE CO., LTD.

Distributors for New Brunswick and P. E. Island, 104 Duke St., St. John, N. B.

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests No. 2

This series of twelve tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying.

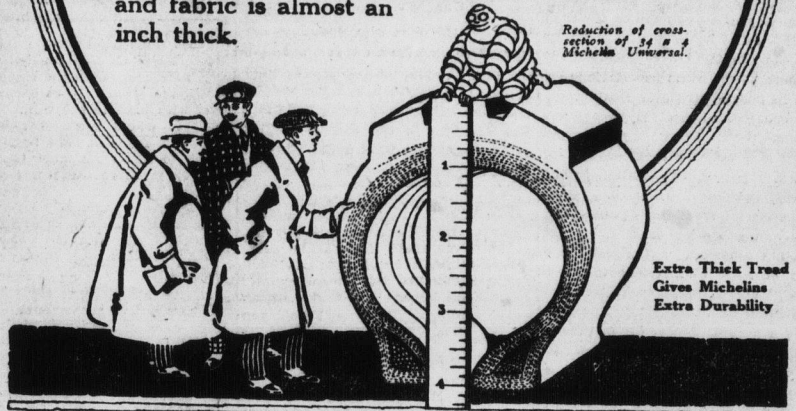
Thickness

Here is another effective way to measure the quantity of materials used—and that is to measure the actual thickness of tread.

You will find that here again the Michelin Universal has a big advantage. In the 34x4 size, for example, the solid though flexible mass of wear-resisting rubber and fabric is almost an inch thick.

Though moderate in price, Michelins are unsurpassed in durability even by the most expensive tires.

Just try a Michelin—that is all we ask.



Reduction of cross-section of 34 x 4 Michelin Universal.

Extra Thick Tread Gives Michelin Extra Durability

NOVA SALES COMPANY, 101-107 Germain St.



The Thrift Car

The Overland Model 90 is a big favorite in Canada.

—not only because it is a quality car selling at a popular price.

—but because it is backed by a real Canadian institution.

Willys-Overland, Limited, of Toronto, is working day and night to help win the war.

You can speed up with a Model 90.

Five Points of Overland Superiority:

- Appearance
- Performance
- Comfort
- Service
- Price

J. A. PUGSLEY & CO., Distributors.

45 Princess Street, Phone M 1969.

Willys-Overland, Limited

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

H. V. MACKINNON, Managing Editor.

ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.

Yearly Subscriptions: By Carrier \$5.00, By Mail \$4.00, Semi-Weekly by Mail \$1.00, Semi-Weekly to United States \$1.00.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

"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.

TIME TO STOP.

In a St. John church recently a reputable clergyman addressing a large congregation which included some hundreds of soldiers, declared: "In this war immorality has put out of action more men than have the weapons of the enemy."

When men enlist and leave their native land to engage in a perilous mission, they are severed from home influences. They lose to some extent that feeling of responsibility for their own individual behavior which all believe the community expects.

They are apart from all the associations enjoyed in normal life, and must gradually accustom themselves to entirely new conditions. Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that the first sensation experienced is one of irresponsibility.

them. In many cases their measure of sacrifice is no less than that of the men at the front, but it bears in addition the disappointment arising from inability to do more—to do the one thing most desired—serve on the field. In our own community—and this is true of every square mile in Canada today—there are men unfit for service who are giving of their time, their talents and their money, not grudgingly, not complainingly, but gladly, and with regret only that their opportunities seem so small.

Again Canada has responded to the call, from "Over There." For the Red Triangle two and one-quarter million dollars was asked from this country. Three millions at least has been given and there is a probability that the total will reach an even larger amount.

GENEROUS AS USUAL.

Canada has responded to the call, from "Over There." For the Red Triangle two and one-quarter million dollars was asked from this country. Three millions at least has been given and there is a probability that the total will reach an even larger amount.

However, that was not done—perhaps it would not have made such a big difference anyway—and the fund is still a few thousand short from this city. Let all who can in any way afford to contribute, do so during the next few days, and swell the total to as near the allotment as is possible.

Of course there are exceptions. If this were not so, men would no longer be human. But these exceptions are not numerous. Someone is always ready to cry out about the shocking immorality of the army, and this same story has gone the rounds more than once during the past few years. Yet personal investigation by leaders in church and social spheres has brought absolute contradiction of such reports.

There has been immorality and drunkness among Canadian soldiers, as well as among British, French and American. But there have been less of these evils—according to the most responsible investigators—than exist in normal times at home—than are to be found today in the city of St. John or any other city of Canada.

Then why keep up this senseless and harmful slander on the men overseas? It offers suggestion to those who have not yet gone across; it alarms the fathers, mothers and friends of those in uniform, and it is a libel and an insult to the men themselves.

THEY ALSO SERVE.

During the past three years there has come to many of the men of Canada the opportunity of sacrifice. Some few have failed to realize the inestimable value of youth and health as a necessary asset in the accomplishment of the task set before them, but the majority, with the path of duty clear, have gladly accepted the challenge. Those who have gone overseas of their own accord or under the country's call to service, are deserving of the highest honor, and are freely accorded the unbounded gratitude of their fellows.

But they are not alone in service to the Empire. There are men at home—hundreds and thousands of them—who remain at home only because of the burden of years, or the unhappiness of physical frailty. Never have men so longed to be young again, never have human hearts been so burdened by impossible desires. Were all those who wish to serve able to serve, the Canadian army in Europe would be three times as large as it is today and the ranks kept filled through voluntary enlistment.

We do well to honor those who have gone overseas. We will do well to honor those who, compelled to remain at home, are performing with unabated enthusiasm all the tasks devolving upon

racial mono-manias like Mr. Bourassa, keep preaching to each other and their neighbors the slander that the rest of the people of Canada, particularly those of Ontario, are their designing enemies; and meanwhile they themselves score the hearts of most of the rest of the people of Canada by their course, and insult them by their speech and writings.

Take Up the Torch.

Let us take up the torch. Let the whole nation shout that it understands what is now at stake. The first and gravest need is men to fill the gaps in "this swift and joyful generation of youth, now fighting and falling on the battlefield for great glory and the world's salvation."

An American Tribute. Take Up the Torch.

Trust the battleline of England the indomitable! Of all the peoples of history, none more than the English have shown the strength that comes in the fight with back to the wall. The last ditch is where England fights best, and there she will fight best today if forced to it by the most tremendous military pressure the world has ever known.

A BIT OF VERSE

THE GREEN ESTAMINET. (A. P. H. in Punch). The old man hit by the chimney-piece and drink the good red wine. And tell great tales of the Soixante-Dix to the men from the English line.

For Madame wishes the War was won and speaks of a strange disease. And Pierre is somewhere about Verdun, and Albert on the sea; Le Patron, 'e is soldat too, but long time prisoner— So Madeleine serves the soldiers in the Green Estaminet.

She creeps downstairs when the black dawn scowls and helps at a neighbor's plough. She rakes the midden and feeds the fowls and milks the lonely cow. She mends the holes in the Mademoiselle's clothes and keeps his billet gay— And she also serves the soldiers in the Green Estaminet.

The smoke grows thick and the wine flows free and the great round songs begin. And Madeleine sings in her heart, may be, and welcomes the whole world in; But I know the life is a hard, hard thing and I know that her lips look gray. Though she smiles as she serves the soldiers in the Green Estaminet.

But many a tired young English lad has learned his lesson there. To smile and sing when the world looks bad, for Monsieur, 'est la guerre.' Has drunk her honor and made his vow to fight in the same good way That Madeleine serves the soldiers in the Green Estaminet.

A big shell came on a windy night, and half of the old house went. But half of the old house stands upright, and Mademoiselle's content; The shells still fall in the Square sometimes, but Madeleine means to stay. So Madeleine serves the soldiers still in the Green Estaminet.

A BIT OF FUN

Referring to His. A girl who was running a London bus was making out her first report. Under the heading "Accidents," she stated: "Bumped into an old gent."

Under the heading "Remarks," she said: "Simply awful." Awkwardly Put. How has this shortage of helpers affected you, Mr. Weckman?

"Dr. R. E. Wasson reports the birth of a 161 pound boy to Clarence Polhemus and wife."—Canton Register. They seem to have incurred a heavy responsibility!

A Natural Mistake. A Scot from Pookles emigrated to Canada; and the morning after his arrival halted a cool-black African at a street corner. "Hoot, mon," he said, "can ye tell me whar I'll find the kirk?"

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE. Pop brava home 3 new shirts for himself today, and he started to take the pins out of them and put them away in his bureau drawer, quick putting his finger in his mouth, every wants in a while on account of having stuck it with a pin, saying, All my life I've bin trying to figure out why new shirts are always plastered with pins placed where its hardest to get them out, and now I know, Benny, if anybody asks you who puts all the pins in new shirts, you can tell them its the Germins, and you tell them with a clear consents, because I believe its true, owch.

DOZEN ARE KILLED BY IOWA TORNADO

Central and Northeast Portions of State and Part of Illinois Swept—Many Injured. Sioux Falls, Iowa, May 10.—At least eleven persons were killed and more than 150 more or less seriously injured by a tornado which swept over Central and Northeast Iowa and Central Illinois late yesterday, according to advices received here today.

N. B. GRADUATES AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Max B. Singer, Sussex, Eldon M. Taylor, Little Shemogue, and Miss Calan Winifred Fritz, St. John, in List — Women First Bachelors in Agriculture. Montreal, May 10.—Only twenty-three students were graduated in applied science at McGill University and thirty-five men and women in arts. In the second year law, Max B. Singer, of Sussex, N. B., finished first.

RESIGNED BECAUSE OF INTERFERENCE

Chief Inspector Belanger of the Dominion Police Refuses to Work with Militia Police. Montreal, May 10.—Chief Inspector Belanger, of the Dominion police, returned to this city Thursday from Ottawa, where he placed his resignation in the hands of Commissioner Hervey of the Dominion police. The resignation has not yet been accepted, and Inspector Belanger will continue to carry on his duties here.

THREE SHIPS PUT IN WATER AT QUEBEC

Launchings Wednesday, Friday and this Morning. Quebec, May 10.—Three vessels launched within three days, such is the record of old Quebec. Two vessels, both built of steel, at the Davie ship-building plant at Lauson, have been launched, one Wednesday afternoon and the other today. On Saturday morning a large wooden vessel, built at the Quinlan & Robertson yards on the St. Charles river, will be launched.

GOOD HEALTH

With good health at your back you can do anything. If you are troubled with Headaches, Dizziness, Biliousness and kindred ailments you can't expect to accomplish much. Dr. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS that "True Blood Purifier" has been proved, during the last fifty years, to be the one best remedy for those diseases.

B. C. FIRE

Also News, Stair Rails, Ballusters, Mouldings, Veranda Columns, Gutters, Rough Lumber, etc. —Ask for Prices— MURRAY & GREGORY, Ltd. 'PHONE MAIN 3000.

FERTILIZER

Wire, 'phone or write for price C. H. PETERS SONS, LIMITED St. John, N. B.

WIRE, 'PHONE OR WRITE FOR PRICE

C. H. PETERS SONS, LIMITED St. John, N. B.

To Our Soldier Boys When You Go "Over There" Take An AutoStrop Safety Razor with you. It will give you the clean, comfortable shave you enjoyed at home, no matter where you are or under what conditions you use it.

Bridal Gifts With the month of weddings close at hand, special interest is being centered in our select showing of JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND CUT GLASS which will reveal to you many appropriate gift suggestions, including PENDANTS and LAVALLIERES in Platinum Set with Diamonds, also in Gold with Combinations of Diamonds with other Precious and Semi-Precious Stones.

Wire Door Mats for Public Buildings or Private Residences. Express Wagon Top Bows, Express Wagon Top Covering, Axle Grease, Carriage Hardware Auto Top Bows, Auto Top Covering Auto Grease and Oil Tire Carriers Imperial Auto Tires, and Inner Tubes M. E. AGAR, 51-53 Union Street St. John, N. B.

THE STRONGEST BELT For Damp Situations —AND— GENERAL MILL PURPOSES —IS— ENGLISH BALATA BELTING ALSO EXC. LEATHER BELTING Manufactured By D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED, Main 1121 90 GERMAIN ST., St. John, N. B.

FIRE ESCAPES Structural Steel, Bolts and Rods WM. LEWIS & SON, St. John The Union Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd. Engineers and Machinists IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS West St. John. 'Phone West 15 G. H. WARING, Manager.

THE BEST QUALITY AT A REASONABLE PRICE A Watch For The Graduate. A watch is the best present that can be given to the boy or girl who graduates. Nearly always, it is the present preferred above all others. We have a splendid stock of watches both in wrist and pocket styles from which to select graduation presents. All grades of the best American movements cased in filled gold and solid gold. Prices are extremely good values. L. L. SHARPE & SON, JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

CAN YOU USE THIS SIZE DOOR? 24 x 6-8 x 1 1/2. Finish moulded No. 2 quality. \$2.00 (Regular Price \$3.00). This is some old stock that can be painted and make a good serviceable door. The Christie Wood-working Co., Ltd. 186 Erin Street.

BUSINESS MEN Are just as anxious to discover and employ well trained and talented help as young people are to secure good positions. No better time for beginning preparation than just now. Catalogues containing Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address. S. Kerr, Principal

LEWELLING PRESS 3 Water St. BRASS TABLETS FOR MEMORIALS BRASS SIGNS, DOOR PLATES, NUMBERS, STENCILS IN BRASS & PAPER

Advertisement on the far right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing various small notices and ads.

THE CANADIAN ARMY THE BEST FIGHTING MACHINE IN FRANCE

British Class the Boys from Dominion with the Guards, which is the Greatest Compliment English Ever Paid Another Military Force — Bestowal of Titles Arouses Much Comment.

(Special Correspondence of The Toronto Mail and Empire.)
London, May 10—If the Canadian overseas military administration is to be judged by the army put in the field it has been a complete success. The Canadian army in France is considered to be the best fighting machine in the allied armies. Even the British always class them with the Guards, which is the greatest compliment a Britisher has ever paid another military force. But the criticism of the Canadian administration in England is not as to results, and in addition, the reserve army in England and the general administration have not been immune from adverse comment. To arrive at a just decision as to the merits or demerits of the administration is a difficult task; as the criticism comes in a great measure from men disappointed or disheartened and oftenhood is in different to the charges or incapable of refuting them. The fighting men in France are not enamored with the administration in England and in a measure resent interference in what they justly consider themselves most capable of deciding. This is in a measure naturally intensified by the feeling that the line of defence always has for those considerably removed from the immediate conflict.

If there is unnecessary expenditure in the system the blame cannot be attached to the present Overseas Minister, as he inherited the system. That he has done much for economy in his brief regime is conceded, and that he will do much more is expected. The system in vogue with its wide ramifications is due in a measure to rapid development on our part in the war and to the recruiting policy adopted in Canada. The growth of the system of county battalions was a wonderful stimulus to recruiting is conceded, but it flooded England with thousands of unnecessary officers, many incapable from age or health from going to the front. These officers sacrificed much to keep the Canadian army at fighting strength, and the natural tendency was to make provision for them. The growth of the administrative staffs in England was for a time out of all proportion to the front in hand, and the men at the front, the men being returned to Canada, felt and still feel, that such jobs in England are too numerous and also that in many instances fortunate occupants of them have not earned them in the field.

No Criticism of Army in Field.
There is no criticism of the army

OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

The Wonderful Medicine, Made From Fruit Juices and Valuable Tonics.



MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ.

29 St. Rose St., Montreal.
"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives.' This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well. I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good. I read about 'Fruit-a-tives,' and tried them. After taking a few boxes I am now entirely well. You have my permission to publish this letter, as I hope it will persuade other sufferers from Dyspepsia to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well."
MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ.
"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made from fruit.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

In the field, nor of railway construction corps. It is claimed that the administrative staffs in England are beyond all proportion to the work required, that the medical staff should be reorganized, and that the cost of production in the Forestry Corps has been greatly increased by the overhead charges due to an administrative staff beyond requirements. Sir Edward Kemp has already made a reduction in the staffs and proposes to reduce cost and increase efficiency by consolidating in a measure Canadian training camps, by weeding out unnecessary officers and officials. The Forestry Corps had done a great work, and in these days of scarcity of ocean tonnage, a necessary work, but at what cost. If the cost of production is moderate then there can be nothing but praise for the Corps, even if promotion is more rapid in it than in the field, and there is a ridiculous rivalry among the numerous colonels for Royal recognition. A comparison of the staffs of the Railway Construction Corps and the Forestry Corps would indicate that it is less difficult to build railways than to produce pit props.

To the criticism of the veteran officers in the field of the administration in England much more consideration must be given. They claim that promotion is more assured away from than on the firing line, but this is made with tragic humor, as one of the best fighting men remarked: "This is probably as it should be, as few of us will come back to appreciate promotion, and what is the use of worrying whether we have major or general on our white crosses." Again, the army in France is opposed to the return to Canada of lieutenants and captains, claiming that these should be attached as supernumeraries to the regiments in the field for special training, as all will be needed. There has also been considerable feeling aroused by giving important positions in England to men who have not seen service or whose service has been of the Cook's tour variety. But in all, the army in France is generous in its views and more interested in fighting Hun than in fighting the authorities in England. There is in that army the natural feeling of fighting men for non-combatants and the resentment of interference by those who "do not know the game from experience."

Bestowal of Titles.

Bestowal of titles for military service has aroused much comment, owing to the unexplained reasons for the bestowal of such in many instances. It is felt that non-combatants have, in many cases, personally capitalized the work of the army and won in this manner unearned recognition. Giving titles as rewards for resignations or as a solace for ungratified desire of promotion has cheapened the system of such recognition. Many believe that such honors should be withheld until the war is won, and then a more accurate knowledge of the value of service could be formed. Already there are rumors of a new honor list in June, containing the names of some who, if successful in their desire and canvass, will not add to the popularity of such titles. Among men of all ranks there is a disposition to give the new Minister a fair chance. It is already felt he has already done much and believed will do more. Sir Edward Kemp is making no promises, but is steadily at work, and will only act when satisfied. Canada's army has done more to make Canada known and appreciated than the efforts of all Governments since Confederation. The old day is past when Canadians posed as Americans in Europe. Now it is the proudest moment of a Canadian when he corrects such an impression and the British and French are equally quick to appreciate the distinction. Whatever criticism may be directed against the forces in England, let there be none against our army in France. It is beyond criticism. On the recent visit to the American front a notable American officer, a West Point man, said: "Canada has set such a high standard in Europe for bravery, intelligence and sacrifice that our ideal is to try and reach that standard."

REMARKABLE RAID BY THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA

General Van Deventer, Who Took Over Command in East Africa on May 29, 1917, Breaks up Two Main Bodies of the Enemies.

General van Deventer took over the command in East Africa on May 29th, 1917.

At that time the enemy's forces were in two main bodies. The Western force, commanded by Tafel, was based on Mahenge. It consisted of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, and held the country to a radius of about 70 miles to the west, north and east of Mahenge, with a strong detachment at Likwija, fifty miles from Songea, on the Soage-Liwale road.

The Eastern (and main) German force was in the coastal area, facing our troops at Kilwa and Lindi. Its strength was between four and five thousand, and included the pick of Von Lettow Vorbeck's troops, under the direct command of the German Commander-in-Chief. In addition to the above, there were two important detachments. One, of four or five companies under Von Stuemmer, had invaded Portuguese East Africa, and was exploiting the rich Mozambique area lying between the Luanda River and Lake Nyassa. The other, of 600 men under Naumann, which was more a raiding force than a detachment, had succeeded in evading our pursuing troops and crossing the Central Railway east of Tabora; it was now moving northwards.

Our own troops were disposed as follows:
At Lindi, one brigade under General O'Grady.
Between Kilwa and Mohoro, and holding the country for thirty-four miles inland, two columns under General Hannington.

On the Rufiji at Kibambawe, the Nigerian Brigade (less one battalion) under General Canille.
Pursuing Naumann, the equivalent of a brigade with an equal number of our Belgian Allies.

Two battalions were at Iringa, and a small central reserve at Morogoro. General Northey's force held a line from Ubena to Songea, with a detachment consisting of a battalion of the King's African Rifles was pressing northwards from Fort Johnston, in Nyasaland, against Von Stuemmer.

The country now held by the enemy was, for the most part, wild and inhospitable; means of communication were practically non-existent; and even the better known places, such as Liwale and Massasi, were, from a military point of view, mere geographical expressions. It therefore became obvious to me, at a very early stage, that our true objectives in the coming campaign must be the enemy forces in the field, and that the completion of the line of German East Africa could only be brought about by hard hitting, and plenty of it.

The campaign promised to be one of considerable difficulty. The enemy still occupied a territory over 300 miles square, and his immediate advantage of interior lines. From Mahenge to Liwale was merely a seven-day march for his Western force, but the transfer of a British force from Mahenge to Kilwa or Lindi, whence alone Liwale could be reached, would have taken as many weeks. The country was admirably suited to defence and to rearguard tactics. The enemy's askaris were now all veterans, and fighting in their native bush, backed by the numerous and well-handled German machine guns, were worthy opponents for the best troops.

It was evident that the enemy's chief object was to play for time; to keep the net from closing on him, and to hold out in East Africa, if possible, till the next wet season, hoping that the rains would then prevent our maintaining the long line of communication that would be necessary before we brought him to bay.

Taking all the above factors into consideration I decided to make my main advance from Kilwa and Lindi; to operate against the enemy in the Mahenge area from both Dodoma and Kilossa, and to use General Northey's force to assist in the Mahenge operations to clear Von Stuemmer out of Portuguese East Africa, and finally to advance towards Liwale from Songea.

By the end of June, General Northey's force had advanced to Mwebe, the Kilwa force captured Kimamba Hill, and Lindi force was operating to the east of Mandawa.

I had a meeting at Dodoma on 18th June with Colonel Huggins, the Belgian Commander-in-Chief, and we agreed that the force engaged in pursuing Naumann was too large, that a smaller force could be given more mobility, and that this should be homogeneous. It was therefore decided that the Belgian troops should take over the Naumann operations from 25th June.

During July good progress was made by all the forces, and the effect of these operations on the Western front was clearly shown by the way in which the enemy withdrew his forces from other points in order to strengthen on the Mahenge area. To the north he began to fall back to the line of the Ruaha River, while further east he weakened his forces at Madaba, sending the bulk of them to reinforce his troops on the west.

The advance at Kilwa began on 5th July with a converging movement of Nos. 1 and 2 Columns of the Kilwa force against the enemy positions round Mndidi, on the Malakama road, while No. 3 Column moved simultaneously from Wungwi, on the western shore of Kiswani Harbor, towards Nambanditi.

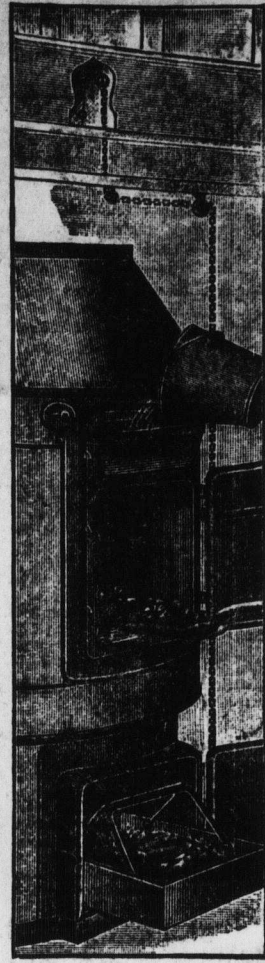
A successful attack on Narungombe completed the clearing of the Kiburika Hills, which had been an arduous task for the troops engaged. The effective fighting strength of the Kilwa force had been greatly depleted by malaria and other sickness, and rest and reinforcements were necessary before the advance could be resumed.

Meanwhile Naumann's force was being hunted, prisoners being taken from it at intervals, until the main body was forced to surrender at Luta Hill on October 1st, with fourteen German

whites besides the commander, 165 Askaris, and many porters.
The remaining party of Naumann's force had meanwhile continued to move west to Lake Nyasa, where it halted. This party was of small strength, and on October 2nd surrendered to a detachment of King's African

Rifles sent from Anusha. Three, six, sixty miles northwest of Songea, whites and fifty-three Askaris were made prisoners.
Thus ended a remarkable raid. The force which carried it out was composed of first class Askaris, well led, it started under Wintgens from Gumbur in our hands there, sick.

Furnace Management Ease of the Sunshine



- Feeding the furnace;
- shaking down the ashes,
- removing the ashes,
- keeping the health-giving water pan filled,
- fixing the drafts for the night,

—those are the five major operations in managing a furnace—and what a trial of the temper and destruction of your raiment any one of them may be.

If your furnace is the famous McClary Sunshine these operations will cause you little more trouble or effort than winding up the clock.

The feed door of the Sunshine is big—you don't hit the side and damage your shovel and temper—scatter coal and naughty words all over the basement.

You don't shake the Sunshine grates, you merely rock them a few times,

—and the ashes drop from the perpendicular fire-box walls and grates and are guided into the big ash pan,

—and you lift the ash pan out with handles that are always cool.

—No shovelling of ashes—no ash-dust on your clothes or in your hair or in the house.

And at night, without going down to the basement, you drop the damper and open the check with pulls that always work.

And the water pan is right above the fuel door—very accessible—in plain view, where you can't forget it.

Sunshine furnace management is not even exercised.

Engineering Service Free. McClary's own heating engineers are at your service when you buy a Sunshine Furnace, to give you free expert advice on your heating requirements. Write to the nearest McClary Branch and ask for particulars about this service. A booklet, "Comfort in the Home," makes clear all the things you want to know about furnaces, and it is sent free on request.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London St. John, N.B. Toronto Calgary Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver Saskatoon

Full information about the Sunshine will be sent free upon request to our nearest Branch Office.



the paint protected town.

THE finest town buildings soon get to look "dingy" if they are not kept painted.
Worse still, the omission of the Spring painting leaves them open to weather-attack and time's decay.
And—with materials so high as to make every building worth double today what it was worth in 1913—you are making a mistake if you let a building "go to seed."

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

70% Pure White Lead
30% Pure White Zinc
100% Pure Pigment
If this paint were sold at a price half as high again as any other (which it isn't) it would still be the economical paint to use on your house. In these covering capacity it has no equal. A gallon of it goes so far that you'll buy less of it and yet do more with it. Paint with B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT this spring—and your house is protected for years, where a coat of ordinary paint will last but a few months.

The difference lies in the above formula basis. What other paint is so correct in this respect that its makers guarantee it? What paint can a dealer furnish you that has anything like the quantity of white lead in it that has B-H "English"?
This was the formula when lead was lower in price—this is the formula still; even though lead is extremely high in price. It HAS to be the B-H formula; because the guarantee that calls for it, is printed right on the B-H cans. We could not cheapen B-H "English" Paint even if we wanted to. So it's your safe paint as to quality, your sure paint as to covering capacity, your dependable paint as to durability. Find the B-H dealer in your town. He's the man to buy from.

Other B-H Products of Sterling Worth

- We carry and recommend the following B-H products:
- For Interior Finishing "China-lac"—the perfect Varnish Stain.
- Plaster Ceilings and Walls "Frescolette"—a flat tone oil paint.
- Staining the Roof "Anchor Brand Shingle Stain" in 19 different colours.
- Varnishing a Floor "Floorlustre" excellent for interior floors.
- B-H Porch Floor Paint For Porch Floors, Ceilings and parts exposed to weather.
- For Barn and Outbuildings Imperial Barn Paint.

Colour cards and Prices from our local agents.

ROBERTSON, FOSTER & SMITH LTD.
P. NASE & SON LIMITED.
M. E. AGAR.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

MODISH Patterns full of "pep"

EASTERN BRAND CAPS for DAD and his LAD

SOLD AT ALL GOOD SHOPS



The Time to Choose

Choose Beaver Board now rather than later when the plaster is cracked and falling off. Surely you have read the hand-writing on other people's walls. Surely you know there never was a plastered house without cracked walls and ceilings. Choose Beaver Board and Stop Taking Chances. When you choose this moisture, crackless manufactured lumber in big, sturdy panels, you have ended this cracking-wall problem forever. You'll have walls and ceilings as permanent as your woodwork and hardwood floors, and best of all, you'll never have the job to do again. Choose Beaver Board for Beauty. There's no end to the beautiful decorative effects you can have with Beaver Board. Choose Beaver Board for its lasting quality. Beaver Board will last as long as the building.

BEAVER BOARD FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS



Davis "Perfection" Cigar 10 Cents

An unusually good cigar: smooth, mellow, mated; with plenty of character yet quite mild.

WHY NOT TRY ONE NEXT TIME?
P.S. Have you smoked a "Hobblen" Cigar lately?

DECLINE OF LOBSTER INDUSTRY PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA ARE STARVING ON FOOD RATIONS

AND THE CAUSES DISCUSSED BY PROF. A. P. KNIGHT

An Industry Worth Today \$5,500,000 is in Great Danger—Expert Tells why this is and Outlines Means by which the Lobsters of Canada May be Conserved and Made of Real and Lasting Benefit.

Halifax, May 10—An attendance at about eighty assembled for the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club in the Green Lantern, when the members and guests heard an interesting address by an expert on a matter of vital importance to the Maritime Provinces—the lobster industry. The chair was occupied by K. H. Smith, resident eighth month, to a study of the lobster and other fish interests of Canada—and he has done this gratuitously, without cost to the country. Among the guests was J. A. Neville, one of the leading lobster packers of the province.

Professor Knight said he was engaged in a campaign to secure a place for the study of the lobster industry in our educational system. And showing its importance, he said that the salmon catch of Canada was worth \$10,000,000 and the lobster catch of the eastern portion \$5,000,000. Going back for twenty years he showed how great has been the decline in the lobster catch and how much the decrease in size of lobster taken.

This decline, he ascribed to several causes. First, he discussed this under the head of "Destructive Activities." Over fishing, which has resulted in the total disappearance of nearly all lobsters from 16 to 18 inches in length, and a great reduction of those from 12 to 14 inches; the "brushing" of eggs of the mothers and the coming of seed lobsters to the law; permitting fishing to be done

Allowance Not Enough to Keep Body and Soul Together While in the Ukraine, Just Next Door Are Great Supplies Held by the Germans—No Hope of Immediate Relief.

(By K. N. Colville.)
To judge from an article in the Reichspost (Feb. 28), the bubble of Austria's glorious "Bread Peace" with the Ukraine has very soon been pricked. "The markets," it declares, "are emptier. The people are starving on their weekly ration of 1-8 kg of flour (4-12 ounces), and their daily ration of bread about the size of a man's hand. They know that on the other side of the border, in the Ukraine, there are enormous stores of grain, maize, pulse and sugar. It was stated once that we could have as much of these as we wanted, far more than we could transport. . . . And still the people starve and must wait indefinitely for ample ration of bread and flour. Infant mortality has on the increase, tuberculosis following on insufficient nourishment, is claiming many victims, and in Northern Bohemia especially people are dying of Oedema."
This particular paper then proceeds, distinctly to abuse the Social Democrats for not allowing Austria to go into the Ukraine and secure her share of the booty, a line of argument which reveals a sound but unflattering opinion of Germany's disinterested helpfulness!

In the end as we know, Austria swallowed all her fine protestations of love for the principles of non-annexation and renunciation, and sent her army marching for food into Russia. But also, it soon appeared that "distance lent enchantment to the view" of even Odessa, unless indeed the wonderful organizing capacity of the Prussian had already swept the cupboard for the Ukraine, which far from being giving prominence to an article from the Prussian Statistische Korrespondenz (Feb. 16), which asserted that nobody need expect anything whatever from the Ukraine, which far from being a source of boundless supplies produced scarcely enough of anything for its own needs. "So dense is the population that in average years the province has no grain to spare for exportation, the cereals produced only suffice for the needs of the native population, and even in peace time very little was exported."
It is true that a normal Peace time supply for say 1,000 Slava can, in war time, be made to feed on proportional terms, 500 or so Teutons as well, but Austria-Hungary will not get much satisfaction on these lines. More lately still the German papers have made the discovery that conditions in Russia the last year or two have not been favorable to agriculture. Thus Germania (March 15) says that "complete anarchy prevails in all the vil-

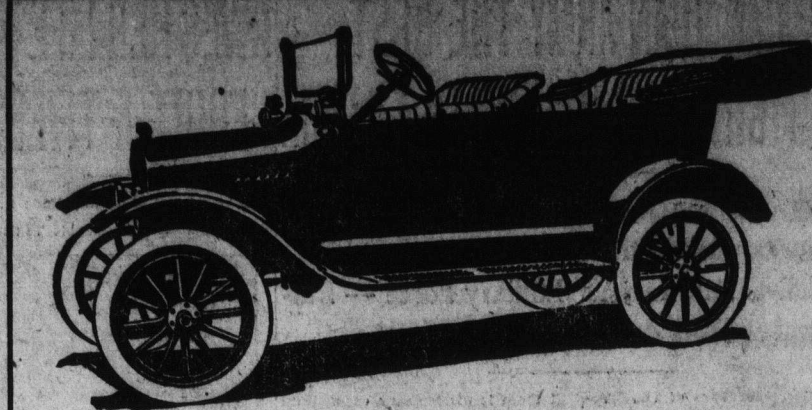
ferent seasons not one of which has been fixed for the protection of the lobster but only for the convenience of the packers and the fishermen. The lobstermen have conserved the product, regulating the annual catch, so as to keep it below the natural annual increase in the number of commercial lobsters.
A sixth way for securing its conservation is by settling certain bays as sanctuaries or breeding places in which no fishing shall be permitted except when such places become overstocked.
Lastly Professor Knight suggested that there should be an exchange of ideas between the scientific workers of the one hand and the cannery and fishermen on the other, with a view of protecting the interests of the people of this country the lobster industry of Canada.
Mr. Smith on behalf of the club, thanked Professor Knight for his thoughtful and suggestive address. John Alroy, agent of the R. M. S. P. Company was introduced as a new member and received a warm welcome. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

COL. O'DONAHOE DEAD.

Montreal, May 9.—Lieut.-Col. J. Vincent O'Donahoe, D. S. O. C., who died yesterday morning in the English Red Cross hospital at Etaples, France, as the result of wounds received on April 5 near Passchendaele during the early days of the big German offensive, was assistant manager of the R. & O. Steamship Company here prior to his joining the 60th Battalion as junior major under Lieut.-Col. Gaele.

Insult To Injury.

A Western business man, who always insisted on meeting men personally before employing them, summoned a recently employed worker to his office.
"When I hired you last week," he said, "did you tell me the whole truth about yourself?"
"Why, yes. What do you mean by the whole truth?"
"Well, I have a letter about you. I will take your word if you tell me that it is false. The letter is anonymous."
"Wh—wh—what does it say about me?"
"Don't be scared. It doesn't accuse you of any kind of crime. It merely says that you are a reformed drunkard."
"That, sir, is a malicious lie, made out of spite."
"That's all I wanted to hear you say. Don't worry about it."
And as the new employe went forth in the pride of his virtue, he said to himself, "The idea. And I never thought of reforming."



A Ford Car Takes the Place of all These Things

WHEN you own a Ford you can do away with many articles that are a source of continuous expense to the man who still drives a horse. For instance, not only your driving-horse and buggy, but the single harness, blankets, whips, currycombs, brushes, horse-shoes, pitch-forks, feed-bins, etc.
In their place you have a speedy, dependable, dignified, roomy Ford Car—complete in itself. It is vastly superior to the narrow, cramped buggy that travels so slowly. And when a Ford is standing idle it does not eat three meals a day, and it requires no "looking after."
A Ford will save you time, trouble, and money. It is the utility car for the busy farmer and his family.



Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

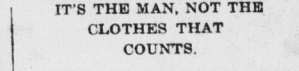
Runabout . . .	\$575
Touring . . .	\$595
Coupe . . .	\$770
Sedan . . .	\$970
Chassis . . .	\$535
One-ton truck	\$750

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

F. L. ELKIN, Great Eastern Garage Dealers, ST. JOHN.
W. S. R. JUSTASON, Dealer, Pennfield.
W. B. SAMPSON, Dealer, St. Stephen.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Dealer, Seal Cove, Grand Manan.
W. H. MARTIN, Dealer, Waterside.

Something Free ManlyStrength

TO MY READER:
Whether or not you lack an abundant vigor, here is a free offer which will surely interest you, and through which you may easily profit from now on to the end of your healthy, advanced age. I have compiled a little treatise for self help (book form), which I am pleased to send absolutely free by mail in a perfectly plain sealed envelope to any man anywhere who writes for it. Over a million copies have already been distributed to those who wrote for them from all over the world. There is no obligation whatsoever involved in this offer, nor in which you are required to pay for in any way, either now or in the future. It is simply an out-and-out free proposal. In this little book of 72 pages, 8,000 words, and 30 halftone photo reproductions, I have endeavored to give a straightforward talk to men, young and elderly, single and married, a concise compendium for self-reference, a perfectly plain discourse upon those important, personal matters relating to vital strength of men, the preservation of vitality, its possible self-restoration, its legitimate uses and its wanton abuses. Every man should be in possession of this book. One part describes a little drugless mechanical vitalityizer which I make and distribute, but whether or not you wish to see one of these vitalityizers is for yourself to determine.
However, aside from anything it contains in reference to my vitalityizer, the book should be read by all for its great worth. Therefore, please use free coupon below.



IT'S THE MAN, NOT THE CLOTHES THAT COUNTS.

make up his mind that he WILL conquer himself. Of course I do not intend to make the man of extreme corpulence, or the one who is incurably diseased. Lost vitality is not, according to my theory, an organic disease. It is more a sick condition of the mind and the nerves, and a lowered state of the whole body, all combined. My free book tells you just what you may do.
The vitalityizer referred to above, which I make and distribute, is a little appliance that men who desire to restore lost vitality are using everywhere today. The book in one part fully describes it. You wear this vitalityizer comfortably upon your body all night. It weighs but a few ounces, and apparently pours a great, gentle stream of FORCE or VITALITY into your blood, your nerves, your muscles and organs while you sleep. Men say it drives away the nervous weakness or pain in small of back, that vigor is restored in 60 to 90 days. With special attachments my vitalityizer is also used for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. It is a wonderful little appliance and generates and sends out a marvelous force. Possibly you might want to use one of these vitalityizers in your own case. If so, you can, after reading the free book, let me know and I will make a special proposition whereby you may have one. If you live in or near this city I should be most pleased to have you call and get a free demonstration of the vitalityizer, otherwise write. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

Let Me Send You This Book Free

If you live far to call, or if you cannot call, please fill in the coupon below and send it to me. You will receive free, sealed, by return mail, my 72-page illustrated book, containing 8,000 words, a complete compendium of useful information for men, young or elderly, single or married, who want the truth about the subject of vital strength, its preservation, its possible self-restoration, and its legitimate uses and wanton abuses. You get it all free.

A. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.

Name

Address

HOW TO BUY SHOES
and how to take care of them afterwards

MOST people could add ten per cent to the life of their shoes by buying the proper shape and the right size and then giving the shoes more care afterwards. That really means a saving of ten per cent. An ill-fitting shoe, for example, not only soon loses its shape and appearance but it does not wear well.
substantial boot made, especially for rough, hard wear.

It is true economy to have two, three or even four pairs of shoes. It pays to have shoes for wet and stormy weather—shoes for fine weather—shoes for winter and for summer. Shoes will wear much better and always look better if put away for a few days occasionally, preferably on a pair of shoe trees.
It is also true economy to keep your shoes well polished. Frequent polishing helps to maintain their smart appearance and keeps the leather soft and in good condition, thus prolonging the life of the shoes.
If your shoes get wet don't put them in a very hot place to dry, and don't at any time put them up against a hot radiator or stove. Such heat takes the life out of the leather. That is what causes shoes to crack and split. Put wet shoes on a pair of shoe trees, lay them on their sides so that the air can get to the soles, and let them dry slowly and naturally.
We are telling you these shoe facts because as Shoemakers to the Nation, we want you to get the utmost wear and value from every pair of shoes you buy.

Ames Holden McCready operate three large factories, where boots and shoes for men, women and children are made. We make all kinds of footwear, from the finest kind of kid and calf shoes for both men and women, to special heavy grades for the workman and the farmer. The shoes that bear our trade-mark are splendid value for the money, no matter whether you pay \$5, \$7, \$8, \$9, or \$10.

AMES HOLDEN MCCREADY
"Shoemakers to the Nation"

REGINA MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

When you buy shoes look for the Trade-mark on every sole.

Acquisition of the Balkans Self-Sufficiency—What?
A self-sufficient Europe? Independence from the welded into one even, independent guard its existence economic and many. An intervention of the German d current issue of lished by the Na der the caption " industrial Empire."
The acquisition and a large part ready practically a part of the Ger to the author. plans for a great pire are to be of economic advantage to German temporary contri stoned are increas writer in the An.
"By far the me Russia from an is that lying bet Sea of Assy, com the clear flowin This is the regio to the new s nominally inde lan Rada has rec the state compa southwestern Ru tians run east a the Brest-Litovs for about 700 m south to the Sea "German troops of practically the and under the tr ed between the r the representativ ralian products freely to German "The Ukraine cultural, industri tricts, and inclu ducts foodstuffs grapes and tobac such farm produ iron, manganese well as coal, bot uminous. The in and steel manu ning and weaving "From an agri the provinces of va and Khar'kov, rolling plains, ar of Ukraine. Th known "Black sea sis, of great ter cereal crop is wh food of the bull The above four war furnished an surplus wheat v from Odessa and ports.
"Should Germa take to develop scientific metho to increase th toward supp Germany. Germ before the war (1 000 bushels."
"The exports o were 122,256,000 Ukrainian provin gaination of the put has decline believed that t Germany to obtai the 1917-18 crop. be a process of railroad facilities good, there has connecting with system, as well as Galats on the Da furnishes a high central Europe."
"The mineral raine are also of importance. The Rog, in the Proslav and Kherston in Europe, a situated within a great coal mining basin. They are of the Black Sea."
"A large iron surplus before of the entire Rus been developed at Kiev, British, Fr capital was large building up this rances and mill oughly up to date, methods and the ances, and a larg bor was brought the industry has same general defected many othe try. Shortage of cutties in transpor among the worka tion may brou standstill." The sumably been to ed. To place the point it reached b necessitate a reco mills and especia supplying the co stabilization of the district, where aft chaotic.
The supplies of ever are of such forts will undoubt Germans to rehab If Teutonic influ It is part of the deavour to obtain of the iron and s rope. The frontie and France after with the intention the German Empo deposits of Alsac "The subsequent French of additi border of France, ment of an exten have led to the p

GERMANY PLANS A MAMMOTH CONTINENTAL EMPIRE NOW

Acquisition of Western Russia and Large Part of the Balkans Part of Teuton Plan to Establish a Self-Sufficient Deutschland, a "Mitteleuropa" —What Germany Now Controls.

A self-sufficient Germany, a "Mitteleuropa" independent of all foreign sources of supply, and an empire extending from the British only in being welded into one solid block, an empire even independent of a fleet to safeguard its existence, is the aim of the economists and industrialists of Germany. An interesting interpretation of the German dream is given in the current issue of the *American*, published by the National City Bank, under the caption "The Resources of an Industrial Empire in Mitteleuropa."

The acquisition of western Russia and a large part of the Balkans, already practically accomplished, is only a part of the German plan, according to the author. But while the German empire are to be checked, the important economic advantages that have accrued to Germany as a result of her temporary control of the regions mentioned are interesting to examine. The writer in the *American* says in part:

"By far the most valuable region of Russia from an economic standpoint is that lying between Poland and the Sea of Azov, comprising the valleys of the rivers flowing into the Black Sea. This is the region recently erected into the new state of Ukraine, nominally independent. The Ukrainian Rada has recently announced that the state comprises nine provinces of southwestern Russia, whereby its frontiers run east and northeast from the Brest-Litovsk region of Poland for about 750 miles, and then turn south to the Sea of Azov.

"German troops are now in control of practically the whole of this region, and under the treaty of peace signed between the Teutonic Powers and the representatives of the Rada, Ukrainian products are to be exported freely to Germany and her allies.

"The Ukraine region includes agricultural, industrial and mining districts, and includes among its products foodstuffs such as grain, sugar, grapes and tobacco; textile materials such as hemp and wool; ores such as iron, manganese and phosphates, as well as coal, both anthracite and bituminous. The industries include iron and steel manufacture, textile spinning and weaving and sugar refining.

"From an agricultural point of view the provinces of Kiev, Podolia, Poltava and Khar'kov, consisting of flat or rolling plains, are the richest portion of Ukraine. The soil is the well-known 'black earth' of southern Russia, of great fertility. The principal cereal crop is wheat, which forms the food of the bulk of the population. The above four provinces before the war furnished also a large part of the surplus wheat which was exported from Odessa and the other Black Sea ports.

"Should German enterprise undertake to develop this region, applying scientific methods, it might be possible to increase the crops so as to go far toward supplying the needs of Germany. German imports of wheat before the war (in 1913) were 73,768,000 bushels.

"The exports of all Russia in 1912 were 122,234,000 bushels, of which a considerable part came from the Ukrainian provinces. With the disorganization of the revolution the output has declined greatly, and it is not believed that it will be possible for Germany to obtain large supplies from the 1917-18 crop. Reorganization must be a process of several years. The railroad facilities of this region are good, there being several lines connecting with the Austrian railroad system, as well as lines to Odessa and Galatz on the Danube. The Danube furnishes a highway into the heart of central Europe.

"The mineral resources of the Ukraine are also of very great economic importance. The iron mines of Krivoy Rog, in the provinces of Ekaterinoslav and Kherson, are among the richest in Europe, and are strategically situated within a short distance of the great coal mining area of the Donetz basin. They are also within easy reach of the Black Sea.

"A large iron and steel industry, supplying before the war 70 per cent. of the entire Russian production, has been developed at Ekaterinoslav and other points in the Ukraine. The blast furnaces and mills were kept thoroughly up to date, employing scientific methods and the most modern appliances, and a large force of skilled labor was brought together. Since 1915 the industry has suffered under the same general depression that has affected many other branches of industry. Shortage of fuel and labor, difficulties in transport, and dissatisfaction among the workmen since the revolution have brought the mills to a standstill. The labor force has presumably been to some extent scattered. To place the output back at the point it reached before the war would necessitate a reorganization of the mills and especially of the railroads supplying the coal, and a complete stabilization of the government in this district, where affairs have been very chaotic.

"The supplies of raw material, however, are of such great value that efforts will undoubtedly be made by the Germans to rehabilitate the industry, if Teutonic influence extends thus far. It is part of the German plan to endeavor to obtain a practical monopoly of the iron and steel industry of Europe. The frontier between Germany and France after 1870 was drawn with the intention of including within the German Empire all of the iron ore deposits of Alsace Lorraine.

"The subsequent discovery by the French of additional mines in the border of France, and the development of an extensive production there, have led to the present movement in

Germany for the annexation of the Briey district after the present war. The same elements will probably favor a system of German control over the Ukrainian fields at Krivoy Rog.

"The Donetz coal mines, east of the Krivoy Rog district, have for some years been the chief source of supply for all Russia. They are well connected by railroad with the industrial districts of Central Russia, including Moscow, and are near the Sea of Azov, where water transportation connects them with the Black Sea region.

"From a strategic point of view the central of this source of fuel, upon which the greater part of Russia is dependent, is important not only because it gives practical control over the industries throughout a large part of Russia which burn coal, including the all important railroad system, but because the great cities to the northward require fuel to heat their buildings during the very severe Russian winters.

"The Donetz mines also with intensive development are believed to be capable of greatly increased production, thus permitting of a considerable exportation to the Central Powers. The water route via the Sea of Azov, the Black Sea and the Danube would make transportation practicable.

"The eastern portion of the Donetz fields furnishes anthracite and the

western portion bituminous coal, while in both parts a good coke and gas coal is mined. The total area of the fields is over 7,000 square miles, and the output in 1913 was 28,260,000 tons. The reserves are enormous and have been estimated as greater than those of the United States. Another estimate puts the total content of the fields at 70 billion tons. The control of this great supply of coal would undoubtedly be for great strategic and commercial advantage to the Germans.

"It is not unlikely that one of the most important resources of the entire Ukraine from the German standpoint will prove to be her deposits of manganese. This rare metal, which is a necessity to any nation developing an independent steel industry, is found only in a few places scattered over the world. Russia, British India and Brazil are the only countries that have as yet developed large supplies of manganese. Both in the desulfurizing and hardening of steel manganese is a necessity.

"Germany far as is known has within her borders no sources capable of supplying the quantity of this metal which she is believed to have existing largely reserves laid up in time of peace. The leaders of the German steel trust have long looked forward to the day when an adequate supply of manganese might come under direct German control. Germany's imports before the war were about 500,000 tons annually, in the shape of ore, of which the greater part came from Russia.

"Additional manganese deposits which have been worked commercially are located in Podolia, within reach of the Bug river, which also flows into the Black Sea. It is believed that these deposits are capable of very extensive development. The ore runs as high as 60 per cent. manganese, with only a trace of phosphorus. The reserves of ore are very large.

"An additional mineral resource of the province of Podolia is its phosphates, used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which is itself the basis of a great number of heavy chemical products. Phosphates are also one of the essential ingredients of all complete artificial fertilizers and hence of great value to an intensive agriculture such as that of Germany. Germany in 1912 imported 800,000 tons of phos-

phates, largely from the United States.

"A scarcely less valuable region than the Ukraine from the standpoint of the planners of a Mitteleuropa economic empire is that assigned to Turkey as her share of the spoils, which includes a large part of the Caucasus and the peninsula of the Crimea. The Caucasian mountain chain is rich in minerals and oil, while the valleys of Transcaucasia, along the shores of the Black Sea, have a climate mild enough for certain semi-tropical agricultural products. The Russian imperial government was actively engaged in promoting the industries of this region and at the time of the revolution was engaged in the construction of an extensive railroad system, radiating about the main line already existing from Baku to Batumi.

"The oil wells of the Baku district in 1913 produced 7,717,000 tons of petroleum. The output of these wells had been decreasing for a decade and it is believed that they are becoming slowly exhausted. New oil fields opened within the past few years at points further north have served however, to increase the total production of the Caspian basin. As exports were cut off at the outbreak of the war a large reserve has been accumulated. There are very large storage facilities in the Transcaucasian region. It is not unlikely that the Teutons will make an effort to obtain control of these reserves of oil immediately.

"Oil is one of Germany's greatest needs. The wells in Galicia and Roumania are almost the only large sources within the present boundaries of Teutonic power, as the native German production is small. In 1912 Ger-

many imported 1,013,728 tons of petroleum. The Caspian sea region however, could supply many times the amount, needed by the Central Powers, even without further development.

"Turkey is claiming in addition to the Caucasus as her part of the spoils the peninsula of the Crimea. The Kerch district of the Crimea contains iron mines second only in importance to those of Krivoy Rog.

"It remains to speak of the frontier provinces north of Ukraine, which are apparently in process of being either annexed or absorbed by the Germans. Directly bordering on Ukraine to the north is Poland now theoretically an independent nation under Teutonic and manufacturing region, with a relatively dense population and several large cities. The Germans have been in possession of Poland since 1915, and so have been taking advantage of its resources for two and a half years.

The cotton factories of Poland contain over 1,000,000 spindles and turn out 90,000,000 pounds of yarn annually. The largest factories are at Lodz and at Warsaw. The woolen industry is also well developed in these cities utilizing both native and imported wool, and turning out chiefly thin wools and similar fabrics. Many of the Russian silk factories are also in Poland. Other manufactured products are chemicals, iron and steel products and machinery.

"Polish ore is used in conjunction with rich ore from Krivoy Rog, as the native ore is too poor to smelt alone. The quantity of Polish iron ore mined in 1913 was 445,000 tons. The coke for smelting must all be brought from other sections, for although coal is

Use

PURITY FLOUR

(Government Standard)

For All Your Baking

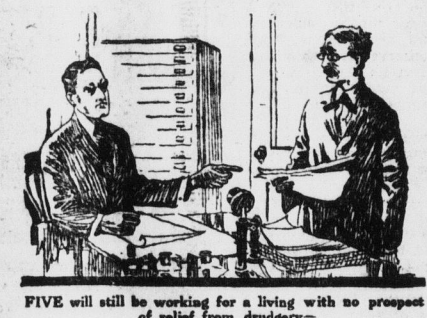
15 MANUFACTURED BY
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited

found in Poland coke cannot be made from it.

"The Polish coal mines are in the Dombrova basin, which in 1913 produced 7,200,000 tons. The coal is dry but burns well, and is used in most of the factories and power plants and on the railroads. The cost of mining is quite low. The deposits are estimated at \$855,000,000 tons so that the possession of these mines would be of considerable advantage to Germany,

To Become Wealthy

Is an Ambition that is Cherished by Many.



You, perhaps, have the same ambition. At least, you want to be well-to-do later on, and able to enjoy life in comfort and independence.

What are Your Chances?

Experience shows that of 100 average healthy men 25 years of age the following will be true at 65:

- 1 only will be wealthy.
- 4 will be well-to-do.
- 5 will be compelled to go on working for a living.
- 36 will be dead.
- 54 will be dependent upon relatives, friends or charity.

Facing These Facts—

can you afford to go along in a haphazard way without a definite plan of saving and investment; uncertain whether you will be well-off or an object of charity.

The responsibility rests with You

It depends upon how you save and invest. There need be no such uncertainty about your future if you adopt the safe and definite plan of setting aside a deposit regularly each year for a Canada Life "Endowment at 65".

It will guarantee you in Cash—

at age 65, the sum of
\$1,000 \$5,000 \$10,000 \$20,000
 or more, depending on your ability to save.

It is a Certainty

The full amount of your policy will be paid in any case, whether you live or die. Other investments may depreciate in value or fail. We offer you a certainty. The guarantee will take care of your home, or your business, or your personal interests, as nothing else can.

Profits will hasten maturity

If the profits be allowed to remain at your credit each year instead of being withdrawn, the face of the policy will be payable to you before you reach 65.

Whatever your circumstances may be later on in life, you will welcome this fund of a few thousand dollars. You may need it then.

Ask for Particulars

Canada Life

J. M. QUEEN
Branch Manager, St. John

Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto:

Due \$100.00 on my policy, please send me particulars of
 Name _____ Address _____ Birth _____ day of _____ 18
 year _____

A well made cup of BAKER'S COCOA is a large part of a good meal.

It is delicious, is practically all nutrition, the protein matter being appropriated by the system almost to its full extent, and its use saves other more expensive and wasteful foods.

Trade-mark on every package.
Book of Choice Recipes sent FREE

WALTER BAKER & Co. Limited
Established 1780

DORCHESTER MASS. MONTREAL CAN.

MADE IN CANADA

TASTEFUL SATISFYING

KING COLE TEA

You'll Like the Flavor

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

Lord Beaverbrook Honored By Agents General of Canada in England

HIS CAREER NOW SETTLED HE WILL REMAIN IN ENGLAND

Although for Years His Great Desire was to Find Opportunity in Canadian Public Life, Yet the Request to Accept Office in the Imperial Government was so Insistent that he was Induced to Set Aside His Own Wishes—Canada to Play a Great Part.

Some notable utterances marked the recent dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, in honor of Lord Beaverbrook on his appointment as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Information. It was Lord Beaverbrook's first public reference to his critics; it gave him as Minister of the Crown the opportunity of indicating the new role which Canada may occupy as intermediary in a new era of unity between the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world; and it was made the occasion of interesting and informative speeches on topics of current interest by Sir Edward Kemp, Sir George Perley, and others.

The hosts were the Agents-General of the Provinces of Canada, of whom there were present the Hon. J. H. Turner, Acting Agent-General for British Columbia, in the chair; Lt.-Col. Richard Reid, Ontario, and Mr. John Howard, Nova Scotia, in the vice-chairs; Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, Quebec; Mr. J. A. Reid, Alberta; Mr. Harrison Watson, Prince Edward Island; and Mr. W. R. Rowder, representing New Brunswick. The guests were: Sir George Perley, Sir Edward Kemp, Lt.-Genl. Sir R. Turner, V. C., Maj.-Genl. A. D. McRae, Maj.-Genl. G. B. Hughes, Maj.-Genl. G. L. Foster, Brig.-Genl. D. M. Hogarth, Brig.-Genl. J. A. Macdougall, Brig.-Genl. H. F. McDonald, Brig.-Genl. J. F. L. Embury, Sir J. M. Gibson, Col. Sir Campbell Simes, Lt.-Col. Montague Alkan, C.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. McNeil, Brown, C. Cambie, J. H. Horsey, Lt.-Col. W. Grant Morden, Col. Murray MacLaren, Col. A. G. Cameron, Col. G. W. Badgerow, Col. Arthur C. Macdonald, F. Orr-Lewis, T. R. Whitley, Col. J. G. Ross, Col. B. R. Hepburn, Col. Donald Armour, Col. Chas. A. Hodgetts, Col. Claude Bryan, F. C. Salter, Col. W. R. Ward, J. A. Turner, F. W. Ashe, Lt.-Col. R. M. Donistoun, Col. K. C. Fohger, Percy Hurd, Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Capt. W. H. Hayward, M.P.P., Lt. G. S. Hanes, M.P.P., T. Terry Champion, S. Pardo.

The Agents-General. After the toast of "The King" had been honored Mr. Howard proposed "Canada," and urged that Canadians in London should meet more frequently and keep better together. Both he and the Chairman expressed the hope that, despite obvious difficulties, the Canadian Agents-General, representing as they did important communities overseas, should be given a more definite status in the official life of the Empire as concentrated in London, such a status as is now accorded to the Agents-General of Australia under a constitution which, of course, differs materially from that of the Dominion of Canada.

Sir Edward Kemp. Sir Edward Kemp, in response to the toast, spoke with enthusiasm of the wonderful achievements of Great Britain in finance, industry, and other ways to meet the stupendous needs of operations in so many theatres of war. He also paid a tribute to the heroism, not only of the Canadians, but of British and Allied soldiers. Proceeding he said: "Germany wants an early peace, and wants it for more reasons than one. For instance, Russia is a great coun-

A Worthy Tribute to a New Brunswicker Who Has Won His Way to a High Place in the Councils of the Empire—Leaders of Canadian Opinion Express Warm Appreciation of What He Has Accomplished.

The Kaiser's Idea of Hell. —By Webster.



No woman and babies to murder; no defenseless cities to raid; no hospital ships to sink; no trees to cut down; N OTHING to destroy.

minion, borrowing from its own people, has been able to finance itself and that is a great feat. And for this and other reasons Canada stands today on a far higher plane than formerly in the estimation of the British people, who now realize as they never did before the great future that lies before our country, and are willing to pay due attention to our views and wishes."

Lt.-Col. Reid. Lt.-Col. Reid, in proposing the health of Lord Beaverbrook, said this was in a sense a Canadian family gathering to do honor to one of Canada's sons who had rendered eminent public service. Lord Beaverbrook was the first Canadian born and bred—indeed the first native of an overseas Dominion—to enter the Imperial Cabinet. Certain criticism had been directed against him; that was one of the penalties of attaining high position and possessing exceptional abilities. But Lord Beaverbrook could contain himself. They knew the motto: "Never complain; never explain."

NOTABLE UTTERANCES BY CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN

Sir Edward Kemp, Sir George Perley, Sir John Gibson, Lt. Col. Reid and Others Dwell on the Effectiveness of Lord Beaverbrook's Activities and Speak Enthusiastically of the Part Canada Has Taken and is Still to Take in the Great War

the closing hour under the new regulations. But this I can say to you: I have an almost pathetic interest in the good opinion of my own people. It is not a strange thing that a man should look for the good opinion of his fellow-countrymen, and never have I heard as much praise as I have listened to this evening. In the years of my political struggle I have not been looked upon too favorably, and perhaps I may hope that the tide has turned and that in the future I may get from my country as good as had a chance in English public life as every Englishman receives. I have been touched by the remarks of Sir George Perley. The Canadian Record Office could not have done what it has done but for his support and encouragement, and when he praises that organization he praises himself. To Sir Edward Kemp also, and to you all, I give my cordial thanks for coming here tonight to give me your encouragement, and Sir John Gibson's words have been sweet music to me. It is indeed a satisfaction to know that, having weighed me in the scale, the balance is not to be turned against me.

I am afraid he and you all take too favorable a view of what I have been able to do. I remember when I left Canada and came to England I was most anxious to engage in public life, as is the ambition of most young Canadians. They do not often get the opportunity as I had of doing so without the predominant preoccupation of business affairs. I secured a constituency through the influence of friends here, but when I became M. P. my heart turned back to Canada. I wanted to go there and seek the suffrages of the Canadian people, to find my opportunity in Canadian public life. (Cheers) And when the chance of taking office in England came to me, for the moment I put it aside because I wanted to go back to Canada and seek responsibility there rather than take up new duties here. I wanted the endorsement of my own people. The time came when the Department of Information, now turned into a Ministry, was formed. The Prime Minister asked me to undertake the duties. I was loath to do so. My heart still went back to Canada, and for days I came to no decision. I tried my best to avoid the responsibility, but I was pressed in no uncertain way, and so I took the post here.

Thus the Canadian book is closed. ("No, no.") And now I wonder what the outcome will be. It is my anxious desire to achieve results and to be useful. Something, perhaps much, depends upon the support of Canada. I have been playing a game of Bridge in which there has been a doublet rough against me. Those Canadians who have not looked with favor upon me have criticized my public conduct and sometimes my private affairs. Those Englishmen and their Journals who also do not view me favorably have turned these Canadian criticisms to full use against me here as the opinion of Canada, and passing to Canada these English echoes have been used as the opinion of England. So the doublet rough has gone on. The speech of Sir John Gibson and others this evening may have done something to end that unfair deal. There may be a reshuffle and a new deal.

Sir Edward Kemp has spoken of the achievements of Canadians at the front; and reference has also been made to the Canadian military organization in this country and at the front. Let me say that, standing as she does between the characteristics of a new Britain, Canada occupies a peculiarly powerful position. It is Canada's part to act the mediator and bring about that understanding between the Anglo-Saxon nations which will make for freedom. In the last few days there has been a wonderful incident. A new Chesapeake and a new Shannon have conveyed across the Atlantic American troops hurrying France to serve under British generals. The descendants of the men who fought British generals in 1779, and fought for liberty as they conceived it, are now fighting under the descendants of these same British generals in the same cause of liberty. It is a wonderful reunion, and there is to be no end to it. Canada understands the United States and shares some of its qualities. Canada appreciates the good points of the British nation and shares some of the characteristics of the people and their traditions. Holding this position, it is Canada's duty and privilege to play the greater part in welding together the Anglo-Saxon peoples in a common unity.

And now that Canada is to play this great part she must assume new responsibilities. Although Canada was not consulted when the determination was taken to enter this conflict, Canada came to an immediate decision to take her place at the battle front. The experiment must never be made again. It is not certain that Canada would conform to the decision of Great Britain alone, and the risk is too great. How can we overcome the difficulty? In my opinion the course is quite plain. It is the duty of the British Government before the war is over to take Ministers of Canada into their regular councils. Lord Beaverbrook went on to speak of the beginning which he hoped had been made by the Ministry of Information, in a new era of intimacy between the nations of the Empire. With the approval of the Prime Minister he had placed a number of Canadians in positions of responsibility in the Ministry and they would there become acquainted with the machinery of Empire administration. He hoped something of the same kind might be done in the Foreign Office. Finally, he spoke, not without emotion, of his deep appreciation of the kindness done to him that evening.

Bringing Up Father



By---Geo. McManus

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.

MARGUERITE'S WEEKLY TALK

Are't the mothers of the future rather important and have people taken into consideration the position of the girl of today?

That may be a reason, and it may be an excuse. The war was not on four years ago and up to that time the plans were not made to help girls to have a better, happier time and live better lives in the city of St. John.

What are we going to do about it? Can't we get together and start somewhere or are we going to rest upon that "War conditions won't permit." Of course our men overseas must have the best and these girls would be the last to say otherwise, indeed many of them deny themselves necessities to send parcels to the soldiers.

Indomitable Belgium, hardly able to lift her head from the ground, has nevertheless already started to take care of her war cripples. She has not only begun the work well, but has planned it with so much care and intelligence that instead of a burden, these men, helpless no longer, are a positive asset, both to their government and themselves.

In a report issued by the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, is an account of what these legless and armless men are doing to keep alive the national spirit. It is a wonderful record.

In 1915, M. de Broqueville, minister of war, instructed M. de Paeyer, head of the civil cabinet, to build a great vocational and industrial school in which disabled soldiers could learn to support themselves.

Never Expected to be So Well and Strong Again—An Enthusiastic Statement Endorsed by a Postmaster.

Parkerville, N. B., Mar. 23.—Here is a cheerful letter from a man who was greatly broken in health and much discouraged. Fortunately he found in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the exact treatment he required and was fully restored to health and vigor.

"This is to certify that I am so acquainted with Mrs. Randolph, and believe her statement regarding Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to be true and correct."—Mr. W. A. McDermid, Postmaster.

YALE WOMAN PROFESSOR TAKEN AS ALIEN ENEMY.



DR. RHODA ERDMAN

Dr. Rhoda Erdman, a German, who has been lecturer at one of the schools of Yale, has been taken in charge by federal officials as an alien enemy.

KIDDIE STORY.

Betty was a dear little girl, but goodness me! she had one dreadful fault—that of talking about her little friends when they weren't around.

"Oh, dear! I'm so sorry!" cried Betty, "for I love them all."

"I know them all," replied Happy Giggles, "and I'm going to tell you how to get them back."

"I know them all," replied Happy Giggles, "and I'm going to tell you how to get them back."

A FORT ST. LAWRENCE GIRL'S ADVENTURES AT THE FRONT

Tells How the Nurses Had to Move Out when the German's Advanced: How Forty of the Nurses Spent the Night—Thrilling Incidents.

The following letter from Nursing Sister Victoria Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence:

Dear Mother— Hope you received the sorrow sent you a few days ago—in lieu of a letter. Our day and night hours since the push leave little time or energy for writing.

This finds us enjoying a brief lull after the storm and it is good to be able to draw a deep breath, even if it is only one.

Shall I tell you my experiences on the front? I am afraid you will worry—so just to prove there is no need to at present I will write a little. You remember I wrote you that I expected to go up the line to a Casualty Clearing Station. Well, the order came one morning, about two weeks or more ago, to "be ready in 20 minutes."

We were short notice, but in less time we were all tucked away in our ambulances on top of Duffel bags, suitcases, and goodness knows what and on our way. That was about 10 a. m.; we travelled all day and reached our C. C. S. about 10 p. m.

The trip up is a story in itself, but I have not time to go into details now. All of us were on duty immediately and continued all that night, next day and next night until midnight, working for dear life all the while, despite the fact that shells and bombs were bursting all about us.

I might mention that 40 of us spent the night huddled together on top of what luggage we could bring—on the floor of a cattle truck. We dined on tinned beef and biscuits. We may have looked like refugees but we felt like nothing on earth—and that is not what I wanted to say.

PAINTING OF THE SAINT JOHN RIVER VALLEY.

Another panoramic painting—the Valley of the St. John River, which has been recently added to the series, which includes La Baie de Chaleur, Abegweit, Prince Edward Island, and the Bras d'Or Lakes, and which the Canadian Government Railways have displayed from time to time at the various exhibitions and taken on tour to the big cities of the United States.

The painting of the Valley of the River St. John now on exhibition at the City Ticket Office, King street, in the brush of Mr. J. D. Kelly of Toronto, a well known Canadian artist.

To understand the artist's point of view, and its proper perspective, one is supposed to be standing in the vicinity of Passamaquoddy Bay and to be looking north in the direction indicated by the arrow of the compass.

Love to all. VICTORIA

OPERA HOUSE.

One of the best all around programmes of the season, well balanced, top heavy with talent and generally entertaining from every angle, best describes the new Opera House vaudeville programme opening last night.

Bollinger and Reynolds opened with a comedy act on the bounding wire, with the little lady of the act performing some clever stunts, while the man Harry Allen sang a song at a lamp on his head, balancing on a chair with only two of the chair legs on the floor, brought down the house.

Fredericks and Palmer—French and English it ought to be—for the lady of the act has a delightful French accent and all the dainty mannerisms of the Parisian—in juggling, cross fire kidding songs and some dancing—presented a novel bit of entertainment, crisp and snappy and good stuff all the way through.

For laughs and originality, Mora Less and More who opened the programme, were a whole show in themselves, with clever dancing, sensational stunts in the acrobatic line and funny bends and contortion work, by a tall, lanky chap who is evidently made of rubber.

GAINED 20 LBS. AND FEELS FINE

Never Expected to be So Well and Strong Again—An Enthusiastic Statement Endorsed by a Postmaster.

AN ATHLETIC MEET.

The boys of the High School are making preparation for the annual inter-scholastic athletic meet which this year will probably be held at Rotherham.

TODAY AND SATURDAY

Charles Roy The Blood Man

LYRIC LAST 2 TIMES

THE GREATEST OF ALL SPOKEN DRAMAS "Her Unborn Child"

THE NICKEL FRIDAY-SATURDAY Harold Lockwood and May Allison, in "THE BUZZARD'S SHADOW" "LOST EXPRESS" Chapter 11—A Fight For a Million

Motto: Kindly Deeds Make Happy Lives

Uncle Dick's Chat With the Children

My Dear Kiddies:- What a large number of you boys and girls have been sick. During the past week, almost every letter received has been telling me that although you have been enjoying the Children's page...

THE GOLDEN ROD

A Fairy Story for the Kiddies.

There was once a gardener who was so very poor that, however, hard he worked, he could not manage to get bread for his family; so he gave three little pigs to three daughters that he had...



CHILDREN'S CORNER

Good Night Stories

CONDUCTED BY UNCLE DICK.

How Margie April-Fooled Her Mamma Margie was pulling because mamma had asked her to stay home from school to mind the baby while she went downtown on business.

back of the house, where a tiny brook flowed, one or more fairies had been likely-made a home. They were such observing creatures, and her fairy book said they could fly anywhere.

Then the seven witches said to her: 'Traditions, we know you, you are the cause that our brother has lived twelve seven years in the form of a mole, and we ourselves have lived in the power of the sorcerer who put the spell upon us and upon our brother.'

When the seven witches said to her: 'Traditions, we know you, you are the cause that our brother has lived twelve seven years in the form of a mole, and we ourselves have lived in the power of the sorcerer who put the spell upon us and upon our brother.'

MARY JANE'S HAIR

The hair of Mary Jane, who was Elizabeth's favorite doll was falling out at an alarming rate. Elizabeth brushed it, shampooed it and even used her father's hair tonic on it.

TWO MEN AND A DONKEY

(Continued from last week.) The treasure, and go on your way to the nearest town. 'Very well,' said the Blind Man.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

Hints on How to Take Care of Your Saw, Marking Gauge, Chisels, Etc.

It is easy to spoil good lumber—and for that matter, to do serious injury to good tools themselves—by wrong methods in the use of tools. Moreover in the hands of inexperienced amateur craftsmen, a sharp cutting tool is rather a dangerous weapon...

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

The following members of the Children's Corner will be celebrating their birthdays during the present week, have the best wishes for many happy returns from Uncle Dick:

THE GANG TRYS OUT THE NEW TRENCH HELMET



body's good fortune to behold. She had not very long to take her full of this wonder, for the next moment the young man awoke and began to reproach Parmetella, saying: 'And who is me! For your prying curiosity, I have to suffer another seven months of the punishment. Only another week, and the spell which a sorcerer put upon me would have been broken. Begone! Take yourself out of my sight! You know not what good fortune you lose.'

DOG PUZZLE.

- 1. Take a letter from a dog, and find "on high." 2. Take a letter from a dog and find "limber." 3. Take a letter from a dog, and find "restore."

THE FAIRY BASKET

Lillian had never really seen the country until her father took her to spend Easter time with her grandmother. The little girl seemed so happy and gave so little trouble that her father was ready to return grandmother asked if she might not borrow Lillian for a week longer.

CONTEST FOR KIDDIES

-Did you ever make a blot of ink on your school book? Why of course you have, many of them, and got punished by the teacher for doing so.

CONTEST COUPON

Name Address School Age Birthday Grade Name of Teacher

Uncle Dick THE PAPER SHIP.

My daddy was a sailorman, He sailed from London to Japan. The ship had funnels red and blue, And six big guns to fight with, too.

HYDRA-HEADED WORDS.

- 1. I am a bird, change my head I am a steep place, change once more I am to flourish. 2. I am a beverage, change my head I am a mocking-nife, change once more I am an animal.

Advertisement strip on the left edge containing various notices and small ads like 'Next Tuesday', 'Seen', 'Novelty', 'Dramas', and 'See it!'

THE COST OF LAZINESS

By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

Author of "The Riddle of Personality," "Psychology and Parenthood," etc. (Copyright, 1915, by The Associated Newspapers.)

Laziness is a luxury in which many indulge. Yet it is one of the most expensive of luxuries. It is so expensive that not even a millionaire can easily afford it.

To be sure, its cost is not easily figured in dollars and cents. But it is easily figured in something infinitely more precious than dollars and cents—human life.

The man who is lazy to exert either his body or his mind in useful effort—is, in fact, precisely in the position of an unused piece of machinery.

Any machine, neglected and left standing idle, soon gathers rust. As the rust accumulates it exercises a corrosive action. It eats into part after part of the machine, which presently is good for nothing.

Had it been regularly used that piece of machinery would have lasted much longer. Idleness has been its destruction. So is it with the human machine.

Like a machine, man is built for activity. He has a complicated internal mechanism of muscles, glands, and nerves which must be used to remain in good condition.

If unused, rust attacks this mechanism in the form of a curious poison, the starting point of which is the muscles. For reasons admirably stated by a recent writer:

"Muscle is not only the furnace ceaselessly turning food and air into warmth and power and reserve strength but it is the body's incinerator, burning into harmless ash the nerve-raging toxins which so quickly form through indulgence and inactivity."

"Much that would be noxious to brain, nerves, and other delicate tissues of the body is oxidized into harmlessness within the cells of healthy muscle tissue."

From the standpoint of general health, of resistance to infection, of that rare chronic sense of strength and well-being, of the development of an increasing reserve of power, muscles properly fed and energetically used constitute the vitally-giving tissues of the body."

Muscular activity, that is to say, is essential to health and length of days. The idler, muscularly inert, is actually defying a fundamental law of Nature. He need not hope to defy it with impunity.

Moreover, mental laziness is equally potent as a shortener of his life. His mind, not energetically occupied, easily becomes the prey of feelings of dissatisfaction, discontent and worry. Parasitism, discontent and irritability are indeed common characteristics of idlers.

But these unpleasant mental states react seriously on the mechanism of the body. In particular they upset the digestion.

By so doing they cause a veritable flow of poison to sweep through the whole organism. Then feelings of physical discomfort follow, to increase the idler's nervous irritability and anxiety.

Real health becomes impossible to him and remains impossible until he appreciates the organic necessity for mental and bodily activity. If he never appreciates this he drifts from bad to worse.

He may not die young. But he is almost certain to die before he should, and long before he dies to suffer in some degree from a chronic nervous invalidism.

That is why I have called laziness one of the most expensive of luxuries. I might well have called it a form of slow suicide.

How to Torture Your Husband.



(Copyright, 1915, by H. T. Webster.)

THE EVENING STORY.

THE NEIGHBOR MAN.

The expressman did not often stop at the Misses Churchill's door, and when that morning he did the two women had a thrill of genuine excitement. They had another and wilder thrill when they opened the long box which he delivered to them.



"It's Beautiful," Emma Breathed.

"Yes, Yes!" But deep vistas of memory showed in the clear, gray eyes. "It has used me well and I've tried to be a man that they—the motion toward the Stars and Stripes—wouldn't be ashamed of. There! Your flag on the breeze. It's right pretty. Good day to you."

"Thank you, neighbor," cried the sisters gratefully. He smiled, but he went away with his head down. "I wonder what became of the brother who brought him over," Emma said.

"Very well, then, speak your thanks, but let them be brief." "They're from Mr. Frasier's garden," Emma said. "Of course! How lovely they are," Jane replied. "But there was no chance to thank him so carefully did he keep out of their way. A few other mornings and they found a bundle of fresh asparagus. After that came wine plants, peonies, and young radishes. At last Emma boldly called her thanks over to the next garden.

"You don't understand," Jane said. "He lost his brother through a bad woman and it affected his whole life."



And so every time a pie or cake or loaf of bread was baked in the sisters' house the duplicate of the article went stily across to Mr. Frasier. "You've got somebody who's a good cook over at your house," he called across one day. "That's Jane," said Emma gaily. He nodded his head grimly. "Do you mind, I somehow thought it was Jane," he answered. "There came a morning when Jane

FASHIONS FOR CANADIANS

Plain white and blue and white checked linen are suggested as an excellent fabric combination for the charming little frock shown in the sketch. The dress may fasten in the centre back or the left front, according to choice. The attached belt of plain, white is caught in front with a blue enameled buckle and blue buttons are also used. If the dress fastens at the left front, three of these buttons may do actual service; but, of course, if a back fastening is preferred, the buttons appearing on the front of the frock are purely decorative.



Girls' Dress of Plain and Checked Linen.

SIDE TALKS

BY RUTH CAMERON.

I STAND CORRECTED. A letter friend has registered a very just protest against one of my talks. I spoke of the obduracy with which people who feel a cold coming on, sometimes refuse to do anything for it. I quoted, as an example, a friend of mine who kept retreating between the doctor and his wife's medicine, and I added that when she came down with a violent cold, I did not feel any sympathy for her.

"On reading your article criticizing the people who refuse to take preventive medicines, I felt impelled to protest. A Three Years' Illness. I have a friend—three years ago, when she returned from the holidays, she felt the grippe coming on. One of her associates gave her some medicine while you are waiting for the doctor. Even as I write, I think what a mockery that must sound to that great class of people, not poor enough to go to public dispensaries and yet living on such a narrow margin of income that the doctor's bill is their worst nightmare.

There is altogether too much promiscuous doctoring. I hope I shall see the day when some system of public health insurance, such as that advocated by Dr. Richard Cabot, shall make it possible for such people to have medical aid whenever they need it without mortgaging their futures to get it.

Too Much Promiscuous Doctoring. I hope I shall see the day when some system of public health insurance, such as that advocated by Dr. Richard Cabot, shall make it possible for such people to have medical aid whenever they need it without mortgaging their futures to get it.

No, It Wasn't Twine. He (at the phone): "Hello, is that you, Mair? Yes, this is Jack? Have I heard the news? No, what? Mrs. Murphy? Well, well! Five o'clock this morning? Oh, tell her I'm glad to hear she's doing well. What's that? Two of 'em? Well (hanging up receiver). What do you think of that? Mrs. Murphy smashed two of her fingers in the door this morning and fainted dead away."

EFFICIENT HOUSEKEEPING

By HENRIETTA D. GRAUEL.

RHUBARB.

What a splendid tonic rhubarb is! It costs practically nothing to plant and grow it, and each year up it comes, ready for stewing or canning. This spring and early summer have been thought the time for the best growing of rhubarb; but you can't get it perfectly fresh, let alone stalks blossom or bear seed, and keep it tucked out, you can have tender, fine stalks from now until frost.

"It's Beautiful," Emma Breathed. The expressman did not often stop at the Misses Churchill's door, and when that morning he did the two women had a thrill of genuine excitement. They had another and wilder thrill when they opened the long box which he delivered to them.

Close by his side was seen, His gravity did edify. Both during palm and prayer, He listened as a Christian good. Like those assembled there. Into the sacred sanctuary Came many other whispers Who did disturb the holy day With yowls and barks and yeaps.

MISTAKES ALL ROUND. Lady—No, I shall not give you anything. You look strong and hearty and able to work. Tramp—Ah, you shouldn't judge by looks. We thought you looked like kind-hearted lady, but we find you ain't.

CAT TALES.

YE OLD INN. COISES! WHY AM I A MARRIED MAN? "LIFE IS ALL A BULL SHEVIKI I KNOW!" YEH?

YEP! HE AN BEST STAFFORD HAVE TH' RIGHT DOPE. AH! YOU'RE WRONG KID! LIFE IS LIKE A COCKTAIL. YES A COCKTAIL WITH TOO MUCH BITTERS. I SURRENDER.

With all the gorgeous costumes at her command, Miss Suratt greatly prefers the plainest of ultra-tailored fashions, and the street costume which she wore during our interview was of that kind. In fact, she declares she would dress all her characters that way, if the managers would let her. I came away with a very happy impression of Valeska Suratt, the happy woman. I found her pleasant and interesting.

JIMMY COON STORIES

By DR. WARREN G. PARTRIDGE.

JIMMY COON'S MOTHER GIVES A RECEPTION. Jimmy Coon didn't like being thrown into Mirror Pond by his friends...



In this respect they set an excellent example to humans. These swimming lessons save many lives. Father Coon says that the secret of success in life is "Safety First"...

And Jimmy looked up his heels and started on the run to invite everybody. Well, everybody was delighted to come to the reception.

of the suit matched her complexion to perfection, and her curls were very lovely. She also had a very sweet manner, and her bright and lovely eyes were very "fotching" when she shook hands with the guests.

COMING! "CAP" STUBBS AND HIS LIVE WIRE COMPANIONS.



The Standard today introduces to its readers one of the liveliest boy comic strips in the world. The pictures will be drawn by Edwina—the Phil May of American boydom.

IN OUR SCHOOL

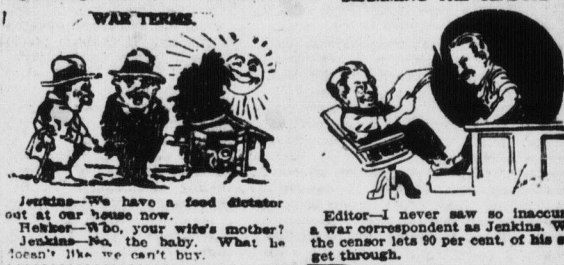
BY PAUL WEST.

WEDNESDAY. Vacation is getting very much nearer, but not near enough, say we. Wouldn't Be So Bad. Miss Palmer said for us not to complain about how long the days seemed in school...

LAUGH WITH US



Henderson—I understand that Higgins, the tailor, is a good source of information. Streeter—Yes, that's where lots of reporters get their press comments.



First Dancer—Isn't it dusty at this dance? Her Partner—Yes, but you see the street cleaner's ball.

THAT'S NOT A BAD IDEA



SANDMAN STORIES FOR BEDTIME

Inquisitive Fido Puppy. Fido Puppy was all alone in the yard, and if he had remembered what his wise mother, Nina Dog, had told him he would have been just as safe alone as when his mother was near.

WHAT THE DOCTOR CHOSE

Story of a Young American Physician from a Little American Town. In an American Camp in France, May 4—a year ago he was a young physician in a little American town.

THE DOT STORY

He was one of the American physicians who have been serving on the British front. The British burned up their supply of physicians early in the war, when they still permitted the medicos to expose themselves to every danger of a soldier.

LITTLE STORIES FOR BEDTIME

When people talk about other people and say that it is reported that these other people have done wrong such talk is called scandal. Now, there were rumors of trouble in Sammy Jay's home.

"CAP" STUBBS.



THE WOODSHED IS "CAP'S" PARLOR.



By EDWINA.



WILSON WILL BRING ACCUSERS TO ACCOUNT

If Investigation Reveals Treachery the Conspirators will Meet the Fate of Bolo Pasha, says Senator Lewis—Those Who Make Charges Must Prove Them.

Trenton, N. J., May 10.—President Wilson will not hear with indifference or disdain the cry that there is something rotten with the government, but will call to proof those who make the accusation. Senator Milton Lewis declared in an address here today at the war conference of the New Jersey state council of defense. If investigation reveals treachery, the Senator added, the conspirators will meet the fate of Bolo Pasha. Senator Lewis said:

"In time of war there are those who feed and fatten upon a nation and enrich themselves through guilty means, as do vultures feed upon the defenseless bodies of the American soldiers. The cry of this nation that there is something wrong at Washington, will not be tolerated by Woodrow Wilson, either with indifference or disdain. He will call to proof those who make the accusation.

"He will expose to the public if these are for practical purposes, or to pay commercial resentments. He will investigate and if truth reveals a condition of crime, the pollution of treachery—the betrayal by any set of men of their nation at this time, merely to profit upon its misfortune—such guilty men will be brought to light.

"Let it be known that there are some offenses which it shows to have been perpetrated upon the republic at this time, will be treated as France today is treating the conspirators with Bolo Pasha—as robbers and traitors—and these will meet their doom that belongs to such.

"Woodrow Wilson will not permit the spectacle of a soldier boy falling in duty on the field, suffering with the fate of desertion, while those who in ease and comfort feed from the burden of soldier's discipline, but in the quiet calm of sequestered deliberation, conspire to weaken their country by robbing it of the punctualities that would have been brought on.

"The President of the United States will keep before the American public the facts, and his maxim is: 'faithful men, reward—no guilty man shall escape.'

"Two new investigations of aircraft production are about to be launched. While President Wilson and the cabinet were hearing Attorney General Gregory's plans for the inquiry into charges of graft and mismanagement ordered by the President, Chairman Chamberlain in the Senate military committee, announced that the committee proposed to strengthen its investigation 'and put its finger on the men responsible' for deficiencies in the aviation programme.

"OH, I AM ONLY THE PRINCE OF WALES"

American Officer Gets Jolt in London, when he Learns who His Umbrella Provider is.

London, May 10.—According to a Young Men's Christian Association bulletin, an American officer attached to the War Department's headquarters here was hurrying down Whitehall in a heavy shower the other day when a young man in civilian clothes asked him, "Won't you share my umbrella with me?" They walked together for several blocks, the young civilian showing a wide knowledge of military affairs by his brief questions and answers. Moreover, everyone they passed seemed to know the young man and bowed to him.

It suddenly occurred to the American that he had told the stranger a good deal about himself, including his name. So he turned to the stranger and said, "May I ask who you are?" The young man answered casually: "Oh, I am only the Prince of Wales."

DIGBY AIRMAN LOSES HIS LIFE IN FRANCE

Lieut. J. Horace Farnham Killed and His Brother, Sergt. Bertram A. Farnham, Wounded.

Digby, May 10.—A cablegram received from the secretary of air ministry at London to Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Farnham, Jamaica Plain, Boston, formerly of Digby and Weymouth, N. S., announced the death by aeroc accident of their son, Lieutenant J. Horace Farnham, of the Royal Air Service. Lieutenant Farnham was born at Weymouth 26 years ago. He enlisted with the Royal Flying Corps last September, at their offices in Boston. He trained at Toronto and Texas. After receiving his commission as lieutenant, he sailed in February last for overseas. A few days later another cablegram announced that another son, Sergeant Bertram A. Farnham, of the South Lancashire Regiment, had been wounded a second time, and was at General Hospital No. 55, Boulogne, France.

New York, May 9.—The United States Steel Corporation at the request of the government will enter into the manufacture of heavy artillery and projectiles in great quantities. Following the announcement of the undertaking, Chairman E. H. Gary of the corporation, said that a manufacturing plant for the purpose would be constructed as speedily as practicable at the expense of the government on a site located in the interior of the country.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS IN THE GEORGIA PINES

A New Version of the Event by One who Believes Himself the Only Living Ear-witness—How the Former President of the Confederate States was Rounded Up.

So many of the alleged facts of history are tradition, or the usual conflicting reports of eyewitnesses, that the careful student is confronted with the problem of sifting fact from fiction, and the doubt often intrudes that things which have come down to us as history are widely different from what really took place.

More than half a century has passed since Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, was captured by Federal cavalry while passing through south Georgia on his way to the region beyond the Mississippi. Many men have told the story, and with the facts readily obtainable it would seem that the truth concerning the capture should have long since been established beyond question. Yet occasionally an account comes from a source undeniably reliable which gives the story in many details different from the version commonly accepted.

The Hon. Thomas B. Young, for many years ordinary of Irwin county, Georgia General Assembly and also his district in the State Senate, but who now lives at Sneads, Fla., was born and raised within a mile and a half of Irwinville and was 11 years old when Davis was captured. His memory is clear concerning the event, and he gives some interesting details which have so far as known never been published. One of the most significant of these is that Davis was not captured on the morning of May 10, 1865, but the night before. Mr. Young is perhaps the only man now living who was near enough to the scene of the capture to hear the guns in the battle between the two detachments of Federal troops the next morning. He says: "Davis and his party came into Irwinville the afternoon before, inquired as to the road ahead, made some purchases and went out of town a short distance to camp. There was

NINE BOILS

Kept Coming on Neck One After the Other

It was the popping of whips of the drivers sent out for these, although I thought it remarkable that the sound was so clear and the pace came so close together, concluding that father had sent an unusual number of men after the sheep and that they were having trouble driving them—I knew nothing of the capture of Davis until several hours later.

Toward the middle of the morning, when the men were busy beginning the work of shearing, a Federal officer and his aide rode up; I think he was a captain. They went to the house lot and without dismounting opened the gate, rode up to the crib door, opened it and looked at the corn inside. Still on their horses, they rode into the yard, opened the smokehouse door and looked in to see how much bacon and lard we had. Then the officer asked who was the owner, and my father being pointed out rode up to him and said:

"We are short on rations and feed and will have to use some of your corn, meat and lard. I will send some men for it."

"They had been on a long march, through a country which the war had made desolate. I have no doubt they had met considerable trouble in finding feed for men and horses. My father, Jacob Young, was known always to have a good supply of corn and meat, and that had no doubt come to the knowledge of the officer.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

"KING OF PAIN"

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.
To Mrs. R. D. BAMBRICK:
The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.
Dear Mother:—
I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.

Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.

Your affectionate son, Rob. Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

THE DAYS OF RECONSTRUCTION FOR ALL PALE, THIN PEOPLE

This is the Season When it is Most Necessary to Tone Up the System and Build Up the Blood and Nerves.

Applied to health the expression "run down" means a condition in which some, or all, of the bodily functions are enfeebled. This is a condition which only too frequently follows the long indoor months of winter when people live and work in imperfectly ventilated houses, shops, offices and schools. If you find yourself at this season easily tired by slight exertion you need a tonic. If the appetite is poor or fickle, the digestion impaired, the nerves shaky or impoverished, if you are pale and easily worried, winter has left its mark upon you. No particular organ being affected, you must look for relief to the blood. It is only by enriching and toning up the blood that you can regain what you have lost during the past winter and at the same time put yourself in shape to stand the trying heat of coming summer. To build up the blood, tone and strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite and bring vigorous strength to weakened bodies, there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new rich blood, which will make you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and work more cheerfully. If you are in need of a tonic and most people are at this season, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not disappoint you.

COULD HARDLY WALK.

Mrs. J. McDonald, Jr., Hay, Ont., says: "Some years ago I suffered greatly from indigestion and I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache, and when sweeping if I would stoop to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. My eyes were sunken and my hands and limbs would be swollen in the mornings. I tried several kinds of medicine without benefit and my friends thought I would not recover. They began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run down girls and women."

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

Mrs. Alice Black, Amherst Beach, N. S., says: "I have received much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and would advise all who need a medicine for a run down system to make use of them. In my own case I have found the pills do all you claim for them, and shall always have a good word to say for this medicine."

RUN DOWN AND NERVOUS.

Mrs. B. Wealott, Beaver Bank, N. S., says: "I was sick, run down and awfully nervous. The slightest noise would startle and annoy me. I suffered pains around the heart and every particle of color left my face and hands. I always felt tired, and slept poorly at night. I was so poorly that my friends thought I would not recover. I tried many medicines but they did not help me. Then I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to drop all other medicines and try them. It was fortunate I did for in the course of a few weeks I found them helping me. I continued taking the pills for some weeks longer and they completely cured me. I earnestly advise every weak woman and girl to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and I am sure they will not be disappointed."

AFTER THE GRIPPE.

Mrs. Thos. Covert, R. R. No. 2, Bancroft, Ont., says: "Following an attack of grippe I was left very weak and miserable. My appetite was poor. I suffered from headaches, my skin was sallow, and two boils broke out. I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and had only used a few boxes when I felt as well as ever. They drove all the impurities from my blood, gave me a good appetite, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I can recommend the pills to anyone suffering from impure blood, or skin disease."

STOMACH TROUBLE.

Mrs. James Martin, R. R. No. 1, Perth, Ont., says: "I suffered greatly from stomach trouble, which was accompanied by severe pains in the side and around the heart. At times I was so bad that I vomited everything I ate, and even the medicine the doctor gave me. I grew weaker every day and would frequently have to lie down, and as the doctor was not helping me I was about discouraged. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised to cure the trouble and decided to try them. In a few weeks the pain had left and I could eat a little. I continued until I had used six boxes when I felt myself fully cured. In fact my friends tell me I am a living advertisement as to what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do."

A SERIOUS CONDITION.

Mr. Wilfrid Donald, West Flamboro, Ont., says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a serious condition. I was not only badly run down, but my nerves seemed to be completely shattered. I slept badly at night, and got up in the morning tired as when I went to bed. I seemed to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At this stage I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt much relief, and continuing the use of the pills they completely restored my health. I can now sleep soundly, eat well, and am enjoying complete freedom from the old nervous troubles."

Why the Great German Push Has Failed

Victory is the bag of oats continually dangled in front of the German people, remarks the Chicago Daily News: "they never get it but they believe it is never far away." Thus while the Kaiser declares flamboyantly that "the people who wish to destroy us are digging their own graves," the desperate German thrust in the battle of the Western front fails disastrously; General Ludendorff announces that "the idea of forcing success by the employment of masses must be abolished absolutely" because "it only leads to unnecessary losses;" and, as the New York World notes, even the Berlin battle-bulletins begin to read as tho it was an Allied offensive which is being victoriously resisted by the Germans.

Meanwhile, American battalions are fighting valiantly on a sector of the Picardy front which blocks the way to Amiens, and the process of fusing the Allies into one invincible army—the greatest ever commanded by a single General—is being accelerated and completed in the furnace of the German offensive.

There is a searching analysis and review in THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 11th, of the great drive on the Western front showing all its many angles, and drawn from all sources of available information.

Other articles of interest to the Canadian public in this number are:

The Big Men at the Head of the War-Work

Public Opinion, as Reflected in the Newspaper Press, on Schwab, Stettinius, Baruch, and Ryan, the Captains of Industry Whom President Wilson Has Placed in Charge of Important Branches of War-Work.

- To Kill or Uae our German Press
- A Flanking Drive for Suffrage
- Where the Kaiser Lost His Chance
- Our Ignorance of New Food-Plans
- A New Tonic for Tired Souls
- Paying Employees to Exercise
- Pictures to Teach Strategy
- An Index to the German Mind
- The Kaiser Confronted by Christ and Napoleon
- Important News of Banking and Commerce
- Germany's Eyes on Holland
- Why the German Drives Do Not Alarm Us
- The Cost of Truth in Germany
- Gases to Suit Everybody
- Doubtful Tests for Aviators
- Doing Without Non-Essentials
- (Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
- Violinists in a Rut
- The Motherly Salvationists
- Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

A Fine Collection of Illustrations, Including Cartoons, Maps, and Half-tone Photographs.

"The Digest" the Most Trustworthy Historian of the War.

Now that the armies of the Allies are locked in a death grapple with the invading Hun, armies of which our own "boys in khaki" are an integral and active part, it becomes a matter of vital importance for each one of us to know as nearly as may be just what is transpiring at the front, how the battle is going along those three hundred odd miles which mark for us the Frontier of Freedom. The daily papers give some idea of the situation, but their statements today are not infrequently colored by an optimism that has to be modified tomorrow. The only real way to get the facts accurately is from a careful summary of all reports made after the event, when time has been given to obtain perspective. Such a summary you have weekly in THE LITERARY DIGEST, the columns of which form a unique condensed history of the struggle. Read it and know the truth.

May 11th Number on Sale Today—All News-dealers—10 Cents.

This a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK



HEY, LOOK OUT!

BEFORE CHARGING YOUSE MUST HOLD YOUR GUN FOIMLY, LIKE THIS

Happy Hooligan

Ah! It's a Merry Life They Lead in Those South African Villages

Copyright, 1914, by King Features. Great Britain Rights Reserved. Registered U. S. Patent Office.

HAPPY THE MONKEYS ARE BEING ORGANIZED IN GOING TO PUT IT ON A GOOD MILITARY FOOTING!

MONTY YOU'LL DO THE KING A FINE SERVICE

COME, YOU LITTLE SEBENS!

HE SAVED IN THE HOME GUARD IN BOULINGTON, NEW JOISEY.

KING YOUR ARMY IS ON THE BLINK, I'LL PUT IT IN GOOD SHAPE FOR YOU.

SOUNDS GOOD, GO TO IT.

MIKE YOU DID A TERRIBLE BILL YOU GET ON A HORSE AND BE THE COOK AND GET DINNER.

YASSIR

HAPPY YOU DO SENTRY DUTY TILL I RELIEVE YOU

WHAT'S THE PABS WOIDE?

KING THE ARMY IS ALL ON DUTY AND MY BROTHER HAPPY IS CHIEF SENTRY

IF MY ARMY IS ON DUTY IT CERTAINLY WILL SURPRISE ME, FOR FAIR.

ASLEEP! OH, THE VILLAIN!

Z-Z-Z

KING I DONT UNDERSTAND IT.

ALSO ASLEEP!

Z-Z-Z

IS IT POSSIBLE?

THE COOK IS ASLEEP AND THE DINNER IS BURNING!

Z-Z-Z

HEAVENS! HAPPY HAS DESERTED HIS POST!

WHAT ARE YOU KIDS DOING HERE?

HE'S CARRYING MUDDERS BASKET

MRS. HAPPY HOOLIGAN TOLD US TO WATCH HIS GUN

I TOLD HIM TO STAY ON DUTY.

YOU CALL HIM A SENTRY?

YOU'RE AWFUL KIND

THIS IS SOFTLY HEAVY

I'M TERRIBLE SORRY YOU GOT BURT, MR HOOLIGAN. DAT KING IS AN AWFUL ROUGH NECK!

YOU'RE A FINE GENERAL I'LL MAKE YOU SHOOT THE CHUTES!

ONE, TWO, THREE, GO!

I HOPE THOSE ALLIGATORS HONT HOIT HIM



A

AUT

CARS

Ford Repair

63 Elm St

LBA - W

STOR

OTTIE

54 Sydney Str

BINDERS

Modern

by SH

ORDERS E

THE Mc

88 Prince W

BAI

ROY A

SOLA

42 Princess

Money to L

J. M.

Barrister

Canada

60 Prince

St. J

MILE

Sol

50 Princess

Money to

B

HOM

E. J. McLAUG

Bread,

Wedding Cak

'Pho

IZZARI

Home-Made

Rolls

Sold at A

142 Victoria St

ST. J

Standard Brea

H. TAY

21 Hammond S

CONT

KAN

Genera

85 1/2 Princ

'Phon

W. H.

Carpenter an

ing and Movin

Jobbing pr

W. 461-21; res

Rodney street,

ROBERT

Carpente

Estimates C

Make a Spec

Metal Weath

keep all w

windows and

Office, 88 Prin

R. A.

Genera

272 Doy

'Phon

Engineers &

E. R. REID

E. M. ARCH

102 Prince

'Phon

W. A.

Carpent

134 P

Ph

EDWA

Carpenter, Con

Special atten

and repairs to

80 Duke St.

ST.

CANDY MA

CHO

The Stand

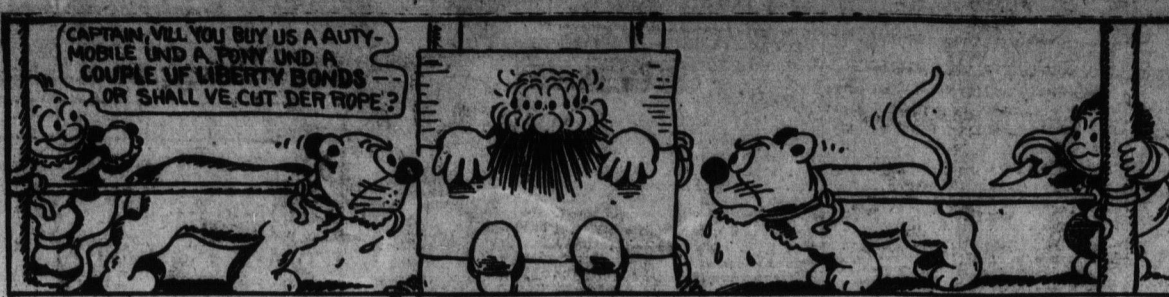
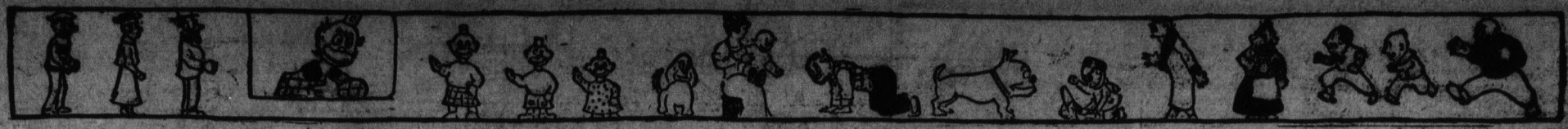
in

Our Name &

Finest

GANONG

St. Ste



The St. John Standard

May 11, 1918

The Original Katzenjammer Kids

