

church choir, assisted by others, under the able direction of their conductor, Prof. A. E. Whithead. A very large attendance was present. The chorus work was well sung and showed careful training, although at times the style of some of the choruses was a trifle lacking. Nevertheless, Prof. Whithead had his choir well under control. The outstanding features of the performance was the singing of O Rest to the Lord, by Miss Fyde, of Mount Allison Conservatory, and Eliza, taken by Mr. F. M. Guilford, of Halifax. Dr. Whithead, of Halifax, to the performance, listened to with much pleasure in his various numbers. Miss Vega Groulx, Miss Annie Ford and Miss Hazel McLeod, students of Mount Allison Conservatory, very creditably, sustained the soprano solo numbers. It may be mentioned that Miss Eliza Ford proved herself to be a sympathetic accompanist. At the conclusion of the concert the hymn When On My Day of Life the Night is Falling, music by Prof. A. E. Whithead, was very nicely rendered, and as safely he said that the hymn, sung with popular favor. A dainty supper prepared by a few of the ladies of the church was given to the performers, after the service which was much appreciated and enjoyed.

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CUMMINGS COVE

Cummings Cove, March 10—Mrs. Humphrey left on Monday for Monahan, having come here on account of the illness of her father, K. Fountain. Mr. Humphrey is suffering from a severe case of blood-poisoning in his hand.

Mrs. Edgar Cummings and son, Alton, spent the week-end with relatives in Lunenburg. Mrs. Cummings returned on Saturday last from a pleasant visit with friends at Wilson's Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fountain were called by the storm recently, which left a baby boy.

Mrs. Florence Haney returned on Wednesday last from a pleasant visit with friends at Eastport. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simpson and little daughter Gertrude, of Lord's Cove, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hooper, on Sunday last. A visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Simpson at Lord's Cove.

MONCTON

Moncton, March 11—Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Grant have gone to New York to spend several weeks with friends. Mrs. Fred Stevens has returned from St. John, where she was the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. T. Blakely. Mr. Roy Sumner is spending a couple of weeks with relatives in Chippewash, Westfield.

The first of the series of teas to be given by the members of the Red Cross Society was held at the residence of Mrs. Humphrey on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Humphrey was the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. T. Blakely. Mr. Roy Sumner is spending a couple of weeks with relatives in Chippewash, Westfield.

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pending a few days at her home in the city and is accompanied by Miss Beatrice Gibson, of Halifax. Mrs. Edgar Avey, of Sackville, is the sister of Mrs. M. W. Mitchell. Mrs. Lewis has returned to St. John after spending the winter with Rev. S. H. and Mrs. J. J. Fraser, who has been visiting friends in Ottawa and Montreal, has returned home.

Hon. C. J. and Mrs. Osmann, who have been spending a few weeks in the city, have returned to their home in Hillsboro. Mrs. R. B. Kinnle is holding her position with much pleasure in his various numbers. Miss Vega Groulx, Miss Annie Ford and Miss Hazel McLeod, students of Mount Allison Conservatory, very creditably, sustained the soprano solo numbers. It may be mentioned that Miss Eliza Ford proved herself to be a sympathetic accompanist.

At the conclusion of the concert the hymn When On My Day of Life the Night is Falling, music by Prof. A. E. Whithead, was very nicely rendered, and as safely he said that the hymn, sung with popular favor. A dainty supper prepared by a few of the ladies of the church was given to the performers, after the service which was much appreciated and enjoyed.

To give such an intricate work as that without a choir organ or orchestral accompaniment is a daring venture, this no doubt, must have added a great deal to the head of the esteemed conductor, Prof. Whithead, who has not only worked wonders with his choir. He has given unsparingly of his talents and time, simply for the sake of spreading the music of the Methodist choir.

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at her home, in honor of her guest, Mrs. George N. Clark. During the evening refreshments were served. Among those present were Mrs. S. J. McArthur, Mrs. D. W. Stothart, Mrs. C. C. Hamilton, Mrs. J. H. Phinney, Mrs. John Betts (sister), Mrs. John Robinson, Mrs. D. Morrison, Mrs. Charles Sargeant, Mrs. Robert Nicholson, Mrs. Chester Hayward, Mrs. C. C. Hubbard, Mrs. George Clark (sister), Mrs. Burpee Gillespie, Mrs. Fleming.

Miss L. Fowler and Miss Minnie Peddie left last Saturday to visit friends in Boston. Miss Greta Dickie, who has been visiting friends in town for the past fortnight, returned to her home in Moncton today.

Mr. Winfield Williamson, who has been spending his vacation at his home here, left Tuesday morning for Regina. His sister, Miss Evelyn, who has also been visiting her parents for a few weeks, and expected to return to Regina this week, has decided to remain here for an indefinite time.

At the weekly meeting of the local Red Cross Society on Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to send a donation of \$200 to the base hospital at Boulogne, France, and also \$100 to the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital in England.

Dr. and Mrs. Connors are in New York this week where Mrs. Connors will remain for some time. Mr. De Witt Cairns, of St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Shaw this week.

Mrs. W. T. Talt, of Shediac, is the guest of Mrs. Robert Armstrong this week. Mrs. Fred McKee, who has been in Bathurst for the past month, spent several days of the past week with friends in town, en route to her home in Chatham.

Mr. John B. Davidson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson, has won his first stripe in the 29th battalion at St. John, and is now a lance corporal.

Mr. Gordon Kias, of St. John, is visiting in town, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kias.

Rev. A. McKinnon, the parish priest at Lunenburg, Shippagan Island, has been spending a few days in Moncton, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colin McKinnon.

Mr. H. B. McDonald and little son, Byron, of Loggieville, are guests of Mrs. William Russell.

Mrs. R. W. Crocker, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. H. Griffin, of Boston, who had been called here on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Henry Sargeant, has returned home.

Miss Agnes Flett, Nelson, entertained a large number of her Chatham friends at a sleighing party on Tuesday evening.

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CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., March 11—Mrs. B. Malcolm Hope returned home on Wednesday from an extended visit to Windsor (Ont.), where she was the guest of Mrs. Maria Anderson.

Mrs. Robert Simpson and Mr. George Henderson, of Douglastown, were in Bathurst last week, attending the funeral of the late Mrs. A. Grant.

At the regular business meeting of the Red Cross Society, held in the town hall on Wednesday afternoon last, the resignations of two of its most diligent workers, Mrs. B. A. Marven and Mrs. J. D. McKenna, were accepted with regret, and Mrs. Marven, on account of ill health, and Mrs. McKenna on account of absence from town. Mrs. Edna Jones was appointed secretary, and Mrs. W. B. Jones takes Mrs. Marven's place as convener of the cutting committee.

The sum of \$300 was voted to be sent to the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital, and also \$100 to the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital in England.

Dr. and Mrs. Connors are in New York this week where Mrs. Connors will remain for some time. Mr. De Witt Cairns, of St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Shaw this week.

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attended the funeral of the late John D. Smith, which took place on Sunday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. James Eaton, who has been visiting relatives in St. John and St. Martin, returned on Saturday. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Brodhead. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hatfield are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a baby son.

Mr. M. D. Walsh has been confined to his residence for the past fortnight owing to a severe attack of bronchitis. Capt. Amberson, of the S. S. Vincent, bound for Bremen with a load of cotton, arrived in Rotterdam the first of the week.

Mrs. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Langill and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Howard attended the funeral of the late Charles Baxter, which took place at Barrfield on Tuesday.

Mr. Graham Duff has returned from Halifax (N.S.), where he has been spending his vacation at his home for the past month.

Mrs. H. Smith is visiting her mother, Mrs. Harrison, in Macnamara. Miss McLaughlin, who has been the guest of Mrs. V. B. Fullerton, returned to her home in Truro on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Howard attended the funeral of the late Charles Baxter, which took place at Barrfield on Tuesday.

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ST. GEORGE

St. George, March 11—Chas. Callaghan, a former St. George boy, now in the insurance business in St. John, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Callaghan, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Chas. Epps.

Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. E. J. O'Neill, and Miss Annie O'Neill have returned from St. John. E. Mann.

Miss Ella Hanson, of St. Stephen, was a recent guest of Miss Rosey Goss. Mrs. Herb, Paris and family are visiting relatives in Nova Scotia.

Miss K. Spinyne has returned from Calais, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Beckett.

Mrs. H. Smith is visiting her mother, Mrs. Harrison, in Macnamara. Miss McLaughlin, who has been the guest of Mrs. V. B. Fullerton, returned to her home in Truro on Monday.

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E. W. McCREADY,
President and Manager.

Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

Important Notice—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and the News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 17, 1915.

CIVIC TAXATION.

A great many cities have their systems of taxation under review at present, largely because it is a time of financial depression, and people are complaining about taxes to which they submitted, not willingly, but with less complaint, two or three years ago. A few days after Mr. Ferns, who spoke here on taxation, returned to Montreal, the Star of that city, voiced a complaint of real estate owners and dealers that valuations of their property were excessive, and, having been raised during a season of prosperity, should be lowered under present conditions. The increased valuation of real estate, according to the Star, has come to mean that the one per cent rate is in reality much more than the name would imply. However, Mr. Ferns told us that market value was the proper measure of real estate taxation, and he may be disposed to dispute the contention that the present Montreal taxation is excessive.

Those in St. John who are now considering different methods of taxation may be interested in an examination of the subject just made by the New York Journal of Commerce in view of the expectation that a new tax legislation will be introduced this year at Albany. The Journal of Commerce says it is futile to seek to avoid direct taxation and secure all revenue from "more or less concealed sources, by methods which will not be effective." It argues that it is better that the effect of any tax should be visible, and that "the process of extracting revenue from the fruits of production should be understood." If a special tax falls upon an individual or corporation owning property used for the purposes of industry or commerce, the tax is regarded as a part of the expenses and business and is passed along to the public in one way or another. "Tenants and customers pay their full share of that tax, though the assessment is made directly upon the property and the tax is collected from the owner. The owner is apt to object to that form of taxation, while others are supposed to think that they escape it. As a matter of fact it is diffused, and the high cost of government is really followed by everybody more or less. It is best that it should be so; but what essentially needs to be realized is that there is no escape from the effect of taxation because it is indirect, while the cost may be even greater."

The Journal of Commerce condemns the theory that a personal property tax is necessary or expedient. It says: "There is another delusion which seems to be in danger of reviving with renewed force. That is the theory that requires the equal taxation of real estate and personal property, at least on the part of those having more than a moderate amount of the latter. In that there is no real advantage, but the chief objection to it is that the just and equitable assessment and collection of taxes on personal property, in the present state of human nature, is simply impossible. The effort is costly as well as futile, and the practical result is an extra tax upon scrupulous honesty and a premium on evasion. If real estate is fairly assessed, with reference to its value as a source of income—and that is what determines its market value in any community—the tax upon it is about the only one that can be made entirely equitable at any particular time. There is no means of keeping it absolutely steady. Real estate owners and dealers object to its having to bear so much of the burden, but that is where it chiefly belongs. They do not bear it, but the property. The occupants and users, the business carried on upon it, really pay the tax and little of it goes to cost of assessment and collection. If the tax is high it adds to rents and general prices like all other taxes. The diffusion is no less complete than in other cases, but rather more so. For the whole community the burden is lighter in proportion as it rests on solid ground, which does not expand or shrink and cannot get away."

This very closely approaches what Mr. Ferns said when he was here, regarding the basis of the Montreal system.

AT FREDERICTON.

The official outline of the events of the coming session made public yesterday is barren enough, and Mr. B. F. Smith and Mr. Culligan, who met and seconded the address, confirm the meagreness of a routine character. The address throws no light upon the condition of the Valley Railway, giving no indication as to when it will be completed to St. John or Grand Falls, and making no mention of the funds in the hands of the Prudential Trust Co.

A classification of the crown lands of the province is spoken of as to be undertaken "at an early date," and a bill for that purpose is evidently to be introduced.

duced. Until the form of the bill is known the merits of this proposal cannot be weighed.

The speech from the throne refers gingerly to the Dugal charges, merely saying that a report of the commission will be submitted to the legislature. No mention is made of the investigation into public departments which has been begun by Mr. W. B. Chandler, but it must be supposed that Premier Clarke will presently make known to the House and the country the nature and scope of this inquiry. Reference is made to the shipment of potatoes to Great Britain. We are told that "a cargo of one of New Brunswick's most important products was dispatched for the relief of suffering and distress in the British Isles." Presumably details will be placed before the House, showing the purchase price of this cargo of potatoes, and of all potatoes purchased by the government through its agents at that time, and their commissions in connection with the transaction.

Reference is made in the speech to agriculture in this fashion: "It is gratifying to note the greatly increased interest taken by our people in the science of agriculture." Presumably this great increase of interest is in some way due to the activities of the present government rather than to the bounty of nature and the condition of the market for farm products. Doubtless we shall have more information on this point later on.

Unless Commissioner Chandler enlarges the proceedings in some way the session gives promise of being short and uneventful. The country will expect early in the session definite information concerning the Valley Railway finances and the prospect for giving the line a transcontinental connection and completing the Gagetown-St. John section.

MR. STEWART INTERPOSES.

Mr. J. L. Stewart, one of Northumberland's representatives in the Legislature, and an independent one too, prevented the opening day of the session from being wholly humdrum by making a few pointed observations. He evidently was disappointed, or dissatisfied, with Hon. Mr. Clarke's attitude in relation to the transaction of Berry and the Dalhousie Lumber Company, and he quickly made it plain that the Premier's version of that transaction was by no means likely to satisfy the country. Mr. Clarke must have seen the point. His failure as Attorney General in this matter is not a good excuse for his further failure as head of the administration.

In somewhat caustic phrases Mr. Stewart directed the Premier's attention to the presence in the House of Mr. Dugal. Mr. Clarke said, on a memorable occasion, that if the Dugal charges were not sustained Mr. Dugal would have to forget his seat. Mr. Dugal is still a respected member of the House. Mr. Clarke, therefore, applying his own test, knows that the charges were sustained, although he has intimated the contrary in several speeches. Mr. Stewart convicted him out of his own mouth in a few sentences.

As Mr. Stewart is a man of recognized ability and experience, and a financial critic of some range, his course yesterday is of no little public interest, indicating as it apparently does an intention to strike out freely in the public interest. If he does so he will perform a service of high value. The government and the Legislature are one except for the presence of the members from Madawaska and two from Northumberland. The same old crowd that backed Mr. Fleming is in control, and they will be anxious to try to make it appear that the cabinet shuffle and the introduction of Mr. B. Frank Smith have wrought a benign spiritual change in the men who obeyed and protected the ex-Premier until he was exposed. The country wants much information from the government, and it hopes for a frank and independent examination of methods and measures. If Mr. Stewart should decide to act as counsel for the people during the coming proceedings he could make the session interesting and much more profitable than it would otherwise be.

WAR COMMENT.

These are days both of pride and of sorrow for Canadians, pride that our men are giving a good account of themselves at the front, and sorrow over the casualties lists which are unavoidable, which are already long, and which must be much longer as the war proceeds. The country expected our men to fight well, and its pulse is quickened by dispatches showing that this expectation was well-founded. Those of our men who have already been on the firing line have earned high praise by their courage and their dash, and we may confidently expect the same verdict regarding those regiments which are already in England or in Europe but which have not yet come under fire, and the new battalions which we are now training in this country, and which will cross the water before long. By June, when the heaviest fighting is to be expected, Canada should be well represented in the theatre of war, and the men it sends will stand up to their work.

The success of the British in capturing Neuve Chapelle, three and a half miles north of LaBassee, together with many prisoners and machine guns, marks the advance in that region as most important. The British troops on this portion of the line are now practically as far north as they were last October when General Smith-Dorrien attempted to capture Fournes, between La Bassee and Lille. When he began his retreat, after terrific fighting against great odds, he was two miles beyond Neuve Chapelle, and the despatches show that the British have regained now the territory they were compelled to abandon then. This British advance menaces the German hold on LaBassee and provides a base

from which to work the straightening out of the Allied line before Lille.

The British are fighting under conditions very different from those of last October. Then only a series of heroic rear-guard actions saved them from very grave disaster. Now they have strong reserves, and if this latest advance was made in force, they are likely to hold what territory they recover.

Recently a French newspaper, compared the territory held by the Germans in France at the end of December with what they held last September. It has been noted that in the despatches the gains of the Allies from time to time have seemed very small, but, as this French newspaper shows, the Germans have been compelled to relinquish a little more than half the French territory they occupied in force last autumn. The comparison is given here:

Departments which are invaded.	Area occupied in sq. miles.	Sept.	Dec.
Nord		1,280	1,480
Pas-de-Calais		920	787
Somme		1,280	898
Oise		1,165	196
Seine-et-Marne		450	
Alsace		2,915	1,600
Marne		2,825	897
Aube		170	2,000
Ardennes		2,040	735
Meuse		1,842	733
Meurthe-et-Moselle		1,625	610
Vosges		470	47
Total		18,962	8,188

Since these figures were compiled the Allies have made further gains, and it is probable that they now occupy less than 7,000 square miles of France, an area equal to about one-quarter of New Brunswick.

Will the Allies go to Berlin? The Toronto Star, in commenting upon Mr. Asquith's statement that the time to talk about peace would be after the Allies are within sight of the accomplishment of their aims, says:

"The Germans set out to march through the streets of Berlin. In 1871 they bedded their horses in the heart of Paris and have had a lot to say about it ever since. The French will be keen to return that visit, and it will not be easy to dissuade them from it. Those who imagine that the Germans who started this war to gain world-conquest will be allowed to end it as they choose, on seeing that their ambitions cannot be gratified, are ignoring much—overlooking the frightful wrongs that have been done and the national feelings of the countries that have been injured."

ABOUT THE WATCHMEN.

In an effort to explain some of its editorial utterances which have been reproduced in this newspaper, the Standard is driven to embrace the consolations of religion. It quotes extensively from the Bible in what is apparently an effort to convince itself that the Liberal party is disloyal, but it does not succeed in explaining just what it meant when it said editorially that "the early days of the war came upon us all as a thief in the night" or when it said: "Up to the very day when this terrible war began, the vast majority of the people of the Empire could not conceive it possible that England and Germany could ever engage in war."

Reading these statements which the Standard made, even the average Conservative can have little doubt as to their meaning. In fact the meaning is too plain to be denied, or confused by the Standard's tortured attempts to explain it away. And apparently Hon. Mr. Hazen must have been led astray also, for in a report of the Canadian Department of Naval Service, dated July 1, 1914, one month before the war began, the Minister of Naval Affairs said:

"Owing to the decision of the government not to continue H. M. C. Ships Niobe and Rainbow in full commission, the course of exercise and training had been discontinued and they are at present manned by nucleus crews."

When the Standard represents Mr. Borden, Mr. Hazen and himself as watchmen upon the towers of the country and leading members of the I-Told-You-So Club, it ought to explain this dismantling of the Niobe and the Rainbow, not to speak of its own confession that the vast majority of the people of the Empire could not conceive that war was possible.

But there are other reasons why the public will find it difficult to accept the Standard's picture of Mr. Borden as one who attempted to save the Empire and was prevented from doing so, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers. Mr. Borden became Premier in the autumn of 1911, with a large working majority in the House of Commons. One of the first things he and Mr. Hazen did was to reject the tenders which the old government had received for the cruisers and destroyers of the proposed Canadian squadron. This was quite in line with their subsequent action in putting the Niobe and the Rainbow out of commission.

The Liberals, who recently voted promptly for \$100,000,000 for war expenses, voted against the proposal to reject the \$85,000,000 proposal, but gave a vote for it in order to construct three Dreadnoughts to be built, manned, and maintained by the people of the United Kingdom. The Liberal Senate rejected the \$85,000,000 proposal, but although Mr. Borden professed his sincere belief that the country would endorse his plan, he did not give the country an opportunity to pass upon it. At that time it was made clear that Mr. Borden was worrying less about the safety of the Empire than about the safety of his own party. Had the three Dreadnoughts been ordered at that time they would not yet be in commission. The Empire, as everybody knows, is not now suffering from any lack of Dreadnoughts. For that matter, all the world admits the ample margin of sea-power

which the Allies have at their disposal. What the Empire does need is men, and these every part of the Empire is supplying, without regard to the political complexion of the parties in power, in Australia, in New Zealand, or in Canada. If any difference of opinion exists, it is not as to the necessity for supplying men, but as to some of the methods employed in equipping these men for active service.

Parliamentary politics in this country is sometimes carried to government has given not a few examples—but the leaders on both sides have been in agreement in regard to placing as many Canadians as may be required in the theatre of war, without regard to the expenses involved. And this, we take it, is what counts. When the war is over, when the victory is won, the details of Canada's participation in the naval defence will have to be determined. This country will not only pay for its ships, but man and maintain them as well. We ought not, in Sir George Foster's phrase, "to hire out" our fighting, by sea or by land.

THE ELECTIONS.

Conservative newspapers in their Ottawa correspondence are predicting that the Dominion elections will be brought on in June. Probably they will, unless events in the theatre of war where the fate of the Empire is being decided are at that time too grave and too critical to permit Mr. Borden to put his political fortune to the test of an electoral contest. Presumably Mr. Borden and his associates will tell the people presently why it is that they find it necessary to dissolve Parliament. In Great Britain the elections have been postponed until after the end of the war, a plan which practically every body has endorsed as wise and patriotic. Mr. Borden is not bound by law to follow that example, but the example is so good that if he ignores it he will be expected to present some cogent reason for so doing. When Mr. Borden looks about for such a reason he will not be able to find it.

In the midst of the present terrific conflict there is practically only one reason which could excuse the dissolution of Parliament, and that reason does not exist. If the opposition had prevented the voting of money for war purposes, or had killed off the government's proposal to borrow in Great Britain the amount necessary to pay for Canada's share in the war, Mr. Borden would be justified in appealing to the country. It is true that Conservative speakers and newspapers are attempting to place this responsibility upon the Liberals, but the country knows that upon each occasion when the government has asked for money, or for authority to borrow it, to pay Canada's war expenses, the opposition has promptly assented.

The tariff taxes which the Liberals have criticized, and are criticizing, but which will be canceled nevertheless by the government party in the House, are not war taxes. However, the bill providing for them will be adopted after discussion, as the majority of the government is at present about forty.

Mr. Borden's real purpose in appealing to the country—assuming that it is his purpose to do so—is to attempt to secure an extension of power at a time when the population is thinking about the war rather than about domestic politics, and when he and his advisers hope it will be possible to hide their protectionist devices by waving the flag.

In the recent tariff changes the Conservative party has paid off one installment of its debt to those forces which were mainly instrumental in carrying the elections of 1911. Presumably the same arrangements can be made for another campaign if the Conservatives promise to raise the tariff once more, in case they win, on the ground that there is a big deficit to be made up.

PUSHING FORWARD.

Tommy Atkins has been in his own phrase, "getting a bit of his own back." The official observer's spirited narrative of the storming of Neuve Chapelle, published this morning, does not give us any estimate of the forces engaged on either side, or the casualties, but what he does tell is most heartening. Even the wounded on the British side were most cheerful, for the British were giving the enemy the sort of punishment which the small English force encountered in that same region early in the war, when the Germans outnumbered them by three or four to one.

It is to be noted that even where the Germans were best entrenched, where they had used plenty of time to "dig themselves in" and to prepare the strongest kind of barbed wire barriers, the British artillery so plowed the trenches that the British bayonet rush encountered little resistance. At other points, where the artillery could not be used so effectively, there was stiff fighting, but the positions were carried at the end of it. The British had been long waiting for this chance, and when it came they welcomed it as a relief from the sleep of the last few months. Still counter attacks by the enemy were beaten off, evidently after severe fighting. The action occupied part of the day. On the second day the Germans

brought up more men and more artillery, but they could not regain the lost ground.

Are the Allies beginning a new general offensive movement? The official observer is naturally silent as to that. He gives us no information as to the number of British troops now in touch with the enemy, or the number in France. Such information would be useful to the enemy. For such reasons it is not well to attach too much importance to the recent report that 600,000 British and Colonial troops are now in France and Belgium. The number is probably greater than that, but whatever it is, the enemy must make his own estimates. If the number were known with accuracy, the Germans could form a fairly close idea as to when the Allies will strike, if not where, or what chance of success a new German drive would have. "Eye Witness" lets it be seen that the British are now strong in field artillery, including heavy howitzers, for lack of which they suffered heavily early in the war, and he brings out clearly the magnificent fighting spirit of the men. They will be hard troops to stop when the signal for the big advance finally comes.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said in the House last Thursday that the transaction of Berry and the Dalhousie Lumber Company would be investigated if the complainant would place the matter before Commissioner Chandler. If the person who had made the charge would come forward, said the Premier, "an investigation would be made forthwith" by Mr. Chandler. When the Globe suggests, therefore, that the public accounts committee is the proper tribunal for this matter it is expressing a view very different from the formal pronouncement of Hon. Mr. Clarke.

And why the public accounts committee? That committee is supposed to deal only with accounts or matters of business for one year back. Mr. Dugal is not a member of this committee, and though Mr. Pelletier is, his knowledge of English is not sufficient to enable him to handle such a matter effectively, particularly in a committee from whose chairman and members little help is to be expected in a case of this sort, to put it mildly.

Suppose it is true that the province lost no money through this Berry transaction—does not the very character of the transaction, a private juggling with public funds, call for complete and public explanation? The money paid by the Dalhousie Lumber Company belonged to the treasury. It didn't go there. By whose orders was it diverted? What is the character of the person or persons who dealt with it? Were there other "some-what irregular" transactions? Does the Premier desire now to avoid having Berry give sworn testimony, just as Berry's testimony was "unavailable" during the Dugal inquiry?

THE RECORD.

The largest sum ever granted in railway subsidies by the Laurier government was that in 1899—\$3,201,000. In the year ended March 31, 1914, the Borden government granted in railway subsidies \$19,098,000. Mackenzie and Mann got the bulk of it.

Under Laurier the post office revenue, in 1911, was \$9,146,000 and the expenditure \$7,954,000, leaving a profit of \$1,192,000.

Last year the earnings were \$12,904,000, but the surplus had fallen to \$1,822,000. Expenditure was \$12,822,000. In 1914 the cost had been increased to \$3,840,000.

In 1911 the cost of the Indian Department was \$1,440,000. In 1914 it was \$2,182,000. The number of Indians was about the same. As in other departments, the government "was looking after its friends."

In 1911 the expenditure on public works was \$9,621,000. In 1914 it was \$19,007,000. Remember that these expenditures were all made before the war began, prior to March 31, 1914.

The government was preparing to boost the tariff. It was getting ready to assert that more revenue must be raised, and that the only way to get it was through tariff increases.

In the face of this record the orators and newspapers of the government are asking the people of Canada to believe that the additional tax on British imports, and the flat increase in the general tariff, are taxes due to the war! The people are considerably more intelligent than the government considers them. It is going to take quite a lot of flag-waving to obscure such figures as those referred to. The decision to raise the tariff was arrived at long before the war. The figures prove it. The country is now being taxed to pay for the Conservative campaign fund of 1911. By promising a further increase in the tariff the government will make it easier to arrange for its next election fund. It is pretty work.

"SOMEWHAT IRREGULAR."

As an adventure in fiction, Hon. Mr. Clarke's tenure of office is likely to rank high. The other day there was discussed in the Legislature a transaction which the Premier described as "absolutely nothing criminal or wrong, although perhaps it might be described as somewhat irregular."

As Mr. Clarke succeeded Mr. Fleming under somewhat famous circumstances, and as Mr. Clarke's character and judgment are being held up to the country as the guarantee that "everything is now all right," it may be well to examine the transaction in which Mr. Clarke, first as Attorney-General, and now as Premier, found "absolutely nothing

criminal or wrong, although perhaps it might be described as somewhat irregular."

Mr. Willard H. Berry collected from the Dalhousie Lumber Company the sum of \$2,943 for "balance of stampage account." That money belonged to the province. Instead of paying to the province, Berry is said to have turned it over to the Miramichi Lumber Company, or to an official of that company, and the excuse for this is the assertion that the province was indebted to this lumber company. The inference is—and it is only an inference—that Mr. Fleming instructed Mr. Berry thus to dispose of the amount collected from the Dalhousie Lumber Company, which should have been added to the Crown Land revenues of the province.

Hon. Mr. Clarke makes the astonishing statement that he looked into this matter when he was Attorney-General and found that it was not necessary or expedient to take any further steps in regard to it. Who authorized Mr. Clarke as Attorney-General to give such a transaction a certificate of character? As Premier, Hon. Mr. Clarke defends what he did, or what he failed to do, in his capacity as Attorney-General. Apparently he believes it sufficient for the public that Mr. Fleming or Mr. Berry may come forward with a statement, or may produce some alleged record to the effect that the province owed this money to the Miramichi Lumber Company, or an official thereof. The Premier says there was nothing wrong or criminal in this transaction. That is the declaration of the man who succeeds Mr. Fleming. What a way to handle public money!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Pressure against the German front by the Allies is increasing, but neither side seems yet ready for the big test of strength.

Mr. Blonfin, having been rewarded by Mr. Borden, evidently finds it possible to "breathe the air of liberty" without "shooting holes in the British flag."

"Like a thief in the night" came the war, says the Standard. Its thunder about emergencies was more partisan pretence. And it so confessed.

A postponement of the British Columbia elections is announced, evidently due to differences between Sir Richard McBride and Hon. Mr. Bowser over projected railroad subsidies running into many millions.

This week at Fredericton the government is expected to give some information as to the money available for the completion of the Valley railway, and the time of that completion.

Italy, according to a semi-official newspaper in Rome, is going to recover some of the territory of which Austria robbed her in 1866. That would mean Italy's entrance into the conflict this spring. Roumania is likely to be first.

Ottawa is of opinion that a Dominion election is coming a few months hence. Does the government believe the fresh dose of protection and some energetic flag-waving will do the trick again? Mr. Rogers evidently does, but what about Mr. Borden? He will let Sir Richard McBride try it first, at all events.

The suggestion that Mr. Chandler's investigation of the public departments, including that of the public works, is to be held in private would, if correct, mean that the investigation would be meaningless. A public investigation in these matters is the only kind that is of any use.

The Standard, having denounced Dr. Michael Clark as an "anti-British Grit," and then having "reminded its readers that Dr. Clark's sons are now fighting the Empire's battles in Europe, has dropped that particular subject. Armed with the weapon which Samson used with such effect on a certain famous occasion, Dr. Clark is more than a match for many newspapers of the Standard school. Betrayed somehow into telling the truth about the sons, the Conservative organ confessed the character of its attack upon their father.

Nova Scotia is paying out of current revenue its patriotic gift to Great Britain, whereas New Brunswick is making a charge upon posterity for its contribution. Nova Scotia follows the example of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, but New Brunswick is asking future generations to pay for the potatoes we contributed. Nova Scotia is meeting the cost of this contribution by direct taxation. The fact that New Brunswick has not resorted to such a tax has been mistakenly cited here as evidence of the fact that conditions in New Brunswick are satisfactory. The facts speak for themselves.

FACTS THAT CONVICT THE TORY SPENDTHRIFTS

(Toronto Globe.)

The Hon. W. T. White is his reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's budget amendment exhibited the incurable tendency on the part of folk who live in glass houses to indulge in stone-throwing. He declared that most of his troubles as finance minister had been due to the mismanagement of the former government. That government "had run a career of such unbridled extravagance, especially during the later years of its administration, that if it had continued much longer in office it would have ruined the credit of the country."

Mr. White knows that his assertion is untrue, so grossly untrue that to make it respecting any ordinary financial institution would be to invite an action for slander. The Globe has already shown in detail and Mr. White has not denied that the most serious feature of the present financial condition of Canada is the tremendous increase in the cost of operating the ordinary services of the country that has taken place in the few years since he took charge of its finances. The huge and unjustifiable grants to his friends and former associates, Mackenzie & Mann, have done

much to empty the public till, but the stuffing of the public services with thousands of unnecessary employees who are enjoying the fruits of their victory in 1911 has done even more. The real reason for the present unsatisfactory condition of the new taxation, is Mr. White's own folly in letting his colleagues "dash away" and spend the public money like water.

This can be shown from the public accounts issued by Mr. White's department. "The Globe proposes to bring forward some illustrations entirely drawn from the public accounts to prove what a hopeless mess Mr. White has made of a great opportunity. He increased the cost of the services charged to the end of the month there has been a further increase to the stupendous total of \$140,000,000."

How has this come about? The need of the item of railway subsidies by way of illustration before passing on to an analysis of the Consolidated Fund expenditures. The greatest sum the Laurier government ever spent in one year on railway subsidies was \$3,201,000 in 1899. Usually the money paid out was well under two millions. In the year ending March, 1914, the Hon. Dash A. White spent \$19,098,000 in railway subsidies, most of the amount going to Mackenzie & Mann.

Consider now some of the big revenue collecting and spending services. The last complete year of the Laurier administration, ending March, 1911, the Postoffice collected \$9,146,000 from the people of Canada. In 1914 the post office collected \$19,098,000 in salaries, wages, transportation, etc., \$7,954,000. There was, therefore, a profit of \$1,192,000 from the operation of the post-office in 1914. Mr. White had so conspicuously failed to check extravagant administration that, while the revenue had increased to \$12,904,000, the expenses had gone up to \$12,822,000, and the profits had fallen to \$1,822,000 instead of over a million. With this shrinkage parcel post had nothing to do. It came into force only a month before the close of the fiscal year of 1914.

In big things and little the same tendency is observable. In 1911 the Laurier government spent \$48,818 on the inspection of steamboats. The amount had not varied more than \$2,000 for five years. In 1914 the cost of steamboat inspection had gone up to \$58,714, yet the fees received were less than in 1911. All the while the steamboats have been loaded up with inspectors, probably because the office of inspector carries something of a desirable dignity. The "inspection of staples" cost \$203,594 in 1911 and \$460,000 in 1914. There are at least a hundred good jobs concealed behind that increase. The inspection of "weights, measures, and electric light" cost \$180,565 in 1911 and \$268,098 three years later.

Has crime almost doubled under Borden? The most dyed-in-the-wool Grit would not think of making such a charge. The public accounts might well justify it. Under Laurier the cost of maintaining the country's penitentiaries ran along evenly after this fashion: 1908, \$894,618; 1909, \$945,112; 1910, \$958,302; 1911, \$977,000. Under Borden the cost of the penitentiaries has risen to \$1,570,481; 1914, \$1,910,418. And in the face of this extraordinary increase conditions in the penitentiaries are so bad that one of the government's secretaries is in charge of the penitentiaries. In 1911 \$71,988,000 of revenue was collected at a cost of \$67,000,000. By 1914 the receipts had risen to \$104,491,000, but the cost of collection had almost doubled, and stood at \$93,948,000. There were either too few employees in the customs houses or the Laurier or hundreds too many under Borden.

There cannot be very many more Indians in Canada than there were before the Hon. Robert Rogers became their official spokesman in 1911. The cost of the Indian department had been running along evenly for years without showing any great increase. It was \$1,440,000 when Mr. Rogers became minister of the interior. In 1914 the total had risen to \$2,182,000. The Hon. Robert Rogers is good to his friends. For a time the immigration department and the administration of dominion lands were under the same management. The cost of the Rogers election-winning machine is operated as part of the dominion lands bureau.

When Mr. Rogers transferred his services to the department of public works, opportunity widened for him. Just once in the history of Canada before the Hon. Robert's time had as much as ten million dollars been spent in any one year on the construction of public works. That was in 1909, when \$12,800,000 were expended. When Mr. Fielding went out in 1911 he had cut the expenditure down again to normal at \$8,021,000. In the twelve months ending March, 1914, Mr. White let the Hon. Robert Rogers spend \$19,007,000 on public works, many of them objects of ridicule to the people of the communities in which they have been erected.

There is no need to go over the other departments of the public service in detail. Enough has been put in evidence from the official figures—for the accuracy of which the finance minister himself vouches—to prove that he has permitted his colleagues to increase the cost of operating the ordinary public services of the country at a pace entirely unprecedented in Canadian history. As he would, so now he means. Why should he seek to place his delinquencies upon the shoulders of his successor? The Hon. W. T. White is the creator of the deficit he deprecates, the destroyer of his own reputation as a safe and sane financier.

One on Billy.

Billy Sunday stopped a newboy in Philadelphia the other day and inquired the way to the post office. "Up one block and turn to the right," said the boy. "Do you know how I feel?" said Sunday. "Do you know who I am?" "Nope." "I'm Billy Sunday, and if you come to my meeting

PREMIER CLARKE'S OFFER A BLUFF

Liberal Organizer Accepts Invitation to Lay Evidence Against Department and Is Refused a Hearing

E. S. Carter Wrote Royal Commissioner Chandler That He Would Furnish Names of Witnesses to Prove W. H. Berry Collected \$2,900 Stumpage That Was Not Accounted for, and That Official Said He Had No Power to Investigate Matter, Notwithstanding Prime Minister's Declaration in the House.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Fredericton, March 12.—Premier Clarke's bluff in the legislature yesterday, inviting any one having charges of wrong-doing against any department to prefer them before Commissioner Chandler and they would be investigated was called today by E. S. Carter, Liberal organizer, who wrote W. B. Chandler requesting him to investigate the charge that the Dalhousie Lumber Company had paid \$2,900.22 in settlement of a stumpage account as arranged with W. H. Berry in 1912, which since had not been accounted for in the receipts of the province.

Mr. Chandler's reply that he was not in a position to enquire into this matter was the surprise of the day and would seem to indicate that his powers are not as broad as the government would have the public believe.

Mr. Carter's letter to Mr. Chandler was as follows:
Fredericton, N.B., March 12, 1915.
To W. B. Chandler, Esq., K.C.
Fredericton, N.B.
Dear Sir:

As it comes within the scope of your powers as commissioner conducting a departmental investigation for the province of New Brunswick, I request that you will inquire into the payment of \$2,900.22 by the Dalhousie Lumber Company, Limited, in the year 1912 for "balance of stumpage account" as arranged with Willard H. Berry, at that time superintendent of scalers for the crown department, which sum of \$2,900.22 does not appear among the receipts in the public accounts of this province.

I will be glad to give you such facts as are in my possession and the names of those who have knowledge of this matter when you require them. I am,

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. S. CARTER.

Fredericton, N. B.,
March 12, 1915.

E. S. Carter, Esq.
Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of the 12th inst. I considered the matter to which you refer in your letter, but in my judgment the case which you mention does not come within the scope of my powers as commissioner and I am therefore not in a position to enquire into the matter.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) W. B. CHANDLER.

THE PREMIER'S CHALLENGE.

Hon. Premier Clarke was very plain in his speech, in reply to J. L. Stewart, as to what he wanted any one to do who had any charge against any member or official of his government. He sent out the challenge to any man, woman or child who had any complaint to make to come forward and make it.

The official report of his speech gives his challenge in the following words: "If there was any real charge to make against any member of the government, or any official of any of the departments, which there was evidence to substantiate, it would be investigated. A commissioner had just been appointed by the government for the purpose of carrying on such an investigation, and his court was open to every man, woman, and child, who had any complaint to prefer, and he was asking those who had been making these charges in the newspapers to come forward and testify, under oath, if they had anything to substantiate the reports they were circulating in this irresponsible way."

"This very matter to which the hon. member for Northumberland had referred was one that could be investigated by that tribunal, and if the person who made the charges in the newspaper had the courage of his convictions and would name his witnesses, the investigation of his charge would be commenced forthwith, but what was the use of bringing matters up if no one was ready to substantiate them with evidence. The gentleman who had published this report in The Telegraph for the sole purpose of endeavoring to injure this government in the eyes of the people of the province had an opportunity at the time to go to the courts of the country and prefer his charges if there was anything criminal in the transaction. He had not done so, but if he still wished to have this matter investigated he now had the opportunity of placing it before the commissioner, who opened his inquiry this morning."

But Mr. Chandler's refusal to investigate this important and serious charge, after the premier's explicit statement that there was an opportunity for the gentleman who made the charge of having it investigated before him, must astonish everyone. The boast of the premier and other members of his government that the investigation must be thorough amounts to nothing.

MORRISSEY WAITING FOR ACCUSERS.

Royal Commissioner Chandler adjourned his court this morning until next Thursday. It was amusing to note how conspicuous the Tory accusers of John Morrissey were by their absence from the commissioner's court. Morrissey and his secretary, Blair, have both made it a point to be present at each session of Mr. Chandler's court, but there hasn't been a word out of Pinder or Woods or any of the "Fleming group," who have been shouting for the head of the minister of public works. They have not wanted to investigate the work done upon the construction of bridges and wharves, but have continually accused Morrissey and Blair of wrong doing, so much so that both of these gentlemen do not hesitate to say that they did not ask for an investigation because of the criticism of the opposition but because they were being slandered in the house of their friends.

In due course Mr. Veniot will make certain charges respecting the expenditure of public money by the officials of the public works department who were recommended by the Tory members. Up to this morning Mr. Veniot had no knowledge that Mr. Chandler's court was to be held while the legislature was in session, but when the fact was telephoned him at his home in Bathurst, he telephoned Mr. Chandler that he would be in Fredericton on Tuesday to try some information before him.

Mr. Chandler stated today that he did not think it would be necessary for counsel to appear before him. Of course, some of the parties connected with wrong doing may desire counsel to protect or look after their interests, and it is not likely that Mr. Chandler would oppose their appearance, but upon this point he did not express an opinion nor was the subject brought up.

A telephone message from Mr. Carter at midnight stated Mr. Chandler had seen him on the train a few minutes before and asked for time to reconsider his letter sent him yesterday afternoon. Mr. Carter said he would be very much pleased if he would do so and Mr. Chandler promised to give him an answer by Monday.

British Auxiliary Cruiser Sunk.

London, March 13, 12.45 a.m.—The Admiralty announces the loss of the auxiliary cruiser Bayano while the vessel was engaged in patrol duty.

"In its statement of its disaster the Admiralty says: 'On the 11th of March wreckage of the Bayano and bodies were discovered and circumstances point to her having been sunk by an enemy torpedo.'

"Eight officers and eighteen men were rescued, but it is feared that the remainder of the crew were lost."

"The captain of the Belfast steamer Castlereagh reports passing Thursday morning a quantity of wreckage and dead bodies floating in lifebelts. He attempted to search for possible survivors but was prevented by the appearance of an enemy submarine which gave chase for twenty minutes."

"The Bayano was a comparatively new steamer. She was built at Glasgow in 1913, and was owned by Elder and Tytler before she was taken over by the British government and fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser."

THE OLD CLIPPER DAYS

(By Julian S. Cutler, in Boston Transcript.)

The old Clipper days were jolly, when we sailed the Seven Seas, And the house-flags of our merchant ships were whipped by every breeze; It was good-by to your mother and the pretty girls on shore, For we're off around the howling Horn, bound down to Singapore.

We romped the rushing trade-winds and we raced the big moonbeam; We carried reeling royals from Manila to Hongkong; We were chased by Malay pirates from Nantua to Penang, And we drove her scuppers under to outlast the cut-throat gang.

We went rolling in "The Doldrums" till the tar oozed from our seams; We went pushing through the ice-pack till the pressure cracked our beams; And old Mother Carey's chickens wheeled around us o'er the brine, While we entertained Old Neptune when he hailed us on the line.

Those were days to be remembered, when our good ship sailed away, From the old home port behind us, to Celestia or Bombay; When we sold the Heather nations rum and opium in ralls, And the Missionaries went along to save their sinful souls.

It was "Bundle out, my bullocks, and we'll give the sheets a pull," It was "Ease her off a little, till the topsails stand rap full," It was "Scrub the decks, my Jackies, and we'll take the sun at noon," It was "Son-of-a-west-half south, my boy," beneath the southern moon.

We raced across to Africa with "dicker" in the hold; We traded beads and calico for ivory and gold; We raised the Northern Dipper as we sunk the Southern Cross, And when we figured up the run the owners felt no loss.

Then 'twas "Home again, my bullocks," with our bows knee-deep in foam To the mother that was waiting and the happy ones at home; It was home from old Calcutta or Hong-Kong or far Bombay, To the land we loved to think of when our hearts were far away.

Oh, again to hear the Lascars' rousing "chanty" in the morn, When we broke away the anchor to sail home around the Horn! Oh, to see the white sails pulling, fed the life beneath the keel, With the trade-wind's push behind her and the roll that made her reel!

The old Clipper days are over and the white-winged fleets no more, With their snowy sails unfurled, fly along the ocean floor; Where their house-flags used to flutter in the ocean winds unfurled, Now the kettle-bellied cargo tugs go sailing round the world.

But 'twas jolly while it lasted, and the sailor was a man; And it's good-by to the Lascars and the tar with face of tan; And it's good-by to mother, once for all, and good-by to girls on shore; And it's good-by to brave old Clipper-Ship that sails the seas no more!

THE NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH OF CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Lady Tilley, treasurer of the New Brunswick branch of the Red Cross Society, acknowledges with thanks the following contributions toward the fund for the purchase of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital:

Burnt Church Red Cross Society, per Miss Young, secretary, \$100.
Red Bank Red Cross Society, per Miss Bernette M. Ring, secretary, \$102.75.
Red Cross Society, Sussex, per Mrs. G. N. Pearson, secretary, \$100.
Chatham Red Cross Society, per Mrs. A. M. Dearn, secretary, \$200.
Lords Cove Red Cross Society, per Miss Kathleen O'Halloran, secretary, \$10.
Lords Cove Women's Institute, per Mrs. Thos. Treacren, secretary, \$4.
Also the following for the purchase of ambulances:

Lords Cove Red Cross Society, \$25.
Red Cross Society, and Enterprise Women's Institute, Levesville, per Mrs. F. L. McCormick, president, \$10.
Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Rothesay, \$1.
On March 2 the provincial branch forwarded through Lady Tilley a cheque for \$228 to Col. Jas. Mason, honorary treasurer of the Red Cross Society at Toronto, and from him she received the following reply:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 2nd inst. enclosing cheque for two hundred and thirty-three dollars (\$233) that is applied to the fund for the purchase of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, the amount being contributed by Burnt Church, Red Bank, and Sussex Red Cross Societies. The money will be applied as you desire."

Would you kindly convey to the members of these societies, and accept for yourself the sincere thanks of the executive committee for this donation, which as you say may be supplemented later on.

I am,
Sincerely yours,
JAS. MASON,
Honorary Treasurer.

Money since received is to be forwarded at once and the donors will be notified upon its arrival at Toronto.

This Duchess of Connaught hospital at Cliveden, is to be made the base hospital for the Canadian troops, and now that our men of the first contingent are at the front we must realize what a necessity it is. The society is anxious that it should be the best of its kind, and to enlarge it and make it so, the sum of \$12,000 is necessary. Any contributions toward this fund may be sent to Lady Tilley, treasurer of the provincial branch, St. John (N.B.), and they will at once be forwarded to headquarters at Toronto.

The provincial branch also acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following boxes and parcels which have come to hand since Feb. 18:

Richibucto Red Cross Society, 1 box.
St. Martin's Red Cross Society, 8 boxes.
Milltown Red Cross Society, 3 parcels.
McAdam Junction Red Cross Society, 1 box.

TEETHING TIME TROUBLES

Baby's teething time is a period of anxiety for mothers unless baby's stomach is kept sweet and his bowels regular. No other medicine has been found so valuable during teething time as has Baby's Own Tablets. They make teething painless and by their use baby gets his teeth so easily that the mother scarcely knows they are coming. Concerning the Tablets, Mrs. F. Goldsmith, Nelson, B.C., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are a mother's greatest help during the teething period." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS FIVE STEAMERS

London, March 14.—The submarine U-29, one of the largest and fastest of German under-water craft, had a successful three days off Scilly Islands and in the English Channel, where, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday she succeeded in sinking four British steamers and one French steamer, and damaging three others. The U-29 is new.

The German commander gave the crews of most of the steamers time to leave their vessels.

NO FEAR OF BREAD
FAMINE IN CANADA
Ottawa, March 9.—A press bulletin issued today by the census and statistics office gives the results of a special inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the stocks of wheat in Canada on February 8, 1915. The inquiry, carried out by direction of the Hon. Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, and conducted by the census and statistics office in conjunction with the department of trade and commerce and the board of grain commissioners, was effected by means of schedules addressed to elevator, flour mill and railway companies and to crop-reporting correspondents for an estimate of quantities in farmers' hands.

Compilation of the returns received shows that the amount of wheat, and of wheat in the hands of the next harvest, for seeding this spring, and for food during the next six months, it is estimated that 44,250,000 bushels will be required, leaving on February 8, 1915, in addition to the usual small quantities of imports, a balance of 38,750,000 bushels for export and reserve.

From February 9 to March 2, 36,370 bushels of wheat, and four expressed as bushels of wheat, and four expressed as bushels of wheat, were imported and 6,741,990 bushels were exported.

The inquiry took no account of quantities of wheat flour in the hands of wholesale and retail vendors in towns and villages throughout Canada, nor of quantities of wheat in local grain mills. These quantities, although relatively small in individual cases, amount to a considerable aggregate, tending to show that the estimate of 80,000,000 bushels is not excessive.

"MOOSE HEAD BRAND" 10 inch High Cut Driving Packs \$5.00 Delivered, All Charges Prepaid : : :

Made with reinforced counter and shank with heavy sole of best quality sole leather that will hold any style of caulk.

Send in your order at once and be ready when driving starts. Remit by Express or Postal Money Order stating size, and your order will be filled by return mail.

Special Prices to Dealers
**JOHN PALMER
CO., LTD.**
Fredericton, N. B.
Manufacturers of "Moose Head Brand" and "Palmer Brand" Oil Tanned Shoe Packs, Moccasins and Sporting Boots.

MORE CASUALTIES AMONG CANADIANS

Ottawa, March 8.—The following casualties were announced today:

Death.
Private James Thomas Leatherby, P. C. C. L. I., March 5, at No. 14 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, with cerebro spinal meningitis. Next of kin, J. T. Leatherby (relationship not known), Lynn Cottage, Tiewley, Middlesex (Eng.).

Dangerously ill.
Private Walter J. Smith, Sixteenth Battalion, admitted to military hospital, Tidworth, nature of illness not yet ascertained. Next of kin, Mrs. W. J. Smith, 1011 Homer street, Vancouver (B. C.).

Ottawa, March 9.—The following casualties in the Canadian Expeditionary Force are announced today:

March 6.—Lt. Donald Eric Douglas, First Battalion. Next of kin, Miss J. E. Douglas (sister), Chatham (Ont.).

March 6.—Lt. Donald Eric Douglas, First Battalion. Next of kin, Miss J. E. Douglas (sister), Chatham (Ont.).

Private Thomas Phillips, 90th Battalion, at Military Hospital, Tidworth with cerebro spinal meningitis. Next of kin, Mrs. Margaret Phillips (mother), Glasgow, Scotland.

Seriously ill.
Sergeant W. G. Couchman, 10th Battalion, at Manor House Hospital, Folkestone, nature of disease not known. Next of kin, Charles Couchman, Canterbury, Kent (Eng.).

Private E. Wellman, 18th Battalion, admitted to hospital, Netley. Next of kin, H. T. Wellman, Dorchester (Eng.).

Private William Ford, admitted to hospital, Netley, 18th Battalion. Next of kin, Mrs. A. Ford, Chingford, Essex (Eng.).

Private Walter J. Smith, 16th Battalion, of broncho pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. W. J. Smith, 1011 Homer street, Vancouver (B. C.).

More Casualties.
Ottawa, March 9.—The following casualties among the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were announced tonight by the Militia Department:

First Battalion.—Wounded.
No. 7,011, Private John Campbell Waddell, admitted to No. 18 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, shrapnel wound in right leg. Next of kin, Mrs. Elizabeth Waddell (mother), 880 Thornhill Road, Falkirk, Scotland.

Second Battalion.—Wounded.
No. 23,945, Private G. H. James, admitted to hospital at Shorncliffe. (Particulars not received). Next of kin, Mrs. George H. James, 861 Earl Road, Liverpool (Eng.).

Seventh Battalion.—Wounded.
No. 23,424, Private George McBeath, admitted to No. 18 General Hospital, Boulogne, shrapnel wound in head. Next of kin, James McBeath (father), Elgin, Murrayshire, Scotland.

Eighth Battalion.—Severely Wounded.
No. 116, Private Frederick J. Welch, right arm, admitted to No. 11 General Hospital, Boulogne. Next of kin, Mrs. C. H. O'Neill, care Mrs. Loring, 116 Webster street, Fairmont (Ont.).

No. 390, Private W. J. Ward, gunshot wound in face, admitted to No. 3 Stationary Hospital, Rouen. Next of kin, R. E. Ward, dining car department, Grand Trunk Pacific, Prince Rupert (B. C.).

Fourth Battalion.—Dangerously Wounded.
No. 25,928, Corporal Albert Victor Brown, admitted to No. 2 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, with gunshot wound in arm. Next of kin, Mrs. Jane Brown, 4118 Western avenue, Westmount (Que.).

Thirtieth Battalion.—Dangerously ill.
Private William Arnold, at Queens-town Hospital, with cerebro spinal meningitis. Next of kin, William Arnold, Farham, Surrey (Eng.).

Princess Patricia's.—Severely Wounded.
No. 533 Private Andrew Thomson Pollock, admitted to No. 18 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, wounded in eye by grenade. Next of kin, Mrs. John Pollock, No. 11 McNaughton street, Galt, (Ont.).

Ottawa, March 14.—The following list of casualties among the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were announced by the militia department tonight:

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S.
Died of Wounds.
Corporal S. W. Burns, March 8. Next of kin, Mrs. R. Law, (sister), No. 180 Laurier avenue, east, Ottawa.

Missing.
Private James Tober, Feb. 28. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Tober, Yoxley, near Peterboro, England.

Private Thomas Bruce Haddock, Feb. 28. Next of kin, James Haddock, Beadle (Sask.).

Wounded.
Lance Corporal Thomas Michael (formerly 12th Battalion), admitted to hospital, Netley, gunshot wound in arm. Next of kin, Marie Michael, No. 89 Aiguillon street (Que.).

Slightly Wounded.
Private Oscar G. Tillon, admitted to No. 1 British Red Cross, Wimereux, March 11, gunshot wound in leg. Next of kin, William Kier (uncle), Otaru (Ont.).

Private J. W. Warrington, admitted to No. 1 British Red Cross, Wimereux, March 11, gunshot wound in back. Next of kin, Sarah Oliver, No. 4 North Parade, near Falmouth, England.

FIFTH BATTALION.
Private Herbert G. Travis (formerly 11th Battalion), at No. 2 Clearing Hospital, France. Next of kin, W. B. Travis, No. 253 Baker street, St. Paul (Minn.).

TENTH BATTALION.
Private Percy U. Sutton, gunshot wound in wrist and hand. Next of kin, Mrs. Margaret Sutton, West Hartlepool, England.

Second Brigade C. F. A.
Accidentally Killed.
Gunner H. A. Paddon, gunshot. Next of kin, J. H. Paddon, St. Johns (Nfld.).

SIXTH BRIGADE C. F. A.
Death.
Gunner Leslie Johnson, March 18, of pneumonia, at Shorncliffe. Next of kin, Mrs. L. M. Johnson, Richmond (Que.).

Ottawa, March 12.—The death roll of the First Canadian Contingent including the Princess Patricia's has now mounted up to 119. Of these 88 have been killed in action while 101 have died of diseases or accidents. The total number of wounded is well over the 200 mark. The daily lists of killed and wounded are now heavier than ever before since practically the whole of the first contingent and the Princess Patricia's are now right at the front. During the present week alone, the casualties have been as follows: 44 men killed or wounded in the Princess Patricia's and 48 in the other Canadian regiments. The casualty list of the past six days shows 18 men of the Princess Patricia's killed or died of wounds and 46 men wounded while among the other Canadian regiments there are 18 deaths and 80 wounded.

The following casualties among members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces were announced tonight:

First Battalion.—Slightly Wounded.
Private Frederick Pitt, admitted to No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in shoulder. Next of kin, Mrs. F. Pitt, No. 141 Adelaide street, South Chatham (Ont.).

Third Battalion.—Severely Wounded.
Private Russell Calvin Bacon, admitted to No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in brain. Next of kin, Mrs. E. Bacon, care J. C. Steele, Box 24, Aurora (Ont.).

Divisional Train C. A. S. C.—Wounded.
Corporal R. Frank, admitted to No. 3 General Hospital, Le Treport, gunshot wound in arm. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Frank, No. 3 Splendide, Whitby, Yorks. (Eng.).

ST. JOHN-ST. STEPHEN STEAMER SERVICE.
St. Stephen, March 14.—(Special).—The Canadian Pacific Railway has recently announced increases in freight rates that are regarded as decidedly discriminatory against this port, and which are being met by the merchants and manufacturers here in an energetic manner, in an endeavor to prevent a sacrifice of the interests of the port.

A few years ago the St. Andrews Co., Limited, was organized for the purpose of carrying on a general lighterage business between St. Andrews, Eastport, and other points, and was granted very extensive privileges by its charter. The whole of the stock is now held in St. Stephen and the name of the company to "The St. Stephen Co., Limited."

The intention of the company is to establish direct steam communication between this port and St. John, and they have arranged for a landing at one of the best wharves in St. Stephen. Developments along other lines are expected.

AGENTS

RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout the present. We wish four good men to represent general agents. Taken in the fruit-garden New Brunswick offer opportunities for men offer a permanent pay to the right men, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Able Agents now in district. Pay well. Pelham Nursery Co.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A man to work and make here a home in the country. Family, one being a time. House light, work, etc., light work, etc., would be no objection to telephone in house, near by. The Times, Montreal, also enclose 22997-8.

MALE HELP

FARMER WANTED. Protestant, to take charge of farm. Montreal—one who is a farm hands, or will farm stocked with horses, swine, etc., and will own farm machinery. The Times, Montreal, wanted, and enclose 22998-8.

TEACHERS

WANTED—A second take charge of school in District No. 8. A. J. to James P. Sullivan, Charlotte County, N.B.

WANTED—A second teacher, to open March. Apply, stating school, to Mr. J. Johnston, Secretary, Queens Co., N.B.

WANTED—A second female teacher, to open school first of March. Apply, stating salary, Mill Settlement, Sunbury, 22157.

Full Staff of Teachers

The Best Course Individual Attention Student.

Our Best Advantages Success of our Students can be seen in our Catalogues to

THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

BURNHAM—To J. Burnham, Jr., 9 Hart on March 13.

MARRI

ALEXANDER—W. O. the 9th inst. by M. Thomas A. Alexander. Weatherhead, both of

DEATH

SKELTON—At the England, on 11th inst. Skelton, B. D., Canon Fellow Queens College, formerly principal of Calcutta, India, aged 82. Skelton, of this city.

COX—At Central instant, after a short illness, of Mr. aged 24 years, leaving brothers and four sisters.

DAWSON—In the Hannah, wife of the aged 75 years, leaving mourners.

McGOWAN—At county (N.B.), on a McGowan, aged 43 years and seven children.

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AD BRAND

Living Packs \$5.00

er and
lity sole
caulks.

and be ready when driving
al Money Order stating size,
burn mail.

Special Prices to Dealers

JOHN PALMER
CO., LTD.

Fredericton, N. B.

Manufacturers of "Moose
and Brand" and "Palmer
and" Oil Tanned Shoe Packs,
occasins and Sporting Boots.

kin, Mrs. R. Law, (sister), No. 100
rue avenue, east, Ottawa.

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Private James Tobar, Feb. 28. Next
kin, Mrs. J. Tobar, Yoxley, near
terboro, England.

Private Thomas Bruce Haddock, Feb.
Next of kin, James Haddock, Beale
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Lance Corporal Thomas Michard
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Next of kin, Alice Andrews, No. 31
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ccidentally Killed.

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opments along other lines are expected.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to
meet the tremendous demand for
fruit trees throughout New Brunswick
at present. We wish to secure three or
four good men to represent us as local
agents in the fruit-growing business in
New Brunswick offers exceptional op
portunities for men of enterprise. We
offer a permanent position and liberal
pay to the right man. Stone & Wellington,
Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees
in New Brunswick. We want re
liable Agents now in every unrepresented
district. Pay weekly; liberal terms.
Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A middle-aged woman,
Protestant, to do general house
work and make herself generally useful
in a home in the country. Only two in
family, one being absent most of the
time. House has light, modern conven
iences—light work and a comfortable
home for the right person. One child
would be no objection. Daily mail,
telephone in house, telephone and sta
tion near by. Address "A. T." care
The Times, Moncton, stating wages
wanted, also enclosing references.
22597-8-17-a.w.

MALE HELP WANTED

FARMER WANTED—Married and a
Protestant, to take charge of a high
ly cultivated farm a few miles from
Moncton—one who is willing to board
himself, or will work with horses, cattle,
sheep, etc., and well equipped with mod
ern farm machinery. Address "J. R." care
The Times, Moncton, stating salary
wanted, and enclosing references.
22598-8-17-a.w.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second class teacher,
to take charge of school first of April
in District No. 8. Apply stating salary
to James P. Sullivan, Plume Ridge,
Charlotte County, N. B. 22521-8-17

WANTED—A second or third class
teacher, to open school first of
March. Apply, stating salary, to N. H.
Johnson, Secretary, Clarendon Station,
Queens Co., N. B. 22517-8-17

WANTED—A second or third class
female teacher to take charge of
school first of March in District No. 7.
Apply, stating salary, to Robert Woodin,
Mill Set West, Sunbury County.
22517-8-10

FIFTH BATTALION.

Private Herbert G. Travis (formerly
th Battalion), at No. 3 Clearing Hospi
Princess Patricia. Next of kin, W. B. Travis,
No. 238 Baker street, St. Paul (Minn.).

ounded.

Private Percy U. Sutton, gunshot
ound in wrist and hand. Next of kin,
Margaret Sutton, West Hestonopol,
England.

eriously ill.

Private A. E. Andrews, admitted to
No. 3 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne,
Next of kin, Alice Andrews, No. 31
ellville Apartments, Montreal.

SECOND BRIGADE C. F. A.

ccidentally Killed.

Gunner H. A. Paddon, gunshot. Next
kin, J. H. Paddon, St. Johns (Nfld.).

SIXTH BRIGADE C. F. A.

death.

Gunner Leslie Johnson, March 18,
of pneumonia, at Shorncliffe. Next of kin,
Mrs. L. M. Johnson, Richmond (Que.).

Ottawa, March 12.—The death roll of
the First Canadian Contingent including
the Princess Patricia has now mount
up to 169. Of these 68 have been
killed in action while 101 have died
of disease or accidents. The total num
ber wounded is well over the 200 mark.
The daily lists of killed and wounded
are now heavier than ever before since
the outbreak of the war.

Canadian regiments. The casualty
lists of the past six days shows 18 men
of the Princess Patricia killed or died
of wounds and 46 men wounded while
among the other Canadian regiments
there are 18 deaths and 80 wounded.

The following casualties among mem
bers of the Canadian Expeditionary
Forces were announced tonight:

First Battalion—Slightly Wounded.

Private Frederick Pitt, admitted to
No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne,
gunshot wound in shoulder. Next of kin,
Mrs. F. Pitt, No. 141 Adelaide street,
south Chatham (Ont.).

Third Battalion—Severely Wounded.

Private Russell Calvin Bacon, admit
ed to No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne,
gunshot wound in brain. Next of
kin, Mrs. E. Bacon, care of J. C. Steele,
Box 274, Aurora (Ont.).

Divisional Train C. A. S. C.—Wounded.

Corporal R. Frank, admitted to No. 3
General Hospital, Le Troport, gunshot
wound in arm. Next of kin, Mrs. J.
Frank, No. 8 Spianade, Whitby, Yorks.
Eng.).

JOHN-ST. STEPHEN

STEAMER SERVICE

St. Stephen, March 14.—(Special).—
The Canadian Pacific Railway has re
cently announced increases in freight
rates that are regarded as decidedly dis
crimination against this port, and which
are being met by the merchants and
manufacturers here in an energetic man
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THE NEWS OF THE
WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Bordeaux, March 13.—It is reported
here that the C. P. R. steamer Montrose
is ashore at Senegal on the west coast
of Africa.

Paris, March 11, 4.55 p.m.—The bud
get committee has asked that considera
tion be taken at next week's session of
the Chamber of Deputies of its report
proposing that the sum of \$270,000,000 be
advanced to the Allies or to Belgium
increasing to \$300,000,000 the limit of
issuance of treasury bonds, and also
proposing that advances, repayable at
the Chambers of Commerce, be made for
the purchase of grain and supplies for
the civil population.

Montreal, March 13.—"The bodies of
my murdered wife and three little chil
dren lie in the dead-house at Cole Des
Neiges cemetery by the day, as you
bury them, then in all probability I shall
return to Belgium to fight again for a
stricken country."

Such was the comment of Robert Van
Looy, who returned from the war to
Montreal today. His family was wiped
out at their home, 514 Beaudry street,
on Jan. 7, by Mrs. Van Looy's brother,
Jean Moss, a Belgian, who committed
suicide the next day.

Ottawa, March 11.—That the Grand
Trunk Pacific Company has been asked
to take over the Transcontinental and
Winnipeg lines under the terms of its
contract and had filed "omnibus" objections
to doing so, was stated in the senate today
by Hon. Mr. Loughheed, the government
leader.

He gave the senate to understand
that there would be negotiations be
tween the government and the company
which might occupy considerable time.
However, he added that the government
realized that to leave the road unoper
ated might result in its destruction from
frost, food and other forces of nature
and that therefore the government was
making arrangements to establish some
form of operation over the entire system
before the spring floods of this year
commenced.

New York, March 14.—Harry K. Thaw
was acquitted today of conspiracy in kid
naping from the Mattewan asylum
August 17, 1913, the charge upon which
he was brought back to New York from
New Hampshire. Roger Thompson
was found guilty of conspiracy, and
Thomas Flood, the four men who as
sisted him in his flight by automobile
from Mattewan to Canada, likewise
were acquitted.

The four co-defendants were dis
charged. A motion to have Thaw com
mitted to Mattewan asylum as an in
sane person was made by Deputy At
torney-General Cook immediately to him
and the jury had rendered its verdict.
Justice Page announced that he would hear
arguments on this motion next Monday
afternoon, March 15. In the meantime
Thaw was remanded to the Tombs.

Under the terms of the new
Marine Journal

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, March 11.
S. S. Monfort, A. L. Davidson, London.
C. P. R. per cargo.

Saturday, March 12.
St. Crown of Castle, 2,228, Fyfe,
Rory, hal.

St. Sinead, McCarthy, Parraboro,
Starr, coal.

Sunday, March 13.
St. Hochelaga, 2,603, Tudor, Louis
burg, Starr, coal.

Cleared.

Thursday, March 11.
S. S. Manchester, Mariner, Cabot, Man
chester, Win. Thomson Co. deals, and
sea cargo.

Saturday, March 12.
S. S. Inishowen, Pickford, Belfast.
S. S. Lehigh, Martell, Louisville.
S. S. North Star, Mitchell, Boston via
Maine ports.

Friday, March 12.
St. Manchester, Merchant, Cabot, Man
chester via Halifax.

Sunday, March 13.
St. Sinead, McCarthy, Parraboro,
Starr, coal.

Sch. Mary A. Hall, Elect, New York.

BRITISH PORTS.

Glasgow, March 11.—Sld, str. Torr
Head, St. John's March 8, str. Orkney,
St. John's.

Dublin, March 11.—Sld, str. Ramore
Head, St. John's.

Liverpool, March 10.—Sld, str. Hesper,
St. John's via Halifax.

Brown Head, March 10.—Passed, str.
Pontiac, Sprague, Savannah for Liver
pool.

Portland, Iberian, Boston.

River Mersey, March 10.—Phd, str.
Manchester, Miller, Musgrave, Philadel
phia.

Cork, March 6.—Arr. previously, Beryl
M. Gorkum, Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Vineyard Haven, March 9.—Arr, sch.
Harry Miller, Port Bradin.

Good Harbor, March 9.—Sld, sch.
Flora M., from (Apple River) Bath and
New York.

Boston, March 9.—Cld, sch. Genevieve,
St. John's.

Philadelphia (Pa.), March 9.—Arr, str.
Manchester Exchange, Manchester via
St. John (N.B.).

New York, March 9.—Cld, sch. Orlando
V. Wooten, Urquhart, St. John (N.B.).

Boston, March 10.—Cld, sch. B. B. Har
wick, St. John's.

Vineyard Haven, March 10.—Arr, sch.
Rebecca M. Walls, New York for Ports
mouth.

Sld March 10.—Sch. Harry Miller, St.
John's.

City Island, March 10.—Arr, sch. Or
lando V. Wooten, New York for St.
John (N.B.).

Haven, March 9.—Sld, sch. Melba,
Sabine Pass.

Vineyard Haven, March 11.—Arr, sch.
Sunlight, Port Liberty for Calais; Har
ker, B. Cousins, St. John for Philadel
phia.

Boston, March 11.—Cld, sch. Eskimo,
St. John's.

New York, March 11.—Cld, sch. Maple
Leaf, St. John's.

CHARTERS.

Schooner, 281 tons, deals, Port Gre
ville to West Britain or East Ireland,
private terms, prompt; schooner, 840
tons, same, from Diligence River.

CONDENSED NEWS;
LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mayor Frink has received for the Bel
gian relief fund \$20 from the ladies of
Glasville, per Rev. James Calhoun.

Registrar J. B. Jones reports sixteen
births, ten boys and six girls, during last
week. Five marriages also were re
corded.

Sackville Post: Lieut.-Gov. Wood has
signed this desire to contribute another
\$1,000 to the Patriotic Fund. His honor
has already given \$1,000.

In a squalid hovel at the rear of 120
Britain street where he had made his
home in seclusion for more than twenty
years, Michael Griffin, a longshoreman,
was found dead early Sunday night.

John Casey, aged 32 years, a soldier
arrested for drunkenness early Saturday
night, was found dead in a cell at Cen
tral police station about an hour and a
half after he was placed there. Dr. W.
R. Roberts, coroner, was notified, and
will hold an inquest.

The drawing for a cow donated by J.
H. Poole for the benefit of the Patri
otic fund last night was won by ticket
1645, held by G. Penny, 44 Johnston
street, St. John's. The drawing was un
der the supervision of Mr. W. L. Wilks,
Quebec, Clarendon, Fredericton, and
H. Hills, London (Eng.).

Eighteen burial permits were issued
by the St. John board

Experts in Saddle Making and Horseshoeing Asked to Go From St. John to Take Posts Under British Government — Recruiting Campaign Needed to Fill Up Ranks of 55th — Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick to Command — Railway Construction Corps to Have Headquarters at Christopher's Cove.

The detachment consists three officers and seventy-two men for Halifax will leave tomorrow night by the late train for the purpose of being sent to the United States for home defence duty under the ordinary regulations of the Canada Militia Act. Nothing has been heard of the men for overseas service.

On the following week the 26th Battalion are going to have a busy time if the weather is suitable. The officer commanding, Lieut-Colonel J. L. McCaskey, has been ordered to take 200 of his men in the splendid platoon companies in which they now are and in addition to hard marching the battalion will undertake a number of marches in the field. In fact, if all the conditions present themselves, one plan will give the men a notion of what a full twenty-four hour march would be like.

The men have almost all been re-baptized

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Rideout.

George Perrault.

Mrs. T. I. Caldwell

James H. Murph

100

Philip Breen

Mr. McGowan, who was forty-three years of age, was the son of the late Thomas McGowan, for many years in the government service on Partridge island. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Belle Malcolm, daughter of the late Andrew Malcolm of this city, and seven children, two girls, Phyllis and Helen, and five boys, Malcolm, William, Douglas, James and Harry. He also leaves two brothers, Harry L. McGowan of this city and Major John T. McGowan of the first Canadian engineers.

ty. He had always been prominent in these societies and was well known in the province. He leaves a wife, five sons and two daughters. The sons are C. P. (in the firm); James C., with the National Drug Company, St. John; John C., with the C. P. R., St. John; Daniel C., associated with the firm, and Louis C., with the Dominion Coal & Steel Company, Sydney (C. B.); and the daughters are the Misses Katherine and Evelyn, both at home. The funeral is arranged for tomorrow morning from the residence to the cathedral for high mass at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Eliza McLean.
Monday, March 15.
Mrs. Eliza McLean, widow of the late

Miss Sadie Baillie.
Monday, March 15.
Friends will greatly regret to hear of

Frederick A. Graham.
Monday, March 15.
Frederick A. Graham, formerly C.

lives with six sisters and three brothers. The sisters are Mrs. Edward Flannagan, of the West side, Mrs. E. B. Welsh, of Mulgrave (N. S.), Misses Minnie, Kittie, Louise and Margaret at home. The brothers, Edward, John and Lewis, all

Mrs. William Porter.
St. Stephen, March 14—(Special)—

Mrs. Joseph Read.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 14—

On Saturday after only a few days' illness of pneumonia. He had been working with his brother, Edward, in Portland (Me.) He died at his mother's

Mrs. Annie Mahoney.
Monday, March 15.
Mrs. Annie Mahoney, widow of the late John Mahoney, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Conway, 12 Sheriff street, yesterday. She leaves two sons, Michael, and J. J. (the latter is the 26th Battalion) and three daughters. Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Thomas Keighan, of Bangor (Me.), and Mrs. Walter Roddy. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

Loughery-Burns.

To the beautiful strains of Lohengrin the bride entered the room leaning on the arm of her sister, Mrs. James Cumming, of New Glasgow (N. S.). The bride's gown was of pretty white silk with shadow lace. She wore a veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The groom's present to the bride was a beautiful pendant and to the organist a gold bracelet. The young couple received many beautiful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Loughery will reside in Norton where Mr. Loughery engaged in the lively stable business.

(Continued from page 1.)

In proportion to population Japan has more suicides than any other civilized nation.

(Continued from page 1.)

"Third—Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German

port and carrying goods with an enemy destination, or which are en-

"Fourth—Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after March 1, 1915, and having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and, if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court.

sale of such goods shall be paid out of the court until the conclusion of peace

The death has taken place at Cradley (Worcestershire) of Thos. Tibbells, brewer, who weighed 30 stone and measured 6 feet round the stomach.

First-class Males Command \$340 More Than They Did Ten Years Ago—Chief Superintendent Recommends Approval of School Building Plans by Inspectors.

Miss Lizzie Tucker, of Memel, w
has had diphtheria, is recovering sat
factorily. The house has been quara

BEL

London, 1941.

London, March
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