

NOW USE EVERY
SURE TO CHOKE
Y'S FOOD SUPPLY

page 1.)
the expenditures of the Allies on the
(\$10,000,000,000) during the current
more money than were her two Al-

aid, was the most expensive in mater-
waged.
scheser, told the house of commons,
of the proceeds of her investments
about two or three years with some-

resources, was in a different pos-
decided at the conference of the fin-
t loan.

increased her productivity from thirty
of yodka, Russia had had special
road, and the same thing applied to
upon this gallant country," the
er proportion in the field, and the
of her territory. Nevertheless, the
every visitor to Paris. There is to
to be made in connection with the
general assurance that the German
as of over-running them."

to the common stock, Mr. Lloyd
under limited liability principles. The
international loan which would have
decided that each country should raise
oy, so far as conditions allowed.
broad, those who had means would
ly joint loan would be with respect
the smaller of the Allied states.
a chancellor said it had been decided
e should be raised in equal amounts

nts, the minister would have some
of why the road had not been com-
ed.
on. Frank Cochrane, in reply, said
at the road in question could be op-
ed just as cheaply as the one plan-
ed by the late government. On Octo-
ber 15, last, the Dominion government
s notified that a portion of the road
s ready for operation. On Novem-
ber 3 government engineers, accompanied
by members of the New Brunswick
government, went over the line, when
was discovered that it was not com-
ed. In some cases terminals and con-
ditions had not been built. The New
Brunswick government asked the depart-
ment to establish a service. This was
ing done, and the cost was being di-
vided between the two governments.

cky Service to Gagetown.
Mr. Cochrane expressed his determi-
nation to carry out the terms of agree-
ment when the road is completed. At
the section of the line to Gagetown
had been decided on Friday last to
be a single-track three-quarter mile
right to be increased to two tracks at a
date. He proposed to see that the
was built up to specifications, and
did not come to a stop until the
re was no authority for the work.
Mr. Carvell then went on to discuss
cutting of timber by B. F. Smith
the Tobique Indian Reserve. He
that Chief Lockwood had been not
for allowing the logs to be cut
while Mr. Smith, for whom the
had acted, has been allowed to get
by paying tribute dues on part of the
logs, and on buying four lots for near-
ly as much as he paid for them, and
already taken three-quarters of a
million feet of lumber of them. Now
appeared that Mr. Smith could not
to the man to whom he had
the logs.

F. Smith Given the Limit.
on. Dr. Roche replied that Mr. Smith
been given the limit of the law.
all its history the department had not
a body more than double dues, ex-
pt Mr. Smith.
to the chief, he had not only cut
for himself, but had not defaced
secure mark placed on the logs by
representative of the department.
had given the minimum pen-
forever, said the minister, while the
department had charged Mr. Smith \$4
ere for the lots he bought, in the
regime lots in the Tobique re-
been sold at 20 per cent. Dr.
he also remarked that Mr. Carvell
speaking against the man who op-
ed him at the last election. The min-
er did not know whether this influ-
ed him or not.

ould DIVERT
ST. CROIX WATERS.
Indian and American Power Com-
mission Apply to International Joint
Commission for Permit.
twards, Feb. 12.—The International
Commission will hear an applica-
on of the St. Croix Water Power Com-
y, a Maine corporation, and the
ague's Falls Manufacturing Company,
Canadian company, for permission to
ruct and divert the waters of the
Croix River near Grand Falls, the
Croix being an international bound-
water.

MAN BOAT BLOWN
UP BY STRIKING A MINE.
London, Feb. 13, 135 a. m.—In a dash
from Amsterdam the Exchange
graph Company's correspondent says
sport has been received there from
to the effect that at the end of
week a German special service boat
of duty which was to precede tor-
ty boats in the mine fields, struck
mines near Borkum Island, off the
t of Hanover, and was blown up.

Divine Sarah? May Lose a Leg.
ordeaux, France, Feb. 13.—Sarah
hardt, suffering intensely from an
y to her right knee, was brought to
ospital here today from Arzaccon. A
ulation of doctors is to take place
y, and it is hoped that amputation
not be necessary.

me hens lay on fat faster than
e. Give these hens corn and
corn products, and more wheat, oat,
buckwheat. You will save money
get more eggs.

The Daily Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915

NO. 48.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINES MAKE POOR BEGINNING IN THEIR MUCH-HERALDED BLOCKADE OF BRITISH ISLES

No Ships Lost, So Far as Known, During the First 24 Hours—Shipping People Not Greatly Disturbed—White Star Liner Crosses Irish Sea in Safety—Diplomatic Questions Arousing Great Interest—Allies Taking the Offensive in the West with Considerable Success—Germans Say They Have Captured 64,000 Russians.

London, Feb. 18, 10.40 p. m.—No incidents, so far as is known, have yet marked the opening of Germany's submarine blockade of the British Isles, although it has been in force for nearly twenty-four hours. Nor has the British government thus far announced its promised retaliatory measures.

Precautions, however, are being taken on this side of the North Sea, and although the German government has warned the German people not to expect any sensational developments for some days, the regular cross-channel passenger services have been somewhat curtailed and altered. Otherwise the sea-borne trade of the country is proceeding, much as usual.

The White Star Steamship *Adriatic*, from New York, Feb. 10, crossed the Irish Sea, during the night, but did not resort, as did the *Lusitania* some days ago, to the use of the American or other neutral flag to evade German submarines. Other ocean liners and freight steamers are maintaining their regular schedules.

A fleet of freight steamers left Denmark for England with provisions aboard, and it was to keep track of these, it is believed, that German airships, one of which was destroyed by the yesterday and another of which was reported wrecked today on the Danish coast, have been so active.

In England Germany's reply to the American note of protest against interference with neutral ships is creating more interest than the threatened blockade, and there is a great deal of curiosity as to what the United States will say in response.

DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS TO THE FORE.

Even Germany's victory over the Russians in East Prussia and Northern Poland, and the claim of the Germans to have taken 64,000 prisoners, take second place to these diplomatic questions between the German and the neutral nations. In Germany, however, this second victory of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's in the province, of which he had long made a military study, is being celebrated with great enthusiasm, and the expectation there is that the Russians will take a long time to recover from this blow, even should they succeed in making a stand on the Niemen river, as they did last autumn.

It is evident, however, that the Russians are far from being beaten. According to their reports, battles are in progress not far from the East Prussian frontier, and troops are being rushed from the interior to check the German advance, which is being made on a front some 200 miles in extent across the provinces of Vilna and Grodno.

In the Carpathians heavy fighting continues, and the Russians claim to have repulsed all the Austro-German attacks, while in Bukovina the Austrians with their German support, are pushing across the country. They have occupied Kolomea, in Galicia, about sixteen miles north of the Bukovina frontier. It is again reported—this time officially—that they are in possession of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina.

United States More Alarmed Now Than Before

ALLIES ON OFFENSIVE

The figure on the Russians, harkened the offensive along the western line, and although the French and German accounts differ as to the result of this, it is evident that the French and British have been able to make gains at some points, which they say might have been maintained. The Germans have voluntarily evacuated the village of Notroy, to the north of Pont-A-Mousson, which they had captured last week, after a severe fight.

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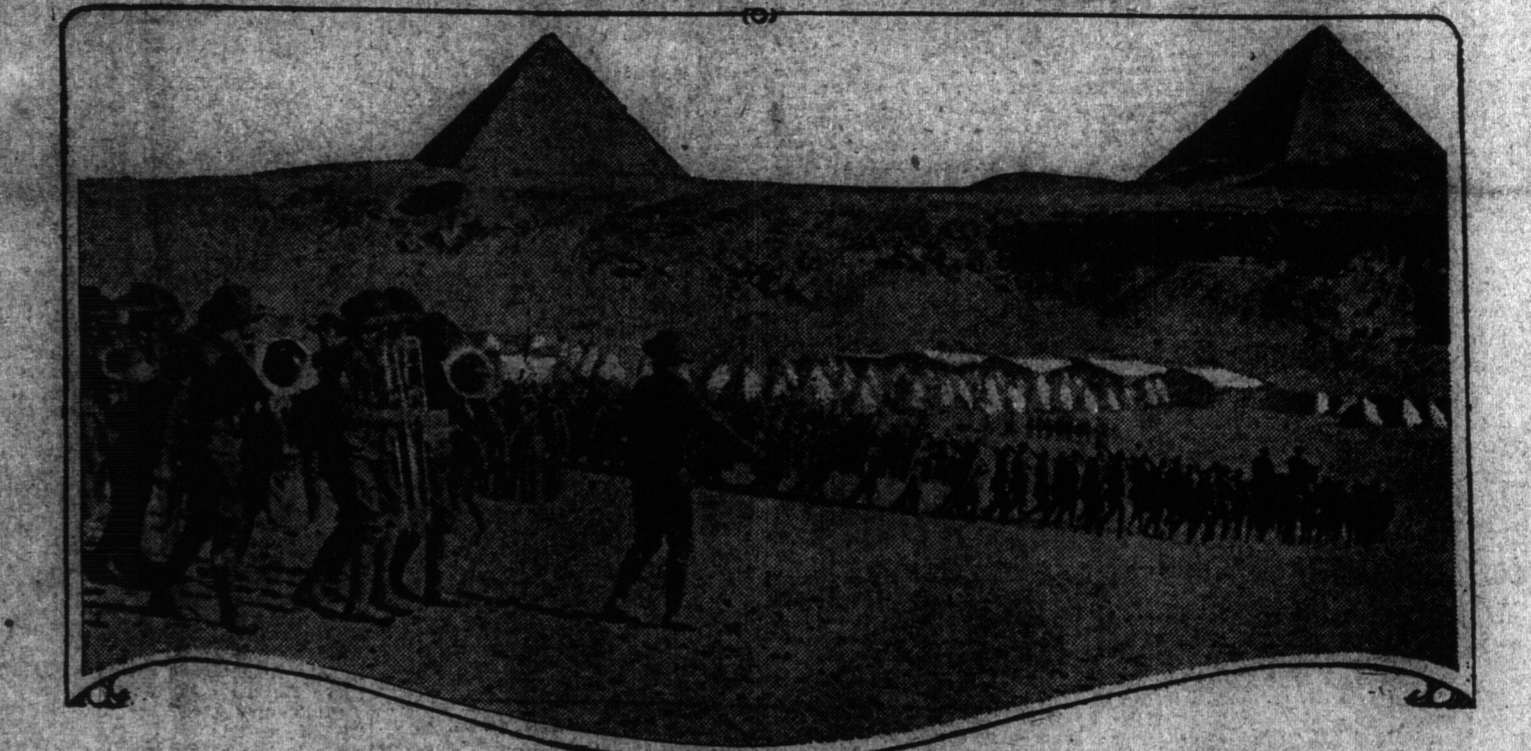
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ANCIENT PYRAMIDS AGAIN LOOK DOWN ON WAR



NEW ZEALAND TROOPS ENCAMPTED NEAR THE PYRAMIDS IN EGYPT, WHICH WERE BUILT NEARLY 6,000 YEARS AGO AND HAVE SEEN A THOUSAND WARS, PERHAPS, IN THE FOREGROUND A MILITARY BAND.

NETHERLANDS SERVES NOTICE ON GERMANY; SOME LONDON COMMENT

United States More Alarmed Now Than Before

The Hague, via London, Feb. 18, 135 a. m.—An official statement issued by the Netherlands government gives the contents of the note which it has just received from Germany concerning the establishment of its sea war zone.

The note declares that the Netherlands has pursued a strictly neutral attitude in both Great Britain and Germany, and protests against Germany declaring a sea zone of war, such an enormous stretch of water which peaceful neutrals may not safely enter.

It adds that the sinking of merchantmen, without arrest or search, contravenes international law, and that if a Dutch ship were sunk, the Netherlands would hold Germany responsible.

London Comment.
London, Feb. 18, 9.05 a. m.—The London morning newspapers comment in strong terms on Germany's reply to the note to the United States concerning Germany's sea war zone. They especially resent Germany's claim that the United States government should not permit American arms and ammunition to be carried to the Allies.

They contend, in answer to Germany's suggestion that American warships convoy American merchant ships, that such convoys would not adequately protect the vessels from submarine mines.

TWO GERMAN AIRSHIPS LOST OFF JUTLAND COAST

Copenhagen, Feb. 18, via London, 7.55 p. m.—According to a message received here today from Jutland, another German airship was destroyed today. This air vessel was of the *Parseval* type.

The dirigible, the dispatch says, went down into the water near the coast. The crew was saved.

Four Drowned.
London, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the *Telegraph* Company from Copenhagen gives another version of the disaster to the German airship off the west coast of Jutland. The dispatch says that a message from Ebelers, Jutland, declares that the airship was a *Zeppelin*, and that even of her crew were saved and four drowned.

Italians Want Government to Enter the War

Rome, Feb. 18.—Parliament reopened today. There is no indication of any immediate debate of importance concerning the international situation. Members of various parties which favor Italy's participation in the war had decided to march from their club houses to the Chamber of Deputies today and make a demonstration, in an endeavor to influence the deputies to take their view of the situation. As a counter-move the parties favorable to Italy maintaining neutrality proposed to range themselves before the Chamber of Deputies, in order to prevent the work of parliament being interfered with.

The government, however, posted troops, with orders to allow no crowds to gather, and therefore there was no disorder.

ALL GERMANS ATTACHED TO THE LANDSTURM CALLED OUT

Hanover, Germany, Feb. 18.—All German men attached to the *Landsturm*, or last reserve of the army, whether they had previous training or not, were called out by decree on Jan. 28.

The order applied to all men who had not completed their 40th year by August 14, 1914, in the case of those who had been trained, or by December 4 in the case of untrained men. The service of the men is to continue till the end of the war. The German war department is calling on the citizenry to hold back from active service of good material in the shape of young men, was decided on as a precaution for the future. The results of this year will be needed to form the basis of the new army when the war is over, since the ranks of the standing army, when-

Germans Have Been Busy Building Big Submarines

London, Feb. 19, 8.17 a. m.—A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Copenhagen, dated Thursday, says: "Emperor Wilhelm, with his brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, and Admiral Von Tirpitz, the minister of the navy, and their respective staffs, left Berlin today for Wilhelmshaven, Holland, and other naval stations, to direct the arrangements for blockading England."

It is reported that the Germans have built 120 big mine-laying submarines during the last six months, each with a carrying capacity of over one hundred mines.

BRAVE SOLDIERS AWARDED HIGH HONOR FOR THEIR FINE WORK AT THE FRONT

London, Feb. 18, 7.55 p. m.—Lieut. Arthur Martin Leake, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the Victoria Cross, an extremely unusual honor.

Lieut. Martin Leake won the Victoria Cross in the South African war, and, as this decoration is bestowed only once on any individual, the clasp has been given him for "most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty throughout the campaign, especially during the period from the 29th of October to the 8th of November, near Zonnebeke, in rescuing, while exposed to a constant fire, a large number of wounded who were lying close to the enemy's trenches."

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Alexander, of the Royal Field Artillery, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for saving his guns at Elouges, Belgium, while under a flank attack, and for rescuing a wounded man while under a heavy fire.

Among others who received the Victoria Cross are Drummer William Kenny, for rescuing men on five occasions while under fire, and twice saving machine guns by carrying them out of action; Lieut. J. A. O. Brooke, of the Gordon Highlanders; Captain John Franks Valleria, and Lieut. F. A. De-pass, all of whom were killed, for leading attacks on German trenches and rescuing wounded; James MacKenzie, of the Scots Guards, who also was killed, and Privates Henry Robson, of the Royal Scots; A. Acton and James Smith, of the Border Regiment, and Lieut. Philip Newson, of the Royal Engineers, for rescuing wounded, and Lance Corporal Michael Leary, of the Irish Guards, for conspicuous bravery at Culneigh, Feb. 1.

Leary, according to the official account, formed one of a storming party, which advanced against the German trenches. He rushed to the front, and killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, after which he attacked the second barricade, which he captured, after killing three Germans and taking two others prisoner.

Leary thus, says the official report, "practically captured the enemy's position by himself, and prevented the rest of the attacking army from being fired upon."

A large number of military crosses and other honors have been awarded to officers and men for conspicuous services during the operations in Flanders.

MENINGITIS AMONG BRITISH RECRUITS

Eight Deaths Occurred at Crystal Palace Camp.

London, Feb. 18.—The statement in the house of commons by Dr. McNamara that fifteen cases of meningitis, with eight deaths resulting, occurred in the Crystal Palace, where there were 6,078 officers and men, shows that the dread disease was not confined to the Canadian army at Salisbury Plain. It has been a disputed point here whether the disease was brought to England by the Canadians, or was induced by environment.

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LOCAL HOUSE OPENING FIXED FOR MARCH 11

Fredericton, Feb. 18.—(Special)—At a meeting of the government tonight it was decided to summon the legislature to meet on March 11.

Archbishop Bruchessi's Appeal Causes City Council to Vote \$50,000 to Relieve Distress.

Montreal, Feb. 18.—So great is the distress in Montreal, Archbishop Bruchessi told the board of control this afternoon that many people are facing starvation. The board decided to take \$50,000 out of the appropriation of \$100,000 made by the city council last fall for the relief of the unemployed, and devote the money to charity. On December 17 last \$20,000 was taken from the fund and distributed through charitable organizations.

FIRST CONTINGENT PRIVATE DROWNED

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The following casualty among the Canadian Expeditionary Force was announced by the militia department tonight:

Accidentally Drowned.
Feb. 16.—Private Alfred Ellis, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps. Next of kin, John Ellis (father), 72 Union street, Runcorn, Cheshire (Eng.).

MANY MONTREAL PEOPLE FACE STARVATION

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

YARMOUTH
Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 19.—A record of the ballots in the recent town election was made by Town Clerk Gaudy on Saturday last...

GAGETOWN.
Gagetown, N. B., Feb. 12.—Corporal Fred Burpee, of the 6th Mounted Rifles, who has been working in the remount depot since the beginning of the year...

PETTICODIAE
Petticodiac, Feb. 18.—Mrs. Oscar Gildard and children, who have spent the last few weeks in Moncton, returned home this week...

RICHBUOCTO
Richibucto, Feb. 18.—Mrs. J. D. MacMinn went to Fredericton last week on account of the serious illness of her brother, J. D. Phinney, K. C.

REXTON
Rexton, N. B., Feb. 15.—The death occurred at her home at Pine Ridge Road, on the 13th inst., of Margaret Anne, wife of James Wiley, at the age of 79 years.

APOLAQUI
Apolaqui, Feb. 15.—The Women's Missionary Society met on Wednesday last at 8 p. m. at the home of the president, Mrs. Isaac B. Humphrey.

SALISBURY
Salisbury, N. B., Feb. 15.—The young women of the Salisbury Junior Red Cross are receiving hearty congratulations on the grand success of their masquerade ice carnival and lunch, held here on Saturday evening, the 13th inst.

her room with a cold. It is expected, however, that Miss Miller, who is improving, will be able to resume her duties in a day or two.

the hip. Mrs. Stevens is 75 years of age and as she is a partial invalid being afflicted with asthma, her condition is considered quite serious.

On Thursday evening Miss Gertrude Tibbitts entertained at a small dinner party in honor of Barrie Hopkins, who has recently returned from the west.

On Saturday evening Miss Helen Spinks entertained at a very pleasant party at her home at 10th street, where she was joined by the not-out Mrs. Dickson, school principal, spent the week-end in town, a guest at Johnson's Hotel.

On Thursday evening a jolly party of young people were in the camp at "Jawbone," where a pleasant evening was enjoyed. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Esterbrook and Mrs. Barrie Hopkins, who were in the west for several years, returned home last week.

On Saturday evening a very pleasant party was given at the home of Mrs. W. E. Best and Mrs. Best were at home to a number of their friends.

On Friday afternoon the members of the Baptist Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. Watson, where they were joined by the not-out Mrs. Dickson, school principal, spent the week-end in town, a guest at Johnson's Hotel.

On Friday afternoon the ladies of the Presbyterian Sewing Circle and the Missionary Society met at the home of Mrs. Robert Irvin, of Hillside, where a pleasant afternoon was spent by all.

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WARNTORIES THAT ELECTION IS NEAR

Conservative Speakers at Ottawa Rally Mixed Patriotism and Politics—Declare the Borden Government the Saviour of Canada—Tariff Beneficiaries Wave the Old Flag—Government Organ Features the Warning to Be Ready for an Appeal to the Country.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Rousing patriotic addresses with an incidental warning to the party in Ottawa to keep the decision clear for action, as the next federal general election was not far off, featured the splendid rally of Conservatives at the Ottawa Convention last night.

Richard Blain, of Peel, recently mentioned as the successor to Speaker Sproule, as the first comrade of the land, was the opening speaker. Filled with the same righteous pride which inspired Major Sam Sharpe at Hot Springs (Vt.), recently, when he informed the interviewer that it was a fortunate time for Great Britain and the empire that the "imperialist party" was in power in Canada during the present crisis.

On Thursday last Hon. W. T. White announced in the House that a horizon of light was appearing on the horizon effect immediately, in order that additional revenue might be gained to make up the deficit of the present year.

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Draws Pension

Mr. Carvell then brought a resolution before the committee on the state of the order brought in the following report:

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TIGHTY NOSE AND RUNNING EYES CURED IN FIVE MINUTES BY "CATARRHOZONE"
Bronchial Distress and Bad Throat Trouble Relieved at Once
Every day comes news of wonderful cures made by Catarrhozone. Cases are reported and personal testimony is given that proves beyond question the marvelous merit of Catarrhozone.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD
If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send you this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mr. M. Summers, Box F. 70, Windsor, Ont.

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

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IMPORTANT NOTICE—All remittances MUST be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of MS. is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 20, 1915

WAR COMMENT.

Interesting and significant statements by Winston Churchill and Lloyd George are features of the news this morning. The First Lord of the Admiralty testifies to Britain's increasing margin of naval superiority and intimating that it may be necessary soon to interrupt the food supply of Germany's non-combatant population because of that country's unevilsed methods of warfare.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's account of the financial position of the Allies will do much to deepen the conviction in neutral countries that Germany, having failed to win in a short war, has even less chance of success in a war of exhaustion. With unlimited money and credit and unshaken control of the sea, the Allies can go on indefinitely, and yet increase their striking power month after month. Not so the enemy.

These words by British statesmen come at a time when London is attempting to measure the real effect of the Russian retreat from East Prussia upon the course of the war. The London Times interprets Russia's frank statement as meaning that "no general Russian advance may be expected for some time to come." The process of their reserve strength by violent though not very productive attacks will have to be continued for a considerable time longer.

This line of reasoning. The Times is disposed to apply to the fighting in France and Belgium also. The German means, it says, are by no means starving; are not short of munitions of war, and "are able to rush their new formations to the front ahead of our own."

GERMAN METHODS.

The Belgian Consul at Ottawa has made public the sixth report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry into breaches of international law and customs of war committed by the German troops in Belgium. This report deals mainly with the methods pursued by German commanders in harrying or executing people of the towns and villages occupied by the invaders early in the war.

"In case the inhabitants first-occupied of the towns and villages occupied by the male population will be put to death."

"If one or two of the excited inhabitants should have defended themselves, the town was to lose one-third of its male population by military execution."

commence at 4. Every soldier found will be at once shot.

"Citizens having knowledge of a depot of these must advise the burgomaster, under penalty of hard labor for life."

"All streets will be placed under a German guard, who will take ten hostages from each street. These will be kept under guard and, if an attack is attempted in that street, the ten hostages will be shot."

Lieutenant-General Von Niebur addressed a letter to the burgomaster of Warve on August 27, saying that General Von Niebur had imposed a war contribution of 8,000,000 francs upon the town because of its resistance to German troops, and that if the amount was not paid in gold before September 1, the town of Warve will be burned and destroyed without regard to persons.

The inhabitants were ordered to provide quarters for the troops, and in a large district the people were ordered not to leave their houses after sunset.

The burgomaster was ordered to draw up lists of persons to be held as hostages for twenty-four hours. If any of the inhabitants disregarded German orders the hostages were to be shot. These hostages were to be held for twenty-four hours, when others were to be substituted, and if the substitutes did not appear, the original hostages were to be shot.

"After reading such publications as the above, who would be astonished at the murder, arson, pillage and destruction committed wherever the German army has met resistance? Because a German force or a patrol is fired upon by the entrance to a village by soldiers belonging to the regular force, who are then obliged to retire, the civil population is held responsible; they are accused of having fired, or of having helped in the defence and, without inquiry, the place is given over to pillage and the flames and a portion of the inhabitants are massacred."

"The Commission of Inquiry has already made this clear in its report of September 10. (Third Report)."

"The information since gathered has only confirmed these conclusions. The odious deeds committed throughout the country are so similar in character that the responsibility for them all may be laid upon the German army as a whole. They are nothing but the application of a thought-out plan, the putting into practice of orders which have made the forces of the enemy operating in Belgium a land of barbarians and a land of incendiarism."

THE END OF VON SPEE.

Midshipman John Esmond, a son of Sir Thomas Esmond, M. P., was on duty on the battle cruiser Invincible during the battle of the Falkland Islands when Admiral Count von Spee's squadron was destroyed. In a letter to his father, the midshipman has given a detailed description of the battle. In one respect his account is the most interesting yet made public. One of the 900 survivors picked up after the Giesesau was sunk was a German officer who had made notes during the battle. From one leaf of the German's notebook, the record of which dealt with the last part of the engagement, Esmond copied the following figures representing the time at which the British shells struck the big German cruiser:

"8.10, hit, hit.
"8.12, hit.
"8.14, hit, hit, hit again.
"8.20, after-turret gone.
"8.40, hit, hit, on fire everywhere.
"8.43, hit, hit, burning everywhere and sinking.
"8.55, hit; men lying everywhere.
"8.56, hit, hit."

A few minutes later the Giesesau went to the bottom. The Invincible was struck by twenty shells from the biggest German guns. The enemy fought desperately, though Esmond writes: "I have heard from one of my survivors that when Admiral von Spee saw that we were the Invincible and Inflexible instead of the inferior force he had hoped to bully, he gave all the men in his squadron one hour for prayers, which

was used by a large proportion of them to get drunk."

One shell from von Spee's flagship, the Scharnhorst, scored a serious hit.

"We were not escaping free, however. Shots were hitting us repeatedly, and the spray from the splashes of their shells was hitting us hard as ever. Nothing from the Scharnhorst from us. Suddenly we were overtaken by the invincible and the Inflexible. We were hit all round, and we felt the 150 or 200 tons of the turret going up in the air. We thought we would have to give up and get drowned like rats in a trap. However, we came down again with a crash that shook the turret dreadfully, and continued firing as hard as ever. Nothing in the turret was out of order at all. The range continued to come down, and the whistles of the shells that flew over us grew into a regular shrill."

"The German flagship was sinking by a 5 o'clock. I saw the Scharnhorst's engine dip (never knew whether it came down or not, because just then one of our lyddite shells hit her and there was a dense cloud of smoke all over her). When it cleared she was on her side and her propellers were lashing the water round in foam. Then she capsized all together and went to the bottom. So the German flagship that had shown so little mercy to the defenceless Monmouth a month before sank with Admiral von Spee and 900 German sailors, not a man being saved. To save any was impossible."

"His picture of the end of the other big cruiser, the Giesesau, is even more terrible, for he saw her at closer range than the other:

"We then turned to the Giesesau, and fought on for nearly two hours. The Germans had great well and were doing a heavy list to port and was burning furiously. The first funnel was down and she was an absolute shambles, her turret in splinters and her guns twisted into corkersaws. She looked a sad sight. It is not certain whether she heeled over her flag or not. I think she did. She slowly heeled over to port and then capsized. It looked like a huge whale's back. Then she sank, and you could see wreathed men struggle one after another and sucked down in the vortex. When we came near we could see that the water was all yellow where she had sunk, and there was a dreadful mass of lyddite in the air. It was absolutely dreadful, and what with all those wretched Germans drowning and sending up pitiful cries for help which we could not give because most of our boats were in splinters, I hope I shall never have to go through it again. There were a lot of men floating when we saw the ship go down, but when we reached them they were all drowned. It was awful to see them in the water just alongside trying to hold on to the slippery sides of the ship, and then slipping off and going down, helter-skelter, for good and all. One crew sick seeing men in their death struggles."

Some of the survivors were temporarily insane. Some tried to kill their rescuers, or sprang into the sea again and were drowned. One German officer drew an automatic pistol, but it was wrenched from his hand by a British sailor.

"Here in our modern up-to-date harbor, the farthest corners of the globe, its standing absolutely idle. What that means in this day and generation one cannot express without the aid of millions which have been invested in the harbor works and not the least in the ships themselves, are here useless and doing nothing but eating nothing. In all the great harbors of the neutral world are German ships, their officers and crews, and their cargo, so far as they have not been unloaded, disintegrating or losing value."

WHAT DO CONSERVATIVES THINK ABOUT IT?

Discussing the other day the conduct of the Standard newspaper in charging members of the Liberal party with disloyalty, The Telegraph remarked that the Conservative party was probably better than some of its leaders and many of its newspapers. Mr. O. Turgeon, M. P. for Gloucester, brought up in the House of Commons on Monday one of the most outrageous cases of the Standard's guilt in this connection. In its issue of February 11, in an editorial entitled "Traitorous and Disloyal," it deliberately charged Mr. Turgeon with having made a disloyal speech at Tracadie in January last. Raising to a question of privilege in the House on Monday Mr. Turgeon forcibly branded the Standard article as a cruel and libellous fiction. In a further communication to The Telegraph Mr. Turgeon recites the circumstances of the case, and the facts as we now have them should be of wide interest to Liberals and Conservatives alike, exposing as they do the utterly shameless conduct of the principal Conservative newspaper in this province, the organ of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Upon his attention being directed to the Standard article, Mr. Turgeon writes to The Telegraph that he has just read the article in question, in which he was represented as saying at Tracadie that he did not see how Britain could expect the men of Gloucester County to volunteer or enlist to fight her battles when they are obliged to leave their homes and go to the United States to earn a living for their families.

"This," says Mr. Turgeon, "is a most pernicious misrepresentation of what I said at that meeting, or any other meeting. I was the first man in Gloucester County to assume the responsibility for calling recruiting meetings, calling upon our young men to enlist and upon the mothers of our young men to allow them to enlist."

At the request of Mr. Turgeon the patriotic committee of New Brunswick sent a speaker to Gloucester County to address public meetings there, and Mr. Turgeon spoke at one of these meetings. As for the Standard's report of the Tracadie meeting, Mr. Turgeon says: "I brand that statement, and the distribute and circulation of what I said, and the criminal libel on the part of the Standard and its correspondent. What I said was quite to the contrary. After having exhorted our young men to go to the front, after having cited the names of Mr. Veniot's son and other young students from the Carleton College

whom I gave as examples for our youth in that direction, I said that while perhaps not a very large number of young men from Gloucester County had enlisted, not as large as I would have liked to see, nevertheless it was known that owing to the hard times prevailing in Gloucester before the outbreak of the war, as illustrated by the closing of the iron mines at Bathurst, a great number of our young men had then left the country for the United States, many of whom would no doubt have enlisted had they been at home, in the country."

Mr. Turgeon says, further: "The editor of the Standard may try to depreciate my name in the minds of the electors by his libellous attacks, but my loyalty to British institutions, my admiration for British institutions and principles, are too well known in Gloucester County, in all New Brunswick, in the Parliament of Canada, and in the country, I may say, and his uncalled-for and unwarranted attacks must fail. If the editor of the Standard has been misinformed let him at once honestly retract. I need not speak of Mr. Veniot, whose son is now in St. John with the New Brunswick regiment waiting the order to go to the front."

"Thus of the two loyal New Brunswickers selected for slander by the Standard because they are sterling Liberals, Mr. Turgeon was doing his utmost in Gloucester County to secure recruits for his King, and Mr. Veniot was giving his son to the cause. Under such circumstances it may safely be said that the decent citizenship of this country will condemn the Standard's course as cowardly and disgraceful in the extreme. The familiar and criminal device of the Conservative organ in charging disloyalty against any member of the Liberal party who is outspoken against the government of the day has so frequently been exposed that no weight would be attached by thoughtful men to any of that journal's utterances. Nevertheless, it must be a matter for regret and anger among decent Conservatives that such tactics are employed in a country which, whatever its differences over party politics, is united in its devotion to the common flag."

"Hon. Mr. Hasen should give his irresponsible journal a warning. It is disgracing its party and getting him into trouble by its criminal tendencies."

HOW IT LOOKS IN GERMANY.

The German newspapers do what they can to conceal the distress and fear existing in their own country, but Germans writing to friends and business acquaintances in neutral countries are beginning to tell some of the truth as they see it. A New York man recently received a letter from Hamburg, from a business man there, in which the German wrote:

"Here in our modern up-to-date harbor, the farthest corners of the globe, its standing absolutely idle. What that means in this day and generation one cannot express without the aid of millions which have been invested in the harbor works and not the least in the ships themselves, are here useless and doing nothing but eating nothing. In all the great harbors of the neutral world are German ships, their officers and crews, and their cargo, so far as they have not been unloaded, disintegrating or losing value."

This correspondent added that he hoped the German army and navy would do better presently, and that he was deeply grieved because American public opinion "continues to be so unjust to Germany."

Another letter, from Munich, gives an idea how the women of the wealthier class regard the war. Thus, a Munich woman wrote to a friend in New York: "A friend of mine, the widow of a general, had four sons, all officers, at the outbreak of the war. The eldest was shot in the head in August; the wound is still open, and his sight has been dimmed, perhaps forever; the next has been taken to an insane asylum hopelessly insane; the third is yet safe, being a captain in the headquarters of the General Staff; the fourth, my youngest fellow, has been stationed for the last four years in East Africa as an officer of the Colony troops. Since July his mother had heard nothing of him, but she hoped to have him back on the first of February, when his term of service abroad expired. On the same day she heard word that he had been shot in the head and killed on the 29th of August, and so it goes. My aged brother-in-law, who has just lost his most precious son, is in an office of the Imperial Guards, sits at home waiting to know which of the remaining four sons, all officers, and all at the front, will go down."

In another part of the letter she speaks about living conditions, saying: "I cannot begin to tell you how difficult it is to make both ends meet, at everything that one uses in one's daily life has become very dear. I have not changed a single dress or set foot in a theatre or concert, or even given a dinner party, and yet it seems as if my expenses were no less than last year. For the last few days we cannot buy either here or anywhere else in Germany freshly baked bread. The pastry shops have almost ceased to put out anything. Everything points to a long-drawn-out war, the end of which no one can foresee, and, therefore, the consumption of meal, corn, etc., is to be held down most rigidly."

These are letters which seem not to have come under the eye of the censor. They indicate the extent to which Germany's people are beginning to feel the frightful loss of men, the paralysis of commerce, and the increasing pressure of scarcity. The boastful and confident tone heard in Germany early in the war does not appear in these letters. The German people are beginning to discover what the war already means, and they can scarcely escape the conviction that there is very much worse ahead."

A FEW OF OUR 'PATRIOTS.'

In his latest vein of rallery Sir Wilfrid Laurier dealt with Mr. Borden's cabinet changes in the House yesterday, and the chamber echoed with laughter in which the country will join today.

After the laughter will come reflection upon truths that sting.

"It is a pretty neat set of patriots-for-revenue-only upon which the Liberal rificious turned the plucking light of his ridicule. There was Sir George Foster limping (as Sir Wilfrid said) as an escorted Mr. Blondin, the arch-Nationalist, to his seat on the treasury bench. Mr. Blondin whose chief claim to fame is an assertion that it was necessary to shoot holes through the British flag in order to breathe the air of liberty. Mr. Nangle, who gets another position of large emolument, is another of that group as is Mr. Sevgin, the new deputy Speaker. These men the ultra-Imperialist Conservative press now hastens to praise and applaud. They have done what was expected of them. The goods have been delivered."

Further along on the list of patriots Sir Wilfrid came to Sir Charles Doherty and Mr. Pelletier. Mr. Doherty was a judge, but resigned, as his friends said at the time, on account of ill health. He gets his full pension as a retired judge. His health, if it was too poor for his judicial duties, was robust enough to permit him to enter the cabinet and draw two more salaries, one as a minister and the other as a member of the House of Commons. He denies the ill health story, but not the pension and the salaries. Likewise Mr. Pelletier, too ill to continue in the cabinet, he is still strong enough to become a judge. He is said to be rich, yet recently post office funds were asked for subscriptions to be paid to him. When this was made known yesterday Mr. Borden said that government employees might refuse to contribute without endangering their official heads. Ever generous!

The country will laugh at the scene in the House yesterday—but it will not soon forget the salient facts brought out concerning this group of eminent Conservative patriots-for-revenue-only.

'RAISING THE RACE CRY.'

Mr. Hasen's newspaper is charging some of its opponents with 'raising the race cry' in Canadian politics. This is an interesting subject, although a somewhat familiar one. What does the Hon. J. D. Hasen think about the Standard's conduct in selecting Mr. O. Turgeon, M. P., and Mr. P. J. Veniot, as subjects for deliberate slander at this time? Mr. Turgeon, who did his utmost to persuade young men in Gloucester county to enlist for the war, and Mr. Veniot who has a son among the volunteers, have just been made a target for false and contemptible attacks by Mr. Hasen's newspaper. Speaking of raising the race cry, how does Mr. Hasen justify his organ's slanderous assault upon these respected New Brunswickers? The Standard referred to them as 'traitorous and disloyal.' Their own sterling conduct at this time lifts them well above the Standard's level, but the Minister of Marine and Fisheries must answer to the people of this country for the wrong that has been done."

Mr. Turgeon made through The Telegraph Wednesday a complete and crushing reply to the Standard's defamation. Today we are publishing a letter from Mr. P. J. Veniot in which he gives the Standard and its backers, and the public at large, considerable food for active thought. Mr. Veniot has publicly made charges of a grave nature on several occasions, and he now challenges the local government, and particularly the Attorney-General, to offer him an opportunity to substantiate these charges before an impartial tribunal where he can call witnesses under oath and enjoy the advice of counsel. The Attorney-General some time ago made a public pledge to hold an investigation of this kind, but nothing has been heard of the matter since. Mr. Veniot now revives the matter in a very definite way, and it will be interesting to note the attitude of the government toward his letter and his straightforward challenge.

In view of the replies made by Mr. Turgeon and Mr. Veniot to the Standard's charge that they were 'traitorous and disloyal,' it must be apparent to Conservatives that the organ of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has brought upon its party only shame and contempt. Mr. Fleming is still leading the hosts of righteousness in Carleton county. He continues to speak well of himself, and in this martyr-like attitude he has the sympathy and support of the whole Conservative machine.

A GREAT RECORD.

Sir Frederick Treves, in an address delivered in London last week, made known the extraordinary fact that not a single man in the British Expeditionary Force was incuited against typhoid fever had died of that disease, the common scourge of armies. Sir Frederick said that when the history of the present war came to be written an astonishing and magnificent feature of it would be the sanitary precautions successfully taken to secure the health of the soldiers. Attributed to the success of inoculation against typhoid there is no kind of doubt. Sir Frederick said:

"The results in the present Expeditionary Force have been positively astonishing. Since the war began there have been in the British Expeditionary Force only 212 cases of typhoid fever. Of the 201, 178 had not been inoculated at all, while 23 had received either one inoculation or two. Of the 212 only 11 men had been inoculated. Moreover, these 212 patients there were 22 deaths. All these deaths were in the cases of non-inoculated men. Not a single man had died of typhoid fever in the British Expeditionary Force who had been inoculated. (Applause.) I imagine that there is nothing more to be said on the matter, if facts are of any value, and those who attempt to persuade the soldier not to be inoculated are playing into the hands of the enemy, and giving him the advice the Germans would be only too pleased to give him."

Sir Frederick told his audience that a revolution has been effected in the transport of wounded in the present war by admirable ambulance trains and motor ambulances. Right up at the very front, he said, there are motor kitchens and motor ambulances of all kinds. Nevertheless, on the actual firing lines they would not be able to dispense with the old horse ambulance, for while a motor can get into a ditch it cannot get out of one, but a horse ambulance can.

"A special cablegram to The Telegraph from a correspondent who saw the First Canadian Expeditionary Force on its way through France to the front was a feature of Wednesday's news. The Canadians, with many of whom the correspondent talked, were in fine spirits, the one desire being to get into the firing line at the earliest moment possible. The censor cut out some sentences in this despatch, and many names of places, but enough remains to make a very spirited story of our men as they disappeared quietly from Salisbury over night and were rushed through French towns and villages in their way to Sir John French's lines. It seems that yesterday that one of these recruits was being enlisted here, and now the whole country is almost within touch with the foe. The hope and prayers of the Dominion are with them. We know they will acquire themselves well."

SPEAKING OF TRUCE.

"A party truce does its duty when it prevents purely partisan conflict but it would become a shield for the betrayal of the public interest if it prevented legitimate and courageous criticism."

So says the Montreal Star editorially in discussing the situation at Ottawa and the request for information made by Liberal members. Political opponents of Hon. Wm. Pugsley will do well to note the language in which the Montreal Star sets forth the need for letting the people know just how their money is spent. The Star says there are 'unpleasant rumors as to demands upon the public purse at this critical time by huge corporations which cannot but breed disgust.'

As to reports in circulation concerning the purchase of war material, the Star says: "Nor can allegations as to grave scandals in the purchase of war material be dismissed by any talk of a 'fractured party truce.'"

The Star has frequently criticized Hon. Wm. Pugsley. The doctrine it preaches at this time, may well serve as a warning to those politicians and those newspapers on the government side who raise a partisan outcry against any proposal to inquire into the expenditure of public money merely because it arises on the Liberal side of the House of Commons.

The Liberal leaders at Ottawa, and the Liberal party throughout the country, have made it clear that they are in favor of granting promptly and from time to time any sum of money, however great, which may be necessary in order to place the full strength of Canada at the disposal of the Empire during and until the end of the war. And they are as ready to provide men as they are to be influenced in the slightest degree by Conservative newspapers and politicians who attempt to silence proper inquiries by waving the old flag. It is better to have that understood from the start.

WATCH THIS BILL.

The municipal councillors Wednesday decided to send to the Legislature the bill giving the board of valuers power to compel any or every resident of the city or the county to file a sworn statement of property, real and personal, and of income from every source. This bill, the principal provisions of which are republished in today's Telegraph, was amended somewhat by the councillors at their meeting, but the amendments by no means remove its objectionable features.

There is no valid excuse for giving any board like the county valuers any of the powers of a court, or entrusting them or their sponsors with a loaded gun. They have no business with such a weapon; it might become a dangerous or oppressive weapon under certain circumstances. This scheme was launched without the knowledge or consent of the people of this city, though they pay nearly ninety per cent of the taxes of the city and county. These oblique movements for the alleged purpose of taxation reform are suspicious. The bill should be killed in the Legislature, but it may go through unless this city makes its objections known in no uncertain way.

What is wanted is a proper investigation of the whole question of assessment and taxation, instead of tinkering the present system or giving dangerous powers to the county valuers. It is astonishing that this bill met with no effective opposition at Wednesday's meeting. In justice to Mayor Frink it should be said that he was absent, having been called out of town.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"The old flag and an appropriation" is still a popular slogan on the government side.

Forty British and French aeroplanes and seaplanes aided German positions in Belgium again yesterday, and with success. The Zeppelins of Germany remain in hiding.

British soldiers are pouring into France and Belgium now. They will continue to go in an increasing stream until the work is done. In all the world's history there has been no summer like that which is soon to come.

Sir Edward Grey's note to Washington on neutral shipping is courteous but firm. Great Britain is not going to throw away its supreme advantage as the leading naval power in the crisis of the greatest war of all times.

Mr. Fleming is still leading the hosts of righteousness in Carleton county. He continues to speak well of himself, and in this martyr-like attitude he has the sympathy and support of the whole Conservative machine.

States and Germany. Great Britain will continue to put on the pressure designed to limit Germany's supplies, no matter what may happen. The value of sea power was never more powerfully demonstrated.

A special cablegram to The Telegraph from a correspondent who saw the First Canadian Expeditionary Force on its way through France to the front was a feature of Wednesday's news. The Canadians, with many of whom the correspondent talked, were in fine spirits, the one desire being to get into the firing line at the earliest moment possible. The censor cut out some sentences in this despatch, and many names of places, but enough remains to make a very spirited story of our men as they disappeared quietly from Salisbury over night and were rushed through French towns and villages in their way to Sir John French's lines. It seems that yesterday that one of these recruits was being enlisted here, and now the whole country is almost within touch with the foe. The hope and prayers of the Dominion are with them. We know they will acquire themselves well."

MR. VENIOT AND THE STANDARD; A CHALLENGE

Conservative Organ Has Once More Waked Up the Wrong Passenger—Some Direct Charges Requiring Investigation—The Party Truce.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir—My attention has been called to an editorial in the St. John Standard of Feb. 11, in which Mr. Turgeon, M.P., and myself are held up to the public gaze as being disloyal.

So far as the reference to Mr. Turgeon is concerned I will simply say that the attempt to impeach his loyalty, by misquoting his remarks, will fall far short of the mark not only in this county, but wherever he may be known. No more loyal representative ever sat in parliament than he. His active work in regard to the second contingent in this county is too well known for me to attempt a defense of scurrilous attacks made upon him.

While I am not prepared to show that I am disloyal, I will not take up your valuable space to refute it. I will simply say that when the cowardly informant of Standard (and the editor of that paper) will have given to the empire of his flesh and blood for the defense of liberties now enjoyed by them, they might have questioned the loyalty of those. Were there a stain of disloyalty in my make-up I would not today be casting longing eyes to the past instances of those contingents in the camps of the empire, to see if any had had come to all that my wife and myself cherish most dearly.

What is wanted is a proper investigation of the whole question of assessment and taxation, instead of tinkering the present system or giving dangerous powers to the county valuers. It is astonishing that this bill met with no effective opposition at Wednesday's meeting. In justice to Mayor Frink it should be said that he was absent, having been called out of town.

And while I am on this subject, I wish to say that I have in my possession evidence of the existence of a systematic effort to rob the province of large sums of money, and if the attorney-general, who has promised to have each department of the government investigated, will grant me the privilege of producing witnesses and being represented by counsel when he opens such an investigation before an impartial tribunal, I will undertake and guarantee to prove every statement I may have made during the last two years touching graft in connection with the provincial administration. Let the Standard's friends accept this offer, and then the public will be able to judge whether the charges I make are warranted or not. I know that I could prove it. When I read in that meeting the copies of padded pay sheets and named the individuals, all known to those who heard me, I did so because I have the positive proof of what I stated. When I gave the date, the numbers and amounts of checks issued to individuals who never gave value for the work credited to them, I was prepared to stand by what I advanced.

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CUBAN MARKET FOR

Report of J. B. Daggett regarding the

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CUBAN MARKET FOR POTATOES

Report of J. B. Daggett Regarding the Situation

THE MATTER OF TRANSPORTATION

Few New Brunswick Potatoes, Although of Superior Quality, Being Shipped to States, and British Market is Barred by War - With Good Transportation Facilities the Cuban Opening is Good.

Hon. James A. Murray, minister of agriculture for New Brunswick, has sent to the Telegraph a copy of the report of J. B. Daggett, secretary for agriculture, regarding the potato situation...

them the preference from week to week. During my stay there, I was given much assistance by J. C. Manser, who has spent several years in Havana...

Ontario and Quebec have big potato crops of their own, and the cold weather made shipments to the western provinces unprofitable, although there is some prospect there for a spring market...

mentioned are uncontrolled. At present I understand the larger portion of our fruit is bought through middle men in Boston and New York.

GOOD WORK DONE BY THE S. P. C.

Wednesday, Feb. 17. The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at the board of trade rooms yesterday afternoon...

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Swollen Tissues, Sprains or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen Painful Varicose Veins. Will sell you more if you write.

citizens of Washington, and various other towns, may materially reduce the cost of living by buying direct from the farmer. He has furnished lists giving the names of many farmers who are willing to utilize the parcel post for the direct shipping of farm goods.

Short Courses in Agriculture

Agricultural School, Sussex, N. B. Two Weeks' Course in Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry and Bee-Keeping. March 2 to 18, 1915.

Canada, this year, cannot produce too much staple food. No matter how large her surplus for export, there will still be need of more food in Europe and Britain.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Complete Now Your Plans for the Year's Work. Canada, this year, cannot produce too much staple food. No matter how large her surplus for export, there will still be need of more food in Europe and Britain.

Use the Best Seed. This year, for the sake of the Empire, farmers should be exceptionally careful in the selection of seed. Cheap seed is often the dearest.

ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE

Conferees now being held throughout the Dominion under the direction of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. Let farmers get together at these conferences and discuss the vital questions later on, through neglect of this, will mean loss to you and to the Empire.

The Farm Labour Problem. This is undoubtedly one of the most difficult problems to solve today. There is a surplus of labour in the cities and towns and a shortage in the country.

Committees in every Town

The Government suggests the forming of an active committee in every town and city, composed of town and country men and women.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN MONCTON SCHOOL. Moncton, N. B., Feb. 17. - The police are investigating an incendiary fire which occurred early this morning in the Victoria school building.

Mr. Veniot and the Standard: A Challenge. Mr. Veniot and the Standard: A Challenge.

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CANADIANS WILD WITH JOY AS THEY GO TO THE FRONT

First Questions After Landing in France Are: "How Far Are We from the Fighting Line?" "Where Are We Going?"—How the Journey from Salisbury Plain Was Made—One Party Left on a Route March and Never Returned—Fooling the Germans—Several Days Spent Aboard Ship—A Fine Body of Men, is the Verdict of High Military Authorities.

The following cable gives the first account of the transport of the Canadian contingent to France, though most of the names and dates have been deleted by the censor. The fact that several days were spent aboard ship indicates the precautions that were taken to avoid the planned German submarine attacks.

(Special Cable to The Telegraph—Copyrighted.)

Northern France, Monday—This morning at a little station I witnessed the Canadian contingent moving rapidly forward to join the British army. Hour after hour great military troop trains swept past, distinguishable for nothing save apparently an interminable succession of freight cars and horse-boxes.

Then one train stopped. Scores of men jumped on the platform, men in shaggy fur coats with thick fur gloves, grimy from two days and nights in the cars. Scores of questions were poured on me: "Say, where are we?" "How far are we from the front?" "Where are we going?" They were the first Canadian contingent, who had arrived by sea and had been heaped into troop trains and rushed to the front. "We are Winnipeg boys," they said. One Manitoba giant again demanded, half fiercely: "How far are we from the fighting lines?" A dozen took up the question. "You're about — hours away," I told them. "Say boys that's great," the giant yelled. Then began a chorus. The soldiers sang, "Ho-ho-ha-ha-What the — De We Care." Two minutes later the train was sweeping out again towards their destination, they shouting, singing, waving greetings, happy that the time of preparation was over and real war beginning.

JOURNEY TO FRANCE A REAL ROMANCE.

So ends one of the most exciting and interesting chapters in the history of the present war. The journey of the Canadian contingent from Salisbury Plain is a real romance. For weeks the Germans had exhausted their resources and their system of espionage to discover the truth about the Canadian movements. They regard the Canadians with special hatred, and had made preparations to "submarine" the Canadian troops while crossing the Channel.

The British authorities met this with an elaborate system of mystification. For weeks innumerable rumors were spread abroad, but no one outside a favored few knew what would happen. Nearly every Canadian soldier believed the contingent would go to — and remain there two months before taking their place in the fighting line. "Wait till we strike," said one young member of the mechanical transport staff. "Before leaving the Plain we woke little Old London up, but that's not a thing to what we'll do to France."

My young friend will have a chance now of exhibiting his exuberant energies. Many varying dates were given concerning the contingent's departure, each apparently authoritative. On January — it became clear that the advance was beginning. The first section of the transport corps moved from Salisbury at midnight Thursday, followed by others at midnight Friday. The mechanical transport section embarked — making for —. It was not until February — that the first part of the mechanical transport travelled up from —, landing there.

STARTED ON ROUTE MARCH AND DIDN'T RETURN.

"We started for a route march and never returned," said one officer. "The first brigades took ship Sunday evening, the first convoy of four boats starting that night, others following in the next few days." The first part of the contingent which left Sunday at midnight did not see land until Wednesday night, when the ships approached a little port on the west coast of France. The voyage was stormy, rough, disagreeable. Fogs and rain clouds made even the guard of the British warships invisible part of the time.

The contingent lay outside the port Wednesday night and landed Thursday morning. Here a fresh surprise met the men. Great stocks of trench clothing were waiting them. The men were served with the utmost rapidity with fur gloves from the Grand Duke Michael's fund, and with shaggy wolf-skin coats, trench socks, and mittens. Their brigade equipment of guns, cars, materials of every kind, was lashed on to open cars of waiting trains.

There was no passenger coach for the officers, horse boxes and freight cars for the men. Within two hours of landing some brigades were steaming out eastwards. All they have seen of France, all many of them are likely to see for some time ahead, is a fleeting vision of winter fields, great towns, cheering country people, as they sped day and night at high speed through — and past — through — itself.

Meanwhile the mechanical transport section remained at — for a few days, and was inspected there by the base commandant, who very highly praised its equipment and the morals of the men. It moved forward Friday by a road with a complete ammunition train.

Every capable authority I have seen who has had opportunity to study the contingent during its journey out of Canada, or since its arrival in France, speaks in the highest terms of the physique, equipment, bearing and discipline of the Canadian boys. "No such splendid body has passed through since the beginning of the war," declared one high military commander. "The equipment is as nearly perfect as can be imagined. The discipline of the men is excellent."

Some of the Princess Patricia's wonder if it is true, if the contingent will show the restraint and discipline necessary.

"They'll fight well, of course, fight like — if they get the chance," said one veteran Patricia sergeant, "but will they be willing to wait day after day in muddy trenches as we have done, doing nothing but lying low, keeping back, waiting their chance; or will they try to accomplish the impossible — sweep on in attack and get wiped out. I'm afraid they'll only learn patience by hard knocks and heavy losses."

These pessimists underestimate the strong common sense of the leaders, of the Canadian contingent. Stories of lack of discipline in Canadian ranks have been greatly exaggerated. Thus today I have received through a London correspondent, a statement from Captain A. B. Shaw, assistant provost marshal and Sergeant Major Deo of the Canadian military police in London, who indignantly deny allegations of the lack of discipline against Canadians while visiting London.

They say only 535 cases have gone through their hands, less than one per cent. In the majority of cases the men were absent without leave. In technical military crimes, there have been only four serious cases in London since the contingent landed, one of stabbing, one of false pretences and two of robbery.

The Canadian London military police maintain this record is very creditable, considering there have been at times more than 1,000 men from the contingent on leave in London. They paid a tribute to the metropolitan police, who have gone out of their way to help them.

Sitting in this lonely French village tonight, I recall faces of our Canadian boys I have seen during the past few hours, faces displaying cheerfulness, courage, strength, resolution, and above all, buoyant unconquerable youth. The prospects of early fighting fills them with enthusiasm. Their bearing, preparations and equipment give every Canadian cause for encouragement and hope that probably before this cable reaches Canada their fighting will have begun.

That they will win fresh glory for Canada, all who know them are convinced.

BRITISH NAVY IN NO WAY TO BLAME, IS REPLY

Sir Edward Grey's Answer to the United States Made Public

THE QUESTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Foreign Secretary Points Out That in Germany There is No Clear Division Between Those Whom the Government is Responsible for Feeding and Those Whom it is Not—Britain's Case Clearly and Firmly Set Forth.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Great Britain's second and complete reply to the American note of protest, which, on Dec. 28 last asked for an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet, was made public tonight by mutual agreement between the state department and the British foreign office.

The note, addressed to Ambassador Page by Sir Edward Grey, under date of Feb. 10, denies that the depression in American industries is due to the activity of the British fleet and suggests, among other causes, the shortage of shipping facilities, the consequent diminution of cotton trade and the destruction by submarines of the shipping of the enemy indiscriminately of many neutral vessels.

After giving a lengthy and detailed answer to the charge that American ships and cargoes were being unduly detained, the communication contains, in its concluding paragraph, the announcement that Great Britain intends to take steps to prevent further German submarine attacks against enemy ships, but does not reveal their nature.

Conceding that foodstuffs intended for the civil population of a country are not contraband, the British government points out that "in any country in which there exists such tremendous organizations for war as now obtain in Germany, there is no clear division between those whom the government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not."

"It will still be our endeavor," says the final paragraph, "to avoid injury and loss to neutrals, but the announcement by the German government of their intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes, without verification of their nationality, character, and without making any provision for the safety of non-combatant crews, or giving them a chance of saving their lives, has made it necessary for his majesty's government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents, and to the other to remain bound by them." Great Britain is not to blame.

Regarding the depression in American industries, referred to in the American note, it is unfortunately true that in these days, when trade and finance are cosmopolitan, any war, particularly a war of any magnitude, must result in a grievous dislocation of commerce. In the case of the nations which take no part in the war, your excellency will realize that in this tremendous struggle for the outbreak of which Great Britain is in no way responsible, it is impossible for the trade of any country to escape all injury and loss, and that his majesty's government are not to blame.

Sir Edward then points out that only eight out of 773 ships sailing from the United States for neutral European countries were held up in prize courts, and that only forty-five have been temporarily detained to enable particular consignments of cargo to be discharged for the purpose of prize court proceedings.

The next paragraph analyzes the statistics of exports from the United States to neutral countries, and concludes that it is therefore clear that, if cotton be included, the effect of the war has been not to increase but to practically arrest the decline of American exports, which was in progress earlier in the year, in fact, any decrease in American exports which is attributed to the war is essentially due to cotton.

"Up till now," continues the note, "to show convincingly that the naval operations of Great Britain are not the cause of any diminution in the volume of American exports, and that the commerce of the United States is in the unfavorable condition which your excellency describes, the cause ought, in fairness, to be sought elsewhere than in the activities of his majesty's naval forces."

The note is expressed that the United States will realize that the detention of neutral ships by the Allies has not contributed nearly so much to the shortage of shipping as has the destruction of neutral vessels by submarine mines, "indiscriminately laid by the enemy on the high seas, many miles from the coast, in the track of merchant vessels."

"Up till now," continues the note, "twenty-five neutral vessels have been reported as destroyed by mines on the high seas."

Discussing the general proposition that a belligerent is entitled to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy, the British note cites precedents in the action of the United States government, both in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War.

The foreign secretary reiterates that the increased size of steamships necessitates search in calm waters, and insists that during the Russo-Japanese war, and also during the second Balkan war, British vessels were made to deviate from their course and follow the cruisers to some spot where the right of visit and search could be more conveniently carried out, and in both cases, "although questioned at first, Great Britain finally acquiesced with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals."

BOMBS DROPPED ON GERMAN BASES ALONG THE COAST OF BELGIUM

London, Feb. 16.—The air wing of the British navy today made another massed attack on the German portion along the Belgian coast, in an effort to destroy or damage the submarine base at Zeebrugge, the guns at Ostend and Middelkerke and the aerodrome at Ghisteltes.

According to the official report good results were attained. Forty machines were utilized today, as compared with thirty-four in last week's attack.

BOMBS DROPPED AT STRATEGIC POINTS.

The official statement concerning the air raid says: "The air operations of the naval wing against the Bruges, Ostend and Zeebrugge districts were continued this afternoon. Forty aeroplanes and seaplanes bombarded Ostend, Middelkerke, Ghisteltes and Zeebrugge."

"Bombs were dropped on the heavy batteries situated on the east and west side of Ostend, on gun positions at Middelkerke, on transport wagons on the Ostend-Gisteltes road, on the Mole at Zeebrugge to widen the breach damaged in former attacks, on the locks at Zeebrugge, on barges outside Blankenberge and on trawlers outside Zeebrugge."

"Eight French aeroplanes assisted the naval machines by making vigorous attacks on the Ghisteltes aerodrome, thus effectively preventing German aircraft from cutting off our machines. It is reported that good results were obtained."

"Instructions are always issued to confine attacks to points of military importance, and every effort is made by the flying officers to avoid dropping bombs on any residential portions of towns."

A WELL-PLANNED ATTACK.

While the British airmen were dropping their bombs on the gun positions, the supply trains and barges and the trawlers used in mine-laying and mine-sweeping operations, eight French airmen attacked the Ghisteltes aerodrome, thus preventing the German airmen from making any attempt to cut off the British machines. The official report makes no mention of the airmen engaged, so it is presumed that they all returned safely. The day was bright and clear, conditions being more favorable than last week for a raid.

Duke of Connaught Gets Word That the Troops Have Crossed

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—At the opening of the commons Sir Robert Borden read the following message received by the Duke of Connaught from the colonial secretary, and dated Feb. 16:

"Your ministers will be glad to know that the whole Canadian contingent are doing well at the front, having safely crossed over to France."

The announcement was heartily applauded.

compensation are offered in the British prize courts details of which proceedings are given.

CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND.

Turning to the question of conditional contraband and foodstuffs, the note says: "No country has maintained more stoutly than Great Britain in modern times the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interfering with the foodstuffs intended for the civil population. The circumstances of the present struggle are causing His Majesty's government some anxiety as to whether the existing law, with regard to conditional contraband, framed as they were with the object of protecting, so far as possible, the supplies which were intended to sustain the civil population, was effective for the purpose, or suitable to the conditions present. The principle which I have indicated above is one which has been consistently upheld against the opposition of continental powers, in the absence of some certainty that the rule when applied to the present war, by its object the shortening of the war by increasing the difficulties of the enemy, and is a justifiable step in war, if impartially enforced against all neutral ships."

"His Majesty's government are disposed to think that the same view is still maintained by the German government. The reason for drawing a distinction between foodstuffs intended for the civil population and those for the armed forces, or enemy government, disappears when the distinction between the civil population and the armed forces itself disappears."

GERMANY'S AIM.

"In any country in which there exists such tremendous organizations for war as now obtain in Germany, there is no clear division between those whom the government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not. Experience shows that the power to requisition will be used to the fullest extent, however much goods may be imported for civil use, it is by the military that they will be consumed, if military exigencies require it."

After giving statistics tending to show that supplies are reaching neutral ports from the United States to "an unprecedented extent," and reciting efforts on the part of His Majesty's government, "to deal as leniently as possible with neutral interests," Sir Edward points out that Great Britain has recognized "the transfer to a neutral flag of enemy ships belonging to companies which were incorporated in the enemy country, but all of whose shareholders were neutral, even when the ships were incorporated in Germany which were subsidiary to and owned by American corporations," the only condition being imposed that these vessels "should take no further part in trade with the enemy country."

"I have given these indications," concludes the note, "because I cannot help feeling that if the facts were more fully known as to the efforts which we have made to avoid inflicting any avoidable injury on neutral interests, many of the complaints which have been received by the administration in Washington, and which have been handed to me on the 28th of December, would never have been made."

"My hope is that when the facts which I have set out above are realized, it will be apparent to the government and people of the United States that His Majesty's government have, hitherto endeavored to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals."

Princeton will force the students to learn to swim 200 yards or lose their diplomas.

THE MAN WHO NEVER SLEPT

Striking Cure by Dr. Cassell's Tablets Recalled.

One time Victim of Nerve Failure and Sleeplessness Writes Again Says He Never Felt Better in His Life

Confirms His Amazing Cure by DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS

UTTERLY RUN DOWN FROM NEURALGIA AND DYSPEPSIA

A recent letter from Mr. Arthur G. Felton, the man who hardly ever sleeps, recalls the story of a cure by Dr. Cassell's Tablets, which last year aroused great interest all over Great Britain. Here was no ordinary insomnia, but practically unworkable sleeplessness, which night after night, with no hope of relief, till in the end, came Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and then the blessed rest of natural and refreshing sleep.

New, writing from 6, Chipstead Villas, Chipstead-road, Coulsdon, Surrey, England, Mr. Felton says:—"I am delighted to tell you I feel very fit—never better in my whole life."

The story as originally given was so extraordinary, the cure so remarkable, that we feel justified in publishing it again, that sufferers from sleeplessness and nerve failure in Canada may know how great is the curative power of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Here is the story:—"Dr. Cassell's Tablets freed me from the terrible affliction of sleeplessness and nerve failure," said Mr. Felton, "when the best treatment could not give me even temporary relief. In 1908, as a result of an accident, an operation had to be performed, after which I suffered from Neurasthenia, and ultimately entire Nerve Failure. I was taken into a special Institution, only to be turned out after months of treatment as hopelessly incurable. I had claimed compensation for my accident, and even the Insurance Company declared that I should never work again. I could just get about with the greatest difficulty, dragging my right foot along the ground, and my right hand hung helpless. Then came sleeplessness. Do what I would, or take what I would, I hardly ever slept night or day. For five years altogether I never could have slept more than a few minutes at a time. For I heard every hour strike every night. Often I wished I could die. Sleeping draughts of opium, and injections of morphia had no effect."

"I was almost hopeless of ever being cured, when I got my first supply of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. They did me good, so I persevered, and the result is that I am now well and strong again, and in regular work."

BRITAIN'S GREATEST REMEDY

Popularity Now World-wide

Each of these cures is a personal story, the accuracy of which is beyond doubt. They are given freely and gratefully with a view to pointing a way to relief to all who suffer. Try Dr. Cassell's Tablets to-day and know at first hand their remarkable power to renew health and fitness. Take them for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve Failure, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Killney Trouble, Dyspepsia, Stomach Disorder, Wasting, Fatigue, and they are especially valuable for nursing mothers and girls approaching womanhood. All druggists and storekeepers throughout the Dominion sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at 50 cents. People in outlying districts should keep Dr. Cassell's Tablets by them in case of emergency. A free sample will be sent on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing, by the sole agents for Canada, H. F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCull-street, Toronto, Ont.

whatever—I was always awake. No torture of the inquisition could equal mine; but somehow I lived through it. Relief came at last with Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and oh how grateful I was—how blessed the man who could devise such a remedy! Almost from the first dose I improved. I began to get a little sleep, then to sleep right through the night, and that gift of sleep was more to me than all else that life can hold. That was only a



Mr. Arthur G. Felton.



Mr. Hughes.

I got into a wretchedly run-down condition with no sort of strength in me. I was troubled a lot with dyspepsia and biliousness. I used to go quite dizzy, and sometimes a sour fluid would rise in my throat, or headaches were of almost daily occurrence, but the worst of all my troubles was neuralgia. This used to cause me positive agony, and nothing I could find did any good at all. My nerves seemed to be thoroughly weakened, and altogether I was just as weak and run-down as I could be. Often I could not do more than three days at a time, and then I would be off for perhaps a week. I can't tell you how weak I felt, and what made matters worse was that I never got a proper night's sleep. I was told the trouble was nervous breakdown, but though I had medicine, and also attended an institution, I did not improve in the least. "I was almost hopeless of ever being cured, when I got my first supply of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. They did me good, so I persevered, and the result is that I am now well and strong again, and in regular work."

IN MEMO

BRITAIN—in loving memory of William W. Brittain, life Feb. 17, 1914.

SUPREME

In the chancery morning, Mr. Justice Mac-Case of Bridgetown, in the judgment in default of defence. The suit of title to lands at court ordered that an ed against the defendant from interfering with the land in question will be assessed when evidence will be taken. Several cases, including attorney-general vs. the Barber Company were next sitting.

AGENTS

RELIABLE representation of the fruit trees throughout the present. We want four good men to represent us in the fruit-trees New Brunswick opportunities for men offer a permanent pay to the right men, Toronto, Ont.

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

HELP WANTED

LADIES TO DO LIGHT SEWING spare time; good pay; distance, charges pre for full particulars. M. Turing Company, Montreal.

TEACHERS

WANTED—A female teacher school first of March. Apply, stating salary, Mill Set West, Sun. 22157.

WANTED—A teacher in District No. 3, Ham School to open first stating salary, to W. retary, Londonderry, 21610.

WANT

YOUNG MAN WANTED in dry goods or teen years' experience and French fluently. Address, P. L. care R.F.D. No. 3, Woodville.

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Our Best Advertisers Success of our Students can ent Catalogues to



HAW

An advertisement for a bicycle, mentioning 'The New Summer' and 'Haw'.

BIRT

WILES—At Calhoun 14, to Mr. and Mrs. daughter.

MARRI

VIRTUE-GILLIES of the bride's parents February 13, by Rev. A. Mabel, of St. Geo. Miss Marie R. Gillie.

DEATH

BABIN—In the after short illness, daughter of Mrs. Pla Shediac.

HILL—At his son's home on the 14th, in aged seventy-eight years, besides a large family of his own, leaving a wife, seven daughters and seven sons.

REINHART—At his home, after a short illness, aged seventy-eight years, leaving a wife, three daughters and seven sons.

SEELY—At his residence, after a short illness, aged seventy-eight years, leaving a wife, two sons and one daughter.

GLEN—At home, after a short illness, aged seventy-eight years, leaving a wife, one daughter and one son.

McMASTER—At 16, David McMaster, a fine father, mother one sister.

IN MEMO

BRITAIN—in loving memory of William W. Brittain, life Feb. 17, 1914.

In loving memory of loved wife of E. E. Felton, life, February 16, 1910.

SUPREME

In the chancery morning, Mr. Justice Mac-Case of Bridgetown, in the judgment in default of defence. The suit of title to lands at court ordered that an ed against the defendant from interfering with the land in question will be assessed when evidence will be taken. Several cases, including attorney-general vs. the Barber Company were next sitting.

ALONG BELGIUM

another massed attack on the age the submarine base at Zeestelles.
machines were utilized today.

and Zebrugge districts were Ostend, Middelkerke, Ghistelles.

st and west side of Ostend, on es road, on the Mole at Zeest and Zebrugge, on barges outside

g vigorous attacks on the Chis- titting off our machines. It is military importance, and every sidential portions of towns.

positions, the supply trains and us, eight French airmen attack- making any attempt to cut off en engaged, so it is presumed ns being more favorable than

Have Crossed

on read the following message ed Feb. 16:
onting are doing well in the

WHO SLEPT

ago, and now I am a strong, healthy again.
The foregoing is no isolated case. Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a genuine remedy. Nerve weakness, or bodily weakness old or young, and reports constantly mad had prove their power to cure long-standing or severe cases.

UTTERLY RUN DOWN

Mr. C. Hughes, 18, Lees-street, Lodge- ad, Birmingham, England, said: "It nk it is only right to tell you what a of good I derived from taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets. About two years ago

BRITAIN'S GREATEST REMEDY

Each of these cures is a personal story, accuracy of which is beyond doubt- are given freely and gratefully with- view to pointing a way to relief to all who suffer. Try Dr. Cassell's Tablets to- day and know at first hand their remark- able power to renew health and stron- gify the system for Nervous Breakdown, re Failure, Infantile Weakness, Neu- ralgia, Sleeplessness, Anæmia, Kid- ney Trouble, Dyspepsia, Spasmodic Dis- ease, Wasting, Prolapsus, and they are sially valuable for nursing mothers girls approaching womanhood. All signs and symptoms throughout the 30 minion cell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at 30 ts. People in outlying districts should Dr. Cassell's Tablets by them in- stead of currency. A free sample will sent on receipt of 6 cents for pay- ment by the sole agents for Can- H. P. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, Coll-street, Toronto, Ont.

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 in local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional oppor- tunities for an enterprising man to offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right man. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND LIGHT SEWING at home, whole or part time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges prepaid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manu- facturing Company, Montreal. 8-3-a.w.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED-A second or third class female teacher to take charge of school in District No. 7, Spring Lake, New Brunswick. Apply to Mr. J. B. Seely, Secretary, Londonderry, Kings Co. N. B. 21019-2-20

WANTED-A third class female teacher for Londonderry School District No. 8, Hammonds, Kings Co. N. B. School to open first of March. Apply to Mr. J. B. Seely, Secretary, Londonderry, Kings Co. N. B. 21019-2-20

WANTED

YOUNG man wants position as clerk in dry goods or grocery store, four- teen years' experience; speaks English and French fluently; best references. Address, P. L. care of O'Bradys-Jones, R.F.D. No. 3, Woodstock, N. B. 22004-3-6

Fuel Staff of Trains Teachers

The Best Courses of Instruction Individual Attention given each Student.

Our Best Advertisement—The Success of Our Graduates.

Students can enter at any time. Catalogues to any address.

HAWK BICYCLES
An up-to-date high class bicycle with roller chain. Best quality tires, high speed equipment, including indestructible pump \$22.50. Write for FREE 1914 Catalogue, 30 pages of bicycles, sundries and accessories. Send your name and address to Mr. W. Boyd & Son, 27 Howe Street, West, Montreal.

BIRTHS

WILES—At Calhoun (N. B.), on Feb. 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Heber Wiles, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

VIRTUE-GILLES—At the home of the bride's parents, Bellefleur, Cree, Feb. 15, by Rev. J. A. Virtue, of St. George's, Bermuda to Miss Mabel B. Gilles.

DEATHS

BABINEAU—In this city, on Feb. 18, after a short illness, Zélie Babineau, daughter of Mrs. Placide Boudreau, of Shediac.

HILL—At his residence, Fairville, on the 19th inst., Thomas Hill, aged seventy-eight years, leaving one son, besides a large circle of friends.

LAHEY—Suddenly in this city on the 19th inst., Edward Lahey, in the 48th year of his age, leaving a wife two sons and three daughters.

REINHART—At 294 Millidge avenue, the home of the parents, on Febru- ary 19th, Hazel May, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. William Reinhart.

ARMSTRONG—At Barnesville, on Feb. 18, Wm. Armstrong, in the 71st year of his age, leaving three sons, three daughters and seven sons to mourn.

SEELY—At his residence, Mt. Pleasant avenue, on the morning of the 19th inst., after a short illness, Jacob J. Seely, aged seventy-four years, leaving a loving wife, two sons and three daughters to mourn.

GLEN—In Hamilton, Feb. 9, 1915, Annie wife of John Glenn, aged 75 years. Formerly of Jensen, Queens Co. (N. B.).

MEMASTER—At Montreal, on Feb. 16, David McMaster, aged 88 years, leaving his father, mother, one brother and one sister.

IN MEMORIAM

BRITAIN—In loving memory of William W. Britain, who departed this life Feb. 17, 1914.

DAUGHTER—In loving memory of Minnie C., beloved wife of R. E. Caples, departed this life, February 16, 1908.

SUPREME COURT

In the chancery division yesterday morning, Mr. Justice White presiding, in the case of Bridget M. Caples vs. William A. Curless, J. H. F. Teed moved for judgment in default of appearance and defence. The suit was for declaration of title to lands at Grand Falls. The court ordered that the declaration be granted, and that an injunction be granted against the defendant, restraining him from interfering with the plaintiff's right to the land in question. The dam- ages will be assessed on the 24th inst., when evidence will be heard.

Several cases, including that of the attorney-general vs. the St. John Lum- ber Company were stood over until the next sitting.

BLISS M. FAWCETT OF UPPER SACKVILLE DEAD

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 17.—The death of Bliss M. Fawcett occurred tonight about 8 o'clock at his home, Upper Sackville, aged 47 years. He was a very highly respected citizen and always was a very energetic church worker. He was widely known in agricultural and other circles, having been treasurer of the Farmers and Dairyman's Association, assistant superintendent for a number of years for the Maritime Fish Stock show, held annually at Amherst, and secretary of Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society for a number of years. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fawcett, Upper Sackville, four daughters and one son. The daughters are Mrs. Ashley George, Upper Sackville; Misses Carnan, Margaret and Agnes, at home and a son Frank at home. Two sisters also survive, Mrs. William Seebom, Lindsay (Ont.), and Mrs. George A. Traeman, Stanstead (Que.). The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late resi- dence, Upper Sackville, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. S. Howard. Interment will be made at Upper Sackville.

MARINE JOURNAL

Arrived.
Monday, Feb. 15.
St. Roman Prince, 9,301, Anderson, Genoa via Gibraltar, Wm Thomson Co, 3.30.

Sailed.
Monday, Feb. 15.
St. Cornthian, Bamber, London and Havre.
St. Rupech, Australian and New Zealand ports.
St. Cape Breton, Kemp, Sydney.

BRITISH PORTS.
Liverpool, Feb 11.—Ard, strs Manchester Spinner, Couch, St John (NB), and Halifax for Manchester; Romney, Moss, Newport News.
Ardrossan, Feb 11.—Ard, str Spiral, Anderson, New York via Louisburg (C B).
Aronmouth, Feb 12.—Ard, str Montfort, Hedder, St John (NB).
Liverpool, Feb 12.—Ard, str Arabe, New York.

Foreign Ports.
Calais, Feb 12.—Ard, str Sarah A Reed, New York for St Stephen (NB).
New York, Feb 12.—Ard, str Selasia, Huelsa for Carteret; sch Coral Leaf, Philadelphia.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Feb 12.—Passed, strs Manchester Martine, Philadelphia for Manchester; Sardinian, out for Glasgow; 11th, str South Point, Philadelphia for Rotterdam.

Moldova, Feb 14.—Ard, str Kroon- land, New York.
Boston, Feb 15.—Sld, strs Lingard, Lehigh, Havana, do.
Philadelphia, Feb 15.—Ard, str Annie L Warren, San Andreas.
New York, Feb 15.—Ard, strs R Bowler, Gold River (NS); Erie B Hall, Rockland for Delaware Breakwater.
New York, Feb 17.—Ard, str Minne- haha, London.

Haveron, Feb 8.—Ard, str St Nazaire, sch Silver Leaf, Kingsport (NS).
Perth Amboy, Feb 13.—Ard, str Kenneth C. New York.
Newport News, Feb 15.—Ard, strs Katalia, Avonmouth; Parthena and Cassandra, Glasgow.

Calais, Feb 15.—Ard, sch Charles C Lister, New York.
Vinyard Haven, Feb 15.—Ard, sch Virginia Williams, Ellizabethport for St John.

New York, Feb 15.—Ard, str Rocham- beau, Havre.
Manitelle, Feb 15.—Ard, str Madona, New York.
Naples, Feb 16.—Ard, str Ancona, New York.
Genoa, Feb 15.—Ard, str Regina D Italia, New York.
Rotterdam, Feb 16.—Ard, str Ryndam, New York.

REAL ESTATE

Transfers of real estate have been re- corded as follows:
St. John County.
Edward Bates to E. R. Bates, prop- erty in Sewell street.
W. U. Hatfield to G. H. McKay, prop- erty in Celebration street.
William Nell, et al, to John Blom- bery, property in Simonds.
Kings County.
Helen C. Dunlop to Annie Fretch, property in Westfield.
R. A. Keith to S. W. Keith, \$1,100, property in Strudholm.
T. N. Vincent to F. S. P. McFarlane, property in Rothsay.
T. N. Vincent to R. D. Martin, prop- erty in Rothsay.

BRITISH SHIP BLOWN UP

London, Feb. 16, 11.15 p. m.—A dis- patch to Lloyd's from Fecamp, France, says the British steamer Dulwich, Cap- tain Dudley, bound from Hull for Rou- en, was blown up yesterday evening 25 miles off Cape Antifer by two succes- sive explosions.

The dispatch says that seven men of the crew of the steamer arrived in Rec- amp last night. They reported that none of the men on board the steamer had been injured, and that all of them would have made their escape in the life- boats.

The Dulwich was a vessel of 3,285 tons, and was owned by the British Steamship Company.

CONDENSED NEWS LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mayor Frink has received contributions for the Belgian fund as follows:— Mrs. P. L. Kenney, West St. John, \$10; Fairville Citizens' Patriotic Committee, proceeds concert, per J. J. Hennessy, \$16.50; St. John's (Stone) church, parish of St. Mark, per O. A. Burnham, \$78.67; Friends, city, \$11 social, Kingston, per M. Saunders, \$42.50.

The following contributions from Sus- sex should be added to those already published as received by Lady Tilly for the New Brunswick hospital fund, mak- ing a total of \$531.60.—Mrs. Gar- field White, Miss Mary Allen, Mrs. G. N. Pearson, Mrs. W. B. McKay, Mrs. A. L. Robinson, \$100 each; Mrs. Keith, Miss Parker, \$50 each.

Mayor Frink has received contribu- tions for the Belgian relief fund as fol- lows:—Proceeds recital by the Junior- Orchestral Class of Wm. C. Bowden, \$50; Mrs. George White, city, \$10; George W. Bruce, Kingston, N. B. \$1; Sheffield, N. B., second U. B. church, per Harry H. Smith, \$2.20; Norton, N. B., proceeds lecture, per W. H. Heine, \$2.20.

The women of St. James' church at Renforth have formed a ladies' aid for the purpose of helping in carrying on the work of the church and so far have met with much success. The officers are Mrs. George Macdonald, president; Mrs. R. Humphrey, vice-president; Mrs. J. Anderson, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. K. J. Nesbitt, Mrs. L. V. Price, Mrs. James Holman, Mrs. B. Stevens, and Mrs. James Simpson, members of executive.

The six Mormons, reported to the police court recently by the chief of police, were before the magistrate Mon- day morning. A fine of \$40 or twenty days in jail was imposed on each, but they were given the option of leaving the city within a specified time, and at length agreed to go away if given forty hours to do so. This request was granted. During the proceedings a witness court interfered with sympathetic re- marks for the young Mormons and she had to be ejected.

Farnworth & Jardine's wood circular, dated Feb. 1, contains the following regarding New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine logs: "The im- port to the Mersey (including Manches- ter) during the past month amounted to 5,170 stds, against 2,410 stds. during the corresponding month of last year. There was active demand; deliveries satis- factory, and stocks are light; prices fur- ther advanced, and have reached record values. Great Deal of business is doing to obtain, and rates extremely high. Prices are in moderate request; stocks are light and values firm."

J. D. Volkmann manager of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, who spent at Millerton (N. B.), was burned yesterday morning. The im- port of the company's lumber, which he had in charge, was being shipped to the Royal for a few days. Mr. Volkmann said that no de- tails of the fire were known, as he was rebuilding the mill by the English direc- tors of the company. No operations are being carried on in the woods this year, as the rebuilding work is occupying his attention in any case and a supply of pulpwood would not be necessary.

Mayor Frink announced some time ago that he had received a request from Great Britain for the addresses of those who wished to receive free of charge, copies of British papers and magazines. The announcement was made through an organization which is carrying on this work of spreading more information about the British cause.

As a result of a paragraph which ap- peared in the Times, His Worship has received a large number of addresses of people in Nova Scotia, who wish to take advantage of the offer, but so far only a single applicant from New Brunswick, and he wishes to bring the matter to attention of the public again.

There is no charge for papers and no obligation is placed on the recipient.

WINDOWS BLOWN OUT OF MUNICIPAL HOME

The conclusion caused by a dynamite blast at Courtenay Bay yesterday afternoon smashed forty panes of glass in the tremendous crash of blowing glass, whole ashes. Additional damage was done in the interior of the building, and to make matters worse, the superin- tendent of the work was very ill and some near the point of death.

E. C. Woods, superintendent of the home, speaking to a Telegraph reporter last night, said that he was "outraged." "We have had one or two windows broken here," he added, "on several oc- casions, but nothing so serious as this ever occurred before. The contractors have always been willing to repair the damage and in fact they will do so now. But that is not what we want. The assistance is not for matter of monetary consideration but it is annoying to the inmates and the shock may endanger the lives of some of them."

He added that he would register a strong complaint with the commissioners of the home as soon as possible in the hope of preventing similar occurrences in future.

With reference to the damage done yesterday he said that an unusually heavy charge of dynamite was used for the purpose of removing some rocks in the mud. The explosive was placed on top and a mud cap was used to cover it to prevent rocks from flying. This did not prevent a tremendous concussion, however, and all the windows in the southern end of the main building, facing the scene of the operations, were shattered.

Mr. Woods said that people came from the works and others who happened to be passing came in to assist in making temporary repairs for they feared that the tremendous crash of blowing glass meant more serious damage. The rooms lighted by the windows were put out of commission for the time and tar paper and boards had to be nailed over the openings to keep out the cold.

GUARD AT BRIDGE AT VANCEBORO

Vancouver, Maine, Feb. 16.—A guard of Canadian soldiers was stationed at the New Brunswick bridge over the international bridge over the St. Croix river here.

The bridge has been guarded by rail- road and special officers since its de- struction was attempted by Werner Horn. Any person wishing to pass over the bridge must be known, or must have permission from the commanding officer. The soldiers are quartered in grandia Pacific Railroad cars.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

London, Feb. 17.—The statement made in the house of commons by Mr. Tren- nant that up to the end of January there were 8,173 cases of frost bite among the expeditionists for German surprise many Canadians who picture a mild winter in Europe.

Rome, Feb. 16.—Renewed earthquake shocks occurred today in parts of the district in central Italy visited by seis- mic disturbances several weeks ago. One shock, which was felt in the province of the collapse of a house at Naxos.

At Rocca Sinalbadi the bell of the convent of Santa Maria fell upon sev- eral houses, burying ten persons.

Amsterdam, Feb. 16, via London, 5.02 p.m.—King Albert of Belgium made an official reconnaissance of the German lines last Saturday, according to a report reaching here from the Belgian front. The king occupied the observer's seat in a Belgian airplane, and spent about one hour in the air. Several times he was under German fire, but he re- turned safely to headquarters.

Bordeaux, France, Feb. 17.—Sarah Bernhardt, who is in a hospital here awaiting the amputation of her leg, continues to maintain her strength and spirits. Her cheerful countenance has won the admiration of all her friends.

In answer to the hundreds of in- quiries she telegraphed that her leg would be amputated on next Monday, and after that she would be quite happy.

Edinburgh, Feb. 16, via London, Feb. 17, 2.35 a.m.—Captain Erdmann, com- mander of the German cruiser Blücher, who was among those rescued during the battle between British and German squadrons in the North Sea January 23, died here tonight from pneumonia. His illness was due to exposure suffered when the ship was wrecked.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The govern- ment Ship Purchase Bill, as an amendment to the Weeks Naval Auxil- iary Bill, was passed by the House at 1.30 o'clock this morning by a vote of 215 to 121.

The bill will go to the Senate and no doubt the Democrats will vote against it. All of the Republicans present voted against the bill and five Progressives with the Democratic majority for it.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Charges by the German-American Alliance and the Ger- man-Historical Society of Toledo, that Federal Judge John M. Killitt declared an unconditional speech recently delivered by President Wilson to the department of justice, "did not seem soon some one of William's head," were referred today by President Wilson to the department of justice, which has authority to secure a fed- eral judge, that power is reserved to congress.

Copenhagen, Feb. 16, via London, 11 p.m.—The Danish, Norwegian and Swedish governments have agreed, fol- lowing negotiations with the British and German governments—to the former on the question of threatening Scandinavian shipping through the use of neutral flag by British ships, and to Germany on the dangers that will result from the enforcement of her military zone around the British Isles.

The notes of the three governments will be identical.

Rome, Feb. 16.—Fresh earthquake shocks were also felt at Avizzano to- day. The situation in the province of the Abruzzi is extremely bad. The German army has advanced to the sea, and has flooded the valleys, making it im- possible for the people to move about. The people are still encamped in open or sleeping in huts. At night they are forced to send flags out to shoot the hungry wolves from the mountains which are still prowling in search of food. Automobiles bring- ing supplies into the straits are fre- quently pursued by packs of wolves.

London, Feb. 16.—The question of the ownership of land and houses in Bel- gium will be settled by the authorities of Belgium after the close of the war. Lord Curzon has recently received a request for assurance that property which the Germans threatened to trans- fer to their country would revert to its true owners.

The foreign secretary added, in this connection, that "this is one question, among others in which we believe the result of the war will make justice and right prevail."

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER

An advertisement of much interest to farmers in all parts of New Brunswick is published in this issue of The Semi- Weekly Telegraph. The Dominion gov- ernment is directing the attention of all farmers to the necessity for a greater production of food this year, and is pro- posing to send out agricultural special- ists who will address farmers' meetings on this subject. Also, information is given concerning how to select the best seed, and how it should be tested, and discussing the farm labor problem. The government provides many other books and bulletins which farmers can secure free of charge by writing to the agricul- tural department in Ottawa. No one should fail to read it.

MONCTON MANS' FIVE BROTHERS ENLIST

Moncton, Feb. 17.—Sidney Grant, a fox man who has been a resident of Moncton during the winter, recently received word that four of his brothers in western Canada had enlisted with the second contingent. Another brother has enlisted with the third contingent. He has ten brothers, three of whom serve in the Boer war, and one in the Spanish-American war. Their father, the late Kennedy grant of Abercrombie, Scotland, served in the Indian Army for forty years. Mrs. Grant is living in Prince Al- bert.

No Doubt.
"I think women could improve things everywhere if they were in power."
"Think so?"
"I would be very glad to see them. They have hand-painted subpoenas and of- ficials in every court room."—Kansas City Journal.

305 I. C. R. EMPLOYES NOW ON OVERSEAS SERVICE

The second issue of Canadian Railway Employees Magazine, Safety First, fulfills the promise of the first number, contain- ing many handsome illustrations and helpful articles by the heads of depart- ments. J. E. Long, the editor, summarizes his own work as a safety engineer in a very interesting sketch.

Of general interest is the list of 182 employees who have enlisted for the sec- ond and third contingents since the list of 178 was published in December. This was a total of 908 I. C. R. men with the overseas forces, a small army in itself.

The names, occupations and addresses of the list given in the January magazine follow:
Wellington Nielson, brakeman, Moncton.
Geo. A. Patterson, brakeman, Moncton.
Percy Wiseman, clerk, Moncton.
James Ross, clerk, Moncton.
W. C. Anderson, car checker, Sydney.
G. W. C. Allen, chairman, Halifax.
F. B. Appleby, tracer, Halifax.
John Blythe, bricklayer, Moncton.
Wm. Byrne, freight clerk, Halifax.
W. H. Baillien, car cleaner, St. John.
J. T. Cooke, wiper, St. John.
John E. Bond, laborer, Moncton.
Jos. R. Boucher, brakeman, Moncton.
Geo. S. Bogle, draughtman, Moncton.
F. H. Brown, laborer, Moncton.
Frederick Babineau, carpenter's apprentice, Moncton.
Fred R. Brown, clerk, Halifax.
C. D. Brown, B. M. helper, Moncton.
C. H. Callan, locomotive wiper, St. John.
H. G. Case, locomotive wiper, St. John.
W. Crandall, car checker, Moncton.
John M. Cool, junior, Campbellton.
T. Carboneau, brakeman, Lewis.
R. J. Cormier, brakeman, Moncton.
D. J. Campbell, foreman, yardman, St. John.
H. E. Canning, operator, Maccan.
A. B. Crossan, clerk, Moncton.
J. A. Crittenden, operator, Mulgrave.
James Crick, trackman, Newcastle.
D. G. H. Cameron, clerk, Moncton.
John A. Dunlop, B. S. helper, St. John.
E. J. O. Doherty, wireman, Moncton.
J. L. Despres, clerk, Lewis.
Geo. H. Douglas, Jr., B. S. helper, Charlottetown.
D. B. Delaney, brakeman, Campbellton.
J. E. Dorion, brakeman, Campbellton.
H. G. Douglas, checker, Pictou.
D. J. Dege, change hand, Moncton.
Alphonse Demers, machinist, Chaud. Junc.
J. T. Downey, car inspector, St. John.
J. Elliott, clerk, Moncton.
H. E. Edwards, cook, Halifax.
H. J. Freeman, chain man, Halifax.
A. D. Ferguson, laborer, Moncton.
Frank Chaud, Jct. St. John.
M. R. Fillmore, ironman, Stellarton.
W. J. Grant, car cleaner, St. John.
H. D. Henderson, ash pit man, St. John.
D. K. Graham, tool inspector, Campbellton.
J. U. Germain, brakeman, Campbellton.
J. W. Gordon, locomotive wiper, Stellarton.
W. G. Harris, stovekeeper, Sydney.
C. D. Hope, chain man, Moncton.
Samuel Houghton, blacksmith, Moncton.
W. L. Hoeg, car repairer, Moncton.
John A. Hay, brakeman, New Glas- gow.
George A. Jones, painter, Moncton.
E. A. Jones, car cleaner, St. John.
P. M. H. Lawson, locomotive wiper, St. John.
Edward Joy, engine man, Truro.
Eugene Kelly, apprentice, Charlottetown.
F. F. Kay, helper, Truro.
R. Kitchin, fireman, Stellarton.
E. C. Kirk, master's helper, Moncton.
J. A. LeBlanc, cashier, Campbellton.
Peter A. LeBlanc, brakeman, Campbellton.
J. H. LeBlanc, B. M. helper, Moncton.
J. B. LeMoine, clerk, Quebec.
D. A. Lemay, laborer, Moncton.
Timothy Lyle, laborer, Moncton.
W. A. Leaser, clerk, Montreal.
W. B. Malcolm, fireman, Campbellton.
Frank Murray, pipe fitter, Moncton.
J. P. Mahoney, baggage man, St. John.
W. J. Marks, yardman, St. John.
D. N. MacLellan, clerk, St. John.
R. L. McBride, batteryman, St. John.
W. J. McGourty, shunter, St. John.
J. A. McNutt, laborer, St. John.
E. A. McLean, tool cleaner, Truro.
A. E. Manly, car cleaner, Halifax.
J. P. Murphy, car cleaner, Halifax.
W. A. Murray, clerk, Sydney.
John H. Manning, foreman, St. John.
J. J. MacKenzie, clerk, Stellarton.
Clinton MacCormack, brakeman, Le- wis.
John H. MacDonald, brakeman, Moncton.
Thos. McClure, apprentice, Moncton.
John D. McNeil, Fr. porter, Sydney.
J. A. MacNaughton, engineer, Campbellton.
James McDavid, laborer, Moffats.
Thos. McCallum, time keeper, Moffats.
A. J. McCall, operator, Stellarton.
A. F. McEachern, boiler-maker, Char- lottetown.
H. C. McDonald, ticket agent, Stel- larton.
Gordon McDonald, B. M. helper, Moncton.
W. C. McCallum, clerk, Moncton.
B. R. McMullin, locomotive wiper, Halifax.
William Nevill, cook, Sydney.
Geo. E. Power, crane man, Moncton.
Ezzer Petter, brakeman, Sydney.
Louis Fitch, brakeman, Campbellton.
E. L. Price, clerk, Moncton.
F. O. Power, car cleaner, Moncton.
J. P. Poitner, brakeman, Mont Joli.
Fred J. Poirer, car cleaner, Moncton.
Chas. M. Rideout, stationmaster, Ed- mundston.
Chas. G. Read, topographer, Halifax.
D. N. Ross, locomotive wiper, Stel- larton.
John L. Roberts, clerk, Montreal.
D. S. Russell, locomotive wiper, St. John.
J. F. Ross, operator, Moncton.
J. J. Ross, carpenter, Moncton.
John S. Shannon, fireman, Campbellton.
W. S. Starr, clerk, Moncton.
A. W. Shultz, locomotive wiper, St. John.
Geo. H. Simpson, car cleaner, St. John.
Orice Samson, car cleaner, Lewis.
W. D. Smith, porter, St. John.
John J. Sark, car washer, Moncton.
J. P. Simpson, shunter, St. John.
J. E. Spedie, trackman, St. John.
F. R. Ullrich, stenographer, Moncton.
F. B. Wathen, operator, Chatham.
A. A. Wilson, operator, Moncton.
Wm. Walsh, messenger, Lewis.
J. L. Ward, B. M. helper, St. John.

FREE British Lion or Queen Mary Ring and Handsome Phonograph

Here is the chance of a lifetime for British people. Every Canadian wants one of these handsome rings—the Lion or the Queen Mary. The rings are made of pure gold and silver, and are set with precious stones. They are not only beautiful but also very durable. The Lion Ring is set with a large diamond, and the Queen Mary Ring is set with a large emerald. Both rings are made to order, and you can have them engraved with your name. The rings are sold for \$25.00 each, but you can have them for only \$15.00 each if you order them now. This is a great opportunity, and you should not miss it. Write today for your free copy of the new catalogue, and you will receive the rings and a handsome phonograph absolutely free. The catalogue is full of beautiful jewelry, and you will find many other things that you will like. Write today for your free copy of the new catalogue, and you will receive the rings and a handsome phonograph absolutely free.

No more Dyspepsia for Us!

There isn't a member of the family need suffer from indigestion, sick headaches, biliousness, fermented stomach, etc. if he or she will take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They cleanse the stomach and bowels and stimulate the liver to healthy activity and tone up the whole system. Take one at night and you'll be BRIGHT in the morning.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS



FREE FOR GIRLS
GIRLS—Don't you just long to own this beautiful little house with its own garden and all the comforts of a home? You can have it all for nothing! Write today for your free copy of the new catalogue, and you will receive this beautiful little house absolutely free. The catalogue is full of beautiful houses, and you will find many other things that you will like. Write today for your free copy of the new catalogue, and you will receive this beautiful little house absolutely free.

BAGPIPES

Sent Anywhere
With our grand Chamber, costing \$2.50 and an instruction book at 50c you'll soon learn to play the pipes, send for com- plete bagpipe catalog. If interested in Band work, ask for the famous "Band- work Instruction Catalog."

Your Liver is Clogged up

NEGLECT TO MAKE STATEMENT TO VALUATORS MEANS FINE OF \$10 FOR EVERY DAY NEGLECTED

Municipal Council Committee Amends Drastic Bill But Brings City Residents Under Workings of Summary Convictions Act if They Fail to Make Statements Demanded by County Board—Commissioner Wigmore's Proposal to Have Workmen Taxed Only in Place Where They Reside Also Sent to Legislature.

Thursday, Feb. 18. At the meeting of the general committee of the municipal council, held quietly in the county court house, with Councilor Dean in the chair, yesterday afternoon, the legislation committee adopted for submission to the legislature including the famous bill to give the county court of valuations summary powers to commit residents of the city to jail on failing to make a statement of their income and property. This bill was amended to impose a fine of \$10 a day for every day the statement was neglected after the first day of the hearing of a county court judge rather than delegating to the board the power of the court in committing citizens to jail for ninety days. The event of the fine remaining unpaid within a reasonable time, the ratepayer can be sent to jail under the provisions of the Summary Convictions Act. Another interesting piece of legislation was the adoption of Councilor Wigmore's motion to ask authority to tax city residents working in the county, and vice versa in the place where they reside, irrespective of where they are employed. The bill for exemption of the city's standpipes and reservoir in Lancaster was adopted, with the provision that the present reservoir, now taxed at \$10,000 by the county, will not be exempted until the completion of the stand pipe, when the stand pipe and reservoir will be exempted.

Although the meeting was called the committee of the whole, Councilor Dean, chairman of the bills and by-laws committee, was in the chair. Warden McLellan had a place on the floor. There was a full meeting of the council with the exception of Councilor Frink, who was out of the city.

Nearly three hours were spent in the discussion of the bills, but there were no marked divisions and the important measures were sent up to the legislature without a standing vote.

The Valuers Bill.

The bill relating to the board of valuers, as originally drawn, and with the exception of section 6, adopted yesterday, read as follows:

1. By adding to section 45 of said George V. Chapter XXI, the following sub-section:

(a) The valuers for the city and county of St. John may secure and are hereby empowered to obtain such other information as they may deem necessary in making their valuations of real estate, personal property and income of every person within the city and county of St. John and of all persons who work in the city from taxation in trust for any person liable to be taxed in the city and county of St. John.

(b) The valuers may secure and set down such other information in addition to the information in subsection 45 of section 45 as they may deem proper.

2. By adding to section 61 the following sub-section:

(1) Notwithstanding any irregularity in the appointment of the board of valuers for the city and county of St. John or any member thereof, the list of valuations when finally determined upon when filed with the county secretary shall be binding upon the city of St. John and the said parishes of Simonds, Lancaster, St. Martins, and

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WHY THE SMASH CAME

(Toronto Globe.)

As the people of Canada begin to understand that the heavy burden of new taxation is not imposed to pay the Dominion's war bill, but to meet a huge deficit in the ordinary expenditure of the country, a feeling of amazement spreads throughout all classes of the community. The new taxation of the Dominion finances which knew the record of the Borden government were not surprised. They knew that war or no war a smash could not long be deferred. Now that the tax-payer begins to feel the effects of the past three years of reckless spending at Ottawa he may be interested in learning why the smash came.

The story is best told in the form of official figures from the government's own records. A study of the Public Accounts for 1912-1913, ending March 31, 1912, shows that the government was during the extraordinary period of expansion between 1896 and 1911, when the Laurier government was in power, for 1912, which were \$98,100,000. There never was an increase of the expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund—that is, the ordinary expenditure of the country—greater than that in any other year.

The ordinary expenditure during the last four years of the Laurier government was, in 1908, \$76,941,000; in 1909, \$84,084,000; in 1910, \$91,411,000; in 1911, \$97,940,000. The Borden government came in during October, 1911, and became responsible for the expenditures of the year ending March 31, 1912, which were \$98,100,000. These expenditures were based in some measure on Mr. Fielding's figures, so that responsibility may be said to rest on the Laurier government for 1912.

Another example of reckless squandering of the country's money is found under the heading "Railway Subsidies." During the Laurier government's term of fifteen years in office it granted railway subsidies totalling \$26,440,000. In the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 the Borden government granted railway subsidies totalling \$4,450,000—almost as much for the railway department in three years as Borden and White did in three years of Laurier and Fielding.

The government of Canada has been paying more than \$100,000,000 in interest on its debt, and now the people must pay for the default. They will have to keep on paying long after the present generation has ceased to bother about taxes. The year the Laurier government came into power the interest on the public debt was \$10,445,000. When it went out fifteen years afterward it was \$42,535,000. Mr. White tells us that in the year ending March 31, 1914, it was \$23,000,000. Before such figures it is to be wondered at that the country stands smashed.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

COUNTRY MARKET.

Potatoes, per bushel 1.20 to 1.40. Beef, western 0.11 1/2 to 0.12. Beef, country 0.09 1/2 to 0.11 1/2. Mutton, per lb. 0.08 to 0.10. Pork, per lb. 0.06 to 0.08. Veal, per lb. 0.08 to 0.11. Eggs, henney, per doz. 0.30 to 0.35. Turkey, per lb. 0.28 to 0.32. Chicken, per lb. 0.28 to 0.32. Corn, per bushel 1.20 to 1.40. Wheat, per bushel 1.20 to 1.40. Oats, per bushel 1.00 to 1.20. Barley, per bushel 1.00 to 1.20. Rye, per bushel 1.00 to 1.20. Clover, per bushel 1.00 to 1.20. Hay, per ton 10.00 to 12.00. Straw, per ton 5.00 to 6.00. Lumber, per cord 3.00 to 4.00. Coal, per ton 1.00 to 1.20. Oil, per gallon 0.20 to 0.25. Flour, per sack 1.00 to 1.20. Sugar, per cwt. 0.10 to 0.15. Tea, per lb. 0.10 to 0.15. Coffee, per lb. 0.10 to 0.15. Spices, per lb. 0.10 to 0.15. Dried fruits, per lb. 0.10 to 0.15. Canned goods, per can 0.10 to 0.15.

FRUITS.

Marion walnuts 0.13 to 0.14. Almonds 0.17 to 0.18. California prunes 0.09 to 0.12. Filberts 0.08 to 0.10. Brazil nuts 0.16 to 0.17. Peanuts, roasted 0.11 to 0.14. Bag figs, per lb. 0.10 to 0.15. Fresh cod, per lb. 0.08 1/2 to 0.11. Bluefish, per box 0.80 to 0.90. Onions, Can. per 75 lb. bag 1.75 to 1.80.

FISH.

Small fry cod 4.50 to 5.00. Medium dry cod 5.25 to 5.50. Pollock 3.50 to 4.00. Grand Manan herring 3.00 to 3.50. Smoked herring 0.19 to 0.21. Fresh cod, half-bills 8.00 to 12.00. Tomatoes 1.10 to 1.15. Pumpkins 1.00 to 1.05. String beans 1.00 to 1.05. Baked beans 1.00 to 1.05. Dried corn 0.60 to 0.70. Starch 0.12 to 0.13.

OILS.

Palmine 0.00 to 0.20. Calypso 0.18 to 0.21. Turpentine 0.00 to 0.65. Extra No. 1 lard compound 0.00 to 0.91. Extra No. 1 lard compound 0.00 to 0.82. Premier motor gasolene 0.00 to 0.20. Pineoline 0.00 to 0.20. Fish oil 0.00 to 0.41.

HIDES.

Hides 0.08 to 0.18. Sheepskins, December 0.85 to 1.15. Tallow 0.05 to 0.05 1/2.

George B. Hegan arrived good news in a telegram from England yesterday telling of the safe arrival of his daughter, Miss Edith Hegan, at Liverpool. Miss Dibble, another trained nurse of Woodstock, was absent the same steamer, the Zealand, which sailed from Halifax.

Inspectors of the water and sewerage department, now on their rounds can be required to show their official badge before entering houses.

MONEY SAVED

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

- No. 1 MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE, 2 1/2 lbs. per tin \$.70
PERFECTION BLEND COFFEE, 5 lb. tins per tin .30
SPECIAL BLEND TEA, 4 1/2 lbs. tins per tin 1.75
SPECIAL BLEND TEA, 4 1/2 lbs. tins per tin 1.25
FANCY OOLONG TEA, 5 lb. tins per tin .50
PURE CREAM OF TARTAR, 1/2 lb. tin .40
PURE PEPPER, 1-2 lb. tin .15
PURE GINGER, 1-2 lb. tin .15
PURE CLOVES, 1-2 lb. tin .15
PURE ALLSPICE, 1-2 lb. tin .15
PURE MIXED SPICE, 1-2 lb. tin .15
PURE CINNAMON, 1-2 lb. tin .15
PURE MUSTARD, 1-2 lb. tin .15
GROUND NUTMEGS, 1-2 lb. tin .30
MAIZE, 2 1/2 lbs. per tin .30
CURRIE POWDER, 1-2 lb. tin .25
4 oz. BOTTLE EXTRACT (any flavor) per tin .30
Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Rose, Peppermint, Orange, Cherry, Raspberry, Strawberry, etc.
4 oz. BOTTLE EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER per tin .35
3 Pkg. JELLY POWDER per tin .25
1/2 lb. BAKING POWDER (Guaranteed Pure) per tin .30
2 1/2 lbs. ROYAL DUTCH CHOCOLATE per tin .35
3 Pkg. SPARKLING GELATINE per tin .25
2 1/2 lbs. Baker's CHOCOLATE per tin .45
3 Pkg. CAKE ICING (any flavor) per tin .25
Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Vanilla, Chocolate, Raspberry
POTATO FLOUR, 2 Pkg. per tin .25
3 Packages PREP. (Instant) TAPIOCA per tin .25
3 Packages FLOWEYARD MARMALADE per tin .35
2 Bottles HONEY per tin .35
3 Bottles FRENCH MUSTARD per tin .35
ONION SALAD, large bottle, 20 oz. per tin .20
CHOW CHOW SAUCE, large bottle, 20 oz. per tin .20
3 Bottles MUSTARD SAUCE per tin .25
3 Bottles WORCESTER SAUCE per tin .35
PEANUT BUTTER, 3 small bottles per tin .25
PEANUT BUTTER, 1 large bottle, 20 oz. per tin .20
FORDERED HERBS, any kind per tin .25
Sage, Serrano, Marjoram, Thyme and Mint.

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

CONSUMERS SUPPLY CO.

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

VOL. LIV.

ALLIANCE

COUNCIL

BLO

Premier Asquith

Exemption of Co

Great Britain

Leaders On St

London, Feb. 22. By means of which Germany becomes a factor with respect to its industry with the contraband of war.

Almost coincident with the example of Germany came the announcement that the much-discussed matter for the consideration of the Allies might be the statement of the government might be the present, has not been the day passed without neutral, having failed to craft are missing, and Traffic in the Scandinavian steamers and both submarines and Swedish and English armed.

ALLIED GOVERNMENT TO ACT IN CONCERT. London, Feb. 22. Allied governments have upon the precise attitude proposed to adopt in Germany's recently in policy, but a speedy house of commons this Asquith said: "The allied government what action it will take in the way of the vessels, without warning attempt being made to force the issue of innocent civilians and British joint one."

COTTON MAY GO ON CONTRABAND. London, Feb. 22. government may permit the entrance of cotton. This act in the house of commons Harold J. Tennant, war. Tennant stated that the contraband, the government requirements of ready satisfied, but that it will probably SCANDINAVIA TO ACT AFTER CON

London, Feb. 22. spatch to the Exchequer from Copenhagen. The situation