



FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, March 30—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Wood held their weekly reception yesterday afternoon and were assisted in receiving by their guests, Miss Powell, Miss Borden and Miss Harrison. The tea room was decorated with pink and white flowers. Mrs. George Clarke, St. Stephen, and Mrs. W. S. Carter presided at the table and poured. Miss Melancon and Miss Halsey assisted.

William McAvity, Mrs. Herbert Schofield, Mrs. J. A. McKelgan, Mrs. J. S. Thompson, Mrs. J. M. Hay, Mrs. William Lockhart, Miss Mabel Thompson, Miss Margaret Ayer, Miss Annie Tingey, Mrs. J. H. G. C. Ketchum, Mrs. George Clarke, St. Stephen, and Mrs. W. S. Carter presided at the table and poured. Miss Melancon and Miss Halsey assisted.

her valued service as a member of the Newcastle Red Cross Society. Miss Creighton, although completely surprised, responded in a few well chosen words, thanking the members for their kindness. During the afternoon duty refreshments were served. Miss Creighton with her best wishes of hosts of friends for a safe journey and a speedy return.

As guests of Governor and Mrs. Wood at the Queen Hotel. Mrs. Pearl Marché and Miss Glenna Dismore, of Mount Allison, were in St. Stephen, where they will spend a few days.

McEachern, of St. John. Mrs. H. T. McDonald, who has been spending a few days at the western part of the town. P. A. Filpatrick, pastor of Wesley Memorial church, officiated in the presence of about forty relatives and friends.

ST. ANDREWS
St. Andrews, March 31—Mr. T. A. Hart, M. P., who has been spending a few days at home left for Ottawa on Tuesday night.

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HAMPTON

Hampton, March 31—Rev. W. D. Wilson, the provincial organizer of the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance, on Sunday afternoon occupied the pulpit of the Hampton Baptist church.

On Wednesday afternoon the members of the local Red Cross Society were invited to the home of Miss Bessie Crocker, who is functioning in honor of Miss Helen Creighton, who leaves tomorrow (Thursday) for Montreal where she reports for duty as nurse for overseas service.

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DEATH HAS NO TERROR FOR BRAVE FELLOWS AT FRONT

Stories in Soldiers' Letters Shed New Glory on Boys of British Race

Stretcher-Bearer Writes of Lads Bravely Facing Call to Eternity—"I'm Hit; I'm Going to Die; Write and Tell Mother," Malcolm MacKay's Last Words—Murdering Aviator Got Just Deserts—One Family Gives Nine Boys to Cause.

"I'm hit. I'm going to die. Write and tell mother." These were the last words of young Malcolm MacKay who fell fighting for king and country on the plains of France. The Hun bullet had found its mark in one of New Brunswick's best and before the stretcher bearers reached the place where he had fallen he was dead. A recent letter to his sorrowing mother, reproduced herewith, tells the story of his heroic fighting in the trenches and his death.

Gunner Lyons, of St. Stephen, tells in a recent letter of how a murdering Hun aeroplane got its just deserts on the western front. The day previous its crew dropped a bomb on a Belgian village where it killed two women and a little child. It was later brought down by the allied gunners. He adds: "I used to know a lot of Germans, but never knew they were such brutes. But we are going to give them a good licking for we are getting stronger every day and the Third Canadian Contingent has arrived in France to be in at the finish.

How brave men die on the firing line is told in a paragraph of Victor Wall's letter, a former French-ville boy. He says: "I am sitting tonight watching a poor fellow who was shot through the chest. He will probably not live the whole night and I can't do much for him but give him stimulants and make him comfortable while he lasts. Such things as these are so frequent in occurrence that we think little of them. He has asked me to write to his mother and tell her how he died. He is a brave fellow and is awaiting his time like a true hero. I could tell you a good many stories of how brave men die. Death has no fear to them. They all seem to go contented with the knowledge of work well done. It's a noble thing to die for a noble cause.

The Passing of a Hero. How a brave New Brunswick, Malcolm MacKay, met his death in France in fighting for king and country is told in a recent letter from Frank MacKay of the 26th battalion to his mother, Mrs. Fred W. MacKay, of Little Shemogue, is as follows:

I suppose you received word about Malcolm. I want to tell you about him. He was not the least bit afraid of anything. The night before he was hit he had a machine gun turned on him when he was on the same road and was shell-died that night too. When he got in the trenches he was joking with me about how quick he got into the ditch when the machine started. One of the bullets just touched his trousers. His and Rendall were out for something nearly every night. They used to volunteer to go for wood, and so forth.

We were coming in with rations about 11 p.m. when he got hit. The bullet hit the road in front of him and glanced and went through his stomach. He said, "I'm hit," and Rendall asked, "What?" and he said, "In the stomach. I'm going to die; write and tell mother." He became unconscious soon afterwards and when the stretcher bearers arrived he was dead. It was snowing hard and quite dark. I went out to the dressing station and got there before they carried him in. It was, on the 28th of the month.

Allied Airmen Best. Gunner Lyons, of St. Stephen, who is now on duty "somewhere in France" writes as follows to a friend in his home town:

The Germans are getting busy again now and they have been flying in their aeroplanes over us every day and night for the past two weeks, dropping bombs on us; but they miss nearly all the time and always run away when our machines go after them like the cowardly dog. But our boys don't mind much chance when they very often as they fly very high as it takes a long time to get on the same level with them and our anti-aircraft guns fire very many shells at them. I can see the shells bursting all around them, and they all look like balls of white cotton floating in the sky and remain so for a long time until it all dissipates or fades away. But sometimes our guns bring one of them down. I saw one only last week come tumbling down far off and we were all glad, because that very same day they dropped a bomb in a tiny little village and they killed two women and a little baby which one of the women was carrying and killed two horses and wounded two of our soldiers. They didn't do much damage but broke every window in the village. I saw all this myself and was knocked down but not much hurt so why should not we be glad when they kill poor innocent women and children like that and won't fight fair.

I used to know a lot of Germans, but never knew they were such brutes, but we are going to give them a good licking as we are getting stronger every day and the third Canadian contingent has arrived in France to be in at the finish. I have been here seven months now and haven't got a scratch yet, but have lost a lot of friends and I think it will be all over in another six months. Then I will go all back home to Canada (what is left of me) and remember it only as a bad dream.

How Brave Men Die. The following interesting extracts are taken from a letter written by Victor Walls, a Blackville boy, who is with No. 11 Canadian General Hospital in France. He is sitting tonight watching a poor fellow who was shot through the chest. He will probably not live the whole night but I can't do much for him but give him stimulants and make him comfortable while he lasts. Such things as these are so frequent in occurrence that we think little of them. He has asked me to write to his mother and tell her how he died. He is a brave fellow, and is awaiting his time like a true hero. I could tell you a good many stories of how brave men die. Death has no fear to them. They all seem to go contented with the knowledge of work well done. It's a noble thing to die for a noble cause.

I often feel ashamed of myself because of our apparent safety here at the front. I often wish that I were able to go where nearer the line where I would have to risk my life and perhaps give it. I'm not braver than anyone else, but I feel that lack of sacrifice in

my own case that it shames me. I find some consolation telling myself that I am rather obliged to remain here, where the risks are few. I know that it gives the ones back home less cause for anxiety for me, but they also have less reason for pride. I have never told you that I hope not to be here long. I am trying to work my transfer to an infantry battalion, but don't know yet whether I can get it or not. Time will tell.

"We are having some bitter weather for this country. It has been snowing and blowing all day. Tonight seems almost like a Canadian night. The snow makes me rather homesick. I expect you have lots of it back home now. I often recall to mind all the old and familiar scenes around home, every one of them dear to me."

Strenuous Work at Front. Stanley Crawford, of Sackville, now "somewhere in France" in a recent letter to his mother gives the following interesting description of work on the western front:

"I have not had ten hours' sleep for a week, but it doesn't bother me much for I'm going to die; write and tell mother. I never feel sleepy here, but you do get tired. We have to do the most of our work at night and sometimes you can't see your hand before you are going along and the first thing you know you go into a shell hole up to your hips in water. You get out of that and perhaps you had a roll of barbed wire on your back. You have that to fish out then you have your rifle and 120 rounds of ammunition to carry besides. Last night we walked about five miles, then we walked seven hours carrying wire and sand bags and other things, till we were about 'all in,' and then we had to walk back. So you see it is not all sunbathing. It has to be done at night; the Germans open on us as it is and then we duck into a hole like a rat, but we make sport of it for it is some laughable at times. The nearest I've had a bullet is to clip the mud off my shovel one night. I hope to live to see you all some day. We only get paid twenty cents a day here. Small pay for hard work. I bunk with a fellow from Truro. Well, we have no bunk but sleep side by side and have three blankets tonight, so we think we are lucky."

Sussex Man in Egypt. The following interesting letter was recently received by the Sussex Record from John W. Bonnell, formerly of Penokung, now with the No. 1 Canadian Stationary Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt. Feb. 18, 1916.

Dear Sir,—Just a line from No. 1 Canadian Stationary Hospital to let the people at home know that we are still in the land of the living.

Well, we have left the island of Lemnos at last, and perhaps we were not a bit glad. Oh! No that would be saying it too easy. We were simply delighted after six months on an island almost as desolate as the one Robinson Crusoe lived on really makes one glad to get back to civilization again. Well, here we are in Egypt. It is one of the most wonderful countries I have yet visited, and Alexandria is one of the most cosmopolitan cities I have ever seen. It contains people of every race. I think, from Christian to Turk. The women here are especially amusing; they most all wear a dark veil over their faces, only their eyes exposed and covering their noses, they have a brass pipe with sections, something like a bamboo fishing rod, they certainly are the limit.

Well, our camp is situated in a suburb about a mile from the centre of the city at a place called Chahy. Our tents are only about fifty yards from the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, so we are able to see the boats that come to Alexandria, besides those passing on their way to the Suez Canal and India. As we are in this city, it has some very fine public and private houses. Some of the buildings would be a credit to any city in North America. Most of the stores are well fitted up with the jewelry stores, especially fine and contain some fine Egyptian work on both gold and silver. Well, for places of interest, Alexandria is unsurpassed, except by Cairo, and I guess it has one on that city. Alexandria has some very famous cat-ombas all lighted up by electricity. It also contains three or four wonderfully fine cemeteries, English, Greek, French and Italian. I noticed in the English cemetery that German names were very com-

"THE DEVIL OF METZ"

FANCIFUL YARN CIRCULATED TO SHROOD ISSUE

Fredericton, March 30.—The desperate situation in which the government and its newspapers find themselves with regard to the proposition to change the route of the Valley railway and connect it with the C. P. R. and in addition to saddle New Brunswick with another million or two bond guarantee to construct connection between Vancouver and some point in the valley between Fredericton and Woodstock was made clear this morning when, in its report of the Fredericton Board of Trade meeting of last evening the Standard said that F. B. Carvell, M. P. and E. S. Carter were here this morning and intimated that they were responsible.

No one will be more surprised than Geo. W. Hodge, who moved the same resolution as was brought up in St. John and which A. H. Wetmore, the seceder, at least knows was not prompted by either Carvell or Carter. Mr. Carvell has been in Fredericton this week at the Standard says, and Mr. Hodge and Mr. Carter have not met or spoken to each other for a month. Mr. Hodge introduced the resolution to have the route changed. He has discussed it and it shows how careful he was when he had not even asked any one to act as seceder. There was in consequence no discussion. Fredericton is not as much interested in the change of route as it was some years ago. The traffic will come its way no matter whether the road goes to Westfield or Rothesay.

There is a strong feeling here, however, that no one must talk politics if a Tory scheme is thereby placed in jeopardy and any Liberal who ventures an opinion is hailed with cries of the protest "no politics."

It is "Tory politics," a well-known Liberal said this morning, "that has brought disgrace and well nigh ruin upon New Brunswick and Tory politics, if allowed to continue, will complete the spoliation of our resources. We can't get along in any country without politics, but let us have some other kind than Baxter, Murray, Smith, et al. are handing out. What they are planning will out others. Let's have a change of politics and a change of government."

The statement of the St. John Standard this morning that the Fredericton Board of Trade last evening endorsed the west side route for the Valley railway project is not borne out by facts. The meeting took no action whatever.

Fired Blank Shots. Halifax, April 1.—The American steam beam trawler Waco arrived in port yesterday to land her chief engineer, Mr. Stewart, a member of the parliament. When entering port two blank shots were fired at the vessel, the captain being unaware of the regulations. Satisfactory explanations followed.

The Toronto Star of Thursday, March 30, says: Toronto saw today one of the most imposing and impressive military funeral processions that has passed through its streets in many months, when the body of Corporal (Dr.) Robert Gordon Stewart, a member of the parliament, 10th Toronto Highland Battalion, who died on Tuesday at the General Hospital, following an operation, was carried on a gun carriage to the Union station. The body was shipped to Dalhousie, New Brunswick, where the dead hero will be buried in the family plot.

It is a fitting tribute to the dead warrior in the text he chose: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for a friend." The words found a silent echo in the hearts of Corporal Stewart's friends, who had gathered to pay the last honors to the departed soldier.

The part taken by the military men was a fitting tribute to one who had answered the call to duty, and fell wounded on the battlefield of St. Julien. Over forty returned soldiers, many of whom fought with Corporal Stewart at St. Julien, attended the funeral in a body, and marched the long distance from the home to the Union station (five miles) behind the gun carriage which carried the casket. They were men who had been gassed, some suffering from shell shock, others who carried scars on their faces, and many limped along with the aid of a cane. Rarely has Toronto ever seen such a sight.

The party was in charge of Sergt. A. W. K. Harris, a member of the 16th Battalion, who was wounded at St. Julien. Corporal Stewart's relatives followed in closed carriages. When the procession arrived at the station the firing party fired three volleys over the casket, the "Last Post" was sounded by the buglers, and the pipes concluded the ceremony with Lochaber No More.

The funeral at Dalhousie, New Brunswick, will be a Masonic one.

Would Not Be Without Baby's Own Tablets. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe and free from injurious drugs. Once a mother has used them she would not use anything else for her little one. Concerning them, Mrs. George Tallon, Modville, Ont., writes: "Please send me two more boxes of Baby's Own Tablets for I have found them so good for my baby, I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Staples, of Nashwanak, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sula A. to Private Ellis Bunker, of Bullsgomish. The bride elect is an operator at the New Brunswick Telephone Company's exchange in Fredericton, and Mr. Bunker is a member of "C" company of the 104th Battalion. The wedding will take place in a short time.

Dear Son, Daughter and Darrell. Just a few lines in answer to your most kind and welcome letter in which I was so pleased to hear you were all

in the best of health as we are at present. Dick, John and Bob were wounded on May 8th, 1916. Dick was wounded with shrapnel in the back and leg. John was wounded in the neck by shrapnel. Bob had a bayonet wound in the abdomen. Will was wounded in the leg and arm. Bob and John are prisoners of war in Germany. Harry has been wounded once and has been fever. Dick is in France and Dick is going to Serbia. George and Elijah have joined. It costs me 10 shillings every week to send parcels to the two prisoners. There are 36 of our relations in the army.

I have had a letter of congratulation from the king. FATHER.

THE BURIAL OF CORPORAL STEWART Many Friends of New Brunswick Doctor Who Fought and Died for His Country Attend Service—Masonic Funeral at Dalhousie.

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Members of 26th In Casualty List; 55th Draft in Fight

Several Maritime men appear in the casualty lists issued at Ottawa Friday night, and among them is the announcement that Walter Bateman, St. Stephen, belonging to the Fifteenth battalion, has been killed in action.

The Maritime men are as follows: James Watson, New Waterford (C.B.), 11th battalion, seriously ill. Lance Corporal R. F. Doucet, Grand Etang (N.S.), 14th battalion, seriously wounded. Sergt. James F. Murphy, Halifax (N.S.), 25th battalion, seriously wounded. Walter Bateman, St. Stephen, 15th battalion, killed in action.

Ottawa, April 2.—The midnight casualty list has the name of Charles R. McNeill, Wallace Highlands, Cumberland Co. (N.S.), as killed in action with the 26th.

The noon list has the name of Clarence Murray, of Millstream (N.B.), formerly of the 55th, dangerously wounded, with the 14th battalion. Two members of the 26th reported wounded, were drafted from other battalions and one has been reported killed and two wounded with the 25th (N.S.) battalion.

The noon list follows: TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Wounded—ALEX. VAN TASSEL (FORMERLY 40TH BATTALION), MOUNT PLEASANT (N.S.); WALTER HOWIE (FORMERLY 2ND DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY), SCOTLAND.

THIRTY-NINTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—Clement Paul, Channel Island. FORTY-SECOND BATTALION. Wounded—George Walker, Scotland. SECOND PIONEER BATTALION. Killed in Action—PIONEER JAMES BAINES, NEW ABERDEEN (C.B.). Wounded—Pioneer William Halliday, Toronto.

THIRD PIONEER BATTALION. Wounded—Pioneer J. Delisle (formerly 41st battalion), Montreal. SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Wounded—Lance Corporal Frank Ferrier, Weymouth, England. SIXTH FIELD COMPANY, SECOND CANADIAN DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS. Died of Wounds—Sapper Charles R. Morrison, Wapelle (Sask.).

FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—Robert Peacock, London, Ontario. FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—R. G. Ferguson, Toronto. TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—Arthur Wilnot, Montreal. TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded—FRANK A. CLARK, Windsor, Hants Co. (N.S.). TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—CHAS. R. McNUTT, Wallace Highlands, Cumberland Co. (N.S.). FORTY-SECOND BATTALION. Wounded—Thomas Walton, Montreal. Died of Wounds—Fred Mees, Montreal. ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT. Wounded—Edward Best, England.

THIRTY-NINTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Charles Collin (formerly 41st battalion), Montreal. FORTY BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded—John Mochrie (formerly 38th battalion), Acton (Ont.). Killed in Action, March 25—Hubert Nelson, Ireland.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Corporal Geoffrey Still, Lloydminster (Sask.); Sergeant William A. Ramsay, Vancouver. NINTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—John Dobson Bell (formerly 10th battalion, Minesand, Que.).

TENTH BATTALION. Died April 1—William Logan (formerly 11th battalion), Scotland. FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded—CLARENCE MURRAY (FORMERLY 55TH BATTALION), MILLSTREAM (N.B.). EIGHTEENTH BATTALION. Seriously Wounded—Thomas Hedges, Gak (Ont.). TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION. Seriously ill—Frank Collins, Winnipeg. TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Wounded—Alexander Ouellette, Montreal; Louis Genovese, Montreal. Seriously ill—Corporal Wilfrid Drolet, Montreal.

Dangerously Wounded—Joseph Clermont, St. Francis, Minesand (Que.). TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION. Killed in Action, March 24—Alfred Moss, (formerly 28th battalion), England. TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds—DANIEL C. McMASTER, SYDNEY (C.B.). Wounded—SERLIND BAIN DIGHT (N.S.); HERBERT WM. COOKE, SPRINGHILL (N.S.).

THE CANADIANS HOLDING THE LINE AT YPRES "The Canadians saved the Position."—Sir John French



THE CANADIANS HOLDING THE LINE AT YPRES "The Canadians saved the Position."—Sir John French

THE most wonderful Canadian battle-painting in existence is reproduced here—a picture which shows with indescribable vividness the terrible conditions in which our gallant soldiers won immortal fame and glory—drawing from Sir John French the remarkable tribute quoted above.

The artist is W. B. Wollen, R. L. famous battle-painter, and this is his masterpiece. It has special interest in that Lieut. Niven, the sole surviving officer, will be easily recognised in the trenches calling to his men.

Such a soul-stirring picture brings home to all who see it the wonderful pride of race which is theirs. It is a picture which every Canadian must possess, and the owners of the original painting have had it very carefully copied by the most up-to-date process, whereby the artist's coloring is faithfully given, and every detail shown to the fullest advantage. The pictures measure 18 1/2 inches by 22 inches, and are splendidly mounted on a high-grade plate-sunk mount measuring 27 inches by 38 1/2 inches, ready for framing.

HOW TO SECURE THIS PICTURE FREE The original of this picture is owned by the proprietors of Dr. Cassell's Tablets and Venol's Lightning Cough Cure, who have at very great expense had these beautiful colored reproductions made (entirely free from advertising matter), and are arranging for their FREE distribution to all who send 12 outer wrappers taken from 80 cents size of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief, or 60 cents Venol's Lightning Cough Cure. If the 30 cents size Cough Cure is purchased two outer wrappers will count as one.

In this way you will not only secure a free copy of this remarkable and valuable picture, but you will be bringing into your home indispensable remedies which should always be at hand.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets restore those who are run-down and weary through over-work, worry, or sleeplessness, or who are troubled with dyspepsia, kidney weakness, or nerve disturbance; whilst Venol's Lightning Cough Cure is well known throughout the British Empire as the safest and most efficient remedy procurable for coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal troubles in old or young.

The outer wrappers can be taken from any of these preparations, and mixed to make the number—twelve. Venol's Lightning Cough Cure, Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief, are sold by all Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the Dominion. Commence saving your cartons today—you will get your picture all the quicker—and when you have the number send them to our Sole Agents—Harold F. Ritchie & Company, 10 McCall Street, Toronto. Write your name and address plainly—and remember these Pictures CANNOT BE BOUGHT FOR CASH, but can ONLY be obtained as stated above.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT 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.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 5, 1916. WAR COMMENT.

The British government recently permitted several American correspondents to visit the British army on the western front. The New York Herald correspondent presents, in the course of a long cablegram, these conclusions as a result of what he saw:

"First—That France and Great Britain are indissolubly united as a result of their joint sacrifices.

"Second—That the soldiers of the French and British armies, from the generalissimo down to 'Tommy' and the 'Polly' are sworn friends.

"Third—That the British army to-day is a mighty machine, becoming mightier hourly, a marvel of efficiency, and that behind it, as it continues to grow, more forward and fiercer is a growing scientific organization, developing in less than twenty months, which provides the best of foodstuffs for the inner man and the warm clothing and all other essentials for the outer man, the while it is ever forwarding troops, guns, munitions and other accessories against that great, hour when the final 'great push' comes that will end the war.

The British and Canadians are now holding eighty miles of the western front compared with forty last summer, according to the Toronto Star.

Friday indicates that Sir Douglas Haig has again lengthened his line. 'The British,' says the Star, 'are now occupying the front opposite Soches, well opposite Arras. They now hold trenches on the west slope of Hill 700 north of Loos, and also on Hill 140 on the south side of the Lens salient. Places like Ablain, Carency, and Notre Dame de Lorette which the French captured last year as the result of bitter fighting are now defended by British troops. It is not clear whether the British have taken over Neuville and the famous Labrynth, but it would not be surprising if they have done so. The British are known to hold about eighty miles of line, or twice as much as they held last July. A British statement refers to military activity at various points which it names, and adds: 'At one place our artillery has caused a big explosion in the enemy lines.' We may hear more about that explosion in the days to come.

Germany's Balkan commander, Field Marshal Von Mackensen, is leaving for Turkey to put new life in the Turkish army. Late despatches bring the information that he will make every effort to prevent the disheartened Turks from concluding a separate peace with the Allies. A Rome despatch also says that Von Mackensen is planning to lead a Turkish army to the relief of Trebizond, now besieged by the Russians. There are nearly 100,000 Turks in the beleaguered city, and the garrison is short of food and ammunition and suffering severely. Military critics do not believe that Von Mackensen will be able to prevent the Russians from capturing Trebizond, if, indeed, he succeeds in getting near the city before it is forced to capitulate.

The Germans have not yet abandoned their attempts to take Verdun. From their terrific onslaught in massed formation at Malancourt it is clear that they are willing to make further heavy sacrifices of men in their efforts to pierce the French line. The French appear confident, however, and it is not believed that their more important positions are in real danger. The outcome of the present fighting in the Verdun territory is awaited with keen interest.

The correspondent of a London newspaper writing from the Suez Canal, declares that the canal and Egypt are perfectly secure from Turkish attack. He does not even think that the enemy has the faintest prospect of sending a force large enough to make any impression on the defenses which have been prepared. He points out that Great Britain has made a vast expenditure in money and labor to secure the freedom of the waterway connecting the seas of east and west and that a quarter of a million of the enemy have less chance to take the canal and invade Egypt to-day than 15,000 Turks would have had thirteen months ago. These preparations, he says, involve an expenditure which is "an insurance premium that no home or colonial Briton will grudge." In order for the enemy to get anywhere he would have to cross a practically wasteless waste with nothing to sustain an army except what he could carry from his base a hundred miles away.

The British, this writer says, have constructed numerous light railways on the eastern side of the canal and have laid an elaborate system of pipe lines for the water supply, and he adds: "Unless the Turks make similar arrangements over ten times the mileage, they cannot bring an army equal in numbers to that which they have to meet, nor keep them opposite our lines for more than two days, even without a shot being fired at them."

An English military observer, who is now with the French army at the front, writes to the London World that France is raising and training a large colonial army for use on the western front this summer. "Up to the present," he says, "no fewer than 400,000 native troops have been raised by our ally for service in the various campaigns. The majority came from Northern Africa, and many have already fought in France and Gallipoli. A considerable force, which has been engaged in the Cameroons, is now liberated for service in France. Forty thousand men were obtained from Morocco, while even Indo-China has supplied between forty and fifty thousand men. Most of these have been employed for relief work in the French garrisons, but they have also been used for industrial purposes, notably in making aeroplanes, frames and munitions generally. It affords a striking commentary on the single-hearted patriotism of the French nation that there has been no trades union interference with the importation of foreign labor. I wonder how it would be accepted in Great Britain!"

THE VALLEY RAILWAY. The net result of Friday night's long discussion at the Board of Trade, over the Valley Railway question, is that those present ask to be shown that the St. John river cannot be bridged before they will consider any proposition to adopt the west side route, which would make the Valley Railway an adjunct of the C. P. R. and blast the hopes of St. John of ever getting its rightful share of the traffic of the National Transcontinental.

Mr. W. Frank Hatheway proved absolutely that the west side scheme was indefensible so long as there was any chance at all of crossing the river and entering St. John by the eastern route, and Mr. W. E. Foster so utterly demolished the arguments of Mr. Thomson that there was really nothing more to be said except to attempt to bedeck the issue or make personal insinuations.

It will be noted that of the five speakers who championed the eastern route, four were Conservatives and only one a Liberal, which ought to dispose of the suggestion that an attempt was being made to play the game of politics. The only political move in the game was the vote passed around yesterday to the Conservative ward workers to be on hand last night. They were there, but they declined to endorse the west side scheme till all the cards were placed on the table. And in that they showed a great deal more public spirit than some of those who would be leaders.

Mr. Hatheway's amendment was voted down, because the citizens did not feel that they or the city council should bear the expense of the new surveys. If Mr. Thomson's amendment had been brought to a vote it would have been overwhelmingly defeated; but since Mayor Frink's amendment put the matter squarely up to the provincial government, the majority appeared to feel that the government should be given an opportunity to explain their position—if they cared to do so.

There were two distinctly opposite reasons put forward by the advocates of the west side route. One was that the St. John river could not be bridged, the other, and it was hinted at rather than asserted, was that the provincial government had found the Valley Railway too big a load and had asked the federal government to agree to take it over—and Mr. Gutelius did the rest.

The announcement by Mr. Foster that in reply to Hon. William Pugsley in parliament Sir Robert Borden had replied that the agreement between the Dominion government and the Grand Trunk Pacific was only temporary, completely changed the situation, so far as the argument that government operation of the line alters the relation of the National Transcontinental to St. John is concerned. There is no reason to believe that the Grand Trunk Pacific will not assume the operation of the whole line, and in that event would want to see the St. John and its own Courtney Bay terminals by the direct east side route. The more the people of St. John study the matter the more they will see the importance of standing out for the redemption of the pledges of both governments, and the making of St. John the terminal port of another transcontinental system. That means the Robtsey route for the Valley Railway. Let us stand by that, and refuse to consent to any alternative scheme. In the meantime the provincial government is given an opportunity to show its hand.

THE SHELL CHARGES. Sir Robert Borden has made a partial surrender on the shell charges and has ordered Sir Sam Hughes to return to Canada for an investigation into the false contracts made by the shell committee with the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms & Fuse Company, and the cartridge shell contract made by the shell committee with the Edwards Valve Company. While this is a backdown from the high stand taken by the Premier when the charges were first made it is by no means satisfactory to the people of this country.

The opposition asked for an investigation into very grave charges made by Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Mr. Carvell, Mr. Kyle and others, involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars by the shell committee and a sheer wastage of more than \$80,000,000. An inquiry by a parliamentary committee with full authority to go to the bottom of things was demanded. This Sir Robert Borden has been afraid to grant. The investigation which he now agrees to involves only about \$1,000,000 of the \$80,000,000 which Dr. Pugsley declares could be shown by a full and free investigation to have been wasted.

These things must be brought out and Premier Borden is only delaying the evil day. The people know what is going on and they refuse to be fooled by half-way measures. Mr. Borden's backdown is a victory, for the public opinion of the country. But it would have been much better for Mr. Borden and his party in the long run had the Premier agreed to the sort of investigation that public opinion demands.

BACKING MR. STEWART. The government stood squarely behind A. J. H. Stewart when Mr. Dugal attempted to move in the Legislature yesterday that the member for Gloucester, who was condemned by Mr. Commissioner Chandler, was not a fit and proper person to sit as a representative of the people in the House. When Mr. Dugal pointed out that the commissioner's report had been referred to many times in the Legislature and had been quoted from by more than one occasion, Premier Clark argued that as the report had not been formally submitted to the House it could not properly be discussed.

Mr. Premier Clark and his followers expect to get away with this sort of thing? The Chandler report was submitted to the people months ago by Attorney-General Baxter acting on the instructions of Premier Clark. It ought to have been formally presented to the Legislature as soon as that body convened. But the fact that it was held back was no good reason for refusing to permit Mr. Dugal to make his motion. The people know what the report says, and they are being forced to the conclusion that Premier Clark, his colleagues in the government and his followers in the Legislature have chosen to shoulder Mr. Stewart's political sins if they shouldered the political sins of Mr. Fleming. Will they whitewash Mr. Stewart in the dying hours of the session just as they whitewashed Mr. Fleming?

No wonder Mr. Dugal wants to know what the people think about it. They will give their answer to that question when the proper time comes.

A FLAT REFUSAL. The Entente Allies have given through the British Embassy at Washington, a firm but courteous answer to the "tentative suggestion" made at Washington that they agree that all their merchant vessels should go unarmed "on condition that Germany and Austria agree not to allow their submarines to attack them without warning." As expected, the answer to this suggestion is a flat refusal to agree to any such thing. Great Britain and France have very properly taken the position that no reliance could be placed upon the observance of such an agreement by Germany and Austria unless they were repeatedly broken its word to neutrals and belligerents alike.

It would seem that the Washington suggestion was in rather poor taste. This is the view taken by more than one influential American newspaper. The New York Journal of Commerce declares that "Germany would have no more scruple about observing new agreements than it has shown with reference to old ones to which she was a party." The Journal contends that the position of the Allies is a perfectly sound one and that the "tentative suggestion itself, whatever its motive, was hardly short of being absurd and its acceptance would come quite as near being so."

glean important information for their armies in the field or to fight their way through opposing lines of ships. The operations of the seaplanes which Great Britain is using with such good effect call for wonderful skill and daring on the part of the pilots in charge. Recently these machines, in the face of tremendous difficulties, have made successful raids on German ships bases in the face of formidable difficulties. Their work is to destroy or cripple the Zeppelins and the Zeppelin hangars, and if the Germans ever make a combined sea and air attack on the British fleet the seaplanes may be depended upon to take a thrilling part against the hostile air machines.

The dangerous duties of the flying corps are not generally appreciated because so little news regarding heroic exploits at the front is permitted to be published. But historians will give them a proud place in the annals of the war.

THE CRISIS AT OTTAWA. Is the Borden government going to try to save itself by limiting the scope of the shell inquiry and throwing Sir Hughes overboard? The country has enough evidence to prove that the complete inquiry demanded by Sir Wilfrid and his followers is quite as necessary as the partial inquiry which Sir Robert Borden has been forced to concede. As to Sir Sam, whatever may be his fate, the government must accept responsibility for what he did and failed to do.

Testimony as to the gravity of the crisis at Ottawa is to be seen in many Conservative newspapers. Perhaps the most significant comment is that of the Toronto News, the principal government newspaper in Ontario, the editor of which is Sir John Willison. In a conspicuous first-page pronouncement upon the Ottawa revelations the News says:

"According to our despatches there is a tense situation at Ottawa. For many weeks there have been disturbing rumors as to the dealings of Colonel J. Wesley Allison with contracts for munitions. These rumors have had additional private relations which exist between Allison and the Minister of Militia."

"We hear from Ottawa that the government and the Conservative contingent in Parliament will insist upon a full and satisfactory explanation or upon the resignation of Sir Sam Hughes. We do not desire to pass any premature judgment upon the Minister or his associates. It is impossible, however, not to regard the charges as disturbing to the last degree, and it is significant that Allison should fall to appear at Ottawa."

"Throughout the Borden government has refused to condone corrupt dealing with public contracts or the public repute of the House of Commons, and it will not hesitate to sacrifice a Minister of the Crown if that is necessary in the public interest and in order to maintain decent political conditions. The man, be his position what it may, who receives his private citizens or Cabinet Ministers who uses this crisis in the fortunes of the Empire for his own advantage or carelessly allows associates to profit by his blindness or incapacity, can receive no consideration from the Canadian people."

In short, throw Sir Sam overboard if you can't limit the scope of the inquiry. The prime minister must stand or fall on the edge of shell contracting instances quite as discretely as the Allison case contracts; and, if he has not, he should be afraid to let the evidence come before the judicial commission to enlighten him along with the rest of the community.

"Limiting the scope of the commission will be taken as a sign of weakness; the impression in the country that the government is anxious to shield some special interests or friends will be strengthened. Let the commission be vested with all the power a federal government can give; and let the government defend what is evidence and what is honesty regarding the Dominion shell committee's transactions. The opposition will be justified in opposing any restriction of the scope of the proposed investigation."

That is what the opposition is doing. It asks that the door of inquiry be opened wide. Who doubts that the country at large will make the same demand, and punish the government and the Conservative party if the demand is denied?

VILLA AND THE UNITED STATES. General Angeles, formerly artillery commander for Villa, the Mexican bandit, believes that Villa's star is setting. He thinks the Mexicans have accepted Villa's heading flight from the American cavalry as proof that his career is about over. Angeles points out that each increase of Villa's peril of betrayal or assassination.

Opponents of the Wilson administration are criticizing the President severely for his policy of watchful waiting with respect to Mexico and for what they call his tying of the hands of the American generals who are trying to round up the Villa bandits. They declare that the operations are being hampered and the success of the expedition jeopardized by the "hideous negotiations which Mr. Wilson is conducting with the bandits in the remainder of Mexico." One of these critics, the Boston Transcript, says:

"Instead of rushing reinforcements and supplies by the rail lines to our forces in the field, the administration is permitting alien agents in this country to rush arms and ammunition by rail and water to every part of Mexico, whereupon any band of well-to-do German today may prepare to make war upon Americans tomorrow."

This view of the Transcript and other critics of the Washington administration

is held and strongly supported by Mr. Roosevelt, who is using the Mexican arguments in support of his policy of complete preparedness. On the surface it is the popular view, but there are many thoughtful people in the United States who are inclined to give Mr. Wilson some credit for his Mexican policy. While they do not relish the President's spineless attitude with respect to the German outrages and may not even go so far as to support his Mexican policy in detail, they are conscious nevertheless of the fact that a Mexican war would be a very serious and costly business for the United States. There is no doubt that if a United States army were sent into Mexico it would be a long time before that army could be withdrawn.

In other words, it is questionable whether the results attained at such a high cost in blood and money would justify interference. The force now in Mexican territory in pursuit of Villa is merely a punitive one, and in no sense regarded as an army sent against the Mexican nation.

PLAIN TALK FOR BORDEN. The Conservative Toronto Telegram puts the responsibility for the activities of Colonel J. Wesley Allison squarely upon Sir Robert Borden himself. It says: "Whereabouts of Colonel J. Wesley Allison are only important to this country because Sir Robert Borden failed to occupy the right sort of whereabouts when Colonel J. Wesley Allison set about establishing his intimacy with the government of which Sir Robert Borden is the head. The premiership of Canada, the leadership of the Conservative party, the position of the Minister of Militia, the position of the Minister of Finance, the position of the Minister of the Interior, the position of the Minister of the Navy, the position of the Minister of the Public Works, the position of the Minister of the Privy Council, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Lands, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Railways, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Telegraphs, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Posts, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Printing and Stationery, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Penitentiaries, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Customs, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Excise, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Revenue, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Finance, the position of the Minister of the Dominion Debt, the position of the Minister of the Dominion 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LEMMING'S WOULD LIVES AFTER THEM

Province Has Claims Against Big Companies, But Not Pressing Them

Return Brought Down in House Most Incomplete - Dalhousie Company Rendered Bill for Exporting Rosed Wood, But Miramichi Company Escapes

Fredericton, March 31.—Some time ago Mr. Dugal asked the government to bring down correspondence and papers as well as the memorial in connection with the Dalhousie and Miramichi Lumber Companies' exportation of rosed pulpwood from the crown lands.

Wednesday afternoon the acting minister of lands and mines, who is also the acting premier, brought down a return which, certainly was most incomplete. The memorial of the two companies, the Dalhousie Lumber Co., dated August 12, 1915, and presented by their solicitor, Geo. W. Fowler, M.P., was not on the table of the house, his (Dugal's) motion was not in order. He immediately challenged the speaker's decision in these words: "The report of Mr. Chandler has been before the house many times this session, and extracts from it have been read and answered by ministers. If my resolution is ruled out of order what will the people think? I maintain that I am perfectly in order and that the resolution should go before the house."

Mr. Fleming's Assurance. It appears that after the act introduced by Hon. Mr. Grimmer in 1911 was passed, and the appointment of Miramichi as attorney, the managers of the Dalhousie and Miramichi Lumber Companies, interviewed Hon. Mr. Fleming who succeeded Mr. Grimmer, and obtained from him a verbal assurance which amounted to a promise that the act of 1911 would not be enforced.

The memorial that Mr. Fowler for the companies stated that after the passing of the act the parties interested had an interview with Hon. Mr. Fleming and received his verbal assurance that it was not necessary to "burnmark" the lumber cut from crown lands and turned into pulp wood so long as an equal amount of crown lands was manufactured.

It was pointed out that it was difficult and expensive to separate the crown lands timber from the private land timber and that it was to the advantage of the timber operator to cut the large lumber from both crown and private lands and to use all the small lumber from both cuts, as well as all the damaged lumber for making of pulp wood.

Relating upon these promises the memorial stated that the pulp companies have carried out the government's policy, and that the government has not carried out its policy. It is true that this arrangement was verbally made but it has yet to be learned if the spoken word of a public man should be regarded as less sacred than when the same has been reduced to writing, and signed by a minister of the crown.

The memorialists asked that the present verbal arrangement should continue and that the act of 1911 and of 1913 should be repealed. The memorialists also asked that the exportation of rosed pulp wood from crown lands, and the act of 1913 imposing a penalty for its violation, should be repealed.

On January 26, following, J. W. Brantley, for the companies, answered, postponing the giving of a statement before the committee on the subject of the bill.

On June 21, Colonel Leggie submitted a bill against the Dalhousie Company for \$116,000.

On June 26, 1915, Mr. Brantley denied that there had been any violation of the law and asked for an investigation.

On June 29, Mr. Brantley sent the statement asked for by the department in January previous.

On July 10, Hon. Mr. Clarke, minister of lands and mines, wrote stating that he would grant an investigation if it were necessary, and on August 19 the memorial of the two companies which Mr. Fowler introduced before the government is dated.

There is no intimation as to what the government did with this claim of \$116,000 against the Dalhousie Company. There is no statement as to what the claim was against the Miramichi Lumber Company, although there was a return of the effect that the two claims amounted to a quarter of a million dollars.

There has been no statement from any source as to what the government proposes to do, whether they intend to repeal the act, or whether they intend to collect the amount and place it to the credit of the treasury.

If the intention is to grant the prayer of the memorial no doubt a bill will be introduced this session to repeal the act of 1911 and 1913, and to do so Mr. Fleming promised and as Mr. Brantley wishes.

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RULE MOTION OF DUGAL OUT

Premier and Government Back Up Stewart

CLARKE HIMSELF ACTS

Speaker's Rule Challenged By Dugal But Without Effect—Matter of Free Beds at Jordan Sanitarium

Fredericton, N. B., March 31.—Premier Clarke led the house today, and he and his supporters stood squarely behind Albert J. H. Stewart, M.P., for Gloucester, when he supported the speaker's ruling that Mr. Dugal's resolution between the department of agriculture and B. Frank Smith and others respecting the purchase and financing thereof of the patriotic and Belgian potatoes.

It will be remembered that during last session a number of questions were asked of Hon. Mr. Murray by opposition members and the answers given were most unsatisfactory. The return brought down today, contradicts several of the answers given at that time by the minister. In one reply he said: "There was no letter of credit or authority to make drafts on any person in connection with the purchase of potatoes for the patriotic or Belgian gifts."

In direct contradiction to this the following letter to the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, under date of September 18, 1914, reads: "The Manager, The Bank of Nova Scotia, East Florenceville. Dear Sir:—The department of agriculture will accept drafts made by B. Frank Smith, of Florenceville, on this department, for thirty-five cars of potatoes when drafts are accompanied by invoice and bill of lading covering each individual car."

On the following day a letter was sent by Secretary Daggett to B. Frank Smith which refers to the acceptance of drafts as follows: "Confirming our conversation and understanding of yesterday, I have given instructions to the Bank of Nova Scotia to issue drafts for the purpose of lighting the new bridge at the Falls, in the amount of \$100,000, standing order of supply with Mr. Munro in the chair."

On the item for agricultural contingencies Mr. Slipp urged general economy in the agricultural department. He praised the work of the department but wanted less expense. He urged that the items for printing be cut down.

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MOORE LIGHT ON THIS TRANSACTION

Correspondence Regarding Financing of Potato Deal

RETURN IN HOUSE Does Not Bear Out the Impression Given by Answers Made Last Session—Some Letters Between Bank and the Department of Agriculture

Fredericton, March 30.—A return was brought down in the house today, including a large number of letters between the department of agriculture and B. Frank Smith and others respecting the purchase and financing thereof of the patriotic and Belgian potatoes.

It will be remembered that during last session a number of questions were asked of Hon. Mr. Murray by opposition members and the answers given were most unsatisfactory. The return brought down today, contradicts several of the answers given at that time by the minister. In one reply he said: "There was no letter of credit or authority to make drafts on any person in connection with the purchase of potatoes for the patriotic or Belgian gifts."

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MR. SLIPP WAS NOT SATISFIED

Complains About Treatment of Queens by Agricultural Department—Routine Business in House

Fredericton, March 30.—The house met at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Carter presented the report of the standing committee on the petition of Capt. Tilley presented the report of the corporation committee.

Mr. Munro presented the report of the municipalities committee.

Mr. Slipp (for Hon. Mr. Baxter) presented the report of the law committee.

Hon. Mr. Murray submitted papers in connection with the purchase of the potatoes for the patriotic gift as called for by Mr. Dugal's motion.

Mr. Prescott presented the petition of C. A. Omas and others in favor of a bill to incorporate the Demoselle Summer Resort Company.

Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill, in connection with the purchase of the potatoes for the patriotic gift as called for by Mr. Dugal's motion.

Hon. Dr. Landry presented the petition of former students of Carleton College in favor of a bill to incorporate the Anciens Elèves Du Collège Du Sacre Coeur.

Mr. Young (for Colonel Guthrie) introduced a bill to enable the county council of York to enable the parish of St. John to acquire the lands of the late Timothy Lynch.

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AMHERST ESCAPES

Champagne Flowed Freely Night of Arrival of Prisoners

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN OVER IN GERMANY?

Court Martial Said to Have Cleared Officers of Any Blame—Treatment Accorded Prisoners in Germany Cited.

Ottawa, March 30, via leased wire.—The senate sitting today was mostly devoted to a discussion as to who was to be the scapegoat for the escape of twelve German prisoners from the detention camp at Amherst (N. S.).

Senator Girouard expressed the opinion that Senator Cloran should have watched the escape before he had made such serious accusations against the commanding officers, who were Colonel Morris, a man with a distinguished record in the British army.

The report of the court martial showed that twelve prisoners had escaped through a tunnel which they had dug and that eleven of them had been recaptured. While the court martial was in session, a letter from the chief of police of Amherst was received, stating that the escape had been prevented.

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S. OF T. ANNIVERSARY AT HOPEWELL HILL

Arguments for Assessment and for Making Up Deficit Ably Presented

KEEP FAITH WITH SOLDIERS, THE PLEA

Britain in Fight for Humanity's Cause and Men Who Are Fighting Must Be Protected—Government Considered

Fredericton, March 31.—There was an interesting hour and a half in the assembly chamber before the house met today to hear Sir Herbert Ames, honorary secretary of the Canadian patriotic fund, explain the state of the fund and how New Brunswick stood in relation to it with respect to its claims and its subscriptions. The governor was in the chair and there were many spectators.

Sir Herbert Ames has given you facts and figures regarding conditions as they exist throughout Canada and what is required from the province of New Brunswick. In presenting these resolutions I can only speak of conditions as they exist in Westmorland but presume about the same conditions exist all over the province. Moncton's support for war purposes cannot be judged by amount of the grant to the patriotic fund. First the business of the people of this province to meet the demands required of them. It is becoming more difficult to raise funds by voluntary subscription than when war began and it appears to me some definite plan or method should be carried out, whereby the amount required to meet the demands of the province could be raised.

After the excellent programme, refreshments were served by the ladies of the division.

Before the closing service was read a motion was passed that a letter of appreciation be sent to the members of the division who have enlisted in the service of king and country. The following names were mentioned as new members in uniform: Clyde Newcomb, 26th Battalion; Lester Payne, 104th; Eli Robinson and Guy Russell, 116th; F. J. Newcomb, captain in the 146th; Capt. D. M. Moore, who met a heroic death in the Orchard fight at Festenberg in May of last year, was also a member of the division.

The soft weather has made a great change in the condition of the roads since the snow blockade less than a week ago. Although there is considerable rain in the country, the roads are in a very good condition. The roads are in a very good condition. The roads are in a very good condition.

There is the most intimate relation between the condition of the blood and the activity of the stomach. The blood depends upon the stomach for a large part of its nourishment, while every act of digestion, from the time the food enters the stomach, is assimilated by the blood needs plenty of pure well-oxygenated blood. The muscles, glands and nerves of the stomach work only according to the quality of the blood.

The most common cause of indigestion is lack of rich, red blood. Not only does impure blood weaken the muscles of the stomach, but it lessens the product of the glands of the intestines and stomach, which furnish the digestive fluids. Nothing will more promptly cure indigestion than plenty of pure blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the safest and most certain blood-builder. A thorough trial of these pills gives a hearty appetite, perfect digestion, strength and health. Here is proof of the value of these Pills in cases of indigestion. Mrs. Alfred Austin, Varna, Ont., says: "My system became run-down and my stomach very weak. I had no desire for food and what I did take caused me great distress, and did not afford me nourishment, and I was gradually growing weaker, and could scarcely do any work at all. I had no sleep during the night and would wake up not at all refreshed and with a feeling of dread. Some years previously I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with good results, and I decided to try them again. My confidence was not misplaced, as by the time I had used six boxes I was again feeling well."

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PATRIOTIC FUND HAS STRONG CASE

Arguments for Assessment and for Making Up Deficit Ably Presented

KEEP FAITH WITH SOLDIERS, THE PLEA

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PROHIBITION BILL IN DOMINION COMMONS

Ottawa, March 30.—By a vote of 109 to 15 the resolution introduced by H. H. Stevens calling for a dominion-wide prohibition as amended by R. B. Bennett to leave prohibition in the hands of the province, but enforce their decisions as to the importation of liquor into the respective territories, was carried in the house today.

On the other hand, a number of members who voted against the Bennett amendment voted for the amended resolution, explaining that it better did not prohibit the sale of liquor in the territories, but that it should be left to the provinces to decide.

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**AGENTS WANTED**  
 RELIABLE representative wanted to sell the tremendous demand for the new and improved "S. KERR'S" hair cream. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us at local points in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offering exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. For a permanent position and liberal salary, apply to S. Kerr, 100 St. John's Street, Toronto, Ont.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**  
 WANTED—A girl for general housework. No washing or ironing. Mrs. R. T. Hayes, 1 Mt. Pleasant Ave., St. John, N.S. 3071-23-24.

**WANTED**  
 LUMBER WANTED—Spruce, hemlock and pine boards. Immediate orders. Best prices. J. F. Gerrity Co., Bangor, Maine. 2020-2-3.

**FOR SALE**  
 FARM for sale, three miles from Bellisle station. Apply, Elmslie Park, Shannon post office, Queens Co.

**MARINE JOURNAL**  
**PORT OF ST. JOHN.**  
 Arrived.  
 Thursday, March 30.  
 Str. Lingan, 2,008, Gilbert, Louisbourg coal, Dominion Coal Company.  
 Str. James Barbour, St. Martins, lumber, McKay.  
 Sunday, April 2.  
 Str. Miswanabi, 7,728, Evans, transatlantic port, passengers, mail and general cargo.  
 Sailed.  
 Friday, March 31.  
 Str. Caraguet, 2,078, Lanson, West Indies and Demerara via Halifax, general cargo.  
 Str. Lingan, 2,008, Gilbert, Louisbourg, Dominion Coal Co.

**CANADIAN PORTS.**  
 Halifax, March 30—Arr. str. Andania, Melson, London, mail and passengers, and called for New York.  
 Lunenburg, March 30—Ready to sail, str. Leta J. Schwada, full laden for Port Risco by Adams and Kable.  
 Halifax—Arr. March 29, str. Manchester Corporation, Manchester, Esocandia, Jamaica, Shenandoah, St. John's, str. L. A. Plummer, N.S.  
 Parrashoro, March 30—Arr. str. Cornucopia, Kemp, and old for St. John with 1,100 tons coal.  
 St. John, March 31—Arr. str. Caraguet, from St. John for West Indies and Demerara; str. Chaleur is due from Bermuda, old—str. J. Henry McKenzie, Cork, Ireland, Feb.

**BRITISH PORTS.**  
 Glasgow, March 30—Arr. str. Carthaginian, Portland.  
 Liverpool—Arr. March 27, str. Duranor, from Liverpool, St. John's (N.B.).  
 Falmouth, March 31—Arr. str. Noor-dam, New York.  
 Glasgow—Arr. March 30, str. Carthaginian, Portland.  
**FOREIGN PORTS.**  
 Rockland, Me., March 29—Arr. str. Ernst T. Lee, called for New York; F. C. Pendleton, Boothbay Harbor.  
 Boston, March 29, str. Emma S. Briggs, Stonington.  
 Gloucester, March 29—Arr. str. W. H. Walters, Boston for Parrashoro (N.S.).  
 Portland, Me., March 29—Arr. str. Silvertide, London for St. John's (N.B.).  
 Vineyard Haven, March 28—Sld, str. John A. Beckerman, Bridport.  
 Montserrat, March 30—Sld, str. Santa Barbara, Crossley, Boston and New York.  
 New Rochelle, N. Y., Arr. str. Glyndon, Guysboro.  
 Sld March 28, Coban, Louisbourg (C.B.).  
 Boston, March 29—Arr. str. John A. Stone, Orange, Tex.; Jas. L. Maloy, Baltimore, Md., March 29—Arr. str. Tritonia, Gloucester; Westmaith, Port Bide; Tonia, Philadelphia; Fluent, Barry, Malden, Boston.  
 Boston, March 29—Sld, str. Nellie Dixon, St. Andrews (N.B.); F. G. French, Apple River.  
 New York, March 29—Arr. str. Oscar II, Copenhagen.  
 Gloucester, Mass.—Arr. March 29, str. W. H. Waters, Boston for Parrashoro.  
 Perth Amboy, N.J.—Arr. March 29, str. Mataz, New York.  
 Sld March 29, str. Mary A. Hall, St. John (N.B.).  
 Cape Cod, Arr. March 29, str. Callaghan, Gutsburg for Dartmouth (N.S.), anchored.  
 Boston—Arr. March 29, str. Herman Taylor, Portland (in tow); str. Laura C. Hall, Tyne-mouth, Crete (N.B.); Herman F. Kimball, Rockport (Me.); Annie and Reuben, Stonington (Me.).  
 New York, March 29, str. Nellie Dixon, St. Andrews (N.B.).  
 Old March 29, str. C. A. Jacques, Louisbourg (C.B.).  
 Old March 29, str. Gardner G. Peering, Portland.  
 New York—Arr. March 29, str. Matie J. Alles, Bristol (R.I.).  
 March 29, str. Harwood Palmer, Hampton Roads, Virginia.  
 Rockland—Sld March 29, str. Krueber, New York; Ernest T. Lee, do.  
 Vineyard Haven—Returned March 29, str. Ann J. Trainor, New York for St. John (N.B.).  
 Sld March 29, str. Edna, New York.  
 New Haven, Conn.—Sld March 29, str. A. A. Sterling, New York; Sarah Ann Carpenter, do.  
 Portland, Me.—Arr. March 29, str. Calcutta, New York; str. Triton, Jacksonville, Fla.; Whidola, Calais for New York; Alaska, Machias for New York; Clifford I. White, St. John (N.B.) for do.; Lizzie J. Clark, Brookville, do.  
 New York, March 29—Arr. str. Andania, London.  
 Christendom, March 31—Arr. str. Helig-Blav, New York.  
 Bridport, Cre.—Arr. 30th, str. J. A. Beckerman, St. John.  
 New York—Arr. 30th, str. Millbrook, Stockton; str. Isiah K. Stetson, St. John; Edna, Vineyard Haven.  
 Bathport—Sld 31st, str. James Young, New York; William Thomas, Provincetown; James H. Hoyt, Parrashoro (N.S.).  
 Portland—Arr. March 29, str. Robert C. G. Whelan, Calais for New York; Alaska, Johnson, Machias for New York; Clifford I. White, Thompson, Lakee for New York.  
 Boston—Arr. March 30, str. Colonial, London; Bay State, Liverpool.  
 Old March 30, str. Lillian, Marytown (N.B.); Ruth Robinson, St. John.  
 Boothbay Harbor—Arr. March 30, str. Kennebec, Calais for Fall River; Ernest T. Lee, do. for New York; Freddie Eaton, do. for Hingham; Carrie C. Ware, St. John for Boston.  
 Portland—Arr. March 31, str. Louisbourg, Louisbourg, 1,000 tons coal, for Maine Central; steamer Hochelag, Louisbourg, 705 tons coal, Grand Trunk.

**CONDENSED NEWS**  
**LOCAL AND GENERAL**  
 Rev. J. G. Stone, of Kentville, is now lieutenant in the 11th Battalion.  
 Rev. Wm. Owen, of Middie Musquodobit (N. S.), and W. Boyd of Amherst Head, have enlisted for overseas service.  
 During last week sixteen marriages and seventeen births—male boys and eight girls—were reported to Registrar John B. Jones.  
 Rev. Dominic Cormier, who was stationed at St. Anthony's church, St. Marys has been appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, St. John's.  
 Clement W. Crowell, son of Rev. C. E. Crowell, is one of the thirty-five undergraduates of Toronto University who have recently been accepted as candidates for commissions with the imperial forces. They are now en route for England.  
 A great crowd of admirers of No. 4 Heavy Siege Battery, congregated at the station Friday night to see the unit leave for Halifax. Nearly all the boys here on April 10, already many of their friends were being crowded around the train before it pulled out.  
 A new high mark for sugar has been reached, for a further advance of ten cents per sack and barrel has been announced. Sugar today has the distinction of being one of the most untraded commodities in the world, because since the St. John fire has prices been anywhere near the present mark.  
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**OUR SOLDIERS**  
**HOME AND ABROAD**  
 Although not yet officially announced, it is learned from a reliable source that Lieut. J. H. Evans, of Moncton, will be officially appointed O. C. of the new 18th Battalion of the 1st Canadian Division, which is to be based in Woodstock in the course of the next few days. Lieut. Evans went to the front with the 11th Battalion and has already rendered splendid service to king and country, and his appointment to the command of the new battery marks the appreciation of the military authorities of his splendid services in France.  
 The organization of the 18th Battalion at Moncton to be commanded by Major C. M. F. Fisher of this city, was already begun and Major Fisher on Wednesday took up his residence at the officers' barracks at Fredericton. Recruiting has begun for the battery, and is already being carried on by Lieut. Evans, and his appointment to the command of the new battery marks the appreciation of the military authorities of his splendid services in France.  
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 THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.  
 The Best Remedy known for  
**COUGHS, COLDS,**  
**ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,**  
 Acts like a charm in  
**HAYFEVER, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.**  
 Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.  
 Sold in bottles of 1/6, 2/6, 4/6  
 Wholesale Agents  
**Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, Limited**

**WESTFIELD**  
 Westfield, March 31—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick returned to the city this morning after spending part of the week at their summer home, Hillendale.  
 Miss Lillie Hayter is visiting Mrs. Arthur in St. John's.  
 Miss Marion Machum, student at University of Mount Allison, and Lieut. Ronald S. Machum, of Fredericton, spent Sunday at their home, Hillendale.  
 A number from Westfield attended the concert and pie social held at Nerepis Saturday night. The people in that locality are endeavoring to raise funds to enable them to build a public hall. The sum of \$42 was realized.  
 The Rev. Dr. Higne, of the British Methodist Society, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday morning.  
 Mr. and Mrs. David Leddingham and Miss Magee, of St. John, were visitors in the village on Saturday.  
 The ladies aid and women's auxiliary were both entertained this week by the Misses Ballentine. The former meeting on Wednesday at the W. A. restaurant. Mrs. I. Caulfield returned home on Tuesday after spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. M. Armstrong.  
 Miss Dorothy Finley spent the weekend at Nerepis with her sister, Mrs. W. McKean.  
 The Epworth League meeting this week was in charge of four young boys, Ralph Brier, Roy and Harry Rowley and Rudolf Baxter. The topic, Home Missions, was discussed with a very interesting way by these young men. Beginning with the first missionary movement in our Canadian west, also referring to the many strangers who have come to our homes, a collection was taken to aid the home mission work.  
 Mrs. L. A. Coman spent Sunday at her home, Woodman's mill.  
 Mrs. Ronald S. Machum, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Machum, returned to Fredericton on Tuesday.  
 In a recent letter received by J. Greer from his son, Byron, who went overseas with the first contingent, he tells of his promotion from private to sergeant. Westfield friends are pleased to hear of his success.  
 Roy Rowley, son of Station Agent A. E. Rowley, returned to Westfield after a wildcat on Wednesday last. The young chap went to visit some traps set in the woods back of Westfield and in coming to the traps he was bit by a raccoon. He was just in the act of killing it when he was attacked by a wildcat. After a hard time he succeeded in capturing the animal with the aid of his snowshoes and hunting knife without serious injury to himself, except some slight flesh wounds and torn clothes, and was able to reach home safely.  
 It is remarkable how many raccoons have disappeared and the river opened some distance above Belyea's Lighthouse. Travelling in winter very bad owing to the frost coming out.  
 Miss Vivian Porter is visiting her sister, Mrs. U. V. Caulfield, Grand Bay.  
 Miss Porter has received word of the arrival in France of her brother, Sapper W. J. Porter of the C. O. Construction Corps, who has been some time at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

**Vacancies in Offices**  
 Caused by enlistment of those who have answered, and those who will answer their king and country's call, must be filled.  
 Who will qualify themselves to take advantage of these great opportunities? Catalogues free to any address.

**THE S. KERR**  
 S. KERR, Principal

**BIRTHS**  
 McDONALD—To the wife of Dr. S. McDonald, Waterloo street, on the 31st inst., a son.

**DEATHS**  
 THORNE—Entered into rest on Thursday, April 30, Adeline Thorne, beloved wife of Elias Thorne at her residence, Frederick street, in her forty-ninth year, leaving four sons and one daughter to mourn.  
 SPOONER—Providence, Rhode Island, on the 29th inst., Clarence Spooner, aged 54 years, leaving his wife and three daughters to mourn.  
 McALLISTER—On the morning of the 30th inst., at Cambridge, Queen's county, on March 30, of pneumonia, Myrtle, wife of Kenneth B. MacAlpine.  
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 DACEY—On the 30th inst., Patricia Dacey, in the 82nd year of her age, leaving one daughter to mourn.  
 SHAW—In this city on the 31st inst., Isabel, wife of William Shaw, leaving five sons and two daughters.  
 McANULTY—Solely in this city on the 31st inst., Catherine, wife of Patrick McAnulty, leaving her husband, two sons and two daughters to mourn.

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**OUR SOLDIERS**  
**HOME AND ABROAD**  
 Although not yet officially announced, it is learned from a reliable source that Lieut. J. H. Evans, of Moncton, will be officially appointed O. C. of the new 18th Battalion of the 1st Canadian Division, which is to be based in Woodstock in the course of the next few days. Lieut. Evans went to the front with the 11th Battalion and has already rendered splendid service to king and country, and his appointment to the command of the new battery marks the appreciation of the military authorities of his splendid services in France.  
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**Brief Despatches.**  
 London, March 31.—British casualties in March, as compiled from the published lists, amounted to 1,107 officers and 19,187 men.  
 San Francisco, March 31.—A cablegram from Hong Kong received here tonight by a local Chinese newspaper, said that the first time that all the mail on a ship was destroyed by fire, occurred in the province that had declared its independence of the central government.  
 Quebec, March 31.—Gaudias Morency, fifty years old, married, of Montreal, was drowned last evening near St. Fanelle, Island of Orleans, when the ice broke under him. He was on his way to see his dying mother, and traveled alone, no carter daring to cross over the rotten ice.  
 Washington, March 31.—Department of justice officials announced today that two alleged conspirators with Captain Hines, a member of the mail on the W. L. Bell, were under arrest in New York, that a third was under surveillance in New England, and that they expected to arrest a fourth in a few days.  
 London, March 31.—The seizure at Kitchener of all the mail on the Scandinavian-American line steamer Hellig Olav, consisting of 800 sacks is reported, in a wireless despatch from Berlin. This New Brunswick steamer was on a Scandinavian-American steamer, including letters, has been seized.  
 The Hellig Olav sailed from New York March 17, for Christiansand, Norway.  
 London, March 31, 9:30 p.m.—An army officer who was tonight, says that all hay or oats or wheat straw, threshed or unthreshed, now standing on farm or other premises in bulk in Great Britain is requisitioned by the war department.  
 Farmers and stock owners are authorized to use a normal quantity of straw for their livestock. The amount allotted for private consumption is to be restricted to the monthly average of the preceding three months.  
 FARM AND GARDEN  
 Always test your corn before planting. A draft of cold air will cause failed crops.  
 A scrub cow eats more than a pure bred cow.  
 The spring in feed now would put to waste a year's profit.  
 Warm quarters and the right ration will bring out the eggs.  
 The covering over of a rooster's comb shows him to be a good health.  
 Science in the poultry yard is all right, but common sense must lead.  
 A little manure in the garden, and will slightly increase crop production.  
 A silo, alfalfa, cows and pigs are the four sure cornerstones of farm profit and fertility.  
 Butter, milk, odds and ends from the kitchen, and green food, such as cabbage, alfalfa, silage and turnips, will increase egg production and the number of chicks.  
 The ground about the barn and other stock building should be as neat and clean as the home grounds proper. This is a mark of good taste on the part of the farmer.  
 Recruting Meeting at Gasquetown.  
 Gasquetown, March 31.—The recruiting meeting held in the Gasquetown hall, Tuesday evening was very well attended, considering the bad state of the roads through the country. The hall was beautifully decorated with a profusion of British and Canadian flags and emblems, interspersed with those of the Allies, all arranged in a most artistic and pleasing way, the stage being a model of the country.  
 Rev. H. Harrison, acting as chairman, after a few suitable remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening, Major F. Marshall, R. B. Reid, H. B. Bridges and others.  
 Major F. Marshall received great attention throughout his speech and made a decided impression on the audience. Lieut. Colonel Gray then spoke and explained the business part of the matter. He made an earnest appeal to the young men to assist their brothers in the fight of the nation's peril. Rev. T. F. Marshall also spoke, making brief but forcible remarks.  
 A recruiting committee was formed at the meeting. J. R. Dunn, vice-president, Messrs. Scott, secretary, T. L. Peters, treasurer, W. S. Wilkinson, committee. Messrs. Williams, Rev. T. F. Marshall, R. B. Reid, H. B. Bridges and others.  
 A ladies' committee was also formed, consisting of: President, Mrs. J. R. Dunn; vice-president, Mrs. B. Bridges; secretary, Mrs. M. L. Peters; treasurer, Mrs. N. H. Oddy; committee, Mrs. H. Harrison, Mrs. J. A. Casswell, Miss Nellie Bulyea, and others.  
 The meeting closed with the National Anthem. William Cowan, of Scotland, was the only recruit, but others are said to be considering the matter. The 18th Battalion is especially attractive.  
 What else fair to be a record in the light of the two government boats plying between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. The Stanley has now been in the ice for over a week, and the Prince Edward Island for almost a week. Word received yesterday was to the effect that the boats are yet imprisoned. Meanwhile a sentence of traffic is being carried out by means of the ice boats and passengers and light freight mail are being thus transported. Four boats, with crews of six men each, made the trip in two and a half hours on Thursday. A large amount of ice was encountered but there was also considerable open water.  
 The presbytery of Halifax has adopted a recommendation of its committee to hold six regular meetings during the year.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.**  
 I wish to convey my hearty thanks to the nurses and staff of the General Public Hospital for their kindness to me in my prolonged illness, and will always look back with pleasure to my stay there.  
 WALTER R. CHASE.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:  
 D. C. Clark to E. M. Perry, property in Duke street, West End.  
 Hugh Dobson to William Thorne, property in Simons street.  
 Mrs. Catherine Greeny, et al, to Rose A. wife of Patrick Toib, property in Kings County.  
 Mrs. Mary A. Hamilton to J. H. Hamilton, property in Guys ward, West St. John.  
 W. K. McKean to Helen E., wife of R. P. Hanna, property in Hilliard street.  
 Rose A. and Patrick Toib to William Thorne, property in Simons.  
 Emma L. Harvey to H. M. Fawcett, property in Greenwood.  
 Richard Nicholson to Sadie E. Johnson, property in Hammond.  
 S. H. White to C. B. Spear, property in Sussex.  
 Leases:  
 Transfers of leasehold properties in St. John have been recorded as follows:  
 William Burgess to S. A. M. Skinner, property in Sydney street.  
 David Carleton to Maurice Kaszinsky, property in Charles street.  
 J. E. Cowan to N. S. Springer, property in Mill street.  
 Jacob Mayer to Samuel Koshetsky, et al, property in Ann street.

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