

Huns Make New Drive Near Belgium; The Draft and Home Rule for Ireland

HON. J. B. M. BAXTER RIDDLES MURRAY'S BUDGET ADDRESS

In One of the Most Admirable Speeches Ever Delivered in the Legislature Former Attorney General Completely Shatters Specious and Fallacious Statements of the Provincial Secretary, Whose Address was Undoubtedly Carefully Prepared for Him—Premier Foster Confounded by Hon. Mr. Baxter Applying Former's own Method of Figuring to the Accounts for Year.



Hon. J. B. M. Baxter.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton April 9.—No finer address will be heard in the Provincial Legislature this session or for many sessions than the effort by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, this evening, when in a speech of something more than two hours duration he completely shattered the fabric of the budget address which had been so carefully prepared for the Provincial Secretary Treasurer by the wiser heads in the government, and which that gentleman read from a formidable sheaf of manuscript this afternoon.

Mr. Murray's address was largely on the order of the lad who, when detected, sought to escape punishment for jam stealing by claiming that another and more able lad had been in the closet before him and had in reality taken most of the jam. The speech was filled with allusions to the stronger and more able government which preceded the Foster administration and which he claimed had been responsible for the greater part of the expenditure and the consequent deficit which the accounts of 1917 show.

But Mr. Baxter shattered that chimera tonight applying Mr. Foster's own method of figuring to the accounts for the year. He showed that the deficit based on that method of computation was much larger than presented by the Auditor General. The Premier's face was a study during Mr. Baxter's merciless grilling.

Enormous Expenditure. He could not object to the fairness of the criticism, for the method was exactly what he himself had adopted in dealing with the accounts of the old government in a statement published in the Telegraph shortly after the statement of the auditor general for the year 1916. Then he passed on to consider the estimates for the present year, and taking the provincial secretary's figures as his basis, demonstrated irrefutably that in a time when the demand of the world over for economy of administration the Fosterites propose to continue their course of prodigality, and that their enormous proposed expenditure for the present year is arrived at without superior provision being made for the really important services, such as public works and education, and without taking into account the interest payments that must be met.

In opening Mr. Baxter referred to the New Brunswick men of financial ability who had formerly dealt with the accounts of this country. Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir George Foster were referred to in this connection. But the provincial secretary, who delivered his speech in the afternoon, had a somewhat different task to undertake and he performed it very well. Naturally he sought to inject some political color into his remarks and the speaker did not object to that, for it was political color that lent much of the spice and spirit to the debates in matters of this kind.

Financial Phonograph. While the provincial secretary was speaking Mr. Baxter was unconsciously reminded of the progress made in the arts and sciences of the century. Nowadays people who could not afford to travel from their homes to distant centres to hear the tones of great artists could have them reproduced in their own homes by the marvellous genius of an Edison, but Edison did not exhaust the limit of such inventions. The speaker's eye had often been attracted by posters in window-panes illustrating a well known domestic and an instrument and hearing a reproduction of "His Master's Voice." This was always a touching spectacle, and the speaker wondered who was the master that had produced the wonderful dissertation of figures which the provincial secretary had reproduced

was not that the members of the opposition were unprepared to offer criticism or that they lacked material, but he felt that a mere question of collecting or spending revenue was, after all, a small matter in the face of the more important things at this time claiming the attention of the world, when we read in the daily newspapers that Great Britain has sent out a peremptory summons calling to the colors all men to the age of fifty-one in an effort to stem the tide of world oppression, there might be some apology necessary for taking up the time of the country with a criticism of purely domestic matters, for a discussion of questions which before would have been of value. However, it must be remembered that while the flag is supreme and with the confidence Canadians have that the issue now being settled on the other side of the world will be properly determined, even at the price of tremendous sacrifices, those who are sent to such assemblies in the legislature must discharge their duties, even though in doing so there would be a tendency to give much thought to the larger and more important question.

The Government's Duty. The people of the world were fighting to defend just such assemblies as were in the legislature and it was for the opposition in its criticism to set a standard that would not disgrace the men who today are fighting for all of us. It was for the government to conduct the affairs of the province so they could say to the soldiers when they were called away that they were not wasting the time or resources of the province during their absence. He would like to apply that test to the operations of the government. Naturally the members of the government would reply that such a test could not be met, but it would not be met by debate, it could only be met by the proper handling of the business with which the government was entrusted.

Mistakes would happen in any government. There were mistakes in the present administration and there had been mistakes in the past, but speaking for the government of which he was a member he would say that any mistakes made had been errors of judgment and did not go further. The old government realized its duties to the men at the front and the relation it bore to them, and Hon. Mr. Murray when premier had given much consideration to a plan for settling on the land the men who return to this province after the war and who desire to engage in agriculture. That plan had been approved by some of the highest authorities in the Empire and he would like to know what the present government had done along similar lines.

Neglects Soldiers. At the last session of the legislature the question of appointments had been discussed. The Dominion government had voted to abolish patronage, a decision in which he heartily concurred. They had also determined that where possible returned soldiers duly qualified should have the first claim on all appointments to the public service. What had the Foster government done about that? Was it not possible to give a man in khaki or who had been in khaki an opportunity to do some of the work being done in the very room in which the speaker stood? It was not only possible but it should be done.

Nationalists Object To Premier's Plan Conscripting Irish

London, April 9.—The issue of great battle might well be determined, Mr. Lloyd George declared in his speech today, by the dramatic intervention of President Wilson and his action in placing the American troops at the disposal of the Allies. It was impossible to overestimate the president's offer as the battle might very well be the decisive struggle of the war. He added that the German attack had stirred up the resolution and determination of Americans beyond anything that had yet been heard.

The British reserves, Mr. Lloyd George said, further, had been drawn upon to a considerable extent to make up for wastage. If the battle continued on the same scale, the drain on man power must cause anxiety.

When an emergency had arisen which made it necessary to put men of fifty and boys of eighteen into the fight for liberty, Mr. Lloyd George declared, it was not possible to exclude Ireland from conscription by a parliament in which Ireland was represented, and which had committed the country to the war without a dissenting voice. The character of the quarrel in which the country was engaged, the Premier said, was as much Irish as English.

When Mr. Lloyd George referred to Ireland Alfred Byrne, Nationalist member from Dublin, shouted: "We won't have conscription in Ireland!"

It would be some weeks before enrollment in Ireland began, the Premier continued. One Nationalist cried out: "It will never begin."

Michael Flavin, Nationalist member from Kerry, said: "You come across and try to take us!" Another exclaimed: "It is a declaration of war against Ireland."

Mr. Lloyd George told the Nationalists that conscription and self-government would not go together, but that each must be taken on its merits.

MAN POWER BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Leave to Introduce Measure Granted by Vote of 299 to 80—Premier Lloyd George in Historic Address States Fate of Empire, of Europe and of Liberty Throughout the World May Depend on How Last of German Attacks are Met—Unstated Praise for Allied Troops.

London, April 9.—David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, today made the boldest stroke of his career by coupling Home Rule for Ireland with the conscription of Irishmen. This unexpected disclosure in an address by the premier in the House of Commons in presenting the new conscription bill to parliament swept aside all interest in the details of the conscription scheme which already had been forecast by the newspapers.

Ireland is the only subject talked of tonight. The only question asked is how will the Irish parties and their British sympathizers take to the new policy?

There was a test of strength in the House of Commons when Joseph Devlin, Nationalist, made a motion to adjourn. The government then moved and carried closure on his motion after a brief debate by a vote of 210 to 85, and Mr. Devlin's motion was defeated by a vote of 232 to 80. A few pacifists voted with the Nationalists.

Premier Daring. This preliminary vote means little. Everything depends on the nature of the proposals for self-government for Ireland to be adopted as the premier said, "without violent controversy. The first impression was skepticism as to whether the war cabinet could frame a measure which would stand that test and the fear that the cabinet might be plunged again in the old quarrel of the Irish quarrel while fighting for its life against enemies outside its walls.

ALLIES ARE FORCED BACK IN THE NORTH

British and Portuguese Yield Some Ground Before Terrific Attack Between La Bassee and Armentieres—Violent Hun Bombardment Along Hundred Mile Battle Front in New Drive—Lull in Fighting in Vicinity of Amiens.

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

London, April 9.—From Armentieres to Laon, almost a hundred miles as the battle front runs, the enemy's guns have conducted a violent bombardment that has kept the line ablaze for forty-eight hours as a preliminary to the attack between La Bassee and Armentieres today. The Germans made large expenditure of gas shells along the northern sector from Lens to Armentieres. The British and Portuguese were forced back at two or three points.

Though Amiens undoubtedly continues to be the chief objective, the enemy has launched a new drive north of the original offensive front in a sector that has been quiet since 1915. The thrust has as its objective the turning of the British positions on both Vimy and Messines Ridges, to the south and north respectively, and if successful will mean a considerable readjustment of the line.

This country offers no natural obstacles to the enemy for a depth of fifteen miles. Behind the La Bassee and Armentieres front, the country is flat with only a few small streams and woods. It is wholly unlike the Ypres sector with its hills and marshes, or the Albert-Montdidier front, with its rivers, brooks, canals and marshes. But the thrust north of Arras could hardly mean the abandonment of the Amiens objective, where the enemy has persisted for 19 days and is still balked.

Lull Near Amiens. A lull in the fighting east of Amiens is interpreted to mean that Ludendorff will not make further infantry investments until he is satisfied with the support given by the artillery. The Imperial command is definitely committed and it cannot afford to withdraw now, however costly the campaign may prove.

Haig's troops continue to recover important tactical positions between Arras and Albert. The withdrawal of the French southwest of La Fere simply served to straighten the line which had formed a nasty salient. The loss of Amigny, Pierre-Mande and Folembray, makes no difference in the general situation on this part of the front, where the enemy's activity is reported today as having been extremely active. Official reports show that the greatest artillery intensity has been in the wings, although at nearly every point on the whole battle front the bombardment is continuing.

An unofficial report reports a short but unprecedented severe bombardment just north of the Somme this morning, but no infantry action developed. The tremendous German losses of Friday served to completely disorganize Von Hutier's army, according to the statements of prisoners.

Weather Better. The weather has improved considerably, but the heavy ground mist persists and keeps the Allies on the alert to prevent anything in the nature of a surprise.

RUSSIANS MAY DECLARE WAR ON JAPANESE

Moscow, Apr. 8.—(By the Associated Press)—Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik premier, in a speech here today said that possibly Russia would have to declare war on Japan in connection with the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok.

London, April 9.—In their new attack on the British line between La Bassee and Armentieres, the Germans today gained ground in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, Fauquissart and Cardonnerie Farm, the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight announces.

"After heavy fighting lasting throughout the day, the enemy succeeded in forcing back the Portuguese troops in the center and the British troops on the flanks of the line of the River Lys, between Estaires and Bee St. Maur.

HON. J. B. M. BAXTER SHOWS THE WEAKNESS

HON. J. B. M. BAXTER RIDDES BUDGET ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

In its financial operations New Brunswick was on the threshold of such a day as this province had never seen. Soon it would not be a question of raising revenue by putting on a tax here and squeezing a little there, but after the war a condition will confront us which will tremendously add to the difficulty of raising revenue. The present is the time not only for the preaching of economy but for its practice. The hour had not approached without warning. It had been coming for two years and some appreciation of that fact should have been evident in the estimate which the provincial secretary had laid before the house. He said this as a preface to criticisms he intended to make of the proposals of the government and to criticisms which would come from his side of the house, and he trusted from the other as well. The provincial secretary had referred to the audit of accounts as if there had never been such a thing before.

New Audit Act.

He referred to Messrs. Price-Waterhouse who appeared to have reorganized the whole system of accounting. Recently there had been introduced a new audit act, which he found did not differ in more than half dozen sections from the act introduced by Hon. J. D. Hazen when he took charge of the affairs of the province. Mr. Foster had said that the act required strengthening, but the speaker was unable to see that it had received it. There was a provision that notes must not be accepted by any provincial official, a provision which he completely approved, and he felt sure that if such a provision had been established in 1908 it would have secured the acceptance of every member of the house of that day. But there was nothing in the new act that could be hailed as delivering the province from financial ruin or financial misrule.

Last year the Price-Waterhouse audit was before the house and members on the other side of the house had confessed that it puzzled them. They could not understand what it meant. Despite the most careful and exhaustive scrutiny and examination of that report he was unable to find one syllable that intimated that \$1 had been misapplied by any member of the old government or any official under the control of that body. That was a very distinct advantage over the condition disclosed when the Hazen administration came into power in 1908.

The Ancient Regime.

No particular good could be accomplished by the washing of old linen, but he could say that when the administration led by Hon. J. A. Murray went out of office it went with an absolutely clean sheet.

At this there was an outburst of laughter from the back benches in the government side and Hon. Mr. Baxter facing them declared with much force, "If any honorable member in this house can point to any one set that does not show a clean sheet on the part of the late administration let him rise and do it now."

Mr. Veniot—"How long was the Murray administration?" pointed to Mr. Baxter—"Not very long, but they would have been in power yet if it had been judged upon its merits. I can apply the same statement as to a clean sheet to the administration led by the late Premier."

The government supporters who had interrupted had no reply to make and Mr. Baxter continued.

Financial critics were not born every day, but one had arisen in the last election and had made certain criticisms in the columns of the Telegraph. The provincial secretary had complained of what he termed the misrepresentation of the opposition press. In that connection he referred to The Standard and to other papers which he did not name.

Ananias and Sapphira.

He could tell the provincial secretary that if malicious misrepresentation was to be regarded as a fine art, one of the professors of that art would be found seated in the editorial chair of the Telegraph or the Daily Ananias of the Times, the Evening Sapphira. But Mr. Foster had made certain criticisms through the columns of the Telegraph and if they were fair at that time there could be no objection to using his own methods to measure the transactions of his own government. Mr. Foster's statement first referred to the "independent" auditor general and the word independent was followed by a note of interrogation. Whether that had been in the original Foster statement or had been inserted by the Telegraph artist, the speaker would not pretend to say, but at any rate Mr. Foster had not dissuaded the auditor general when he came to power. The premier had intimated that the auditor general's statement of that day had been prepared at the dictation of the provincial secretary and the speaker wondered if it was the provincial secretary who dictated to him today. Mr. Foster by his methods had shown a total of \$2,371,000 for the year ending October 31, 1917. There was a total expenditure of \$2,385,283.88. Amounts to be deducted from that represented payments on bonds liquidated to the amount of \$48,000 and temporary deposits returned to the amount of \$24,000.55, leaving a balance of total expenditure of \$2,313,283.33. Total receipts showed at \$3,092,211.83, from which should be deducted the proceeds

of bonds to the amount of \$535,010 (which was received for the sale of bonds of a value of \$857,500), temporary deposits received of \$27,464.86, making a total of \$362,474.86. With these reductions made the total revenue stands at \$2,230,736.96, which subtracted from the expenditure leaves a balance of \$1,351,962.39. From this take the amount for sinking funds, \$454,317.75, and the net amount of over-expenditure for the year is shown to be \$917,644.66. That, said the speaker, is not a joke, or if it is, it is a joke invented by Mr. Foster. It is the result of following literally and exactly what he did in considering the statement of the former government, and if it was not correct then, it is because Mr. Foster's method of computation was wrong either through ignorance or desire to mislead the people.

\$1,000,000 Deficit?

He would acquit Mr. Foster of the desire to mislead the people, and accepting his method as correct showed that he had landed the province into a deficit of almost one million dollars. In the sale of bonds during the past year the sum of \$855,010 was realized, but of this \$400,000 had been sold to the provincial sinking fund at par. These bonds had nineteen years to run and bore interest at the rate of four per cent. Sold to a private individual at an interest rate of 5%, and certainly they could not be sold for less, they would be worth at least \$2 and no more. Why had such a blunder been made as to charge the provincial sinking fund bonds at par when if sold to a private individual they could not have realized more than \$2? It was plain that the proper method was not understood or the government did not intend to follow it. If not, why not?

But these were the gentlemen who were to be the financial saviours of the country. They were the gentlemen who had introduced Price-Waterhouse & Company, but did all the financial wisdom depart from the province when the representative of Price-Waterhouse & Co. returned to his home? The former government had been charged with using this money for current revenue, a practice which had been followed by every government up to the present one, and which had saved the province thousands of dollars in interest charges. But when the present government attempted to correct the system they did not know how to do it. Turning again to Mr. Foster's statement that gentleman showed that in 1907 the government paid out as ordinary expenditure the sum of \$969,938.92 and he viewed with alarm the fact that this expenditure had risen to \$1,580,518.16 in 1916 by Mr. Foster's figuring. The total ordinary expenditure for 1917 was \$1,968,263.34, or deducting the Valley Railway interest, \$1,745,645.83, which is \$165,113.97 more than the total ordinary expenditure of such a span. And Mr. Foster went on to say that the expenditure of the speaker dealt only with what had been expended since October 31, 1916, and was chargeable to the present year. But the government admitted that they had had control for seven months of the year. That was the period when most of the work was done outside on the public works accounts, the largest item in the total. The expenditures during the last months of the old government had been small and of such a character that they would not vary much, no matter who was in charge, but public works expenditure was controllable and was largely chargeable to the present administration.

A Sure Test.

A test of the way in which the government performed its duty could be found in the table in the auditor general's report which showed the proportions and the expenditures. Turning to that table the speaker found under expenditures of \$35,090.26, and over-expenditures of \$232,904.99, leaving a net over-expenditure of \$197,813.83. In the department of public works alone Hon. Mr. Veniot had over-expended to the amount of \$119,368.21, and these were their own figures, made up under the most favorable conditions. After all over-expenditures of the public works should not be measured by dollars and cents as much as by the question whether the province got value for the money. He was willing to give Mr. Veniot credit for energy and ability, but yet that gentleman had constructed no permanent roads, and by permanent roads the speaker did not mean indestructible roads.

Spending Much Money.

He had simply been spending in larger amounts the money of the province for the same sort of road work that had gone on year after year. In the interests of the people of New Brunswick that practice must stop, otherwise the province would go on piling up debt against debt. When the speaker saw items all through the permanent road account of \$30 and \$30 and \$50 charged to permanent roads he knew nothing of a permanent character had been done for that expenditure. He would like to see the expenditure of Mr. Veniot's Bolsheviki proposal of calling the villagers together to elect their road supervisors and allowing them to do a little electioneering on their own account. The speaker was prepared at any time to support any policy that would get the province out of the rut into which it had fallen in regard to its roads.

Motor Vehicles.

Turning to the account for motor vehicles he showed that \$6,390 had been spent and not one cent of that could be charged to any action of the old government. Mr. Veniot's proposal of what had been gained for that expenditure, but the speaker trusted

it was something more profitable than the payment to Harry M. Blair of \$1,800 for the collection of \$900. In Mr. Foster's statement he had referred to the cost of commissions to investigate and said the people had got value for that expenditure.

Mr. Foster—"The McKewen award will hear that out."

Mr. Baxter—"Yes, and it will bear out a lot of us."

Continuing Mr. Baxter said that before Mr. Foster had had an opportunity of taking up the reins of office the former government had sent a contractor to the house and to an independent tribunal and the man chosen was Mr. Justice McKewen. The speaker had penned the section in the act which gave Mr. Justice McKewen the opportunity to try the McKewen case and he did not think he foresaw that the decision would be just what it was.

Province Not Bound.

He did not bind the province to pay one cent and that was altogether due to his own draftsmanship of the act. When the former government, and the McKewen judgment to strike the opposition it went back like a boomerang. While he was attorney general he knew what the government legislation meant when it came into the house and he did not require a crutch to help him with it. This province for the sake of its own good name had had enough of investigations, but there could be more and possibly material for some might be made today. God only knows. When all was said and done election had to be run and money had to be provided for them. The provincial secretary referring to investigations and similar things had said that the money and they had to get it from the private pocket. He fancied that the old party would still have to be supported even if it did it. It was necessary to sell the bonds of the province at a price lower than could have been obtained for them if sold over the counter.

The Stevens Report.

Referring to the Stevens report Mr. Baxter said that report had not been framed by any judge of the Supreme Court. Although the gentleman who provided the report was an attorney at law as far as any judge could have been. As everyone was familiar with certain circumstances in that enquiry, particularly to the circumstance where the speaker had said he had a dim recollection of a parcel being left in his safe, he would not attempt to do so.

At this the government back benches laughed again and Mr. Baxter once more devoted passing attention to them.

"Laugh if you wish," he said with a smile. "I suppose you would have had a higher opinion of me if I had gone into court and committed wilful perjury."

The particular circumstances to which he referred was the leaving of a parcel in his safe, and if any member of the house living outside of St. John had come to his office and asked his permission to leave a parcel in his safe he would have given the permission. For this he was pilloried in newspapers and in the House of Commons. He did not find fault with the damnable thought of a man who tried to get the parcel as far as Baxter's safe and then close the enquiry and leave it there.

Were Soundrels.

"I call such men soundrels and if it were not for my presence in this house I should add a qualifying epithet. Turning to the Speaker he said, "Yes, Mr. Speaker, you in your judicial capacity may smile, doubtless you have good cause, but I say that every dollar I paid to Wendell P. Jones or Peter J. Hughes in that enquiry was money spent for a political purpose, the purpose of getting Baxter's name on the newspapers, yet when he had not noticed much jubilation over the Stevens report, although the speaker and other members of the old government had been persecuted by sheets that he would not dignify with the name of newspapers, yet when the Stevens report exonerated the men those newspapers did not manfully exonerate them. The idea of those newspapers was to destroy the men politically, not to get their own names in the newspapers and to establish in public confidence there was the fear that they would again be returned to the position from which they had been driven by an outcry and clamor on their own making. In that report there was not from beginning to end a suggestion that any of the men of the old government or of the railway company had benefited personally. Party funds had been raised and money had been given out, but an evil which many would say would say would always obtain until some more successful method had been devised to stop it. He suggested that a commencement should be made with the electors and that in order to quell the predatory activities of the men who followed every party at election times.

Followers to Blame.

It was not the candidate but the horde of followers that was to blame. If a team had to be engaged on election day it increased many times in value; if a hall had to be hired in a campaign it jumped at once to the dimensions and cost of a palace. There was no use in passing blame on candidates easily be evaded, but his suggestion was that every voter on entering the polling booth should be challenged as to impersonation and bribery. It would require more time and more money for officials, but the money might as well be spent that way directly and honestly as indirectly from other sources.

Turning to the cost of executive government he showed that Mr. Foster had criticized an item on his head of \$45,552.59 when the old government was in power, yet the accounts for 1917 showed an expenditure of \$50,749.15. The estimate for 1918 proposed an increase that to \$56,277.49.

In detail and showed that in each case the expenditure was more than formerly. The provincial secretary had referred to the practice of abandoning the commission to the attorney general on succession duties. In this the speaker concurred. What he had received from that source the law had given to him and he had no apology for taking it, but if the Murray government had survived the last election it had been his intention to propose that the succession duties should be divided among the members of the government as he did not believe that \$3,100 was sufficient remuneration for any cabinet minister and he proposed to increase it by that means. But even the saving from the abolition of succession duties commission would not give the attorney general's department a much better showing for 1917. The Antis for that year would be \$30,000, on which the commission would be \$1,500. While this was abolished there was a payment of \$1,800 for a deputy attorney general, an officer of which he had never felt the need. In the former government the actual work of the office during his tenure and said that in addition to attending his seasonal work and to committees he had while in that office done much valuable work in preparing legislation and in the house and he did not think he had saved the province at least \$5,000 by work on the succession duties act. When he contrasted what he had done, while attorney general with the condition in which legislation was brought before the house today he was tempted to wonder what certain members of the legislature found to do with their spare time.

Public Health.

Passing to consideration of the public health act he said that measure was not in the interest of the public health, but in the interest of the public purse. He would not attempt to propose a salary for a gentleman who would not go in the cabinet without it. The minister had complained of the inefficiency of the local boards of health and while his act in one section was a step in the right direction, in another it restored them with the majority of their members appointed locally. He did not believe that change would be any better. He also noticed that the bill provided for many offices, all of which would have to be paid, and in all he figured that the bureau cost of that department would be greater than any department in the service, not even excepting the department of public works. He could not conceive of what his honorable friends were thinking of to introduce such a bill at this time when economy is so urgently necessary. If the demands of the public health required a member of the cabinet surely the duties of that position could be attached to another department without adding a new salary member to the government, already top heavy. He could not believe that the health conditions of the province were so serious as to require the treatment proposed.

A Big Deficit.

The Price-Waterhouse report of the accounts for 1916 had found a deficit of current liability over current assets of \$706,835.57. The present auditor general's report had found an excess of current liability of \$1,087,370.21, an increase of \$380,534.64 over what had formerly been complained of. The estimate of expenditure last year was \$1,969,441.40, and they over-expenditure by \$28,321.94, making a total of ordinary expenditures of \$1,997,763.34. This year's expenditure would be from the wholly lugers of the old government and the Foster administration would have a full twelve months for which they would have to answer.

That Bond Sale.

Referring to the bond sale Mr. Baxter first dealt with offer of bonds through the firm of A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto, and compared the statements in the advertising matter with the claims of the provincial secretary. The Ames statement showed that the public debt of the province to be \$16,919,146, the investment in the St. John and Quebec Railway, which they consider an asset. Then they also took the indirect liability to which they refer as secured and which in the Ames statement shows as not dangerous. Ames & Co. sold these bonds at 99.08 with accrued interest to yield 6 1/2 per cent, the province sold bonds at 96 without tender and at the same time Nov. 30th refused to offer 97.33 and by selling outright got 93. It was no use in passing blame on the counter they would have realized par.

Next Year's Revenue.

Turning to the estimated revenue for coming year, Mr. Baxter showed that the estimate could not be depended upon. The item of sale for seed for instance the government expected to get \$105,000, yet Mr. Tweeddale's experience with the sale of seed last year had shown that the province did not receive anything for the seed. It should have received. He had no more faith in the department of agriculture in the coming year than he had in the past. On the item of rest of \$8,500 from the New Brunswick Power Co. for the use of the bridge over the Reversing falls, he claimed that not

more than \$3,000 of that amount would accrue this year. This remainder should be charged to back years.

An expectation of \$160,000 from railway earnings rather than the faith of those who had advocated launching into that enterprise. When the Valley Railway was first before the house Hon. Mr. Robinson was a member and had an opportunity to protest against it but he did not do so. The present premier, then active in St. John, was also earnestly in support of it, consequently when the provincial secretary attacked that undertaking he was striking at his own associates and his own leader.

Patriotic Assessment.

In closing Mr. Baxter attacked the assessment for patriotic and war purposes of \$99,080, and said that the government was asking for more money than required and more money than the Patriotic Fund had asked for. This \$99,080 was nothing more or less than the first indication of direct taxation. When direct taxation was necessary to meet the legitimate expenses of the country he would vote for it but as long as the government asked for \$137,000 more than last year on services not numbered as the most important he did not think it was prudent and would not support it. That was not the sort of administration the people wanted or had a right to expect.

Mr. Baxter was loudly applauded when he completed his selling address. The House spent the remainder of the evening in committee and adjourned at 11 o'clock.

MAN POWER BILL IN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

western front, which is taken to mean that he has superseded the Versailles war council.

London, April 9.—It was announced in the House of Commons tonight that the government had decided to extend the time for discussion of the man power bill until Tuesday of next week. This was a concession to a request of Mr. Asquith after a vote had been taken and the bill had passed its first reading amid cheers.

Leave to introduce the government's man power bill was carried by 299 to 60.

Joseph Devlin (Nationalist West Belfast) motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 326 to 80.

Premier Lloyd-George said: "We have now entered the most critical phase of this terrible war. There is a hull in the storm, but the hurricane is not over. Doubtless we must expect more fierce outbreaks, and one of us is finally exhausted there will be many more."

"The fate of the empire, the fate of Europe and the fate of liberty throughout the world may depend on the success with which the Allies in these attacks is resisted and countered."

"The government therefore, propose to submit to parliament today certain recommendations in order to assist this country and the Allies to weather the storm. They will involve, I regret, extreme sacrifices on the part of large classes of the population and nothing would justify them but the most extreme necessity and the fact that we are fighting for all that is essential and most sacred in our national life."

Word of Explanation.

"Before I come to the circumstances which led up to our submitting these proposals to parliament, I ought to say one word as to why parliament was not immediately summoned. Since the battle began the government has been engaged almost every hour in concerting with the Allies in the necessary measures to assist the armies to deal with the emergency."

"The proposals which we intend submitting to parliament required very close and careful examination and I think there is this advantage in our meeting today, rather than immediately, that we have had time to consider the proposals and to discuss them. It is very difficult at this time to present a clear, connected and reliable narrative of what happened. There has been a great deal of talk in the newspapers and the fact is that it is not early for some time to ascertain what actually happened."

October or November—the German combatant strength in France was as two to the Allies three.

"Then came the military collapse of the German army and the German hurried up their released divisions from the eastern front and brought them to the west. They had a certain measure of Austrian support, which had been accorded to them."

"Owing to the growth of the strength of our armies in 1917, when this battle began the combatant strength of the whole of the German army on the western front was only approximately, though not quite equal to, the total combatant strength of the Allies in infantry. They were slightly inferior in artillery. They were inferior in cavalry, they were considerably inferior, and, what is very important, they were undoubtedly inferior in aircraft."

German Organization.

"The Germans, therefore, organized their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions out of the slightly smaller number of infantry and slightly smaller number of guns. They had fewer battalions in a division and fewer men in a battalion. That is entirely a question of organization and it yet remains to be seen that their organization is better than ours. It is necessary to explain that, in order that the House should realize why, with approximately the same number of men, the Germans have a larger number of divisions on that front."

"According to all the facts which have come to hand as to the losses of the battle, that roughly represents the relative strength of the combatants on both sides at this moment. The Germans had, however, one or two important advantages. The first, the initial advantage, which is always commanded by the offensive, is that they know where they mean to attack. They choose the ground; they choose the location; they know the width of the attack; they know the dimensions of the attack. All that invariably gives the initial advantage to the offensive."

"The defence has a general advantage. Owing to air observation concealment is difficult. At the same time, in spite of all that, owing to the power of moving troops at night, which the Germans exercised to a very large extent, there is a large margin for surprise, even in spite of air observation and of this the enemy took full advantage."

Confronted with Difficulties.

"I should like to say one word here as to the difficulty which the Allied generals were confronted with in this respect. Before the battle the greatest German concentration was in front of our troops. That was no proof that the fall weight of the attack would fall on us. There was a very large concentration opposite the French lines. This was a very considerable concentration—I am referring now to the German reserves—on the northern part of our line."

"After the battle began, or immediately before the battle, the Germans by night brought their divisions from the northern part to the point where the attack took place. They also took several divisions from opposite the French in the same way and brought them to our front. But it would have been equally easy for them, while concentrating their troops opposite our front, to manoeuvre them in the same way opposite the French. I am only referring to that in order to show how exceedingly difficult it is for generals on the defensive to decide exactly where, in their judgment, the attack is coming and where they ought to concentrate their reserves."

"I may just say a word here. This problem was considered very closely by the military staff at Versailles and I think it right, in justice to them, to point out that after a very close study of the German position and of the probabilities of the case, they came to the conclusion and they stated their conclusion to the military representatives and to the cabinet in the month of January or the beginning of February, that the attack would come south of Arras; that it would be an attack on a very wide front—that it would be an attack on the widest front ever yet assailed; that the Germans would accumulate ninety-five divisions for the purpose of making that attack; that they would throw the whole of their resources and their strength into that attack; that their objective would be the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces."

"That was the conclusion Sir Henry Wilson, (chief of the Imperial staff), came to and which was submitted at that time, two or three months ago, and I think that it was one of the most remarkable forecasts of enemy intentions that was ever made."

"As a matter of fact, the attack was made up, I think, by about ninety-seven divisions. It was an attack on the widest front that has ever been engaged. Its object undoubtedly was the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces. So that, almost in every detail that was very remarkable forecast has been verified in the event."

"Another remarkable prediction was that it might probably succeed to the extent of penetrating the British line to the extent of half the distance of the front attacked. They came to that conclusion from a close examination of the offensive of war."

"There was another advantage. There was, first of all, the advantage which the Germans had from having the initiative. There was a further advantage and this undoubtedly was the greatest advantage, from having a united command opposed to a dual one. The Germans undoubtedly relied upon this to a very large extent for their success. They were much of the success of this attack to this."

"A wounded officer told a friend of mine today, a general, that under ordinary conditions no one could walk across the part which was traversed by the Germans at this time of the year but it just happened to be absolutely dry and firm, and they walked across ground which no one had any right to expect at this time of year would be in that condition."

"Not only that, but the fact that it was warm increased the mist and the Germans were actually in some parts within a few yards of our front line before any one knew of their approach."



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But these new raincoats at \$7 to \$20 are man's best friends. All right in sun or rain, for looks or for protection. Various colors and patterns. For \$7 to \$20 we have the regular waterproof coats—for storms only.

Shirts, collars, ties, too for men's wear.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

April—Phase of the Moon.

Last Quarter..... 4th 9h. 33m. a.m.
New Moon..... 11th 0h. 34m. a.m.
First Quarter..... 17th midnight
Full Moon..... 25th 4h. 5m. a.m.

Days D. of W. Sun Rise Sun Sets H. Water a.m. L. Water p.m.

10 W 5.53 6.57 10.40 23.04 10.40 17.03
11 Th 5.51 6.59 11.30 23.53 11.30 17.53
12 Fri 5.49 7.00 12.19 18.43

It was quite impossible to observe them. This was a special disadvantage to us; inasmuch as our scheme of organization in that particular part of the line depended largely upon the cross line fire of machine guns and artillery. They had therefore a very special advantage, of which they made the fullest use.

Was Very Critical.

"With regard to the battle itself, as I have already stated, it will take some time to ascertain the whole facts. On one time it was undoubtedly very critical. The enemy broke through between our third and fifth armies and there was a serious gap, and the situation was retrieved, owing to the magnificent conduct of our troops. They retired in perfectly good order, re-establishing the junction between the two armies and frustrating the enemy's purpose."

"The House can hardly realize, and certainly cannot sufficiently thank—for can the country—our troops for their superb valor and their magnificent conduct. They retired, but were never routed and once more the confidence of the British soldier that he would not acknowledge defeat, saved Europe."

"I am referring to the whole army, general officers and soldiers. I mean the whole army and I draw no distinction. Their conduct has been one of the incredible courage and great coolness under the most trying conditions. I do not think that any distinction can be drawn between officers and men. I am referring to the British army and that means all."

"And I specially refer to what one brigadier general did. Some reference has been made in the press already to it, where at one point there was a serious gap, which might have let the enemy into Calais."

TOTAL PROVINCIAL PLACES

Places thumbed Bridges Called to statement

(From Ottawa) Frederick, A. met at three o'clock. Bills to visit in the town of Towns Incorporated the town of Sudb respecting municipal vest the title of Dominion Government third time and p Notices of contents follows:

By Mr. Crockett of \$10,000 contribution to the Hall correspondence By Mr. Murray disposition of the Governor's authority By Mr. Smith, amount expended ges since the close Mr. LeBlanc in amand the act of Dalhousie and the said town to Mr. McGrath amend the act Newcasid Pinder inter amend the act John River Log

Estimated income Dominion subel Territorial revenue Fees, provincial \$21,000. Taxes, incorporated \$60,500. Succession duties Railway taxes Private and local King's tribute of School books Provincial probate Court Supreme Court Provincial House 000 Jordan Memorial 000 Motor vehicles Interest received Factory inspectors Seed sale of 1 Seed sale of 1 Miscellaneous Public Works Dept Miscellaneous Department—\$3,000 Miscellaneous revenue—\$2,000 Wharves, harbor government—\$2,812 Rent from N.B. use of Reversibility 600.00 Province's shares—\$100,000. Total—\$2,135,787.80. Memo:— Estimated received 709.02. Estimated received—\$107,013. Abstract of est 1918— Administration 63. Agriculture

Assessment for purposes—\$99,000. Total—\$2,135,787.80. Memo:— Estimated received 709.02. Estimated received—\$107,013. Abstract of est 1918— Administration 63. Agriculture

"It was reported to me on good authority that the Kaiser informed ex-King Constantine: 'I shall beat them for they have no united command,' which shows that this was what they were relying in the main upon, that although their numbers were slightly inferior they knew the importance that was to be attached to the fact that there was a perfectly united command."

"And that is an obvious advantage, for if the risks in one particular part of the line are great and the risks in another are not so great, but substantially less than in the former, with one command there is no hesitation in the mind of the commander in chief as to which risk he will make the greatest provision against."

"With two separate commands the problem is a difficult one; it is more difficult to adjust the balance of risk and the general is always naturally inclined to give himself and his army the benefit of any doubt. That may be because if anything goes wrong there he alone is to be held responsible for his own countrymen for the safety of his army."

"The enemy had another incidental, but as it turned out, very important, advantage—that of weather. Exceptional weather favored his designs. It was both dry and misty. The attack, which succeeded, was made on that part of the line where under ordinary spring conditions the ground would have been almost impassable."

Before a splendidly representative audience in the West Side City Hall last night, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith told the story of the Halifax disaster. The audience saw for themselves, as on a canvas, the tragic occurrence which was described vividly by the talented lecturer and illustrated with copy-right slides.

At the close of the lecture, Mrs. Smith made an urgent and pathetic appeal for the needs of the Maritime School for the Blind in Halifax, and convinced all present of the privilege of contributing to the fund to enable the Blind to help themselves.

THE FOSTERITE CEMENT STILL PRODIGAL

TOTAL RECEIPTS EXPECTED BY THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY \$2,135,780

Total Expenses of Government for Coming Year Placed at \$2,125,709—Hon. Mr. Murray (Northumberland) Claims \$388,031 for Permanent Bridges Chargeable to Old Government — Is Called to Time by Hon. B. F. Smith for a Misstatement.

(From Official Report.)
Frederick, April 9.—The House met at three o'clock.
Bills to vest a water work system in the town of Devon; to amend the Towns Incorporation Act relating to the town of Sussex; to amend the act respecting motor vehicles, and to vest the title of certain wharves in the Dominion Government, were read a third time and passed.

Notices of enquiry were given as follows:
By Mr. Crockett, as to the amount of \$10,000 contributed by the government to the Halifax Relief Fund and correspondence relating to the same.
By Mr. Murray, (Kings), as to the disposition of fertilizer lately purchased by the government.
By Mr. Smith, (Carleton), as to the amount expended on permanent bridges since the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. LeBlanc introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the town of Dalhousie and also a bill to enable the said town to issue debentures.
Mr. McGrath introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the town of Newcastle.
Mr. Plinder introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the St. John River Log Driving Co.

The Estimates.
Hon. Mr. Murray presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor submitting the estimates for the current year, and moved that the consideration of such message and estimates be referred to the committee on supply. The estimates are as follows:
Estimated income, 1918—
Dominion subsidies—\$67,576.16.
Territorial revenues—\$680,000.00.
Fees, provincial secretary's office—\$21,000.
Taxes, incorporated companies—\$69,500.
Succession duties—\$75,000.
Railway taxes—\$48,000.
Private and local bills—2,000.
King's printer—\$2,900.
School books—\$20,000.
Provincial prohibition—\$35,000.
Probate Court fund—\$23,000.
Supreme Court fund—\$25,000.
Provincial Hospital, (insane)—\$42,000.
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium—\$12,000.
Motor vehicles—\$80,000.
Interest received—\$3,000.
Factory inspection—\$200.
Seed sale of 1917—\$4,000.
Seed sale of 1918—\$105,000.
Miscellaneous and ferry receipts, Public Works Department—\$3,100.
Miscellaneous receipts, Agriculture Department—\$3,000.
Miscellaneous receipts, various departments—\$2,000.
Wharves, half cost from Dominion Government—\$5,923,000.
Rent from N. B. Power Company for use of Reversible Falls bridge—\$8,600.
Province's share of railway earnings—\$100,000.
Greater production—\$25,000.
Amusements admission taxes—\$5,000.
Assessment for patriotic and war purposes—\$99,000.00.
Total—\$2,135,780.16.
Memo:
Estimated receipts—\$2,135,780.16.
Estimated expenditure—\$2,125,709.02.

Abstract of estimated expenditure, 1918—
Administration of Justice—\$24,558.63.
Agriculture—General, \$52,916.66;

results of the war, New Brunswick in common with other provinces is being looked to supply the needs of the allies on the battle fronts and he was glad to know that the response had been gratifying. Although deprived of the services of these young men in the matter of greater production, the province had done nobly, while the obligation the people owed to those who had gone overseas to fight for that liberty which all had enjoyed, to die on the battlefield, if such should be their lot, or to return to their homes crippled or broken in health, could never be repaid. Yet all would treasure in their hearts the remembrance of these sacrifices.

It was his duty as Provincial Secretary to point out that the mistakes of the late administration must be paid for and that it will take several years of business like treatment before these mistakes could be offset or overcome. The Government had not yet reached the peak load of overhead charges placed upon the province by its predecessors nor would the full force of the bill against the Valley Railway be completed. However they had brought hopes that before long the efforts recently put forth by the Government would be relieved of the enormous overhead imposed on it by the late administration. His purpose in directing attention to such matters was not primarily to criticize their predecessors in office but to aid the people to arrive at a more intelligent understanding of the financial situation having also in view the exposing of the numerous incorrect statements of the opposition press with regard to the finances and the policies of the Government.

The Funded Debt.
Referring to the capital asset and liability statement on the credit side as liabilities it would be seen that the funded debt amounted to \$18,809,855.89 including \$5,850,000.00 as Valley Railway Bonds and debenture stock. There was additional Valley Railway liability and bank overdraft of \$615,875.80 and contracts for the purchase of motor vehicles amounting to \$238,681.88. The next item was permanent bridge bills payable amounting to \$42,038.36 and permanent road bills payable amounting to \$29,475.41. It was also shown that capital account over current balance \$61,400.27 for advances made in payment of discounts on bonds prior to 1917 and redemption of bonds made during the same year.

These items brought the total outstanding capital liabilities of the province up to \$18,797,050.50. The item of \$1,030,887.89 being put down as sinking fund simply offset the amount collected for that purpose as shown by the entry on the debit side of the statement. The balance shown to the credit of the province at Ottawa was \$529,293.39 which amount was drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. He held that the rate of interest on the current account and the Government would make an effort to have it increased. The total amount of the Valley Railway investment less the sum of \$628,776.47 retained by the Prudential Trust Co. was \$1,700,000.00. The Government had expended on the New Brunswick Coal and Railway, \$1,246,431.77 on permanent bridges, \$4,738,635.42, on permanent roads \$368,545.06 on the Farm Sites board, \$150,000.00. Other expenditures provided for by bonds issued outstanding totalled \$2,878,576.85. The moneys available for capital outlay totalled \$718,060.81 and sinking funds totalled \$1,030,887.89. In connection with the latter item he wished to say that not one dollar of sinking fund money remained in consolidated account for current expenditures and in addition to that the amount of \$427,000.00 interest on the old government revenue account at 3 per cent interest had been put in its proper place as a sinking fund and was now drawing 4 per cent.

He might draw attention to the item of \$1,030,887.89 on the liability side of the statement for ordinary roads. This item amounted to only \$3,843.18, as compared with very large amounts set aside for permanent roads and he wished to explain the meaning of such item.
Teacher's salaries and educational grants for the term ending December 31, are not paid until the months of January and February, following. The fiscal year expired on October 31, and therefore but two thirds of the total amount for the six months had been charged to the fiscal year. Deferred credit meant that one

third of the Dominion subsidy representing the portion for November and December was received on the first of July, and set up as a liability to 1917. The asset side of the statement, showed the amount due the province, and also the sum of \$1,877,270.21, as a current liability in respect of current assets.
It was the intention of the government to bond the greater portion of that amount, but he would say for the information of the house, that no securities would be bonded.
The audit Act, already considered by the House, provided for a new system of accounting and in future the consolidated revenue fund which was really a statement of cash receipts, and cash payments, will be a statement of revenue and expenditure.
The revenue side of such statement would include all revenues received and due, as well as stocks on hand, and on the other side would be shown all expenditures made, and incurred.

Outstanding Bills.
The total amount of outstanding bills on October 31st, 1917, was \$1,115,977.77. The asset side of the statement, showed the amount due the province, and also the sum of \$1,877,270.21, as a current liability in respect of current assets.
There was outstanding for public works on October 31st, 1917, the sum of \$30,942.73, as against \$97,568.58 on October 31st, 1916, which amount was not shown in the accounts of that year.
There was outstanding for public works on October 31st, 1917, the sum of \$30,942.73, as against \$97,568.58 on October 31st, 1916, which amount was not shown in the accounts of that year.

Increase in Debt.
He then read the following statement:
Increase in bonded debt 1916 to 1917:
Bonded debt (as published), 31st October, 1916, \$9,109,059.16.
Bonded debt with St. John and Quebec Railway bonds added, \$3,590,000.00.
Total bonded debt for year to 31st October 1916, \$12,699,059.16.
Bonded debt 31st October, 1917, \$15,909,059.16.
Increase for year of \$3,210,000.00.
Analysis of increase in bonded debt:
Increased by following:—Permanent bridges, \$454,706.55; Permanent road work, \$2,755,293.45.
Decreased by following:
Redemption of bonds, \$7,000.
Smallpox bonds, \$3,000.
Wine and spirits, \$2,000.
Settlement lands, Victoria county bonds, redeemed, \$88,000.00.
Discounts on bonds, etc., \$41,448.15.
Gain and redemption: New Brunswick work, \$2,249,254.07.
Net increase for year, \$750,796.64.
Increase in bonded debt 1915-1916 was \$380,173.75.
Special roads expenditure, old government work, not bonded, 1916-1917, \$153,335.75.

Expenditure incurred prior to 31st October, 1916, paid in year 1917, \$5,950,000.00. Total increase in eight years, \$9,224,523.17.
Bonded debt 1908, \$5,834,533.99.
Bonded debt 1916, \$15,059,059.16.
Increase, \$9,224,525.17.
Permanent Bridges.
Referring to the subject of permanent bridges, the minister said he would crave the indulgence of the House, by presenting the following statement:
Permanent bridges, 1917, \$438,679.66. Amount spent previous to 1st April, 1917, by old government, \$174,446.48. Amount paid since 1st April on contracts of old government, \$264,233.18. Total amount chargeable to old government, \$388,031.94.
Special road expenditure 1916 and 1917, amounting to \$1,030,887.89, being the amount for the year previous to April, 1917, under old government.
Permanent road expenditure \$334,066.65, made up as follows:
Road work, not bonded, by old government, \$98,000.00; road machinery bought by present government, \$12,331.07; pipe and auto supplies, salaries, etc., \$25,185.46.
Road work, not bonded, \$198,549.12. Total amount, \$334,066.65.
Hon. Mr. Murray continuing said that although \$388,031.94 of the amount expended for permanent bridges was chargeable to the old government, the opposition press is holding the present administration responsible for it.
Mr. Smith (Carleton)—"That is not so."
Hon. Mr. Murray—"I have the paper in my pocket which says so."
Some honorable members—"Read it."
Hon. Mr. Murray continuing, said that the road machinery had been purchased by the old government and he did not care to say much about it. The road machinery purchased by the present administration had cost \$12,331.07.
Mr. Smith (Carleton)—"You had better say less about that."
Hon. Mr. Murray—"I don't have to say anything about it, only it was all right."
1917 Interest.
He said the item of interest for 1917 amounted to \$441,184.14, made up as follows:
Interest on bonds and registered stock, \$378,848.21; interest on Southampton Railway bonds, \$6,296.97; Floating fund bonds, \$2,000.00; interest on cash deposit, \$1,250.00; interest on deposits and sinking funds, \$1,486.14; discounts and bank charges, \$338.14; interest on crown land sinking funds, \$52,166.68.
The interest on overdrafts at banks totalled \$3,912.82, while interest on

credit balances amounted to \$1,918.30, making the net amount \$994.22.
Dealing with the question of sinking funds, he said that the total on October 31st, 1916, was \$560,623.48, while on October 31st, 1917, it was \$1,096,877.59, an increase during the year of \$436,254.11. The amount of \$427,430.76, which has been accumulated since 1912, and which should have been invested in a crown land sinking fund, was as invested by the government during the last fiscal year. In addition to this the sum of \$52,166.68 in interest, was paid out of current revenue to the crown land sinking fund. As a result of the price, Waterhouse & Company's audit, an additional sum of \$1,645.80, was paid over to the farm settlement sinking fund to make good a shortage for the year 1916. A bond issue of \$38,500 for New Brunswick settlement lands fell due last year, and the sum of \$15,360.37 was paid out of its own sinking fund, and the balance of \$23,139.63 was taken from the crown land sinking fund.
The permanent road bond issue of \$400,000 would run for a period of nineteen years with interest at the rate of four per cent, and would be repayable in annual instalments. It had been sold to the crown land sinking fund at par and would be liquidated out of the motor vehicle sinking fund, established in November last.

He held that the policy of borrowing money from time to time and making no provision for repayment was unwise and not favorably regarded by the money market.
During the past year bonds held in London to the amount of \$49,790.86 had been redeemed and replaced by a bond issue of \$38,500.00, making a gain of \$9,290.86. Had the old government refunded the sterling debt and Valley Railway bonds, as it might have done, they could have made in the vicinity of nearly \$1,000,000 by the transaction.
The total proceeds of bond sales during 1917 had been \$87,500. The discount on the same was \$21,490, making the net proceeds \$35,010. The expenses in connection with the classification of crown lands in 1917 amounted to \$30,653.16, were paid out of the crown land sinking fund.
Referring to territorial revenue, he said that the receipts for 1917 totalled \$544,191.64 against \$540,836.06 for 1916. He said that a substantial increase was expected in territorial revenues. The increase would be from wild lands, timber licenses and royalty. The estimate for stamps was no larger and it was thought the cut would not be large. An increase was expected in the taxes from incorporated companies as the new tax on telephone companies would go into effect this year. He could not estimate the exact amount from succession duties, but an increase was expected and he could say that the moneys were not collected very promptly. School books were now sold by the province on a cash basis. Last year a number of old accounts had been collected, making the receipts much larger. It was estimated that \$25,000 would be received under the provincial prohibition act. Of this amount \$10,000 would be from the sale of liquor that had been seized and sent back to Canada for distil-

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"Pape's Diapepsin" ends all stomach distress in five minutes.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.
Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs; its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.
Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store and then if anyone should eat something that doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; or creates indigestion of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distresses are relieved. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

longer a source of revenue, but from that source the old government had collected \$43,273 in 1918. There was a considerable increase in the revenue from motor vehicles due to a heavier tax imposed. A sufficient amount would be set aside from that fund each year to meet bond issues for road purposes. An amount long due from the federal government in connection with wharves was to be paid under an arrangement with the minister of public works and would be collected during the year. The sum of \$71,726 had been paid by the Dominion government as the province's share of the gross earnings of the St. John and Quebec Railway and the payments will be made regularly in the future.

EN ROUTE TO ST. JOHN, DIED AT COCHRANE

Sergt. John Wilson, whose death was recorded in Monday's Standard, a brother of Mrs. Ellen Sibley of 30 Autumn street, enlisted in 1914 in Winnipeg, and went overseas with the 28th Battalion. He was wounded in the crater fight at St. Eloi and sent to a French hospital. On his recovery he rejoined his unit and served until at Courcellette he was severely wounded in three places and sent to an English hospital at Leicester. On leaving this institution he was appointed sergeant instructor at the Canadian Trench Warfare School, and while there was seriously injured by the premature discharge of a bomb. On his discharge from hospital, after this latest injury, he volunteered for service in France, but was rejected and sent back to Canada for dis-

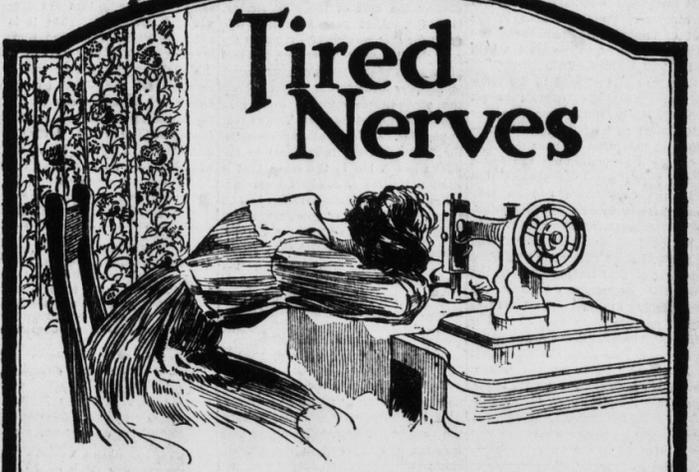
BANK OF BRITISH NOR. AMERICA HAD PROSPEROUS YEAR

Total of Deposits Increase Nearly Ten Million Dollars, Bringing Assets up to \$77,682,843—Chairman E. A. Hoare Points Out Needs of Caution in View of Impossibility of High Commodity Prices Continuing—Profits Show Good Increase.

The report of the eighty-second annual meeting of the Bank of British North America, held last month in London, has now reached Canada and shows that in addition to a very satisfactory financial statement the shareholders received some interesting information from the chairman, Mr. E. A. Hoare, on business conditions and prospects in Canada. Mr. Hoare said that notwithstanding the present general prosperity he could not look forward to the future without a certain reserve, owing to the impossibility of the long-continued advance in commodity prices—lasting forever.

The financial statement showed a very rapid expansion of business, brought about by the addition of nearly ten million dollars to the deposits, which now total \$59,083,807 against \$49,404,912 in 1916 and \$44,228,332 in 1915. The total of the assets of the bank are now \$77,682,843. About six million dollars of these new funds was employed in the further strengthening of the liquid assets, which were already in very good shape. Indeed Mr. Hoare was able to inform the shareholders that the ratio of immediately available assets to immediate liabilities was now over ninety per cent. At the time of the annual statement the bank had no less than \$14,250,000 in the form of loans to the Imperial and Dominion governments. Current loans and discounts in Canada absorbed the rest of the new funds, increasing (for the reason already stated) from nearly 28 millions to 25½ millions.

Profits were very satisfactory, being \$66,004 against \$56,346 in the preceding year. The dividend, now restored to the regular eight per cent, takes \$389,333.
Mr. Hoare arrived in Halifax and asked for a stop over pass to visit his sister Mrs. Sibley, but was unable to obtain same and was sent through to Winnipeg. After receiving his discharge at that place he started for St. John, but was taken ill on the way and died at Cochrane, Ontario.
Through the kindness of the military authorities here it was arranged to give the remains a military burial on their arrival in the city from Cochrane.



Tired Nerves

Tired out after sewing! What a common experience, whether the work is done by hand or machine. It is not so much on account of the muscular exertion as because of the strain on the eyes.

You feel tired all over, because the nerves are exhausted. The optic nerve, which controls sight, is extremely sensitive, and when in constant use consumes nerve force at a tremendous rate. If the nervous system is not in good, healthy condition this strain is more than you can stand, and you have headaches, and feel all tired out.

Many people feel the same way after a shopping tour, from riding on a train, or doing any work which requires the continued use and focusing of the eyes. Many are wearing glasses when what they really need is a nerve restorative, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to build up the exhausted nervous system.

By supplying to the tired, wornout nerves the elements from which new nerve force is created Dr. Chase's Nerve Food reconstructs the wasted nerve cells. Headaches, dizzy spells, sleeplessness and tired feelings soon disappear, and you find yourself feeling better in every way.

It is worth your while to give this treatment a thorough trial, for the whole system is benefited, and the results are lasting.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box—do not pay more—at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. On every box of the genuine you will find the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author. 13

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there is a choice of becoming yet distinctive patterns and styles, in our 1918 Spring and Summer showing of Semi-ready Suits and Top Coats, at price-range \$18 to \$50. In this seasonable line of

Semi-ready Tailored Clothes FOR MEN

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The Semi-ready Stores, Corner King and Germain Streets.

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The St. John Standard

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H. V. MACKINNON, Managing Editor. ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor. Register Your Letters. Do not enclose cash in an unregistered letter. Use postal notes, money orders, or express orders when remitting.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure presented in the Legislature yesterday by the Provincial Secretary contain few surprises, but plainly establish the Standard's contention that continuance of the prodigal policy of the Foster government must lead eventually to direct taxation. The Provincial Secretary is nothing if not optimistic. He estimates that the ordinary revenue for 1918 will reach the sum of \$2,135,780.15. This, if Mr. Murray is at all correct, will be by long odds the largest sum the province has ever received on this account, but as the government has devised new measures of taxation it is not surprising that they expect to make the people pay more heavily during the next twelve months than in the past. At present there can be no detailed examination of the Provincial Secretary's figures, but a brief survey of the statement he made to the Legislature yesterday will suffice to show where he expects to secure some at least of the increased revenue and it will be found that it is the government's intention to impose upon the taxpayers heavier burdens than they have had to bear heretofore. The very first item of controllable revenue indicates this. Last year the territorial revenues of the province, including stampage, timber leases, fishing leases, mining and game licenses, etc., was \$544,191.64. This year the government expects to secure \$690,000, an increase of more than \$145,000.

The principal item in territorial revenue is the stampage collection, which last year realized \$352,087.31 and the cost of collection was \$27,582.39. This year the estimate for stampage is \$34,000 and it is based on a commission on the collections made it is evident that the Provincial Secretary does not expect to receive as much money from the lumber cut as in 1917. Where then will he get the extra \$145,000 expected from the territorial revenue? Directly from the people who do business with the crown lands of the province. During the present session a bill was introduced and passed authorizing a tax on wild lands. This is a new tax and from it the government expects to receive thousands of dollars. Also they have accepted a higher rate of stampage, thereby adding to the cost of lumbering. From these two items they expect to receive the bulk of the \$145,000 estimated.

From the sale of seed to the farmers the government expects to get \$105,000, which amount they state they will expend in its purchase. This is optimism indeed. Last year they had a similar expectation, but the result of the year's operation showed that while the expenditure was as they planned the laxity or worse in the agricultural department allowed farmers to buy seed without paying for it, and as a result some thousands of dollars were lost on that transaction. As the Provincial Secretary estimates his total surplus at the close of 1918 to be slightly more than \$100,000 it can readily be seen that another fiasco by Burbank Tweeddale similar to that of last year will knock the bottom from under his expectations, for if Mr. Tweeddale could contrive to lose \$11,000 in a \$30,000 transaction, to what length could he not go where the sum involved would be approximately \$105,000. The government also proposes to tax those who attend motion picture theatres and expects to realize at least \$5,000 from this source. In other provinces where there is a tax on theatre admissions the provision is made that the money realized shall be devoted to charitable or patriotic objects. The Provincial Secretary makes no such claim. It is to be added to the general revenues of the province and used for such purposes as the Fosterites in their prodigality may decide.

But the government also expects to receive \$100,000 as its share of the earnings of the St. John and Quebec Railway. This is a new source of revenue to which former governments did not have access, and if the figures are at all up to expectations, should furnish material for much Fosterite extravagance.

The government does not purpose to expend as much money as last year, fixing its estimated expenditure at the sum of \$2,135,780.02, the chief reduction being in the item of public works. When Mr. Veniot introduced his highway bill the natural expectation was that he was preparing for a road expenditure which would bring results. The amount allowed him in the estimates for all purposes of his department is much less than he spent last year. Either he purposes to cut down on the work and neglect the important services which his department controls or by accepting the reduced estimate he readily admits that his department

was guilty of waste and extravagance last year and this season can render the same value for less money.

There are many things in the statements submitted by the Provincial Secretary and published this morning that will admit of much criticism, but there will be other opportunities for that. The outstanding features of the estimates are that the government proposes to add very materially to the burdens of the people and promises no corresponding improvement or development of any of the great public services. It is an unsatisfactory showing and one which we believe the people of the province will regard with displeasure.

DR. ROBERTS PLEASE EXPLAIN.

The Hon. William F. Roberts, member for the city of St. John and father of the public health bill now before the Legislature, certainly has a grievance against the government of which he is a forecast member with hopes. The estimates tabled in the Legislature yesterday contain no provision for the department of public health which, if we are to believe Dr. Roberts and the Times, is the most needed department of the administration. Why is this? The Standard understands that one of the conditions Dr. Roberts exacted as the price of associating himself with the Foster outfit was that there should be a department of public health and that he should be in control. His attitude since entering the cabinet has been in line with this, for the matter of preparing a bill providing for the department was turned over to him and he worked at it for many days. Is he now to be turned down cold, and by his own associates? Reference to the estimated expenditures submitted by Mr. Murray will show that in the item for the executive council an allowance of \$1,600 is made for members of the government without portfolio. This is based on the cabinet as it stands at present. But there is no provision for a minister of health and no such sum set aside for the administration of a health department as to furnish any indication that Dr. Roberts' elaborate plans are being seriously considered by his colleagues in the cabinet. This year the sum set aside for public health, including the cost of the Hall survey, is \$7,400. Last year \$13,025.41 was spent for that service. So it would appear that instead of giving Dr. Roberts his way in the matter the government is actually considering cutting down the expenditures on the service in which he is most interested. The fact is peculiar. Is there, after all, a sinister purpose in the last clause of the public health bill to the effect that it shall not come into effect until proclaimed by the Lieut.-Governor? And is it the intention of the government to jolly Dr. Roberts along for a while, possibly pass his bill and then forget to ever bring the system into effect? Dr. Roberts should demand an explanation at once. Present signs look very much as if some one has been fooling him.

TWO SANE VIEWS.

The Boston Transcript, a very sane and acute observer of current events, asks the following observations upon the case of the French-Canadians who fostered and engaged in the Quebec riots: "Their attitude is entirely different from that of their brethren the people of French-Canadian birth or extraction in the United States, who are zealous in the service of the flag, and perfectly submissive here to conscription in the same cause as to that which they show so much coldness in Canada. In the New England division in France there are hundreds of the sons of French Canada of the first and second generation, all of whom are volunteers, and the same racial element is strongly and enthusiastically represented in the National Army. Why the difference between New England and Canada in the United States? Is it a question of leadership, moral and political?"

And the Transcript's comment causes the Ottawa Journal to remark: "The Transcript raises a question that must often occur to those who have seriously sought to find out what is wrong with Quebec. In Canada, French-Canadians have rights and privileges not enjoyed by their compatriots in the United States. In Quebec, a country territorially as great as the entire United Kingdom, the French-Canadian is supreme, his language and his religion protected by the constitution, his schools conducted by and according to the dictates of his own people, his laws made by a French-Canadian Legislature and administered by French-Canadian courts in the New England States the

French-Canadian enjoys few of such precious rights; and yet, for some reason or other, the French-Canadian would appear to be more loyal to the United States than his compatriots in Quebec are to the British Empire. Why? "From the earliest period of British dominion in Canada, particularly since Confederation, Quebec has played a conspicuous part in the government of the country. For sixteen years the Dominion, overwhelmingly British and English-speaking, acknowledged Sir Wilfrid Laurier as its leader. Why has all this failed to impress so many French-Canadians? What is there in Quebec that seems to so strongly militate against a greater measure of patriotism for the Empire?"

Japan and Siberia. Japan is not to intervene at present for the protection of Allied interests and the restoration of order in Siberia. This information has elicited a conflict of comment from Allied countries, just as the former expectation that intervention was imminent was the subject of divided views. Now we have the statement of Viscount Motono, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that no joint proposal by the Allies looking to Japanese intervention had been received in Japan nor had any such intervention been proposed by the Japanese government.

Doubleless Motono's statement is literally correct but at the same time there can be little doubt that such intervention was under consideration or that certain of the Allied governments favored it. The government of the United States did not favor it for the reason, as set out at the time, that such action was not considered necessary. In other countries opposition was based upon the apprehension that Japanese intervention would be resented by Russia and might even drive the Russians into the arms of Germany.

Also there was a reluctance to see a Japanese army in Russia because of the supposition that having once interfered there Japan would regard the Russian empire as a future sphere of influence, even if she did not go to the length of permanent occupancy of territory.

Japan had good reasons for hesitating. There was the division of opinion in the Allied countries and a division of opinion in Japan herself where there was a political situation of some acuteness. There was also a somewhat remote and doubtful possibility that Russia might recover sufficiently to protect herself and all these operating together afforded ground enough for at least a postponement of Japanese effort.

Future events may however make it imperative for Japan to act. In Siberia the Bolshevik influence is spreading and where the Bolsheviks are, there, sooner or later, are the Germans. Japan's interests are most nearly threatened and it may be assumed with truth that the danger is not lost upon her. Thus it is that although Viscount Motono prescribes inaction for the present and affirms the greatest measure of esteem and affection for the Russian people he does not hesitate to say that should the situation in Siberia grow worse Japan "will not hesitate to take prompt measures in a whole-hearted manner, with, however, no view of aggression."

HIS LINE OF BUSINESS. A man from an Ontario town visited a large manufacturing city in the eastern part of this country and there came across an old school chum. "You look prosperous, Bill," said the man from home. "What's your line of business?" "Oh, I'm making some money on war business, but—er—er—" "Yes?" helped his friend. "Er—er—er—don't tell my folks back home. They think I'm a burglar."

A BIT OF VERSE

TROOP TRAINS. A sound like the gathering thunder, A roar in the silent dark, A flash, a rattle and silence, Then out in the distance—Hark! It is a whistle, or portent That called us from sleep when it blew? Be quiet, my heart, and listen To a troop train going through. This is no royal deception This is no empty boast, Laden and ready for action They're pounding from coast to coast. The lines are clear for their passage, We're routing them over to you, Ten millions ready, O Kaiser! Our troop trains all go through. An eager young face at each window, Watching the land slide by The land of their birth and loving, The faith for which they'll die. Strong and stern those faces, But merry, ardent, and true! God grant them a safe returning, But first speed the troop trains through! —By Quincy Germaine of The Vigilantes.

A BIT OF FUN

CUT OFF THE LIST. "Do you know any pro-Germans?" "No, and what's more, if I did, I'd cease knowing them."

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. The teacher recited "The Landing of the Pilgrims." Then she requested each pupil to draw from imagination a picture of Plymouth Rock. Most of them went to work at once, but one little fellow hesitated, and at last raised his hand. "Well, Willie, what is it?" asked the teacher. "Please, ma'am," inquired Willie anxiously, "do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?"—Christian Herald.

AT COLLEGE. "Is the faculty of your college well organized?" "Very. We haven't a single professor who would dare to make a statement of fact without first having it approved by a trust magnate or a corporation lawyer."—Life.

Little Benny's Note Book

Yesterday we fellows made it up to have a race from the corner to the telephone pole, and the one that came in last had to go up to the first man that came down the street and tell him he was a German spy. And we had the race and I came in last on account of getting a bad start and not feeling much like running anyway, and the first man that came down the street was a man with a big stummick and his mouth was sticking out in 3 little points, and I went up to him, saying, Mister, I'm sorry to tell you you're a German spy. With that the man looked surprised and then he looked mad, saying, You impudent scoundrel, ill skin you alive. On by that time I was 2 pavements away and still running, and when I went home for supper pop called me in the parlor, saying, Benny, I want to interpose you to my boss, if it wasent for Mr. Hammer I woodent have any job and you wood properly be roaming the streets without a roof to put over your head. Meeting a man setting by the window, and wat man was it but the man with the big stummick and the 3 little points on his mouth, he was going over kind of slow and shaking hands with him and he kept a hold of my hand, squeezing it like anything, saying, How do you do, havent I met you before, sunware? Sir? No sir, I sed. My errer, I sippose, properly its because Im a Germin spy, sed Mr. Hammer, did you ever know I was a Germin spy, Foits? No, his er, sed Mr. Hammer, I must say, sed pop. And Mr. Hammer stayed for supper, and every time he wented anything he asked me to hand it to him, saying, Young man, wood you object to passing the bread to a Germin spy? Young man, wood you consider it unpatriotick to hand a Germin spy the butter? Did I tell you I was a Germin spy, Foits? Wy yes, ha ha, I bleeve you did, sed pop. And Mr. Hammer stayed a little wile after supper, saying sumthing about a Germin spy every time he looked at me, and after he had went home ma sed to pop, Willyum, for goodniss sakes, has that man got Germin spies on his brain? I always knew he was a bit peccular, but I never suspected there was anything rong with him before, sed pop. Me not saying anything.

EMPEROR CHARLES A CHILD DOESN'T LAUGH AND PLAY IF CONSTIPATED

Masses in Dual Monarchy Showing Signs That They Consider Their War Aims Have Been Attained by Ukraine Treaty.

(By Boris Deruginsky.) By Special Cable to N.Y. Tribune and St. John Standard. Copenhagen, April 9.—The masses in Austria are showing signs that they consider that their war aims have been attained through the signing of peace with Ukraine and with Rumania. "Not only the labor element but also the bourgeoisie have expressed their desire for immediate peace. Emperor Karl has emphasized twice his desire for peace during the reception of the delegates from Bohemia and he was forced, in order to calm public opinion, to show his desire for peace in his message to the Kaiser of congratulations on the result of the western offensive. Czernin's recent speech provoked a tremendous amount of criticism all over Germany, practically every part of the country attacking him. Czernin's allusion to peace pourparlers had two objects; first, to show the absence of peace inclination to France, and second, to try to provoke a cabinet crisis in France, and bring about the formation of a Socialist government. The morale of Austria is not favorable to an offensive, and Czernin, who is a clever politician, is trying to avoid an attack on Italy with its attendant heavy cost. Should Czernin fall, it is believed that Count Mandorff would be his successor. Although the Austrian leaders pledge the dual monarchy to stand by Germany to the end, the masses are growing more and more insistent for an immediate peace.

To Quickly Remove Ugly Hairs from Face. (Beauty Notes). Beauty-destroying hairs are soon banished from the skin with the aid of a delicate paste, made by mixing some water with a little plain powdered delatone. This is spread upon the hairy surface for 2 or 3 minutes, then rubbed off and the skin washed to remove the remaining delatone. This simple treatment banishes every trace of hair and leaves the skin without a blemish. Caution should be used to be certain that it is delatone you buy.

This Good Old Remedy

isn't just a purgative. Quite the contrary. It makes purgatives unnecessary by keeping the liver lively. Take small doses regularly—a larger dose only if you're sure you need it. That's been the rule of hearty, sprightly, happy folks for 50 years. CARTER'S IRON PILLS. Genuine bears Signature. Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood. CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

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Eye strain means headache. Headache means inability. Inability means a grouch. Come to us and we'll fit you with glasses that will remove the cause—eye strain and change you from a pessimist to an optimist. Let us help you to enjoy life. L. L. SHARPE & SON, JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

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FIRE ESCAPES

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TEUTON ATTACK NEAR BELGIUM LOWERS STOCKS

Pacifics, Grangers and Minor
 Rails Decline from One to Three Points.

New York, April 9.—Attention was divided today between the progress of the Liberty loan campaign and the course of events along the Franco-Belgian front.

To the renewal of Teutonic diversions in the latter quarter was attributed the heaviness of prices and gradual reduction of dealings, total sales barely approximating 175,000 shares.

Domestic happenings, actual and prospective, such as a slight easing of call loans, several favorable statements of railroad earnings and the United States Steel tonnage report for March, to be issued tomorrow, scarcely entered into the calculations of traders.

Metal Group Firm.

The only evidence of cause and effect was afforded by the metal group coppers displaying relative firmness on the resumption of operations in Mexico. Shares of silver companies made no response to the bill introduced in the senate fixing one dollar as the price of the white metal.

Pacifics, grangers and minor rails were lower by 1 to almost 3 points, motors and oils reacting about as much, while shippings and obscure specialties were sluggish at more moderate recessions.

U. S. Steel Soft.

United States Steel again forfeited the better part of a point, kindred equipments manifesting more steadiness. Sumatra Tobacco's extreme gain of 2 7/8 to the new maximum of 9 7/8, was the only sign of pool activity.

More than ordinary activity was shown by international bonds, Anglo-French 5s selling at the year's best quotation, though gaining only a fraction. Liberty issues reacted at the outset, the 4's hardening later.

Total sales, par value, aggregated \$4,525,000.

United States bonds (old issues) unchanged on call.

RED TRIANGLE CLUB.

Soldiers and sailors gathered in the Red Triangle Club last evening. Since the quarantine has been lifted the men turn out in great numbers to the club rooms. Looking on last evening one saw a group in one corner singing and playing; another group indulging themselves in checkers, and all around were little groups participating in other games. All the men seemed happy, and by the laughter and that air of "we don't care," one realized they didn't care "for the Hun's."

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 Phone 663 Phone 38
 DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.
 Open 9 a. m. Until 9 p. m.

Try This If You Have Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.

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D. BOYANER'S
 Eyeglasses and Spectacles are the best that knowledge, art and service can produce.
D. BOYANER,
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SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL HELD THE ANNUAL MEETING

Placed Itself on Record in Favor of the Proposed Health Bill—Reports Received were Satisfactory Recommend Formation of Local Councils in Various Centres of Province—Officers Elected for Ensuing Term.

The annual meeting of the Social Service Council of New Brunswick convened yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms 2.30. In the absence of the president the chair was taken by Rev. H. A. Goodwin 1st, vice-president. The council placed itself on record as strongly endorsing the proposed health bill, and declared for a forward movement for the formation of local councils in the various centres of the province. Rev. W. R. Robinson acted as secretary.

Mrs. M. Dowling was busy on committee work.

The report of the executive dealing with some of the work accomplished during the year was read and adopted. This referred to the unanimous approval of principle of Woman suffrage and the proposed introduction of a bill to confer the franchise on women, medical inspection in the schools and several other matters on which the resolutions committee later brought in resolutions.

The report of the treasurer showed receipts of \$708.68 and expenditures of \$609.12, leaving a balance of \$199.56 on hand.

The following committees were appointed: nominating committee, Rev. Nell McLaughlin, Rev. F. S. Dowling, Miss Jean Cooper, Mrs. J. A. McAvity; resolutions committee, Rev. J. A. MacKelgan, Mrs. W. H. Nice, Mrs. Burrington-Ham, Dr. J. G. Shearer.

The officers were elected as follows: Rev. H. A. Goodwin, president; Rev. Bowley Green, Moncton, 1st vice; A. Fraser, Fredericton, 2nd vice; J. L. Suggs, 3rd vice; Rev. W. H. Samson, 4th vice; Magistrate Ritchie, 5th vice; T. H. Estabrook, treasurer; Rev. F. S. Dowling, secretary.

The resolutions committee presented the following recommendations:

- 1 The establishment of a Maritime prison farm for the care of the criminal and defective portion of the population too old for the "Children's Protective Act."
- 2 A commendation of the Federal Government for the passing of the War Time Prohibition Act and a recommendation that they expropriate the entire quantity of liquor in bond-warehouses etc, and prepare the same for use as allowed by law.
- 3 The adoption of the principles and programme outlined by the Social Service Council of Canada.
- 4 The recommendation to the provincial government of the passing of an amendment to the Children's Protective Act empowering the matron or superintendent of a home for delinquent children to place children in a foster home with the approval of the provincial authorities and the giving to the trial judge the power to impose indeterminate sentences on delinquent, such sentence not to run beyond the 21st year of the person so sentenced.
- 5 The memorializing of the provincial government and the municipal authorities to support all children sent to delinquent homes. In support of this it was pointed out that under the act at present only ten children were supported, five at Truro and five at the Home of the Good Shepherd here; while there was now in the home at Truro twelve girls from this province.
- 6 That the council endorse the proposed public health act.
- 7 The approval of the proposition to hold a Child Welfare week.
- 8 That this council commend the provincial government for its enforcement of the public health act, and call on all citizens to stand behind the officers of the law in the performance of their duty.

Before adjournment a vote of thanks to the Board of Trade for use of the rooms was passed.

McADAM

McAdam, April 5.—Mrs. Raymond Wood spent the Easter holiday at her home in Stanley.

The Misses Margaret and Julia Donovan of Canterbury were the guests of Miss Ruth Humphrey this week.

Mrs. William Stewart, Harry spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Swan.

Miss Jean Sharpe, after spending Easter at her home in Sussex, returned to her teaching duties on Wednesday.

The many friends of Mr. Nick Little are glad to know he is now convalescing in Victoria Hospital, Fredericton.

Miss Blanche Doten returned on Tuesday evening from Oak Bay, where she spent Easter with her parents.

Miss Florence Ellison of St. John is spending this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Ellison.

Miss Greenlaw of St. Andrews was the guest of Miss Mabel MacDonald on Tuesday last.

ASTHMA COUGHS

Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Croup, Whooping Cough

Vapo-Cresolene

Est. 1879

A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Used with success for 35 years. The air carried through the inhaler, saturated with every breath, makes breathing easy, and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. Croup is inevitable to mothers with young children. Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists and VAPOR-CRESOLENE CO., Long Beach, Calif., U.S.A.

Try This If You Have Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.

Large congregations attended the services in the Union church on Easter Sunday. The church was prettily trimmed with flowers and the services were conducted by Rev. Alex. Grant assisted by Rev. Mr. Heine.

The Easter services at St. George's were bright and well attended, choir rendering "Have You Heard the Wonderful Story," E. H. Parker, very effectively during the morning service, while at the evening service the very expressive solo "Calvary," was sung by Miss Helen Green. The general offering amounted to \$75, children's Lenten offering, \$26, making a total of \$101 for the day.

On Monday evening the annual parish meeting of St. George's church was held. Messrs. Geo. Wise and J. H. Lewis were elected wardens; James Golding, Walter Williams, William Ellison, Alfred Moorcroft, George Luff, S. Belle, J. Belle, P. Cleland, John Dayley and L. M. White, vestrymen; J. H. Lewis and Alfred Moorcroft delegates to the Synod with George Wise and Wm. Ellison substitutes. The ac-

counts of the church for the past year showed all liabilities met and a substantial balance on hand. Votes of thanks were passed for the W. A. for their untiring efforts to promote the welfare of the parish and to the organist and choir for their valued services.

The young ladies of the Soldiers' Comforts Association met for knitting at the home of Mrs. Emerson Armstrong on Monday evening.

The Red Cross Society was entertained by Mrs. M. Craig on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Edna Davis and her niece, Miss Edna Boone are visiting relatives in Brookway.

Miss Annie Vail of St. Stephen was the week-end guest of her aunt, Mrs. George Gaest.

Mrs. Edward Davis of Presque Isle, Maine, spent a few days this week with her sister, Mrs. Hyrd Boone, before going to St. John, where her husband, Pte. Davis, is now stationed.

Gunner R. D. Gaynor, who has been home on leave for some weeks, returned to Fredericton on Monday.

REXTON

Rexton, April 8.—Robert McLelland, a well known and highly respected resident, passed away at his home here Saturday morning after a brief illness of pneumonia, at the age of 59 years and four months. Mr. McLelland leaves a widow who was Miss Sarah Forster of this town; two sons, Grant Thomas, at home, and two daughters, Mrs. A. L. Duff, of Moncton, and Miss Arvilla, who teaches at Bridgedale (Albert Co.). The funeral took place this morning, Rev. G. S. Gardner conducting services and interment made in the Galloway cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Duff and Miss McLelland came from Moncton Saturday on account of their father's death. Archibald McIntosh, of Black River (Buctouche), died Saturday morning after a lingering illness at an advanced age. He leaves a widow, one son, Duncan, and several daughters. Mrs. Alex. Lawson of Main River is a daughter. The funeral took place this afternoon, Rev. G. S. Graham officiating.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—In this city, April 8th, William Wentworth, age eleven years, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth Lewis.

Funeral on Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. from his father's residence, 129 Charlotte street.

SEELY—At Fresno, California, Robert, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Seely, leaving a wife, two children and a sister.

BEAUDOIN—In Los Angeles, Calif., on March 22nd, Mrs. L. A. Beaudoin (formerly Mrs. W. H. Jones of this city).

CARSON—On April 9th, Mrs. Robert Carson, after a lingering illness passed away, aged 84 years. Funeral will be held on Thursday, April 11th, at 2.30 from the residence of her son, R. W. Carson, 507 Main street. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

CAPLES—In this city, on the 9th inst., William E. Caples, after a lingering illness, leaving parents and four sisters to mourn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NOTICE

On February 1st we change our method of business and will sell for CASH. All telephone orders must be C. O. D.

Smith's Fish Market
 25 Sydney St. Phone 1704

WOMEN! MOTHERS! DAUGHTERS!

You who are pale, haggard and nervous or irritable, who are subject to fits of melancholy or the "blues," get your blood purified from a deficiency of iron.

WOMEN'S TONIC

It will increase your strength and give you a healthy glow. It is the best medicine I ever tried because it made me well, and I can now do my housework. I am telling my friends about it.—Mrs. J. M. Camus, 726 Caroline St., Key West, Florida.

Many women at some period in their life suffer from ailments peculiar to their sex and which in most cases may be readily relieved by this famous root and herb medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, just as Mrs. Camus found it helped her after suffering for years and trying everything else in vain.

If you have any annoying symptoms you fail to understand, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The results of their 40 years experience in advising women on this subject is as valuable as any medicine.

SHE SUFFERED FIVE YEARS

Finally Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Key West, Fla.—"For five years I suffered from irregularity, with terrible pains and an awful weakness in my back. The doctor gave me different medicines but they did me no good. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I found it to be the best medicine I ever tried because it made me well, and I can now do my housework. I am telling my friends about it.—Mrs. J. M. Camus, 726 Caroline St., Key West, Florida.

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Rich AND Mellow

KING SOLE TEA

You'll Like the Flavor

INSPECTION

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS AND PASTES. FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES. PRESERVE THE LEATHER.

The F. DALLEY CORPORATIONS, LIMITED, HAMILTON, CAN.

PRINTING

We have facilities equal to any printing office in Eastern Canada for the production of high-grade work.

Job Printing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Phone Today Main 1910

STANDARD JOB PRINTING CO.,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

5 1/2% TO 6 1/2%

We have Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds to yield the above mentioned returns. Send for our new list giving full particulars. Consult us before investing.

Eastern Securities Company, Limited, 92 Prince William St., St. John, N. B. 193 Hollis Street, Halifax.

N. Y. QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close. Lists various commodities like Am Br Sugar, Am Br Sugar, Am Loco, Am Smelting, etc.

MONTREAL SALES.

Table listing Montreal sales for various commodities like Can Loco, Steamships, Dom Textile, etc.

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Table listing Montreal produce prices for OATS, FLOUR, HAY, POTATOES, etc.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Table listing N.Y. Cotton Market prices for May, July, etc.

STOCK OF PAPER COMPANIES WILL ADVANCE SOON

International Paper Co.'s Securities Are Regarded with Favor. The Paper Trade is Being Re-adjusted to a War Basis.

STRONG POOL NOW ACCUMULATING STOCK

The Paper Trade is Being Re-adjusted to a War Basis. A number of active commission houses are advising the purchase of American Can. The earnings are running at \$10 a share after taxes.

LONDON MARKET CONTINUES FIRM

Money Plentiful and Discount Rates Easy - Financial Houses May Lose Men.

ENEMY SURPLUS FUNDS FOR LIBERTY BONDS

United States Government Makes Decision Regarding Enemy Owned Corporations in Republic.

CHICAGO PRODUCE

Table listing Chicago produce prices for Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, etc.

AN EPIDEMIC OF GRIP CLOSING A COLLEGE

The Old Fashioned Genuine Malady is Laying Folks Low on the North Shore.

McDOUGALL & COWANS

Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange 58 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

INSURE WITH THE

Guardian Accident And Guarantee Company Accident, Sickness, Employers' Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Burglary and Plate Glass Insurance

AN UNDER CURRENT OF OPTIMISM IN STOCK MARKET

Private Advices from Abroad Are Said to Be More Encouraging.

EQUIPMENT ISSUES MOST FAVORED

Washington Fixes the Price of Silver at One Dollar an Ounce. The price of silver has been fixed at \$1 per ounce.

MAY STANDARDIZE SILVER BULLION

Important Plan to Fix Price at \$1 an Ounce Throughout Entire World.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS RAISING A LOAN

Hon. Mr. Cashin Returns to St. John's After Visit to Canada. St. John's, Nfld., April 9.—Hon. McCall Cashin, minister of finance, returned yesterday from a visit to Canada.

TORONTO PRODUCE

Table listing Toronto produce prices for Ontario wheat, Montreal wheat, etc.

CORN QUOTATIONS CONTINUE FIRM AND OATS STEADY

Receipts Still Above Last Year's Aggregate and Restrain Upward Swing—Favorable Oat Crop Conditions.

C. N. R. HEARING IS RESUMED

Mild Sensation Sprung by the Government Counsel Who is Unable to Learn Earnings and Expenses.

SILVER FOX FELT \$150 IN NEW YORK

Special Active Bidding for Medium Grades—Red Fox Worth \$45.50 and White Fox \$44.

REGULAR MAIL PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

Between Canada and the WEST INDIES. The Most Attractive Tourist Route Available to Canadian Travellers Today.

ANCHOR LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE Between PORTLAND, ME. and GLASGOW. Apply to local agents or the Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents.

TRAVELLING?

Passage Tickets by All Ocean Steamship Lines. WM. THOMSON & CO., Limited, Royal Bank Bldg., St. John.

STEAM BOILERS

We offer "Matheson" Steam Boilers for immediate delivery as follows: NEW One—Horizontal Return Tubular.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE (No. 66 St. John Street) R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD., Agents at St. John.

COAL

BEST QUALITY REASONABLE PRICE Wholesale and Retail. R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD., 40 Smythe Street - 189 Union Street.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED IN 1836 Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$4,866,666.66 RESERVE FUND, \$3,017,333.33

Eighty-Second Annual Report and Balance Sheet

Report to the Directors of The Bank of British North America, Presented to the Proprietors at Their Eighty-Second Yearly General Meeting on Tuesday, March 5th, 1918.

Table showing the Bank's financial performance for 1917, including profits, dividends, and assets.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER, 1917.

Detailed balance sheet table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS, listing various financial items and their values.

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BISHOP OF FREDERICTON

Diocesan Reports—Men with Ignorance. Bishop of Fredericton, Apr. 9.—The strong tribute of the annual charge to which opened at C. dral today. Bishop address said: Let me try to of the impressions some back from. But before I do a tribute of prof the men who are and burden of the aggeration to say soldiers have mad never die, and non tributed more dist than our own. From every quart expressions of pr in the work that C and everywhere. There is a supren whatever the task are asked to set not fail. By more t under I was told British forces no pass the Canadian and soldierly qual active fighting for and me many of the most highly trained man Empire, and I held their own. I to bring back the Contingent has not as it is today. Provisional I need not say vision made for moral comfort of possible care is b in the respect. I nificantly laid out excellent sanitary is good and well to be said in rega of which so much connection with will want to know know—the truth of ing reports that Canada. Let me It may at once are undoubtedly moral will be whm we send ov I did be utterly of or ignore. The of a contrived temptations, and I am thinking of tation of strong d immortality with venereal disease. Gross Ex Of one thing, I dent—and I have assurance after the query, and after all the informatio for me—When e said as to the gr evils in relation t stive truth that are the contrived temptations, and I have been heily ought to understa in strain in discna that reflect most of the honor of our far from true. One cannot affor of individual ex surely not without can recall but v drunkenness that mediate notice do work over. I do not stress of war the yet I do not m soldier drunk up so far as I am al an excessive am connection with France or Engla that effect may s gross exaggeratio So with reser sexual immorality. use. Here, too, statements ha The evil is undoubtably bad, and told, in Paris. F upon the streets

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THE HOME THE WORLD

NEWS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

THE MOVIES THE PLAYERS

Here are Related Facts and Fancies Concerning the Activities of Individuals and Organizations, the Home, Fashions and Other Matters.

Music in the Home

THE THUNDER DRUM. The thunder you hear at the theatre or the motion picture house is produced by means of the "thunder drum" which is also used to make that rumbling so necessary for war scenes.

SUPERFLUITY SALE. A Superfluity sale was conducted yesterday by the Women's League of St. David's Church, in the store on F. S. Walker.

Don't Spoil Your Hair By Washing It

When you wash your hair, be careful what you use. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else, that contains too much alkali for this very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

To Relieve Catarrhal Deafness And Head Noises

If you have Catarrhal Deafness or head noises go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of "Parmitin" (double strength), and add to it 1/4 pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar.

How to Make a Real Wrinkle Remover

In these days of cleverly advertised "beautifiers" and "rejuvenators" it is hard for a woman to believe she can make a simple home remedy for the removal of wrinkles which will do her much more good than the average made preparation.

LANCASTER RED CROSS.

The Lancaster Red Cross Branch held its semi-annual business meeting on Monday evening. The Secretary reported a large shipment sent to Halifax in December, and the following shipped through Provincial Branch: hospital shirts 211, pyjama suits 131, quilts 6, personal property bags 132, crocheted neckties 71, bed jackets 3, bed socks 18, handkerchiefs 427, slippers 20 pairs, towels 694, pillow cases 168, socks 1,404 pairs.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. At the meeting of St. George's Society held last night arrangements were completed for the celebration of St. George's Day, April 23.

NEED FOR QUICK ACTION

R. E. Armstrong, secretary of the Board of Trade, received a message last night from Messrs. Wigmore and Elkin, calling attention to the need for quick action re harbor commission.

COMING TO ST. JOHN.

A. S. Creighton, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada branch at Port of Spain, Trinidad, is being transferred to St. John, and leaves for this city next week.

ANDOVER

Andover, April 9.—Miss Beasts Fraser returned to her home in Grand Falls on Tuesday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co. In Use For Over Thirty Years

WAS OFF WORK 4 or 5 MONTHS A YEAR With CONSTIPATION

If the truth were only known you would find that over one-half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, heartburn, water brash, etc.

ENTERTAINMENT MUCH ENJOYED

Children in the Shelter of the Aid Society Gave Pleading Programme Yesterday.

A very pretty and pleasing entertainment was given yesterday afternoon by some of the children in the shelter of the Children's Aid Society.

It was noticeable that the little ones needed but little prompting, and the painstaking manner in which they had been trained was very evident.

THE STAR GEORGE WALSH "THE YANKEE WAY" A Bright Comedy Drama.

A CABARET ROMANCE Well, it began in a cabaret anyway. How was he to know that she was a princess of royal blood.

HANK MANN In Two-part Comedy. "Suits of Love"

COMING MONDAY MRS. VERNON CASTLE "The Mark of Cain."

THE GEM Afternoon 2.30—Evenings 7.15, 8.45

NETTIE DE COURBAY TRIO Woman and two men, unique comedy offering.

LeDOUX AND LeDOUX Comedy knockabout, acrobatic turn.

MARIE CAMELIA Pleading song numbers.

McAVOY AND BROOKS Man and woman, brand new comedy PHOTO PLAYS W. S. HART

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A Re AUTOMOB

CARSON GA Ford Repair Station All Pa 63 Elm St. Pho

LBA - WILLA STORAGE BAY OTTIE S. McI 64 Sydney Street. Ph

BINDERS AND I Modern Artists by Skilled Oper ORDERS PROMPTLY THE McMILLAN 98 Prince Wm. St. T

BARRISTE ROY A DAV SOLICITOR, 48 Princess Street, St. Money to Loan on Cl J. M. TRUEB Barrister, Notary Canada Life B 60 Prince William St. John, N

MILES B IN Solicitor, 50 Princess St., St. Money to Loan Estate. BAKERS HOME BAK J. J. McLAUGHLIN, 95 Bread, Cake and Wedding Cakes a Special Decorated Phone M 2378

CONTRACT ROBERT M. T Carpenter and Estimates Cheerfully Make a Specialty of Metal Weather Strip, keep out all wind and windows and doors. Office, 86 Princess St. Engineers & Contr E. R. REID - E. M. ARCHIBALD 102 Prince William Phone Main 1

W. A. MUN Carpenter-Cont 134 Paradise Phone 212

Plate Sheet GLA Fancy Of these lines we have on hand. Write for proof Everything in Wood Buildings. MURRAY & GREGO EDWARD BA Carpenter, Contractor, A Special attention given and repairs to houses at 80 Duke St. Pho ST. JOHN, N

CANDY MANUFA "C. B." CHOCOLAT The Standard of in Canada Our Name a Guarant Finest Mater GANONG BROS St. Stephen, N

COAL AND W COLWELL FUEL Coal and Kind UNION STREET Phone W. H. A. DOHER Successor to F. C. MESSENG COAL AND W 375 Haymarket Phone 303

HOTELS VICTORIA HO Better Now Than 97 KING STREET, ST. SAINT JOHN HOTEL Proprietors. A. M. PHILLIPS, M

Bringing Up Father



A Reliable Business Directory

AUTOMOBILES

CARSON GARAGE
Ford Repair Station.
All Parts in Stock
63 Elm St. Phone M. 3085

LBA - WILLARD - LBA
STORAGE BATTERY
OTTIE S. McINTYRE
54 Sydney Street. Phone M. 2159-21

BINDERS AND PRINTERS
Modern Artistic Work
by Skilled Operators
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
THE McMILLAN PRESS
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BARRISTERS

ROY A. DAVIDSON
SOLICITOR, ETC.
48 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.
Money to Loan on City Freehold

J. M. TRUEMAN

Barrister, Notary Public,
Canada Life Building,
60 Prince William Street
St. John, N. B.

MILES B. INNES

Solicitor, etc.
50 Princess St., St. John, N. B.
Money to Loan on Real Estate.

BAKERS

HOME BAKERY
M. J. McLAUGHLIN, 32 Brussels St.
Bread, Cakes and Pastry
Wedding Cakes a Specialty, Plain or
Decorated
Phone M. 2370-11

CONTRACTORS

ROBERT M. THORNE
Carpenter and Builder
Estimates cheerfully furnished.
Make a Specialty of Chamberlain
Metal Weather Strip, guaranteed to
keep out all wind and dust around
windows and doors.
Office, 88 Princess St. Phone 2479

Engineers & Contractors, Ltd.
E. R. REID - President
E. M. ARCHIBALD, Engineer
102 Prince William Street
Phone Main 1743

W. A. MUNRO
Carpenter-Contractor
134 Paradise Row
Phone 2129

Plate Glass
Fancy
Of these lines we have a large stock
on hand. Write for prices.
Everything in Wood and Glass for
Buildings.
MURRAY & GREGORY, LTD.

EDWARD BATES

Carpenter, Contractor, Appraiser, etc.
Special attention given to alterations
and repairs to houses and stores.
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"G. B."
CHOCOLATES
The Standard of Quality
in Canada.
Our Name a Guarantee of the
Finest Materials.

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Successor to
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COAL AND WOOD
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VICTORIA HOTEL
Better Now Than Ever.
87 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
SAINT JOHN HOTEL CO., LTD.
Proprietors.
A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

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EXTENSION LADDERS
ALL SIZES
H. L. & J. T. McGowan, Ltd.,
139 Princess St., St. John

ELEVATORS

We Manufacture Electric Freight,
Passenger, Hand Power, Dumb Wait-
ers, etc.
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

FIRE INSURANCE

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
Incorporated 1881.
Assets over \$4,000,000.00
Losses paid since organiza-
tion, over \$2,000,000.00
Head Office: Toronto Ont.
E. W. W. FRINK, Branch Manager,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Frank R. Fairweather & Co.,
12 Canterbury Street. Phone M. 685

HUGH H. McLELLAN,

Fire Insuran. co
Phone M. 2642.
47 Canterbury Street

AUTO INSURANCE
Ask for Our New Policy.
**FIRE, THEFT, TRANSIT,
COLLISION**
—All in One Policy—
Enquiry for Rates Solicited.
Chas. A. Macdonald & Son,
Provincial Agents.
PHONE 1536.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.
(FIRE ONLY)
Security Exceeds One Hun-
dred Million Dollars.
C. E. L. Jarvis & Son,
Provincial Agents.

J. FRED WILLIAMSON
MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS,
Steamboat, Mill and General
Repair Work.
INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Phones: M. 239; Residence, M. 2383

GROCERIES

T. DONOVAN & SON
Groceries and Meats
203 Queen Street, West End
Phone West 286

JOS. L. McKENNA
Groceries and Provisions
35 WATERLOO STREET
Phone M. 1412.

HACK & LIVERY STABLE
WM. BRICKLEY
Boarding and Livery Stable
74 1-2 Coburg Street
Phone M. 1367

HARNESS
We Manufacture All Styles Harness
and Horse Goods at Low Prices.
H. HORTON & SON, LTD.,
9 AND 11 MARKET SQUARE
Phone Main 448.

FOR SALE
100 Brass Pumps, suitable for plumb-
ers; 3 Tons Rope Ends, suitable for
binding strings; 1 Ton Rope, suitable
for clothes lines, etc.; Canvas, to cov-
er wagons, boats, engines, etc.; all
second hand.
JOHN McGOLDRICK,
65 Smythe Street.

STOVES AND RANGES
PHILIP GRANNAN
PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING.
588 MAIN STREET.

MANILLA CORDAGE
Galvanized and Black Steel Wire
Rope, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Oils, Patents,
Flags, Tackle Blocks, and Motor Boat
Supplies.
**GURNEY RANGES AND STOVES
AND TINWARE.**
J. SPLANE & CO.
19 Water Street

MEAT AND PRODUCE
J. L. DAVIS & SON,
538 Main Street, City
Choice Western Beef, Lamb, Pork
and Veal. We make a specialty of
Butter and Fresh Eggs.
Phone M. 365 or 364

L. D. BROWN
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
VEGETABLES, CANNED GOODS, etc.
256 MAIN STREET
PHONE M. 456.

OPTICIANS
S. GOLDFEATHER
625 MAIN STREET
We Duplicate Broken Lenses
Without Prescription
All Repairs Are Done Promptly.

JEWELERS
POYAS & CO. King Square
Full Lines of Jewelry and Watches.
Prompt repair work. Phone M. 2855-11

PATENTS
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
The old established firm. Patents
everywhere. Head office Royal Bank
Building, Toronto; Ottawa offices, 5
High Street. Offices throughout Cana-
da. Booklet free.

PLUMBERS
WM. E. EMERSON
Plumber
and General Hardware
51 UNION STREET
WEST ST. JOHN. Phone W. 175

WHOLESALE FRUITS
A. L. GOODWIN
36-38 Germain Street
St. John, N. B.

OLIVER FLOWS
McCORMICK TILLAGE AND
SEEDING MACHINERY.
J. P. LYNCH, 270 UNION STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Get our prices and terms before
buying elsewhere.

PAINTS
The "Brighten Up" season is again
here and everything necessary, Paints,
Varnishes, Stains, Emulsions, Brushes,
etc., are carried in stock.
A. M. ROWAN
381 MAIN STREET. PHONE 398.

S. Goldfeather
Will Visit Apohaqui on Tuesday,
9th inst.; Penobscot, on Wed-
nesday, 10th inst., spending one
day at each place.

Proclamation
WHEREAS, it has been made clear
that an adequate supply of foodstuffs
to Great Britain and Ireland, and
of the British Dominions beyond
the Seas, KING, Defender of the
Faith, Emperor of India.

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Spotting News

BOWLING
THE CITY LEAGUE.
In the City League contest on
Black's alleys last night the Specials
won three points from the Wanderers.
The score follows:
Specials.
McIntyre 110 78 77-265 88 1-3
Dunham 96 84 87-267 89
Fitzgerald 85 74 83-227 79
White 89 88 86-263 87 2-3
Wilson 136 84 99-319 106 1-3
Wanderers.
Cronwell 85 84 75-244 81 1-3
Belyea 85 82 78-245 81 2-3
Ryan 85 90 83-267 85 2-3
Gregory 86 89 83-267 85 2-3
Jogan 84 118 87-299 99 2-3
435 463 404 1302
The Cubs and Sweeps roll tonight.

FLIGHT LT. WILSON
RETURNS TO FRONT
Flight Lieut. Joe Wilson, of Toronto,
is in the city. Lieut. Wilson joined
the R. F. C. over two years ago. He
saw service in Salonki and Southern
France.
Whilst in England acting as a pilot
during a raid of the Huns, he was
surrounded by three enemy machines.
He tried to make a get-away and had
made a good start when one of the
Huns caught him. The right
plane of his machine was crippled
and he was wounded in the right leg.
However, he held on and made land
again. He spent two months in an
English hospital and then was treat-
ed in a Canadian hospital.
After recuperating he was detailed
to duty as instructor in Texas, then
in Toronto, his home town. He is
now on his way to Halifax to report
in England again for duty. This was
his first visit to St. John, and he
added: "I went out for a stroll after
lunch; I noticed all whom I met look-
ing at me sharply. I guess R. F. C.
officers make a big noise in this section,
as I attracted a lot of attention."
He was pleased with the city, and

ELECTION CARD
St. John, April 9, 1918.
Ladies and Gentlemen.—Please let
me take this opportunity of thanking
you most sincerely for the magnificent
vote you gave me on the 8th inst.
If I had not been in the final count
from your hands on the 22nd inst., it
will place me in a position to serve
you at the Common Council. You
can, if I am elected in the final count,
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the interests of St. John to the very
best of my ability.
I beg to state I am not tied up to
any corporation or company, so those
who did not vote for me on Monday
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The Standard bowlers having worked
the links out of their joints were not
satisfied with the usual three string
game, and yesterday the bowlers
stretched the game into four strings.
The match was between the night and
day staffs with the result that Night
Hawks won the match by a majority
of 71 pins. There was some good
bowling and some that was not good.
The following are the individual
scores:
Night Staff.
Mantle 65 88 66 91-320
Dwyer 77 96 84 88-352
Kowalski 75 82 76 99-332
Lang 83 75 60 73-291
Day Staff.
Rowe 71 70 65 79-285
Magee 46 46 85 59-236
Bulmer 106 68 70 64-308
Thurston 109 79 90 94-373
MacKinnon 82 76 99-357
354 417 351 427 1609

WANTED
Saskatchewan Teachers' Agency
Established 1910, 1861 Scarth, Regina,
secures suitable schools for teachers.
Highest salaries. Free Registration.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Hamp-
ton, 7 rooms, cellar and outbuildings,
lawn and shade trees, 5 minutes walk
from station. Apply to P. W. P.
Brewster, Box 123, Hampton.

FOR SALE—A very desirable free-
hold property for sale 42 Carmarthen
street, 1 door from Leinster. This
property would make a splendid busi-
ness stand, having a side entrance on
Leinster street of 18 feet; sewer pipes
and water pipes lead through this 18
feet; also water pipes lead on Car-
marthen street. Two dwellings on
Carmarthen street front, one house
7 rooms and bath with hot and cold
water, and one house 7 rooms with
bath. Half money could be paid and
half on mortgage, 6 per cent. Write
to Mrs. Georgia Whetzel Moore, Bed-
ford, N. B.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Old and
established Billiard and Pool business
No. 24 Market street, Eleven New
Tables, sold as going concern. Apply
Harrington & Harrington, solicitors,
Prince William street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—Tug "Leader," in good
repair. For particulars apply L. W.
Nickerson, Box 335 St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—All kinds second hand
Mill Machinery parts; Shafts, Pulleys,
Bolts, Babbitt, Belts, Chains, Trucks,
Tracks, etc. John McGoldrick, Ltd.,
65 Smythe street; Phone Main 223,
St. John, N. B.

HOTELS
CLIFTON HOUSE
THE COMMERCIAL MAN'S HOME.
Corner Germain and Princess Sts.
REYNOLDS & FRITCH

"THE PRINCE WILLIAM"
Furnished and permanent guests.
House furnished in refined taste. Ex-
cellent table. Special rates for guests
remaining for week or over. Prince
William Street, Telephone Main 1184.
P. S. J. Beard, Manager.

Around the City

FAIR AND COOL

WANTS LISTS RETURNED.
Common Clerk Wardrop would like all scrutineers who have not returned their lists to do so at once.

CONDITION IMPROVED.
The condition of John P. O'Neill, now in the St. John infirmary, is much improved. He expects to be around again next week. All wish him a speedy recovery.

IS SERIOUSLY ILL.
Mr. Turety Grand of the Elliott Hotel was called to Devon yesterday by a telegram informing him that his brother, Richard Howard, was in a serious condition. The Devon man had one of his legs amputated a few days ago.

YOUNG BOY ARRESTED.
A young boy was arrested last evening by Sgt. Rankin and Patrolman Corbett. He was caught in the act of breaking into the rear of J. I. Davis & Son's meat store on Main street. He was locked up at the North End police station.

THE HARBOR REVENUE
From present indications the harbor revenue for the month of April will be far in excess of that of the corresponding month last year and may pass the best showing for any one month made to date. At the present time the harbor is full of ships and many more are due before the end of the month.

THE FRENCH CLASS.
The regular French class, under the direction of Mr. Stuart, was held in the Y. M. C. A. last evening. Quite a few of the boys are interested in this, and show great enthusiasm in the different competitions. This class affords the boys the opportunity to become versed in this language, and this branch is to be lauded.

GRAND MANAGERS ARRIVE.
About twenty Grand Manan residents were in the city yesterday on their way to Shediac, Magdalen Islands and other places in the eastern section. The men are on their annual visit to the herring fishing districts, where Grand Manan residents own smoke houses. They purchase directly from the fishermen and remain until the fish are cured, smoked and shipped.

SUPPER AND SALE.
A successful supper and fancy sale was held in the school room of the Douglas avenue Christian church last evening under the auspices of the Society of Ten. Those in charge of the various features were: Dining room, Mrs. G. Armstrong and Mrs. W. Ferris; fancy booth, Mrs. McEachern and Miss S. Helms; candy, Miss Blanche Armstrong. During the evening music was furnished by Black's orchestra.

AN URGENT MESSAGE.
Mayor Hayes has asked the patriotic citizens of St. John to assemble at the Seaman's Mission Hall on Friday night, to hear Dr. Robertson's message which he is delivering to the people of Canada upon the urgency of war conditions. Members of all patriotic organizations, of the County Council, Board of Trade, Rotary Club and kindred bodies, are especially asked to attend. The call or service in this crisis comes to every good citizen.

WAS FEELING GOOD.
An elderly man around the I. C. R. station yesterday afternoon felt the effects of "Johnny Walker." It appears he lately had a lot ordered and since it landed he is dreaming of the time "when he didn't have it." His jocular remarks about once being under the "town clock," and his fine, etc., created much merriment. The message was prevailed upon to go home. He made a rather poor start at first, but added "I can make it yet," and he did.

MAJOR KINNEAR TO BOSTON
Major G. S. Kinnear, who returned from the 26th Battalion in France last November, having been on strength of that battalion about year and taking part in the Vimy and Lens operations with them, has been ordered to Boston to be used by the United States government in the new Liberty Loan campaign. A number of returned Canadian officers who have had front line experience are being used in the United States in this campaign. Major Kinnear left Sussex on the Saturday express.

SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL COMMITTEE
Arrangements Completed for Registration of Boys During Week of April 28 to May 4.

A meeting of the local Soldiers of the Soil committee was held last night at A. R. Crookshank, local director, president. T. F. Drummond was elected secretary. Work of organization for registration of the boys which will take place the week of April 28 to May 4 was completed. The committee pointed to carry out the plans arranged. On next Sunday the ministers in the various churches will be asked to make reference to this campaign and on April 28 speakers will be heard at the Sunday schools in the city urging the claims of this movement on the boys of the age. The enrollment of the boys in the schools will be done by the school teachers. In the case of employed boys a committee will ask the co-operation of the Retail Merchants' Association, Wholesale Grocers' Guild and the Wholesale Hardware Association, by relieving the boys of "teen age" for the summer months with the understanding that their positions will be available when they return in the fall.

The moving picture houses will be asked to throw slides on the screen and to allow speakers to address the audience between shows. Posters will be placed at all points of prominence in the city, and the press of the city will be asked to do all they can for the moment. It was pointed out that a boy could produce ten times as much on a farm as he could in a back yard garden and the place for all patriotic boys this summer was on the farms.

THE SALVAGE CORPS CELEBRATED THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY

No. 2 Company was Twenty Years Old Yesterday—Banquet and Programme Enjoyed Last Night—Organized in 1898.

Salvage Corps and Fire Police Company No. 2 was twenty years old yesterday and the members and friends celebrated the occasion with a banquet in the company's rooms on Main street.

The committee that had the twentieth anniversary arrangements in hand left nothing undone and it proved one of the best functions of its kind ever given in the North End.

Four large tables were spread and over a half hundred Salvage Corps members and friends sat down to a full course dinner with John Bond of Bond's restaurant as the caterer. An orchestra was in attendance and furnished excellent music during the dinner as well as after.

The only toast of the evening was to the King and this was honored by the singing of the National Anthem.

In a brief address Captain Thornton welcomed the guests and spoke of the first organization of the company. William H. White, a charter member, gave a short address and told of the uphill fight that the corps had in its earlier stages, and John Chesley, another charter member, gave some interesting facts regarding the organizing of the corps, the meeting being held in the office of Hamm Brothers on Main street, on April 6th, 1898, and he stated that, looking over the list of charter members only three had died and a number of the old members were still active in the workings of the company.

Addresses were also given by Commissioner Fisher, Captain K. J. MacKeigan and Robert Reid, the superintendent of the Sunday school, who were the judges, awarded the cash prize to Miss Beatrice Crutskank, who handed in the name, "The Busy Builders' League."

E. R. W. Ingraham gave a few readings in his usual pleasing manner, and the evening was delightfully rendered by A. C. Smith and DeWitt Cairns. The evening's festivities were brought to a close with the singing of God Save the King.

A prettily arranged souvenir booklet was presented to all present and the contents shows the charter members, present officers and members, honorary members and the honor roll.

The officers and charter members were as follows: Captain, Philip N. Hamm; Lieutenant, George Gorham; Secretary, Herbert G. Harrison; treasurer, John C. Chesley; Foreman, No. 1, George W. Mullin; Foreman, No. 2, Philip Grannan; Foreman, No. 3, Oliver A. Lordly; Foreman, No. 4, Benjamin Dean; surgeon, Dr. William F. Roberts.

Charter Members—Philip N. Hamm, John C. Chesley, George W. Mullin, Frederick A. Young, William H. White, George S. Springer, Philip Grannan, James Watson, J. R. McConnell, L. H. Holder, H. C. Lemmon, Jas. V. Russell, George Gorham, E. G. Harrison, R. P. Hamm, A. Y. Patterson, Geo. F. Carvell, William Nash, Joseph W. Corkery, William F. Roberts, Oliver A. Lordly, Robt. W. Carson, John Salmon, Albert McArthur.

The present officers are: John Thornton, captain; Jarvis C. Purdy, lieutenant; William L. Brown, secretary; Charles Cunningham, treasurer; Louis D. Brown, foreman No. 1; B. W. McEachern, foreman No. 2; Frederick W. Campbell, foreman No. 3; John Salmon, foreman No. 4; Surgeon, Dr. Charles M. Pratt.

The honorary members are: George W. Mullin, W. H. Dunham, A. Y. Patterson, Fred Smiler, E. N. Herrington, Albert McArthur, Howard Holder, Wm. H. White, H. G. Harrison and Philip N. Hamm.

The honor roll shows the names of Captain F. H. Elliott, Captain Dr. C. M. Pratt and Sgt. B. G. Heans.

PICTURESQUE NEW BRUNSWICK

Interesting Lecture by William McIntosh in the Portland Methodist Church Last Evening—Was Largely Attended.

An interesting lecture entitled "Picturesque New Brunswick" was given in the school room of the Portland Methodist church last evening by Wm. McIntosh, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Bible Class. In addition to the lecture there was a short musical and literary programme including the following numbers: Solos, Miss Nita Brown, Miss Eva Reynolds; readings, Miss T. Ross. The lecturer presented to his audience the pictorial features of the province and referred them back to the geological period of the province when many mountains rivaling in size the Rocky Mountain ranges, existed within its borders. He spoke of the glacial age when New Brunswick was buried under ice probably one thousand feet thick. He showed how these conditions had caused the diversity of scenery at the present time. He pictured a trip from St. John by way of Moncton, up the east coast, along the North Shore, up the Restigouche River, crossing over the St. Leonard's Portage and down the St. John River. He touched on the scenic beauties and interesting history of the province introducing some of the Indian legends and folk lore. The lecture was illustrated by over one hundred slides, many of which were loaned by the Canadian Government Railways, exhibiting some of the beauty spots along their lines.

An entire change at the Nickel Queen Square, today, Anna's and Frank Boasage in immediate back, and the Mutual Telegram with the news.

THE LABOR MEN MAKE ADDRESSES

Meeting in Longshoremen's Hall Last Evening—Important Matters Discussed by Messrs. Sugrue, Tighe and Kemp.

Practical and forcible addresses were delivered last evening at the Longshoremen's Hall regarding the compensation act, the health bill and the motor vehicle law. The speakers, J. L. Sugrue, J. E. Tighe and John Kemp, covered the ground thoroughly and explained the effect of the pending legislation. In referring to the health bill it was stated that medical inspection of the schools was a matter which had been agitated by the labor party in this province and a measure would tend to benefit the people of the province not only at present but in years to come.

As to the compensation act the speakers all agreed that the measure should be passed in its entirety and become law at this session.

THE BUSY BUILDERS LEAGUE ORGANIZED

Members of Nine Classes from St. David's Sunday School Met Yesterday—Will Assist the Building Fund.

Members of nine classes from the St. David's Sunday school met in the church last evening and organized a new association called The Busy Builders' League. The object of the new league will be to supplement the building fund of St. David's church. The following officers were elected: Kenneth Willet, president; Miss Mary Dunlop, vice-president; Kenneth Nelson, secretary-treasurer. These, with Miss Dorothy Sinclair and Murray Lawson, form the executive.

A prize was offered for the best name for the organization. Rev. J. A. MacKeigan and Robert Reid, the superintendent of the Sunday school, who were the judges, awarded the cash prize to Miss Beatrice Crutskank, who handed in the name, "The Busy Builders' League."

NOVELTY SHOWER GREATLY ENJOYED

Private and Mrs. E. M. Huestis Given a Surprise Last Evening—Beautiful Gifts Received.

Private and Mrs. E. M. Huestis received a pleasant surprise last evening when a number of their friends under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Myles and Mrs. J. E. Tighe, tendered them a novelty shower at the home of Mrs. C. A. Ferris, Rockland Road. Private and Mrs. Huestis were married last prior to the departure of the former overseas and so their friends have for some time contemplated giving them a shower on Private Huestis' return. They were the recipients of many beautiful gifts, and although taken very much by surprise responded to these tokens of friendship in a few words of appreciation. The evening was pleasantly spent in music, etc. Miss In Colwell presided at the piano and Miss Veta Wilson entertained with a number of pleasing vocal selections. Refreshments were served after which the evening concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

NEWFOUNDLANDER ON TORPEDOED SHIP

B. Hinkey Tells of Experience—Was in an Open Boat for Two Days Before Being Picked Up.

B. Hinkey, formerly in the marine service, was in the city yesterday telling of his experience in Newfoundland for a much needed rest. He has seen some engagements on the sea. The last one near the Bay of Biscay, when the Huns opened fire and never stopped until the decks were swept of clear. They then boarded the ship and looted it, taking all the personal belongings of the men and left to the mercy of the sea. After two days they were picked up by a patrol and landed in Falmouth, England. He states the Huns have some "culture."

WE APOLOGIZE FOR HAVING TO CLOSE OUR STORE YESTERDAY

When our buyer was in New York, Toronto and Montreal last week he arranged to have his purchases shipped so they would arrive on different days, but the goods that should have reached us on Monday missed connection and yesterday we received ninety-three cases containing from four to eight dozen hats each, so we simply had to close our store for the afternoon but on display and at the most wonderful prices for such hats, as they are the very newest Spring Styles. Marr Millinery Co., Limited.

NORMA TALMADGE AND THE KAISSER AT IMPERIAL THEATRE TODAY

There will be a grand double matinee at Imperial Theatre today—Norma Talmadge in "Ghosts of Yesterday" at 3:45 o'clock and "The Kaiser, Beast of Berlin," at 5 o'clock. This affords a remarkable bill of features illustrated by over one hundred slides, along with which will be the singer and the Kaiser picture alone and on Thursday the Talmadge feature all day. Friday, Elsie Ferguson in "Rose of the World" will be the attraction.

DUNLOP TIRE CO. MOVING TODAY TO NEW QUARTERS

Premises on Prince William Street Have Been Completely Remodelled.

LARGER BUILDING REQUIRED FOR GROWING BUSINESS

So Old Canadian Fairbanks Place Has Been Taken Over and Brought Right Up to Date—An Attractive Front, and Convenient Offices.

Forced by the demands of their ever-increasing business to seek larger quarters, the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited, have taken a lease of the building at 71 Prince William street, and are now engaged making the necessary alterations to fit it for their needs. The new quarters will give a better opportunity to show Dunlop goods to advantage, and will enable the company to give even better service to the public than has been the case in the past. "Service" is the watchword of the Dunlop Company, and that their efforts to give the proper kind of service to the buying public have been appreciated is evidenced by the rapidly-growing business and the need for more room. The new building, in addition to being much larger than the present premises, is much more accessible to the public, being but a few yards from the foot of King street and right in the heart of the business district of St. John.

The Prince William street lower floor will be devoted to the Sales and Service Department; and here will be shown the various lines carried by the Dunlop Company. This floor has been entirely remodelled, and when finished will be one of the finest showrooms in the city. A new ceiling paneled in oak has been put in and the entire floor is finished throughout with oak, making a very handsome appearance. The display fixtures will also be of oak, and the Company will be in a better position than ever before in this city, to show to advantage the many lines of rubber goods they manufacture.

The second floor will contain the offices of the accounting department. Here splendid light and airy quarters have been provided for the book-keeping staff. The third and fourth floors will be used solely for storage purposes. The increased storage space will give an opportunity to keep on hand a much larger stock of goods and do away with the delays which sometimes occur when any particular line has been sold out.

In the future it is not likely, even in isolated cases, that it ever will be necessary for buyers of Dunlop goods to wait until their order can be shipped from the factory, and arrive here, as the increased storage space will allow of sufficient goods being kept on hand to meet the demands of the trade.

Among the accommodations at the new quarters will be a free air service which can be used either from Prince William or Water streets. This feature undoubtedly will be fully appreciated by tire users in general.

The front on Prince William street is painted grey with a touch of green. The color scheme lends an air of distinctiveness and tells the intending buyer at once where the home of quality goods is located.

E. R. Fenwick, Divisional Manager of the Dunlop Rubber Company for this district, in conversation with the Standard yesterday said this move on the Company's part had been made necessary by the great increase which has taken place in the past ten years in the amount of business done through the St. John branch. It was just another step in the way of superior service which the Dunlop Company aimed to give the public at all times. Ten years ago they had moved into the present premises, and thought at that time they were settled for a long period, but the quality of the goods sold and the service rendered had brought business in ever-increasing volume. During the past year it became more and more self-evident that the Company must look for larger quarters. With the increased storage capacity and shipping facilities which the new building would supply, Mr. Fenwick felt sure that they would be able to give even better service to the public than had been the case in the past.

The Dunlop Company are the pioneers in the tire-making industry in Canada, having begun the manufacture of bicycle tires in 1894 and from that time until the present the "two wheels" have stood for the best possible in tires. The Company has kept pace with the times.

When the automobile made its appearance they began the manufacture of auto tires. Today, on every hand there is abundant proof that Dunlop "Traction Tread" and Dunlop "Special Tread" have made good with a vengeance.

The Company carries a full line of auto accessories and their sales in these have kept pace with the growth in other lines.

The scarcity of leather since the beginning of the war has shown its effect on the sole leather supply. Because of this the Dunlop Company has stepped in and are giving to the public "Acme" Soles which they claim will outwear and outlast the leather soleing. A big demand for this "Sole of Perfection" has developed. The sales of rubber heels—"Feerless" the Dunlop people call their make—have also greatly increased in the past few years.

In the Mechanical rubber goods line the Dunlop Company manufacture Belting, Hose, Packing, etc., and the demand for all these has grown enormously in the last two or three years. Their "Gibraltar Red Special" has made good wherever tried and has dis-

Have Every Morning Shave with the GEM

Enjoy the comfort and luxury of a slick, clean shave every morning, right in your own room. It will get you away to a good start with the spick and span feeling and well groomed appearance so essential to the up and doing man of today.

THE GEM SAFETY RAZOR
And Gem Damaskene Blades

form the biggest shaving combination for ONE DOLLAR you have ever known. The Gem comes in a neat, velvet lined case with seven Gem Damaskene Blades, ready for immediate use.

Gem Safety Razor, with 7 Gem Damaskene Blades, in Case complete \$1.00
Gem Damaskene Blades, per Package of 7 75c

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.

We Received Yesterday from New York, Toronto and Montreal 93 CASES

Each Case Containing from 4 to 8 Dozen Hats

These hats are the very newest Spring Styles.

Remember our Policy—"A smaller margin of profit and a larger volume of Business."

This is the reason why we can give such wonderful values as these hats are going to be. They are on display now in our showrooms.

Marr Millinery Co., Limited

Solve Your Stove Problem Now



There's a sense of satisfaction to the housekeeper who feels she has in her kitchen a range that can be depended on at all times to do the work required of it. It is this feeling on the part of thousands of satisfied customers that has given the

Magic Range

ITS POPULARITY.

You will be surprised to find how much easier cooking is with a range that does not need so much looking after and is equipped with every modern labor saving device.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

GRAND SPRING OPENING

Of Furnishings for the Home Continued Today

Boys' Spring Suits and Overcoats

The smartest styles for Boys. Not merely Plain "Boys' Clothing," but a presentation of the Snappiest Styles as seen and worn in the large cities. The boys must have New Suits and Overcoats. When you are about to get them the best that can be procured at a reasonable price. Ours are a combination of the Best Styles of "Wearing Worth" and of "Good Value" "Norfolk" in a great variety of styles are as popular as ever. Patch pockets and novel belt arrangements used in various ways give a variety and distinction. Reliable cloths in good patterns and colorings. Ages 7 to 13 years.

Norfolk Suits, one pair of pants \$6.50 to \$17.00
Norfolk Suits, two pairs of pants, \$7.25 to \$19.00
Junior Norfolks, ages 3 to 7 years \$5.00 to \$9.00

OVERCOATS—Particularly smart styles for the Little Fellow, 2 to 10 years. Full Belts, Buckled, Patch Pockets—in fact, there is a decided tendency toward Smart Military Effects quite evident in a majority of the models shown. Also the Plain Reefer styles in Attractive Fancy Tweeds, Coverts and Serges, \$7.75 to \$10.50

Boys' Caps

In the latest styles and colorings. 80c. to \$1.85

Showing in Men's and Boys' Clothing Department

Boys' Tape-less Blouses

For the Manly Boys, always stay fastened, easy to wash and iron, 45c to \$1.60

Important Sale of Renaissance Lace Centre Pieces and Table Covers

This Sale is very timely at this season when Spring Cleaning purposes. Our stock in the various shades and widths of Gros-Grain Ribbons, now so popular, as well as Fancies, will meet with your approval. Striped Heavy Taffeta Ribbons, in Light Colors, 5 1/2 inches wide, 50c, 55c, 65c, yard.

Beautiful Brocades in Satins and Taffetas in two widths to match. White, Sky, Pink and Yellow. Five inches wide, 50c to 65c, yard. Seven inches, 80c to \$1.50, yard.

Plain Taffetas, Fancy Stripes, Dresden, etc., 1 to 10 inches wide, for Bags, Fancy Work, etc., 40c. to \$1.90, yard.

Camisole Washable Ribbons in White or Sky, 10 inches wide, \$1.40, yard.

Lingerie Ribbons, Banding Ribbons, Patriotic Ribbons, Fob Ribbons, Medal Ribbons, all prices.

Odd Lots of Reduced Ribbons, 10c, 12c, 25c, 28c, yard.

RIBBON DEPT.—ANNEX.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited

Boys' Spring Suits and Overcoats

The first showing of the Famous "Virginia Dare" Dresses from New York. Only one of each style, no two the same. The materials are mostly Taffetas, in stripes, checks, and Roman stripes and plaids.

We extend to you a special invitation to visit our show rooms. You'll be well repaid for your visit. Then, too, we'll be glad to have you come, whether as an intending purchaser or merely to look around.

DYKEMAN'S.

BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' we are not giving you a Horse and Cart with every Suit you buy, but we are giving you clothing at prices that if you put away the difference that you save by getting your Suit at Wilcox's you will find later on that you have quite a bank account.

It always pays to shop at Charlotte St. Cor. Union.

MEN.

If the Government don't give you your Spring Suit for nothing, get it at Wilcox's where you can get the latest style, and best quality at the lowest prices in town. Our prices for Spring Suits run from \$3.50 to \$30.00. Spring Coats from \$10.00 to \$25.00. See our window display at Charlotte St. Cor. Union.

LADIES' SUITS

At Wilcox's you can always get what you want, if we have not just what you want ready made we can make you one to order. It don't cost you any more to a ready made, but we have one of the largest stocks of Ladies' Ready to Wear Clothing in town, and at prices to suit all shoppers. Our Suits run from \$10.95 to \$30.00. Coats from \$10.50 to \$30.00. It pays to shop at Charlotte St. Cor. Union.