

RIS GOWE, OF
ER ROCK, DIES
IN TRAINING CAMP

...of the 116th battalion, this city, and a former resident of Rock (N. B.), yesterday passed to the effect that his death was due to pneumonia, which he contracted while in camp. His death was a great shock to his many friends, and his death was a great loss to his family.

THE COURTS
Decision by the Supreme Court of Appeal.

Feb. 29—This morning the court heard the appeal of the case of Lunt vs. Perley, justice White.

Doctors and Alcohol
(Ottawa Citizen.)

A resolution, passed at the meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, recently at Amherst, has been established which is not a food, in that it does not contain any alcohol.

On Gault Divorce Case.

March 1—The Hamilton divorce case has been set down by the divorce committee on the 10th of March.

PROSTRATION
LACK OF ENERGY
BRAIN FOG
DIMS IN THE BACK
DUMMAG CATARRH
LEPSELESSNESS
DEPRESSION
LIVE EXHAUSTION
HOOD-SICKNESS
LOSS OF FLESH
DEBILITY

...the whole world, the family remedy, contain no drastic medicine that benefit...

THE SUPREME COURT

...to be the supreme court for worn-out Britain, by British blood, and of great in old or young, nerve and spinal Diseases, Dyspepsia, Loss of Flesh, and of Life.

THE SUPREME COURT

...curable in your city, case take 50 cents.

ARMY OF 500,000 TAKES
36 PER CENT. OF MEN OF
MILITARY AGE IN CANADA

Figures Tabled in House Show That Material is at Hand for Numbers Wanted

Hon. Dr. Pugsley's Suggestion for Economy Considered—Two New Privy Councillors—Mining Experts Criticize New War Tax.

Ottawa, March 1—Information as to the number of men of military age in Canada was furnished in the house today to J. A. Eblher.

Mr. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, was furnished information as to wheat rates on the N. T. R. He was told that twenty cars of wheat had been shipped at the six cents per bushel rate from Armstrong to Montreal, and eighty cars from Armstrong to Quebec.

Wheat Rates on N. T. R. Mr. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, was furnished information as to wheat rates on the N. T. R.

Broder and Henderson Honored. The government has made representations to the imperial munitions board in Canada, was the statement made to the house today by Sir Robert Borden in answer to a question by Alphonse Verreuil, of Malouine.

Fair Wage for Munition Workers. That the government has made representations to the imperial munitions board in Canada, was the statement made to the house today by Sir Robert Borden in answer to a question by Alphonse Verreuil, of Malouine.

Miners' Men Criticize Tax. Ottawa, March 1—The Canadian Mining Institute, in its annual session here, this morning, expressed by resolution its opposition to the war budget proposals of Sir Thomas White, which levy a tax of 20 per cent on all profits over seven per cent of all incorporated companies.

Shipping Vessels Given Home Liberty. J. H. Sinclair's bill to amend the Canada Shipping Act in such a manner as to permit coasting vessels to voyage as far south as 40 degrees south latitude, that is, as far as the mouth of the St. Lawrence, was read a second time and allowed to stand for consideration later in committee.

Mr. Sinclair pointed out that coasting vessels now limit to five degrees north latitude. He said that because of the limitation many vessels have been transferred to the register of other British dominions.

When the appropriation of \$200,000 for the astronomical surveys, the demarcation of boundary lines, and the geodetic survey came up, Hon. Wm. Pugsley moved that it be struck out, urging that such expenditures were unnecessary in war time.

Mr. Oliver thought that the marking of boundary lines should not be suspended if it was being done under an international agreement.

Hon. Dr. Roche said that the work was being done under the treaty of 1908 with the United States.

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NEW ZEALAND
LOST IN BUYING
CANADIAN WHEAT

Delays of Commerce Department Made Wheat Transaction Disastrous

COL. ALLISON STILL ON VISIT TO SOUTH

Public Accounts Committee on Trail of Clothing Contract Given German Firm in New Jersey on Which Labels Were Changed—Making the Patronage Lists.

Ottawa, March 1—Last June the New Zealand government, owing to wheat shortage there, asked Canada to purchase and forward about \$1,000,000 worth of Canadian wheat.

Major Johnson said that he had not the slightest doubt that the amount of shells being produced in Canada would be increased to half a million per week within a very short time.

Canada's munitions plants, he said, were constantly delivering in excess of the requirements of the Canadian government.

Major Johnson stated that the munitions plants in Canada were producing 4,000 shrapnel and 3,000 4.5 high explosive shells each week.

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LOUMIER QUERIES
GOVERNMENT ON
WHEAT SEIZURE

Explanation Asked for Expropriation of 15,000,000 Bushels

SYDNEY LAWYER'S NICE INCOME

Mr. Duchemin Cleared Up Over \$4,000 on Investigations—Medico-Member Makes Plea for Public Health Department.

Ottawa, Feb. 28—That there will be a discussion on the government's action last year in commandeering some fifteen million bushels of wheat in eastern elevators would appear from a request made at the opening of the house today by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the correspondence in connection with the matter and the statement of Sir George Foster that it would be brought down in order to permit debate.

H. B. Buchheim, a Sydney barrister, who conducted numerous investigations into charges of partisanship by government officials at the last election, received \$4,675.00 for his services, according to an answer given today to J. H. Sinclair, of Claybrook, O. H. This amount, the member said, was a very nice income.

The house today took up Dr. Steele's resolution for the establishment of a public health department. The member said that he was anxious to disabuse the minds of certain individuals and newspapers who seemed suspicious of the object of his resolution.

Dr. Steele then proceeded to argue that the British North America Act, which had not mentioned public health specifically, had practically left the jurisdiction of the dominion as distinct as the establishment of hospitals, charities, and other institutions which were left to the provinces.

Dr. Steele stated that the public health department was a social and economic question. At the close of the present session, he said, a large influx of immigration to Canada and steps must be taken to guard against the entrance of feeble-minded persons.

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The high quality of Purify Flour comes from First—The selected wheat we use. Second—This wheat, milled to a rigid standard under the closest supervision of miller and chemist.



More Bread and Better Bread

SHARP CRITICISM CAPT. F. F. MAY 26TH BATTALION, RETURNING HOME

Ex-Lieut. Coderre's Parents and Solicitors to Formally Petition for His Reprive.

London, March 1—Among the officers returning to Canada are Lieut. Colonel J. B. McPherson, of Barrie (Ont.), late paymaster of the 20th battalion, to take command of the second of two new Simcoe county battalions, Major R. H. Read, 26th (Northwest) battalion, and Major C. Moberly, 7th British Columbia battalion, on leave. Captain R. H. Jamieson, 8th Montreal Highlanders; Captain K. McPherson, 2nd Divisional Engineers and Captain W. H. Draper, Montreal, 14th Montreal Royals, to assist in munition work. Captain Rene De Salaberry, 2nd Ontario Battalion, to resume a new command, and Captain F. F. May, 26th (N. B.), battalion, on leave. Lieut. J. C. G. Drolet, of the 41st battalion, returns physically unfit for further service. Also on leave are Lieut. H. G. Davidson, 34th Montreal battalion; Lieut. M. L. Cotgrave, 2nd Ontario battalion; Lieut. J. H. McCoy, 16th Scottish, and Nursing Sister E. C. Mercer. Major R. H. Read is in charge of a party of 188 men, with Captain J. G. Hodder as medical officer.

Notwithstanding the assurances given by the home office, ex-Lieut. Coderre's parents and solicitors deem it advisable to get up a petition for a reprive.

INVESTIGATION IS CONCLUDED

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 28—Commissioner Teed of St. John today began an investigation into the charges against Mr. Blair of the Provincial Public Works Department contained in an affidavit of E. C. Colby, former manager of the concrete construction which was paid \$30,000 for cleaning and painting steel bridges in New Brunswick in 1913.

The inquiry is being held behind closed doors and neither press nor public is admitted. Albert J. Gregory, K. C., appeared as counsel for Mr. Blair and at the outset said he had been instructed by his client to ask that the public and the press be admitted to hear the evidence on the charges that had been published far and wide. Commissioner Teed refused the request.

He called as witnesses during the morning Harry Smith and his brother of Smith's Foundry, who had supplied gasoline to Concrete Construction. Both denied having any improper relations with Mr. Blair. E. C. Colby, the principal witness, arrived from Ottawa today and was on the stand this afternoon. It is probable that J. K. Pinder will be called as a witness.

Fredericton, Feb. 29—The investigation into the Colby charges against Mr. Blair of the public works department was concluded this afternoon by the commissioner, M. G. Teed, K. C. The witnesses today were Mr. Blair, Dr. McPherson and Pres. Ryan, contractor. Colby was also recalled and was cross-examined again by A. J. Gregory, counsel for Blair.

H. W. Woods, government organizer, to whom with Dr. Fries Colby swore yesterday he told the story first in Ottawa, arrived in the city last evening and with Dr. McNally, son-in-law of ex-Minister M. P. F., was in consultation with Colby.

The divided factions of the government are taking a keen interest in the outcome of the investigation, and already threats of what will happen are being made freely by those prominent in government circles. No member of the government was in the city during the investigation.

Colby left for Ottawa tonight and Mr. Teed was also a passenger for the capital.

HER EIGHTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED. Springfield, Kings county, Feb. 28—A pleasant birthday party was held at Willow Brook farm, Springfield, last Saturday, to celebrate the eighty-third birthday of Mrs. James E. Davis. A large number of friends came in from round about to congratulate Mrs. Davis, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. There was an oyster supper at 7 p. m., followed by music and games. Among those present were Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Spragg, Miss Dorothy, Miss Mrs. D. W. Spragg, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edgway and family, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Spragg and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davis and family, Mr. Milroy, of Alma, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hayes and family. Mrs. Davis and her son, Clarence, welcomed the guests. Refreshments were served again at 11 p. m. and the party broke up after singing the National Anthem and wishing Mrs. Davis many more such happy birthdays. The party also witnessed a performance of the play, "The speedy return of their second son, who has sailed overseas."

ROSETEA "is good tea" advertisement with logo and text.

TO THE EDITOR

ditions of correspondents are... Write on one side of the paper...

PROHIBITION

No. 1 says "I have boys in St. John but an unwilling shall be open in their path...

No. 2, who thinks prohibition is a good thing, would read an editorial in the "Liquor Dealer's Journal"...

No. 3 who says "Prohibition is a good thing, would read an editorial in the "Liquor Dealer's Journal"...

No. 4 who drinks for his health, would refer to Mayor Edmondson, who in his capacity of a doctor...

No. 5, who keeps his eye on those who would refer to Mayor Edmondson, who in his capacity of a doctor...

No. 6, who says "Prohibition is a good thing, would read an editorial in the "Liquor Dealer's Journal"...

No. 7, who says "Prohibition is a good thing, would read an editorial in the "Liquor Dealer's Journal"...

No. 8, who says "Prohibition is a good thing, would read an editorial in the "Liquor Dealer's Journal"...

HIGH PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE

Farmers and Dairymen in Annual Session at Fredericton - County Vice-President Proposes General Dog-Tax.

Fredericton, Feb. 28.—The fortieth annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick opened here tonight and will continue until Thursday night.

President J. T. Prescott, of Sussex, opened the meeting with his annual address. In the course of this he particularly mentioned the importance of prohibitory legislation and of improvement in the existing highway act.

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ENCOURAGING FLAX INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN

Hon. J. D. Hazen Shows Samples Grown on Experimental Farm—May Lead to Lined Oil Industry.

Ottawa, March 1.—That the government has, through the department of agriculture and the director of the central experimental farm, been studying the needs and possibilities of the flax-growing industry in Canada was the announcement which Hon. J. D. Hazen, acting minister of agriculture, made in the commons today during the debate upon a resolution introduced by Frank Glass, the member for East Middlesex.

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DISMISSAL OF J. K. SCAMMELL

Wednesday, March 1. The matter of J. K. Scammell's dismissal from the department of public works, while in training for a commission took a new turn yesterday afternoon when it was brought up in the house by F. B. Carvell, M. P.

The Canadian government carried the following despatch touching on the matter: "F. B. Carvell took the minister of public works that according to the St. John Telegraph, J. K. Scammell, engineer in charge of the department had in August, 1914, offered himself for overseas service, but had been rejected on the ground that he was not a Canadian citizen."

Mr. Scammell last night when interviewed in the matter said that the statement of the minister of public works was a great surprise to him. He could not connect the statement with his career in the department and added that it would be incumbent upon Mr. Rogers to make good his allegations, given as the reason for his dismissal from the service was that he was not a Canadian citizen.

Mr. Scammell has opened an office to carry on his business as consulting engineer.

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RISE IN PRICES OF SOME DRUGS IS STARTLING

(Boston Transcript) A statement has been issued by the Boston Association of Retail Druggists that the prices of certain drugs and materials in the past twenty months. The increases, in per cent, are as follows:

- Acetanilid 1000
Aspirin 1000
Benzocaine 1000
Bismuth subnitrate 1000
Blue vitriol 1000
Bromine 1000
Caffeine 1000
Cantharides 1000
Carbolic acid 1000
Castor oil 1000
Chamomile flowers 1000
Chloral hydrate 1000
Codeine 1000
Cocaine 1000
Cresol 1000
Digitalis leaves 1000
Epsom salts 1000
Gentian root 1000
Guaiacum 1000
Gum arabic 1000
Gum tragacanth 1000
Gelatin 1000
Glycerine 1000
Iodine 1000
Leucorin 1000
Mercury 1000
Nephthalene balls 1000
Oil of sweet birch 1000
Oil of wintergreen 1000
Oil of sweet hick 1000
Oil of sweet hick, synthetic 1000
Oxalic acid 1000
Phenolphthalein 1000
Potassium chlorate 1000
Potassium iodide 1000
Potassium permanganate 1000
Quinine 1000
Saccharin 1000
Saffron 1000
Salicin 1000
Salicylic acid 1000
Salol 1000
Saltpetre 1000
Sassafras 1000
Senna leaves 1000
Sodium salicylate 1000
Thymol 1000
Valerian root 1000

Excited Lady—Why don't you interfere to stop that dog fight? Bystander—I was just a-goin' to, mum, but you kin calm y'r fears now. My dog is on top at last, mum.—Buffalo Courier.

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AGRICULTURE

Exercise the stock every day. Keep the stables dry by plenty of water and ventilation. Occasionally take all the roots down and wash with boiling soapuds to kill the lice.

Work in the Garden. We all start out bravely in the spring with our gardens, plant them, enjoy the pleasure of seeing the plants come up, and then—along comes a host of insect pests to mar their beauty.

The most approved means of controlling insects consists in the use of poisonous mixtures in liquid or dry-powder form. Insects destroy plants by sucking out their juices, or by eating the foliage or stems. If they suck the juices of the plants they do not take up any poison which might be strayed on the foliage.

Such a condition is not always possible but the idea may be carried out as to the future. Treating plants separately is not the most pleasant task, neither is it necessary in most cases, if care is taken to give prompt attention to colds, by simply treating the entire flock by the following method, which cannot harm the fowls which may not need treatment, but may prevent colds or disease which might otherwise develop in the flock.

For colds, rous, diphtheria or any throat or head trouble, caused by colds or from contamination with other fowls from common parts of gum camphor and carbonate of ammonia. Use an ordinary vaporizer or one can be made by using an ordinary lamp, a metal chimney being preferable, such as are used on incubators or brooders, and elevating a seamless pan or box about one inch above the top of lamp chimney. If this method is not possible a small stove or alcohol lamp may be used. Place the contents of ammonia in the pan, light the lamp and place in the roosting house when the fowls are at roost. Close doors and windows and allow it to burn until the fowls show an indication to get down from the roost. For colds, repeat three nights in succession. For development of vigor is past—nature's power is slowly declining—quality of eggs is decreasing. Stop the progress of decay, tone up the weakened nerve centres, impart vigor to the tired body—prepare for the crisis. Best means for rebuilding is found in Ferronol. It brightens up the whole being, imparts power, strength, vigor. Old age is pushed back twenty years, the reliance of youth is restored, and new life is established. You'll try Ferronol, 80c. at all dealers.

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PROVED THE BEST BY EVERY TEST. CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE IN CANADA.

We Sell Something Every Farmer Requires. Mixed Fertilizers, Slag, Poultry Food, Ground Lime Stone, Land Plaster, Blue Vitriol. Fair Prices, Easy Payments. The Provincial Chemical Fertilizing Co., Ltd., St. John.

WORLD CANNOT PRODUCE ENOUGH WITHOUT ECONOMY

Kitchener and McKenna Plead for Civilians to Save on Woolen Clothing, Food and Coal, and Release Goods for Military Use.

London, March 1.—Lord Kitchener speaking today at a meeting in the Goldfish Club... "We want just as many men as we can get as soldiers. We are bound to take all the men that can possibly be spared from industry, agriculture and commerce."

"We cannot produce all our ordinary peace time requirements. Either the population must go short of many things, or the army must go short of munitions and other indispensable things."

"Are civilians prepared to let their brothers in the trenches endure hardships while they are not ready to take all sacrifices of harder work, increased effort and increased economy?"

Lord Kitchener added: "Every war problem teaches the same lesson. First, if we employ less labor, meeting the wants of the civilian population, we release more men for fighting."

"Secondly, if we import less for consumption we lessen the difficulties of sea transport."

"Thirdly, we relieve serious congestion at our docks."

"Fourthly, we relieve the congestion of our railways."

"Fifthly, the general reduction of the consumption of commodities of civilians limits the increase in the cost of living."

"Lastly, less consumption sets free labor and capital which make what armies need."

Practical Economy. Lord Kitchener appealed for economy in everything, particularly in coal, food-stuffs, including liquor, petrol and oil, tea, coffee and tobacco and clothing of all kinds, especially woollen articles.

Both economy and productive energy were required of all workers, as both, he said, were equal in importance.

Lord Kitchener urged his hearers to consider the fact that the war was a struggle for economic exhaustion, as well as a conflict of armies, and that considered from this aspect it directly concerned every man, woman and child in the nation.

"As a representative of the army in the field," he continued, "I want to appeal to you to play your part in this war."

Whether the army in the field, who are entirely dependent on the civilian army for food, equipment and munitions, can get those things in sufficient quantities depends absolutely and entirely on whether every man and woman at home shows the utmost energy in production and the utmost economy in consumption.

"Any failure in this respect helps the enemy to win just as much as the soldier who refuses to do his utmost in the field of battle."

Take Every Man Spared. Indicating that he would leave the discussion of purely financial questions to the chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Kitchener proceeded:

"We are bound to take as soldiers every man that can be spared," he said. "We want an unending supply of guns, shells and other munitions as well as very large supplies of other requirements—food, clothing and transport. Moreover, we want to provide our Allies as much as possible with these requirements."

"The question is how all these things can be done at the same time, how we can take millions of men from their workshops and farms and put them for all the needs of the civil population and the army millions in the field. If those left behind only work as hard as they did before and all the consumers continue as they did before the war, our problem will be insoluble."

"Hitherto we have filled the gap by vast importations, but the chancellor of the exchequer and other financial officials impress us with the vital necessity of reducing our imports. The dilemma is that either the civilians must go short of things which they are accustomed to, or the army and navy must go short of munitions and other indispensable supplies. Which is it to be?"

Waste Cannot Be Supplied. Reginald McKenna said the country must bear the burden of increased taxation to provide means for carrying on the war. He declared that if consumption continued at the present rate there would not be enough goods supplied in the world to compensate for the immense destruction occasioned by the war.

He reminded his hearers that the army and navy must be kept supplied and that there were means to supply them to the full unless this country made use of its resources.

The only method, the chancellor continued, was the diversion of capital and labor which are now engaged in peace services for the nation to employment for the army and navy. Everyone, he said, ought to take stock of his daily habits and see what he could give up. What was needed was to teach the people to postpone their expenditures.

The chancellor concluded his address by saying that the only way to avoid heavy taxation was for the nation to save. He moved a resolution for the organization to the effect that no sacrifice was too great to secure victory and that it pledge itself to that end. Lord Kitchener seconded the resolution.

Mr. McKenna's resolution was carried unanimously by the meeting which represented the provincial authorities throughout the country.

Economic Conference at Paris. London, March 1.—Addressing the British Association of Chambers of Commerce at the luncheon interval today, A. Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, announced that arrangements were in the making for an economic conference of the Entente Allies at Paris to consider the possibility of utilizing the economic forces of all the Allies for the better prosecution of the war itself.

Emphasizing how the war had welded the whole Empire together in a way that nothing but the most direst of disasters could ever undo, he said that the British Empire was now a single unit and that the resources of the British Empire will never again be exploited, as in the past, by the Germans.

A resolution was adopted strongly urging the government to revise the shipping laws under which foreign ships receiving subsidies use British ports and harbor facilities without the payment of harbor dues, foreign ships enjoying benefits not extended to British vessels.

"Another resolution was unanimously adopted asking that patents be issued only to persons of British nationality."

"Oh, no, I'm not," was the mournful rejoinder of the aid one. "The service was on the sideboard the other night when burglar broke in, but they never touched it."

HOLDING THE HUNS AT BAY



GENERAL JOFFRE, and his chief of staff, GENERAL CASTLENAU, from a recent photo at field headquarters.

MEMBER OF 6TH MOUNTED DIES OF WOUNDS; FORMER N.B. MAN GETS DISCHARGE

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—The list follows: FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—William Ogden, Providence. THIRD BATTALION. Severely wounded—Norman A. Burnett, Toronto; Lance Corporal Bernard M. Andrews, Vancouver. Killed in action—Sergeant Edward T. Luck, Toronto; Edward Lock, Compton (Que.). SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Thomas Stewart, Scotland (R. I.). EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded—John McLeod, Goderich (Ont.). ELEVENTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—Samuel McNeice, Ireland. THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Previously Reported Wounded and missing now killed in action—Sergeant John H. Thomson, Montreal. SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Robert E. Trainer, Victoria (B. C.). Died—John McLeod, Beaton, Courtown (B. C.). TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Seriously wounded—Alvère Dufour, Montreal; Charles B. Reinhardt, Edmonton (Alb.). FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—Allan Cripps, Queens street, Chatham (N. B.). PRINCESS PATS. Killed in Action—Corporal J. E. L. Millon, Westmount (Que.). ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT. Wounded—A. F. Gibson, Newcastle (Ont.). FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Died of Wounds—Gordon C. Bateman, Cocagne Cape, Kent county (N. B.). FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Wounded—Franklin J. Oldfield, Niagara Falls (Ont.). FIFTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. John Clark, Galt (Ont.); Alime Roberge, Montmorency Village (Que.); Jean Raza, Montreal; Louis Hudon, St. Denis de Kamouraska (Que.). Killed in Action—E. Bayllet, Concord (N. H.); A. Charbonneau, Montreal. TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded—Edwin T. Lloyd, Toronto; Kenneth Keith, Saul Ste. Marie (Ont.); Harry B. Smith, Pleton (Ont.). Severely Wounded—Thomas Hunt, Montreal; John C. Osborne, Montreal. TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Dangerously ill—Daniel E. Melanson, No. 186 Orange street, St. John (N. B.). SIXTH HOWITZER BRIGADE. Wounded—Driver Harvey C. Forster, Caledonia (Ont.). Ottawa, March 1.—The midnight list is as follows: EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded—Edward Murphy, Quebec; Charles E. Wade, England. NINTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—Hugh Morrison, England. FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Accidentally Wounded—Joseph Madson (discharged Feb. 21), Soudou (N. B.). EIGHTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Lieutenant Arnold M. Dillon, London (Ont.). TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Wounded—Oatton Trempeau, Montreal. Killed in Action—Onesime Nault, Biddeford (Me.).

Lord Robert Cecil Has Assistant

LORD ROBERT CECIL, British Minister of War Trade. London, Feb. 29, 4:10 p. m.—Walter Hume Long, president of the local government body, announced in the house of commons today, in behalf of Premier Asquith, that Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair had been appointed to assist Lord Robert Cecil as minister of war trade.

BRITISH DIVISIONAL COMMANDER WOUNDED

London, March 2, 2:42 a.m.—Major General George Frederick Corringe is mentioned in a casualty list just made public here as having been wounded in the fighting in Mesopotamia. General Corringe, for several years preceding the present war, had been in command of a brigade in India.

CITY OF SOISSONS TRENCH LABYRINTH

Combattants Separated by 30 Yards and Wire Entanglements

BOMBARDMENT DAILY

Bloody Struggle That Will Be Reminder of Artois Looked For—Lines Like Brick Walls.

Paris, Feb. 4.—(Correspondence)—The old main roads cannot be used to enter trench-girt Soissons these days. Some distance out of town vehicles turn off the highway and take a new military road built across the fields. One slips into Soissons as though at night and by stealth, and the reason is soon obvious. Soissons is no longer the centre of a farming community. The frames of the harvesting machinery formerly sold there are now the supports of trenches. The city is one of the great anchors of the French lines. From a farming centre it has become a fortress.

Soissons marks the western end of the sector of which Rheims is the eastern end. It stands at the point where the lines turn from running east and west to north and south. The French and German trenches run side by side through the suburbs of the city. Garden walls separate them. The Germans pick the apples from the trees at one end of an orchard, while the French pick the peaches at the other end. One enters the town by streets where the cobblestones are covered thick with mud to keep the wheels from rattling and telling the Germans a convoy is approaching. Hardly a day passes that the town is not bombarded.

But it is not until one approaches the river that one begins to get the signs of the true nature of Soissons today. The part of the city on the south bank is what remains of a town that has been shot to pieces and devastated by war and then abandoned by both sides and left to rot for the struggle of the part on the north bank is a town in which the struggle goes on daily in its streets.

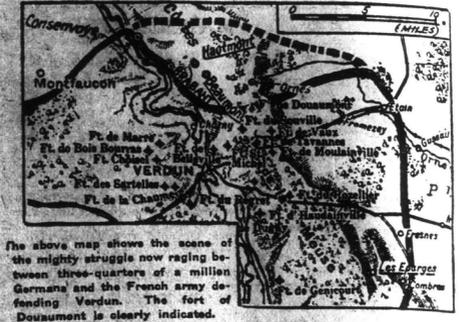
Face a Machine Gun. We crossed the river by a bridge that was commanded by a German machine gun 100 yards away on the down stream side. Heavy curtains had been hung to hide the little foot bridge from the machine gun crew. One could see the rents in the canvas curtains where a few chance shots had been fired from time to time in the hope of catching a peaking soldier. At the north bank one left the river by a narrow passage behind a high stone barricade. Streets were lined with barbed wire entanglements. Some of the parks and public squares were merely fields of barbed wire.

The trenches in Soissons begin most unexpectedly. On the north side of Soissons, as soon as one gets a couple of hundred yards away from the bridge, all the going and coming is done by trenches. There are all that remain of every building. I do not remember seeing an undamaged house. The trench we followed went through cellars and stables, gardens and workshops. It ran beside the remains of a factory wall and out through a pile of some thousands of tons of coal. There were a hundred branches from the main boyan. It could be defended at every twenty feet. That entire section of Soissons is an intricate and complicated network of trenches, every one of which could become the first line in case of need. Any German soldier who made his way into these trenches will have time to grow a long grey beard while he is trying to find his way back to his own lines.

German Thirty Yards Away. We came to the first line unexpectedly. Some one asked a question and there was a warning whisper, "Not so loud." The German were there, then, yards away. I looked through half a dozen of the loopholes, but I could make out nothing. What I saw had all the appearance of an ill-kept back garden, littered with rubbish and coal ashes. The German lines were in an exactly similar situation to the French. One never sees an enemy soldier, but the trenches are indistinguishable there.

The officer in command of the post knew just where the Germans were, and he pointed out the lines to me with the most exact precision. I told him that I believed him, nevertheless. All I could see was a red brick wall at the other end of a very discouraged garden. We went down to the trench again and crawled through a tunnel to an excavation that had been conveniently made in the garden by a German shell. The French soldier had piled some scraps of a house around the edge of the excavation, leaving one or two peep-holes. Through these we had a clear view of the German lines and still all I could see was a brick wall.

German lines a brick wall. No sound. No motion. French lines a brick wall. No sound. No motion. Between them sixty yards of garden filled with barbed wire. What will happen some dark night? Soissons is terrifying. One must suppose that the Germans, equally with the French, have neglected no precaution. It is for each a huge butte in the long line of fortifications. One remembers the bloody struggle for the Labyrinth in Artois. Will there have to be another of the same kind at Soissons? Let us hope that the Germans will be "burned" out of that position.



German Dead Like New Army Advancing to the Attack

New York, March 2.—A special Paris cable to the Tribune says: "A wounded officer recounts how the German dead lay on the battle field so thickly that in the faint light of early morning they seemed a new army advancing to the attack. The officer was in the trenches on Hill 288, before Vacherotville. "Just before daybreak, in a little valley between two hills, the French saw at a distance of about 500 yards a dark line, which slowly took the form of human figures silhouetted against the snow. It was all a confused mass, but there could be no doubt that the Germans were preparing a new assault. "The artillery was telephoned and the 79's fired on the German battalions. The soldiers in the trenches could see the wide gaps the shells made in the enemy lines, but still the Germans did not give way. "Under a hail of shells they stood firm, and neither advanced nor retreated. Only when the full day came did the French see the truth. The dark mass of men they had been firing on was a great pile of bodies. Surprised by the French fire the evening before, when attempting an attack, the German ranks had been annihilated, and in the little valley the men were so closely packed together that many bodies had remained upright."

DEVELOPMENTS IN SUBMARINE MATTER

Sir Edward Grey, secretary of foreign affairs, authorizes the publication of the following statement: "The assumption apparently made by the German government that all British merchant ships employed in trade between the United States of America and the United Kingdom have hitherto been unarmed. "The claim, therefore, made by the German government to sink all British merchant ships at sight because of their armament is one which cannot possibly be justified. This is clearly proved by the statement issued last night, giving a list of British and neutral unarmed merchant ships which have been torpedoed by German submarines without warning."

New York, March 1.—(Special Cable)—The British government charges that Germany lied to the United States in making her explanation of the torpedoing of the Arabic. The German diplomatic papers in this case quoted Schneider, the commander of the submarine, as having sunk the Arabic and claimed he had been punished. Great Britain asserts positively that a British patrol boat sank Schneider's submarine immediately after the Arabic tragedy and that the commander perished. In view of this Schneider could not have reported to the German government anything in connection with the sinking of the Arabic. The charge by the British government has come to a British official in this city.

Washington, March 1.—President Wilson served notice on congress tonight that he will consent to nothing less than a record vote on the anti-administration resolutions to warn Americans off armed ships of European belligerent before he goes on with the German submarine negotiations. "No compromise proposition such as a vote of confidence in the president's foreign policy, will be acceptable. Such an action, it is held, might be construed in Berlin as justifying the opinion that the president lacks the support of congress and his own party in his demands for a full observance of international law, while its only purpose would be to afford members of congress a way to avoid recording their positions before the country on the straight out-and-out question.

Germany's Last Note Unsatisfactory. President Wilson made his position clear to congressional leaders tonight in unequivocal terms, as the climax to a day of confusion, uncertainty and political manoeuvring that marked the opening of his real fight with congress. "As if to emphasize that the president absolutely refuses to continue the negotiations with Germany until the attitude of congress is settled, it was made known that the United States does not consider the latest assurances from Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, as based on any satisfactory basis originally given. No further step will be taken, however, until the president's pending Lusitania agreement will not be finally accepted."

President Wilson's letter to Representative Ford on congressional action on the armistice resolution, is as follows: "My Dear Mr. Ford—Inasmuch as I learn that Mr. Henry, the chairman of the committee on rules, is absent from Texas, I take the liberty of calling your attention, as ranking member of the committee, to a matter of grave concern to the country, which can, I believe, be handled under the rules of the house only by that committee. "The report that there are divided councils in congress in regard to the foreign policy of the government is being made industrious use of in foreign quarters. I believe that report to be false, so long as it is anywhere credited it cannot fail to do the greatest harm and expose the country to the most serious risks. I therefore feel justified in asking that your committee will permit me to urge an early vote upon the resolutions with regard to travel on armed merchantmen, which have recently been suggested, and which I believe should be afforded an immediate opportunity for full public discussion and action upon them, and that all doubts and objections may be swept away and our foreign relations once more cleared of damaging misunderstandings. "The matter is of so grave importance, and lies so clearly within the field of executive initiative, that I venture to hope that your committee will not think that I am taking unwarranted liberty in making this suggestion as to the business of the house, and I very earnestly commend it to their immediate consideration. Cordially and sincerely yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

Nine Months Old Babe Only Victim.

London, March 1, 10 p. m.—A German seaplane bombed a portion of the southeast of England tonight, according to an official statement. A nine-months-old child was killed. There was no military damage. "A correspondent in an unnamed coast town sends the following: "Shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening a German seaplane, flying in a westerly direction, passed over the southeast coast. Several bombs were dropped, killing one child and breaking some windows. The houses in this district are very scattered and the damage done was slight. "It was already dark when the raider arrived, and his previous and subsequent movements are unknown."

Loss of the Province. Paris, Feb. 28.—(Delayed)—Advices received by the admiralty thus far concerning the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence in the Mediterranean give no evidence that she was sunk by a submarine. The latest information is contained in the following official statement: "The French auxiliary cruiser Provence II, (thus designated to distinguish her from the French battleship Provence), engaged in transporting troops to Salonika, was sunk in the Mediterranean on the 26th. Two hundred and ninety-six survivors have been brought to Malta and about 400 to Meles by French and British patrol vessels, summoned by wireless. "No signs of a submarine were noticed either before or after the sinking. "The French ministry of marine gave out a statement yesterday, some time

AGENTS WANT... RELIABLE representation... FREE HANDSOME MUFF... The above map shows the scene of the mighty struggle now raging between three-quarters of a million Germans and the French army defending Verdun. The fort of Douaumont is clearly indicated.

