

ALLIES' WARSHIPS BATTER DOWN GATEWAY TO DARDANELLES; ALL FIRST FORTS REDUCED

GERMANS WILL TRY TO FORCE THEIR WAY THROUGH TO WARSAW FROM THE NORTHWEST NOW

Find Russian Defences Around East Prussian Frontier Too Strong to Penetrate — Opinion in England Strongly Opposed to U. S. Proposal to Change Decision Regarding Cutting off Germany's Food Supply — Weather Conditions in East and West Make Operations More Difficult.

London, Feb. 25.—All the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles have been reduced by the allied fleets. This announcement was made officially tonight.

The announcement of the Secretary of the Admiralty follows: "The weather moderating, the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles was renewed at eight o'clock this morning (Feb. 25.) After a period of long-range firing the squadron of battleships attacked at close range. All the forts at the entrance to the Straits were successfully reduced and the operations are continuing."

London, Feb. 25.—An official statement by the Admiralty announces that all the outer forts of the Dardanelles have been reduced, and that the operations are continuing.

In the House of Commons today Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made the important announcement, which was received with cheers, that Great Britain sympathizes with Russia's aspirations to gain access to the open sea through Turkey.

The American note, the contents of which remained a secret, but which, in general, speaks to bring about an understanding regarding the war zone prescribed by Germany and the shipment of foodstuffs designed for the civilian population of the British Isles, was considered at a meeting of the cabinet today, but thus far no intimation as to the official attitude towards it can be obtained.

The press and public, however, on the supposition that President Wilson should not carry out her threat to place an embargo on foodstuffs for Germany, and that, in return, Germany should not enforce her submarine blockade against the British Isles, have already expressed their disapproval of acceptance of such a proposition.

While eight British ships have been destroyed in the week that the blockade has been in force, it is pointed out that they are, for the most part, small vessels, and that the majority of them, instead of having food for this country, were either in ballast or carrying coal or other freight for neutral countries.

Look to See Germany Getting into Trouble with Neutrals.

It is believed here, also, that the destruction of neutral ships and cargoes will embolden Germany with neutral countries, and that, in the long run, the losses which the Allies will suffer will be more than offset by the anger aroused on the part of the neutrals and the possible refusal of countries, such as Norway, to allow goods to be shipped from their ports to Germany.

This and other diplomatic questions, the latter of its submarine warfare on merchant ships, has been submitted by England to her allies, France and Russia, for consideration.

Intimations have come to the Washington government that until the British cabinet acts, and the attitude of France and Russia is learned, no reply can be given to the American proposals.

This may require several days. In the meantime, Germany already has manifested a willingness to make concessions, which gives officials here ground for hope that a conciliatory spirit will be adopted by Great Britain.

REMOVE MINES EXCEPT WHERE NECESSARY

Suggested to Belligerents by U. S. that Mines be Used Only Where Directly Needed on Coast or Harbor.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The United States government has suggested informally to Great Britain and Germany that in the interests of humanity, and the safeguarding of legitimate commerce, all mines be removed from the high seas, except those directly necessary for the protection of coast defenses and harbors.

This suggestion, along with proposals designed to obtain Great Britain's acquiescence in a plan to permit the distribution of important foodstuffs to the civilian population of Germany, and bring about the abandonment by

PUGSLEY WOULD HAVE PUBLIC WORKS HERE CUT DOWN, AND MANY MEN IDLE

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD
Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 25.—If Hon. Wm. Pugsley has his way the public works at St. John this year would be cut in two and this would put half the men engaged on these works out of employment. This was the extraordinary position assumed by Mr. Pugsley in the course of the debate on the budget. Angus C. MacDonnell of Toronto was speaking and mentioned that the member for St. John had said the work on the Hudson Bay Railway should have been stopped during this year of depression. Mr. Pugsley interjected that he would have cut the public works estimates in two. Hon. Robert Rogers—"Do you recommend that reduction in connection with the public works at St. John for the present year?" Mr. Pugsley—"I would recommend a reduction all round."

QUEBEC PROVINCE IN GRIP OF ONE OF WORST STORMS IN YEARS

Montreal, Feb. 25.—One of the severest rain, snow, sleet and wind storms experienced in the province of Quebec in many years has raged all day today, and telegraphic and telephone communication between the city of Quebec and Montreal have been shut off since morning.

The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company was hit the hardest in the morning, and had to give up. The P. R. managed to keep a semblance of a service between this city and the ancient capital for a part of the day by relaying messages to St. John, N. B. and from there back to Quebec, but eventually this was cut off.

While wires have snapped and poles have fallen in many places, the rail ways have maintained a fairly good service.

RUSSIANS FIGHTING STUBBORNLY IN BATTLE IN GALICIA

London, Feb. 25.—Telegrams from Budapest report fierce fighting around Stanislau, Galicia," says Reuters' Vanda correspondent.

"The Russians are said to be hurling reserves after reserves into the fighting line, and to be defending their positions with the greatest of stubbornness. The chief struggle is proceeding on the heights around the town, where the Russians have concentrated with the object of stopping the advance of the Austrian right, which threatens their whole front."

"In the Carpathians, near Wyszok, large Russian forces are making continuous attacks with fresh reserves."

STUDENTS IN ENGLAND IN KHAKI GIVEN THE WAR UNTIL THEIR DEGREES

Novel Spectacle at Special Convocation at University of Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—At a special convocation of the University of Toronto today forty-four soldier students, in uniform, received their degrees with honors. A number of professors discarded the regulation cap and gown and appeared in khaki.

"Do your duty bravely, fear God and honor the King," was the concluding sentence of a moving address by President Falconer.

Watches, the gifts of the ladies of the University, were then presented.

U.S. PROPOSALS DISCUSSED BY BR. CABINET

London, Feb. 25, 11.25 p. m.—The American note bearing on the German naval zone and food supplies for the civilian population of the belligerent countries, which had already been considered by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Premier Asquith, was discussed at a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon, but no indication as to the attitude of the government was disclosed to the public. It is expected, however, that the British reply will be ready within a day or two.

north of the Shetland Islands.

The change in the vessel's course was decided on, it was believed, to avoid the mine fields in the North Sea.

ALLIED AIRSHIPS CAUSE STRIR IN CONSTANCE.

Geneva via Paris, Feb. 25.—A despatch received here from Constance says that as the result of two allied aeroplanes having been seen Tuesday Night from Constance, flying southward, there was great excitement in Friedrichshafen. The Zeppelins there it is said, were covered with metal netting, the lights in the town were extinguished, and the people took to the cellars. The aeroplanes flew over Meersburg, and later reached Belfort safely.

BELIEVES HIS VESSEL WAS TORPEDOED

Captain and First Officer of Norwegian Steamer Regin Do Not Attribute Sinking of Ship to Mine.

London, Feb. 25.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "The Norwegian Minister at London has reported to his government that the captain and first officer of the Norwegian steamer Regin, recently sunk in the English Channel, believe that their ship was struck by a torpedo, but are unable to supply any proof of this. The captain had stopped his ship in order to escape 'something black on the starboard side,' presumably a mine, when an explosion occurred under the bow."

"The look-out man says he did not see any signs of a submarine."

PLAY "GOD SAVE KING" AT PANAMA PACIFIC FAIR

Canada's Pavilion at 'Frisco Exposition Formerly Opened by Hon. Mr. Burrell in Presence of Thousands.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—Canada's pavilion at the Panama Pacific Exposition was formally opened to the public today, after dedicatory ceremonies, which were attended by a large number of persons, including many British subjects.

The Dominion was represented by Hon. Martin Burrell, Canadian Minister of Agriculture. In his address, Mr. Burrell read the following despatch from Sir Louis Harcourt, British Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, conveying a message from King George:

"I am intrusted with a message of good will and congratulations from our august Sovereign to the Panama Pacific International Exposition, and Canada to have a voice in questions of peace and war."

"The King feels that there is no doubt that this great undertaking will be attended with great success, and prove worthy of the vast accomplishment which it celebrates."

His Majesty rejoices to think that his Dominion of Canada is taking part in this exhibition, thus testifying to the appreciation of the British Empire at the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific, and at the happy results which may be expected from the mingling of the waters of the two oceans."

"At the conclusion of Mr. Burrell's address "God Save the King" and "The Star Spangled Banner" were played."

London, Feb. 25.—Premier Asquith took occasion, in the House of Commons this afternoon, in replying to a question endorsed the opinion expressed recently by First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Fisher, in a newspaper interview, that Great Britain would continue to fight to the bitter end, even should France and Russia withdraw from the war.

The Premier pointed out that Mr. Churchill had declared with special emphasis that he could not conceive of such a contingency as this, "but," added the Premier, "I am in complete agreement with him. I see no reason to differ from the views he has expressed."

London, Feb. 26.—The British Admiralty last night gave out the following list of British vessels which have been "sunk by German submarines": The steamers Cambria, Downshire, Branksome Grove, Oakby, Rio Parana, Western Coast and Harpalion. It says the steamer Deptford probably struck a mine.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—Argument of counsel in the C. P. R.—Storstad case, in which \$3,000,000 damages are sought for the sinking of the S. S. Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence river on May 29 last, and the loss of over a thousand lives, began in the Admiralty Court in Montreal today. Mr. Arthur Holden, K.C., of counsel for the plaintiff, occupied the whole day and the argument on behalf of the plaintiff will be continued by other C. P. R. counsel tomorrow.

Mr. Holden claimed that at the time of the accident the Storstad was proceeding up the river at a good clip, while the Empress, bound down stream, had come to a standstill and had her engines at the reverse for at least five or six minutes before the impact. Mr. Holden claimed that the blame for the disaster lay at the door of the defendant.

ARGUMENT IN THE STORSTAD CASE IS BEGUN

C. P. R. Counsel Claims Storstad Was Going at Good Speed When Accident Happened.

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BRITISH LOSSES BY SUBMARINES

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LIBERALS SUDDENLY BECOME ECONOMICAL

Would Have Half Public Works in Dominion Stopped and Thousands of Men Thrown Out of Employment — Talk Blue Ruin.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The Liberal party has adopted a policy of negotiation and stagnation. With an apparent lack of confidence in the resources and credit of the Dominion, they are surveying the war situation through blue ruin spectacles, and demanding that thousands of men throughout the country be deprived of employment and the means of a livelihood by stopping all public works.

This was the outstanding feature of the debate on the budget today, when the Liberal speakers were George W. Kite of Richmond and Hon. William Pugsley. Prefacing their speeches by professing a desire to support the government in any expenditure it deems necessary to carry the war to a successful conclusion, they then proceeded to place their party in the position of a man who dishonors his own cheque by whining over the payment of taxes to pay the cost of the war.

Forgetting the violations of all axioms of national economy which made their record of fifteen years notorious in political annals, the Liberals are now shouting "wolf" and decrying expenditure of any kind.

Mr. Pugsley wanted half the public works in the country stopped, including the harbor improvements at St. John's, and the railway improvements for war conditions the dismissal of public servants all over Canada.

The day before yesterday Hon. Frank Oliver denounced the government for being tied up to the professionalists and vagaries of the tariff. Today Mr. Kite called savagely at Mr. White for cutting the duty on cement, and declared that the manufacturers had no confidence in the government.

The government speakers, Mr. Wright of Muskoka and Dr. Edwards of Frontenac wrought havoc with the Liberal arguments and made the opposition front benches squirm in their seats as they went over the tariff vagaries of Liberalism for the past twenty years. The debate has been adjourned until next Tuesday.

In the House of Commons today: Hon. Chas. Marcell asked if the report were true that General Hughes contemplated resigning and going in command of the troops to England.

"I hope the hon. gentlemen will not load me with all the rumors that are going," replied the minister.

"I have it in my heart to go, but there are other duties to be looked after."

Hon. Chas. Murphy called attention to the press quoting Sir George Perley as stating that the time had come when Canada should have a voice in questions of peace and war.

Mr. Murphy asked if this talk was made on authority of the government.

Hon. Robert Rogers, who was leading the House in the absence of the Premier, said the government had taken no notice of the report referred to. The statement of the Premier some days ago, said Mr. Rogers, still stood.

In the Premier's statement referred to, Sir Robert Borden told the House that he had never gone any further than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reported utterance: "If you want our aid, call us to your council."

In the final stages of the bill to provide for members of parliament who go to the front, Hon. Mr. Graham directed attention to its provisions. All were, he said, professedly anxious that there should be no election till the war was over.

In case, however, that the government should change or make up its mind, he wanted to know if the law would enable a person who was absent from the country to be a candidate.

Mr. Kite strongly criticized the inconvoluted under the control of a non-partisan tariff board.

George Kite, of Richmond, also replied and referred to the splendid response to the call for men, which had been made in Canada since the outbreak of the war. At the special sessions \$50,000,000 had been voted, and it was proposed to vote an additional hundred millions.

The same unanimity would prevail in the House as marked the March session. Should any additional demand be made it would be met with equal liberality and promptitude.

Mr. Kite said that Hon. Mr. Fielding reduced the estimates for 1915 by twenty-two and a half millions. Owing to an unexpected improvement in conditions, it was necessary, however, for this reduction to be maintained.

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PEOPLE OF INDIA WILL SUPPORT EMPIRE UNTIL END OF WAR REGARDLESS OF SACRIFICES

TWO LINES OF GERMAN TRENCHES, 400 PRISONERS TAKEN IN FIERCE HAND TO HAND STRUGGLE

Petrograd, Feb. 25, via London, Feb. 26.—An official communication issued this evening says:

"On the Niemen sector from Kovno to Olita, our vanguards have progressed a long distance from the river. In the region of Sventvianski-Goja, the left bank of the river was occupied by the Germans, who made a small detachment of infantry to the right bank near Sventvianski. The battle is progressing in this region.

"On the left bank of the Niemen, north of Grodno and the Upper Bohi, fighting continues in the Stabline region.

"The artillery of the fortress of Osowetz has successfully withstood the fire of the German batteries in the approaches to the fortress.

"On the right bank of the Narew actions have occurred along the whole front. The enemy is concentrating there his principal efforts in the direction of Novo Grodzki and Przasnysz. Our troops have repulsed the German attacks in many sectors with heavy losses for the enemy, and have counter-attacked vigorously. German attempts to cross the River Orzka.

"The Germans defended fiercely a farm near the village of Krasnosielitz, which was captured after a great struggle at six o'clock in the evening of the 24th. Only 150 Germans of the garrison of this point of support survived. They surrendered.

"On the left bank of the Vistula on Feb. 24th the Germans assumed the offensive in the region of the farm at Mogheli. Our troops, by an impetuous advance, seized their positions and, after a hand-to-hand struggle, captured their first and second lines of trenches, making prisoners of seven officers and four hundred soldiers and some machine guns.

"Our artillery fire dispersed three battalions of Germans from Holimow, who had come to reinforce the enemy.

"The battles in the Carpathians continue.

"In Galicia a desperate fight took place on the Tschetchva river, where, by a night attack, we dislodged the Austrians from the village of Lukha and on the rivers Zolottaya, Bystritsa and Vorona. The Austrians, overwhelmed by our fire near the villages of Vatchnets and Poluje, fled in disorder, the bodies of their dead being heaped in the defiles near these villages.

"A counter-attack, which we delivered with the bayonet near the village of Podpeshary, succeeded in throwing the Austrians back, after a desperate encounter."

SOOTHING DYING MOMENTS OF A GERMAN SOLDIER.



"THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH"—AN INCIDENT ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Concerning this incident, drawn especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, a British soldier at the front in a letter says:—"I stopped for a few seconds by the side of a German who was dying. He was in great pain, and when I asked what I could do for him he said in a pathetic tone that went to my heart, 'Nothing unless you would be so good as to hold my hand until all is over.' I gave him my hand and stayed to the end. It seemed to comfort that poor chap a lot. He was able to speak good English, and we had quite a pleasant chat, considering the circumstances. He thought the war would last another year at least, but had no doubt that his own country would be beaten in the end. 'Our people didn't make enough allowance for the fighting spirit of the

TREATMENT OF INDIA'S SOLDIERS APPRECIATED

London, Feb. 25.—A special despatch from Delhi says:

"At a meeting today of the legislative council of India, Lord Hardinge, the viceroy, presiding, a resolution by Mr. Madhu Das expressing gratitude and loyalty to the King for his personal attention to the Indian soldiers at the front and in the hospitals was adopted unanimously. The resolution also declared it to be the unwavering determination of the people of India to support the war regardless of the sacrifices involved.

"The viceroy addressed the council in reply and promised to convey the message to the King-Emperor."

DENIES HE TRIED TO MAKE PROFITS OUT OF WAR CONTRACTS

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—"I say to you now in the plainest language that you can be used, that your insinuations are false and cowardly, and I say further that I made no representation of any sort as to these profits, and you know that I did not."

Letter from Wm. F. Garland, member for Carleton, Ont., to H. W. Brown, director of contracts.

The letter containing this paragraph forms part of a mass of official correspondence dealing with militia contracts in the House today.

Mr. Garland's repudiation had to do with what he regarded as an intimation that he was personally interested in the profits on large orders for field dressings, profits which the auditor General found to be so high that an effort was made to obtain a refund.

On August 22nd, the Director-General of medical services made a requisition for thirty thousand field dressings for the Canadian troops. The order went to the firm of Bauer and Black, of Chicago, through an Ottawa druggist, as their agent, Mr. E. Powell, who was recommended to the department by Wm. F. Garland, M. P.

WELSH HAD WHITE AT HIS MERCY DURING BETTER PART OF BOUT

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 25.—Freddie Welsh outboxed Charlie White in a ten round no-decision boxing contest at the Auditorium tonight, according to the almost unanimous opinion of sporting writers. Welsh appeared to have had the advantage of five rounds, the third to seventh inclusive. White shaded his opponent in the ninth and tenth, and the first, second and eighth appeared to be even.

The Englishman had White at his mercy during most of the fight, being fast and clever and getting away with-out punishment. White was slow and seemed unable to solve Welsh's whirlwind style of attack. In the earlier rounds Welsh set a brisk pace, but found White willing to mix with him at all times. White waited carefully for openings, in the evident hope of shooting in the short left hook for which he is famous, but the champion's shifty footwork and clever blocking made many of his efforts of no avail.

Earl Yingling has a three year contract with the Cincinnati club and seems sure of his money whether he plays or not. Yingling has balked on making the trip to Salt Lake City, but has agreed to play with an American Association club if Herrmann can arrange it. Garry is now trying to make a deal.

LIBERALS SUDDENLY BECOME ECONOMICAL

(Continued from page 1)

Referring to the administration of the Post Office Department the government, in his county, had established over 700 miles of rural mail route.

Previous to 1911 rural routes were only established here and there through political pull. An opposition member could not get a route established in his county. Now the advantage of the rural mail had been given to the farmers, irrespective of any political pull.

TOOK COMMAND OF THE EVELYN ON A WAGER

Capt. Smith Posted Bet He Would Take the Steamer Through Mine Fields Around British Isles.

The Evelyn fell under the command of Captain David Smith through a wager which he posted with a friend, an official of the United Fruit Company, who had remarked in Captain Smith's presence that the vessel was tied up at a pier in Brooklyn for an indefinite period because nobody could be found who stood willing to navigate her through the treacherous mine fields.

The little vessel had been under the command of one skipper for many years. Running in the trade between Philadelphia and Galveston, he became so pleased with the vessel as a home that he is said to have refused several tempting offers to command a larger craft. When she was booked for a voyage to Bremen he refused point blank to continue the command.

"Considerable trouble was experienced in the search for another captain until the matter was brought to the attention of Captain Smith. The official of the United Fruit Company jokingly remarked that he was willing to post a wager that Captain Smith would not attempt the voyage.

"Get me the job and I will post any amount of money that I am willing to take her out," said Captain Smith.

The command was obtained for him. Even then his friends expressed the belief that he would not attempt the voyage. Wagers were posted and Captain Smith cleared the Evelyn for Bremen on January 29.

Captain Smith makes his home with his father, a retired sea captain, at Marlborough, N. Y. He is about forty years of age and took up the sea as an apprentice on a "windjammer" when he was a mere lad. He worked in various capacities aboard sailing vessels for many years and finally took employment as third officer on board one of the vessels of the United Fruit line, where his father is said to have been employed before his retirement.

He quickly worked his way up until he obtained his master's certificate and was looked on as one of the most careful and competent navigators in the company's service. He had no difficulty in obtaining the command of the Evelyn and it was generally believed that he, if any one, would be able to pilot her safely into Bremen.

With the exception of Captain Smith most of the other men of the crew lived in Philadelphia. Charles Tubman, chief engineer, and Charles Koebnick, first assistant engineer, both of Philadelphia, are the only men aboard who are well known in New York shipping circles.

FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR PRAISES UNITED KINGDOM

M. Millerand is Astounded at Results of War from Military Effort of Great Britain.

Paris, France, Feb. 25.—On returning to Paris after his visit to England, M. Millerand attended a cabinet council. It is stated in the Gaiette that in the course of the statement made by M. Millerand to the army committee of the Senate respecting his visit to England, he declared that he was absolutely astounded at the results obtained by the military effort of Great Britain. It completely surpassed his hopes and justified the confidence which France had always felt in the courage of the British army and in the irresistible power of the British fleet.

The Temps in a leading article on the united efforts of the Allies, after giving tribute to Great Britain for the success of her fleet in the North Sea, speaks of the military effort which, it says, a few months ago would never have been expected of her.

She has already sent us, states the paper, her regular army, her Indian troops; the other portions of the Empire have added their contingents, and their gifts. This British force has been strengthened and developed. This might have been foreseen. But the strong purpose of Great Britain to insure final victory, no matter what sacrifices are demanded to bring about this result, has shown itself in a more unexpected and grand way. A new army has been organized, created by Lord Kitchener. This army consists actually of 10 army corps, the first detachments of which are already in France. M. Millerand, during his recent visit to England, saw troops ready to start, and he was able to express his admiration at the magnificent results of British energy, results all the more remarkable when it is remembered that these new armies have had to be furnished with equipment with guns and small arms, none of which existed.

Great Britain has manufactured all this war material, providing at the same time for the needs of Russia and France, which these countries were unable to meet themselves owing to the mobilization order. Besides these efforts, troops were sent to Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Africa, to deal with the accomplices of Germany. The further organization of military units in Great Britain goes to prove that in a few months time the British military strength on the continent will be 1,000,000 men; if this is not sufficient, adds the Temps, the English government has declared that it will not hesitate to have recourse to conscription.

BEGIN PAYING EMPRESS CLAIMS NEXT MONTH

London, Feb. 25.—It is expected that Canadian claimants on the Empress of Ireland Mansion House Fund will begin to get a settlement of their claims by the end of March. This statement was made by the Public Trustee today. Complaint has reached the Montreal Gazette representative that although English claimants have been settled since the closing of the fund in the latter part of 1914, Canadians were being kept waiting.

The explanation of the delay on the part of the trustees was that a proposed Canadian committee, to be formed in Montreal, had not been appointed, although the Dominion government had been invited to form one whose function would be merely to distribute claims already adjudicated upon here, and advise on cases requiring local investigation. The original proposal was that the Salvation Army might act as a Canadian agency, since this body had received a large number of claims both from their own members and others.

In this acting, the army received the support of the Canadian Pacific officials, and owing to their needy circumstances several claimants have been paid considerable amounts in anticipation of reimbursement. Such a refund is impossible, however, until a local committee is appointed.

The Montreal Board of Trade was requested to administer the fund with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Salvation Army representative, but declined to do so, since which time the matter seems to have remained in abeyance, although it is understood that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy thought the Canadian Pacific and the Army could have undertaken it.

The number of claimants in Canada is less than one hundred, and on both sides is less than anticipated, as a number of foreign claims have lapsed owing to the war which has scattered aliens.

MARRIED.

HEINE-McALLISTER—In this city, on February 25, 1915, Rev. Dr. Roe coe Heine to Miss Annie J. McAllister by Rev. Wellington Camp.

GRIBBLE-CURREY—At the home of Alice Taylor, East St. John, on the 25th inst., by Rev. William Waisace Malcolm, Mary Ellen Curry to William Gribble, both of East St. John.

CARPENTER-HANSON—At 270 Guilford street, West End, on the 25th inst., Herman Smith Carpenter, of Manawagonish Road, to Miss Mary Hanson, of this city, by Rev. A. J. Archibald.

DIED.

CROTHERS—At the residence of her son-in-law, T. H. Estabrooks, on the 25th inst., Eleanor, widow of Captain Thomas Crotthers of Upper Gagetown, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn.

Burial at Upper Gagetown, Saturday. Private services at the house Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

MILLER—At her late residence No. 158 Douglas Avenue, on the 25th inst., Sarah E. widow of the late Henry U. Miller, in the 86th year of her age, leaving one son, Harry, of this city, and eight grandchildren to mourn their loss.

Funeral on Saturday afternoon from the late residence. Services at 2:30 o'clock.

McKILLOP—Suddenly, at St. John West, on February 24, James W. McKillop, aged 68 years, leaving four daughters and four sons to mourn.

(Scottish papers please copy.)

Funeral on Friday, at 2:30, from the residence of his son-in-law, George Mackay, corner of St. James and Victoria streets. Friends invited to attend.

CORR—In this city, on the 24th inst., Mrs. May Corr, wife of Michael Corr, leaving besides her husband, three sons and one daughter to mourn.

Funeral on Saturday morning at nine o'clock from her late residence, 121 Brussels street, to the Cathedral for High Mass of Requiem.

Friends invited to attend.

MOORE—In this city on the 24th inst., at his residence, 125 Marsh Road, Benjamin Moore, leaving his wife, one son, one daughter, one brother and two sisters to mourn.

Funeral from his late residence, 125 Marsh Road, Friday, at 2:30. Friends invited to attend.

CHILDREN IN GERMANY ASKED TO GIVE UP DELICACIES

Have you signed the pledge? Is the question that everybody in Germany even to the school children, is asking everybody. That pledge is not for the usual temperance cause. It refers to sausage and other delicacies that should not be indulged in until the food embargo is lifted.

According to the Lokalanzeiger the school children of the capital are asked to make the following resolution: If from today, so long as the war lasts, we renounce sausages and meat for dinner and bind ourselves to take school not more than two slices of

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

FRANCE

Paris, Feb. 25.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"In the region of Lombardzede our artillery has reduced to silence and severely damaged a battery of the enemy.

"The day has been relatively calm on the front from the Lys as far as the Champagne district. In the region of Seunin and Beusejour the operations continue under conditions favorable for us.

"Notably, we have captured a German heavy to the north of Mesnil, inflicted heavy losses on and dispersed by our fire a column on the march to the southeast of Valenciennes, and the fire of a hostile battery and blown up several caissons.

"In the Argonne, on the little stream of Meurissons near Four-De-Paris, we destroyed a block-house.

"At Marie Therese a German attack, in an attempt to debouch, was repelled by our fire."

OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT SAT. Mat. & Night

YOUNG - ADAMS COMPANY

"A FATAL WEDDING"

All New Vaudeville

BIG AMATEUR CONTEST TONIGHT

10 - 20 - 30c

Phone 1363 for Good Seats

IMPERIAL ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

"In a broken voice Peter exclaimed: 'Quo Vadis, Domine?' (Whither goest Thou, O Lord?) Christ answered: 'Shouldst thou abandon Me people I will go to Rome to be crucified again.'"

2 o'clock
4 o'clock
7 o'clock
9 o'clock

Today and Saturday

Essential To Keep Hours Well in Mind

"QUO VADIS"

Eight reels of surpassing pictorial, dramatic and spectacular merit. PAST PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS in film productions will surely be eclipsed by "Quo Vadis," the most stupendous work of its kind ever attempted, excepting "Cabiria," now showing in big centres. It is a glorious series of living photographs consuming two hours in the showing and depicting life in the ancient city of Rome when despotic Nero was at the height of his cruelty and folly. It is also the period in history when the Apostles Paul labored in Rome and tidings thrown upon Holy Writ by this historical novel—relevant and respectful at all times—are deeply impressive. There are eight reels in the production. A description of them really belittles language. We see the orgies of the nobility, the grandeur and debauchery of Nero's court; the tragic life of the Christian maiden Lygia, whose faithful slave Ursus—a giant in stature and strength—plays such an important role in the arena scenes. Paul and Peter, Apostles of Christ, are impersonated with vivid truth, the burning of Rome is a marvel of stagecraft and dramatic climax, while the piteous scene in the arena where Christians are thrown to the wild beasts it is impossible to describe. You may call "Quo Vadis" entertainment, if you like, but we look upon it as a powerful lesson—a sermon—on a crucial period in the history of the Christian church.

Note: For This Engagement 15c Matinee, 20c Evening, 25c Box Seats. Full Orchestra Afternoon and Evening. "MASTER KEY" Serial Story Next Week!

Ottawa, more counting was the assu of Militia, in ing. The Lib duty of the r by national G General House to che 650 men for Eastern Onta than her qua From Ed In twenty-four "I can say," declar Dealing tion with the the Canadian the Minister hard usage been supplie Regarding the cavalry, on the 22nd arm, protest rifle had "There "There

SOME THING (By William Staff Cor

Paris, Feb. Montmartr shop which I saw year how the war you like to be sonnel have f First, at th an Englisha typical short, of man, whoe ing gray. Tg his two samz Fred. George Zwedy. Geor Zwedy-six in a fashion Fifth avenue given a prett he took those of his fath that George lead of the just finishing the French a out, was cash business offic he married w Fred was only ed. After the keeper, Eugl a saloon. ried an Engl George was were looking together. In the same vates. Only aged to ansy man too del ed to keep able to do from August Today I hr He is not sa the, rather b the is the and nobler i We too fast showed me f from Fred, brother Geo "My dear course we thinking of you and Ray ish hard to I am makin it comes to yourself. It that, that's cal, are so c when you m "In my po from the m to me, even his letter f that he is— my son, an God! "I'm sorr company, o will pass of Be together recriminate God will." And so c when Geo tals. Geo in part: "I have t become a heavy, and knowing the some real fully unifor we are all the officers inability to will begin enemy is them well "Dorothy in the fin don't deser the contra cause you duty. You Wall, you

COUNCIL SUPPLY THREE MORE CONTINGENTS IN TWO WEEKS IF NECESSARY. GEN. HUGHES ANNOUNCES

CHEERING REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF RECRUITING BY MINISTER OF MILITIA

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Canada can supply Lord Kitchener with three more contingents within three weeks, if found necessary to do so. Such was the assurance given to parliament this afternoon by the Minister of Militia, in response to an inquiry by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as to recruiting. The Liberal leader and Hon. Mr. Graham thought the paramount duty of the moment to be the supplementing of a national patriotism by national contribution of men and supplies.

General Hughes was the bearer of glad tidings, which set the whole House to cheering. Recruiting, he said, was most satisfactory. Some 680 men for a cavalry force had been secured within six hours, and Eastern Ontario alone had, within twenty-four hours, furnished far more than her quota.

From Edmonton to Cape Breton new-recruits could be raised within twenty-four hours.

"I can supply three more contingents within two weeks if necessary," declared the Minister.

Dealing with the questions raised by Hon. Mr. Graham, in connection with the abandonment of certain Canadian wagons and harness by the Canadian troops at Salisbury Plain, before they went to the front, the Minister stated that this equipment had suffered from four months hard usage in wretched weather conditions, and they had consequently been supplied with the best in the stores.

Regarding the report that the long Ross rifles were discarded by the cavalry, General Hughes said that he sent a cable to Lord Kitchener on the 22nd instant, asking if it was the intention to discard the Ross arm, protesting against such a course, and stating that a new form of rifle had been provided. He had received the following cable: "There is no such intention." (Signed) "KITCHENER."

SOME HEROES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

(By William Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent, Boston Traveller)

Paris, Feb. 18.—In the boulevard Montmartre there is a little tailor shop which I have known for nearly seven years. Would you like to hear the war struck it? And would you like to hear how it and its personnel have fared?

First, at the head of the house, is an Englishman, naturalized French, a typical short, chubby John Bull sort of man, whose hair is now fast turning gray. This is father. Next are his two sons, George, the elder, and Fred. George spent two years of his twenty-six in England and two more in a fashionable tailoring shop on Fifth avenue, New York. He was given a pretty good education before he took those "post-graduate" courses, for his father has always intended that George should succeed him as head of the house. Fred, who was just finishing his military service in the French army when the war broke out, was cashier in the shop, the business office man. George was about to be married when the war came on, but Fred was only in love, and not engaged.

After these come Andre, a bookkeeper, Julian, a cutter, and Raymond, a salesman. The latter has just married an English girl, chum of the girl George was engaged to, and the four were looking forward to happy times together. They had leased apartments in the same building.

Then the war broke out, George, Fred, Andre, Julian and Raymond all marched away. George as second lieutenant of reserves, Fred as sergeant, the others as privates. Only father, an old cutter too aged to answer the call, and a salesman too delicate for service, remained to keep the business going. Unable to do this they closed the shop from August 1st until now.

Today I had a long talk with father. He is not sad, as he has every right to be, rather he holds his head higher and there is the light of something finer and nobler in his eyes. But I must not go too far with the story. Father showed me three letters. The first was from Fred, the younger son, to his brother, George. Part of it read: "My dear George: Courage? Why of course we have it! But what I am thinking of at this hour, old man, is you and Raymond. It would be devilish hard to get along without you and I am making a demand on God that if it comes to that it must be me and not yourself. It simply must happen like that, that's all, for you, you lucky rascal, are affable and your girl, lucky, too, must not be made a widow.

"In my pocket I am carrying letters from all those I love best. Like that I somehow feel that I have them close to me, even here in the trenches. In his letter father says—good Christian that he is—fix your eyes on the stars, my son, and they will talk to you of God!

"I'm sorry we are not in the same company, old fellow, but everything will pass off all right and then we will be together again. Anyway we will not recriminate; everything must be as God wills."

And so on. This letter was found when George—but to keep on with the tale. George's letter to father went, in part: "I have the fight fever again; I have become a red-hot little tonight—knowing that tomorrow we are to see some real fighting. My Lancers are fully uniformed and outfitted now and we are all ready and on lip. We—the officers—fear only one thing—our inability to hold our men back. They will begin charging bayonets while the enemy is a mile off unless we keep them well reined in.

"Dorothy was really courageous. She is the finest girl in the world and I don't deserve such luck. And you, my dear parents, don't be downhearted; to the contrary, be gay; be happy because your two sons are doing their duty. You are Christians, are you not? Well, you know it is said that if you

have faith, even though it be no bigger than a grain of mustard, you can tell the mountain to go and plant itself in the sea and the mountain will do it. What a lesson to learn! And what a duty it is to try to get that amount of faith. Now, dear parents, don't be sad; away with tears. And ask God, who holds us all in the hollow of his hand, to watch over us. Have faith, an avenger. Your son, who loves you tenderly, GEORGE."

Well, George, was killed in action. He fell while storming a German position and his men say he died the death of a lion.

Fred is dangerously wounded. He is a prisoner, too, in the hands of the Germans, at a place not very far from Berlin.

Julien had a leg blown off and died here in Paris, at an emergency hospital close to the place Vendome.

Raymond was struck squarely by a 42 centimeter shell and they have never found even so much as a fragment of his body nor a button of his uniform. He was torn to atoms, literally.

And Andre, the bookkeeper, poor Andre, who had failed in business and was absolutely on his uppers when father took him in and gave him a job, married and father of a boy of eight, writes:

"My dear Monsieur Father: People know me as a failure and the people are right—I am. I have always been a poor provider and a ne'er-do-well, albeit a well meaning one. I am afraid after this I shall be worse off than ever, for I have one leg less than I used to have. Still I am quite satisfied so. I feel I have at last done one little useful thing. I have suffered a great deal since they amputated my right leg some 12 days ago, and I suffer now. It's a strange thing, though, for I, who am such a terrible coward, love to feel this pain, for it keeps me reminded of the fact that I, the ne'er-do-well, even, belong to the multitude of the glorious mutilated. Do not tell my wife I have but one leg. She does not know it as yet, and I rather she should not until I am out—if God wills it that I shall ever be.

"It happened while we stormed a trench on the 17th. The German were but 90 feet in front of us, and when we got the order to charge bayonets, it was glorious. I can't describe it to you and no painter could paint it; it was simply indescribably great. We took no part of the trench, which was V shaped, but the Germans held the other side of the V. We tried to drive each other out all day but failed, so a basket of earth was put at the angle of the trenches and that basket was all that stood between the German and us. Late in the afternoon I got a piece of shell in the knee. . . ."

So the letter ran. This is what happened to the little tailor shop. It is not fiction, but as nearly the truth as I have been able to put it down.

And all over Europe it's the same story. My little tailor shop is but an example. There are many others.

Take no more chances—Because what comes out of the oven depends upon what goes in. Use Five Roses. Not Bleached Not Blended

Five Roses of our

NEW DISCOVERY FOR BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS

Rockefeller Institute sends newly found treatment for Tetanus for use on battlefield.

New York, Feb. 25.—Announcement was made today on behalf of the Rockefeller Institute of the invention of an apparatus and the discovery of a new method of treatment, both designed to reduce the mortality from tetanus among soldiers wounded on European battlefields. Twenty-five machines, it was said, had already been sent to Europe by the Institute for use on the field, and patents to the invention had been thrown open so that whoever wished might manufacture and use the apparatus.

The Institute's investigators have found, it was said, that most of the deaths occurring among wounded men are due to tetanus and that the present method of treating tetanus has drawbacks which make it impossible to save as many of the wounded as might be saved by a more available method.

An injection of a solution containing Epsom Salts into the membranes of the spinal cord is a part of the method of treatment, it is announced. To Dr. F. Mezier, of the Institute, is given credit for the new method. The belief is expressed that the method of treatment and the use of the new apparatus—which is destined to aid in artificial respiration—many more lives will be saved.

FIVE MINUTE CURE IF STOMACH IS BAD

"Pape's Diapepsin" is Quickest Indigestion Cure Known.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you must injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmless-ness; its certain uniform action in relieving 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 a harmful one—your stomach, if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eruptions of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

HANGED FOR MURDER COMMITTED LAST MAY

Brandon, Man., Feb. 25.—Harry Green was hanged here this morning for the murder of Thomas Hill in May. Green confessed to the crime.

Joe Boehling has notified Manager Clark Griffith that his injured knee has entirely recovered and he is now able to put all his weight on it. Boehling has been testing the knee by dancing during the winter months. Griffith recently signed his young southpaw up to a three year contract.

NOTICES. S. OF PROPOSED BLOCKADE

Washington informed of Gr. Britain's intention to Blockade whole Coast of German East Africa.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Formal announcement was made at the State Department today of Great Britain's decision to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa, as from midnight, Feb. 28th.

The announcement said: "The British Ambassador at this Capital has informed the Department of State that his government has decided to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa, from midnight, Feb. 28.

"This blockade is to extend along the whole coast, including islands; that is, from latitude four degrees, 41 minutes south, to latitude ten degrees, 40 minutes south, four days' grace from the time of institution of the blockade being given for the departure of neutral vessels from blockaded area."

There is no possibility of any firm continuing in business and selling Tea of the quality of "SALADA" for less money. You can get "SALADA" Brown Label from your grocer at 35c, a pound; Blue Label at 45c, and Red Label at 55c, a pound, and these teas are from the choicest gardens in the island of Ceylon. All "SALADA" Teas spread rapidly, and when the aged veteran, leaning on his crutch, left the restaurant, so great was the crowd that the traffic on the boulevard was brought to a standstill. General Garibaldi, visited by this expression of sympathy, smiled, bowed, and doffed his patriarchal felt hat in response to the cries of "Vive Garibaldi! Vive l'Italie! Vive la France!"

Later in the day M. Poincare, president of the republic, received a visit from the general, who was accompanied by M. Rivet, senator and president of the Franco-Italian League.

General Garibaldi's last utterance in Paris was to the crowd that came to see him off at the Gare de Lyon, when he was returning to Italy. "Long live Garibaldi!" was being shouted by the crowd, and the general, in response, called out "You will say 'Long live Garibaldi!' after the victory, which to me appears beyond doubt. It will be a victory of law and civilization over barbarism."

VALUE OF BALL PLAYERS. Miner Brown says a ball player was traded for a bulldog by one of the slave owners in the American Association. He also says that Roger Bresnahan swapped a ball tosser for a good extra and that being the case, it is about time that a scale of prices was promulgated by those concerned.

We suggest a fair price list: For a pitcher, guaranteed Ivory finish—One French poodle or two Ki Yis of lesser pedigree. For a catcher—One bowlegged pig, good rat catcher. For shortstop—Siberian wolf-hound, extra and guaranteed, purchaser required to throw in a dozen fresh eggs and a pound of butter. For a fielder (red headed)—Team of Malamute sledge dogs and a pair of snowshoes.

Any third baseman should be worth a bulldog, sight unseen. For a first baseman. First class—One Shetland pony and a rat terrier. Second class—One Spitz and a quart of strawberry jam. Third class—A mad dog and a package of cigarette papers.

AUSTRIAN GOV'T SEIZING ALL GRAIN AND FLOUR IN COUNTRY

Heavy penalty for persons attempting to conceal supplies — To put 300,000 more acres under production.

London, Feb. 25.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Venice, says:

"The Austrian government is confiscating entire stocks of grain and flour in the monarchy. After an approximate estimate is made of the available supplies a per-capita appropriation will be announced, and a distribution made through the local authorities.

"Severer fines and other penalties will be inflicted on any person for attempting to secrete supplies of grain and flour. "The government has issued an order under which 300,000 acres of land which had been used in the cultivation of the sugar beet are made available for grain production. It is said that Austria will receive only maize from Hungary."

POTATO SUPPLY IN PRUSSIA SUFFICIENT

Berlin, Feb. 25, via London.—The Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Baron Von Schorlmer, discussing the food question in the Diet said that quantities of potatoes would be brought in from Poland, and that large supplies were left in East Prussia, where the Russians had been.

"I believe I can express the hope," he added, "that the potato supply for human food will suffice."

FOUR KILLED, TEN INJURED

By rush of ice and water in river in New Hampshire.

Lisbon, New Hamp., Feb. 25.—Four men were killed and ten others badly injured in a rush of ice and water in the Ammonoosuc river today.

The accident occurred while a wrecking crew was trying to remove ice from the flooded track of the White Mountain division of the Boston & Maine Railway in the meadows a mile above this town.

AMERICAN SUBMARINES FIRST WARSHIPS TO USE PANAMA CANAL

Panama, Feb. 25.—The American submarine C-3 and C-5 have been ordered from Cristobal to Balboa, to work out certain defence problems in connection with the coast artillery, relating to mine-laying and target practice. The submarines will be the first American fighting craft to use the canal.

ARE ALL MADE SPECIAL PORTS

All ports in British Isles now require special rates of War Risk Insurance from U. S. Gov't Bureau

Washington, Feb. 25.—All ports in the British Isles were made "special ports," requiring special rates of war risk insurance from the government bureau, by an order issued tonight by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. The only special ports in the United Kingdom under former orders were those on the North Sea, north of London.

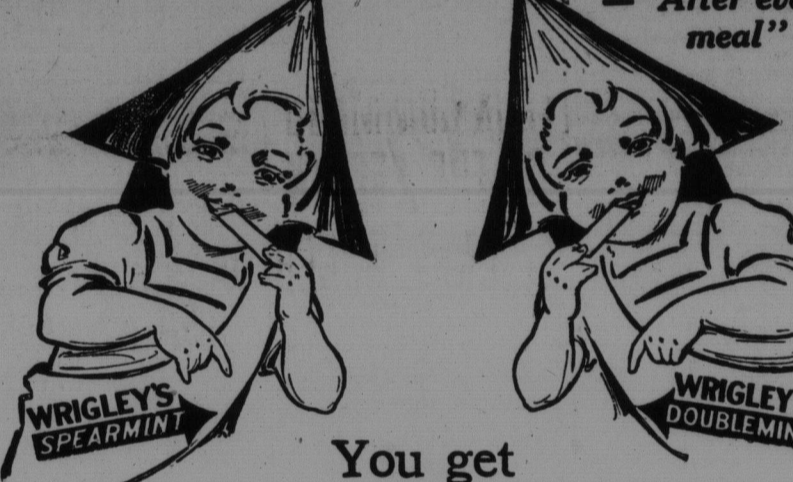
The order also extends the special port zone on the continent to include Bordeaux. The previous limit was Dunkirk. The bureau reserves the right to refuse insurance to these ports.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION AT WOODSTOCK


Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 25.—The Public Utilities Commission met in the Court House today and heard evidence upon the request of the Woodstock E. R. L. and Power Company to charge a minimum rate of 75 cents a month to all patrons of their Electric Light Company. It is thought that the request will be granted. Chas. H. Wright, of Halifax; James S. Creighton, of Gordon Bailey and C. D. Johnston, gave evidence for the company.

On behalf of the Town Council J. C. Hartley requested that the commissioners order the company to guard against violation of pressure of voltage, and to show its readiness to serve at all hours.

—"After every meal"



You get Double Pleasure—Double Benefit—Double Dividends from **WRIGLEY'S** The greatest value for **5c**



Spicy juice of Spearmint—known the world over The New Double Strength Peppermint flavor

They give double pleasure because their two different and delicious flavors last so long! Double benefit in their help to appetite and digestion. Doctors advise liberal use after meals. Double dividends in these advantages and the marked economy in cost!

MADE IN CANADA by Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., Toronto C7

The Height of Delight for a Mite!

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.
H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. McGINLEY, Editor.
United States Representatives: Henry DeClerque, Chicago, Ill. Louis Klobahn, New York.
British Representative: Frederick A. Smyth, London.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1915.

"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 DARDANELLES.

The most important item coming from the war zone last night was contained in the bulletin from the British Admiralty to the effect that the allied French and British fleets had succeeded in reducing the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles and that operations were continuing which should result in completely forcing the famous strait and releasing huge stores of grain now held in Russian Black Sea ports. The Dardanelles, or Hellespont, or Straits of Gallipoli, is a long narrow strait between Europe and Asia connecting the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmora. In length this waterway is about 45 miles and from five miles to less than one mile in width. The narrowest part is between Sestos and Abydos, where the great Xerxes threw his bridge of boats across in 480 B. C. At the same place Alexander the Great crossed in 334 B. C. It was also the scene of Leander's classic exploit and of Lord Byron's imitation in 1810.

The Strait is of great strategic importance as it commands the entrance to Constantinople from the Mediterranean, and, in consequence, was so strongly fortified that the reduction of its forts must have been a process requiring much more strenuous fighting than is indicated by the brief bulletin. In addition to more than 40 forts studying the Strait from its entrance to the Sea of Marmora the channel has also been protected by torpedoes. On the Asiatic side, some 20 miles from the entrance, stands the strongly fortified seaport of Dardanelles, and the view of naval men observing the operations was that this port would be one of the first subjects of attack, the other fortifications nearer the entrance being smaller and more easily dealt with.

If the Allies are completely successful, and it is expected they will be, it will not be the first time that a British war flag has flown in the harbor of Constantinople. History tells us that in 1807 the British Admiral Duckworth, forced his way through the Strait and up to the Turkish capital. By a treaty signed in 1841 it was provided that no foreign war ship could pass through the Dardanelles without the express permission of the Turkish Government, but in 1878 a British fleet passed through to protect Constantinople from the Russians, and in 1891 the Sultan himself gave permission for the Russian volunteer fleet, even when carrying soldiers and convicts, to pass through. During the Russo-Japanese war the Russian volunteer fleet cruised between the Bosphorus and Dardanelles under a commercial flag.

It is one of the peculiarities of the present war that Great Britain, the power for years most concerned in preventing Russia from gaining a foothold in the Mediterranean or in India, should now play the leading role in an operation which, when completed, will probably have the effect of giving to Russia permanent occupancy of Constantinople and, what has been the Russian dream for years, a warm water port. After the war, with Russia occupying Constantinople under an arrangement with the other Allies, there should be ushered in a regime of prosperity for all the ports in the Black Sea and even Constantinople itself. Turkey's government was not stable and her policies not such as to tend to the commercial development of her ports. With Russia it is different. Already that nation has become the wonder of the world by the splendid manner in which it has borne its share of this war. If it now secures Constantinople as a reward there will be none to say it has not been earned.

A GERMAN IN THE CAMP.

That Mr. Pugsley would not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of the port of St. John if he were Minister of Public Works at the present time, is plainly indicated by his reply to Hon. Robert Rogers' question during the budget debate in Ottawa. The representative of St. John city, in unmistakable terms, criticized the Government for not reducing the public works estimates and when asked by Hon. Mr. Rogers if he would favor a reduction in the estimate for harbor work in St. John he declared that he would. It might appear to those who do not know him that in this stand the ex-Minister of Public Works should be given credit for displaying the spirit of self-sacrifice in making the suggestion he did but, unfortunately, such an assumption is not at all in accord with the writings of the Pugsley mind. He was not interested in self-sacrifice, and he was not so deeply concerned over the common good as to be willing that the

interests of the port of St. John should be sacrificed on that altar. It is more likely it was his hope that the work would be curtailed and idleness increase and then, later, he would have an opportunity to take the Government, and particularly Hon. Mr. Hazen, to task, for following the course he himself said he would follow if in power. Of course he banked on the possibility that the people of St. John would have forgotten his attitude on the matter.

The Government in adopting the policy of developing the great ports of Canada is working wisely and well. Through the efforts of Hon. J. D. Hazen our port facilities have been improved and added to to an extent which would not have been possible had the Laurier party been returned to power on September 21st, 1911. From time to time the Pugsley newspapers in this city have vainly endeavored to place on the shoulders of the Honorable William all credit for this policy of port development which, when completed, will give to us one of the best equipped ocean terminals in the world. It will be most interesting now to see what course they will adopt in trying to squirm out of the responsibility for the very definite statement of their political idol. In his effort to raise party criticism Mr. Pugsley has been found not unwilling to betray this constituency. He is a German in the camp.

CARVELL AND "BOBS"

While admitting that Mr. Frank B. Carvell holds opinions on every subject under the sun, and is not handicapped by the limits of knowledge in dealing with any of them, while recognizing that his superb mastery of "tactics" enabled him to beat a successful retreat when confronted by Dr. Edwards of Frontenac and to thus avoid a painful few minutes, we positively refuse to acknowledge that when it comes to judging the qualities that go to make up a soldier his knowledge is superior to that of the late Lord Roberts. Posthumous publication of some of Lord Roberts' writings on British army officers has recently been made and it is interesting to compare his estimate of General Sir John French with that expressed by the Dark Lantern artist of Carleton county. For the purposes of comparison we print both estimates:

Lord Roberts on Sir John French: "He never makes difficulties. His truly soldier-like qualities are equalled only by his unerring instinct and his perfect loyalty."
Mr. Carvell on Sir John French: "The principal cause of trouble lies in the Minister and his top-heavy militia is the report of a General by the name of French, who came to this country some years ago and, in my judgment, his visit was one of the greatest misfortunes that has ever befallen Canada. I told the Minister of Militia, both publicly and privately, that in adopting the ridiculous and unreasonable report made by this General (French), he had committed a great mistake. His (General French's) ideas were ridiculous."

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FUTURE

The present Empire war has brought home in striking fashion to the colony of Newfoundland the benefits to be reaped by her should she choose to merge her identity with that of the Dominion of Canada and "confederation" is a topic which now is attracting much interest in "ye ancient colony." The St. John's Free Press of Tuesday, February 16th, contains an account of an address on that subject delivered by Mr. A. B. Morine. The Free Press says in part:

"A large gathering attended the lecture given on Wednesday at the College Hall by A. B. Morine, K. C., who took as his subject, 'Confederation.' The lecturer, who dealt with his subject in an address lasting about an hour and a half, stated he was a Confederationist by conviction, but the question of union with Canada must depend solely on the opinion of the people. His arguments in favor of union were that under control of the Dominion we would be practically as free as at present to manage our own affairs, being well represented at Ottawa; that the cost of our light-house system would be borne by the Dominion, and that our denominational plan of education would not be affected. Great improvements, such as had taken place at Halifax and St. John, in the building of docks, through these places being

well represented, might also result here, and there would be no such thing as the taxing of window panes. He saw no reason why woollen, clothing and boot factories' products could not then be exported to points in Canada as has happened in the case of Halifax, and though biscuit factories and such might suffer, the loss would be offset by gains otherwise. The west coast fishermen would also benefit by being free of the second duty which they now pay on goods imported from Canada, and large sums would be provided for the training of military bodies, brigades, etc. He felt that Confederation would make St. John's as large a manufacturing centre as Halifax, St. John or other points in Canada, and that a delegation should be sent to Ottawa to ascertain what terms the Colony would obtain from the Dominion. Such a delegation should be representative of the parties in the House, and returning from the Canadian capital should lay the terms before the people."

AUSTRALIA LIFTS THE EMBARGO ON MERINO WOOL TO U.S.

London, Feb. 25.—A Reuter despatch from Melbourne says the Australian Commonwealth will permit the export of merino wool to the United States, provided it is consigned to the chairman of the Textile Alliance.

MAYOR OF MONTREAL PLEADS "NOT GUILTY"

Montreal, Feb. 25.—Mayor Martin of Montreal was summoned before the recorder's court this morning and entered a plea of "not guilty," to the charge of driving an automobile on Mount Royal, contrary to civic by-laws. Action was taken by members of Hackmen's Association, and considerable interest centres in the case. Argument of counsel is now being heard in *Empress-Storstad* case and will probably occupy several days. R. A. Holden, K. C. counsel for C. P. R. is summing up for plaintiff today.

INTERNED GERMAN OFFICER SUICIDES

Honolulu, Feb. 25.—Walter Brandt, paymaster of the German submarine *Geier* interned here, committed suicide last night. The fact that he was unable to rejoin his family or the colors is believed to have played on his mind.

THE CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The following casualties among the Canadian Expeditionary Force are announced:

Seriously Ill.
Driver A. J. S. Davis, Third Brigade, C. F. A., admitted to French Military Hospital, Saint Nazaire, with spinal meningitis. Next of kin, Albert Davis (father), Birmingham, Eng.
Private E. D. P. Corridan, Seventh Battalion, admitted to French Military Hospital, Saint Nazaire, fracture of thigh. Next of kin, Mrs. Edward Corridan (mother), 325 Neapan street, Ottawa, Ont.

Capt. McMullin's Funeral.

The funeral of Captain John McMullin, who passed away suddenly, Wednesday night, will be held tomorrow afternoon from his late residence, Bridge street. There will be service at the house at two o'clock and at St. Luke's Church at half past two. Captain McMullin was well known on the river and had a wide circle of friends in all parts of the province. The members of the family surviving are Charles W. J. Willard, Fred R. A. G., and A. Frank, sons of this city, and Mrs. A. F. Kierstead, of Fredericton, a daughter. Two sisters, also surviving, are Mrs. Enoch Currier, of Upper Gasquetown, and Mrs. Sydney Currier, of Boston.

BRONCHITIS If Neglected Will Surely Turn Into PNEUMONIA.

Bronchitis comes from a neglected cold. It starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with rapid breathing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. At first the expectoration is of a light color, but soon becomes copious and of purulent character.
You have, no doubt, wakened up in the morning and have had to cough half a dozen times before you could raise the phlegm from your bronchial tubes, and when you do succeed in doing so you find that it is of yellowish or greenish color, and you get some relief right away. When this happens to you, you may be assured that you have a touch of bronchitis, and if not cured immediately it will sooner or later develop into pneumonia or some more serious trouble. Cure the cold, and thereby prevent bronchitis and pneumonia taking a hold on your system.
This can be quickly done by the use of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Mrs. Rebecca Howe, Mahone Bay, N.S., writes: "My little boy, aged six, was always troubled with bronchitis, and when he had whooping cough he was worse. Doctors advised me to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It gave him instant relief, and positively cured him."
Price, 25c and 50c.
Manufactured only by The T. McMillan Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE.
I showed my cousin Sue a trick yesterday, saying, 'Hay, Sue, do you want to feel my mussel.'
No, sed Sue.
Go ahead and feel it, its pritty big, awl rite, I sed. And I dubbed my arm up like you do wun you wunt sumboddy to feel yure mussel, and Sue started to feel it and I quick straightened my arm out and my flat hit Sue rite awn the end of her nose wure it turns up and she started to yell like anything as if she was hurt, which she properly was, and pop stuck his hed in the setting room, saying, 'Whose killed.'
I am, he panted me rite in the nose awl his mite, sed Sue.
I did not, if I punched you awl my mite you wud be killed, awl rite, I sed.
Sints wen have you bin going about punching ladsy's eelther awl yure mite or half yure mite, sed pop.
I didnt punch her at awl, I jest showed her a trick, I sed.
Then show it to me the same way, sed pop, and ill be the judge and award the damidges.
Awl rite, feel my mussel, I sed.
And I dubbed my arm up and pop put his fingrs awn it, saying, 'Considir yure mussel fat.'
Yes sir, I sed. And I straightened my arm out agen slo as anything and touched pop awn the end of his nose with my flat.
That wassent yure painfull, sed pop.
No sir, no sir, sed Sue, that aint it at awl, it aint anything like it, he jest touched you insted of hitting you awl his mite the way he hit me.
Its a very difficult case to decide, even for me, sed pop, you see, yure nose may be tenderer than mine is, and then agen, the prisoners arm mite of bin so tired from doing the trick awl day that he is now incapable of putting his small spirit into it, but howsevr and notwithstanding, speak now or forever hold yure tung, I heery award the fare plaintiff damidges of wun sent, wich as a consenshiss judge I will now persed to pay her myself.
And he gave Sue a sent and she stopped holding her nose and stuck out her tung at na, proving she wassent her mutch, and I sed, 'Pop, ill let her hit me awn the nose as hard as she wunts if you give me a sent.'
The court has adjurned for the day, sed pop. Meaning Sue was the ony wun that was going to get a sent, wich she was.

Heine-McAllister.
A quiet wedding took place last evening at the home of Ira D. Farris, Wall street, when Rev. Dr. Roscoe Heine, Immigration Secretary for the Bible Society, was united in wedlock to Miss Annie J. McAllister. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wellington Camp. Miss McAllister has been employed in the office of the Bible Society and was also secretary of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Sunday School Association. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Heine will reside in West St. John.

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You see naturally without straining the eyes when you wear properly fitted glasses.
They take away unnatural exertion and continuous strain on the delicate muscles of the eyes which cause nervousness, headaches and a tax on general health.
You do better work when you feel fresh and fit—and glasses help wonderfully to keep you fresh and feeling fine.
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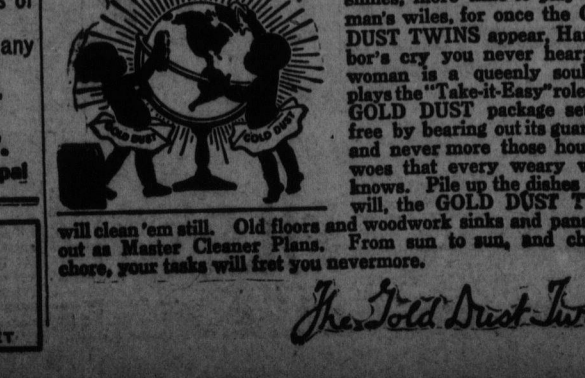
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The Best for Laundries, Dye-Houses and Exposed Situations.
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The Gold Dust Twins' Philosophy

NOW you have often said—"Oh dear, I dread when eating time comes near. It's not so much the cooking, grub, but cleaning after"—there's the "rub." Each kitchen holds a mass of work, no tidy little wife should shirk.
The kitchen floor, the kitchen sink, the kitchen pots as black as ink, the kitchen kettles and the pans, the silver, glass and cups and cans; wherever you may look, the toil means more than any kettle boil. To just "prepare" a meal is "fun," but work, with THAT is scarce "begun."

If those who stay up days and nights to win the cause of "Women's Rights" would only vote the GOLD DUST PLAN they soon would have the best of man.
More time for comfort and for smiles; more time to play a woman's wiles, for once the GOLD DUST TWINS appear, Hard Labor's cry you never hear; frail woman is a queenly soul who plays the "Take-it-Easy" role. Each GOLD DUST package sets her free by bearing out its guarantee, and never more those household woes that every weary woman knows. Pile up the dishes as you will, the GOLD DUST TWINS will clean 'em still. Old floors and woodwork sinks and pans, turn out as Master Cleaner Plans. From sun to sun, and chore to chore, your tasks will fret you nevermore.



The Gold Dust Twins

D. DODD Shoes "Spring Beauties"



That is the best term we know to use in describing the new styles. To create a shoe style is a difficult thing. But there are designers who do it steadily, season after season. These men are just as sure to produce successful shoe style as Kipling, Conan Doyle or Jack London are to write successful books. The makers of Dorothy Dodd Shoes have in their organization the leading shoe designers. They constantly study style tendencies and unerringly gauge the trend of fashion. New Spring styles now ready for your inspection.

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Low in Price—Superior in Construction. Converts the Coldest room into "Livability". **P. CAMPBELL & CO. 73 Prince Wm. St.**

HAD CLOSE CALL FROM EXECUTION BY GERMANS

Rev. Fr. Paul Van Houette of Aerschot, Belgium, who lived for a few years at Fairhaven, Mass., but long ago returned to his native Belgium, recently escaped from German custody in Belgium and is now safe in England, according to the New York Times. The Germans at one time issued an order that Fr. Van Houette should be put to death. The sentence was revoked when he intimated that he was an American citizen, which, however, he is not. Finally, when a chance came to leave the country, he disguised himself as a peasant and managed to get into Holland and then to England. Fr. Van Houette in a letter to a friend in this country describes the scene of devastation that he saw when he returned to Aerschot, following the capture of that place by the Germans, and continues: "I marched along that terrible morning of Aug. 20 not without some personal anxiety and with a fair amount of disgust, in spite of my forced appearance of absolute indifference. 'Halt!' shouted one of the soldiers who came up to me. 'I stopped and feigned amazement. 'May I pass?' I asked him, and when he said 'No weapons?' I replied that I had none, and I was permitted to pass. 'The bridge across the Demer was, however, too well guarded for me to make any further pretense at indifference, so I simply asked the nearest soldier whether I was allowed to cross. One officer who seemed to be in command, with a wave of his hand better than words could express, ordered my arrest. 'I exhibited my Red Cross papers and pointed to my arm band. He took no notice of them. The next moment I stood surrounded by about a dozen soldiers, and slowly, very slowly, I was marched along in their company, headed by this officer and one of his staff. 'This officer, whom I was just beginning to take for a dumb man, suddenly broke out into accusations against the clergy. They had incited the population to shoot on the troops! On his arrival at the headquarters he was taken before a German officer, whose attitude toward him, writes Father Van Houette, was 'of the despot toward his condemned slave. 'He emphasized his words,' Father Van Houette adds, 'by pointing to a heap of about 30 civilians who had just been shot. There indeed at a small distance from me lay the dead bodies of the Burgomaster, Joseph Tielmans, his son, his brother, and of a third part of the other civilians who had been arrested the previous night. In the heap lay a priest in cassock, the Rev. Fr. Corette. I was told that the next bullet would be for me. 'In that part of his letter, where he tells of escaping execution, Fr. Van Houette says: 'We were conducted a few hundred yards farther up the road, passing the Justice's destroyed villa. Our new guard named us alongside a ditch. When one soldier ordered his comrades to get ready whereupon these took hold of their rifles. It was at this moment I stepped forward and asked whether any of the company understood English. 'An officer came up and said he did. 'Well,' said I, 'I guess your captain does not know which side he has to deal. I come from America and, of course, he will be made responsible if I am shot.' This I said in a somewhat careless tone, although, you may be assured, I did not care how things turned out. The officer seemed to be startled at this disclosure. I saw my chance and without giving him time to reply, I laid before him a second argument. 'Besides,' I added, 'I am a member of the Red Cross Society!'

look here!' and I handed him my Red Cross papers. 'The above arguments must have appealed to him as very strong, for he bade us all enter the cottage while he went to report the matter to his chief. After about a quarter of an hour the news came that I was free, but that I had first to appear before the captain. I was meditating on the inevitable consequence if the captain called for my papers of American citizenship and found out that I possessed none, for I had lived only two years in the States (Fairhaven, Mass.). 'To my astonishment and delight he who on the previous morning had ordered my arrest, did not now exact any papers from me. In fact, he was quite amiable, and so was the oberlieutenant. 'As I passed the Town Hall I was ordered to enter. When my escort had explained my case I was handed a passport, which reads as follows in English: 'Producer of this piece must be let go. Hayter, Major and Commander of the place. Aerschot, 21-8.'

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The Daily Fashion Hint.



Black tulle dance frock. The very full skirt, interlaced with black satin ribbon, has a ruffled tulle edge and is posed over an accordion plaited skirt. Wide satin and tulle swathed girles, forming corsage, with tulle shoulder straps outlined with glistening beads.

Do not enter another day with Hebing, Sleeping or Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. See a pair of Dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you enclose this paper and enclose 10c stamp to pay postage.

PILES Do not enter another day with Hebing, Sleeping or Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. See a pair of Dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you enclose this paper and enclose 10c stamp to pay postage.

NO HOME SWEET HOME, BUT BEST POSSIBLE WITH CANNON BOOMING NEARBY

Alvan P. Sanborn, the Boston Transcript's correspondent, and now in the French army, writes in his paper as follows concerning actual conditions on and behind the firing line: 'I have spoken several times before of the indifference of the soldiers—even of those who have never been under fire—to the thunder of the cannon, to the shriek of the shrapnel and the whistles of the bullets. What is more astonishing is that this same spirit is shared by the country folk who have stayed in the war zone. There are some villages completely devastated, where not a single inhabitant is left, and where mournful desolation reigns supreme. It literally breaks one's heart to see the little homes, which but lately followed prosperity and prosperous families, standing without doors, opened to the four winds. I remember particularly one house in which nothing was left but the family photographs on the mantelpiece, and memory of a very remote past, no matter how recent it seems according to our calendar. In the fields and barns about these villages, the grain which has not been destroyed by the invaders, moulds away unthreshed. (We have often made our beds out of oats, or barley, or fine wheat on the stalk in places of our simple residential straw.) And the beets, the chief produce of this region, are rotting in the ground. But there are other villages where the sound of cannon is but a clearly heard, and which even undergo occasional bombardments, where the ordinary routine of country life has scarcely been interrupted. The great threshing machines still do their steady work (the only difference being that the majority of operatives are women) and the farmers and peasants nonchalantly till the soil, just as if they were sure of their next crop. With the aid of horses that have not been requisitioned. The small merchants—bakers, grocers, etc.—go coolly about their business, carrying on a better trade, in fact, than any they had ever dreamed of, thanks to the presence of the soldiers who are several times more numerous than the normal population. And were it not for the changing and replenishing their stock they would make veritable fortunes. These good people almost all have sons with the colors who are in constant danger. They themselves are taking the chance of pillage in a sudden invasion, or of having their houses blown to pieces in some bombardment, but they remain indifferent and quietly serve their customers in as tranquil a manner as though the Germans were two hundred instead of six or seven kilometres away.

NOTED TENOR HAS FUN WITH CAMERA MAN AS HE STARTED FOR EUROPE.



Here is Mr. Caruso, the famous opera tenor, turning the tables on the motion picture man who went to make "movies" of him as he started for Europe; also his own impression of himself, passing lower New York on his way to Monte Carlo. 'The improper number of stacks in his sketch of the steamship may give some idea of his hazy recollection of time and place and the incidents of his farewell for the season. The anguish denoted in his face is true to life, for he declared that he was "very, very sad."

Spies on the Firing Line Does he know that in this house we have our only means of sustenance? Perhaps. Here there is an old woman who insists on staying in her wretched hovel, whom we very much suspect of being in communication with the enemy, for we have noticed that some of her actions are invariably followed by a bombardment, which always her dwelling intact. This espionage in almost every community at the front is a veritable plague. When we first entered the trenches we were forbidden to speak loudly, because the Boches, whose trenches are scarcely fifty metres from ours, were using the ground, and the sound of our voices might serve to direct them in their work. Was this true or was it only a resource of our leaders to prevent our speaking loudly, which might be of use to the enemy, who had perhaps thrown out pickets still closer to us than their nearest lines? I do not know. In any event the muting of the trenches takes place often enough, and with the bursting of shells stands as one of the gravest dangers of this new sort of warfare, and we are so impressed by this that we never raise our voices.

Fighting in the Dark. One of the greatest inconveniences we suffer in the trenches is the almost total absence of artificial lights during the long winter darkness, for this is not only an underground life, but a life in the shadows. Though there are certain places where one may light lamps and candles, and even fires, freely enough, there are others (and these latter are by far the more numerous) where the innocent glow of a match would serve the enemy as a point of direction, not only for rifle fire, which is comparatively inoffensive, but for cannonades and murderous discharges of shrapnel. Thus in such trenches as these one must possess or rapidly acquire eyes like a cat, or at least train the sense of touch as a substitute for sight, one expects to find and use his his ammunition and equipment in time of need. In our barrack life as in the life in the trenches this question of lights plays an important part. Our barracks being often without windows, we are forced to pass whole hours in a half light, or at least we must buy our own candles, and candles are very expensive, even when they can be purchased which is not always possible. Can you imagine a large village, almost a town, where owing to scarcity it is impossible to purchase a single match? Such is the case in the community where we are quartered at present. It does not bother the civilians much, for they have a great variety of fairly primitive ways of lighting their candles and fires—all on their mantelpieces, for instance are old-fashioned lamp-lighters—but we soldiers are seriously inconvenienced. And the thought of returning to the trenches without our usual supply of those little pieces of wood, sulphur and phosphorus, which were unknown to our ancestors, frightens us. All of which is a proof that we have not become entirely unused to modern life. One of the results of this modern civilization is put to a use which one could never imagine in normal civil life. I speak of the daily papers which occasionally reach us. They become when rolled about our chests or feet a very effective defense against camp and cold. For the most part they are the place of matches and many other articles which we lack. Consequently we never throw them away, but treasure them carefully, and, on leaving for the trenches, we never neglect to fill our knapsacks with them. Shoveling Coal Under Fire. The other night I was taking the troubled sleep which is accorded us in a little cave I had dug, when heard faintly some steps above my head. This could be no other person than a Boche, I said to myself, profiting by the darkness, had escaped the vigilance of the guards. I wondered what I ought to do. Should I warn the sergeant of the guard? Or should I fire my rifle? Suddenly a heavy body fell with a dull thud at my side. I leapt into the trench ready for a desperate struggle, but my hands only encountered a moist earth. Suddenly the mystery became clear. The roof of my cave had fallen in and the noise I had mistaken for footsteps was the first breaking of the earth. Fortunately for the man sleeping beside me, he had gone on guard a quarter of an hour before. Outside of attacks, which are infrequent at present, the greatest risk we run is bringing up the supplies—wood, coal, etc.—when we are obliged to run across the field or through galleries which are visible from the German trenches. We leave in a body (being forbidden to go separately) and without arms for the sake of greater freedom of movement. After a journey of a few minutes through a winding gallery a road is reached where a line of trees affords the only possible means of protection. You go along by fits and starts, profiting by the trees and any other means of shelter, and from time to time the road is falling flat on your face from time to time, if you feel you are visible. Near the factory where the coal is, one is better sheltered, but the bins are completely exposed. Thus you crouch down to gather up the coal, and push it into the sacks with bare hands without recourse to a shovel. It is a strange sight, which would be quite grotesque, if from time to time the whistle of a bullet near your ear did not warn you of real danger. Our taste for the theatrical is abundantly supplied by the firing on the aeroplanes, which reconnoitre the positions of the enemy's batteries, or by the pursuit of one aeroplane by another. Scarcely a day passes without a spectacle of this kind, which may last for several hours. Thus I recall a

French aeroplane which took an entire afternoon to reach a point which it could obtain the information which it was seeking. For hours it advanced and retreated under the fire of the machine guns, until it had accomplished its mission, when it retreated to the French lines and descended in triumph. So violent was this duel that we forgot all about the trenches of the enemy, and if he had taken it into his head to profit by our distraction and attack us, he would, I think, have found it easy work.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND THE FORD.

Thirty thousand automobiles made by one Canadian factory in one year in Canada, by Canadian labor and with Canadian material—that, in brief, summarizes the achievement and characterizes the standing of the Dominion's greatest motor car factory, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, of Ford, Ontario.

It may fairly be asserted that this company has been a large factor in the Dominion's industrial awakening and has played one of the principal roles in the commercial development that has characterized the last decade. The modern spirit of industrial achievement, so broad and comprehensive as the sweep of the Dominion itself from one great ocean to another, is typified in the brief history of the Canadian Ford, for within ten years it has grown in business from an outfit valued at \$100,000 to one reaching approximately \$10,000,000 (in 1914) and before this season is over the year's business will reach close to \$18,000,000.

Thanks to the spirit of confidence which creates such results and which permeates the Dominion from the Maritime Provinces in the east to the great granaries of the far west, Canada has come into her own and is able to stand on her own feet. "Made in Canada" can now symbolize a movement of the greatest significance.

Few Canadians realize the magnitude of the Canadian Ford in its present development. The company was organized in August, 1904, and shipped its first car by express in February, 1905. The entire sales for 1906 totaled \$11,000,000. This year's production schedule calls for 30,000 cars and is already far advanced although the active selling months are yet to come.

The Canadian Ford is located where it was first established in 1914—one-half mile east of the Walkerville Ferry on the Detroit river and directly opposite Detroit's beautiful Belle Isle. The town is now known as Ford. The location of the factory is a happy one, for it not only is of practical value, but is also extremely beautiful. By the doors of the factory pass in constant parade the vast shipping vehicles of the Great Lakes.

The officers of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, are Henry Ford, president; James Couzens, vice-president; G. M. McGregor, secretary, treasurer and general manager. Naturally with the growth of the factory and the output the number of employees has increased. The plant at Ford, Ontario, now employs about 1,700 Canadian workers. In addition all this the company has many employees at the branches in Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal, Hamilton, Vancouver, London, Calgary, Saskatoon, and St. John, and in the United States. Including the men employed in these branch plants Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, now has on its payroll nearly 2,100 men.

The production of 30,000 cars this year is divided among five different body styles all built on one single chassis model T. It means an average standard of 100 cars per day. In seconds, not minutes, the parts go into place in the final assembly. It is surprising to see how quickly the experts can assemble a car. Like Aladdin's magic castles, they grow out of chaos to completeness before your eyes.

It means purchasing in the Canadian market in maximum quantities of all material, parts and accessories with cash in hand for payment. For this year's output alone, 120,000 wheels and an equal number of tires are necessary. The only way the wheels can be painted fast enough is by spinning them in a tank of paint. One tire operator has so specialized in his work that he can put on 200 tires a day. Nearby are compressed air tubes for inflating the tires.

A hundred and fifty thousand lamps have to be purchased and thirteen thousand, five hundred tons of steel, and spot cash is always ready for payment—no notes, no mortgages, no promises, no delays—spot cash. One cannot measure such a tremendous influence in its effect on prices. These are the facts in which Ford Motor Company, of Canada, Limited, bases its claim as a vital factor in Canada's industrial awakening. In Canada's industrial strength and in the Dominion's patriotic movement on behalf of commodities "Made in Canada."

FOODSTUFFS EXPORTS FROM CANADA SINCE BEGINNING OF AUGUST

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—A statement of exports of foodstuffs to various countries since August 1st, was given to the House today. Few large totals occur throughout the list, except in regard to the wheat, of which values up to \$132,515 went to Denmark; \$292,802 to Holland and \$28,995 to Norway. Foreign wheat, amounting to \$40,000, went to Germany, while foreign wheat, valued at \$599,963 was exported to Italy.

Painless Dentistry!

We extract teeth free of pain. Only 25c. We do all kind of dentistry. Call and see us. No charge for consultation. **BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,** 527 Main St.—245 Union St. Dr. J. D. Maher, Proprietor. Tel. Main 683. Open nine a.m. until nine p.m.

Good Coal

Means more fires and better fires to the ton. You will find it worth while to— **ORDER IT FROM**

CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED

331 CHARLOTTE STREET TELEPHONE: MAIN 2970 STANDARD, FEBRUARY 26, 1915.

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:— One "Inclined" Type 50 H. P. One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P. One Locomotive Type 20 H. P. One Vertical Type 20 H. P. Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.

BOILER MAKERS NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

Printing

WHEN YOU WANT IT As You WANT IT

Send your orders to **THE STANDARD JOB PRINTING CO.** 82 Prince William Street

Job Work of All Kinds Give us a share of your business

CHOICE Carleton Co. Hay, Manitoba White Oats

All kinds of Mill Feeds At lowest possible prices. **A. C. SMITH & CO.,** 9 Union Street, West St. John, Telephone West 5-11 and West 5-1

Late Gossip Of The Sporting World At Home And Abroad

IN OVER-TIME HOCKEY MATCH U. N. B. WON FROM MT. ALLISON

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, Feb. 25.—The U. N. B. won out from Mount A. in the intercollegiate hockey game here tonight by a score of 3 to 2, an extra period of ten minutes being necessary to find the winner. The Mount A. students came here with a special train confident that their team would win and thus clinch the league championship and they were a much disappointed lot.

The game was played on ice with the surface covered with pools of water and slush, which made good hockey practically impossible. Mount A. looked like winners until the closing minutes of the final part, when the game assumed its only interesting stage. Two cleverly scored goals by Walter Kitchen, the U. N. B. midget, tying up the score and then winning from the red and black. The line-up follows:
N. N. B. Goal, Mt. Allison.
Maiman Hearts Point.
Balkam Gray Cover Point.
Pugh Crowe

LOCAL BOWLING YESTERDAY

THE CITY LEAGUE
Last night in the City League on Black's alleys the Ramblers captured three points from the Tigers. The scores follow:
Ramblers
Tl. Ave.
Emery 100 105 83 298 99 1-3
Jordan 80 82 84 246 83
Beatty 89 90 85 264 88
Covey 89 92 89 270 90
Wilson 102 119 112 333 111
460 488 463 1411
Tigers
Tl. Ave.
Belyea 99 106 90 295 98 1-3
Gilmour 83 85 82 260 86 2-3
McDonald 83 84 108 285 95 1-3
Moore 89 93 87 278 91
Cosgrove 93 81 96 270 90
463 455 480 1388
Cyril Miller of the 26th Battalion won the daily roll off with a score of 128.
This evening teams from the 26th Battalion and the Army Service Corps will roll a match.

FIVE MEN LEAGUE.
No. 1 and No. 5 teams played a very interesting game which was well contested and marked by brilliant shooting at different intervals of the game.
It was won on the Vic. Alleys last night by No. 1 team. Following is the lineup:
No. 5 Team.
Featherstone 82 99 89 270 90
Sweeney 93 92 101 286 95 1-3
Labbe 86 90 93 269 89 2-3
Teed 93 88 90 271 90 1-3
Hill 92 83 82 267 85 2-3
446 452 455 1353
No. 1 Team.
Jenkins 108 91 101 300 100
McDonald 76 85 84 244 81 1-3
Boyer 209 92 96 291 97
Gambin 95 80 99 274 91 1-3
McIlveen 92 84 92 268 89 1-3
479 432 466 1377

MECHANICS WON.
The office staff and the mechanics of Atlantic Hay Co. met in a very interesting game on the Victoria alleys last night, which resulted in a win for the Mechanics. They lined up as follows:
Office.
Pitzgerald 76 78 75 229
Nagle 82 84 77 243
Cook 72 69 79 220
Whitney 87 80 77 244
Blissett 78 76 67 221
395 387 375 1167
Mechanics.
Blissett 69 74 72 215
W. Campbell 60 73 70 203
Jenkins 75 88 77 240
Smythe 89 79 106 273
Campbell 86 89 89 264
379 402 414 1195

PLAYERS STANDING.
The following are among the leading pin artists in the Five Men League on the Victoria alleys (second series only):

Name	G.P.	Pin	Fall	Ave.
Riley	9	2544	94	2-9
Covey	8	2222	83	
Steeb	8	2230	92	22-24
Stevens	9	2510	92	23-27
McDonald	8	2210	92	13-24
Morgan	6	1665	92	14-18
Kelly	8	2213	92	15-24
Norris	6	1658	92	1-6
Gambin	6	1648	91	10-18
Duffy	8	2187	91	1-8
Thurston	9	2448	90	19-27
McIlveen	7	1900	90	10-21
Sullivan	6	1639	91	1-18
Belyea	4	1177	98	1-12
Labbe	7	1850	90	
Hill	7	1903	90	13-21
Teed	6	1631	90	11-18
Couchman	8	2180	90	5-6
McKean	7	1899	90	8-21
Ferguson	5	1416	94	2-5

There are many more players in this league who have an average of 20 or over, but who have not participated in six or more games.

OLYMPIC OFFICIAL KILLED.
Berlin, via London, Feb. 25.—Captain Kurd Roesler, General Secretary of the German committee on Olympic games, was killed in a recent battle in the Mazurian Lakes.

FOREIGN ATHLETIC FRIENDSHIP

That the war will consolidate the friendship already existing between English, French, Belgian and Russian athletes is unquestionable, but it will greatly retard the Olympic games movement. The 1916 celebration fixed for Berlin, is of course, abandoned entirely and it is doubtful if any international athletic meeting in the near future will be patronized by athletes belonging to the belligerent states. Already there is some talk of dropping the Olympic games for good and the notion will be hailed with enthusiasm by the bulk of European nations.
If the games are finally and entirely relegated to the scrap heap it is pretty certain that the Imperial Swimming Federation and similar associations will also go by the boards. Any attempt on the part of the American A. A. U. to hold the games would be foredoomed to failure. Such a meeting would not attract official entries from countries on this side of the channel and moreover, very few of our governing athletic associations are in a flourishing financial condition to raise individual teams on their own account.
Boxing is enjoying an immense boom in this country just now and is for the time being free from cranky attacks by the puritans. The Liverpool stadium was cleared of the troops last week and boxing resumed last evening. Unless the army people again commandeer the arena, shows will be staged every week during the winter months. From all accounts the management intend to bid high for drawing cards and already have a \$5,000 purse hung up for a bout between Jimmy Wilde and an American opponent—they refuse to disclose his name.

CROSS ILL, THE MATCH POSTPONED

New York, Feb. 25.—The match between Leach Cross and Johnny Dunlop, both local lightweights, which was to have been decided here tomorrow night, was cancelled tonight owing to the illness of Cross.
Ad Wolgast, who originally was to have been Cross' opponent, injured his arm in training.
Ray Morgan, second baseman of the Washington team, picked up twenty-five pounds additional weight during the off season, and he is now at work daily in a Baltimore gymnasium trying to lose several pounds before reporting to Manager Griffith at Charlottesville.

BIG BALL LEAGUE TOPICS

In the list of players announced by Manager Joe Tinker of the Chicago Federals, appears the name of Walter Johnson, who has been ordered to report at the training camp. Tinker's list, with Walter Johnson included, numbers only twenty players, so it looks as if the Feds are determined to get along with a reduced roster next season.
The advance guard of the St. Louis Browns is scheduled to begin work at Houston, Tex., next Monday. Manager Branch Rickey will arrive there this week and on Monday he will begin work with Outfielders Shotton and Williams, Infielders Pratt and Leary, and Pitchers Perryman and Loudermilk.
Manager Clark Griffith has ordered every pitcher on his squad with one exception to report at the Charlotteville training camp on March 1. The one exception is Walter Johnson, who is to arrive with the infielders and outfielders one week later; Nick Altrock and Jack Ryan will be in charge of the early arrivals.
Charlie O'Leary, once a star with the Detroit Tigers and later a member of the St. Louis Cardinals, has been given his unconditional release by Manager Harry Wolverton of the San Francisco club.

DALY THE BANTAM FIGHTER

Johnny Daly, the New York bantam who aspires to the crown of Kid Williams, is a native of the American metropolis and was twenty-six years old Monday. Johnny has been in the ring for ten years, and has fought on both sides of the Atlantic. When he started his career in 1904 he won six of his first seven battles with knock-outs. In 1906 the little Irishman paid his first visit to England, where he became a favorite. He fought Johnny Coulton in 1909 and again in 1911, and made a good showing, but wasn't quite good enough to dethrone the king of bantams. In 1913 Daly made another trip abroad, and was whipped by Criquo, a French bantam, in a twenty-round bout in Paris. A couple of months ago Daly fought Kid Williams but the Baltimore Dane was at no time in danger of losing his honors to the little New Yorker. Against the champion Daly didn't show much but game, and he needed all his courage, for Williams gave him a thorough lacing from start to finish.

Order Your Daily Paper Now!

THE GREAT ADVANCE AGAINST GERMANY will, it is believed, commence in a very few weeks. No one can afford to be without the latest news of these world-stirring events. Kitchener's new army is now in France. The Canadians are there. Our New Brunswick boys are drawing nearer and nearer to the firing line.
You want to-know about them, about the battles in which they may be engaged, and the successes which may attend their efforts.

This news can reach you only by means of a daily paper. There is none better than The Standard, nor any which can be so promptly obtained at so low a price. The Daily Standard is sold by mail outside the city of St. John at Three Dollars per year. We are, for the purpose of reaching those who may not be personally acquainted with this paper, making

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER
For a short time, we will give to bona fide new subscribers
The Daily Standard
AT
Two Dollars for One Year

This is for new subscribers only. The following coupon must be used

THE STANDARD, St. John, N. B.
Enclosed find Two Dollars, for which send me The Daily Standard for one year as per your special offer. I am not taking The Standard at present.
Name _____
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Cut out the coupon, fill in the name and address, enclose two dollars and mail at once to

The Standard Limited - St. John

DO NOT DELAY. This offer will shortly be withdrawn. You need a daily paper—you cannot find one better than The Standard.
ORDER IT NOW!

Bringing Up Father



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MILFEED—
middling, \$85
HAY—No. 2
to \$19.
POTATOES
to 52½.

Financial And Commercial Comment

JAPAN TO EXTEND TRADE WITH CANADA

Representative of the Flowery Kingdom, now on tour of the Dominion, discusses opportunities for trade development between the two countries and present hindrances to expansion.

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 24.—If Canada can cut down her freight rates on the Orient or produce cheaper, an illimitable market awaits her not only in Japan but in all the Orient, according to Dr. Akira Yamanouchi, councillor of the Japanese department of trade and agriculture, who, after spending a week investigating trade possibilities in Calgary, has just left for Winnipeg.

"The principal products of Western Canada that will find a ready market in Japan," he said, "are wheat, of which in 1913 Japan imported \$4,160,000 worth; wool, of which in that year, she imported \$2,310,000 worth; lumber of which she imported \$1,450,000 worth; and flour, of which she imported \$1,025,000 worth.

"The use of flour is growing rapidly in the East," he continued, "and the market for wheat and its products is without limits. But Canadians have this fact to face—that, although their wheat is appreciated there, perhaps more than that of the United States, the prices are too high.

"This applies not only to wheat and its products, but also to practically all Canadian articles. I have not yet definitely determined whether or not this is due to higher freight rates than those of your chief competitor, the United States, but I am strongly inclined to think it is.

"In connection with the pulp trade, I may point out that heretofore the Japanese pulp supply came largely from Germany. Now there is a big chance for some other country. I understand that much Canadian pulp is made in Quebec and British Columbia, but the quality is inferior to the German product. If it can be improved here is a big chance for the Canadian pulp manufacturer.

"Another Canadian product that could probably be exported to Japan is condensed milk. In 1913 Japan imported \$228,000 worth of this product, of which the United States supplied \$465,000. Canada is an agricultural country, and here should be a chance for her.

"Other Canadian products for which there should be a good market in Japan are: Hides and skins, of which \$1,220,000 worth was imported in 1913; animal fats and beef tallow, of which \$380,000 worth was imported in that year; and cotton goods, of which she imported \$375,000 worth in that year, and animal bones for fertilizer and bone ware. All these are produced in Canada, and there should be a chance here.

"Canada has at present very little trade with Japan, but now is her opportunity. The Japanese are very well disposed toward Britain and her colonies and if the price is right, Canada would be favored. As it is, however, Canadian goods laid down in Japan cost more than American.

"There seems to be a good field here for Japanese silks, cotton goods (particularly cotton crepe which is in great demand for wear than the European), Panama fibres and all kinds of brushes. The chief factor which prevents this trade seems to be the complicated system of importing and distributing goods in Canada, so that, with the many profits added on to the price of the goods, by the time they reach the consumer, they are too dear.

"If I may say, however, that I believe if merchants in Canada would try importing direct from Japan, they could make handsome profits, and any who wish to do this will receive the fullest information and co-operation if they will communicate with the Imperial Commercial Museum, at Tokio, a branch of the government department represent. This will supply samples of Japanese products and all kinds of information in addition to this, it is one of my objects to trace out these hindrances to Japanese trade here and seek a method of overcoming them."

Dr. Yamanouchi stated that it was his mission to investigate fully the details of trade between the two countries. Thus, it was his intention to point out to Japanese manufacturers the qualities, types and other characteristics of Japanese goods that could profitably be used in Canada and at the same time to indicate the possibilities for economy or the other advantages to the people of Japan of the use of certain Canadian products.

The doctor stated that he had obtained much valuable information here due to the courtesy of the business men and the people generally. He will stop another week in Winnipeg and thence proceed to the larger centres of the East. He will return to Vancouver via the United States some time in June or July when he will embark for Japan and make his report to his government.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET

Montreal, Feb. 25.—CORN—American No. 2 yellow, 81 to 82N.—OATS—Canadian western No. 2, 72; No. 3, 69 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 69 1/2. FLOUR—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$8.10; seconds, \$7.90; strong bakers, \$7.40; winter patents, choice, \$8.30; straight rollers, \$7.80 to \$8; straight rollers, bags, \$3.70 to \$3.80.

MILLFEED—Bran, \$27; shorts, \$29; middling, \$35; \$34 \$37. HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$19. POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, 50 to 52 1/2.

QUOTATIONS IN THE ST. JOHN MARKETS

Only a few changes have occurred in the wholesale prices of commodities during the week. Yellow-eyed beans have advanced fifteen to twenty cents; split peas in bags twenty-five cents; Canadian mess pork and American mess pork are a little easier. Raw oil has increased nine cents and turpentine four cents. The following wholesale prices were obtained yesterday:

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Sugar, standard @ \$7.05, Rice, 4.50, Beans, 4.10, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Beef, Corned 2s, 5.00, Corned 1s, 2.75, Beans, 1.30, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Pineapple, 2.02 1/2, Grated, 1.57 1/2, Singapore, 1.57 1/2, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Pork, Can. mess, 24.00, Pork, Am. clear, 25.25, Beef, Am. plate, 27.00, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Butter, 0.24, Roll, 0.30, Creamery, 0.32, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Apples, N. S., 1.35, Cocoa nuts, sacks, 4.00, Almonds, 0.17, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Beef, hides, 0.18, Calf skins, 0.17, Tallow, rendered, 0.05, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Montreal, Feb. 25, Cedars Bonds-900 @ 86, 500 @ 86, Paint Bonds-2,000 @ 97 1/2, etc.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Winnipeg Wheat Close, (McDUGALL & COWANS), May-154 1/2, July-153 1/2, etc.

FURTHER RECOVERY STOCK QUOTATIONS BY STOCK MARKET

Improvement all along through the list—London markets were very heavy

New York, Feb. 25.—Further recovery from recent price depressions was made by today's stock market, the improvement embracing all parts of the list, with the exceptions of a few issues whose increasing interest results from unusual conditions. Gains of a point were the rule in speculative and investment shares, while some of the erstwhile active specialties, like Mexican Petroleum, American Tobacco and the Motor stocks, scored material advances.

The weak features included New Haven, Southern Railway preferred, St. Paul preferred, Seaboard Air Line preferred, Mackay Companies preferred and Pressed Steel Car preferred, all of which touched new low minimum prices, the decline in Pressed Steel extending to eight points. Baltimore and Ohio common also was within fractional range of its new minimum of 63, while May Department Stores, with a perpendicular decline of an almost nine points, reflected an absence of support.

More stability was manifested by all the markets for foreign exchange, that situation being assisted by circumstantial rumors that negotiations are almost completed for the placing of additional credits by several of the European governments, now making extensive purchases in this country.

Domestic monetary movements show a slight hardening of rates for long-time accommodations, but interior banks continue to lend freely of their superfluous funds. The probable success of the Anaconda Copper note offering, which coincides with an advance in the price of copper metal to fifteen cents, was the interesting financial development of the day.

The Atchison system presented its January statement, which was noteworthy chiefly for its small increase in operating expenses, thereby enabling it to pay a dividend of 2 1/2 cents. Reports of several minor lines were less satisfactory.

London's markets were heavy, even high grade investment issues inclining to lower levels. The Bank of England showed a further loss of gold and reduction of liability reserves. Bonds were firm, except in some of the lower priced speculative issues.

Total sales, par value, were \$2,020,000. United States registered 2 1/2 declined one-quarter per cent. on 100.

FOR MONEY MARTS AUSTRALIA STATE SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS GROW

Melbourne, Australia.—Notwithstanding the competition of the Commonwealth Bank, the state savings banks of Australia have increased their deposits by \$1,000,000 in the three years up to the end of 1914. The excess of deposits over withdrawals in the month of November, 1914, amounted to \$238,583.

In connection with the extension of the \$23,000,000 Boston & Maine notes maturing March 2, 1915, President Husted says: "The action of the note holders up to the close of the business last night was very gratifying.

"Advices this morning indicate that noteholders are awake to the situation. The success of the plan requires that all who have of heretofore indicated their desire to accept either of the two plans for the extension of the notes, should do so at once, if a receivership on March 2 is to be avoided."

TREASURY NOTES ISSUED GAIN OVER CANCELLINGS. London.—Contrary to the recent reports, that for the week ending February 3, shows an increase in the notes issued over cancellations. During that period £1,260,000 of notes were put into circulation, against £968,000 of the 10s notes were issued, as compared with £510,250. The cancellations were £295,923 of £1 notes and £335,024 of 10s notes. The total amount of the notes outstanding is therefore increased by £238,583 to £35,929,696.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.54 @ 1.57 1/2; No. 2 hard, 1.55 @ 1.58 1/2. Corn—No. 4 yellow, 68 1/2 @ 70 1/2; No. 4 white, 69 1/2 @ 72. Oats—No. 3 white, 55 1/2 @ 57; No. 4 white, 55 1/2 @ 56 1/2. Rye—No. 2, 1.21. Barley—71 @ 81. Timothy—5.00 @ 6.50. Clover—10.50 @ 14.00. Pork—Nominal; lard, 9.65; ribs, 8.87 @ 9.37.

STOCK QUOTATIONS ON N.Y. EXCHANGE

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like Amal Cop, 51 1/2, Am Beet Sug, 37, Am Car Ry, 40, etc.

CLEARING OF THE CANADIAN BANKS

Montreal, Feb. 25.—Bank clearings for the week ended today, \$36,825,759, as against \$41,252,656 a week ago, \$50,437,430 in the corresponding period of 1914, and \$47,709,109 in the corresponding period in 1913.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—Clearings of Toronto banks for the week ended today, with comparisons, were: This week, \$30,374,062; last week, \$33,228,423; a year ago, \$40,110,568.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were \$3,695,288, as compared with \$3,230,956 for the corresponding week last year.

WORLD OF SHIPPING MINIATURE ALMANAC

Table with columns for ship names and dates. Includes items like Last Quarter, 7th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 23rd, 27th, 31st.

Sailed for DUBLIN. The Head Liner Ramore Head with a full general cargo sailed last night for Dublin.

THE MANCHESTER LINE. The steamer Manchester Port sailed yesterday morning for Manchester via Philadelphia.

WILL SAIL TODAY. The Allan Line Scandinavian will sail for Liverpool at eight o'clock this evening with a large general cargo. She will have on board 100 cabin and about 450 steerage passengers.

WILL REPAIR HERE. Digby, N. S., Feb. 25.—Sch Lorain B Snow, before reported ashore and towed off in a wrecked condition, is to be taken to St. John for repairs. One thousand dollars will make the vessel seaworthy again.

EXPERIENCED ROUGH WEATHER. The steamer Ardara arrived in port yesterday afternoon from London in ballast and docked at No. 2 berth, Sand Point, where she will load hay and oats. The steamer experienced rough weather on the voyage to St. John.

PASSED THROUGH ICE. Str Canning (Br) reports Feb 6, lat 46 13, lon 47 13, to Feb 7, lat 46 26, lon 49 35, passed through large field of slab and field ice. On Feb 8, in lat 46 15, lon 47 17, saw a small iceberg.

Str Minneapolis (Br) reports Feb 7, lat 46 46, lon 46 35, encountered field ice covering a large area and extending south to lat 45 55, lon 51 35, in which position we steamed through it. Saw a large iceberg in the ice field in lat 46 12, lon 47 09.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND'S NET EARNINGS IN PAST FIVE MONTHS 680,000 POUNDS DESPITE CONDITIONS

London, Feb. 25.—Lord Inchcape, president at the annual general meeting of the National Provincial Bank of England, said that notwithstanding the financial troubles of the past five months the bank's net earnings amounted to £680,000.

This would have enabled the directors to distribute a dividend of eighteen per cent, but they had considered it prudent in the present condition of affairs to set aside £200,000 for contingencies, and to reduce the dividend for the year from eighteen per cent, to sixteen per cent.

The bank held something like £14,000,000 of gilt-edged securities, and though these had been valued at or under list prices, there was a possibility that the provision which had been made in previous years for depreciation might have to be augmented.

The progress of the business of the bank continued to be in every respect satisfactory. Their customers had increased by nearly fifty per cent. in the last ten years, and their turnover had increased in the same proportion. The deposits in the same period had risen from £50,633,477 to £74,916,017.

The deposits now stood at something over £76,000,000, being the highest figure in the history of the bank. It was early yet, he said, to make a forecast of any value as to what the conditions of trade would be when the war was concluded, but he felt bound to express the fear that it would be a good many years before the prosperity which characterized the trade of the world generally would be restored.

So far as the National Provincial Bank was concerned, he believed it was in a favorable position to meet any eventuality which might occur, and with their enormous clientele, their extended ramifications and efficient staff, they ought to maintain a large earning power, though possibly the results might not be what they had been in recent years.

THE NAVARRA Yarmouth Times: The sale at auction, Tuesday, by Wm Law & Co. of ship stores, etc. saved from the wrecked British ship Navarra was well attended, buyers from various parts of the province and New Brunswick being present, among them Peterkin, Brister, Grant and M. A. Nickerson. Good prices are being obtained. The hull of the vessel was purchased by H. J. Garson of St. John, for something over a thousand dollars.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B. Arrived Thursday, Feb. 25. Star Chim, 2781, Parker, New York. Wm Thomson Co. bal. Star Caraque, 2975, Larabon, Demerara. Trinidad, Grenada, Barbados, Antigua, St. Kitts and Bermuda, mails and pass. Wm Thomson & Co. Star Ardara, 3160, London, C. P. R.

Sailed. Star North Star, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A. C. Currie. Star Manchester Port, Philadelphia via Wm Thomson & Co. Star Ramore Head, Dublin, Wm Thomson & Co.

BRITISH PORTS. Glasgow—Arrd Feb 21, str Cabotia, Mitchell, Newport News, via Avonmouth; 23rd, str Carthaginian, Ogilvie, Boston. London—Arrd Feb 22, str Caloric, (Nor), Lie, Port Arthur via Norfolk; 23rd, str Saratoga, Fenton, St. John, N. B., and Halifax. Crookhaven—Passed Feb 22, str Tabasco, Yeoman, Halifax for Liverpool.

Avonmouth, Feb. 25—Arvd str Custodian, Newport News; Teutonia, Newport News. Glasgow, Feb. 25—Arvd str Torr Head, St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS. Boothbay Harbor—Arrd Feb 23, str B B Hardwick, St. John, N. B., for Boston. Calais—Sld Feb 23, str Woodward, Abrahams, New York; 23rd, str Boston—Arrd Feb 24, strs Iberian, Manchester and Liverpool; Sylvania (Nor), Louisburg. Portland—Sld Feb 24, str Eastington, Stevenson, Louisburg. Vineyard Haven—Sld Feb 23, str R Bowers, Calais.

Pascaoula, Miss.—Arvd Feb 23, str Odis, Havana; Delta, do; Edna V Picketts, Cardenas. City Island—Passed Feb 25, str Kenneth C, Perth Amboy for Halifax. Delaware Breakwater—Passed out Feb 22, str Manchester Miller, Philadelphia for Manchester; 23rd, str Benguela, Philadelphia for Newport News. Havre, Feb. 25—Arvd str Niagara, New York.

Queen Insurance Company. Agents Wanted. C. E. L. JARVIS & SONS 74 Prince William St.

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B. PUGLBY BUILDING, 48 PRINCESS STREET Lumber and General Brokers

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. LTD. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, -- ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE, -- GUARANTEE BONDS. CHAS. A. MACDONALD & SON, Provincial Managers 49 Canterbury Street Phone Main 1536

Build Up Your Credit

Over 90 per cent. of business is transacted through the medium of credits. If the time comes when your business career depends on obtaining credit, you will find that the ability to save money inspires the greatest confidence. The moment you begin to save, you start the building of your credit.

The Bank of Nova Scotia offers depositors absolute safety, and invites your business, be it large or small.

ST. JOHN BRANCHES: 23 Charlotte St.; 285 Main St.; 157 Market Square; Car Mill and Paradise Row; Fairville; 109 Union St.

WEST INDIES FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

ST. JOHN (N.B.) and HALIFAX (N.S.) West Indies

Next sailing from St. John S. S. "Caraque" February 28 1915

COAL AND WOOD. DOMINION COAL COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE 112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD., Agents at St. John.

Georges Creek Blacksmith Coal

The Best in the Market OLD MINES SYDNEY

R. P. & W. F. STARR, Ltd 49 Smythe Street, 226 Union Street.

SCOTCH SOFT COAL. I have 100 tons Scotch Soft Coal for sale. This is a special coal, leaves very little ash, gives great heat.

JAMES S. MCGIVERN, 5 MILL STREET, Tel.-42.

BEST QUALITY HARD COAL For Kitchen Range and Furnace.

GEO. DICK, - 48 Brittain St., Tel. M. 1116. Foot of Germain St.

EUROPEAN AGENCY Wholesale Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2-12 to 5 p. c. Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £10 upwards. Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

ROBERT CARTER CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Auditor and Liquidator Business Systematized Cost Systems Installed McCurdy Building, Halifax.

FIRE PLACE DAMPERS, FIRE BRICKS and CLAY. Price Low. Gandy & Allison 3 and 4 North Wharf.

STEAMSHIPS. New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited.

Proposed Sailings from St. John, N. B. S. S. RANGATIRA about FEB. 20th S. S. RAKAIA about MARCH 20th To be followed by steamers at regular monthly intervals.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW-ST. JOHN SERVICE. Leave Glasgow Leave St. John— Feb. 24 S. S. "Cabotia" Mar. 14 Mar. 4 S. S. "Parthenia" Mar. 21 Mar. 25 S. S. "Marina" April 13

ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE

South African Service, S. S. Kwaara sailing from St. John about February 25th for Capetown, S. S. "Benguela" about March 10th S. S. "Bassam" about March 20th S. S. "Benin" about April 25th

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL LINE

REDUCED FARES. St. John to Boston \$5.00 St. John to Portland 4.50 Staterooms \$1.00. Leaves St. John Thursdays at nine a. m. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston, nine a. m. Mondays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John. City Ticket Office, 47 King Street.

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester. From St. John. Jan. 30 Man. Inventor Feb. 22 Feb. 6 Man. Port Feb. 22 Feb. 13 Man. Merchant Mar. 8 Feb. 20 Man. Exchange* Mar. 8 Feb. 27 Man. Spinner Mar. 22 Mar. 6 Man. Mariner* Mar. 22

FURNESS LINE

From London. From St. John. Feb. 5 S. Sachem Feb. 20 Feb. 19 S. Start Point Mar. 9

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED). STEAMER CONNORS BROTHERS

has been taken off the route for inspection. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the auxiliary schooners "Pase" and "Happy Home" will perform the service in place of the Connors Bros. Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co. on Saturday, 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B. *Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Direct Short Route MARITIME PROVINCES —TO— Montreal and West (Daily Except Sunday). Lv. Halifax 8.00 a. m. Lv. ST. JOHN 5.45 p. m.

Fast Express Trains BETWEEN MONTREAL-TORONTO DETROIT-CHICAGO.

Electric Lighted Sleepers*Compartment Cars.

W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

DAILY SERVICE Halifax, St. John and Montreal MARITIME EXPRESS Leaves Halifax 3.00 p.m. Leaves St. John 6.35 p.m. Arrives Montreal, 6.30 p.m. daily. Through Sleepers. Excellent Dining Car Service.

SMOOTH SAILING TUESDAY FOR STR. DACIA

When last heard from was 400 miles west of Land's End, Eng.

New York, Feb. 25.—The steamship Dacia, which sailed from Norfolk Feb. 11 for Rotterdam with cotton, in the face of assertions that she would be seized by British warships inasmuch as she had been a German vessel at the outbreak of the war, had almost completed her trip across the Atlantic without interference on Feb. 23, according to messages received here today.

MOTHER! IS CHILD'S STOMACH SOUR, SICK?

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; this is sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Sarah E. Miller, widow of Henry U. Miller, died yesterday morning at the residence of her son, Harry Miller, 158 Douglas Avenue. The deceased was 86 years of age.

FUNERALS.

Stanley Lawton's funeral yesterday afternoon at Fernhill cemetery was attended by many old friends.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

The Belgian Relief Fund yesterday was augmented by the following subscriptions:

Mrs. D. F. Brown \$5.00 Proceeds concert, Westmorland Point, per R. C. Eiter 32.00

Amount of collection, Holy Trinity church, St. Martins, N. B. per Rev. F. J. Leroy, rector 25.67

S. J. Peters, Elmhurst 5.00 Sale of Remnants, Belgian warehouse 2.66

INJURED WORKMAN DIES.

James Femo, the Bulgarian who was injured at Courtenay Bay on Monday and was conveyed to the public hospital for treatment, passed away at that institution yesterday morning.

GEN. OBREGON'S EVIL ON MEXICANS SUBJECT OF PROTEST BY NATIONS

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Spanish Ambassador, Juan Riano, conferred again today with State Department officials about the heavy levies of cash being made in Mexico City by General Obregon on individuals and business concerns the time limit for which expires at six o'clock tomorrow night.

BERNHARDT MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Bordeaux, France, Feb. 25.—The bulletin issued today concerning the condition of Sarah Bernhardt, whose illness was announced on Monday, says that she passed a good night and continues to make satisfactory progress.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal. G M Edgett, New York; R E Katz, H A Butler, Boston; E Suddaby, H G Popham, Toronto; E H Broad, London; D MacGuire, McAdam; C C Hayward, Newcastle; I F Ayard, Montreal; R J Ball, F D Scott, Montreal; J I Wilson, Montreal; Capt H G De Wolf, Halifax; H D White, L S Morrison, Fredericton; G A Paul, New York; W S Cook and wife, Bellevue, Ont.; J Russell, Vancouver; W P Scott, Queensport, N S; A E Hanson, Fredericton; C H Read, Amherst; A W Hay, Woodstock; D R Cameron, Montreal; E A Pean, Springfield; Mr and Mrs J B Black, Mrs Rice, Windsor.

FRIENDS WIRE HER MONEY.

Mrs. Swift, of Boston, who arrived in the city a few days ago on her way to Chatham, where her mother is seriously ill, was able to proceed there Wednesday night. On her arrival here she found that her purse, containing money and her ticket, had been lost.

INCREASED LUMBER CUT.

Bangor Commercial: Charles E. Oak, of Bangor, prominently identified with New Brunswick timberland interests, states that about 90 per cent. of the usual cut of timber in New Brunswick will be the result of this season's operations. It was thought early in the season that the cut would be only about 60 per cent., but conditions have changed considerably and the cut has increased as a consequence.

BUSINESS LIGHT.

John Campbell, charged with begging, was remanded. Two drunks were remanded.

HUGGINS SIGNS CONTRACT.

St. Louis, Feb. 25.—Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis National baseball team, today signed a three year contract to continue in that position.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson. Improved Store Fronts. ESTEY & CO., Selling Agents for Manufacturers.

HARTLAND HAS SMALL-SIZED FLOOD

Considerable loss expected as result of recent heavy rains and melting snow.

AN EASY WAY TO INCREASE WEIGHT

Good Advice for Thin Folks. The trouble with most thin folks who wish to gain weight is that they insist on drugging their stomachs.

THE APPETITE OF YOUTH QUICKLY RESTORED

Appetite is useless unless digestion is good. Dr. Hamilton's Pills make tremendous appetite and keep digestion up to the mark as well.

CARLOAD OF FLOUR AND CANNED GOODS FOR THE BELGIANS

Simcoe, Ont., Feb. 25.—A carload of canned goods and flour loaded at Delhi and Simcoe, left there this afternoon for Halifax for shipment on the next Belgium relief ship.

AGREE TO EXTEND TIME FOR BOSTON & MAINE SHORT TIME NOTES

Boston, Feb. 25.—Holders of all but \$1,000,000 of the \$23,000,000 in short-time notes of the Boston and Maine Railroad have signified their willingness to extend the time of the securities under the plan offered by the federal trustees of the road. It was learned today, Company officials believe that virtually unanimous consent for an extension will be obtained before March 2, the date when the notes expire.

ANDOVER WOMEN'S INSTITUTE'S GIFT FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES

Andover, Feb. 25.—The Andover Women's Institute at its last meeting which was held at the home of Mrs. Charles Spike, Carlingford, voted that the money on hand which was intended for the purchase of an operating table for the Woodstock Hospital, be used for patriotic purposes.

AN EASY WAY TO INCREASE WEIGHT

Good Advice for Thin Folks. The trouble with most thin folks who wish to gain weight is that they insist on drugging their stomachs.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

- Please Add to Your Directories. M 1674 McLellan, H. R., Com. Public Safety, 41 Princess. M 2347 Fleming, Dr. F. P., office 76 Waterloo. M 2970-21 Atkinson, S., residence 60 Broad. M 2121-22 Baker, E. F., residence 31 Leinster. M 1696 McLellan, H. R., residence 139 Germain. M 1561-41 Robertson, J. A., residence 79 Broad. M 300-25 O'Regan, John, residence 250 Queen, W. E. M 1308-11 Bartsch, Robert M., residence 106 Elliott Row. M 2923-41 Noble, Wm. F., residence 254 Main. M 2906-21 Betz, D. S., residence 62 Sumner. M 2216 Dalton, Maurice, residence 212 Britain. M 2797-31 McEwen, W. H., residence 178 King street east. M 2357-41 Turner, J. Allan, residence 279 Princess. M 75 Kohr, Chas., residence 200 Queen, W. E. M 2230 Byrnes, James E., residence 59 Broad. M 2176-41 Logan, Ford H., residence 146 Chesley. M 1840-31 Reid, Capt. David, residence 228 Prince William. M 1599-21 Carson, Wm., residence 170 Britain. M 371 Chief of Police (private office) 125 King Street East. M 2038-41 Murphy, Thomas, residence 25 Sewall. M 2341-11 McGorman, Wm., residence 228 Charlotte. M 1942 Birch, A. G., residence 92 Pond. M 1680-21 Adams, Matthew G., residence 166 Waterloo. M 2163-31 Courtenay, W. H., residence 254 Main. M 1576-11 McIntosh, A. B., residence Cor. Cranston avenue and Rockland road. M 1112-11 Stout, L. A., residence Brookville. W 351-21 Atlantic Hay Co., No. 15 shed, Sand Point. M 1559-21 Beech, A. G., residence 236 Germain. W 60-31 McDuffee, Mrs. J. W., residence 189 City Line, W. E. M 1575-21 McGrath, Miss Margaret, residence 113 Rockland Rd. M 1243-41 Peacock, Wm., residence 22 Brunswick. W 331-21 Sewell, J. F., residence 241 King, W. E. W 79-21 C. P. R. Car Clearing Shed, Sand Point, number changed from W 351-21.

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday the 9th April, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, 3 times per week, each way, between Central Greenwich and No. 2 Rural Mail Route from the pleasure of P. M. General.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Department of Marine and Fisheries, 74489, Ottawa, 5th February, 1915.

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Classified Advertising

One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1-3 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. Minimum charge 25 cents.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE City and County of Saint John Notice is hereby given, that there will be presented for enactment at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick a Bill entitled AN ACT to Amend the Rates and Taxes Act.

Public notice is hereby given that a bill will be presented for enactment at the next session of the legislature of New Brunswick to amend Chapter L.V. of the Statutes, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of the Province of New Brunswick and the Subordinate Lodges in connection therewith."

Public notice is hereby given that a bill will be presented for enactment at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to Amend the Laws Relating to Civic Elections in the City of Saint John."

Public notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly at its ensuing session for the passing of an act reviving and amending 2 George, Chapter 109 entitled "An Act to incorporate the St. John River Hydro-Electric Company" with power to acquire and develop a water power on the Saint John River at or near Pokok, and to dam the said river and build other necessary works for the purpose of generating and transmitting power and extending the time for the commencing and completion of said works and the making of necessary deposit with regard thereto.

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HOTELS.

PRINCE WILLIAM HOTEL. Overlooking the harbor, opposite Boston and Digby boats. Furnished in the best taste; excellent table; American plan.

ROYAL HOTEL. King Street, St. John's Landing Hotel. RAYMOND & DEHERTY CO. LTD. T. B. Reynolds, Manager.

HOTEL DUFFERIN. ST. JOHN, N. B. POSTER, GATES & CO. F. C. GATES, Manager.

CLIFTON HOUSE. H. E. GREEN, Proprietor. Corner Germain and Princess Streets, ST. JOHN, N. B.

VICTORIA HOTEL. Better Now Than Ever. 87 King Street, St. John, N. B. ST. JOHN HOTEL CO. LTD. Proprietors. A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

WINE AND LIQUORS. RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO. Established 1878. Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants Agents for MACKIE'S WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKY, LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, SIMPSON'S HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH WHISKY, KING GEORGE IV. SCOTCH WHISKY, AUK'S HEAD BASS ALE, FAUST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER, GED. SAYER COGNAC BRANDIES. Bonded Stores, 44-46 Dock Street, Phone 838.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS. William L. Williams, successors to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 112 Prince William Street. Established 1870. Write for family price list.

M. & T. MCGUIRE. Direct Importers and dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada, very Old Rye, Wines, Ales and Stout, Imported and Domestic Claret.

ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrician at Specialist and Masseuse. Treats all nervous diseases, weakness and wastage, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. etc. Facial blemishes of all kinds removed. 27 Coburg Street.

THE UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LTD. ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS. Iron and Brass Castings. WEST ST. JOHN, Phone West 11

J. FRED WILLIAMSON. MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS. Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work. INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B. Phones, M-229; Residence M-174-11

WATCH REPAIRERS. W. Bailey, the English, American and Swiss watch repairer, 138 M Street.

PATENTS. PATENTS and Trade-marks protected, Fetherstonhaugh and Co., Palmer Building, St. John.

Musical Instruments Repaired. VIOLINS, MANDOLINS and all string instruments and Bows repaired. SWDNEY GIBBS, 81 Sydney Street.

MANILA ROPE. Steel Wire Rope, Galvanized Wire Riggings, English and Canadian Flags, Oakum, Pitch Tar, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Store Fixings and Tinware. J. SPLANE & CO. 19 Water Street

ENGRAVERS. F. C. WESLEY & CO. Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 59 Water Street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 932.

GRAPES. GRAPES. LANDING - 1,000 kgs Malaga Grapes. A. L. GOODWIN.

WATCHES. A full line of Bracelet and other styles at lowest prices. ERNEST LAW, Issuer of Marriage Licenses. 3 Coburg Street.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "ENGL" and "The act..."

ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX ROTARIANS IN GARRISON CITY



F. A. Dykeman was one of the members of the St. John Rotary Club who attended the tenth anniversary of the foundation of rotarianism at the Halifax Hotel, Halifax, on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Dykeman is very enthusiastic over the gathering and feels that a great deal of good has been accomplished in the future by such gatherings as this. Speaking to "The Standard" of the trip Mr. Dykeman said: "The delegation left St. John on Monday night in a private car and arrived in Halifax the following morning and were met at the station by a delegation of Halifax Rotarians. They had a street car in readiness, amply decorated with banners, which conveyed them to the Halifax Hotel, and directly after they were located in this hotel they were taken for a drive over the city and the points of interest shown to them by the gentlemen who accompanied the party.

"In the afternoon the St. John delegation were hospitably entertained by the Halifax Club at the Mayflower Curling rink. The ice being too wet for curling, they spent the afternoon in bowling, the Halifax team magnanimously allowing the St. John team to beat them. At 7.30 on Tuesday evening a banquet was held in the Halifax Hotel and was considered one of the best from many standpoints that was ever held in this place. It was attended by about two hundred guests. Among those present were Premier Murray and a large number of the members of the Local Legislature. "The menu was unique and great credit is due to Lewis E. Smith, Halifax, for the clever designs and unique get-up of the whole thing. Directly un-

der a cleverly designed caricature showing 'John' and 'Hal' burying the hatchet were the following lines: "If you're down were our town And our town—your town We'd turn down all efforts To frown down the other's town. If Saint John were Saint Hal And Halifax were John—Halx We'd hold a hand to help a pal And cut out all the knocks and whacks. So if such friends we'd grow to be Let's each shake hands and vote to be Worshipers at the shrine of Rot-ary."

The song sheet was also cleverly designed and contained some of the latest songs of the day which were sung most lustily by the guests. "Those who participated in the speech making both from the Halifax and St. John end were abundant in their expressions of friendliness for each other, and it is believed that this gathering will do more towards weld-

ENGLISH SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

"The action of January 24 has revealed the truth about the blatant advertising of German warships. The German battle cruisers faked their trial runs up to thirty knots, and had a special system of rapid gun-loading. The Moltke, Goeben, and Seydlitz were boomed by German naval papers as a triumph. Bernhardi himself said the Lion class were more or less failures. Yet the German battle cruisers were out-steamed and out-gunned at all points."

Fleet-Surgeon Richard Cleveland Munday of the British navy was, a few days ago, presented by the Royal Society of Arts with the Chadwick Memorial medal, carrying with it a gratuity of £50, as being the officer of his branch held to have distinguished himself in promoting the health of the men of the service. In 1913 Dr. Munday received the Gilbert-Blaine medal, which is awarded on practically the same grounds, and therefore enjoys the very rare distinction of holding the only two gold medals awarded to the medical officers of the fleet.

During their war with Russia, the Japanese troops were supplied with waders made of mulberry leaf as a protection against injury to health caused by wet feet in the trenches. Particulars now come of an improved form of wader, of British invention. The new wader is made of a fibrous substance much cheaper than mulberry leaf. It is light, warm, waterproof, antiseptic, and impervious to attack by insects. A pair of waders made of this material weighs about two and one-half ounces. The waders are made in two sizes—medium and large. The wader is kept in position by buttons or braces. For occasions like a bayonet charge, when the utmost freedom for the leg and foot is necessary, the portion of the wader worn over and above the knee would be turned down.

There is said to be a good deal of dissatisfaction among the staff sergeants and sergeants who were taken to England in the autumn from battalions in India as instructors for the new armies. Each battalion supplied two staff sergeants and eight sergeants, and there are 400 or more of these N. C. O.'s now doing duty with the new armies. Unfortunately for them, under existing orders, they are not eligible for promotion in the new armies on the strength of which they are borne as supernumeraries, while naturally their commanding officers in India will not promote them as long as they are away from their battalions. This bit of red-tape injustice will doubtless be corrected.

Speaking at Oxford the other day to Territorials on the subject of typhoid inoculation, Sir William Osler, said typhoid fever was a disease which far more than any other had to fear. It was already prevailing in part of France, but as regards the British army the information was very favorable. There had been only a limited number of cases, and a large proportion had been those of men who had not been inoculated. He hoped no one would listen to the cranks who were circulating literature against anti-typhoid inoculation. The issue was perfectly plain. It was between a group of people who knew nothing about the disease, who had not studied it, who were irresponsible, and a group of men led by Pasteur, Lister, and Koch, who had studied the problems of infectious diseases and had made enormous advances in the knowledge and treatment of them.

One consequence of the European conflict is a leech famine. The battlefields occupy some of the most fertile leech areas in the world. England is now importing consignments of leeches from India. These are of a different genus and species from those hitherto used in Europe, but are said

to be equally efficacious for business purposes.

A correspondent of a London journal, writing from Huddersfield, says: "While London sleeps behind the dark veil which war has drawn across its face, the Colne Valley flings to the night a radiant challenge. It is burning the candle at both ends to keep the troops supplied with khaki. It knows no rest or playtime. There are down the valley from Marsden under the fells of the Yorkshire and Lancashire borderland to the junction of the Colne with the Calder below Huddersfield. The valley is not occupied solely in making khaki for the British soldier. It is dispatching green-grey cloth to the Russian Army, and blue-grey, of a dark shade, for the Belgians, and of a light shade for the French, to the bases of our Allies in the West. Lodz and Verviers and Roubaix are in the hands of the enemy; their industries are awaiting their certain resurrection. Meanwhile the Colne Valley must work as it never worked before to fill the gaps in the equipment of the Allies."

H. Kingsley Wood, of the British National Insurance Advisory Committee, speaking in London the other day, said: "The most serious national insurance problem which would arise after the war would be financial. At present contributions were being well maintained, and the undue percentage of claims in many societies, including those of women, had for a variety of reasons decreased. In the future, however, societies would have to meet claims arising from the war never actually anticipated, and revision of the scheme would also be necessary owing to the claims of women being largely in excess of the actuarial estimate. Some societies would doubtless benefit by their alien members leaving the country and never returning, thus forfeiting their contributions."

Extensive precautions have been taken in London to guard art treasures against the menace of air raids. The custodians of art galleries and museums long ago removed to vaults or similar places the most precious of their portable exhibits. At the British Museum a number of priceless manuscripts, books, and other objects have been stored away in safes. Some measures of risk must, however, be borne in a building which contains forty miles of bookshelves and massive pieces of sculpture. Visitors to the National Gallery find the major part of the building closed. At the Guildhall the most valuable pictures have been placed in the basement. The magnificent Gainsborough, Fording the River, has been removed from the walls. In the Corporation strong rooms in the basement is stored what is probably the finest collection of municipal records in the world. It includes the charters with which the Corporation "to William, Bishop and Gosfegh, Portreeve, and all the burghesses within London," securing to them their ancient liberties. Every reign except among a limited section of the professional classes, in such circumstances it would be worse than folly to dissipate the Prince of Wales' Fund by extra doles. The money is not wanted now, but it will certainly be wanted when the war comes to an end.

Edmund Gosse writes to the London Times to complain of the censor's treatment of private correspondence. He says: "Before Christmas I wrote a letter to my friend Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, who lives in Capt. It was delivered, after a very long delay (of which we make no complaint), but it was accompanied by a curtly worded communication from the English censorship, desiring Mr. Mackenzie to tell his correspondent that, in future, if the latter wished his letters to be delivered, he must write 'shortly and clearly.' As far as clearness is concerned, my hand writing, whatever its demerits, is as clear as print. As far as 'shortness' is concerned, my letter was not longer than one is accustomed to write to a friend abroad. I wrote exclusively about a literary matter, interesting to Mr. Compton Mackenzie and myself. Political questions, even the war itself, were not mentioned or approached." Mr. Gosse wants to know how long a letter he may write.

A special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Amsterdam, says: "Personally, I should not like to be a German resident in Holland at the present moment, to listen to Dutch soldiers singing 'Tipperary' through the streets or to see the enthusiasm which the same time, or any other which suggests friendship for the Allies, evokes in the crowd assembled in any cafe or music-hall. It is commonly said that the Dutch soldiers would not fire upon the troops of the Allies even if Holland had to take sides with Germany, and they were ordered to do so. It may or may not be true. The event is too remote to be worth consideration. What is certain is that an Englishman in Holland is made to feel in many ways that he is in a friendly country."

With reference to the plea of a French Deputy, M. G. de Clagny, for an immediate commencement of the British Channel Tunnel Company says that, in August, last the Committee of Imperial Defence were allowed, on condition of arriving at a decision for communication to Parliament. Owing to the war, however, the intention was not carried out. Should the time be now considered opportune to proceed, the company, he says, are in a position to begin at a very short notice. The French Channel Tunnel Company had their plans on even a more advanced

RESCUE SHIP BAFFLED TRYING TO SAVE CREW

Tossing hulk about 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, with plucky crew aboard.

New York, Feb. 25.—An unusual story of pluck and heroism on the part of the captain, officers and crew of the steamship Florence Pile, disabled and with her holds filling with water, was brought into port yesterday by Captain Wawn, of the steamship Harpalycce, from Swansea, Wales. Captain Wawn reported that on last Sunday night, February 21, when about three hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, he spoke the Florence Pile in distress. Her rudder was gone, she was leaking badly, was listed to port and had lost a man overboard. Two others were seriously injured and badly in need of medical attention. The Harpalycce stood by until morning, but the sea was running so high that it was found impossible to launch a boat. There were no tow ropes on board the Harpalycce, and after much signalling between Captain Wawn and Captain Pearle, the Florence Pile's skipper, it was decided that the Harpalycce should head into port under forced draught and have assistance despatched to the disabled vessel. Captain Pearle and his crew, although it seemed that they were facing a death, elected to remain with their vessel, believing that assistance would arrive before she foundered. The Florence Pile was in a serious plight as the Harpalycce drew away. The high seas were breaking over her and practically all of her deck fittings had gone by the board. Captain Pearle signalled that the boilers also were leaking.

Captain Pearle and his crew still believed Captain Wawn reported, that they would be able to get the Florence Pile into port if the sea subsided and a tow arrived intime. According to marine records, the Florence Pile left New Orleans on February 6 with a cargo of wheat for Pylos, Greece. She called at Norfolk for coal on February 15. Captain Wawn reported that she signalled as being bound for Queenstown. The disabled vessel, flying the British flag and owned by J. Weatherill & Sons, She is 330 feet in length and is registered at 3,358 gross tons.

DON'T HAWK, SPIT, SNEEZE, CURE YOURSELF! BREATHE "CATARRHOZONE!"

Give Instant Reliefs, Clears Out Nose, Throat and all Breathing Organs.

In this tickle climate, repeated colds very easily drift into Catarrh. The natural tendency of Catarrh is to extend through the system in every direction. Exposure to cold or dampness intensifies the trouble and nasal catarrh is the result. Unless a complete cure is effected, inflammation passes rapidly to the throat, bronchial tubes and then to the lungs. You can't make new lungs—hence Consumption is practically incurable. But Catarrh can be cured, except in its final and always fatal stage. Catarrh sufferers, meaning those with colds, sore throat, bronchial trouble, etc., can all be cured right at home by inhaling "Catarrhozone." In using Catarrhozone you don't take medicine into the stomach—you just breathe a healing piney vapor direct to the lungs and air passages. The purest balsams and the greatest antiseptics are thus sent to every spot where catarrhal trouble exists, germs are killed, foul secretions are destroyed, nature is given a chance and cure comes quickly. Colds and throat troubles can't last if the pure healing vapor of Catarrhozone is breathed—sneezing and coughing cease at once, because irritation is removed. Use Catarrhozone to prevent—use it to cure your winter flu. It's pleasant and guaranteed in every case. Complete outfit \$1.00. Smaller size 50c., at all dealers.

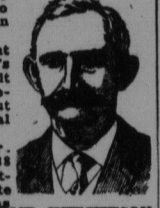
AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

The weekly report for the current week, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, says with regard to Australian exports of apples as follows: "The exports of apples from Tasmania in 1914 aggregated 2,013,712 cases—easily a record for the principal apple growing state of the Commonwealth. The shipments comprised 765,703 cases to the United Kingdom, 73,175 cases to Germany and other continental countries, 55,538 cases to South America, and 1,139,296 cases to other Australian states and New Zealand. In addition to the fresh fruit, there were also exported from Tasmania 46,315 cases of pulped fruit, 17,765 cases of dried fruit, 25,779 cases of canned fruit, and 217,280 cases of jam. Arrangements for the 1915 export season are now being completed and seventeen steamers are already listed to load at Hobart, but it is not anticipated that more than 600,000 cases will be shipped to the United Kingdom. The maximum exportation of apples in one season from the state of Victoria has been 300,000 cases, but in consequence of the damage caused to the orchards by the dry season, it is considered unlikely that Victoria or South Australia will have any surplus apples available for export in 1915."

Cured Fifteen Years Ago of Piles and Eczema

By Using Dr. Chase's Ointment—Certifies that the Cure Was Permanent.

Some people have tried so many doctors and so many treatments in their search for cure for piles and eczema that they had it difficult to believe there is an actual cure. The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that it not only brings relief promptly but brings about actual and lasting cure. In 1897 Mr. KETCHESON, 88 Dours street, Peterborough, Ont., wrote as follows:—"I was troubled for thirty years with piles and eczema. I was unable to sleep at night, and when I awoke covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried every preparation I could hear of. Seeing Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure." On Sept. 28, 1912, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows:—"I received a letter from you to-day, saying that you found on file a statement made by me 15 years ago. I have always given Dr. Chase's Ointment a good name since it cured me, and shall tell you how I came to use it. "I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried dozens of doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment." Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

Mothers are glad to see the children enjoy Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, because they know it is so good for them. Pure Cocoa is rich in food value and is so easily digested. "Made in Canada." Quarter-pound Half-pound One-pound tins.



THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Strong winds and gales, from southeast, shifting to northwest, mild, clearing and turning colder at night.

Washington, Feb. 25—Forecast: Northern New England—Cloudy, colder Friday; Saturday fair; westerly gales.

Table with columns: Location, Min., Max. Includes entries for Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Battleford, Moose Jaw, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, London, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, Halifax.

Around the City

Military Drill for Police.

All the policemen who were off duty yesterday afternoon assembled in central station for drill. The men were instructed by one of the instructors from the 26th Battalion, who gave them a short address before he put them through the different movements.

Entertained Soldiers.

The young people of the Carlton Methodist Church entertained about fifty members of the Army Service Corps last evening. A fine supper was provided for members of the corps and their wives and families.

Carpenter-Hanson.

A quiet wedding took place last evening at the home of Rev. A. J. Archibald, when Herman Smith, carpenter, son of S. A. Carpenter of Manawagonish Road, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hanson, of St. John.

HALIFAX SHOWS SIGNS OF CIVIC IMPROVEMENT; BUSINESS VERY GOOD

"Government work in connection with the provision of terminal facilities is being carried on at Halifax, and business conditions there appear to be very good," said R. E. Armstrong, secretary of the Board of Trade, who returned yesterday from the sister city where he attended a meeting of the Rotary Club.

PERSONAL.

Willard McMullin came in on the Boston express last evening to attend the funeral of his father, Captain John McMullin, whose death occurred Wednesday night.

WEDDINGS.

Gribble-Curry. A quiet wedding took place last evening at 8 o'clock when Mary Eliza Curry of East St. John became the wife of Wilfrid Gribble, also of East St. John.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Elinor Crothers. The death of Mrs. Elinor Crothers, widow of Captain Thomas Crothers, took place yesterday at the home of her son-in-law, T. H. Estabrook, Mount Pleasant. She was born in Fredericton April 11, 1832.

COMMISSIONERS APPROVED NEW BREAD BY-LAW

Loaves must weigh pound and a half — Vacant lots in the city — Policemen's pay.

The amendment to the by-law fixing the size of loaves of bread at not less than one and one-half pounds was adopted by the city commissioners at the meeting yesterday afternoon. Commissioner McLellan answered the arguments as presented by bakers at a previous meeting. He said that the statement had been made that the bakers were paying \$9.25 for flour when the majority of them had contracts carrying over to October by which they paid only \$8.75 a barrel.

Other routine matters were discussed. Mayor Frink, Commissioners Russell, Potts, Wigmore and McLellan with the common clerk were present. The minutes of the last regular meeting and of the special meeting were read and approved.

FELL THIRTY FEET IN ELEVATOR SHAFT AND ESCAPED INJURY

Yesterday afternoon about 4.30 o'clock William Morris of this city entered the Globe building on Prince William street, opened a door and walked into a shaft, falling to the bottom, a distance of nearly thirty feet. Fortunately for Morris he did not fall on the steel bumper at the bottom of the shaft or he might have been killed.

Fortune was smiling on William Morris in his adventure in the Globe building.

Yesterday afternoon about 4.30 o'clock William Morris of this city entered the Globe building on Prince William street, opened a door and walked into a shaft, falling to the bottom, a distance of nearly thirty feet.

INHUMAN BROTHER STORY IS BARED IN POLICE COURT CASE

One of the worst cases heard in the police court for a long time was brought to light yesterday. Two girls, one belonging to this city and a companion who claims Amherst, N. S., as her home, were in court charged with wandering about Charlotte street after midnight, not giving a satisfactory account of themselves, and with being street-walkers.

Higher Prices.

Prices for woolen goods of every description are advancing rapidly, and it is believed now that by fall one will be paying fifty per cent. more for woolen goods than they can be purchased for at the present time.

FIRST DISPLAY OF SPRING HATS AT M. R. A.'S.

The ladies will be interested in seeing these first of the spring styles now being shown in the Millinery Salon, commencing this morning. There will be a number of tailored hats for ladies' and misses' street wear in a variety of interesting trimming effects, also a collection of untrimmed hats, representing some of the most striking of the new shapes.

SALE OF SCOTCH MADRAS MUSLINS AT M. R. A.'S.

These are Scotch Madras Muslins to sell at regular prices, from eighteen to twenty-five cents a yard. They are white and cream, some with scalloped borders, widths 30, 36, 45 inches. Sale price per yard, fifteen cents. Sale will start this morning at 9 o'clock, in the Curtain Department, second floor.

CARAQUET IN PORT AFTER ROUGH PASSAGE

Royal Mail Steam Packet liner arrives two days late — Heavy weather caused delay.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet steamship Caraquet arrived in port yesterday afternoon about four o'clock from Demerara and the West Indies, being two days late. The ship docked at the Atlantic Business wharf where she landed her passengers and commenced discharging 250 tons of sugar.

The Caraquet is in charge of Captain W. H. Lanson who has replaced Captain Smith, who was in command when the ship was in port on previous voyages. The delay on arriving this time was on account of extremely bad weather, in fact the steamer had the roughest voyage she had experienced since she has been on this route. Heavy head gales and high seas were encountered for three days after leaving Bermuda, but no damage was done.

MAY ENTER ACTION FOR FALSE ARREST

Hugh McCarthy may seek damages for being taken into custody by special Police Officers.

Hugh McCarthy has retained legal counsel for the purpose of taking action against two special police officers for false arrest. McCarthy was arrested about 7.30 o'clock on Wednesday evening the 17th inst., while walking along Charlotte street, near the Consumers Coal Company premises.

PATRIOTIC DAY PLANS NOW NEARLY COMPLETE

Everything Points to Success on Saturday — Workers Have Busy Time.

The arrangements for Patriotic Day are now nearly complete, only a few matters of detail remaining to be dealt with. The Royal Standard Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire have been very busy during the past few days in order to ensure that the occasion may be a complete success.

Attention! Flag!

At the meeting held last night by the Royal Standard, I. O. D. E., Mrs. George McAvity, convener of the flag committee, reported the demand for the Allies' flags so great that the supply in St. John had been exhausted.

The Dawn of Spring.

The Marr Millinery Co., Ltd. is showing today, Friday, advanced styles in Spring headwear, as Miss Driscoll and Miss King have returned from New York. Ladies will see the finest assortment of Spring hats ever shown.

MR. HAZEN HELPS THE INDUSTRIES IN THIS CITY

Another Large Contract to Keep the Factory Wheels Turning and the Workmen Busy.

Through the representation of Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Portland Rolling Mills has been awarded a large contract for supplying steel to the Intercolonial Railway.

The Portland Rolling Mills has been awarded a large contract for supplying steel to the Intercolonial Railway. The order will keep the mill going for some time. This is only one of the industries in St. John to be given contracts through Hon. Mr. Hazen.

GENUINE BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND

In Our Windows for the Next Few Days. We have just received a large shipment of Aluminum Tea Kettles and are offering great bargains while they last.

Aluminum Tea Kettles

Our special price for a limited number, \$2.10 and \$2.35 ea. The finish is the natural finish of the metal. Retains heat longer than any other tea kettle.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

SEE OUR WINDOW



MAGNOLIA ANTIFRICTION METAL

Is preferred for the better class of work where an Antifriction Metal is required, being noted for its durability and all round high quality standard.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED Market Square and King Street

Macaulay Bros. & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B.

Dainty New Dresses for Street or House Wear. Our stock of pretty Wool Dresses for street or house wear has recently been reinforced by a large assortment of handsome new models.

These beautiful garments are made of fine All-Wool Serges, in various up-to-date styles such as the military effects, which are braided down the front, with pleated skirt and satin girde, low neck and long sleeves; also several other dainty styles, which are braid trimmed. Some are finished with white pique collars and other accessories. The colors are Tan, Brown, Copenhagen, Navy or Black.

Price Range from \$4.50 to \$15.00 each

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

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Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

SEE OUR WINDOW

First Display of Spring Hats

For Ladies, Misses and Children. Commencing this morning there will be a first showing of Spring Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children. There will be an interesting collection of simply Trimmed Hats for street wear, also Untrimmed Hats in various of the new shapes. Come and look them over.

FEBRUARY SALE OF CLOTHING WILL END ON SATURDAY

Here Are Bargains in BOYS' FANCY SUITS COMMENCING THIS MORNING

The February Sale of Clothing will end Saturday night at 6 o'clock, so that only a short time remains in which to take advantage of the opportunity to save money on fashionable garments for both men and boys.

Boys' Russian and Fanny Suits, Serges and Tweed mixtures in brown greys, navy; military and sailor collars with braid trimmings. Ages 3 to 6 years.

Boys' Sailor Suits, a small quantity only, in Fancy Tweeds and Serges, browns, greys and navy. All sizes in the lot, from 6 to 10 years, and marked very low for clearance. Sale prices range from \$1.90 to \$6.40

SALE OF SCOTCH MADRAS MUSLINS

COMMENCING THIS MORNING. These Scotch Madras Muslins will be suitable for dining-room, bedroom or bathroom curtains or would be just the thing to use later at the summer home. They are in white and cream, some with scalloped borders, conventional designs; widths 30, 36 and 45 inches. Regular 18 cents to 25 cents per yard. Sale price, per yard 15c

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited

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