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PROBS—FAIR

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STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION OF CARPATHIAN PASSES CONTINUES WITH EXTREME VIOLENCE

Germany Trying to Induce Bulgaria to Remain Neutral; No News From Dardanelles

ARMIES IN WEST AWAIT MORE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS BEFORE UNDERTAKING OPERATIONS ON EXTENSIVE SCALE—ALLIES MAKING EFFORT TO DRIVE ENEMY FROM ST. MIHUEL—DIPLOMATISTS TRYING TO RE-ORGANIZE BALKAN LEAGUE—DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY CALLING ON GOVERNMENT TO INTERVENE.

London, March 28.—The battles for the Carpathian Passes continue with extreme violence, this being the only region where, for the moment, fighting on a large scale is taking place. The Russians, who recently regained possession of Dukla Pass, are pushing their way toward Bartfeld, on one side, and Svidnik, on the other, where, if they achieved their object, they would have in their possession the heads of the railroads running southward into Hungary.

The Austrians are also carrying on offensive operations against Uzsook Pass, to the east, but at Tuholka Pass, still further to the east, they apparently are satisfied to withstand the Austro-German attacks against their strong positions at Kozlowka, which the Germans have tried so often to capture.

Along the rest of the eastern front the battle is of a desultory character, which is doubtless due to the fact that the snow is melting under the warmth of the spring sun, and the rivers are either open or are covered with such a thin coating of ice that they will not bear any weight.

In the west, also, the commanders are waiting for better conditions before making any effort on a large scale, although the French here and there are attempting to capture positions which would give them an advantage when the general offensive is decided upon. Their more recent efforts have been directed against the heights of the Meuse, to the east and south of Verdun, in which both they and the

Germans claim to have made gains. The object of these operations is to compel the Germans to evacuate St. Mihiel, where their line reaches the river Meuse, causing a considerable bending of the French front.

Trying to Re-organize the Balkan League.

To the general public more interesting are the operations in the Dardanelles, of which, however, nothing has been officially published for some days. It is presumed that the Allied fleet is waiting for the mine-sweepers to complete their work before the attacks on the forts are renewed, and perhaps also for the arrival of reinforcements of ships, men and ammunition.

Upon the success of these operations depends not only the fate of Turkey, but probably the future policy of the Balkan States and Italy. In Italy big demonstrations were held today, calling upon the government to take action to realize the ambitions of the country; while in the Balkan capitals the diplomats of the allied nations are busy engaged in an endeavor to re-organize the Balkan League, and insure the simultaneous intervention of all the Balkan powers on the side of the Allies. Before this can be done, Serbia must be induced to make concessions to Bulgaria in that part of Macedonia which fell to her after the last Balkan war.

The Germans are also active in Sofia, and are trying to induce Bulgaria, by the cessation of part of European Turkey, to remain neutral.

WILL MAKE THEIR REPORT THIS WEEK

Special Committee of Commons on Changes in Election Act Will Report to House During the Week.

Ottawa, March 28.—The special commons committee on the reform of the Election Act will report to the House this week.

The Commons Saturday came to an unanimous conclusion on everything, except in regard to the question of votes for soldiers on active service, in case an election is held before the war is completed. No recommendation from the committee will be made to the House on this question, but it will be left for the government to decide what action shall be taken. It is expected, however, that when the bill comes before the House, the government will seek to put through a clause providing for the balloting of soldiers on active service, under the supervision of their commanding officers. The scheme in view is to give sealed ballots to the soldiers as soon as the writ for an election has been issued, and allow them to mark their ballots for the candidates, government, or opposition, in their respective constituencies.

The ballots are then to be sent to the clerk of the crown in chancery at Ottawa, and distributed by him to the various returning officers. The committee is unanimous on the changes which have already been announced as being desirable, namely:

The expediting of the hearing of election appeals; the keeping of polls open in cities until 8 p. m., and the granting of an extra hour at noon to all employees for the purpose of marking their ballots on polling day.

WAS SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE

Sinking of the Steamer Vosges off Cornish Coast was Caused by Shell from Enemy Submarine.

London, March 28.—The steamer Vosges, which was sunk yesterday off the Cornish coast, was sent to the bottom by the shell fire of a German submarine. When it became known last night that the vessel had been sunk there was no indication of the nature of the vessel that fired upon her.

It was learned today that the Vosges was under fire for over two hours. In addition to her chief engineer, who was killed, two officers and two members of the crew of the Vosges and a woman passenger were wounded.

PRINZ EITEL'S FATE WILL SOON BE SETTLED

Washington, March 28.—Not many more hours remain for the German merchant raiding cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich to hold her status in American refuge at Newport News. While government officials still maintain secrecy as to the time given the vessel to make repairs, that time is known to be almost expired, and commander Thierichsen either must dash soon for the open sea, or submit to internment of his ship by the United States for the remainder of the European war.

GRIT MEMBER OF ONTARIO HOUSE IS CONVICTED

By Public Accounts Committee For Trafficking in War Supplies for Militia Department.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Mar. 28.—The first politician to be convicted by the public accounts committee of trafficking in war supplies for the militia department is George C. Hurdman, Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature for East Ottawa. He is a cousin of Col. Hurdman, Inspector of motor trucks, carriages and other supplies for the militia department, and who was appointed to this office by the late Liberal government.

George Hurdman, M.L.A., endeavored to help the Stevens Motor Company of Milwaukee to get orders and he told the firm in a letter which was read that he had "a very close friend whom he could rely upon for information."

Hurdman also tried to sell binoculars to the department, stating that he had an option on one hundred glasses. It turned out that his statement was false.

It is learned that the Ontario Liberal party have sent for the full evidence, it will be remembered that recently they had to drive Ewanturel of Prescott out of the party for trafficking in licenses. Hurdman has been in the legislature less than a year.

MAJ. GAULT UNDER RAIN OF BULLETS RESCUED COMRADE

Toronto, March 28.—Our Major Gault rescued a wounded man in broad daylight, with the bullets splashing the mud up all around him. Major Gault is without doubt the bravest man in the regiment.

This is the account of the bravery and wounding of Major Gault of the Princess Pats, in a letter from Private Wm. Bowie to his family at No. 3 Strathcona Ave., Riverdale.

GOVERNMENT PARTY IN JAPAN WINS BY A BIG MAJORITY

Tokio, March 28.—Complete returns from the general elections held last week to choose a new House of Representatives show a pronounced victory for the government party. The government secured 213 seats, the opposition 136, and the Independents 31.

CLAIMS CROWN PRINCE IS NOW IN BERLIN

London, Mar. 28.—It is reported from Berlin, says the Daily Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent, that the German Crown Prince is visiting the Crown Princess in Berlin, and that her accouchement is expected shortly. The correspondent adds that this is the first authentic news for three months of the whereabouts of Crown Prince Frederick William.

INVALIDS FROM WAR ZONE REACH HALIFAX

Twenty-three Canadians Back from Battlefield to Recover Health.

Halifax, March 28.—On the Allan liner Scandinavia, which arrived here from Liverpool was 23 Canadian soldiers who went to England with the first contingent. Among them is S. W. Bass, of New Westminster, B. C., who broke his ankle while jumping into a German trench, and Wm. H. Jennings, of Forest, Ont., who is recovering from a gun shot wound in the head. The others are invalids, mostly suffering from rheumatism. The steamer had over 800 passengers and 2,200 packages of mail. On the passage one of the firemen jumped overboard and was drowned. The steamer saw no German submarines in the Irish Sea.

CARVELL WOULD ROB SOLDIERS OF THEIR VOTE

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 28.—F. B. Carvell and A. K. MacLean are strenuously opposing the bill to give the soldiers and sailors of Canada a voice in the affairs of the country. They object to give them a vote. The bill to enfranchise them has been discussed in camera by the special committee of the Commons, and has been objected to bitterly by the two Liberals mentioned.

However, a majority of the committee have determined to report a bill to the House, and it will probably be introduced as a government measure tomorrow.

The bill provides for ballots being mailed to every volunteer in Canada or at the front containing three words, "Government," "Opposition," "Independent." The soldier will indicate by pencil mark the party of his choice and attach to the ballot an affidavit as to his name, residence, etc. These ballots will be mailed by the various commanding officers to the clerk of the crown in chancery at Ottawa, and that official in turn will mail them in sealed envelopes to the proper returning officers throughout the country. All such ballots must be in the hands of the returning officers before election day.

RELIEF SHIP LEAVES HALIFAX FOR ROTTERDAM

Halifax, March 28.—The California Belgian Relief steamer Camino which was towed in here in a damaged condition, completed repairs last week, and sailed on Saturday for Rotterdam.

CAPTAINS NOTIFIED TO LOOK OUT FOR ABANDONED STEAMER

An American steamer named the Denver of about 3,000 tons, is reported abandoned on March 23rd, about 250 miles east of St. John's, Newfoundland. The Denver is one of the ships held up white on a voyage from Norfolk, U. S., to Bremen, Germany, last January.

Hon. A. T. Dunn has received the following wire:

Collector of Customs, St. John. Steamer Denver, abandoned 23rd of March, in latitude 49 degrees and 46 minutes North, longitude 46 degrees and 23 minutes West. Danger to navigation. Inform all shipmasters. NAVAL DEPT. OTTAWA.

Italy Calls More Men To the Colors; Alpine Troops are Ordered Out

ALL THOSE OF FIRST CATEGORY BORN IN 1883 RECEIVE CALL—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY NEVER OPENED DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ITALY CONCERNING TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS—GERMANY TOOK INITIATIVE AND VON BUELOW ENGINEERED THE PLAN.

Rome, Mar. 28 (via Paris)—All the Alpine troops of the first category, born in 1883, have been called to the colors by the Italian war department for forty-five days.

The official military journal also calls to the colors all artillery and engineer reserve officers for sixty days from April 16.

The Alpine troops are frontier forces, organized especially to defend the mountain passes leading into Italy. This force consists of eight regiments (twenty-eight battalions) of Alpine infantry and two regiments of thirty-six mountain artillery batteries. In addition to these there are two regiments of heavy artillery often batteries each, one regiment of horse artillery of eight batteries, and ten regiments of fortress artillery.

The engineers, whose reserve officers are to be called out April 16, are organized as six regiments, two of them consisting of pioneers, one of pontoon troops, one of telegraph troops, one of railway troops and one of sappers and miners. In times of peace the engineering branch of the army numbers about 12,000 officers and men.

The artillery arm of Italy's land force consists of 263 batteries, 110 companies and fifty-one depots.

Germany Engineered The Plan

Rome, Mar. 28, via Paris—Contrary

Another Of Enemy's Submarines Sunk?

London, March 28.—The captain of the steamship Lizzie, which arrived at Llanelly, Wales, Saturday afternoon, stated that he was close by when the British steamer Delmara was torpedoed Thursday by a submarine in the English Channel. He said that

SUBMARINE F-4 HAS BEEN LOCATED

Portions of American Submarine Sunk Outside Harbor at Honolulu Brought to Surface.

INSPECTION OF MOUNTED RIFLES AT AMHERST

Honolulu, Mar. 28.—The submarine F-4, has been located outside the harbor, it was announced tonight. Portions of the superstructure have been brought to the surface. The dredge California will shift moorings, tugs will criss-cross in all directions, and an attempt will be made to lift the submarine.

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, N. S., March 29.—Colonel Smart, brigade commander and Col. Black, brigade major of the Second Mounted Rifles Brigade, consisting of the 4th, 5th and 6th regiments arrived at Amherst on Sunday. They will inspect the 6th mounted rifles commanded by Lieut. Col. Ryan today.

FOREIGN POLICY OF GREECE IS EXPLAINED

New Government Denies Nation Must Abandon Neutrality or Miss Her Great Opportunity.

Athens, via London, Mar. 28.—An official communication on the foreign policy of Greece was issued today. It says:

"The government, attributing great importance to the calm and tranquillity of public opinion regarding the proper treatment of foreign affairs, considers it an absolute necessity to deny statements to the effect that if Greece does not abandon her attitude of neutrality she will lose the opportunity of realizing her national aspirations."

"The divergence of views between the government and its predecessors arose from opinions regarding the gravity of the dangers threatening the integrity of the country. The government is doing everything in its power to avoid possible dangers."

NO WAR TAX ON LETTERS TO MEN AT THE FRONT

Ottawa, Mar. 28.—At the opening of the House on Saturday morning the Minister of Finance stated, in connection with the third reading of the bill imposing the special taxation for war, that there would be no tax on letters going to the soldiers in France. The Post Office Department has been informed by the head office of the Postal Union in Berns that no further tax or fee could be imposed on foreign going letters, except that provided for in the convention, and this in the case of letters to France amounts to five cents.

Hon. W. T. White proposed an amendment to the section of the bill providing penalties with a view to eliminating informers as originators of prosecutions, initiative in which will now rest with the Minister of Finance or Minister of Inland Revenue.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier contended that action should be limited to the Attorney General.

STORE AND THREE HOUSES WIPED OUT BY FIRE AT WOLFVILLE, N.S.

Halifax, Mar. 28.—Fire today destroyed T. L. Harvey's grocery store and the three residences nearby in Wolfville. The loss is under \$25,000, partly covered by insurance.

Harvey's store and stock were completely destroyed. L. W. Sleep's residence and barn; E. B. Snow's house and barn were destroyed. Sleep's store was damaged, also the roof of the Presbyterian Manse. The house and barn owned by Edward Gould, and Mr. Harris' store also sustained some damage. The cause of the fire is unknown. The fire originated in Harvey's store. The insurance on the property destroyed is about \$12,000.

LORD ROTHSCHILD UNDERGOES OPERATION.

London, March 28.—Lord Rothschild underwent a serious surgical operation Saturday morning. A bulletin issued tonight said that the patient had borne the operation well, and that his condition was satisfactory.

the road will require also the company's present branch line to Fort William, thus giving the outlet to the lake port, for the grain moving season.

SUPERIORITY OF ALLIES' ARTILLERY OVER THE ENEMY'S GUNS DAILY DEMONSTRATED

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY IN TWENTY DAYS' FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY

Chalons-sur-Marne, France, Mar. 28.—Eleven thousand German dead have been taken from the trenches won by the French during twenty days of fighting in the Champagne country. The German losses in killed, in prisoners and in wounded are estimated by the French military authorities at 50,000.

The German wastage, they say, has been two to one, compared with the French losses, because the Germans would try to regain lost ground by counter-attacks, repeated again and again, with obstinate courage. For nearly a month now the French, their officers declare, by the superiority of their artillery of both large and small calibre, and by a certain irresistible spirit, have day by day, gained ground, some times a few hundred yards of trenches; on other days a mile of frontage, and from three to five hundred yards deep.

The Germans are bringing up new contingents steadily. They have had in action on this part of the fighting lines during March, five army corps or about 200,000 men. Yet, on the evening of every day, the French officers assert that the French have held somewhat more of the field than they did the evening before. The Associated Press correspondent has been over the ground, and found that this has what has taken place: "The French artillery, numerous and concentrated at times, subdues the German guns and tears up parts of the German trenches by sustained shell fire. Then, at a moment signalled by telephone, the runs cease; and the men in the trenches, with reserves, crowded into the approaches, jump out and make a quick run for the trenches opposite. Then body to body fighting finishes the attack."

French Guns Dominate Enemy's Positions

The French are employing such quantities of artillery, newly constructed and of heavy field calibre, that they are able to combine and concentrate the fire in such a way as has not been seen before in this war. The French officers say their guns can dominate the adversary's positions at any time or place. All along this front one heard narratives of deeds of individual soldiers and of officers. There was a French sergeant, named Vandal, who was badly wounded at the same time as one of his fellow gunners, Jacques. To a comrade, who was trying to banter him, Vandal said: "I feel that I am dying, save Jacques."

Then to a lieutenant who was arranging to have him taken to the rear, an enemy aeroplane flew overhead. Vandal said: "Do not let them trouble me. Do not let them see the battery. Vive La France." The next moment Vandal was dead.

Sixty-four buglers sounded the salute in a review of the troops, and General Joffre had a word or two with the commanding general. Then he walked along the lines and shook hands with each of the thirty men to be decorated, and pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honor or Military Medal upon his breast. One of the men, M. Jouy, had been a sentinel at the entrance of a cut leading to the main line of trenches.

He fired upon Germans creeping up to a surprise attack, and killed six of them, but was wounded in the arm by a bayonet thrust of the seventh German, whom he killed, and was slashed on the head by the sabre of a German officer, whom he also killed. Jouy then retreated, and let his comrades, who had been aroused by the shots, take the attack. He thus won the Military Medal.

Georges Bastard was twice wounded in a night charge, but sang the Marseillaise to encourage his comrades, his clear tenor voice rising above the shots and the clanging of arms.

General Joffre, after attaching the Military Medal to the breast of a youth, a private soldier, whose name was not ascertained, put his arms around him and kissed him on both cheeks, and then passed on. The boy remained strictly at "attention," but tears were slowly falling from his eyes when the touching ceremony ended.

Later the Associated Press correspondent was presented to General Joffre.

"You see how these men look," said the General, "after months of hard fighting, and in what fine condition they are, though just from the trenches."

Well, it would be the same after three weeks, or three months, or three years, until there is a definite result. The men did look hard and unfigured. They were bright-eyed and in a pleasant humor. They passed in review at a swinging step.

NAVAL ESTIMATES BEFORE THE HOUSE

Vote of Million Dollars For Maintenance of Ships, Naval College and Dockyards—Conference Between Representatives of Canada, Great Britain and United States May Soon be Held to Deal With Question of Beam Trawling in Atlantic Waters.

Ottawa, March 28.—When the naval estimates were under consideration in the House on Saturday Hon. J. D. Hazen promised to make a statement of the work of the naval department during the present war on the second reading of the war appropriation bill. He said that the vote of \$1,000,000 to provide for the maintenance of ships, the naval college, the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimault, and the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve was the same as that of last year. Mr. Hazen did not think that the whole of the appropriation would be extended, because the cost of maintenance of the Niobe, Rainbow and other vessels was being paid out of the war vote. He had thought of reducing the appropriation, but had come to the conclusion that there should be a vote to fall back upon, in case the war should suddenly end.

On the war footing the cost per annum of operating the Niobe was \$726,126; of operating the Rainbow, \$236,450; of the two submarines, \$170,975; of Atlantic coast defence, \$250,000; of Pacific coast defence, \$229,000.

The Minister of Marine told Mr. MacLean of Halifax, that it would have been practically impossible to work out a scheme whereby part of the cost of naval operations would have been paid out of the ordinary departmental vote, and part out of the war appropriations. He informed Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, the naval volunteer movement had started in British Columbia, and that it had been largely stopped since the outbreak of war on account of the impossibility of securing competent instructors. Nevertheless, 35 officers and 387 men of the British naval force were now serving on the Rainbow and other vessels on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Hazen said that the crew of the Niobe was about 700 men and that of the Rainbow about 300. The crew of the former vessel had been made up in part of the crews of the two British gunboats Shearwater and Algerine, one of which was laid up at Esquimault and the other of which was used as a parent ship for the Canadian sub-marines of a number of reservists, from Toronto, of 100 reservists from Newfoundland and of the nucleus crew.

The Minister of Marine replying to Mr. A. K. MacLean, said that at the outbreak of war the Niobe was in good condition and in charge of a nucleus crew. She was placed in dry dock, her machinery was overhauled and she was ready for sea by September 1.

Mr. Kite of Richmond asked a number of questions as to whether the ship and her officers and crew would give a good account of themselves if they met a hostile cruiser.

Hon. Mr. Hazen replied that the British sailor would do his duty under any circumstances. Therefore, he felt that the officers and men of the Niobe would have the courage to engage any enemy.

At the same time, he pointed out, in naval warfare much depended upon the ship, her speed and the range of her guns. Mr. Hazen told Mr. Kite that the Niobe was under the control of the British Admiralty and that therefore he had not interfered with her armament. He said that besides the Niobe, there had been on duty on the Atlantic coast the British cruisers Princess Royal, which had taken part in the North Sea battle, the Essex and the Lancaster and several French cruisers.

On the Pacific coast, in addition to the Rainbow and the Canadian submarines, there had been several British ships and several Japanese cruisers.

Mr. MacDonald of Pictou said that the Niobe was of the same class as H. M. S. Arcturion which had been such an important part in the battle of Heligoland.

Mr. Hazen thought it was the Arcturion which had been prominent in that battle. The Minister said that the accommodation at the naval college at Halifax would be taxed by the students during the next term. An unusually large number of candidates would go up for the entrance examination there in April.

He said that eight of the college cadets were serving on H. M. S. Berwick, and a number of others on other British ships, including a son of Mr. Gauvreau, the member for Temiscouata.

Four graduates of the college had lost their lives when H. M. S. Good Hope was sunk off the coast of Chili. Mr. Loggie, of Northumberland, N. B., complained that the United States flag was flown over the wireless station of the Universal Radio Company, at Newcastle, N. B. He was told by Mr. Hazen that the company was an English one, that the department of the naval service had no control over the flag flown there, and that the militia department censored messages sent out.

Mr. Hazen agreed with Mr. MacDonald that the action of Mr. J. K. L. Ross, in presenting the steamer Canada to the government for the use in the war, was deserving of acknowledgment by parliament.

"It is not the only patriotic action of Mr. Ross," said the minister.

Beam Trawling

The Minister of Marine told Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, that he expected that in a very few weeks, it would be possible to have a conference between representatives of Canada, the United States and Great Britain, as to the control of beam trawling off the Atlantic coast. He pointed out that French beam trawlers could cross the ocean and fish. He hoped, however, that regulations satisfactory to the shore fishermen would soon be made.

Mr. Hazen said that in the legislation of 1913, it was believed a fund had been found to minimize the operations of French trawlers. Unfortunately the Japanese treaty had proved an obstacle, because under the favored nation treaties, the French vessels were able to claim the same rights as the Japanese. Hence it had been impossible to enforce the act. An effort was now being made to work out an agreement under which certain waters would be reserved for Canadians.

No Word of Stefansson Since a Year Ago

On the vote of \$50,000 for the patrol of northern waters, Mr. Oliver asked what the government was doing to discover the whereabouts of the explorer Stefansson and his missing party. The Minister of Marine said that he had conferred with Captain Bartlett, who had been with the expedition, and had come to the conclusion that it was barely possible that Mr. Stefansson had made his way to Siberia or to the north pole. However, Mr. Hazen did not think this a possibility. Replying to a further question, the Minister of Marine told of the sinking of Stefansson's ship Karluk and said that nothing had been heard of Mr. Stefansson since March 23, 1914.

CONDITION OF PREMIER'S MOTHER IS CRITICAL

Halifax, March 28.—Word from Grand Pre, N. S., tonight states that the condition of Mrs. Borden (mother of Sir Robert Borden), is very critical. She is unconscious, and there is practically no hope held out for her recovery.

DIED.

HAMM—At Provincial Hospital, on March 26th, Julia L. widow of the late W. D. Hamm, of Grand Bay, aged 73 years.

FUNERAL—From Baptist Church, Grand Bay, Monday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

NIXON—On Saturday, March 27th, John L. Nixon, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, leaving a widow, two sons, three daughters and five grand-children.

PRISONERS IN GERMAN CAMPS LEFT FOR DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR DRINK

Paris, Mar. 27.—Shocking outrages upon non-combatants have been officially reported by a committee consisting of Messrs. Paville, the president of the Cour des Comptes; Mollard, Minister Plenipotentiary; Maringer, Councillor of State; and Fillion, Councillor of the Court of Cassation. They have examined some 10,000 French persons—women, children, youths under seventeen and men over sixty—who were first of all taken into captivity, and then sent back from Germany to Switzerland after a sojourn of several months in various German concentration camps. All the prisoners were taken away on foot, then shut up in various buildings, generally without food or drink, and finally removed to Germany in cattle wagons. Thus prisoners from Roubaix were herded up to eighty-five persons per wagon, and were only twice given food in seventy-two hours. Several prisoners were massacred without the slightest reason. An old man of seventy-three was dragged along, and when he could walk no further he received a bayonet thrust in the head, and was then shot through the heart. Another man, aged sixty-one, was shot. A third, aged sixty-seven, was beaten to death, and a fourth, aged seventy-eight, was shot.

A number of prisoners were only given food once during the four days railway journey, and were repeatedly struck by soldiers with sticks and their fists. Two of the peasants, aged sixty-one and sixty-five, were accused of being fractious. One had lately broken his foot and the other was suffering from chronic rheumatism. They could not walk without crutches. The latter was tied with a rope, the ends of which were held by two men on horseback. Whenever he fell he was prodded with lances. Finally, the men brought into the house were compelled to stand against a wall with arms extended, while German soldiers pretended to prepare to shoot them. At last they were left

ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

The Bakers must give good weight in London. A committee of the County Council has issued a proclamation saying: "Bread must be sold by weight in all cases, whether at a shop or at the residence of a customer, and in either case the seller is liable to a penalty for refusing to weigh in the presence of the purchaser. It is extremely important, in purchasing bread, ask for four-pound or two-pound loaves, and then definitely request that the bread shall be weighed in their presence. If, when a loaf of given weight is purchased, the seller refuses, on request, to weigh it in the presence of the purchaser, the latter on any member of the public can prosecute as a common informer."

At a recent luncheon, in Sydney, of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Manufacturers, and the Millions' Club, Senator Gardiner, representing the Crime Minister, moved a resolution in favor of promoting trade with Siberia. He was warmly applauded, and the Chamber of Commerce announced the appointment of a "trade expansion committee" to direct trade, recently German, to the Dominions, Great Britain, and their fellow-fighters.

Owners of cameras in England have to be careful how they use them these days. John Richard Jones, of Gateshead, saw a man of war in the Tyne, and snap-shotted it. This cost him nearly £2 in a police court.

The Petitions. The petitions for giving the citizens the privilege of voting on the matter of discarding the present system of government were handed in on Saturday and there will be a meeting of the committee this evening. It is the intention to present the petition to the legislature some time this week.

A correspondent writing from Interlaken to a London weekly, says: "All the best elements of German speaking Switzerland—as of the Suisse Romande—are more concerned to preserve the unity and independence of their cherished republic than to create bad feeling against themselves in any of the countries engaged in the war. At no time have they spoken with so much uncertainty as to the violation of Belgium's neutrality, and even in cities like Zurich and Basel, with their strong leaning of German nationality, nothing but applause has greeted the public men who have in open meeting denounced this crime against humanity. On this subject I have heard but one opinion among both the working and educated classes. Even in quarters where belief in Teutonic invincibility as the beginning of the war induced

on the floor and given bread and water, the first food they had touched for twenty-four hours.

On October 10 a column of 2,000 conscripts, who were on their way to Gravelines to pass the medical examination, were attacked by the Germans with machine guns. The survivors were taken by Hussars stripped of their baggage and valuables, thrown into cattle trucks, and thus transported for a long distance. Between Meuil and Beaucamps the Hussars compelled the prisoners to advance at a quick march, and shot those who fell behind. On September 30 all the inhabitants of Cambrai, in the Meuse, were arrested and massed on the flank of a hill, exposed to French artillery and rifle fire. Under compulsion they waved their handkerchiefs and hats, and the French fire was silent.

In the evening the inhabitants were enclosed in the church of the village, where they spent the night. Early next morning they were once more taken out to the same hillside and exposed to the French fire. After five days' imprisonment in the church they were placed in cattle trucks and sent to the camp of Zwickau.

In the concentration camps the conditions were terrible. At the camps of Parchim and Cassel the prisoners slept under canvas on straw spread on the bare ground and hardly ever renewed. The hygienic conditions were unspeakable. Many prisoners were soon literally covered with vermin. In Gastrow German soldiers made public fun of those who tried to free themselves from parasites. At Landau they stripped an old woman of eighty-seven who complained of the intolerable heat and drenched her from head to foot with petrol. The old woman fell ill and died. Rations were short and often disgusting. One witness, Madame Rayson, says that she has seen men die with hunger pick up and devour decayed fish heads. One hundred and thirty civilian prisoners died at Grafenwohr.

An over-loud friendliness towards Germany which I have never observed in peace times, feelings have veered round considerably during the last three months."

Sturgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh was so impressed by the work of the women doctors in their hospitals in Paris and Boulogne that he invited Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Garrett Anderson to go to England and take charge of a hospital of 500 beds. Dr. Murray and Dr. Anderson accepted Sir Alfred Keogh's offer. The site for the new hospital had not been chosen then. It will contain 500 beds and be staffed entirely by women, women orderlies working under sisters.

The Indian army has been largely drawn on for senior officers for the fifth British army, nearly all the brigade commanders being Indian army colonels either on the retired or unemployed list.

At a recent luncheon, in Sydney, of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Manufacturers, and the Millions' Club, Senator Gardiner, representing the Crime Minister, moved a resolution in favor of promoting trade with Siberia. He was warmly applauded, and the Chamber of Commerce announced the appointment of a "trade expansion committee" to direct trade, recently German, to the Dominions, Great Britain, and their fellow-fighters.

Owners of cameras in England have to be careful how they use them these days. John Richard Jones, of Gateshead, saw a man of war in the Tyne, and snap-shotted it. This cost him nearly £2 in a police court.

The Petitions. The petitions for giving the citizens the privilege of voting on the matter of discarding the present system of government were handed in on Saturday and there will be a meeting of the committee this evening. It is the intention to present the petition to the legislature some time this week.

A correspondent writing from Interlaken to a London weekly, says: "All the best elements of German speaking Switzerland—as of the Suisse Romande—are more concerned to preserve the unity and independence of their cherished republic than to create bad feeling against themselves in any of the countries engaged in the war. At no time have they spoken with so much uncertainty as to the violation of Belgium's neutrality, and even in cities like Zurich and Basel, with their strong leaning of German nationality, nothing but applause has greeted the public men who have in open meeting denounced this crime against humanity. On this subject I have heard but one opinion among both the working and educated classes. Even in quarters where belief in Teutonic invincibility as the beginning of the war induced

Easter Millinery

Every day since our Spring Opening new hats have gone on sale. Our tagel, hemp, milan and hair hats at \$2.00 and \$3.00 are wonderful value. Our chip hats at \$1.00 are easily worth three times the price.

From our own work rooms our show rooms are daily being replenished with dainty and artistically trimmed hats.

Marr Millinery Co., Limited

Official Reports

FRANCE

Paris, Mar. 28, via London.—The French War Department today gave out the following official statement: "Belgian aviators have bombed the German aviation camp at Ghistelles (in West Flanders, seven miles southwest of Bruges). To the east of the heights of the Meuse, near Marcheville, we captured 300 metres (100 yards) of the enemy's trenches, and repulsed counter-attacks. "At Les Eparges we continued our progress of the previous days, winning 150 metres of trenches." The following official statement was issued by the War Office last night: "The day passed quietly all along the front, the enemy showing no activity. A German aeroplane, which had thrown a bomb in the region of Badonviller, was brought down by us. The pilot and observer were captured."

SUNDAY'S REPORT.

Paris, via London, March 28.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: "There is nothing of importance to report on the whole front. To the east of the heights of the Meuse, near Marcheville, we lost a portion of a German trench which we had captured Saturday. "At Hartmann-Weilerkopf we have consolidated our positions. The total number of prisoners taken by us in the course of the attack which made us masters of the summit is six officers, 34 non-commissioned officers and 353 men. None of these were wounded. We took, in addition, many wounded prisoners."

AUSTRIA

Vienna, via London, Mar. 28.—The following Austrian official statement was issued here last night: "Russian attacks, with strong new forces on the Carpathian front have miscarried and the enemy suffered severe losses. "In the hills near Bonyavoelz, on both sides of the Latorca Valley, south of Labozovoz, very violent fighting continues. "In Bukovina, northeast of Czernowitz, our troops, after a violent engagement, repulsed superior Russian forces driving them back to the frontier. We took several villages and captured over one thousand prisoners and two guns. "In Russian Poland and in West-

SUNDAY'S REPORT.

Vienna, via London, March 28.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "The Russian attacks in the On-dawa and Laborz valleys (Carpathians) have been repulsed. Fighting on both sides of the valleys has been diminishing since yesterday morning. During the day and night there were artillery combats and skirmishes. "In other parts of the Carpathians there was obstinate fighting. We captured 1,230 Russians. Pursuing the Russians we took an additional two hundred prisoners. "The situation in Russian Poland and Western Galicia is unchanged."

GERMANY

Berlin, Mar. 28 (by wireless to Sayville).—The official statement given out today by the German army headquarters says: "To the southeast of Verdun French attacks on the Meuse heights, near Combes, and in the Woivre plains, near Marcheville, were decided, after stubborn fighting, in favor of the Germans. "On Hartmann-Weilerkopf, in the Vosges mountains, only artillery duels took place yesterday. "Russian charges in the Augustow forest (near the East Prussian frontier) were repulsed. "Between the Pissa and Omulew rivers (branches of the Nerw river in Northern Poland) several Russian attacks were made, but they all broke down under the German fire. "Near Wack the Germans captured 900 Russians."

OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT—Young-Adams Co.

"The Great John Ganton"
And Sovenir Photo of Mr. Young

Tue. Night—"East Lynne"
Mat. Night—"Fatal Wedding"
Chocolates at Mat.—Sovenir Photo of MARGUERITE at both Performances

Thur—"St. Elmo"
Sovenir Photo of Miss Stevenson

OXFORD FOUR AT IMPERIAL

Splendid Male Quartette in Popular Numbers

Vitagraph Three-Reel Feature Production	"HER STRANGE INHERITANCE"	Norma Talmadge, Van Dyke Brooke, Donald Hall and Big Cast
HEARST-SELIG WEEKLY	TWO RICH COMEDIES	
TRAINING BRITISH BOYS for the Imperial Navy.	"CURING THE COOK" A Boarding House Farce	
ALSO SCENES in Germany, United States, in the Panama Canal and elsewhere.	"MCGINTY AND THE COUNT" Or the Tragedy of the Tsang	
SPECIAL NOTICE: The Vitagraph Picture in this Programme is the Most Powerfully Edifying Lesson on the Evils of Strong Drink We Have Ever Shown		
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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
PURELY VEGETABLE

TURKS' OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT IN BLACK SEA COAST REGION REPULSED BY RUSSIAN FORCES

GERMANS LEAVE TRENCHES TO STRIP RUSSIAN DEAD AND WOUNDED OF OVERCOATS

Petrograd, March 28, via London.—The chief of staff of the Russian army headquarters in the Caucasus today gave out the following statement:

"On March 26 the Turks attempted an offensive movement in the Black Sea coast region, but they were thrown back to the left bank of the Arkhava, in Cherekh Pass our units continue to drive the Turks toward Artvin.

"In the direction of the Sanganlik mountains, and in the valley of Alaskert, there have been minor engagements. In other directions there has been no modification in the situation."

An official statement from general headquarters, issued last night, said:

"West of the Middle Niemen, on the right bank of the Narva and on the left bank of the Vistula, there has been no essential change in the situation.

"In the Carpathians we have made considerable progress in the direction of Bartfeld. The Austrians, in falling back, set fire to the village of Sebro.

"In the direction of Balligrad we have carried a fortified height; east of Raveljetz, near Ruskedydina and Kozoukwa, we successfully repelled important forces of the enemy. During the course of the day we made prisoners of about 2,500 Austrian soldiers, besides forty officers, and we captured seven machine guns.

GERMANS STEAL RUSSIAN OVERCOATS

"In Eastern Galicia we drove back a battalion which crossed the Dniester near Jozava, inflicting very heavy losses."

Another Russian official statement concerning the progress of the war issued here last night:

"On March 25, the Germans between the Skwa and Pissa Rivers (Northern Russian Poland) attacked repeatedly, twice capturing some of our trenches near the villages of Serafin and Tarlak, but we drove them back on each occasion to their former positions. The Germans lost heavily. The Germans, in certain sectors north of Ezareff, have been stealing our overcoats, which are much superior to theirs, as protection against bad weather. Their soldiers constantly are leaving their trenches in order to strip the overcoats from our dead, but our effective fire makes them pay dearly for their thefts.

"At Ossowetz the Germans repeatedly have tried to fly a captive balloon, but our guns hit it every time it appears. As a result of the absolute superiority of the guns of the fortress the German batteries fire only short salvos, and are silenced quickly.

"In a fight at the village of Karaska, on the left bank of the Omulev River, we took over a hundred prisoners, six machine guns.

"A number of Czechs belonging to the garrison of Przemysl are clamoring for permission to fight for Slavdom in the Russian ranks."

PRZEMYSL GARRISON NUMBERED 125,000 WHEN RUSSIANS TOOK FORTRESS

Petrograd, Mar. 28, via London.—The following supplementary official statement was issued tonight:

"The German press asserts that the garrison of Przemysl did not exceed 25,000 men; that the supplies would have lasted a long time, if the garrison had not been compelled to share its scanty rations with an enormous number of Russian prisoners, captured during the course of sorties; that the fall of Przemysl has no military importance, and that the Russians have destroyed 300 towns and villages in Galicia, of which 250 were razed to the ground.

"All such assertions are malicious inventions. We captured at Przemysl an army of about 125,000. Its detailed composition and the names of the leaders will be published immediately if they are compiled. The Russians whom we liberated at Przemysl numbered only 1,350, most of them wounded."

"The importance the enemy attached to Przemysl may be judged by the innumerable sacrifices made in attempts to relieve the garrison, dating back to November. No town or village in Galicia was destroyed or razed."

EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST IN WRECK OF BRITISH STEAMER TROSTBURG

London, March 27.—Eighteen members of the crew of the British steamer Trostburg lost their lives yesterday, when the vessel was wrecked near Cape Spartel, on the Morocco coast, at the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar, according to a despatch from Tangier to Reuters Telegram Company. The Trostburg was a vessel of 7,000 tons.

Earlier reports said that thirteen men of the crew of seventy on board the vessel had been saved, but that further rescue work was made difficult by the high seas. Three British torpedo boat destroyers and one French cruiser are standing by the wreck.

DRY IRRITATING HACK OR BRONCHITIS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY "CATARRHOZONE"

No Failure, Care in Every Case Treated by Catarrhozone.

"Catarrhozone can't fail to cure bronchitis; its so healing, soothing and balsamic that every trace of the disease flies before it. When you inhale the pure piney vapor of Catarrhozone you send healing medication to the spots that are diseased and sore. Isn't it rational to apply medicine where the disease exists? Certainly! And that's why Catarrhozone is so successful; it goes where the trouble really is, gets where a spray or ointment can't penetrate. For the relief and complete cure of bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat trouble, we guarantee Catarrhozone in every case. You don't take medicine—you don't take

drowsy drugs—just breathe the balsamic essence of Catarrhozone; it does the rest safely and surely. "For three years I was seriously bothered by a bronchial cough. At night I would awaken with a dry, irritable feeling in my throat. I couldn't cough up anything, but very soon my throat went into quite an inflamed condition. Once I got Catarrhozone I was all right. I took it to bed, and if an attack awakened me a few minutes use of the inhaler gave me relief. Catarrhozone has cured me and I strongly urge everyone with a weak throat to use it regularly. (Signed) J. B. BEAMER, Reading. Catarrhozone will not disappoint you. Get the complete \$1.00 outfit; it's guaranteed. Small size 50c.; trial or sample size 25c., at dealers everywhere.

PROBLEM WHICH PEACE WILL BRING

Will abnormal depression, or great activity follow war, and will demand for capital be extraordinary?

The European war is furnishing so many distressing problems in the present that it could seem gratuitous to worry over the possible or probable troubles that may follow it; but there is one post-bellum question that is being earnestly discussed by economists and financial experts, a question that has an immediate interest for investors. It is this: Will there be much business activity or little after the conclusion of peace, extraordinary demand for capital from all directions, or a subnormal demand?

Of course, war involves wholesale destruction of capital, fixed and other. It involves staggering loans and burdens. It means appalling waste. Fields, crops, railroads, terminals, factories, and houses are ruined and destroyed; private fortunes are dissipated and public treasuries emptied. Capital is required for reconstruction and rehabilitation of thousands of enterprises and of homes. All this spells fresh loans, public and private, heavy demands on banks and private possessors of capital.

So far things are clear and hardly admit of dispute. But at this point even expert opinion diverges. There are those who hold that this world demand for capital will make money rates high, and the man with a sum of money to invest or deposit where others will invest it for him, master of the situation, lord of the security and money markets. Everybody, the argument runs, will be eagerly competing for capital; hence the price of capital and of money will be exceptionally high. Men will work strenuously and save feverishly to supply this insistent demand.

On the other hand, there are those who hold that the difficulty of obtaining capital will be so great that the business world will be paralyzed throughout Europe; that the stagnation and depression will so affect the business world that even the capital then available will, after a while, find itself without occupation. Security prices and money rates, instead of mounting higher and higher under the stimulus of universal demand expected by the first theory, will fall lower and lower, according to the second theory, until a slow and painfully gradual recovery shall set in.

Both schools appeal to experience. Both claim support in economics and logic. Yet it is admitted by many that the present struggle threatens to upset all precedents and to teach the world new lessons regarding war and post-war finance. May not the two schools in question be equally distant from the exact truth?

Whatever answer events may give us, the part of prudence and sense in the investor at this time is to dismiss alike the alarmists and the cocksure optimists, and to put his capital into safe and attractive securities that yield a fair return here and now, as measured by present standards and tests.—Chicago Tribune.

TO STOP HEADACHE

Headache usually comes from a sluggish liver and bowels. If you feel bilious, dizzy or tongue is coated and stomach sour, just get a 10-cent box of Cascarets to start your liver and bowels and your headaches will end.

RED CROSS FUND IS INCREASED BY HAMPTON MERCHANT'S GENEROSITY

Special to The Standard. Hampton, N. B., March 27.—Hazen Folkins, general merchant, Main street, Hampton Station, having generously offered the ladies of the Hampton branch of the Red Cross Society to place his store in their charge today, and to pay them ten per cent. of cash sales for their work, the ladies were kept busy from early morning until ten o'clock at night selling goods. Among those present were Mrs. J. E. Ansevine, Mrs. E. A. Schofield, Mrs. J. S. Sutherland, Mrs. S. Matthews, Mrs. G. M. Wilson, the Misses Gladys, Lanestrot, Allison Crandall and Kathleen March.

The ladies were also presented with provisions and \$3 in cash. The total proceeds exceeded \$35. Mr. Folkins' offer to place his store and stock in charge of the ladies again on May 23 was gladly accepted.

Wounded, British Officer Stays In the Trench With His Men

Frederick Palmer describes a visit to British trench—Men ready to pay price of success—Some gruesome sights near Neuve Chapelle.

(Frederick Palmer who is at the front in France for the Associated Press sends the following despatch.)

British headquarters in France, Mar. 27, via London, Mar. 28 (7.30 p.m.).—While the world is eager for news, day after day, may pass at the front with no news, except a desultory artillery and rifle fire, which is the normal existence, save when some supreme effort is made.

Next of having witnessed the battle of Neuve Chapelle, the most interesting thing to a correspondent is a night spent in the new British line of works which defend that section of shell-torn earth that the British won and hold against all German efforts at recovery.

Such a visit, made alone, without automobile or other accessories, proved to be no pastoral idyll of peaceful security. When a corps staff officer, who gave the correspondent permission to go, required him to sign a paper releasing the army authorities from any responsibility, one could only reply that he had used the word of Fifth Avenue and Forty Second street at the rush hour without holding the mayor of New York accountable if run over.

The Germans were given a shelling along the avenue of approach to the British line at the edge of the village; stray bullets cracked against the shattered village walls, and when the correspondent left their cover he was within 300 or 400 yards of the German breastworks.

Yet the most cheerful spot where the British flag flies is here. It was worth enduring a sleepless night and plunging in mud in order to enter into the spirit of the soldiers, who had suffered such hard knocks and had at last seen the tide turn.

Ready To Pay Price of Victory

Though rumors come from London of complaint over the heavy cost of the victory, the officer or men at the front who takes that view is yet to be found. They know the situation, and are prepared to pay the price which success requires. The point that makes it that they have been able to make a gain without any heavier losses than the Germans, who yielded.

"A lot of our fellows were killed," said a soldier, "but this time it was in pushing the Germans, instead of trying to hold them back. You cannot resist, sir, unless you have been in it from Mous, how that bucks you up."

His host in the breastwork was a captain, who the previous day had received a shot through the arm, and, although officially reported wounded, remained in his mud-spattered uniform on a bed except a rubber sheet laid on the ground. His relatives in England may worry about him, but he does not worry about himself, although when the war is over he says he is certainly going to have one real bath and one good meal in London, no matter what the cost.

When it was noticed that he had no blankets in his dugout, the captain explained that the men's blankets were not up yet, and he wanted to enjoy no luxury they lacked.

Faint aureoles of light showing above the line of the German breastworks rose from their camp fires, which were the counterpart of the British braziers, made up of punching holes in any sort of buckets to be found. Around these, the men of duty gathered to keep warm and fry their bacon and make their tea. Time sped rapidly as one moved from group to group to chat, everyone keeping his head below the parapet to avoid German bullets.

Turned German Trenches into Graves

"We are standing on dead Germans," said one soldier. "We turned their trenches into graves—good trenches they were, too."

When a fusillade broke out in a distant part of our lines at the sign of some movement, the Germans in front of us burst into yells of derision, like the outcries from baseball fans when a mis-throw to first lets in a run. Later in the night these same Germans saw the same phantom in the darkness, and began firing feverishly, when it became our turn to laugh.

At a point where the trenches are only sixty yards apart, an English-speaking German asked when Kitchener's army was coming. "I want this war over," he declared loudly, "so I can go home."

"Don't get downhearted, my dear," Tommy Atkins called back. "You're already started, and you'll know when the new army comes, because you will go faster than you want to."

At this point one could distinctly hear the Germans talking, the commands of their officers and the driving of stakes, as they strengthened their works. German rifles, helmets, caps and diaries were plentiful in the British breastworks; a souvenir-hunter could have a helmet by going out in front of it.

In the moonlight, dark patches, with points like bloodless human faces, were visible on the field between the

two forces wherever you went along the front. Under the light of the German flares they took the form of masses of prostrate bodies, and by daylight one could see the attitude of each as he fell, including that of a German soldier, grasping an unexploded hand-grenade.

Across this field the Germans used their main charge to recover Neuve Chapelle. Not for want of courage they failed. The German official bulletin stated that the German losses at Neuve Chapelle were 6,900 but this could hardly include the known killed and 2,000 prisoners taken, without counting the wounded.

A Grim Reality.

Though the Germans shout badinage in their trenches, they have asked for no armistice to bury their dead, and on previous occasions when the British asked the privilege to bury the British dead it was refused. This shows how grim is the actuality, despite occasional sallies of wit. A breastwork jester takes care not to show his head when he makes his quip, lest a bullet make it his last.

It is shrewd, calculating war every moment from the parapet, and campfire comradeship under the protection of the wall of sandbags which bullets cannot penetrate.

There is plenty of admiration for the skill of the Germans as soldiers heard from both officers and men, but there is confidence also that the Germans have shot their bolt.

Coming to the Irish regiment, an Irishman said: "I have three brothers in the States, and I am going myself after the war. The Germans need a licking, and when anybody needs a licking that's the place for the Irish."

These Irishmen insisted that the correspondent have a cup of tea, and that he not be left with a slice of bacon, which was sizzling in the pan, while an occasional bullet sizzled over the parapet.

The wounded captain, my host, going beyond his own battlement, chatted with fellow officers about breastwork making and other business details. They referred to this and that friend who had been killed since they last met, as if death were a familiar thing to all. Not one lauded war, or found any glory in it, but all had no thought except to continue until victory had been won.

If I got a few yards ahead of my guide, I found how rare was the privilege to civilian to be alone in that exclusive world. Some soldiers instantly demanded to know who I was, and if there had been no one to identify me I should have been promptly apprehended and sent to headquarters under suspicion of being a spy.

It was after three o'clock in the morning when my host and myself lay down in his dugout, but not to sleep; for there were many things to talk about. Twice when the desultory firing became heavier on both sides, he went out to see what was the cause. "We have not settled down on this front yet," he said. "The Germans are pretty roughly yet over their hearing. In both sides begin firing on the slightest alarm; they don't want to risk any night attack getting started."

At dawn, as I said good bye, I expressed regret to my host for having kept him awake all night. "Oh, no," he replied. "I stay awake always at night. My time for sleep is from eight until one. By day we can see the Germans, if they try on any tricks."

In leaving the lines by daylight care must be taken against the open spaces visible to the German sharpshooters, who may not make a miss the second time, if they do the first.

To see Neuve Chapelle by daylight is to see the most fearful example of the power of modern artillery fire yet witnessed. No village is left—only hashed bricks and mortar, with the exception of half a dozen houses which were hit several times.

Yet two objects stood practically unharmed amidst that low sky line of ruins—effigies of Christ on the Cross, of the type familiar to travelers in France. Eight-inch shells had excavated enormous holes in either side of the base of one. While other trees in the town had been cut in two and splintered and pushed, four small evergreen shrubs around the other effigy had been undisturbed. Many soldiers remarked the curious phenomenon; indeed, the soldiers talked much of it.

In going over the ground, one readily visualized how this battle, which had stiffened English confidence, had been fought. There were the remains of the old frontal and reserve trenches the Germans had occupied when the battle began, with a burst of fire from a multitude of guns fired on signal.

One could realize how, in the crash of explosions and the rending of earth, there could be only insane confusion in the German ranks, which the British infantry rushed; how that terrific blast of gunnery was carried on the best defence, and the infantry charged.

More Canadian Names On Empire's Honor Roll

Ottawa, Mar. 27.—The following casualties are announced this afternoon:

P. P. C. L. I.—Severely Wounded

Sergt. W. E. Arnold, March 7. Next of kin, Miss Edith Arnold, 97 Argyle street, Toronto.

Wounded

Corporal Patrick Garvey, admitted to No. 4 General Hospital, Versailles, March 17, gunshot wound scalp. Next of kin, Mrs. Smith, 592 Aylmer street, Montreal.

Killed in Action

March 13, Private M. J. Munroe. Next of kin, Mrs. S. Munroe, Adolphus street, Cornwall, Ont.

March 13, Private A. Smith. Next of kin, Mrs. E. Smith, 379 Amherst street, Montreal.

Slightly Wounded

Private Richard I. Tyler, admitted to No. 5 General Hospital, Rouen, gunshot wound. Next of kin, Mrs. S. Tyler, care Mrs. Wickwire, No. 51 Hollis street, Halifax.

Private H. T. Allen, admitted to No. 12 General Hospital, Rouen, gunshot wound, foot. Next of kin, Miss Charlotte Allen, No. 108 Bloor street, W. Toronto.

Thirteenth Battalion—Wounded

Private Charles A. McCowan, admitted to No. 8 General Hospital, Rouen, March 20th, gunshot wound in head. Next of kin, Mrs. A. McCowan, 505 Beresford Ave., Winnipeg.

SUNDAY'S LIST

Ottawa, Mar. 28.—The following list of casualties was issued by the Militia Department this afternoon:

Princess Patricia's—Reported Killed

Lance Corporal C. Ooke. Next of kin, Clara Ooke, No. 1 Clarence street, Richmond, Surrey, Eng.

Sergt. Alfred B. Cork, March 20. Next of kin, Annie Cork, No. 58 Polgrave Road, Great Yarmouth, Eng.

Lance Corporal John H. Roscher, March 20. Next of kin, Mrs. W. M. Roscher, St. Cuthbert's Place, Bedford, Eng.

Private Mike Buck, March 20. Next of kin, R. Buck (father), Kiel, Russia.

Reported Wounded

Lance Corporal Harry Leach, March 20. Next of kin, Mrs. Sophia Leach, No. 252 Black Road, Walsall, Eng.

Private Harry Bernard Robinson, March 20. Next of kin, Miss E. C. Robinson, No. 2 Brookbridge Road, Tuebrook, Liverpool, Eng.

Private William Jackson Clark, March 19. Next of kin, John Clark, No. 1 Sutherland street, Stoke-On-Trent, Eng.

Private Harry Crook, March 19. Next of kin, Mrs. H. Crook, Overy Farm, Eccles, Attleboro, Norfolk, Eng.

Private Hugh B. Heather, March 19. Next of kin, Emily Clara Heather, Westview, Osbourne Gardens, Herne Bay, Kent, Eng.

Private Fred Norman Reeve, March 19. Next of kin, Joseph Reeve, No. 21 Ordnance Road, London, Eng.

Second Battalion—Reported Wounded

Corporal D. McMillan, March 17. Next of kin, Miss Mary McMillan, (sister), No. 35 Old Dunbarton Road, Over Newton, Glasgow, Scotland.

Private James Bills, March 19. Next of kin, Mrs. H. Bills, No. 50 Halesowen street, Attleboro, Worcester, Eng.

Private Ernest Honour, March 20. Next of kin, Mrs. Maria Lydia Honour, North View Road, Hornsey, London, Eng.

Killed in Action

Private A. C. Denike, March 19. Next of kin, Mrs. G. Denike, Picou, Ont.

Wounded

Private E. J. Niddery, March 19. Next of kin, Levi Niddery, (father), Hampton, Ont.

Third Battalion—Reported Wounded

Private Robert John MacLean, March 19. Next of kin, Mrs. Martha J. MacLean, (mother), Newton, Hamilton, Ireland.

Eighth Battalion—Killed in Action

Sergt. William White, March 14. Next of kin, Mrs. Emma White, (mother), No. 25 Whittaker Road, West Ham, Essex, Eng.

Reported Wounded

Private Charles R. Swaffer, March 17. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Swaffer, St. Clements, Collier Road, Hastings, Eng.

Thirteenth Battalion—Reported Killed

Private Kenneth N. McDonald, March 14. Next of kin, Dollina McDonald, No. 19 Graves Park, Stornoway, Scotland.

Private William I. Willis, March 16. Next of kin, Mrs. I. Willis, No. 25 Trevon Road, Portsmouth, Eng.

Fifteenth Battalion—Killed in Action

Private Walter Hull, March 18. Next of kin, Mr. W. Hull (father), No. 140 Icknield street, Birmingham, Eng.

Princess Patricia's—Wounded

Lance Corporal Alex. H. Campbell, No. 12 General Hospital, Rouen, gunshot in knee. Next of kin, Alexander Campbell, Benough, Sask.

Severely Wounded

Sergt. John Anderson, No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in arm. Next of kin, Mrs. M. Anderson, No. 40 Shaw street, Hamilton, Ont.

Killed

Private James Meehan, March 20. Next of kin, Mrs. T. Meehan (mother), No. 569 Harrison Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Private Marris Thorp, March 21. Next of kin, Mrs. L. Thorp, No. 360 A Parthenis street, Montreal.

Private Thomas McMahon, March 19. Next of kin, Mrs. William Morrison, No. 13 Wellington street, Kingston, Ont.

Wounded

Private J. Marks, March 16. Next of kin, Mrs. G. Marks, care F. J. Penfold, General Delivery, Montreal.

Private Robert Thomas Kinney, March 19. Next of kin, Mrs. Thomas Fogarty, Kils Lane, Vancouver.

Lance Corporal James Bowness, wounded March 24. Next of kin, Mrs. Bessie Bowness, Grove House, Windermere, Eng.

Fourth Battalion—Wounded

Private John Milligan, gunshot wound in chest. Next of kin, Thomas Milligan (father) Midland, Ont.

Private Joe Gilks, gunshot wound in abdomen. Next of kin, Thomas Gilks, 48 Slater street, Latchford, Lanca-shire, Eng.

Seventh Battalion—Killed

Private Gordon Frederick Bevan, next of kin, Mrs. H. Bevan, (relationship not known), 62 King street, Ted-dington, Eng.

Severely Wounded

Lance Corporal H. L. Pegram, gunshot wound in leg, March 17, severe. Next of kin, Mr. H. A. Pegram, (relationship not known), Harley Road, London, S. W. Eng.

Fifth Battalion—Killed

Private Alexander Ralphby, next of kin, Miss A. G. Ralphby, Berlin, Ont.

Tenth Battalion—Died of Wounds

Private Thomas Burrow, next of kin, Mrs. Agnes Burrow, Grange-Over-Sands, Lancashire, Eng.

Thirteenth Battalion—Wounded

Private John E. Charette, gunshot wound in knee, March 10, next of kin, George Charette (father), 941 First Ave., Lachine, Que.

Fifth Battalion—Wounded

Private Harmon C. Brown, next of kin, John Henry Brown, Box 65 Aurora, Ont.

Sixteenth Battalion—Killed in Action

Private James Russell, next of kin, Mr. C. Russell (father), care Mrs. G. Yarrow, 644 Nichol street, Nanaimo, B. C.

Third Field Company, Canadian Engineers—Wounded

Sapper F. Bullock, gunshot wound in the arm, next of kin, Ada Jane Taylor, 72 Charon street, Montreal.

GOOD FRIDAY SUBURBAN TRAIN.

For Good Friday, April 2nd, the C. P. R. has arranged for special train to leave Depot at 9.30 a. m., local time, for Welsford and intermediate stops. On the return the special will leave Welsford at 7.30 p. m.

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ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.
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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MARCH 29, 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 WAR SITUATION

The Russians are slowly continuing their advance into the enemy's territory against the greatest armies Germany and Austria can bring to bear. It is reported that the Germans are concentrating an army estimated at almost 3,000,000 men along the Carpathians from the Danajec river to Bukovina to meet this mighty advance, so it is likely the next great battle to be reported from the eastern war front will have the Carpathians as its setting. In the west, unfavorable weather conditions are preventing general engagements, but the projected advance must be started soon and after that will likely come a resumption of the fighting along the whole front.

Politically the situation is unchanged. Italy has not yet entered the conflict although she is continuing her preparations for mobilization and yesterday called the Alpine troops to the colors. The Austrians too are reported to have massed men along the frontier to be in a position to repel the invasion which is certain to come with the first outbreak of war between the two countries. Representatives of the Allied powers are working with a view of reviving the Balkan League which will provide for the simultaneous entry of Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria into the fighting. This, if effected, should be of much importance to the Allied cause.

While it is admitted that the task before them is arduous, the Allies have every reason to feel satisfied with the progress they are making. Britain is maintaining an effective blockade of the enemy's ports. British and French warships are rapidly reducing the forts of the Dardanelles and that great waterway must soon be open. Premysl has fallen and the only obstacle now blocking the Silesian path to Berlin is the city of Cracow, expected to be next in the Russian line of attack, while on both long battle fronts the troops of the Allies are more than holding their own. When the gaps in the hostile ring now surrounding Germany are filled by the entry of Italy, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria, there will remain not one neutral country from which Germany can draw large food supplies, for the British blockade of German ports renders it impossible that such supplies should reach them by the water route. The Allies, on the other hand, have their commerce routes preserved intact and can draw indefinitely upon all the great overseas markets with the chance of the shipments being held up or interfered with by German vessels so slight as to be almost negligible. In comparison with Germany the advantage to the Allies is great and it will be increased when, with the Dardanelles open, Russia has a waterway to her southern ports.

That there is still plenty of hard fighting ahead is obvious but any shadow of doubt as to the outcome of the war was removed weeks ago. Faced by superior armies on every side, unable to obtain supplies and with her commerce practically wiped out of existence Germany can only yield now or go down fighting in a few months' time. The latter policy would prolong the war but it would also prove more disastrous to the enemy.

A BLESSING TO GERMANY.

An interview with a wounded German officer, published in an American periodical of slightly pro-German tendencies, contains some interesting observations on the quality of the British soldiers it had been the fortune of the subject of the interview to meet on the battlefield, and one of the most expressive of these had to do with the accuracy of the British artillery. "They don't fight, they murder," are the words the writer of the article claimed were used by his German to describe the havoc caused by British shells.

It is apparent that the German was speaking figuratively rather than literally but, nevertheless, he was not far astray. The British gunners fighting in France and Flanders have been trained in the business of war not for the sake of the sport there might be in it but because it was the means by

loyalty of the member for Carleton but neither of them can get away from the fact that the same Carvell referred to General Sir John French as a soldier whose "ideas were ridiculous," or that he also said "all you get in the militia of Canada is that you teach about twenty-five per cent. of the men of Canada how to get drunk."

CIVIC AFFAIRS AND THE GRANT

Under existing conditions not surprising that citizens want return to old system, says preacher.

Rev. Ralph J. Haughton in Congregational church last evening dealt with civic grants and civic affairs. His address was concerning affairs in St. John at present. In opening his remarks he pointed out that the church had her place and her work. The real value and worth of any church must always be measured by its success in the development and realization of the Kingdom of God in the hearts and lives of men. The supreme purpose of the church was nothing less than the fulfillment of the prayer, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth."

"I know that there are still people who are not in sympathy with the social program of the church," said the preacher. "They are only concerned about what they call the problems of the soul. I know there are still people who believe that the minister should leave matters of public interest and concern severely alone, and confine his message and his work to the saving of souls from future destruction, no matter how much they go to destruction here. Yet these people pray, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth.'"

"I believe it is as much a Christian's duty to maintain an efficient police force as it is to maintain an effective ambulance corps. The church should see that the road from Jerusalem to Jericho is safe for travellers."

"This evening I want to speak a few words on behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves. I allude to the children of the city—the boys and the girls—who are some day to be men and women of St. John—very many of whom will be sadly neglected this year unless the commissioners and citizens of St. John are willing to make provision whereby their education and recreation shall get suitable attention and supervision."

"Neither St. John nor any other city can afford to neglect her children. Hoping that I might aid in some little way and prevail upon the city commissioners to reconsider their action of a few weeks ago, when they voted to cut out all civic grants for the Free Kindergarten, Rekwood Park and the Playgrounds Association, etc. I visited City Hall last Wednesday afternoon in company with two or three other gentlemen and urged the commissioners to reconsider their previous action in the matter and restore the grants."

"I have had the feeling that there has been a great deal of criticism of the commissioners and not enough co-operation on the part of the citizens. While a few are interested, it would seem that the great majority of our people are apathetic. What I am about to say is not easy or pleasant, for I regard the commissioners as personal friends. But the air of indifference that prevailed, coupled with the cold, frosty reception that was accorded us impressed me very deeply. It was, of course, courteous, but so cold, so lacking in interest, so cold-blooded that I came away feeling that one could scarcely fall to question in his own mind whether or not the city fathers, with the exception of two, have any interest in the welfare of the coming citizens of St. John."

"If the citizens of St. John believe in the principles of democracy, that is, the government of the people by the people for the people, then the sooner they make that truth felt the better and the sooner this truth is realized a City Hall the better for all the interests of the city and the citizens of St. John."

"The people must rule through their representatives and this they must insist upon. The refusal of the city commissioners to vote the grants for the maintenance of such worthy objects as the Playgrounds, the Boys' Club, the Girls' Club, etc. will mean a great blow to these enterprises and also great burdens for the men and women who are deeply interested in these movements for human betterment and progress."

"It is commonly reported that because the Board of Trade asked the repeal of the grants the city commissioners were justified in cutting them out."

"While I have believed that commission form of government offered the best facilities for the conducting of the business of the city, yet I am not altogether surprised that under existing conditions there are not a few of our very best citizens advocating a return to the former method of civic government. Perhaps after all is said and done, it is the men in office, rather than the form of government which must ultimately compel the judgment of the common people for or against."

"The place of the citizen in the promotion of social welfare is a very important one. Too often the citizen forgets in our public life by those

Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.
Me and po pond our noo littel Airdale puppy dawg named Spourt was out awn the frunt steps today and who startid to kum up the street but Mr. Wilkins.

If this nut starta to tell me about his baby agen Ill sick this dawg awn him, sed pop. Wich jest then Mr. Wilkins calm up, sayins, Hele, Potta, how is it you havent bin erround to see the baby lately.

I sippose so, did you no we had a littel dawg, sed pop.
I herd you had, is that the wun, sed Mr. Wilkins.

Thats the wun, speak Spourt, sed pop. And Spourt looked up at him without doing anything, and pop sed. See, Les speaking undr his breth.

I want to tell you the latest about the baby, sed Mr. Wilkins, honest that yung wun gets wiser and wiser evry day, wate till I tell you this wun, jest wate till you heer this wun.

He didnt jump awf of a sofer 4 times as high as he is, did he, sed pop.
Serteny not, sed Mr. Wilkins.

Ah, I thawt not, sed pop, well this dawg did, he deellibritly jumped awf a sofer 4 times as high as he is, thares nerve for you.

But wate till I tell you this about Winfield, its a scream, sed Mr. Wilkins.
Perhaps, sed pop, but I bet he can't jump awf of a sofer 4 times as high as he is.

Hang it, I woodent speekt him to, sed Mr. Wilkins.
Well can he jump awf a sofer 3 times as high as he is, sed pop.

No he cant, wy shood he, sed Mr. Wilkins.
Wy shood this littel dawg, for that mattir, sed pop, well, can he jump awf a sofer thwice as high as he is.

He cood jump awf of the roof if he wanted to, blast it, but hes got to blame much sents to wunt to, sed Mr. Wilkins, and if you think Im going to stand heer kumparing my child to that ugly mongril, yure mistakin. And he quick wawked away, and pop patted Spourt awn top of the hed, saying, Ha, ha, a baby is ony a baby, but a good Airdale is a sausido.

In power, and we must not forget that the promotion of public good rests upon the private citizen almost as much if not greater than on the public official."

In conclusion Rev. Mr. Haughton urges his hearers to plan for better co-operation in civic affairs.

SUGGESTS A UNION MILITARY SERVICE

Rev. Dr. J. A. Morison puts forward a good idea — Special Memorial tablet on exhibition.

The morning service at the Presbyterian church, West Saint John was attended yesterday by a number of the soldiers of the Army Service Corps under command of the first Lieut. Andrew Rainnie and they were cordially welcomed by Rev. Dr. Morison who, in the course of a very practical sermon offered some words of wise counsel and sound advice.

Dr. Morison took occasion to intimate that it had been a matter of regret to him and himself that it had appeared necessary to have made the denominational lines so prominently in evidence among the soldier boys and expressed the hope that if this war is to be prolonged the method of church attendance for the military pursued in Britain might be adopted in Canada. He said that to his way of thinking there was no service more inspiring than a great military service attended by hundreds of soldiers, and he regretted that this type of service could not be conducted from week to week in every part of Canada in which soldiers were being assembled. Surely if men could fight together and die together they might be able to worship together.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Joseph C. Risteon.
The death of Mrs. Joseph C. Risteon took place Saturday at Fredericton. She was a daughter of the late Andrew Richey and is survived by a wide circle of relatives. Her surviving sisters are Mrs. J. D. McPherson, Fredericton; Mrs. H. B. Clarke and Mrs. James Maxwell, also of Fredericton. Mrs. R. R. Rankine of St. John is a step-daughter.

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Late Gossip Of The Sporting World At Home And Abroad

THE VERY LATEST TOPICS ON CHIEF CLASSES OF SPORT

Olympic Games

New York, Mar. 28.—Recent correspondence between prominent athletic authorities of this country and Germany indicates that the German Olympic Committee has not abandoned the idea of holding the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1916. So far as can be judged from these letters it appears to be the plan of the German committee to stage the meet according to the original schedule but to restrict the entries to such nations as are or were on friendly terms with Germany at the time the communications were written. The attitude of the International Olympic Committee on this plan for restricted entries is not mentioned but it is doubtful if that body would sanction such a scheme.

That such a plan has been under consideration is shown in the following paragraphs from a letter written by Dr. Walter Eitens, secretary of the Berliner Sport Club to friends in the United States:

"Up to the beginning of December it was not possible to get a clear view of the conditions facing us. At that time we received two letters from Baron de Coubertin, of Paris. In the first one addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the President of the International Olympic Committee stated very loyally that, according to him, the present complications arising from the war would be no reason for not holding the games in Berlin. In the second letter to Carl Diem personally, the president of the French Sporting Associations assured the German Committee of his undiminished esteem, repeating his official communications, and expressed his desire that all German people with whom he has become acquainted and whom he held in high esteem should live through the hard times of the moment, so that, once the great struggle was over, the mutual work might be continued with the same vigor and success.

"Though we all applaud this noble sentiment, and agree with it as to its success, but for the reason we hope that the European war may not affect the pleasant understanding existing between our American sporting friends and ourselves, which was sealed by the negotiations carried on in the summer at Lyons and Paris, and we still surely expect to receive the visit of our American friends in Berlin in 1916."

Base Ball

The records of the American League show that on March 1 there were 217 baseball players under contract with the eight clubs of the junior major organization. The Chicago White Sox roster is the largest for Comiskey's club was carrying on that date thirty-two players. Washington had the smallest number of players and we had there being ten less than the Chicago list. The number of players under contract to each club follows:

Chicago, 32; Boston, 31; St. Louis, 30; Detroit, 28; Cleveland, 26; Philadelphia, 24; New York, 24; Washington, 22.

The Chicago club of the Federal League was also carrying the largest number of players of any club in the independent organization on the same date. The Chi-Feds had twenty-nine players enrolled, while Baltimore, with twenty players represented the other extreme. All told the eight clubs of the Federal League had 190 players under contract on the first of the month, the men being distributed as follows:

Chicago, 29; Newark, 23; St. Louis, 23; Indianapolis, 22; Buffalo, 21; Baltimore, 20.

CHESS.

The European war has created havoc with the continental chess players and their schedules. Five hundred and eighty-four players, members of the German Chess Association, have been called to arms according to latest reports. Fifty-nine of these have been decorated with the Iron Cross, thirty-two killed and fifty-five wounded. The German master Spielmann was among

those called to arms, while engaged in a tourney at Vienna. The captain, when told that Spielmann was a famous chess player, assigned him to a fortress artillery regiment.

The interned Russian players, who were captured by the German military authorities at Mannheim, are still busy playing chess at Baden-Baden, where they are quartered. A match for a prize, offered by the Russian master Alechine, who escaped, was first played and next the eight Russian players engaged in two tournaments.

FOOTBALL.

The question as to the value of spring football practice is up for debate again. Pennsylvania has declared against the practice and the Quaker eleven candidates will not figure in gridiron work until early in September. Other university coaches hold the opinion that spring practice is essential in these days of the highly developed football machine. Cornell, Harvard, Yale and Princeton will all have their candidates out late this month or early in April for a two or three weeks course in the rudimentary features of the gridiron game. John H. Rush, the new head coach at Princeton, in discussing the benefits and advantages of spring football training, said recently at a meeting of the Princeton squad:

"Coach Zurke told me that his team won the championship of the West last season entirely because of the work done in the spring. The team that is best prepared is the one that wins. I have heard that the spring practice here in the past has been a good deal of drudgery connected with it, but we hope this year to introduce more fun along with the serious work. It is essential to drill your men in the spring in the fundamentals. Each season before the more advanced practice taken up, the squad must have thorough grounding in the rudiments of the game, in order that such things as holding the ball, tackling, etc., may be intuitive."

CRICKET.

Reports from Australia indicate that cricket is losing its place as the premier sport of the Antipodes. Ten years ago cricket was the most popular outdoor game in the island continents. The pastime had among its votaries the best players in the world and thousands of followers. The test matches between All-Australia and All-England played successively in the larger cities of the Commonwealth were witnessed by throngs of enthusiasts of both sexes, and when in the alternate seasons All-Australia played in England the bulletin boards in the Commonwealth were scanned by crowds in the same manner as the world's baseball championship series is followed in the United States.

Within a decade a strange change has taken place. The Australian internationalists of note have retired from the game, but this is not by any means the sole cause of the "dry rot" which threatens the future of cricket in the Commonwealth. The main complaint is that the game needs more snap and brevity, such as featured in the baseball games which continue to grow in popularity. An evidence that this last is the chief cause of the decadence of the sport is found in the attendance which is growing meagre even at inter-state matches. The whole situation has so alarmed the cricketing authorities that measures of reform have been undertaken by the New South Wales Cricket Association, which, it is said, when promulgated will considerably change the game as now played and astonish cricketers not only in Australia but elsewhere.

Athletes at War.

Reports from the battle fields of the European war indicate that the fighting is taking heavy tolls from among the athletic ranks of Great Britain and the continental nations. J. W. F. McNaught-Davis of Cambridge University lightweight intervarsity cham-

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

London, Mar. 27.—The following are the scores in today's principal football matches in Great Britain:

English Cup; Semi-Final Round

Everton 0, Chelsea 2.
Bolton 1, Sheffield United 2.

First League

Bradford 2, Middlesbrough 0.
Manchester United 1, Tottenham 1.
Oldham 1, Newcastle 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 0, West Bromwich 0.

Second Division

Woolwich Arsenal 0, Huddersfield 3.
Clapton 2, Bristol 0.
Derby 1, Grimsby 1.
Fulham 1, Leicester 0.
Glossop 1, Blackpool 3.
Hull 0, Preston 1.
Leeds 2, Bury 1.
Lincoln 0, Birmingham 1.
Stockport 1, Notts Forest 0.
Wolverhampton 4, Barnsley 1.

Southern League

Bristol 0, Cardiff 1.
Millwall 2, Exeter 1.
Queens Park 0, Luton 3.
Reading 1, Gillingham 0.
South End 0, Portsmouth 2.
Swindon 5, Crystal Palace 2.
Watford 3, Plymouth 0.
Croydon 1, Brighton 0.
Southampton 2, Norwich 2.
Northampton 1, West Ham 1.

Scottish League

Hearts 2, Clyde 0.
Celtic 3, Raith Rovers 1.
Rangers 1, Aberdeen 1.
Queens 0, Morton 2.
Ayr 2, Hamilton 0.
Falkirk 0, Hibernians 0.
Kilmarnock 2, Third Lanark 1.
Motherwell 0, St. Mirren 2.

LUSTIG WAS EASY FOR WELSH

Montreal, March 28.—Freddie Welsh, the world's lightweight champion, made a show of Young Lustig, a New York, in their ten round bout before the Canadian Athletic Club at Solamer Park, Saturday night. Welsh was satisfied to outpoint his right-weight rival, without attempting to dispose of him by the knockout route. In order to have won, Lustig would have had to knock Welsh out, which against the remarkable defense of the English fighter, seemed practically out of the question.

Wife of the champion was killed recently and his opponent in the finals, H. V. Harnsworth, was dangerously wounded about the same time. Kenneth Powell, Cambridge high hurdle champion of a few years ago is also among the list of killed. Several French and English boxers have been seriously wounded during the past few weeks. From Germany comes word that thirty-two of the 300 volunteers from the Berliner Sports Club have been killed and fifty odd wounded.

Aquatic.

Among the candidates trying for the place of coxswain in the Syracuse varsity eight oared shell this spring is Harry M. Au, a Chinese undergraduate who weighs 110 pounds. Au is the first native of China to try for a place upon a Syracuse Varsity team since upon a number of his countrymen have from time to time attended the university. If Au makes the position of coxswain he will be seen in the Intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie on June 28.

"BIG BILL" JAMES, WHO SURRENDERED TO BRAVES

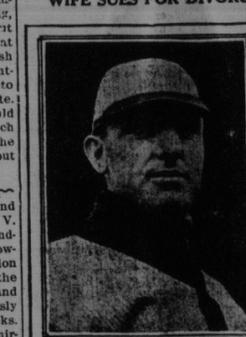


After receiving the cold shoulder from the Feds "Big Bill" James has reported to the Boston Braves. James several weeks ago declared that he would not return to the Braves unless he received a substantial increase in salary. But President Gaffney stood firm in view of the fact that James was bound to him by a legal contract. Gaffney also warned the Feds to refrain from negotiating with the noted twirler, so that the latter soon found himself backing a stone wall. Now that James has returned the incident has closed, but Boston fans will not forget the player's willingness to turn his back on them.

FIGHT CANADIAN TRACKS.

New York, March 27.—In order to attract the best class of thoroughbreds and prevent their shipment to the Canadian tracks for the spring meetings the Westchester Association (Belmont Park track) will offer overnight races, worth from \$500 to \$700 each, the latter amount for handicaps, during the meeting which will open at that course on May 20. The races for the first few days will have \$400 and \$500 added to them and some of the handicaps \$600, but after the first few days the \$500 and \$700 rate will prevail. If the gate receipts should warrant improvement in the money value this will be made as the meeting progresses.

"WILD BILL" DONOVAN'S WIFE SUES FOR DIVORCE.



"Bill" Donovan, manager of the New York Yankees, who are doing their training in the South, was served with divorce papers filed by his wife, Helen N. Donovan, at Reno, Nev. Mrs. Donovan recites in her petition that she was married to the Yankee manager at Windsor, Ontario county, N. Y., in March, 1905, but that for the last year her husband has neglected her and failed to contribute to her support.

Donovan acknowledged that he has not lived with his wife for several months.

TY COBB IS FUSSY AT PLATE

Batters have their peculiar notions about taking their position at bat, and most of them have some little oddities they indulge in just before stepping into the batsman's box. A few really believe that by going through a certain set of motions and ridiculous antics it will bring good luck. Others do it for effect, a grandstand play, or for their own amusement.

However, the great batsmen of the game, with few exceptions rarely indulge in any of this fancy stuff either before or after getting to the plate. Sam Crawford, Jajoie, "Honus" Wagner, "Home Run" Baker and a few others of our famous batsmen have a very business-like air about them when taking their positions at the plate. The fact that they are there is sufficient to worry any pitcher.

A chap by the name of Lewee, who used to play with Buffalo when Dan Shannon was manager of the Bisons, had a stunt he always pulled off before hitting a ball that reminded one of an Indian medicine man going through his mysterious incantations of invoking aid from the father of the great waters. Just before his turn came to face the pitcher, Lewee would take his cap in his left hand, then swinging it slowly around, would face the sun—that is, if it were visible—then walk slowly to the plate, step on it with both feet, carefully turn around twice, step back and hit the ball—that is, if he did not strike out.

"Ty" Cobb makes a great fuss before hitting the plate, and generally creates a great fuss after reaching it. "Ty" has some stunts that are annoying to the pitcher that he pulls off in between balls and strikes, which ever the case might be. He will pose as if ready for the onslaught, then suddenly stoop down and grab a handful of dirt just as the pitcher is about to pitch. "Ty" does not seem to worry whether the ball goes over the plate or not, Cobb takes a strike about as weekly as any man.

HEAVY-WEIGHTS FIGHT

New York, Mar. 27.—Tom McCarty, Montana heavyweight, outfought Battling Levinsky of this city in a ten round bout in Brooklyn last night. McCarty was the aggressor throughout. At another club Jim Coffey, the Dublin giant, knocked out Soldier Delaney of Brooklyn in the second round of a ten round match.

A right to the jaw ended the contest after Coffey had scored a knockdown in each round. Coffey weighed 200 and Delaney 204.

WILL TAKE MEDICINE.

Chicago, March 27.—Jack Johnson is tired of expiration, and hopes to return to his home in Chicago, where he is under conviction of violating the Mann Act, according to a letter received by his mother yesterday. "I am getting tired of knocking around," Johnson's letter read. "As soon as I have whipped Willard I will come back to Chicago and take my medicine, as the government has fixed it up for me."

United States District Attorney Clyne laughed when the letter was quoted to him and said: "I guess Johnson wants to come back bad enough. For the last month there have been more lawyers here to see me on his behalf than Jack Johnson will be able to pay in years. He is hiring more lawyers than any man in Chicago."

ASPIRANT FOR WELSH'S TITLE



"Freddie" Welsh now has another aspirant for the lightweight title camping on his trail, the same being "Johnny" Kilbane, who recently delivered such an artistic lacing to "Kid" Williams in Philadelphia. Kilbane made the critics sit up and take notice in that encounter by his hard punching, and there are now many persons who believe he would have an exceptionally good chance to defeat Welsh by a knockout, despite the difference of ten or twelve pounds in their respective weights.

POWER BOAT RACE TO BERMUDA

New York, Mar. 22.—There is possibility of a motor boat race from this city to Bermuda this spring. At an informal meeting yesterday it was agreed that a race would start from off the Crescent Athletic Club's Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, house at three o'clock Saturday, May 22.

The present craft, which are to start in the race, are: Cruselite, 32 feet long, with an 18-horsepower Lamb motor, to be in command of Captain Thomas Fleming Day, and owned by Irwin Chase, and Cero, a 40-foot craft designed and now being built by the Luders Marine Construction Company of Stamford, Conn., for W. P. Frost. This craft is to be equipped with an 18-20-horsepower Mianus motor.

It was decided that the 1914 A. P. B. A. rules, with the added conditions regarding revolutions, govern the ratings on half time allowance and that, so far as possible, craft between thirty and forty-five feet over all take part. Possible entries, other than the two already mentioned, are S. P. Cochran's Erosel, W. T. Wheeler's Tec, Dream, no wowned on Great South Bay, and one or two others regarding which there is considerable secrecy, though it is believed one of them will hail from Philadelphia.

PURPLE CROSS PRESIDENT.

Lord Buchan, as president of the Purple Cross Society for the Care of Sick and Wounded Army Horses, has lately come into the limelight. A few days ago a branch of this society was organized in Montreal. Lord Buchan is the smallest and horriest member of the British peerage. On account of his diminutive size, his good looks and care he attaches to his dress, he is known as "The Pocket Adm's." The family title goes back to 1469, when the second son of the Queen Dowager of Scotland was created Earl of Buchan.

UNABLE TO MAKE TRIP.

Stockholm, March 27, via London.—The proposed expedition of Swedish sportsmen to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in August of this year has been cancelled. Some of the most prominent Swedish sportsmen who had planned to make the trip will be prevented by the mobilization regulations.

EASTER HOLIDAY EXCURSION FARES.

Canadian Government Railways.

Round trip tickets will be issued at single first class one way fare, going April 1 and 2, returning April 3, 1916. A saint, and St. Peter will surely reply He carries a pass, he's a newspaper guy.

A GREAT BASEBALL LEADER

New York, Mar. 27.—Joseph P. Sharm Tinker is a Federal League first baseman and all the time. From a player's standpoint, Tinker made the outlay league a reality. But Joe Tinker is first of all a man in every sense of the word, and in speaking of his former associates in organized ball, he never stoops to the petty knocking that a few of the men in the Federal League are at times guilty of.

"Freddie" Welsh now has another aspirant for the lightweight title camping on his trail, the same being "Johnny" Kilbane, who recently delivered such an artistic lacing to "Kid" Williams in Philadelphia. Kilbane made the critics sit up and take notice in that encounter by his hard punching, and there are now many persons who believe he would have an exceptionally good chance to defeat Welsh by a knockout, despite the difference of ten or twelve pounds in their respective weights.

POWER BOAT RACE TO BERMUDA

New York, Mar. 22.—There is possibility of a motor boat race from this city to Bermuda this spring. At an informal meeting yesterday it was agreed that a race would start from off the Crescent Athletic Club's Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, house at three o'clock Saturday, May 22.

The present craft, which are to start in the race, are: Cruselite, 32 feet long, with an 18-horsepower Lamb motor, to be in command of Captain Thomas Fleming Day, and owned by Irwin Chase, and Cero, a 40-foot craft designed and now being built by the Luders Marine Construction Company of Stamford, Conn., for W. P. Frost. This craft is to be equipped with an 18-20-horsepower Mianus motor.

It was decided that the 1914 A. P. B. A. rules, with the added conditions regarding revolutions, govern the ratings on half time allowance and that, so far as possible, craft between thirty and forty-five feet over all take part. Possible entries, other than the two already mentioned, are S. P. Cochran's Erosel, W. T. Wheeler's Tec, Dream, no wowned on Great South Bay, and one or two others regarding which there is considerable secrecy, though it is believed one of them will hail from Philadelphia.

PURPLE CROSS PRESIDENT.

Lord Buchan, as president of the Purple Cross Society for the Care of Sick and Wounded Army Horses, has lately come into the limelight. A few days ago a branch of this society was organized in Montreal. Lord Buchan is the smallest and horriest member of the British peerage. On account of his diminutive size, his good looks and care he attaches to his dress, he is known as "The Pocket Adm's." The family title goes back to 1469, when the second son of the Queen Dowager of Scotland was created Earl of Buchan.

UNABLE TO MAKE TRIP.

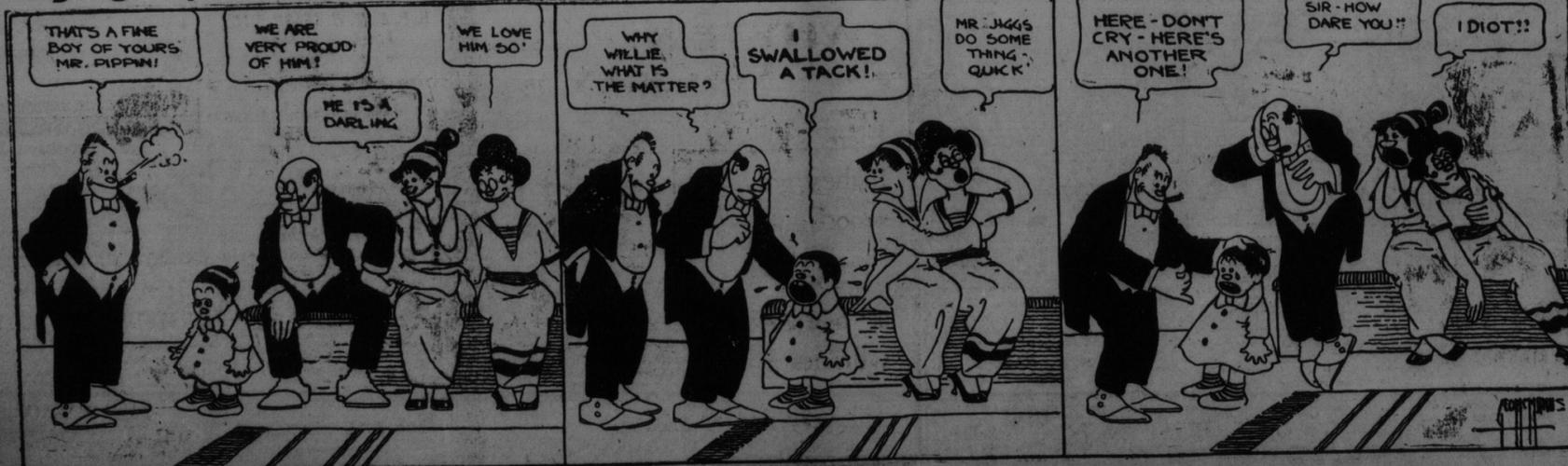
Stockholm, March 27, via London.—The proposed expedition of Swedish sportsmen to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in August of this year has been cancelled. Some of the most prominent Swedish sportsmen who had planned to make the trip will be prevented by the mobilization regulations.

EASTER HOLIDAY EXCURSION FARES.

Canadian Government Railways.

Round trip tickets will be issued at single first class one way fare, going April 1 and 2, returning April 3, 1916. A saint, and St. Peter will surely reply He carries a pass, he's a newspaper guy.

Bringing Up Father



HUNDREDS OF...
DUSTY...
NEW YORK...
STOCK...
ON...
MAY...
JULY...
OCT...

All the Latest News and Comment from the World of Finance

HUNDRED JOURNALS WIRE DISCONTINUED

Drastic Experience of past few months has removed many newspapers permanently from the field.

London, March 25.—Among the changes the war has brought, those which affect the public press of the United Kingdom are the least apparent. The importance of them will become more understood as time progresses. It should be remembered that even in the times before the war there was not enough money to go round among the papers. A very large proportion of British journals are not living on their income. Some of them are subsidized by politicians, propagandists, or philanthropists. Others form parts of groups which are to an extent interdependent. And this is true of London as well as of the Provinces.

With the war came almost a cessation of advertisement revenue. Sales went up, of course. Probably, in the aggregate, the newspapers are selling 40 per cent. more copies through the war. But only the small sized papers make any considerable profit on their sales. The price of the war material went up and remained up. War news is costly to collect. Generally speaking, the position is that expenses have increased all round and revenue has decreased all round.

It is obvious that in such circumstances the papers had—(1) to fall back on their reserves; (2) to eat into their profits; (3) to increase their deficits; or (4) to stop publication. To reduce the standard of output is impossible in any but the smallest country weekly offices, because a reduced standard means going to the wall. The circumstances were such as to be borne only by strong businesses.

Hence it will be found that the relative positions of the journals is changed considerably. Thus, a journal that was making a plucky fight against powerful rivals before the war will have to give up spending money on the fight. The gap between the two will be widened; as the public is quick to detect some differences.

The Daily Citizen, the new organ of the Trades Unions, has had to call its supporters to confer about the future. They resolved to carry on; and to support the paper still by levies on the unions. This meeting was publicly announced. In other cases, which it would be unwise to mention, well known journals, falling to see a way out of their difficulties, have had to call for considerable financial support.

Throughout the country about a hundred journals have been discontinued. Some of them may be re-started after the war; but the general result of the drastic experience of the last six or seven months has been to remove a good many journals from the scene altogether. To improve the relative positions of well-established journals, and to multiply the difficulties, now and in the future, of those journals which are struggling for a foothold in what is really the most treacherous of our British industrial quagmires.

STOCK QUOTATIONS ON N.Y. EXCHANGE

Table with columns for stock names (e.g., Am. Cop., Am. Beet Sug., Am. Car. Fy.), Open, High, Low, Close prices.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET SALES

Table with columns for dates (Jan., May, July, Oct.), High, Low, Close prices.



Mr. F. L. Hutchinson

FRANK LOSH HUTCHINSON, manager of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, the largest hotel in Canada, has been appointed to the position of manager-in-chief of hotels of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He is a Canadian, born in London, Ont., in 1869, and a son of Charles Hutchinson, K.C., County Crown Attorney for Middlesex. At the age of sixteen he began his career as a clerk in the Bank of Montreal. At the age of thirty-two, or in 1901, he resigned from the bank to become a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Everything was going smoothly until 1907, when that memorable financial panic hit the country, and Mr. Hutchinson also suffered in consequence. It occurred to him that the C.P.R. offered opportunities that appealed to him, and he asked for a job. He was sent down to the Chateau Frontenac as kitchen steward, and there began his hotel experience and his hotel career.

Shortly afterwards he was moved to the front office, and soon after that was made assistant manager of the hotel. In less than a year from the time he began in the kitchen he was appointed manager. In 1911 he was appointed assistant to Hayter Reed, manager-in-chief, C.P.R. Hotels system. The following year he was made superintendent of C.P.R. hotels in Alberta and British Columbia. In August, 1913, he resigned from the C.P.R. to accept his present position as manager of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. In returning to the C.P.R. to enter upon the duties of the highest office in the gift of the hotel department, Mr. Hutchinson does not underrate the work and responsibilities that go with it, but he is glad to go back, and he returns with that practically gained confidence that he "knows the ropes" to guide the destinies of twenty hotels, involving an invested capital of twenty-five millions of dollars.

World's Shipping News

MINIATURE ALMANAC. MARCH PHASES OF THE MOON.

Table showing moon phases for March: Full Moon, Last Quarter, New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS

Collector of Customs Dunn received the following message yesterday from the Navy Department, Ottawa: "Steamer Denver abandoned, 23 March, latitude 49 deg. 46 min. N., lon. 46 deg. 23 min. Dangerous to navigation; inform all ships."

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Arrived Saturday, Mar. 27, 1915. Str. Louisburg, 1132, Marsters, Sydney, R. P. and W. F. Starr, coal. Sailed Sunday, Mar. 28. Str. Chignecto, Adams, West Indies via Halifax, Wm. Thomson and Co.

BRITISH PORTS.

Liverpool, Mar. 19—Sld: Str. Scandinavian, Reith, Halifax. Leith, Mar. 23—Ard: Bark Annie M Reid, Durkee, San Francisco. Queenstown, Mar. 24—Sld: Str. East Point, Trinick (from Boston), Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Newport News, Va., Mar. 25—Ard: Str. Arranmore, New Orleans (and for Manchester); Olaf (Nor) St. John (and sld for Havana). Sld Mar. 25, Str. Athenia, Glasgow, New York, Mar. 26—Ard: Sch. Hulah K. Stetson, St. John.

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

(This is not closing price.) May—148 1/2. Oct.—113.

ADVANCE OF 7 3-8 POINTS IN BETHLEHEM STEEL FEATURE OF SATURDAY'S MARKET

Stock soared above former record price on publication of Company's annual report—C.P.R. among prominent Railway shares which showed activity.

New York, Mar. 27.—One of the so-called "war specialties," Bethlehem Steel, furnished the sensation of today's active and broad market. On publication of the company's annual statement, showing earnings in excess of thirty per cent, applicable to dividends, the stock rose by leaps and bounds from yesterday's closing price of 67 1/2 to 76, an advance of three points from its previous record price, closing with a net gain of 7 3-8 points.

The rise was accelerated, to a degree, by heavy covering of the short interest, which had made that stock the object of its recent operations because of reiterated statements from semi-official quarters that dividends were a matter of distant consideration. Dealings in Bethlehem Steel, while mainly in small individual lots, approximated thirty thousand shares, making it the second most active issue of the session.

General Motors also made another advance to the new high price of 120, a gain of eight points, but yielded part of its gain in the latter dealings. United States Steel, which changed hands in blocks of a thousand or more shares, sold up to 49 1/2, its best quotation since the suspension of dividends.

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET

Montreal, Mar. 27.—CORN—American No 2 yellow, 83 to 84. OAT—Canadian Western No 2, 72; No 3, 66 1/2; extra No 1 feed, 66 1/2. FLOUR—Man spring wheat patents, firsts, 7.80; seconds, 7.30; strong bakers, 7.10; winter patents, choice, 7.90; straight rollers, bbls, 7.40 to 7.50; bags, 3.50 to 3.60. MILLFEED—Bran, 26; shorts, 28; middlings, 33 1/2 to 34; moultie, 35 to 38. HAY—No 2, per ton, car lots, 18 to 19. POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, 45 to 47 1/2.

MONTREAL CASH SALES

Montreal, March 27.—Cedars Bonds—100 @ 86. Shawinigan—10 @ 118 1/2. Montreal Power—25 @ 211. Merchants Bank—20 @ 180. Molsons Bank—1 @ 201. Hochelaga Bank—5 @ 149. Bell Bonds—4,500 @ 97 1/2, 500 @ 97 1/2.

MONEY TO LOAN

\$5,000 on Freehold; Smaller Sums at Current Rates. CHAS. A. MacDonald, Solicitor, 49 Canterbury St.

Queen Insurance Company. Agents Wanted.

C. E. L. JARVIS & SONS, 74 Prince William St.

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B.

PUGSLEY BUILDING, 48 PRINCESS STREET Lumber and General Brokers SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS, SPRUCE PILING AND CREOSOTED PILING.

You can taste QUALITY in every drop of

WHYTE & MACKAY'S

Here is a perfect blend of the highest grade whiskies aged in wood, and exported to Canada.

Today Whyte & Mackay's is one of the most popular whiskies in this country.

Every dealer sells it.

Courteous Service

Customers of this bank appreciate the constant courtesy they meet in our office. There is no need for the inexperienced to fear "red tape," and women clients may feel assured of our willing attention to their banking requirements.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ST. JOHN BRANCH: Main Office, 119 Prince William St. Charlotte St.; 363 Main St.; City Market Square; 100 Dal-Paradise Row; Fairview; 100 Dal-44 St.

STEAMSHIPS.

Fortnightly Sailings - West Indies. Includes ship names like 'Chaudiere' and 'Whakatane' with departure dates.

New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited.

Proposed sailings from St. John, N. B. S.S. 'Tongariro' March 20th. S.S. 'Whakatane' April 20th.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW-ST. JOHN SERVICE. Leave Glasgow, Leave St. John Mar. 3. S.S. 'Orithia' Mar. 27. Mar. 17. S.S. 'Orca' Mar. 31. Apr. 3. S.S. 'Marian' April 22.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE. 118 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, 225 Union Street.

SOFT COAL

I have left only a small quantity of the Scotch Soft and New Brunswick Soft Coal, which I want to sell at once. JAMES S. MCGIVERN, 6 MILL STREET, Tel.—42.

STEAMSHIPS. ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE

South African Service. S.S. 'Benin' April 25th. Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Delagoa Bay. Cold storage accommodation on each vessel.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL LINE REDUCED FARES. St. John to Boston \$5.00. St. John to Portland \$4.50. Staterooms, \$1.00.

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester, From St. John. Jan. 30 Man. Inventor Feb. 21. Feb. 27 Man. Spinner Mar. 22. Mar. 6 Man. Shipper Mar. 22.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED)

Until further notice the S. S. Conners Bros. will run as follows: 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.

FURNESS LINE

From London, From St. John. Feb. 17 Start Point Mar. 6. Mar. 12 Sagamore Mar. 29. Mar. 12 Caterino Mar. 30.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco. Tickets on Sale March 1st to Nov. 30th. Limit Three Months. \$115.70.

EASTER HOLIDAYS

Single Fare—Going April 1 and 2. Returning April 3, 1915. Fare and One-Third—Going April 1, 2, 3, 4. Returning April 6, 1915.

H. M. BRADFORD, INVESTMENT BROKER

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

BOYS IN COURT LAURIER'S RECORD FOR STEALING LIKE A COAT OF MANY COLORS

Hopewell Cape has juvenile burglar, too - Sentenced yesterday.

Hopewell Cape, N. B., March 25.—The Albert County court judges criminal case, opened at 2 p. m. today for the trial of three lads from Hillsboro, who were sent up for trial by Police Magistrate Blight for entering houses in Hillsboro by means of keys and stealing in one house the sum of \$5 and in another the sum of \$25.

They were brought into court one at a time and the indictment in each case read over to each, each in turn elected to be tried by the judge without a jury.

The first to be brought in was Walter Taylor, a lad of eighteen years, who seemed to feel his position very keenly and did not have the appearance of a criminal. The judge talked kindly to him and he was allowed to go on a suspended sentence but in case he is found guilty of any other criminal charge he is liable to go to the penitentiary for two years on this offence. He told the judge in answer to questions that a number of boys of the village had a camp in the woods at Surrey where several of them at a time would resort and spend Sunday and stay there at nights, having plenty of literature, such as magazines and novels.

They took stock from different places to the camp to eat and often took poultry which has been missed by the neighbors.

The next brought in was Allie Molins. He was a lad of sixteen in April and seemed to think the whole thing was quite a joke, smiling freely. He did not appear to take the matter seriously. In reply to the judge's questions, he said that he and Jonah, the third lad, had conceived the idea of getting into houses by means of keys and getting money therefrom. He said that about four or five weeks ago, about seven o'clock in the evening, he met Jonah by appointment and they went together to the house of Chipman Bishop, knowing that the family were all away to meeting and by means of a key the door of the house was unlocked and in a closet off one of the sleeping rooms in the pocket of a pair of trousers they found twenty-five dollars which they took and spent the money.

It is understood that a man called Todd Sears changed a twenty dollar bill for the boys and that afterwards about two weeks ago they entered a dwelling house of one Beatty at night by same means. Taylor being with them on this occasion and took from a handbag hanging in the hallway five dollars. Mr. Beatty accused Jonah the next morning of taking money and it was returned to him by one of the other boys. Molins was given two years in the reformatory at St. John and Jonah was given six months solitary confinement in the common jail at Hopewell Cape.

The judge stated that he wanted to separate these boys. Court then adjourned.

Immediately at the close of the court, young Taylor, who had created a very favorable impression in the court went to the judge's room and thanked the judge very sincerely for his kindness to him and promised that he would lead a new life. A large number attended the court and much interest was taken in the proceedings.

The three boys are believed to be ring leaders, as quite a number of boys who understand they change their names will find themselves in the clutches of the law as these lads now are.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier entered the House of Commons he was a Protectionist of the Papineau anti-British school.

As a member of the Mackenzie administration he was a Protectionist, and in 1878 he used these words in the House of Commons:

"The question of free trade and protection in any country is not to be applied to a matter of pure economy, and its solution depends entirely on the condition of the country. . . . Protection is a matter of necessity for a young nation in order that it may attain the full development of its resources. I will be in Great Britain a Canadian born and resident here, and I think that we require protection."

After the defeat of the Mackenzie government in 1878, Laurier went over to Free Trade and successively espoused Commercial Union, unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, and "Free Trade as they have it in England." Speaking at the Ottawa Liberal convention of 1883, he denounced protection in these words:

"The system of protection which is maintained by the government, that is to say levying tribute upon the people for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without qualification. Let it be understood that this moment we have a distinct issue in protection, ours is free trade. Ideal on this issue we engage the battle from this moment forward; and I ask you once more never to desert until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for fifteen long years."

LAURIER'S "BONDAGE" SPEECH IN WINNIPEG.

Two years later Sir Wilfrid toured the western provinces and his words at Winnipeg are worth quoting:

"When the Liberal party are in power they will at once give a measure of freedom of trade, and step by step they will follow it up, and God spares our lives we shall progress steadily until we have it as full of Great Britain has it. I come before you tonight to propose to you this new gospel of free trade. I denounce to you the policy of protection as bondage, yes bondage, and I refer to it as bondage in the same way as American slavery was bondage."

Two years passed and the Liberal leader found himself in power. He did he proceed to free his country from "bondage."

In a letter to the Manufacturers' Association of trade would not be injurious to the manufacturing industries of this country, is a question which I will not stop to discuss here. There is no reason for such a disaster, as the intention of the Liberal party is not and never was to establish free trade in this country."

HOW THE LIBERALS ABANDONED PLATFORM.

For the economic record of Sir Wilfrid from the writing of this letter down to 1910 we will put in evidence the testimony of Mr. Edward Porritt, a Liberal, a Free Trader, and a noted writer on economics. Dealing with the attitude of the Liberals towards the tariff, in his well known book, "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," he says:

"In 1897, when for the first time for twenty years it fell to the lot of the Liberal government to revise the tariff, the government unexpectedly broke new ground. It enacted the preferential tariff for Great Britain, adopting an idea which had been suggested by Sir Charles Tupper. But this done Laurier ignored the speeches in which he had likened the protective system of Canada to the old slavery system of the cotton States of the South. Sir Richard Cartwright dismissed from his mind his article of 1890 in the North American Review, and the scores of scathing attacks which he had made on the National Policy, in and out of Parliament from 1879 to 1886. Mr. Fielding likewise turned his back on the conspicuous part which, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, he had taken in the Liberal National Con-

HEART WOULD PALPITATE HAD WEAK and DIZZY SPELLS.

Palpitation of the heart is one of the most common of all heart troubles. The heart beats fast for several seconds, then slow, then start to flutter, and a feeling of utter depression will come over the system accompanied by weak and dizzy spells, making you feel that you are surely going to die. When you feel this way what you require is a real good heart and nerve tonic, one which will strengthen the weak heart and build up the nerve system. For this purpose we know of nothing that can equal Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. S. Nicholls, Listowel, Ont., writes: "I was weak and run down, my heart would palpitate and I would have weak and dizzy spells. A friend advised me to try your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills so I started at once, and found that I felt much stronger, and my heart was ever so much better within a short time. I cannot praise your medicine too highly for it has done me a world of good. My husband has also been bothered with heart troubles since childhood and finds great relief in using your valuable pills."

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THE DELMIRA.

A London despatch says in regard to the torpedoing of the steamer Delmira by a German submarine, it is announced that three revolver shots were fired from the submarine as a signal for the Delmira to heave to. The steamer's skipper, however, ordered full speed ahead, and declares he probably would have escaped but for the refusal of the stokers, all of whom were Chinamen, to remain below and feed the furnaces. The submarine therefore overhauled the steamer and ordered her crew to take to the boats. After torpedoing the Delmira the submarine towed her towards shore at St. Vaaste De La Hougue, France.

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VENTION AT OTTAWA IN 1899—THE CONVENTION AT WHICH IT WAS DECLARED BY TWO THOUSAND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION IS RADICALLY UNSOUND AND UNJUST TO THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE.

"The net result of this abandonment in 1897 of the position which the Liberals had so long held with regard to protection was that neither the privileged manufacturers nor the beneficiaries of the bounty system lost much by the overthrow of the National Policy Government in 1896. The exploiters of the ore lands of Belle Isle, Newfoundland, and of the coal of Nova Scotia, who through company-promoting and stock-jobbing drew to themselves the lion's share of the six-tenths million dollars that were dispensed from the Dominion treasury between 1890 and 1911, certainly did not lose anything by the Liberal government which they had been hoping to have done had there been no break in the rule of National Policy Governments. . . . Bounties were continued by legislation in 1897 and 1899; and the system was greatly extended in 1901 and 1902. In 1909 at the instigation of an American company promoter engaged in the exploitation of the iron-ore and timber resources of Western Ontario, the clause was inserted in the Railway Act which makes it incumbent on companies receiving subsidies from the Federal Treasury to lay the roads with rails made in Canada. The surtax on imports from Germany was enacted in 1903; and in the same act amending the Customs Tariff of 1897 power was given the government to impose by order-in-council a duty of seven dollars a ton on steel rails; and in 1904 the Manufacturers' Association achieved its first open victory by compelling the government to revise the tariff. . . . For the community, let the people of Canada to revise the tariff. . . . What the government dropped all pretence of any regard for the Ottawa programme of 1893, of any adhesion to the principles enunciated in the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. . . . 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TEACH FARMERS HOW TO GROW CROPS IN DRY SEASONS

Government sending expert to show farmers how to raise good crops in drought-stricken areas.

Ottawa, Mar. 28.—The government is understood to have decided to teach the inexperienced farmers of Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan how to produce crops in dry years. It is claimed that much of the failure in the drought stricken areas last year was due to lack of knowledge on the part of many farmers.

F. P. Gridale of the department of agriculture has been sent west to pick out 25 farms in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan and lease from the farm owners a number of acres, possibly up to fifty acres in some cases. This 25 farms will be scattered along the main line of the C. P. R. in the two provinces.

The government will pay these farmers \$5 per acre per annum and the farmers will themselves work the land under the direction of the government. The crops will be given the farmers in return for their labor, but the government will reserve the right to take the grain for seed if necessary and will agree to pay five cents per bushel more than the market value.

It is hoped by this experimental work that crop failures will be less frequent in future.

FUNERALS.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon of John Donald Armstrong, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Armstrong, from his parents' residence, 211 Queen street. Services at the house were conducted by Rev. J. A. MacKellan and Rev. Gordon Dickie, and at the grave by Rev. Mr. MacKellan. Many beautiful floral tributes were received from friends, including the following: Pastor and boys of the Presbyterian church, St. Andrew's, the guild of the church and the society of Prince Arthur connected with the church; clerks of the Board of Trade, Crescent; staff of Bank of Nova Scotia, Prince William street, Commissioner Wigmore, and Knights of King Arthur, St. David's church Sunday school. Among the many friends attending the funeral were two lads from St. Andrew's, Fraser Keay and Rupert Greenlaw. Interment took place at Fernhill.

George T. Shaw's funeral took place yesterday afternoon from 18 Hanover street. Services were conducted by Rev. P. H. Wentworth, interment being in the Methodist burying ground.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ethel E. Lamb, wife of Walter J. Lamb, took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 142 St. James street. Services were conducted by Rev. H. A. Cody, and interment took place at Cedar Hill.

The funeral of Edna S. Haberfield took place on Saturday afternoon from her parents' residence, 272 Brussels street. Burial services were conducted by Rev. T. J. Delnast, and interment was in the Methodist burying ground.

The funeral of James Campbell took place on Saturday morning from the hospital following burial services conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Raymond. Interment was in Fernhill.

The funeral of Miss Elizabeth King took place on Saturday morning from her late residence, 41 Brook street, to St. Peter's church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Simon Grosan, C. S. R. Interment took place in the Cross cemetery. Many beautiful floral tributes were received.

The funeral of Helen Agnes Rolston took place on Saturday afternoon from her parents' residence, Main street. Interment took place in the new Catholic cemetery.

OBITUARY.

On Saturday afternoon John L. Nixon, a resident of the city for a number years, passed away after a lingering illness in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Nixon came to St. John when a young man and entered the employ of T. R. Jones, in the dry goods business, after serving there a number of years he connected himself with L. Kelly, Cameron and Golding in the same business, after which he conducted a salaried establishment on his own account in Dock Street. He then went to Manchester Robertson and Allison Ltd., where he remained for over 30 years until his illness compelled him to retire. Mr. Nixon was twice married. His first wife was Miss Georgie Nixon, daughter of the late James Nixon of this city, and his second wife, who survives him, was Miss Annie Stuart of Milford, daughter of the late Thos. Stuart. He leaves besides the widow two sons, Percival in the employ of the Standard Oil Company of Lynn, Mass., and Harold L. of the Pathé Film Exchange of this city, and three daughters, Mrs. Ernest E. Thomas, Mrs. Wm. Lawton and Mrs. Frank B. Hopkins, all of this city. He also leaves five grandchildren. The deceased though a person of a retiring disposition was a man of sterling qualities, very fond of home life and he will be greatly missed by a large number of associates and friends.

Joseph Sands. Frederickton, Mar. 28.—Joseph Sands for many years employed at the Barker House stables, died at the Victoria Hospital this afternoon from blood poisoning, resulting from a slight cut on his hand a week ago. A widow and daughter survive.

FORT FAIRFIELD MAN KILLED

George Hargrove falls between cars and is badly mangled—Dies few hours afterwards.

Special to The Standard. Woodstock, N. B., Mar. 28.—George Hargrove was killed by the train at Benton yesterday afternoon. He belonged to Fort Fairfield, Maine, and for some years has been going through Woodstock in charge of potato cars. While at Benton siding he went to fire up the potato cars while they were in motion. He caught hold of the ladder but lost his grip and fell between the cars, both legs being horribly mangled. He was brought to Woodstock, but died upon reaching the railway yards. He was 35 years of age and married. The body was forwarded to Fort Fairfield.

Drooping, Tired, Weary, Try This Remedy

Don't give in to that depressed, played out, don't care sort of feeling. Better days are ahead. Cheer up, do as the other fellow is doing, tone and strengthen your blood and you'll feel like new again. You'll dance with new found energy once you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They will quickly fill your system with energy, bring back the old appetite, restore that long lost complexion, make you feel like a kid again. A wonderful medicine, chucked full of health bringing qualities. You need Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c. box today at any dealers.

COLLECTING WAR STAMPS NEW FAD

London, Mar. 28.—There are fashions in stamp collecting as in most other popular recreations and the vogue in London today is the war collection. The large variety of new stamps owing their origin to the war has aroused a very lively interest among collectors, and, as usual at such times, a large section of the public, which ordinarily remains unmoved by the fascinations of the hobby, has taken to collecting war issues. So there is a constant stream of visitors to the small exhibition of war stamps and post cards which has been arranged at the Florence Galleries.

Doubtless the uninitiated collector will learn with surprise that there is already a field large enough to make even a small exhibition of the stamps of the present war in which the delicate political changes so far have been few. But there already are 153 distinct denominations of war stamps issued since August, 1914, of which by far the larger proportion has been issued by the Allies. There are ninety-five stamps of the Allies, two issued by Roumania, at present neutral, and about fifty-six by the enemy countries. On many of these there are curious errors and minor varieties of interest to the student.

Of the 153 stamps nearly one-third of them are seen in this country for the first time. Some of the rarer British provisionals issued in the Pacific colonies wrested from Germany have

POSITION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Great inroads on gold supply during week—Factors which weakened Bank's position.

London, March 28.—The Bank of England's position suffered considerable impairment during the past week, but this need cause little surprise in view of the developments which occurred in the interval. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was reduced by over 3 per cent. to 22.45 per cent., which is the lowest percentage reported in some little time.

There were two factors which were mainly responsible for the serious weakening of the bank's position. First and foremost, the large imports of gold into the United States made serious inroads on the bank's store of the metal at Ottawa, and this is reflected in a decrease of £2,217,000 in the bullion holdings.

Moreover, it must be remembered that even in peace times the bank is wont to make a more or less unfavorable showing at this season, owing to the near approach of March 31st, when the British Government's fiscal year closes and the income tax collections flow into the bank in volume, causing a sharp rise in the public deposits account.

In the present return this item shows an increase of £21,098,000. On the other hand, private deposits declined by only £7,323,000, leaving a net increase in the total liabilities of £13,775,000, which contributed in no small measure to reduce the bank's proportion of reserve.

	This week	Last week
Circulation	34,165,000	34,065,000
Public deposits	92,048,000	70,950,000
Private deposits	93,080,000	100,403,000
Government securities	35,351,000	30,049,000
Other securities	126,539,000	115,749,000
Reserve	41,533,000	43,849,000
Prop. sec. to liab.	22.45 p.c.	25.58 p.c.
Bullion	57,248,000	59,465,000

The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

been absorbed in Australia without getting as far as the London market. And, very properly, the enemy issues are tabooed, though some of them have come through quite legitimately after use and cancellation from dealers and collectors in neutral lands. Most of the enemy issues are included among the exhibits. The exhibition in the support of prominent philatelic societies in London.

It has been reported several times that German stamps had superseded the separate issue for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. This, however, is not the case, and the Luxemburg stamps bearing a portrait of the young Grand Duchess continue in use.

In England there has been a keen market for the stamps of the German colonies, a demand having arisen from the conjecture that these would become obsolete. In Germany, however, the stamp dealers appear to be selling many of the latest German colonial issues at face value. One of the leading German catalogue firms now prices most of the five-mark stamps of the colonies at five marks unused. Perhaps this is a patriotic move to obtain funds for the German government, for these stamps when sold to collectors do no postal duty, and therefore represent clear profit to the issuing government.

HOUSE IN BUCTOUCHE BURNED TO GROUND

Henry Powell loses fine residence—Only small amount of furniture saved.

Reston, N. B., March 25.—The residence of Henry Powell was burned to the ground Wednesday afternoon, at Buctouche. Mrs. Powell was alone at the time and left a pot of grease on the kitchen stove and went into the front of the house; when she returned the grease had boiled over and ignited, setting the kitchen afire, and before help arrived the fire was beyond control. Only a small portion of the furniture was saved. There was no insurance.

Mrs. Dobson went to Moncton yesterday to visit friends.

Miss Annie Palmer has returned home after a month spent with her aunt, Mrs. A. Wood of Moncton.

Miss Smallwood, of Newcastle, has returned to her home after visiting Mrs. Egbert Atkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Billideau of Cocagne visited friends here and in St. Louis this week.

Mrs. George N. Clark has returned home after an enjoyable visit to friends in different parts of the province.

Mrs. J. D. Irving, of Buctouche, was in town this week the guest of her sister, Mrs. Edward Hannay.

E. J. Hutchinson has sold his dwelling house to George Hudson. Mr. Hutchinson will build a residence on the farm which he recently purchased from Andrew Dixon.

Capt. Gordon Weston has accepted a position for the summer in the dredge Prince Ito, now at Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jardine have returned from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. J. D. Palmer at Fredericton.

MANAGER OF GREAT WEST ASSURANCE CO. DIES IN CALIFORNIA

J. H. Brock, prominent insurance man, who died yesterday, once lived in St. John.

G. Wetmore-Merritt, manager of the St. John branch of the Great West Life Assurance Company, received a telegram last evening announcing the death of J. H. Brock, general manager of the company. Mr. Brock was at Long Beach, California, and his death occurred at noon Sunday.

Mr. Brock had a large number of friends and acquaintances in St. John. About twenty years ago he came to St. John to open a branch of the Great West Assurance Company and remained here for some time. As general

manager of the company he made occasional visits to St. John.

The telegram announcing his death was signed by A. Jardine and stated further particulars would be sent later.

Reception to Mrs. McPherson. On Saturday evening a reception was given to Mrs. Lowell C. McPherson, wife of Evangelist McPherson, of New York, at the home of W. H. Myles, 16 High street. About twenty members of the W. C. T. U. were present.

The great majority of people are afflicted with the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. But for the benefit of those who are not so fortunate to publish from day to day reports from persons who have been actually cured.

The case described in this letter was an extreme one, and the writer was in a very low condition when he began the use of these pills. The cure was so marked that Mr. Mosher's pastor did not hesitate to vouch for his statement.

By their unique combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure in

sent. Mrs. McPherson, who is president of a county branch of the W. C. T. U., in New York State, gave a very interesting address on temperance work, showing the progress being made in the United States. Mr. McPherson also gave a short address. A programme of music and other forms of entertainment was much enjoyed. It included a pianoforte solo by Miss Dorothy Smith; solo by Mrs. Floyd reading, Mrs. Cole; solo, Miss Lena Reynolds; duet, Misses Smith and Kirkpatrick, and instrumental medley by Misses Myles and Hersey.

Was Troubled for Years With Kidney Disease

And This Treatment Cured Me—This Statement Endorsed By a Baptist Minister.

Mr. W. H. Mosher, Brockville, Ont., writes:—"I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and firmly believe there is no medicine to equal them. I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are an excellent medicine."

This statement is certified to by Rev. E. H. Emmet, Baptist minister of Brockville, Ont.

By awakening the action of liver, kidneys and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Headaches, Chronic Indigestion, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and Backache. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



MR. MOSHER.

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

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.

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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!

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh southwesterly to northwesterly winds, a few local snow flurries, but mostly fair, becoming colder at night. Toronto, March 28. A moderate cold wave, which has moved quickly from the Hudson Bay region, is causing a change to colder weather over the Great Lakes, accompanied by snow flurries. The weather is fine throughout Eastern Canada, also in the west.

Around the City

Taken To Hospital Last evening a soldier of the 26th Battalion was removed from the armory to the General Public Hospital to be treated for a severe attack of tonsillitis.

Drunk and Disorderly John A. Ferris was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Special Officer Thomas Barrett and is charged with being drunk and assaulting Charles Landers, also with kicking the door of Harry Dever's saloon.

Police Reports. The police report on Saturday having been called into Allan Turner's restaurant on Charlotte street to assist in ejecting four men not wanted there, also being called into a beer shop at 54 Erin street to assist in ejecting a man whose presence was not desired. A man's glove found by the police on Charlotte street awaits the owner at central station.

Two Small Fires The North End fire department were given two runs yesterday morning. About ten o'clock an alarm from box 183 was sent in for a slight fire on the roof of a dwelling on the Strait Shore Road, owned by Mrs. McDonald. The damage done was slight and the fire was quickly extinguished. About 11:45 o'clock an alarm was sent in from box 127 on the Douglas Avenue and this time the firemen were obliged to put out a grass fire.

"BARON" LUDWICK WAS IN CITY SATURDAY Popular Englishman, well known here, passed through from Newfoundland to Montreal.

On Saturday St. John was visited by Irving G. Ludwick, of London, England, one of the best posted and most popular English travellers. Mr. Ludwick, better known as "The Baron," during the past twenty years has travelled over 200,000 miles.

Arriving in the I. C. R. depot Saturday afternoon the Baron was met by a few friends and was very glad to renew their acquaintance. He said he was sorry that he could not remain over in St. John for a few days as he stated he always enjoyed himself here and liked this city as well as many of the places that he has visited.

A prominent clergyman, connected with the Lord's Day Alliance, was somewhat active last evening after church service, and he passed the stores mentioned, and is said to have remarked that he believed he saw soda water being served.

When seen by a Standard reporter last night John Spardakes said that he was not violating the law, that all he sold on his premises on Sunday was ice cream, lunches, hot cocoa and coffee. This he was lawfully allowed to do, but he could not sell candy or fruit.

Alex. Demerson, one of the proprietors of the Royal Fruit and Candy store, at 163 Union street, opened up yesterday for the first time in doing a Sunday business, and when spoken to last night by The Standard representative said he found business good. He mentioned that it was not unlawful to sell ice cream and lunches on Sunday, and that he was perfectly within the law in so doing, as he had been so instructed by the Magistrate.

WANTED at once, a piano player. Apply to Wasnemaker's.

IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT SAVES YOUTH

Views of noted worker among criminals—Strong advocate of Prison Farm idea.

"The problem of dealing with juvenile delinquents is receiving more attention in Canada, and what is better something is being done to prevent the boys becoming delinquents," said W. P. Archibald, of Ottawa, who has been engaged in work among law breakers for twenty years.

"There is room for a great amount of organization work by societies formed for the purpose of helping and protecting the youth of Canada. The right place to begin is before the boy has a chance to form bad habits. The larger a city grows the greater need of providing healthy and interesting recreation for the young."

After his long experience with criminals of all sorts Mr. Archibald remains a genial optimist with a large faith in average human nature, and thinks the formation of criminals is largely a matter of environment and lack of education and wholesome interests.

Mr. Archibald is a strong believer in the value of the prison farm. "Many men could be saved from drunkenness and petty crimes if they were put to work on farms, and given an opportunity to harden up their bodies and wills," he said.

"Our best officers were lost in the first stage. We retreated to some small cover and when we took our first stand only 400 men were left. We had hardly taken our places in the trench, we scooped out, before the German shells had our range and we were again driven back. There was nothing to get behind and we had to stand up and take what was coming excepting when we had a chance to dig shallow trenches.

"I got through the retreat but it was awful. I lost my hearing when the big shells exploded near me."

Corporal Mann received his discharge on January 4, after he had recovered from wounds received shortly after the retreat of the Mons. He was wounded in the shoulder, hip and arm besides having his hearing impaired. Among his papers is one from the Colonel of the regiment, complimenting him on his bravery, when he, with two others, went out under a scalding fire and brought in the head of Lt. Ewing, who was supposed to have only been wounded. He was publicly complimented on his bravery.

Corporal Mann is no longer able to be a member of the active army of the Empire, but he now is engaged on the Monmouth assisting in the transport of food for the use of those in the Old Land.

Corporal Mann said the Germans seemed to have all the ground on which the Allied troops were stationed marked out and measured and secured the ranges without any delay.

Palm Sunday. Yesterday being Palm Sunday, the Sunday before Easter, special services were held in some of the churches. Palm Sunday is called from the palm branches which were strewed before Jesus on his entry into Jerusalem. St. Jerome calls it Indulgence Sunday from the custom of liberating prisoners and closing law courts during Holy Week. In the early English Church the benediction of the palms took place before Holy Communion. This custom was abolished under King Edward the Sixth.

The keeping open of these stores on Sunday will undoubtedly open the path for many other stores of the same class to take up the Sunday trade, as the proprietors expect that they can obtain as much, if not a great deal better revenue on Sunday than on the week day.

MONS IN BRITISH ARMY AT MONS

Thomas Mann, now in St. John, fought in greatest battle the world has known.

"The Germans fowed on us like a flood, with masses of troops that were numberless. We met them with shot and shell, but as soon as a man fell his place was filled by another. They came on in a close massed formation that could not be stopped. We were outnumbered at least fifty to one, and we could do nothing but give ground before them. The battle of Mons was a disastrous retreat for us and we lost so heavily that whole regiments were wiped out within four days. I cannot describe the battle, for it was retiring and firing all the time under conditions that were horrible."

This was the description of the battle of the Mons by Corporal Thomas Mann of the South Lancashire Regiment, which went into action 1,100 strong and at the end of four days fighting only seventy-three were left to answer the roll call.

Corporal Mann was seriously wounded and almost completely lost his hearing. He came to St. John as a member of the crew of the steamer Monmouth and was seen on Saturday by a Standard reporter.

"The South Lancashire Regiment," said Corporal Mann, "left England on August 4 last and was in Dunkirk on August 11. We were put in the trenches at the Mons and almost immediately were subjected to a heavy German shell fire. Then the Germans came at us in close formation, which paid no attention to our fire for as soon as one of their lines was swept away another was in its place. Their trenches were only about two hundred yards in advance of ours and after their shell fire the soldiers came on us at a run. Our fire seemed to have no effect on them and we had to retire in the face of their heavy rush."

"Our best officers were lost in the first stage. We retreated to some small cover and when we took our first stand only 400 men were left. We had hardly taken our places in the trench, we scooped out, before the German shells had our range and we were again driven back. There was nothing to get behind and we had to stand up and take what was coming excepting when we had a chance to dig shallow trenches.

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ARMY SERVICE COMPANIES ON WAY TO ST. JOHN

About 275 soldiers coming here as part of Col. Massie's command—Col. Landry arrives.

Three companies of the Army Service Corps, numbering about 275 men, are on the way to St. John from western points, and are expected here today or tomorrow. They will form part of Lt. Col. Massie's command, and will be stationed here until it sails for overseas. One company is coming from Winnipeg, another from Vancouver, and another from Montreal. Where the men will be quartered has not been definitely decided as yet, but Col. Massie said last evening that he had a number of places in mind where they could be accommodated. It is expected they may be placed in the exhibition building which have been offered to the service of the Militia Department.

Col. P. Landry, officer commanding the 5th brigade, arrived in the city on Saturday, accompanied by his chief of staff, Major Malcolm McAvity. The headquarters of the brigade will be located at St. John for some time. It was the intention of Col. Landry to hold an inspection of the 26th Battalion today, but the inspection will be at a later date. He had an opportunity to see the men on church parade Sunday and expressed himself much pleased with their appearance.

To the reporters, Col. Landry said he felt he had reason to be proud of the whole brigade, as all the regiments showed a fine spirit and a determination to profit by their training.

Lt. Col. W. H. Harrison, O. C. of the Divisional Ammunition Column, left for Montreal and Toronto on Saturday to inspect the other companies of his column.

Announcement has been made that R. L. Rankine and F. J. Corr, Lieutenants of the 62nd, had been given commissions with the 55th Battalion.

Robert Paterson, son of R. B. Paterson, has gone to Halifax to join the ambulance column.

Yesterday the officers and members of the 26th Battalion held a church parade, the Anglicans going to St. Paul's, the Catholics to the Cathedral, the Methodists to Zion church, the Presbyterians to Calvin church, and the Baptists to the Main street Baptist church. The Army Service Corps accompanied by the Carleton Cornet Band paraded according to decorations to St. Jude's, Carleton Presbyterian, Ludlow street Baptist, the Carleton Methodist and the Church of the Assumption. Special services were held for the soldiers, and appropriate sermons were delivered by the pastors. During the morning Rev. Archdeacon Raymond visited the island and conducted service for the artillery.

Wife Deserter Arrested A telegram received from Woodstock last night stated that Chief of Police Kelly of that town had placed under arrest Samuel Wilkinson of St. John. The arrest was made on Saturday afternoon on complaint of the St. John police, on a charge of wife desertion. Wilkinson is a laborer who formerly resided in St. John and it is stated his wife is still residing in West End. Some time ago he left St. John and procured a situation on one of the hay presses at Woodstock pressing hay for the war department.

While nothing could be learned of the case at police headquarters last night, it is believed that since he left the city he has failed to provide for the wife he left behind him. Chief Simpson, however, stated he had received word that Wilkinson had been arrested in Woodstock and that an officer would be sent there this morning to bring him to St. John for trial. Wilkinson was at work on the hay press when Chief Kelly placed him under arrest.

OBITUARY. Mrs. Alice Hart. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Alice Hart passed away yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. I. Isaacs, 23 Coburg street. She was in her 82nd year. Mrs. Hart, who was the widow of Solomon Hart, was a native of London, England, and came to St. John about fifty years ago. One son and five daughters survive; they are Abraham J. Hart, Mrs. J. Isaacs, Mrs. L. Green, Mrs. I. Isaacs, and Mrs. R. Landan of this city, and Mrs. M. Hyzanski, of Boston. The funeral will take place at the residence of Mrs. I. Isaacs this afternoon at three o'clock. Interment will be at the Gree Hart cemetery.

Dress Goods. The new spring dress materials are being shown at F. A. Dykeman & Co.'s store in satisfying assortment. They are showing a special line of serges at prices from 65 cents up to \$1.50 per yard. They are also showing a lot of coating serges and covert cloth, in sand, putty and khaki. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.25. A nice assortment of black and white checks from 25 cents up to \$1.75 a yard. It will pay you to go there when you want correct dress goods at the most attractive prices.

Carpenters' Tools. You will find the highest grades of leading makers represented in our extensive line of Carpenters' Tools which includes Stanley and Sargent's Planes, Braces, Breast Drills, Levels, Mitre Boxes, etc. Ford Auger Bits, Fowler's Chisels, Sheffield Chisels, Diaston Saws, Carborundum Orlatones and Grinders, Jennings' Patent Expansive Bits, Automatic Drills, etc. W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD. MARKET SQUARE AND KING STREET

Macaulay Bros. & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B. Our Stores Open 8.30 a. m.; Close 6 p. m. Each Evening During January, February, March. SPECIAL SALE 1,000 Pillow Slips, made of first class cotton, deep hem, any size, 42, 45, 50 inches, that is to fit pillow 21, 22 1-2, 25 inch wide, all at one price. 21 cents each 300 Dozen Linen Huck Hand Towels, at 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$1.80, \$2.50 per half dozen lot, they come in hemmed and hemstitched. Just Opened—Pure Linen One Piece Pillow Shams, for three-quarter and double bed, they are hand hemstitched and very superior linen, sizes are 30 inches wide, 54 in. long, 30 in. wide, 63 in. long, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each, this is a great improvement in two piece shams. "Sweet Pine Tarine Moth Bags," to protect furs, flannels, cloth coats, etc., they have no equal, we have sold these for many years and in every case satisfactory to buyer. MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

"Reach" Baseball Goods The Recognized Standard of the Baseball World Today If you want the very best practical baseball goods made—insist that they have the mark Reach. The majority of baseball players—professionals and amateurs alike—want Reach Goods. Finely illustrated catalogues on request. SPECIAL PRICES TO THE TRADE They are made in Canada now, and sold at the American price. Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

On and After April 1st M. R. A. Will Open at 8.30 Instead of 9 a. m. and Commencing April 3rd Remaining Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'clock Brand New Chintz, Cretonnes, Taffetas and Velton Cloth CHINTZ AND CRETONNES—Beautiful floral and conventional patterns, delicate and rich colorings in wonderful variety. Many have wide stripe effects in combination with floral designs. A number of pieces are in neat, small patterns, especially for bedroom curtains, fancy work, etc.: 31 to 36 inches wide. Per yard 33c. to 57c. COTTON AND LINEN TAFFETAS—In conventional and floral designs; dark, rich colorings, for upholstering furniture and for living-room, dining-room curtains, etc.; 33 inches wide. Per yard 57c. to 80c. VELTON CLOTH—A soft, new style texture and beautiful for dining-room, living-room curtains, etc.; 32 inches wide. Per yard \$1.15 HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR.

New Sweaters for Ladies and Misses LADIES' AND MISSES' SWEATERS—In white, silver grey, green, brown, scarlet, tan, V-neck and with roll shawl collar. Each \$3.50, \$3.85, \$4.00, \$4.50 SWEATERS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS—Shawl and high military collars; brown, scarlet, grey, green, tan, white. Ages 6 to 14 years. Each \$1.60, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.35 GIRLS' INVERNESS SWEATERS—Brown and tan, or tan and green block design, roll shawl collar. Ages 6 to 14 years. Each \$2.00 COSTUME SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.

Timberlake's Shirt and Stocking Dryers Prevent Shrinking of Children's Woolens Garments dry quickly on these forms the use of which will keep shirts and stockings in original size and shape until worn out. These dryers will not rust. Ask to see them. SHIRT DRYERS Each 20c. STOCKING DRYERS Pair 20c. In the Hosiery Department LADIES' MERCERIZED SILK ANKLE HOSE—In spring weights, black only. All sizes. Two pairs for 45c.; pair 23c. LADIES' BLACK LISLE HOSE, three pairs for \$1.00. pair 35c. LADIES' BLACK LISLE HOSE, pair 45c. and 55c. LADIES' SILK HOSE—In black, white, pink, sky, helio and taupe. Special price pair \$1.00 HOSEY DEPARTMENT—ANNEX.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited