

AUSTRIAN DEFENCE IN THE CARPATHIANS BREAKING DOWN BEFORE RUSSIAN ATTACKS

PRESS VIEWS ON NOTE FROM WASHINGTON

London Papers Find Tone of American Answer Very Friendly.

ALMOST ADMITS RIGHT TO SEARCH NEUTRALS.

Cannot Affect Friendly Relations Between the Two Governments, the Times Says.

London, April 5.—The American note is discussed editorially in detail by the London morning papers. Its friendly tone frankly admitted, and Ambassador Page's letter, dealing with the amicable relations between the two governments, affords special gratification.

The note is regarded by the press as going near to recognition of the right to search neutral vessels. In general, the arguments used are repetitions of those previously employed in the discussions, and are briefly that Great Britain is in an exceptional position, in which she is entitled to ask, at the hands of the United States, a certain amount of give and take.

For instance, regarding the claim that the "blockade" is not effective, as far as the Baltic ports are concerned, it is reported that the American blockade of the Southern ports was not effective for months after it was declared; yet Great Britain raised no controversy with the United States upon that score.

The Times, in an editorial says: "We think that a good general answer to the apprehensions disclosed in the note has been given by anticipation in the British note. The object we have in view is as vital to us as the destruction of commerce with the Confederate states was to the Union during the Civil war. We did not then stand upon technicalities with them, and we feel that we may fairly ask them not to show greater jealousy of their extreme legal rights, now that we are fighting for our existence, than we displayed then."

"Happily, the American note, whatever theories it may safeguard, and whatever reserves it may make in theory, does not appear to support, in practice, any position incompatible with the broad principles we have laid down, or with the specific action of our government. We do not pretend to agree with it in all respects, but we are reasonably confident that it cannot, in any way, affect the cordial relations between the two governments."

The Daily Mail says: "The American people are naturally reasonable and just, and the distinguishing feature of the note is its friendliness and general fairness."

"The Mail reminds Americans that the British government has carefully avoided the use of the word 'blockade,' admits that the demands for the expeditious settlement of prize court cases is a perfectly fair demand, and concludes:

"When all is said, England has reason to be profoundly grateful to America."

Seems to Miss Main Point. The Daily Telegraph in an editorial says that it finds in the American note a tendency to discuss the British acts in an "intellectual vacuum" and concludes:

"We are not fighting so much for the principles of international law as for our existence. The American government seems to miss this point in the controversy. We are not resorting to similar practice to the Germans. On the contrary, we are treating all neutral subjects and interests with a consideration which moves many persons in England to indignation and exposition."

"These considerations apart, the Washington government makes an important and valuable contribution in a suggestion which appears to bear the character of an invitation to the allied governments to declare a formal long distance blockade, involving on neutrals all the penalties of attempting to break through. We apprehend that jurists will contend the proposal involves a far more serious infraction of international law than

CANNOT ADMIT ALLIES' RIGHTS TO BLOCKADE

Text of Washington's Note to Great Britain Made Public.

EXPECTS INDEMNITY FOR DAMAGE TO NEUTRALS.

To Admit Allies' Blockade Justifiable Would Mean U. S. Taking Unneutral Attitude.

Washington, April 5.—The United States government today made public its note to Great Britain, announcing that it "could not admit" either the right of the Allies or their claims for justification in placing an embargo on all commercial intercourse between Germany and neutral countries.

"To admit it," says the communication, "would be to assume the attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain, which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this government in the present circumstances, and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at naught the principles for which she has consistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances."

The note reviews at length the legal phases of a blockade of belligerent territory, and virtual blockade of neutral coasts. In conclusion, the United States states its expectation that Great Britain, after having considered "the possibilities of serious interruption of American trade," under the order-in-council, "will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and, in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act, which under the rules of international law constitutes a violation of neutral rights."

The American communication interprets the circumstances under which Great Britain claims to be justified in adopting retaliatory measures toward her enemies as "merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities," by her naval forces, "and not an excuse for, or a prelude to, any unlawful action."

"If the course of the present enemies of Great Britain," the note adds, "should prove to be, in fact, tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, it cannot be supposed, and this government does not, for a moment, suppose that His Majesty's government would wish the same taint to attach to their own action."

Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, was instructed to present a copy of the American note to Great Britain to the French Foreign Office, with the statement that although the French admiralty decree had not been officially received in Washington, it was understood here to be identical with the British order-in-council and the American government therefore made similar reply.

"DRY" VOTE LARGE.

Detroit, April 5.—Returns received up to midnight tonight indicated sweeping victories for the "Dry" in the local option contests which featured the Michigan State election today. Incomplete returns also showed large majorities for the Republican state ticket.

The Allies present measures but the plan certainly is worthy of a most friendly examination. The Daily Chronicle complains that President Wilson makes no option of neutral subjects and interests with a consideration which moves many persons in England to indignation and exposition. "This silence seems to us decidedly the least friendly and least candid thing that President Wilson has done in his correspondence with our government. No doubt the president is in a difficult position and his note seems to reflect perplexity by its very style of expression. We are sure that the British government will do its best to meet him, but it is impossible for the Allies to allow non-combatant goods to reach Germany without destroying their policy."

Spirit Willing, Flesh Weak



SIR WILFRID—"You are wrong, Sir Robert, I haven't put any weight on my Free Trade foot since 1911."

IMPORTANT GAINS MADE BY THE CZAR'S ARMIES IN THE EAST

Russians Now on Hungarian Side of Dukla and Lupkow Passes—Quiet in Western Area—Bulgaria to Punish Invaders of Serbian Territory—Prohibition in England May Not be Necessary.

London, April 5.—The attention of the public for the time being is directed toward the great struggle for the Carpathian Passes where the Russians apparently are making very steady progress despite the obstinate resistance offered by the Austrian and German troops.

The Russians are on the Hungarian side of both the Dukla and Lupkow Passes and with the aid of continual reinforcements are gaining the heights which dominate Usok Pass. Even the Austrian official report admits that fighting is now taking place in the Laborca Valley, which is south of Lupkow Pass, while the Russians tonight announce the capture of Cisna, an important station on the high mountains between Lupkow and Usok Passes, where they captured a great stock of war munitions and provisions.

The Russians also are advancing from Dukla Pass on Bartfield, which is at the head of the line of railway running south into Hungary, and fighting north from Mezolaborca, another important railroad head. On Saturday and Sunday, they captured in the Carpathians upwards of three thousand prisoners. They also claim another success in Bukovina and the capture of another thousand prisoners, while the Austrians also assert that they repulsed a Russian force which attempted to cross the Dniester river.

The Russians also are making progress in Northern Poland, a German official report telling of the repulse of a Russian attack on Mariampol, which is considerably west of the region, which a few days ago was in the possession of the Germans.

So far as the western front is concerned, comparative calm continues, the French having little to report, while the Germans announce the repulse of French attacks in the Woeyve and Argonne regions, and of a Belgian attempt to recover ground which they recently lost in Flanders.

The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, now under the Turkish flag with the new names Sultan Selim and Midirli respectively, have again been out in the Black Sea and exchanged shots with the Russian fleet off the Crimean coast but, probably their way back to the Bosphorus.

The German submarine U-31 has replaced the U-28 off the west coast of England, and during the day re-

LIBERALS CHOSE CARVELL AS THEIR STANDARD BEARER

Nominated for Carleton-Victoria Seat at Meeting in Andover Yesterday.

Special to The Standard.

Andover, N. B., April 5.—The convention called for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the House of Commons for Carleton-Victoria commenced today at 3.30 o'clock. Special trains were run from Woodstock, Grand Falls and the Tobique district.

At the afternoon meeting F. B. Carvell was nominated as the candidate to represent the Liberal party in the House of Commons for Carleton-Victoria.

In the evening two meetings were held one in the Specialty Theatre and the other in the court house. Each speaker had his little say in each place.

NOTED BRITISH ATHLETE KILLED IN BATTLE

London, April 6, 3.08 a. m.—Captain Wyndham Halswelle, the well known British runner, was killed fighting at the front on March 31, it was announced today.

Captain Halswelle broke the quarter-mile record at the Olympic games in London in 1908 in an exciting contest. He also held other athletic records.

Reports were received of the sinking by this underwater boat of the Russian bark Hermes and the steamer Olive, both small vessels.

The Bulgarians have explained that the recent raid into Serbia was the work of rebels, and have promised to disarm them when they reach the Bulgarian frontier.

TO ELIMINATE THE MIDDLEMAN FROM GOV'T CONTRACTS

Government to Take Radical Steps to do Away With Evil Fostered by Laurier Regime

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—Radical steps are to be taken by the government to do away with the middleman in war and other contracts. The inquiries which have been under way in the public accounts and boots committees show that the middlemen who were so prominent during the late administration are still in a few cases active, although nothing like to the same extent that they flourished during the Laurier regime. The government thought they had the middleman eliminated entirely but a few have cropped up.

Chief among them is Charles A. Slater who operated also prior to 1911.

While it is not definitely decided what course the government will pursue it is likely that a committee of judges will be asked to take supervision of the war contracts and will be given wide powers.

MOTHER OF H. G. MARR DIES IN HALIFAX

Special to The Standard

Halifax, N. S., April 5.—The death occurred here today of Mrs. Marion Isabel Marr at her home, 84 South Park street. She was widow of John H. Marr, formerly of Moncton, and daughter of the late Captain James H. Allen.

Mrs. Marr was born in Eastport, Maine and removed to Moncton in 1860.

She leaves two sons and four daughters. H. G. Marr of St. John, now in this city, is a son. Mrs. Marr was eighty-three years of age and had been ill about ten days.

German Baltic Fleet Cut Off From Home Base By Its Own Mine Fields

Returning from Russian Expedition Found Mine Fields Too Thick to Attempt Passage Through them and Forced to Retire Between Islands of Gothland and Oeland.

London, April 6 (3.58 a.m.)—The German Baltic fleet has been cut off from its base by its own mine field, which broke adrift in a storm, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Mail. A large number of mines have floated into neutral waters.

The German fleet, returning from a Russian expedition, found the mines dangerously thick, and decided to return between the islands of Gothland and Oeland, until the sweepers can clear a passage.

Stockholm, April 5, via London, April 6 (2.29 a.m.)—The Dagblad states that it learns from the Swedish naval authorities that Russian ships have laid a large number of mines along the Baltic coast of Germany from Rugen Island to Barnholm Island. It is said that the Swedish naval officials have stationed torpedo boats in the Baltic to warn shipping of the mines.

Ferry traffic between Trelleborg and Sassnitz has been discontinued on account of floating mines which have destroyed five German vessels in the past ten days.

Eighth Bavarian Regt. Almost Annihilated by French Artillery Fire

German Survivors at Fight at the Eparges, in Department of Meuse, Say French Guns Played Havoc—One Private Kills Seven of Enemy During Attack on Trenches.

Paris, April 6.—Combats at the Eparges, in the Department of Meuse, on March 18, 19 and 20 were no less brilliant and successful than the preceding engagements, according to the French official "eye-witness" in a report giving further details of the battles on this part of the front.

"The most recent success," says the report, "was due to the intense artillery preparation, the very prompt assault and violent hand-to-hand fighting. In the trenches captured from the enemy, in which our heavy artillery fire caused great excavations, we found bodies cut up and half buried in earth."

"Survivors who were captured declare that the French artillery fire was horrible. Others say that the Eighth Bavarian Regiment was decimated, having lost two thousand men and sixteen officers during February. One battalion was reduced to eighty-seven men. Despite this one of the German prisoners asserted that he heard a German general say:

"We are ready to sacrifice a division, even an entire army corps of one hundred thousand, but we must not give in."

"An official note relates feats performed by several officers and soldiers, among them Private Rooquet, who, during a counter-attack by the Germans, jumped on a parapet and killed seven of the enemy."

Italian Steamer Sunk By German Submarine

Genoa, Italy, April 5, 1.15 p. m.—via Paris, 9.15 p. m.—News was received here today that a German submarine had sunk the Italian steamer Luigi Parodi, which left Baltimore on January 22 with a cargo of coal for Genoa. The report has caused a profound impression here, and there are

many expressions of resentment. Great excitement prevails, and the authorities have taken strong measures to protect the German colony and German shops from the possible exaction of reprisals. Nothing is known as to the fate of the crew of the Luigi Parodi, which was made up entirely of Genoese.

AMENDMENT TO SUPREME 'COURT ACT

Change Proposed Gives Supreme Court Authority to Hear Appeals in Provincial Election Cases.

Ottawa, April 5.—Hon. C. J. Doherty this morning introduced a bill to amend the Supreme Court Act. It is intended to give the Supreme Court

(Continued on page 2)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ASKS INDEMNITY FROM GERMANY FOR SINKING OF AMERICAN STEAMER

Berlin Asked to Compensate Owners of the William P. Frye, Sunk by the Cruiser Prinz Eitel

Damages Placed at \$228,059.54—Represent Cost of the Vessel, Freight Charges of Cargo and Damages Resulting from Loss of Steamer's Services—Cargo Became British Owned while en route, and no Claim Presented by Owners.

Washington, April 5.—On behalf of the owners of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, the United States government, in a note made public today, has asked Germany to pay an indemnity of \$228,059.54, which represents the cost of the vessel, the freight charges for its cargo, and damages resulting from being deprived of the use of the ship. Inasmuch as the cargo became British owned while en route no claim for damages was presented by the previous American shippers. Whether or not the freight charges asked for by the owners of the Frye will be paid may have to be determined after the German prize court decides whether or not the consignment of wheat to a private firm in England made it free from seizure. The German contention in connection with the *Wilhelmina* case has been that such shipments are not liable to seizure, and officials here do not anticipate any different attitude in this case. It is reported that the German Ambassador already has recommended the payment of an indemnity for the loss of the vessel. An announcement from the State Department recording the presentation by Ambassador Gerard of the note to the German Foreign Office states: "Ambassador Gerard says the minister for foreign affairs promised an early reply, and stated that he was without information regarding the matter, but understood that negotiations were already under way between Berlin and Washington. The Ambassador adds that the legal department of the Foreign Office is now considering the points of law involved." The above is understood to refer to the negotiations which Ambassador Bernstorff initiated here, full reports of which are believed not yet to have reached the Berlin Foreign Office on account of the delays of mail communication.

Within ten minutes after an application of Dandrin you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—really new hair—growing all over the scalp. A little Dandrin immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Dandrin and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and away, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance. Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Dandrin from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Dandrin.

34 MEMBERS OF THE MISSION CHURCH HAVE ENLISTED FOR FRONT

At the annual Easter meeting of the St. John Baptist Mission Church, held last evening, it was brought out that 34 members of the congregation had enlisted in various contingents for overseas service, a splendid showing for a comparatively small church. When this fact was pointed out to the meeting satisfaction was freely expressed at the way the men of the congregation had rallied to the colors. The names of the members of the congregation who enlisted are as follows: Allan Bartlett, Charles Day, Arthur Horsman, John Hunt, Edmund Tucker, Otty D. Lingley, Alex. W. Whitehead, Ralph Huntingford, James Brown, Hugh Dobbin, Colin Ewing, George Graham, Harry Lingley, Howard Logan, Wm. McGorman, John McKenzie, Fred F. May, Fred Marshall, Amedre G. P. Normand, Wm. Ramsey, Fred Ramsay, Charles Richardson, William Ricketta, William Ricketta, Clive Rose, William Ross, William Stadden, E. Alban Sturdee, Arthur Walsh, Fred Wolfe, George Wolfe, George Ricketta, Albert Ricketta.

THE HARMONY CLUB CONCERT

There are still plenty of good seats left for the concert to be given in the Opera House on Wednesday night by the Harmony Male Glee Club. This promises to be the big musical event of the season. The entire net proceeds will be given to the Associated Charities.

same feeling had prevailed there in 1914. The Prime Minister resented that a clause providing for the appointment of a public prosecutor had not been found practicable by the committee, though he acknowledged that in a large country like Canada this was more difficult than in England. Mr. Doherty said the majority in a constituency could not be held responsible for the corrupt acts of a few. The law went so far as to deprive the man they had elected. Now it was proposed to go further and impose upon them the man they had defeated.

Pugsley Amendment Lost

Mr. Pugsley's amendment was declared lost on a division and the committee rose, leaving several clauses of the bill to be discussed further, after the Minister of Justice had expressed the opinion that under the new provisions an election case could go to trial in from six weeks to two months after the filing of the petition. Several amendments were inserted in the Senate bill to amend the Canada Grain Act for the purpose of dealing with instances in which shortage or "overages" are discovered in cargoes of grain loaded by vessels at the head of the Great Lakes and delivered at the lower lake ports. At times there is found to be a difference between the weights recorded in the elevators at the points of delivery. There has been difference of opinion as to who should be held responsible for these variations. The legislation now before the House gives the board of grain commissioners of Canada power to investigate such cases, to decide who shall bear the cost of shortage and who shall benefit from "overages." The bill was put through the committee stage.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF HAIR STOPS FALLING

Girls! Try this! Makes your hair thick, glossy, fluffy, beautiful.

Within ten minutes after an application of Dandrin you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—really new hair—growing all over the scalp. A little Dandrin immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Dandrin and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and away, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance. Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Dandrin from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Dandrin.

"OUR JIM" PROVED EXCELLENT SHOW

Rural Patriotic Play Well Produced by Loyal Order of Moose in Opera House Yesterday.

A rural patriotic comedy drama in four acts entitled "Our Jim" opened in the Opera House yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Loyal Order of Moose. There were good audiences at both the matinee and evening performances, and those taking part came in for much credit. The performance was under the direction of S. C. Hurley, and the excellent manner in which the performers went through the different scenes showed careful training. There was the laughable country dance, the comedy of John Henry Tidd, the gruff old South African vetran, Major Mudge, Deacon Tidd, Caroline Antwerp the gossiping old maid; Grace, the lovable school teacher, and Jim the good boy who has enlisted for the front.

It proved a production full of pathos and humor, and from the rounds of applause made a decided impression with the audience. In one scene the Carleton Cornet Band headed a company of soldiers who marched to the war with "Our Jim" and the scene proved a thrilling one. In addition to the play there were a number of good vaudeville specialties between the acts including Miss Florence Halpin, Charles McFadden, Robert Butler, Louis Dougherty and the big patriotic musical number "The Allies," which scored such a success at the St. Patrick Day entertainment. The entire net profits of the performance tonight will be given to the Royal Standard Chapter I. O. D. E. for patriotic work in aid of wounded Canadian soldiers and sailors at the battle front. The Royal Standard Chapter is to attend the performance this evening in a body.

Kidney Disease Cured Sworn Statement

Of Mr. Wesley Maxwell, who Gratefully Gives All Credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is one thing to make big claims for a medicine and quite another thing to produce irrefutable evidence that it actually cures in serious cases. We prefer to let the cured ones speak for themselves, and that is why you find in almost every newspaper the report of someone who has been cured by the use of Dr. Chase's medicines. Today we present the sworn statement of Mr. Wesley Maxwell. When a man goes to a doctor to investigate such cases, to decide who shall bear the cost of shortage and who shall benefit from "overages." The bill was put through the committee stage.

GENEROUS RESPONSE TO VIOLET DAY APPEAL

Nearly \$3,000 will be Total Result of the Campaign for Funds.

Violet Day, in aid of the Playgrounds, was an unqualified success and about \$2,700 was realized from the sale of violets. Several more sources of revenue are yet to be heard from and it is expected to have all the returns completed today. The Playgrounds Association executive wishes to thank the members of the Royal Standard Chapter, Daughters of the Empire for ward charts and others who assisted in making Violet Day a success. Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, regent of the Royal Standard Chapter, and members expressed their pleasure at being able to co-operate with the association in the work and in the future they would do all in their power to forward the playground work. The committee in charge of the collections was well pleased with the returns from the campaign.

OBITUARY

Geo. Coughlan.

The death took place at an early hour yesterday morning of Leo Coughlan, the youngest son of the late Daniel and Ethel Coughlan. The deceased had been ill about one week. He is survived by two brothers, Daniel and Frederick of this city, and one sister, Mrs. F. M. O'Neill, with whom he resided. The funeral will take place from his sister's residence, 55 Douglas avenue, Tuesday morning, at 8:45 o'clock, to St. Peter's Church.

William A. Fraser

Newcastle, April 5.—The remains of the late Wm. A. Fraser, a native of Newcastle, who was for the last twenty-seven years a trusted employee of the C. P. E., and who resided at Brownville Jet, Maine, were interred in St. James' cemetery, Newcastle, yesterday afternoon, Rev. S. J. MacArthur officiating, at the home of deceased's sister, Mrs. John Ingram, and at the grave. The remains were brought home from Brownville Jet by Mrs. Ingram, and were accompanied by deceased's brother-in-law and Taunton, Mass.; by Joseph Howard of Pine Tree Lodge No. 366 B. R. T., Brownville Jet; Wm. Guest of Mt. Katahdin Lodge No. 469 B. L. of F. and E., and Mrs. Wm. Guest of Onawa Lodge No. 373 of the Ladies' Society of B. L. of F. and E., Brownville Jet, and the following six, also all of Brownville Jet, who acted as pallbearers: W. J. McNeil, and I. A. Manuel of Pine Tree Lodge No. 366 B. R. T., A. Roy and W. D. McKenzie of New Brunswick Lodge No. 219 O. R. C., and J. A. Tye and R. A. Dubay of Onawa Lodge No. 70 K. of P. C. P. R. chief accountant and Mrs. F. A. Cousins of Montreal accompanied the body as far as Fredericton. Beautiful floral tributes were sent by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cousins, the Brownville Jet Ladies' Auxiliary of the B. R. T., by the orders to which the deceased belonged and those of the lodges affiliated with the B. R. T.

The death of deceased, who was unmarried and aged forty-five years, occurred on March 31st at the home of Miss Gladys Bubar, Boyd Lake, Maine, where he had been ill about a week. Deceased was a most capable workman and respected citizen, and is survived by one brother John in Texas, and two sisters, Mrs. John Ingram, Newcastle, and Mrs. O. C. Hall, Taunton, Mass. Stanley Dempster.

March 28th, at Salina, death entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amor Dempster and claimed their infant son, Stanley, aged 18 days. His death was due to pneumonia. He leaves to mourn his parents, two sisters and three brothers.

High-Grade Untrimmed Tagel, Hemp, Hair and Milan Hats

In All the Correct Shapes.

Trimmed Hats For Children

These are very daintily trimmed with flowers and ribbons, and such a large variety of styles that mothers cannot fail to be delighted with these models.

Marr Millinery Co. Ltd.

He was buried on the 30th inst. Rev. Mr. Mortimer conducted the service at the house and grave.

Marjory Jean Henderson. The death of Marjory Jean, only child of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Henderson, took place on April 2 at New Rochelle, New York. The family formerly resided in Sussex. Miss Henderson, who was twenty-three years of age, contracted pneumonia, which was the cause of her death. The funeral will take place from the residence of James Glichrist, Central North, K. C.

"OUR JIM" TONIGHT. The entire net proceeds of the performance tonight at the Opera House of the rural comedy drama "Our Jim,"

OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT AT 8.15
LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
"OUR JIM"

Proceeds Go to Royal Standard Chapter I. O. D. E. for Patriotic Work in Aid of Canadian Soldiers at the Battlefront

50-35-25c. Plenty of Good Seats Left.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT
Concert by the
Harmony Male Glee Club
In Aid of Associated Charities
Orchestra and Balcony 50c - Gallery 25c

THUR.-FRI.-"MRS. DOT"
Seats Now on Sale

SAT. NIGHT-WRESTLING
PROKOS vs. EMIL PONS

EASTER JOY AT THE IMPERIAL

Sprightly Programme, Unusually Attractive

BROADWAY VITAGRAPH PLAY
Featuring Edith Storey and Harry Morcy
Three "THE SILENT PLEA"—Three Reels
Powerful Home Story Dealing With Widows' Allowances and the Proper Training of Children

5-VOCALISTS-5
"THE SONG FESTIVAL"
Two Ladies and Three Gentlemen
SONGS OF LONG AGO
COLONIAL COSTUMES
SPECIAL SCENERY
An Exquisite Novelty
At 3.30, 7.45 and 9.15

THE DOOMED GERMAN SHIP
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich" in Shelter at Newport
News—Two Other Subjects in Hearst-Selig Weekly

BRIGHT COMEDY PICTURES
Specially Selected for Easter Jollity

HEY, KIDDIES!
SPECIAL EXTRA PICTURES AT MATINEES MONDAY AND TUESDAY

WED.—"The Circus Man" Reserved Seats—BOXES

THE ENTRANCE TO EASTER JOYS

A FESTIVAL OF PHOTO PLAYS

"IN FEAR OF HIS PAST"
IN TWO PARTS

UNIQUE TO LAUGH OR NOT TO LAUGH
That is the Question
If 'Tis to Laugh, Then Thy Place is at the Lyric. Repeat There and Bid Sorrow Farewell, Come Prepared to Show Thy Mirth, for

THE BLONDIE ROBINSON DUO
Who Hail from Far Off Australia Command Thee to Laugh in Song, Dance and Story, They Do Make Merry and Thou Shalt Be Merry With Them.
(Apologies to Ed!)

KEYSTONE "THIS SECOND CHILDHOOD"
LAUGHTER ON TAP
It Oozes from the Krag of Fun

FRIDAY The Big Crook Play THE CITY OF DARKNESS

THE MUTUAL WEEKLY
READER OF MINDS
—Thanouwer
THUR.—LUCILLE SAY
Novelty

AMENDMENT TO SUPREME COURT ACT

(Continued from page 1.) Mr. R. P. Bennett, of Calgary, said that it was contrary to all jurisprudence to examine witnesses in advance of the trial, except in very special circumstances.

Was Troubled With Eczema.

Would Nearly Yell With Pain. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED HIM. Mr. R. J. Swales, Harrison, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer with eczema. I tried all kinds of salves, but they did me no good. Sometimes I would nearly yell with the pain, and would pass little white worms. I was told to get at the blood, so I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and it has made a complete cure." All skin diseases such as eczema of salt rheum, itching or burning rashes, boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. are all caused by the blood becoming impoverished, and while not usually attended with any fatal results, may sooner or later develop into some serious blood trouble, and the entire system becomes affected. Burdock Blood Bitters will cleanse the blood of all its impurities and by this means cure all skin and blood troubles. This valuable preparation has been on the market for the last forty years, so you do not make any experiment when you give it a trial. B.B.B. is manufactured only by The C. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto Ont.

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RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET IN LONG RANGE DUEL WITH CRUISERS GOEBEN AND BRESLAU

TWO FORMER GERMAN CRUISERS AGAIN ESCAPE

Encounter Czar's Warships Near Crimean Coast, but Elude Pursuers — Too Far Away for Russian Ships to do Much Damage — Desperate Fighting Near Okna, Petrograd Reports.

Petrograd, via London, April 5.—The following official statement concerning the progress of the war was given out here tonight:

"Along the front, west of the Niemen river, yesterday our troops continued to make successful progress at certain points.

"In the Carpathians, during the night of April 3-4, and during the whole of the following day, in the region to the north of Bartfeld, there was fierce fighting with artillery and the bayonet. We took twenty officers, and more than twelve hundred soldiers prisoners, and captured two machine guns. At the same time we continued to make progress on the front between Mezolaborcz and Uzsoz. In the course of the day we captured about twenty-five officers, and more than two thousand soldiers, and took three guns.

"Having occupied the railway station at Ciena (in the Carpathians on the Galician side, about fifteen miles east of Lupkow), we captured engines and coaches, as well as a great stock of ammunition, and part of a provision train.

"There was desperate fighting Wednesday and Thursday near the village of Okna, to the north of Czernowitz (Bukowina), as a result of which we took more than a thousand prisoners whom the Austrians had left behind.

"On the other sectors of our front the general situation has undergone no material change.

"On the third of April, in the Black Sea, near the Crimean coast, our fleet exchanged shots at long range with the cruisers Goeben and Breslau (former German cruisers now under the Turkish flag), having been re-named the Sultan Selim and Midirli respectively, and pursued them until dusk. During the night our torpedo boats encountered the cruisers one hundred miles from the Bosphorus, but the enemy opened a vigorous fire and avoided engagement."

Bukowina the Least Known of Battlefields

Interesting notes concerning scene of great struggle in the East.

(Translated from the Revue Hebdomadaire, by George Burnham Ives.)

On leaving Cracow, if you follow in an easterly direction to the northern slope of the towering rampart of the Carpathians, you have first to ascend crossing the tributaries of the Vistula, to the summit of the plateau of Lemberg, which divides the watershed of the Baltic from that of the Black Sea. Then down again, crossing at first certain tributaries of the Dniester, but that stream soon ceases to skirt the foot of the range, and wanders off to form a huge girdle around Besarabia; its place being taken, one after another, by two tributaries of the Danube; the Pruth, which, in its turn, steals away to form the northeastern frontier of Roumania, and the Sereth, which remains loyal to its function of skirting the Carpathians, to the point where the range turns sharply toward the west.

The distribution of nationalities along this slope is the result of the hydrographic details which we have mentioned. The Poles predominate in the part divided by the branches of the Vistula like the sticks of a fan; Ruthenians appear on the plateau of Lemberg and live in the valleys of the tributaries of the Upper Dniester; the Roumanians are established in the basins of the Pruth and the Sereth. But in the upper portion of those basins, in the angle of the mountains at which begins the steep climb that surrounds the plains of Transylvania, on the very spot where their ancestors marched forth from that plain to found the State of Moldavia, the Roumanians are not on their own soil; they have to obey an alien master, the Austrians, as their brothers in Transylvania must obey a Hungarian.

It is this region of Roumania irreducibly which bears the name of Bukowina. Austria secured its allotment to her at the time of the dismemberment of Poland and Turkey, which took place at the end of the eighteenth century. Alfred Rambaud, in the Histoire Generale, published in collaboration with M. Lavisse, describes the terrain thus:

"The only European territory that Turkey lost at this time was appropriated by Austria. She obtained Bukowina, which was allotted to her by the treaty of May 4, 1775. But Bukowina is Roumanian territory, where the castles and battlefields of the ancient princes are situated; Suzuava, the original capital, the 'Red Forest' of Stephen the Great, situated in a gorge, a burial place. The Moldavian boyars and the Hospodar Ghika made energetic protests to the Porte, threatening to seek 'a safeguard in the protection of some foreign power.' They were not listened to and thus was consummated the 'rape of Bukowina,' not so much at the expense of decrepit Turkey as of the intently alive Roumanian nationality."

In the Capital.

Czernowitz, the capital of the Austrian province, gives distinctly the impression of a place ruled by a foreign master, of a veritable colony. It is in reality an enormous collection of villages, with cottages scattered about in gardens, or orchards and fields of corn, on an undulating, clayey plateau which skirts the right bank of the Pruth. In the centre is a spacious, sloping square surrounded by a Rathaus in the classic style, over which soars the two-headed eagle, a savings bank, "modern style" and restaurants and shops on the Viennese model. An electric tramway runs through it. But all this is only a false front laid on a colonized country by its Western masters. The peasants come to market clad in white under a caftan of brown wool; the women, swathed in sheepskin cloaks, even in summer wear Middle-Age caps, like nuns; their skin is tanned by the sun, and the men's long, dark-brown, curly hair falls over the shoulders. The type is altogether Oriental. They are Roumanians and Ruthenians, for these latter, with the Germans, have found their way to this Roumanian district since the Austrians took possession of it.

But let us take a glance at the real features of the country, which are concealed here by an alien mask; we will climb the mountain, where the souvenirs and ashes of some of the old Moldavian princes are preserved in the monasteries that they founded; then we will pay a visit to the former capital, Suzuava, at the eastern extremity of Bukowina; and then retrace our steps toward Transylvania, through the passes of the Carpathians, through which the ancestors of the Roumanians passed on their way to the fertile plains of Moldavia.

In Real Bukowina

A railroad takes us from Hadikfalva, a station on the Bucharest line, to Radantz, a small trading town known today chiefly for its imperial-royal stud-farm. The next morning a bearded Jew is on hand with his calash, and we start off at a gallop on a straight road toward the Carpathians.

We reach the mountain and ascend a woody gorge with a large sawmill at the entrance. Soon a sort of fort-

themselves unavailingly against them, and, being pursued by Stephen the Great (1457-1504), sustained a defeat that passed into a proverb in Poland; "Under King Albert the nobility was annihilated." Stephen had the battlefield ploughed by his prisoners and accorns sown in the furrows; and from the blood-soaked soil rose the "Red Forest." Some years later, Kamiencki, Palatine of Cracow, wiped out the disgrace by occupying Suzuava and forcing the Moldavians to assent to a severe treaty. Later, it was Sobieski's turn to occupy Suzuava.

Our itinerary will cross the valleys of the Moldava and the Bistritza, tributaries of the Sereth, which are parallel to the axes of the range; will then ascend along the Dorno to the Pass of Borgo, where it will cross the crest and go down into Transylvania by the Strajill valley, which empties into the valley of the Bistritz, a tributary of the Szamos which itself flows into the Theiss. It is a region where the Austrians are struggling desperately at this moment to force back the Russian invasion, and the reader will notice the names of several small hamlets which the communiques have made familiar to him.

"The Land of the Beech."

The train to which a second locomotive is attached, climbs laboriously up a wooded spur. The view grows picturesque, the landscapes takes on a truly mountainous aspect. Majestic beeches march in procession up the slopes. This is the real Bukowina, etymologically the land of the beech! The finest feature of this part of the Carpathians is its beeches. From Strigola we descend to the Moldava, the stream to which Moldavia owes its name. It was by way of the forests of its upper reaches—forests so dense that when they took possession a century and a half ago the Austrian troops had to break out a path with axes—that the Romanized Daces, ancestors of the Roumanians, arrived in that country; they were formerly steeped in Maramaros, in our days a Hungarian county. Their leader, Dragoch was led into these forests, so the legend goes, in pursuit of the aurochs, whose head adorns the arms of Bukowina.

The Moldava flows through the valley of considerable width, which contracts as it approaches Gurahomora, a popular summer resort.

At Wama, where a broken column commemorates an incursion into Transylvania by the Voyvode Rakovic, with Tartar troops, is the mouth of the Moldava, along which runs a railroad that serves important lumbering enterprises. In its lonely valley, surrounded not long since by genuine

virgin forests, there still stands a church with frescoed outer walls—that of the ancient monastery of Vatra Moldavica.

We continue to ascend the valley of the Moldava, which is almost choked out of existence in a cool defile near Prisaica, Germanized into Eileman because of the forges set up in the plain; then it widens again at Kimpolung, a town of importance by reason of commerce in wood.

The profile of the mountain takes on an aspect of grandeur. The Rareis is truly imposing, notwithstanding its modest height of 1653 metres (the highest peak of Bukowina, the Glumalau, which is quite near, overtops it by 200 metres). At Pozoritz, the rock breaks through the soil, and the mountains assume the shape of pyramids with sharply defined apices; two twin peaks are known by the names of Adam and Eve.

We leave the Moldava and ascend a narrow gorge, where first take the place of the beeches, which leads us by Valeputna to the ridge of Mesteancescu, which is pierced by a tunnel. On the other side we find ourselves in the valley of the Bistritza (Goldene Bistritz), that is to say, the swift, from the Slavic word, bystr; it is a name freely bestowed on the streams of those mountains. The river, which is very full, waters here a small ore-bearing basin. All over its amphitheatre-like slopes, of which the white towers of two new churches form the centre—one sees nothing but mine-openings; there are factories with their heaven-aspiring chimneys, and an electric railway, which has been mentioned in the communiques, climbs an almost perpendicular acclivity.

Dorna Vatra, to which the Bistritza has conducted us—the river reaches the Roumanian frontier two kilometers farther on—is a small station, essentially Jewish. On every face is stamped the unmistakable imprint; everywhere there is pretentious display and execrable taste. We have to dine at a Jewish restaurant and sleep in a Jewish caravansary.

From this point it is a journey of five or six hours by carriage to the Transylvania station of Borgo-Prund. The road leads up the broad valley of the Dorna, by a succession of sawmills and Greek churches with wooden bell-towers. The inn signs are in Roumanian. At Pojana Stamp, a long, village bordered by swampy fields, the climb to the crest of the Carpathians begins. The road attacks at first spur, then winds upward along the successive ridges, dominating the surrounding country; on both sides the eye looks down into deep valleys black with firs.

BET 20 TO 1 ENDS BEFORE DECEMBER 1

Big odds offered on London Stock Exchange against War lasting until 1st of December.

London, April 5.—The military authorities have instructed the London hospitals to extend their accommodation for wounded. It is expected that half a million beds will be added by next month.

On the Stock Exchange bets are being offered of twenty to one against war lasting until December 1st.

The government is expected to curtail still further the hours during which liquor may be sold in saloons and clubs alike. Total prohibition is not expected, although it is possible that the sale of spirits will be prohibited altogether. Since increased taxation has been imposed beer consumption has declined and spirits increased. During December and January statistics, just published, show that there was a decrease of over 1,800,000 barrels of beer, while spirits increased over 269,000 gallons.

Evidence accumulates daily that the slackness in labor circles engaged in building and repairing warships and providing munitions of war is due to spirits.

THE CONGESTION FROM A BAD COLD LOOSENED UP IN ONE HOUR

If Rubbed on at Night You're Well Next Morning.

Nerviline Never Fails.

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured? This method is so simple, so easy, so effective, that it is a relief to find it. Rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline." Rub it in good and deep. Lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out

the phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly.

There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't another ointment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household ointment.

A large 50c. bottle of Nerviline cures the ills of the whole family, and makes doctor's bill small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the 25c. trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarthozome Co., Kingston, Canada.

Proposed C. P. R. Tariff

The Board of Trade has been advised that certain proposed advances in commodity rates of the C. P. R.'s tariffs, have been suspended pending decision by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The Atlantic Sugar Refinery, St. John, was represented at the hearing in Toronto, March 31st, when this subject came before the board. Another sitting of the board will be held at Central Station building, Ottawa, April 14th.

SMILE, BE HAPPY! TAKE "CASCARETS"

Cheer Up! Remove the winter's poison from your liver and bowels.

Enjoy life! Don't stay bilious, sick, headachy and constipated.



Send 10 cents—feel grand! Tonight take Cascarets to liven your liver and clean your bowels. Stop the headaches, bilious spells, sourness, gases, coated tongue, bad breath, sallowness and constipation—Take Cascarets and enjoy the nicest, gentlest "inside cleansing" you ever experienced. Wake up feeling fine. Cascarets is best cathartic for children.

MISUSE OF DUTCH FLAG FORBIDDEN

Washington, April 5.—The Netherlands government has notified the United States that any foreign ship misusing the Dutch flag, or using other means to make a pretense of possessing Dutch nationality, will not be allowed to depart from or pass through waters under the jurisdiction of the Netherlands.

NOTHING LEFT FOR EARTHQUAKE TO DAMAGE

Avezzano, Italy, April 5, via Paris.—Earthquake shocks have been of daily occurrence here since the disastrous earthquake of January 13, but the disturbance of this morning was the most severe of any in the interval. Virtually no damage was done in Avezzano or the surrounding villages, for the reason that the January disaster worked such havoc that there was little left to be destroyed.

The people are still living in encampments, in all of which the shock of today was felt distinctly, causing temporary alarm.

Belgian Relief.

A subscription to the Belgian Relief Fund from the Ford's Mills Sewing Club, remitted by Miss Hesse Williams, secretary, and Miss F. Elizabeth Morton, treasurer, of \$23 was received yesterday by Mayor Frink.

WAR, AT TIMES, THE MOST RATIONAL THING THAT CAN HAPPEN

Princeton Professor Says — Condemns Clergy for World Peace Propaganda

New York, April 5.—War was defended and the clergy were criticized for their world peace propaganda by Philip Marshall Brown, professor of international law at Princeton University, and former Minister of Honduras, before the annual meeting here today of the Alumni Association of Auburn Theological Seminary, at Auburn, N. Y. The speaker claimed that war was not horrible and indefensible, but "the most rational thing that can happen at times."

Patriotic Fund.

Three donations to the Patriotic Fund yesterday were monthly contributions as follows:

George D. Ellis \$5.00
Dr. F. Fred Johnston 5.00
G. Westmore Merritt 10.00
C. B. Allen has received the very handsome sum of \$1,550.00 from Grand Lodge, L. O. A., per Dr. W. B. Wallace, G. M. This amount was contributed by various lodges throughout the jurisdiction in response to a proclamation issued some time ago by the Grand Master, and will, it is believed, be augmented by gifts yet to come in.

Could Hardly Straighten Up For The Pain In Her Back.

Many women suffer from an excruciating pain in the back. They are not even able to look after the common duties of their housework, and cannot even walk at times.

The whole trouble is that the kidneys have become affected, and when the kidneys get "out of kilter" the whole system becomes deranged. On the first sign of a weak, lame, aching back you should not neglect it, for if you do, you may be sure that some serious kidney trouble will follow.

What you want is a kidney medicine, for kidneys only. This you will find in Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's Kidney Pills know nothing but kidney disorders, because they're made for kidneys only.

Mrs. George Craigie, Rose Valley, P.E.I., writes: "I am writing to tell you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I was suffering with a lame back, and for several days I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I had used quite a lot of other kind of pills, but received no relief. Just then my sister told me about 'Doan's' and she had done for her, so I decided to try them. I used three boxes and I am completely cured. I do not hesitate to recommend them to all."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's"

Oranges are more delicious served with Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES

Allow half an orange for each person; slice thin; arrange around edge of plate; fill centre with Corn Flakes and serve with powdered sugar.

10c. per pkg.

Try It and See

MADE IN CANADA

Endorsed by the World's Leading Musicians

Have attained an unpurchased pre-eminence which establishes them as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

WILLIS & CO. LIMITED - Manufacturers

580 ST. CATHERINE STREET, W., MONTREAL, P. Q.

Branch Houses and Agencies from Ocean to Ocean

Willis Pianos and Players

MADE IN CANADA

Endorsed by the World's Leading Musicians

Have attained an unpurchased pre-eminence which establishes them as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

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DAY NIGHT

cert by the

Male Glee Club

associated Charities

alony 50c - Gallery 25c

l.—"MRS. DOT"

Now On Sale

IT-WAESTLING

vs. EMIL PONS

IMPERIAL

Attractive

VOCALISTS - 5

THE SONG

FESTIVAL"

Two Ladies and

Three Gentlemen

IS OF LONG AGO

COLONIAL COSTUMES

SPECIAL SCENERY

In Exquisite Novelty

3.30, 7.45 and 9.15

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Seats—BOXES

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Posing

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 52 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.
United States Representatives: Henry DeClerque, Chicago, Ill. Louis Klebahn, New York.
British Representative: Frederick A. Smyth, London.

"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.

INJURING INDUSTRY

In their eagerness to throw mud at the Borden Government the members of the Liberal opposition who have busied themselves in the investigation into the quality of the boots supplied to the Canadian contingents are also fouling a great Canadian industry, an industry which has always been carried on in accordance with the ethics of business honesty and whose product has measured up well to the best. The boot and shoe manufacturers and merchants in Canada have a real grievance against those politicians who have subjected them and their business to a deal of publicity, much of it unwarrantedly damaging.

It must be remembered that the Canadian boots supplied to the contingents were made in an exceptional hurry and were also subjected to weather conditions, the equal of which had not been known even in England for the past half century. And yet, in spite of this, many witnesses declared on the stand that they preferred the Canadian boot to the article supplied to the British troops and that it had given them exceptionally good service under unfavorable conditions.

Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways in the Laurier cabinet, is known to be a strong and bitter partisan and yet he, in the House of Commons a few days ago, felt constrained to say a few words in defence of the Canadian shoe manufacturers. He is quoted as saying: "I hold no brief for the manufacturers but they have been called upon to do a great deal of prompt and extraordinary work and they have done that work well. I know of some who have spent large sums to put in plants to furnish supplies to the Canadian and allied governments."

It is only fair to recollect that Canadian and British shoes are entirely different in construction and finish as they are constructed to meet the requirements of people of very different habits. The people of Britain walk more than the average Canadian and also experience a great deal of wet weather. It is expressly for those conditions that their boots are built. Canadians do less walking and have more dry weather and consequently the Canadian boots are made to suit such conditions of service.

Certainly it is both unjust and senseless to condemn and damn the whole Canadian shoe industry and hold the manufacturers up to public contempt as incompetent and dishonest as the Liberal party organs are doing. Such a campaign must have its effect and it is even now stated that Canada has lost a huge contract for the Russian government as the result of the ill-advised activities of Liberal speakers and Liberal newspapers along this line. It is quite right if there has been guilt that the guilty one should be punished. It is entirely wrong and unfair to make every representative of a great Canadian industry suffer for the actions of a very few.

WHAT WILL ITALY DO?

The most important item in the despatches last night told of the sinking of an Italian steamer by a German submarine. It may fairly be asked what will Italy do now. Earlier in the war, when Italian fishermen were fired upon by Austrian warships, Austria made an explanation which was accepted by the government at Rome and the threatened outbreak was averted. Now, however, conditions are different. Italy has been prepared for war for some weeks and, it is believed, is willing to enter the conflict whenever the word is given.

The action of Bulgarian soldiers in invading Serbia and Greece may cause the Italian government to realize the advisability of intervening at once, but it is thought a more important factor will be the deliberate sending to the bottom of a commerce-carrying steamer flying the Italian flag and bound on a peaceful mission. If it develops that Italians have gone to the bottom with their vessel it is regarded as more than likely that Italy will ask why, and it is very doubtful if an apology or an explanation couched in the usually anaemic language of diplomacy will suffice to stem the

tempest of indignation with which Italy will learn the news.

The Italians are a volatile people, easily excited by successes and as speedily depressed or angered by reverses. The action of Germany following similar offences against the ships of other neutral nations is likely to arouse a resentment so strong that the best efforts of the diplomats of Rome will be found powerless to quell it. If Italy should decide upon measures of war in reprisal for lives taken and property destroyed by the German waterbug her decision should have a very potent influence upon the duration of the conflict. Without Italy the Allies can win, but with her aid their task will be materially lightened and curtailed. Advice from Rome during the next few days is expected to be of world-wide importance.

A KING'S EXAMPLE.

King George has once more shown that he possesses the real qualities of kingship for it surely is the duty of a king to lead where he desires his people to follow. Recently the thought of the government of Great Britain has been more or less centered on the question of prohibition at least during the period of the war. Attention was directed to the subject largely through the complaint of Lord Kitchener, who pointed out that the great need of Britain in prosecuting the war against Germany was material with which to fight. Munitions were needed more urgently than men was the tenor of the report made by the head of the war office and in his report he declared that the supply of materials of war was interfered with because of excessive drinking among the men employed in the manufacturing plants. Then the government considered ways and means to remedy the condition and while a few advocated that Great Britain should go as far as Russia in enforcing total prohibition, yet there was much support for a suggestion that a condition of prohibition in the manufacture and sale of all liquors should obtain at least as long as the period of war. The government has not yet announced its policy on this matter, but that King George has stamped it with his approval is shown by the fact that, commencing on Wednesday, all alcoholic beverages will be barred from the Royal Household. Lord Kitchener, too, has determined to allow no liquor to be served at his table during the war.

Such notable examples must have their effect upon the hearts and minds of other Britishers. They are also particularly interesting as illustrative of the trend of opinion in the Motherland.

Such Liberals of the counties of Carleton-Victoria as were present at the Andover convention, yesterday, decided that the defamer of young Canada and the libeller of General French was as good an Ottawa candidate as they deserve. Consequently Mr. Carvell will enter the lists against Hon. J. K. Flemming. Mr. Carvell may as well start to putting his political house in order for after the next election he is likely to bid farewell to Ottawa for a long long time.

Mr. Jess Willard, by a "sleep-producer," introduced, we are told, in "the twenty-sixth round" of a prize fight in Havana yesterday, succeeded in making Mr. Jack Johnson, "take the count." What a striking illustration of the superiority of the white race.

If the government of Great Britain decides upon prohibition Sir Edward Grey may yet ask President Wilson for the loan of Mr. Bryan to teach the British people the grape juice habit.

An exchange points out that Germany, Austria and Turkey have made a record in this war as they have afforded the only instance in the world where three of a kind fail to beat two pairs.

"Fishing" Out of Season.

A glass bowl containing a couple of gold fish was found outside Reicker's drug store on Charlotte street yesterday afternoon and taken care of. Although the season has not yet opened it will be taken for granted that the officer will not be dealt with for fishing out of season.

A Defender of Nietzsche.

To the Editor of The Standard.
Sir,—It was with a great deal of interest, surprise and admiration, that I read a letter which appeared in the "Globe" of last Tuesday. The writer, Mrs. Smith, with a courage worthy of the highest respect, devoted almost a column of the paper to a careful and lucid defence of that much abused, and sadly misunderstood thinker, Friedrich Nietzsche. Mrs. Smith has evidently been a thoughtful and industrious student of Nietzsche's philosophy, and it is indeed refreshing to meet with such candid and honest efforts as hers, at a time when it is fashionable for every tenth-rate scribbler to be patted on the back and lauded without stint, for his industry in verbal mud-slinging at the great philosopher's expense.

Mrs. Smith's letter was followed by another, which showed very clearly how foolish and absurd it is for people to discuss subjects of which they are almost totally ignorant. The author of this letter, Mrs. Davidson, is evidently a lady of genuine piety, and a thoroughly devout and worthy person in all her ways. On the other hand, her knowledge of literature is painfully superficial, and as for philosophy—at the risk of hurting her feelings—it must be said—her ideas and opinions on this subject really cannot be taken seriously. She blunders and flounders ludicrously in an attempt to annihilate Nietzsche, and while abusing the thinker for some of his conclusions, has apparently not the very ghost of an idea of the reasons for which he arrived at them. It is quite clear that Mrs. Davidson would feel far more at home were she to confine her reading to the very popular works of Charles Garvice, Marie Corelli, and Philippa Oppenheim, with a glance at the "War Cry" now and then for a change. She is hopelessly out of her depth when she attempts to criticize so subtle and erudite a thinker as Nietzsche, and the sooner she can be made to realize this the better for herself it will be.

From the weariness and boredom which resulted from a perusal of Mrs. Davidson's letter it was with a feeling of delight and exhilaration that one turned to Mrs. Smith's reply. Words quite fail me to express my admiration for the mastery with which she makes her points, and for her skill and subtle dialectics. All honor be hers for her courage, honesty, and candour in coming forward in defence of such a sadly unfashionable, but none the less glorious cause.

Perhaps it would be in order that I should say a few words on my own account, with regard to Nietzsche and his philosophy. He has been misinterpreted and misunderstood so often that one is compelled to doubt the sanity of some of his critics. But the truth of the whole matter is that it is quite impossible to understand this thinker's profound and esoteric teachings, as he meant them to be understood, unless the student has a thorough and appreciative knowledge of the works and influence of his many great predecessors, from Plato and Aristotle to Schopenhauer and Spencer, and also the Eastern sages Zoroaster, Gautama Buddha, Manu and Confucius. Not one person in ten thousand has the necessary groundwork of knowledge to enable him finally to master and comprehend the inner depths, subtleties and beauties of Nietzsche's thought; and for this reason Nietzscheism must always remain an esoteric cult as the philosopher intended and desired.

There is a widespread impression that Nietzsche's teachings, like those of the Socialists, are addressed to the masses, and that he was the apostle of unrestrained license and individualism. "Whatever one wishes to do is right" is supposed to be one of his doctrines. Now this is the very opposite of the truth, for he lays immense emphasis on the fact that his teachings are only intended for the cultured few and he was the sworn foe of individualism, the creed that every man should do what is right in his own eyes. He disliked the latter as much as he did socialism, for he saw clearly that while socialism would of necessity lead to universal stagnation, individualism would end in anarchy and chaos. In one of his books, "The Will to Power," he says: "My philosophy teaches a new order of rank, and not an individualistic morality." From first to last Nietzsche was the apostle of law and order, and the philosopher of aristocracy, and he wished to see society rearranged on such a basis, as to make both anarchy and socialism impossible for the future. That the strong and worthy, the Kitcheners and Bordenes, should rule, and that the weak and worthless, the Kelr Hardies and F. B. Carvelles, should serve, is surely not a very extravagant doctrine.

Those who wish to study Nietzsche for themselves would do well first to master the works of the more important of his predecessors. The doctrines of Heraclitus, Plato, Socrates and Aristotle, the history of the rise and progress of Christianity during the first two centuries, the works of Bacon, Hobbes, Descartes and Hume, Spinoza's exposition of the relativity of morality, Kant's theory of the "Categorical Imperative," Hegel's and Berkeley's Idealism, Spencer's and Darwin's theories of evolution, Schopenhauer's teachings about the intellect and his doctrine of the "Will to Life," Goethe's works, a knowledge of the religions and philosophic systems of the East, a careful study of all these is the necessary groundwork and preliminary for a thorough understanding

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

My noo puppy Alrdale dawg will eat anything, wich I found out he wood this moorning wile pop was shaving his face and I took the lathir brush full of lathir and showed it to the dawg, saying, Heer, Spourt, wood you eat this if you thawt it was vanlitter ice cream.

And Spourt startid to lick the lathir awf of the brush without taking time to wonder weathir it was vanlitter ice cream or wat it was, licking it awf with a lxpreshin awn his face as if he thawt it tasted grate, which maybe it did.

Hay, wares my shaving brush, I layed it down heer jest a minit ago, sed pop.

Here it is, Spourts licking the lathir awf of it, I sed.

Well the nerve of sum peoplis childrin, not to speak of sum peoplis childrin dawgs, sed pop.

And he grabbed the brush away from me and Spourt, saying, Thats not a dawg, thats a goat.

G, Spourt, I gees if you eet lathir youll eet anything, I sed. And I startid to see if he wood, starting with a peec of chewing gum wich I was tired of chewing, awn akkount of having chewed awl the talst out, and ESport swallered it rite down without chewing it's, proving he didnt no wat it was sipposed to be for.

How wood you like to try a littel soap, Spourt, I sed. And I handid him a littel peec and he smelld it and ate it and startid to wag his tale, as if it tasted as good as it smelld.

Say that annil out of heer befor you get an inspiration to feed him my tooth brush, take him out in the yard, sed pop.

Wish I did, handid himahandfull of grass as soon as we got out there, and wat did he do but eet most of it and drop the rest, as if grass wasent wun of his favorite froots.

How about a littel plane dirt, I sed. And I handid him a littel and he ate it as if it was jest wat he had bin wateing for, and then I gave him 6 moar things and he ate them awl, beeing as follows:

A littel peec of pair with ritings awl it.

A spoonfull of blue ink.

A haf a spoonfull of red ink.

Sum gloo awn the end of my fingir.

Anuthir littel peec of soap.

And a big peec of soap.

When I caln hoam from skool today I didnt take Spourt out awn the street, awn akkount of him beeing sick for sum reein.

BIG SALE FOR "MRS. DOT"

Although there has been a very heavy advance sale of tickets for the production of "Mrs. Dot" for Thursday and Friday nights, there are still plenty of good seats left for both nights in the balcony section. It is advisable to book them early, however, as all signs point to the record-breaking attendance of the season.

of Nietzsche. The above may seem to some a formidable and disheartening catalogue, but I may remind them once more that Nietzsche's teachings are only for the brave and intellectually fastidious, and were never meant for the faint-hearted. I have no sympathy with the many attempts which have been made to vulgarise Nietzsche by simplifying and explaining his most esoteric doctrines for the benefit of the masses. "Cast not your pearls before swine," said Christ, and for Heaven's sake let us preserve our choicest literature from contamination with the rabble. "To the pure all things are pure, but to the swine all things become swinish." I am a law only for mine own, I am not a law for all," thus spake Zavatustoa.

The foregoing remarks are not intended to be in any way polemical or controversial. They were written solely through the desire of paying a small tribute of affection and respect to the memory of a revered and beloved master.

Faithfully yours,
J. A. KNIGHTSTERRITT.

ACTUAL SIZE



COWAN'S MAPLE BUDS

Pure, Nourishing,
Solid, Milk Chocolate

The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price.

Sharpe's Never Sell "Almost Right" Glasses

Every person who buys glasses at Sharpe's secure perfect fitting glasses. We never let a customer leave our Optical Department without lenses accurately ground to correct the particular defects in that person's vision. And these lenses are held in the right position before the eyes.

Another feature of Sharpe's service is that frames are fitted to improve your personal appearance and to be comfortable.

Sharpe's glasses are always economical. You cannot buy perfect fitting glasses cheaper than our prices.

L. L. Sharpe & Son,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,
21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

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Designs in Color
Carefully Prepared

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The Last Word in Ladies' Spring Footwear

Patent Laced Boots with Gray Tops, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair.
Patent Button Boots with Gray Tops, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00
Patent Button and Laced Boots with Sand Tops, \$4.00 and \$5.50.
Mail orders sent Parcel Post.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN
19 King St.

LAY BIRCH FLOORS

They last a lifetime and are more sanitary than soft woods.

With hardwood floors you can use smaller rugs and make prettier rooms.

We have a nice lot of clear flooring at only \$55.00 a thousand.

CHRISTIE WOODWORKING CO. LTD.

Erin Street

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:—
One "Inclined" Type 50 H. P.
One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P.
One Locomotive Type 30 H. P.
Two Vertical Type 20 H. P.

Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.
BOILER MAKERS
NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

Used in Millions of Tea Pots Daily—Every Leaf is Pure

Every infusion is alike delicious

"SALADA"


Black, Green or Mixed } Sealed Packets only. B148

MODERN TIME PIECES

The accurate Time Keeping qualities of "The Modern Watch" are to be found in the Watch of Moderate and even Low Price, as Compared with those of our Grandfathers time. Our large stock of Watches, are from "The Best" only of the "Modern Watch Factories" You should consult us about Watch accuracy.

Ferguson & Page,
Diamond Importers and Jewelers—King Street.

After the Ravages of Winter



Does your house not look a little shabby, and would not even a small outlay for Paint bring back the good appearance to which you are accustomed?

"HAND AND RING"
Pure Prepared Paints

From the standpoint of beauty, endurance and spreading qualities, give the best results—inside and outside the house.

ASK FOR COLOR CARD.

T. McAVITY & SONS LTD., 13 KING ST.

The Gold Dust Twins' Philosophy

ONE day, when Mr. Jones returned with what his weekly toil had earned, he found his little wife in tears and mood not suited to her years. It seemed the cook had bade "adieu," likewise the washerwoman, too.

Gold Dust as Strike Breaker

At first within the House of Jones there followed sad despondent moans. No hopeful word could reconcile, no bonied kiss inspire a smile. "I never knew before" said she, "how horrid household cares could be."

"Upon my word I'm up at six and working still as midnight ticks. I scrub and run and wash and shine to keep the little things in line, and yet around me here and there I see undone another share. I almost feel as if I'd like to join the other ones on Strike. Some morning try it—get a mop; go through from cellar to the top, and I will venture you must see, the greater burdens fall on me."

Now Mr. Jones was passing wise and later, sprang a glad surprise. Through friends who praised the "GOLD DUST WAY," he brought a package home one day.

From tears to sunshine. Wifey now has found the good of "Knowing How" and striking servants fall to stir, the placid calm content of her.

The Gold Dust Twins

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED
Manufacturers of
Genuine English Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Balata Belting
Lace Leather and Belt Fastenings of Every Description.
Complete Stock at
64 Prince Wm. St. Phone 1121. St. John, N. B.

Taste The Crushed Nut Flavor of BUTTERNUT BREAD
It's Simply Delightful
Get a Loaf from Your Grocer.

When Peace Comes Will You Be Ready?
Wise men tell us that times will be brisker and opportunities greater than ever before.
Now is the time for preparation. Send for our Catalogue.

S. Kerr, Principal

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GREATEST SHOE HOUSE

THREE STORES Waterbury & Rising Limited King Street Union Street Main Street

The New Shape For Men

Recede toe shoes are now the popular shape for the man who is anxious to have his foot correctly dressed. Recede toes are not confined to any one particular last. We have several. The latest is called "The Nifty", and, as its name implies, is bristling with style and shapeliness.



Tan, Mahogany, Patent and Gun Metal.

\$4.00 to \$6.00 a Pair.

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Galvanized Iron Tanks

All sizes and shapes
Made to order at shortest notice

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Baby Milk That Won't "Come Back"

Safe -- Clean -- Fresh
Just the Strength YOUR Babe requires--Doctors Recommend It



Every Baby Milk Cow at Primecrest Farm is Guaranteed, the Milk from each being tested, so as to learn the exact proportions of its various food properties, so you have only to phone, tell us how his present food is acting, and we can give you the very food he needs.

PRIMECREST FARM SPECIAL BABY MILK
Comes in Sterilized, Sealed Glass Jars, at 12 cents the quart.
Pure Milk, 8 cents, Certified Milk, 9 cents the quart.

PRIMECREST FARM - South Bay, Saint John
Phone West 287-43

SOAP IS BAD FOR THE HAIR

Soap should be used very sparingly, if at all, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and grassless), its cheaper and better than soap or anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil at any pharmacy, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

Gone to France.

Major C. J. Mersereau, according to a letter received from him, has been ordered to the front on the staff of the Second Infantry Brigade. The letter was written some days ago and it is believed that Major Mersereau is at present on the firing line.

EXPULSED FROM BELGIUM BY GERMANS

The Hague, Netherlands, April 5, via London, 8.50 p. m.—Gifford Pinchot, ex-Chief Forester of the United States, who it is understood, has been acting as special agent for the State Department at Washington, in the European war zone, has been expelled from Belgium by the German authorities.

London, April 5.—It is understood here that Gifford Pinchot, who received an appointment to assist the American Commission for Relief in Belgium distribute food to destitute French people in the territory occupied by the Germans, was refused permission by the German authorities to enter Belgium.

Contract Awarded.

Messrs. Vanwart Bros. have been awarded the contract to supply groceries and vegetables to the army.

KING COLE TEA

For You.

if you enjoy a cup of Tea of a particularly rich mellow flavor.

KING COLE will produce a lasting glow of satisfaction.

"You'll like the flavor"



NEW PICKLED FISH ACT AIMS TO INCREASE MARKETS FOR FISHERMEN'S PRODUCTS

J. J. Cowie Addressed Meeting of Fishermen, Explaining Act Hon. J. D. Hazen Put Through Parliament to Provide for Inspection and Branding of Pickled Fish.

An interesting address on the operations of the act to provide for the inspection and branding of pickled fish put through parliament last session by Hon. J. D. Hazen, was given by J. J. Cowie, an official of the Dominion Fisheries Department, before a meeting of fish merchants and fishermen on the West Side last evening. J. F. Calder, chief fisheries inspector for St. John and Charlotte counties, presided, and after the address the fishermen and merchants present asked many questions of a technical character, and showed a keen interest in the act.

Mr. Cowie has recently addressed meetings in the fishing centres of Nova Scotia, and found the fishermen and merchants much interested in the act. From here he will go to Beaver Harbor, Grand Manan and other fishing districts.

The act is not compulsory. Its object is to provide for government inspection and branding of pickled fish when application is made for such inspection. The government brand will certify that the fish is of good quality, and packed in proper barrels, and it is expected the government brand will enable the fishermen or dealer to dispose of his products at good prices, and tend to make all fishermen and dealers anxious to have the government brand on their fish.

In the past a good deal of inferior fish has been put on the market, and this has resulted in creating a prejudice against fish, to the detriment of both dealer and fisherman. The act aims to remove this prejudice by assuring the consumer a good quality of fish, and thus increase the market for fish in Canada, which though it possesses the best fisheries in the world consumes a small quantity of fish per capita as compared with other countries.

Mr. Cowie said: "During the last regular session of Parliament Honorable J. D. Hazen secured the passing of an Act to provide for the inspection and branding of pickled fish, such as mackerel, herring, alewives and salmon. The object aimed at by the act is to bring into general use a strong well-made barrel of a fixed or standard size for marketing such fish in; also to raise the general standard of curing and grading the fish, so that the cured article may be bought and handled with confidence by dealers and consumers.

"In order that fishermen and packers may have some idea of the working of the act and what will be required of them so that their fish may receive the brand when presented for inspection, the minister has sent me down to the coast to meet those concerned, at convenient centres, and address them with that end in view.

How Profits are Lost.

"One of the main reasons why pickled fish, especially herring, bring so little money to fishermen and packers is to be found in the fact that the fish are shipped to market in slim badly made barrels, which, by the time they reach the consumer, lose all the preservative pickle and leave the fish rusty and bitter.

"It must be admitted that another reason is to be found in the careless manner in which many fishermen and packers handle the fish after being taken from the water, together with a lack of care in grading the fish in packing.

"Then again, you know from experience, that as things are at present, the man who packs a barrel of herring, well cured and well graded, as a rule gets no more for his fish than the man who turns out a poor barrel of herring, because when the fish are shipped to a dealer the barrels bear no marks by which the barrel of good fish can be distinguished from the barrel of bad fish, and so the dealer in order to protect himself against the loss that might be incurred through accepting the bad with the good, fixes a common or average price which he pays for good and bad alike.

A Premium on Careful Work.

"Now, under the system of branding which I am about to describe to you, the careless packer will be discouraged and the man who exercises the necessary amount of care in packing will secure the advantage over the careless packer that he is entitled to.

A VETERAN WHO WAS WITH LORD ROBERTS Laid Low with Rheumatism, but Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."

Chatham, Ont., April 3rd, 1913.

"I am a veteran of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, volunteering from the Royal Artillery into the Royal Engineers, and served under Lord Roberts during the Indian Mutiny, and am a pensioner of the British Government. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting and continual exposure left me a great sufferer from Rheumatism, so much so that my legs swelled up, making it impossible for me to walk.

"Fruit-a-tives." They cured me of both the Rheumatism and Constipation. In my regular employment, I walk thirty miles a day and enjoy perfect health."

GEORGE WALKER.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.

At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The inspection generally, have been printed and distributed to fishermen, cooperers and fish merchants for their information and guidance. A study of the regulations, which deal with the various points in detail, will enable anyone to prepare his fish for the brand.

Enough copies have been printed to supply every packer on the coast with one, and if anyone has not yet got a copy and desires to have one, he should apply to the local fishery officer.

Regulations.

"The barrels and half-barrels in which fish are to be packed for inspection must be made of well-seasoned, close-grained wood.

"No particular wood is specified in the regulations, but it must be perfectly sound and capable of retaining pickle when made into a barrel and filled.

"The staves and heading must be of the thickness called for by the regulations.

"The barrels must be well hammered together and perfectly water-tight on leaving the cooper's hands. Every barrel that is made for the brand must be tested by the cooper as to its tightness in accordance with the provision made for this in the regulations.

"Barrels and half-barrels made for the brand must be hooped in either of three ways, viz.: entirely with wooden hoops, or partly with wooden hoops and partly with iron hoops, or entirely with iron hoops.

"If hooped entirely with wooden hoops they must be full bound on each end, that is, there must be no space between the quarter hoops and end hoops as at present.

"If hooped partly with wooden hoops and partly with iron, they must have an iron hoop on each end and three good wooden hoops on each quarter; this applies to half-barrels as well as whole barrels.

"If hooped entirely with iron hoops they must have an iron hoop on each end and two iron hoops on each quarter.

"The breadth and thickness of the iron hoops necessary for the various kinds of barrels are defined in the book of regulations and need not be given in detail at present.

"Every barrel must be capable of containing 200 pounds, and every half-barrel 100 pounds of fish when filled.

Must Have Standard Barrel.

"Now, when a packer makes up his mind to pack his fish for inspection he must see to it that he is provided with the barrel that is called for by the regulations.

"In order to assist the packer in securing from the cooper a barrel of the proper type, the inspecting officer will be required to visit the cooper's shops in their respective districts to see that each cooper has a copy of the regulations and that he understands thoroughly what kind of a barrel to supply when called upon by a packer for standard barrels. Every cooper who makes barrels that are intended for the brand must stamp his name and the place of making in small letters on each barrel; and packers must see that each barrel is so marked before taking it from the cooper. This is very important, because with the name of the maker on each barrel, the inspecting officer will be in a position to point out directly to the cooper any defects that may appear in the barrel and so prevent them from again occurring.

"Each inspecting officer will be supplied with a set of callipers or some other measuring instrument for testing the capacity of the barrels presented to him for inspection. The packer's name and the place of packing must be stencilled on the bottom of every barrel and half-barrel before it becomes entitled to the brand.

"When curing has been carried out

on board of a vessel at sea the master of the vessel may have his fish inspected at any port of landing in Canada, by notifying the nearest inspecting officer that inspection is desired.

Must Satisfy Inspector.

"The brand will be applied to herring cured either split or round, but whether they be cured split or round they must be graded, packed and salted in accordance with the regulations and must be to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. There will be three classes of branded herring: July herring, August herring and Spring and late Fall herring.

"Each of the classes named must be packed in two grades to be called No. 1 and No. 2.

"No. 1 herring must measure not less than 11 inches, and No. 2 herring not less than 9 inches, from the point of the head to where the fish meets the tail.

"Each grade must, in addition to having the length, consist of perfectly sound fish that have been in salt for the period named in the regulations.

"Fish that have been allowed to lie too long exposed to the sun and weather before being put in salt are bound to show defects when cured and presented for inspection. The inspector is not permitted to brand such fish. It will, therefore, be necessary for fishermen and packers to exercise care in handling the fish from the time that they are taken from the net until they are finally packed.

"The cured fish must be free from rust, bright in color and evenly salted throughout the barrel.

Mackerel.

"There will be three classes of branded mackerel: Spring mackerel, Summer mackerel and Fall mackerel.

"Spring mackerel must be packed in three grades: Large, medium and small. Summer mackerel in two grades: No. 2 and No. 3. Fall mackerel in four grades: Boaters, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. Boaters will consist of the largest and fattest fish and a barrel must contain not more than one hundred fish to secure the boater brand. The size of each grade will be found fully described in the book of regulations. Summer mackerel must show some signs of fat, while Fall mackerel must be distinctly fat and of good color when cured.

Alewives.

"Alewives must be packed in barrels such as are prescribed for herring. There will be two grades of branded alewives: No. 1, measuring not less than 10 inches, and No. 2, not less than 8 inches, from the extremity of the head to where the fish meets the tail. They must, of course, be free of rust, bright in color, and evenly salted, in addition to having the necessary length.

Methods of Inspection.

"The method of carrying out the inspection will be in this way: When the inspecting officer has been called to examine a parcel of fish for the brand, he, after the packer has signed a declaration to the effect that the fish have been in salt for the required number of days, will open one barrel in five. That is to say, if the parcel consists of twenty barrels, then four barrels will be opened. The inspector will indicate what barrels are to be opened, and will himself remove the fish from the opened barrels down to the centre of each barrel, and examine the fish as he does so. The first barrel must be opened at the head end, the second at the bottom and the third at the head and so on.

"If, as a result of the examination, the inspector is satisfied that the fish are of the grade and quality that they are represented to be, he will brand the whole parcel, but if he has doubts as to whether the fish are worthy of the brand, and desires to further satisfy himself, he may open more than the number mentioned. He, in any case, must open not less than one in five in a parcel not exceeding fifty barrels.

Will Be Free of Cost.

"Fish, after they have been branded must be protected from the sun and weather, and supplied with pickle, when necessary, until they have left the packer's hands. When they have passed into the hands of a dealer the inspecting officer will be required to see that the dealer also exercises due care in protecting the branded fish in order that they may not become the consumer in the same condition as when they were first inspected and branded. This supervision is absolutely necessary, because the good name of the brand will be at stake until the consumer has received the fish. Now, this inspection is entirely free of charge to the fisherman or packer. The government will bear the whole cost of the maintenance of inspecting officers and the work of carrying out the system which I have just outlined. The officers will, therefore, be directly responsible to the Department for the work they perform.

"Knowing the trade as I do, I have a feeling of the utmost confidence that with the hearty co-operation of fishermen and packers the pickled fish business will under this system, be greatly extended, and that better prices than have ruled in the past will be obtained.

"We do not expect to work a miracle in a year's time, because permanent improvement will only come slowly with the spread of enlightenment as to the value and utility of the brand; but development will surely follow a strict application of this system of inspection."

Painless Dentistry!

We extract teeth free of pain.
Only 25c.

We do all kind of dentistry. Call and see us. No charge for consultation.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS
527 Main St.—245 Union St.
Dr. J. D. Maher, Proprietor.
Tel. Main 668.
Open nine a.m. until nine p.m.

Going-Out-of-Business Prices

Wall Paper

Your last chance to buy Wall Papers at our prices.

8c papers reduced to 5c roll
15c papers reduced to 8c roll
Odd lots at bargain prices

Jardiniers

20c Jardiniers now 10c
75c Jardiniers now 38c
\$1.10 Jardiniers now 55c
1.50 Jardiniers now 75c
1.75 Jardiniers now 88c

Flower Pots

reduced to 7c, 12c, 15c each

Straw Matting

reduced and 12c to 15c yd.

Pictures

Sale of unframed pictures, 1c, 2c and 15c each

ARNOLD'S Department Store

83-85 Charlotte St.

MOLASCUIT

If you wish your horse to have a nice coat this summer try mixing some Molascuit with his grain each meal during April and May while he is shedding his old hair.

For Sale by

A. C. SMITH & CO.
New Brunswick Agents
UNION STREET - WEST END

Drug Clerk Tells How To Cure Indigestion

Recommends to Sufferers the Best Stomach Remedy in St. John Today.

"It is a wonder some of us have stomachs left," remarked a well-known drug clerk recently. "While all drug stores sell a score or more of stomach remedies for which there is a wide demand, most of them are just peppin pills which aids digestion of the food that is in the stomach at the present time. They have no curative or strengthening effect on the stomach at all, and of course do not reach or cure the cause. So the same people keep on coming here and buying and using them until they are real chronic dyspeptics. When anyone really asks my advice, I swear by and recommend ordinary bismuth and sweetens the sour, fermenting contents of the stomach. That stops the pain, heart-burn, sour rising, wind, bloating, fullness, etc. in just a few minutes, and the stomach digests its food without help or trouble, which is the proper way."

"Doctors make mistakes sometimes, too," he continued. "My own aunt had all kinds of trouble with her stomach for years. She bought and used several styles of digestive pills but got worse right along, as naturally she her this same thing. Bismuth and sweetens. She took it two weeks and never had any stomach trouble since and that's three years ago. She's my own aunt and I know this for a fact. Yes, a lot of bismuth and sweetens is sold in St. John. All the druggists have it, I suppose, and all you take is a teaspoonful after every meal. It's all right."

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT

GILLETT'S LYE

NEW GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

At present the market for your pickled herring is largely confined to the districts in the immediate vicinity of the coast line of the province in which you live, and being easily glutted the price you get is naturally low. If then, by means of the guarantee of the brand, and the advertising it will get in the interior provinces of Canada and in the United States, a larger outlet is secured for your fish and a greater demand created, it must follow that the price will be greater in keeping with the greater demand.

Comes into Force in May

"The Act comes into force in the month of May next. In the meantime copies of the Act and the regulations governing the construction and capacity of the barrels, the methods of curing and the work of carrying out

DIED.

McKELVEY—At her late residence, 77 Elliot Row, on Sunday, April 4, after a lingering illness, Mary J. McKelvey, wife of Fenwick M. McKelvey.

Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from her late residence.

HENDERSON—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on April 2nd, Marjory Jean, aged 23, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Henderson, formerly of Sussex.

Funeral was held from the residence of Jas. Gilchrist, Central Norton, Kings County.

YOUTH AND STAMINA OF WHITE CHALLENGER OVERCOMES CLEVERNESS OF WORLD'S CHAMPION--

"JESS" WILLARD, THE KANSAS COWBOY, PUT NEGRO TO SLEEP IN TWENTY-SIXTH ROUND --

JOHNSON TIRES TOWARDS FINISH, LOOKS ONCE AT WHITE WIFE, THEN TAKES THE COUNT

Havana, April 5.—Jack Johnson, exiled from his own country, today lost his claim to flaccid fame as the heavy-weight champion of the world, the title being wrested from him by Jess Willard, the Kansas cowboy, the biggest man who ever entered the prize ring, and a "white hope" who at last made good.

The day after tomorrow Johnson, his wife and a little group of friends will sail for Martinique, there to await passage back to France, where Johnson proposes to settle down and lead the life of a farmer, raising pigs and chickens. There is no doubt that he is through with the ring.

Willard, who is being acclaimed tonight as the new champion, is going back to the United States to win the fortune which was denied him today, when Johnson got \$30,000 before the fight started. Willard taking only a small share of the net receipts. Just what his share will be is not known.

Today's fight probably has no parallel in the history of ring battles. For twenty rounds Johnson punched and punched Willard at will, but his blows grew perceptibly less powerful as the fight progressed, until at last he seemed unable or unwilling to go on.

Johnson stopped leading, and for three or four rounds the battle between the two big men was little more than a series of plastic poses of white and black gladiators.

So it was until the 25th round, when Willard got one of his wildly swung windmill right hand smashes to Johnson's heart. This was the beginning of the end.

When the round closed Johnson sent word to his wife that he was all in, and told her to start for home. She was on the way out, and was passing the ring in the 26th round, when a stinging left to the body and a cyclonic right to the jaw caused Johnson to crumple on the floor of the ring, where he lay partly outside the ropes, until the referee counted ten and held up Willard's hand in token of his newly won laurels.

There is much discussion tonight, and probably will be for all time, among the followers of the fighting game as to whether Johnson was really knocked out. In the sense of being smashed into unconsciousness, he certainly was not put out. The consensus of opinion is that Johnson expected and knew that there was no possibility of his winning, so when knocked down, he chose to take the count rather than rise and stand further punishment.

Johnson has often stated that fighting is a business, and he would not foolishly submit to repeated knock-downs when he found he had met his master. A second or two after Jack Welsh, the referee, had counted ten, Johnson quickly got up. It was well that he did so, for a moment later a rush of spectators to the fighting platform all but smothered the pugilists.

For an instant, it seemed as if trouble was threatened, and some fifty or more of the several hundred soldiers stationed about the fight arena jumped into the ring and formed circles around the vanquished and victor.

Under escort of the soldiers Willard and Johnson left the ring and went to their dressing rooms.

Willard is probably the most modest champion who ever stepped out of a prize ring, taking his victory as philosophically as he had looked forward to the fight. Neither he nor Johnson showed much evidence of having been engaged in a heavyweight championship battle. The new champion's lip, right ear and left cheek showed slight cuts, but at no time was there more than a drop or two of blood in evidence.

In this respect the fight was in great contrast to the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno five years ago, when Jeffries was cut to pieces, and blood splashed over the spectators at the ring-side. Johnson's left eye was partly closed in the early rounds, but not sufficient to interfere with his fighting. His lip also was cut inside, and his famous golden smile flashed from a very red setting.

The end of the fight came with a suddenness that dazed the spectators. It followed two or three rounds of almost complete idleness on the part of the contestants, and the crowd had settled down to a long drawn out

struggle, believing that it would go the full limit of the 45 rounds, without either being able to register a knockout.

Ringside, Havana, April 5.—The story of the fight by rounds:

Round 1—Johnson feinted and landed his left on Willard's jaw. Repeated upper cut right to Willard's jaw. The latter was very nervous. Johnson was laughing when Willard drove two lefts to the negro's body. Johnson drove a right to Willard's body.

Round 2—Johnson easily blocked Willard's leads, feinting him out of position and scoring right and left to the jaw. Willard replied by thrashing his right to the negro's body. Johnson then hooked his left to the stomach. Johnson then landed three lefts to the body. Willard laughed, Johnson then drove Willard to the ropes with a tattoo of lefts to the face.

Round 3—After much feinting Willard missed a right swing and both laughed. Johnson rushed and scored a left on the body and a right on the jaw. Johnson landed a left on the body, Willard asking "Is that the way you do it."

Round 4—Willard lunged ineffectually, Johnson laughing at his clumsy efforts. There was much feinting. Johnson landed a left to the ribs and swung his right and left to the body, and his left to Willard's face. Willard's lip was bleeding. Willard scored a left to Johnson's nose.

Round 5—Johnson poked a left and right to Willard's face. The referee ordered them to break from a clinch. The negro smashed hard on Willard's jaw and drove three blows to the cowboy's stomach. The champion rushed Willard to the ropes, scoring punches to the head and to the body. Willard was badly distressed. The challenger was rattled and boxed like an amateur.

Round 6—The negro was calm at the opening of this round. He beat Willard to the ropes with a fusillade of lefts. On the break he landed a smash to the giant's jaw. The negro rubbed Willard's hurt lip at every opportunity. The negro landed three crushing blows to Willard's unprotected

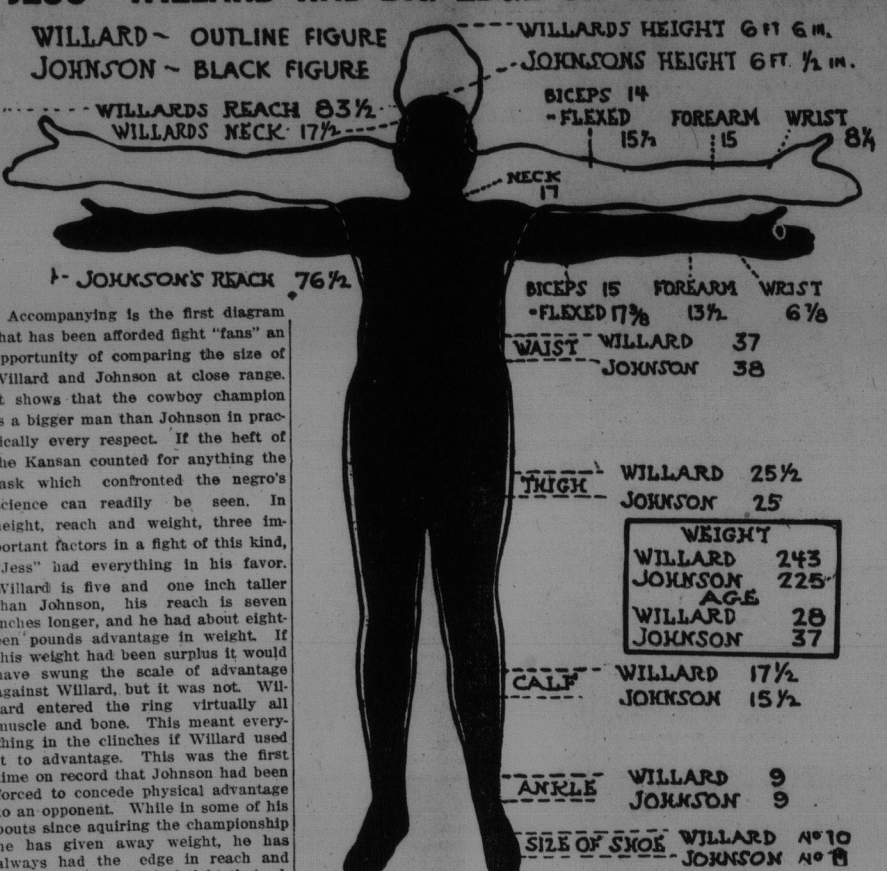
body. At the bell, Johnson was hammering hard at Willard's body. The cowboy's cheek was cut.

Round 7—Johnson was using every artifice to force the fighting. He rushed Willard to the ropes, slugging with both hands repeatedly. Willard's long left temporarily blinded the negro's left eye. Johnson came back with a series of swings to Willard's body. It was a very clean fight so far.

Round 8—Willard was gaining confidence and tried forcing the pace. Johnson accepted his challenge. The pugilists battered each other across the ring, the negro having the better of it. Willard landed on Johnson's mouth. Johnson upper-cut Willard over the heart. Willard bounced off the rope and landed a left to the jaw. The round ended with the negro swinging blows to head.

Round 9—Willard assumed the aggressive. Johnson's left started the cowboy's ear bleeding. The champion landed frequently, the blows appearing

"JESS" WILLARD HAD BIG EDGE ON THE CHAMPION



Accompanying is the first diagram that has been afforded fight "fans" an opportunity of comparing the size of Willard and Johnson at close range. It shows that the cowboy champion is a bigger man than Johnson in practically every respect. If the left of the Kansas counted for anything the task which confronted the negro's science can readily be seen. In height, reach and weight, three important factors in a fight of this kind, "Jess" had everything in his favor.

Willard is five and one inch taller than Johnson, his reach is seven inches longer, and he had about eight pounds advantage in weight. If this weight had been surplus it would have swung the scale of advantage against Willard, but it was not. Willard entered the ring virtually all muscle and bone. This meant everything in the clinching which was used by only a fraction of an inch. Yesterday, however, he was called upon to face an opponent who physically was his superior in practically every detail. Under these conditions and

forgetting for the moment the part that stamina will play, the issue became one of science against physique.

vine Willard's every lead. The negro then started a rally, landing two lefts to the body and one right to the jaw.

Round 20—Willard opened with two light blows to the negro's face. The latter laughed. Johnson said "land again, kid." Willard led and smiled. Persons in the crowd yelled: "Hurry up, we want to see the races." Willard stabbed and pawed the air until he landed a swing on the negro's jaw. The negro immediately cut loose and battled Willard across the ring. The crowd went frantic when Willard drove a hard right and left to the negro's body at the bell.

Round 21—After a minute of posing and feeling, Johnson hooked his left to Willard's body and a right swing to the head. Willard replied with a straight left to the negro's face. Jack rushed, but Willard protected well in a clinch. Willard missed a right swing and both laughed. At the bell both were fighting for an opening.

Round 22—The fight at this period degenerated into a slow sparring, clinching battle. Neither pugilist appeared particularly tired or injured by the blows of his opponent. Willard tried setting the pace. In a clinch he battered the negro's body with rights and lefts. Johnson only grinned, and Willard continued working away for the negro's stomach. Jack grinned at the shrieking crowd, but nevertheless the pace showed the effect on Johnson.

Round 23—Willard rushed into a clinch. Johnson held on until ordered to break by the referee. The challenger shot two lefts to the negro's face. The pair clinched and wrestled about the ring. Jess placed two more lefts on Jack's face and clinched again. Up to this point Johnson had not struck a blow in this round.

Round 24—The crowd yelled to the fighters to fight, but the men clinched. Willard laid weight on Johnson at every opportunity in the clinches. Johnson pushed Willard backward the same as he did with Jeffries at Reno. Johnson missed with two weak swings.

Round 25—Johnson hooked a left to the head and clinched. The challenger blocked the negro's rush. Amid much fighting the black man said: "Willard is a good kid." Then he rushed Jess to the ropes, scoring two hard punches to the body. The negro drove a terrific swing to Willard's side. The challenger going to his corner was a trifle unsteady.

Round 26—Johnson hooked a left to his opponent's jaw and a right uppercut to the same place. Willard landed a right to Johnson's body and a left to head. Willard again scored a right to body and blocked the negro's return. Jack drove Willard to the corner and landed two swings to the head. Johnson again hooked a right to the body, following it with two punches to the head.

Round 27—Johnson hooked a left to the head and clinched. The challenger blocked the negro's rush. Amid much fighting the black man said: "Willard is a good kid." Then he rushed Jess to the ropes, scoring two hard punches to the body. The negro drove a terrific swing to Willard's side. The challenger going to his corner was a trifle unsteady.

Round 28—Johnson hooked a left to his opponent's jaw and a right uppercut to the same place. Willard landed a right to Johnson's body and a left to head. Willard again scored a right to body and blocked the negro's return. Jack drove Willard to the corner and landed two swings to the head. Johnson again hooked a right to the body, following it with two punches to the head.

Round 29—Both men slowed up perceptibly. Willard was now the aggressor. Johnson stood in the middle of the ring, blocked blows for the first minute and not a single hard punch landed. Johnson seemed able to do

CHAMPION



JESS WILLARD

The crowd howled with disapproval. Willard smashed the negro with a left to the face at the bell.

Round 25—Johnson's motions might indicate that he thought he could not knock Willard out, but get a decision on points in 45 rounds. Willard shook the negro with a right to the heart. Willard clipped Johnson on the jaw with a fast left and tried forcing the pace. Johnson conserved every bit of energy. Willard again landed a left to the mouth, and repeated, Johnson stepping around backwards. At the bell he dropped heavily into his chair.

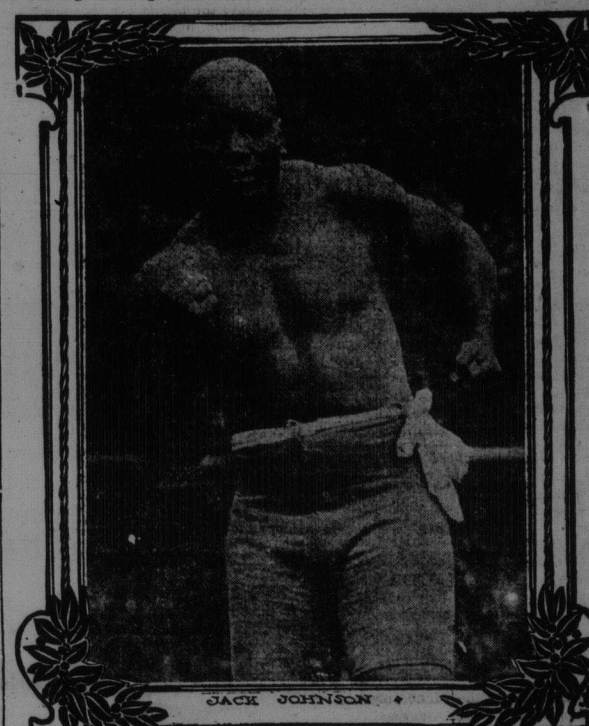
Good-Bye Mistah Johnson. Round 26—Johnson rose slowly from his chair and Willard met him more than two-thirds of the way across the ring. Willard stabbed a long left into the negro's face, sending his head bobbing back. Before the champion could recover his position Willard swung a smashing right, which landed full on Johnson's stomach. Johnson was flung against the ropes by the force of the blow, and he clinched on the rebound.

The cowboy tried to tear loose, but the black held grimly, with eyes closed and legs shaking. Just before the

referee broke them, Johnson looked over Willard's shoulder towards the box where his wife had been, his eyes showing a dazed, tired, puzzled expression.

As soon as Referee Welsh had broken the clinch Jess rushed again, forcing the negro into Willard's corner, where the finish came. Johnson was slow in guarding, and his strong, youthful opponent hooked a swinging left to the body. The fading champion's legs quivered, and again the towering giant feinted for the body. Johnson dropped his guard, and Willard won the title with a quick hard swing to the exact point of the jaw. The negro's knees folded up under him and he sank slowly to the floor and rolled over on his back, partly under the ropes.

Welsh waved Willard back and began to count. Up and down swung the referee's hand, but Johnson never moved. His eyes were glassy, only the whites being visible. At the count of "ten" Welsh turned and held up Willard's hand, and a new champion replaced Johnson, who was still stretched on the floor of the ring. Time of round, one minute, 26 seconds.



JACK JOHNSON

BOWLING

In the Two-Men league last night the results were as follows:

FIRST GAME.
No. 11 team won five points from No. 1 team.

The results were as follows:
No. 11 Team.

Coughlan,	88	86	84	91	100	464	92	45
McKean,	97	97	78	88	84	463	92	38
185 183 162 179 194 927								

No. 1 Team.

Leonard,	84	82	94	92	92	444	88	45
Vaughan,	100	84	71	83	78	416	83	15
184 166 165 176 170 860								

No. 2 Team.

Wright,	79	92	92	83	91	437	87	25
Anthony,	87	105	77	94	83	446	89	15
166 197 169 177 174 883								

No. 12 Team.

Stevens,	102	82	114	105	97	500	100	
McDonald,	92	88	94	80	83	437	87	25
194 170 208 185 180 937								

No. 12 team takes five points from No. 2 team.

JIM PROKOS AND EMIL PONS ON SATURDAY

Jim Prokos is due to arrive in the city today from Lowell, Mass., and Emil Pons will be here from Boston on Thursday. These two wrestlers are in the pink of condition and when they appear on the Opera House stage next Saturday night the fans may expect to witness one of the best bouts that has ever been staged in this city.

The men have been preparing for this match for a couple of months and the only reason given for them not appearing in St. John at an earlier date was that the Opera House could not be secured before next Saturday.

Pons is spoken of as being one of the best men in his class in the States and the fans are quite aware that Prokos is a strong, and very clever wrestler. The match is to a finish, catch as catch can, the best two falls out of three, and there will be plenty of action between the two big fellows from start to finish. It has been stated that the winner of this bout will be given a chance to meet one of the very best men in Boston at an early date, therefore there will be the very best effort that each can put forth to become a victor on Saturday.

Bringing Up Father



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CHICAGO
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Chicago, Apr
1.55% @ 1.56
1.58%.
Corn—No. 2
low, 73 @ 73 1/2
Oats—No. 3
standard, 57 1/2
Rye—No. 2,
Barley—71 @
Clover—8.50
Pork—16.77;
9.50.
PRODUCE
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OATS—Canada
67 1/2; extra No.
FLOUR—Mar
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strong bakers,
choice, 57.90; s
\$7.50; straight
\$3.60.
MILLFEED—
middlings, 33
\$38.
May—No. 2, p
\$19.
POTATOES—
NEW YORK
McDOUGA
H
Jan. 10
May 8
July 10
Oct. 10
Dec. 10.
WINNIPEG
May—153 1/2
July—151 1/2
Oct.—116 1/2
May oats—63 1/2

All the Latest News and Comment from the World of Finance

CROP PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON

The outlook for Winter Grains in the European Countries.

New York, April 5.—After exporting approximately 270,000,000 bushels of the total United States wheat crop, the market interest has shifted to the prospects of the winter grains at home and abroad.

Up to the latter third of March, United Kingdom was still handicapped by wet and heavy weather conditions, and spring planting delayed beyond the usual dates.

In France the government is encouraging extended seeding of oats as a spring crop. The conditions are satisfactory for winter grains, and spring work is finished in some localities.

Winters-wheat and rye are reported as in normal condition throughout both Germany and Austria-Hungary. Impression prevails that despite special efforts there will be a reduced acreage in grain in both these countries.

Crop conditions in Italy are favorably affected by rains. February imports of oats showed a marked increase over any former month.

Spain is experiencing another damaging drought in the wheat districts of Valencia and Catalonia. Elsewhere conditions are favorable. Swiss government is reported as having acquired by purchase in America enough grain to meet the country's needs until autumn.

Heavy storms, which swept the greater part of the Russian empire late in March, have put the roads in a bad state, causing supplies to fall off.

Movements of grain will be freer in the near future. It has been proposed to cancel the French prohibition against exports from Algeria.

Comparative supply of Canadian wheat is shown by Winnipeg inspection to March 19, of 83,900,000 bushels compared with 122,600,000 bushels last year.

Chicago Grain and Produce. Wheat. High. Low. Close. May 1914 156 154 156 1/2

Chicago, April 5.—Wheat, 2 red, 1.55 1/2 @ 1.56 1/2; No. 2 hard, 1.58 @ 1.58 1/2.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 74; No. 4 yellow, 73 @ 73 1/2.

Oats—No. 3 white, 56 1/2 @ 57 1/2; standard, 57 1/2 @ 57 1/2.

Rye—No. 2, 1.16 @ 1.16 1/2.

Barley—71 @ 76.

Clover—8.50 @ 12.75.

Pork—16.77; lard, 9.80; ribs, 9.00 @ 9.50.

POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, 42 1/2.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET SALES. (McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

UNITED STATES STEEL AGAIN AMONG LEADERS, SHARES SELLING AT 50-1-2

Revival of Pool activities in speculative specialties swelled day's operations to large total.

New York, April 5.—Revival of pool activities in numerous speculative specialties helped to swell today's operations on the stock exchange to a very large total.

United States Steel, for the first time in some days, reasserted its leadership, selling as high as 50 1/2, its best quotation since the latter part of January.

Bethlehem Steel rose over four points to the new record of 92 early in the session, but lost all its rise before midday.

Automobile shares, equipment and a mixture of secondary industrials rose from one to five points, but some of these advances were obliterated to-wards the close.

Total sales of stocks amounted to 670,300 shares by Pickles & Mills, Annapolis, N. S., has piled up on the rocks at Barrington, within the past twenty-four hours and is a total loss.

for cargoes, and in several cases arrangements have been made for two trips.

PHASES OF THE MOON—APRIL. Last Quarter ... 6th 4h 12m p.m. New Moon ... 14th 7h 36m a.m.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived Monday, April 5. Steamer Orcadian, 2552, Anderson, Glasgow, Robt. Reford Co., general.

BRITISH PORTS. Liverpool, April 4.—Arrd stmr Hesperian, St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS. New York, April 3.—Arrd schrs A J Sterling, Dorchester; R. Bowers Bridgewater; Lucia Porter, St. John; J Howell Leeds, Halifax; Wanola, St. John.

MARINE NOTES. RECENT CHARTERS. British schr Earl of Aberdeen, 416 tons, Bass River to W. Britain or E. Ireland, deals, 130s. Prompt.

STEAMSHIP NOTES. The Manchester liner Manchester Miller is due in St. John from Manchester with general cargo.

STOCK QUOTATIONS ON N.Y. EXCHANGE. (McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

Amal Cop . 63 1/2 63 3/4 63 3/4

Am Beet Sug 45 1/2 46 1/2 45 1/2

Am Car Fy 47 1/2 48 1/2 47 1/2

Am Loco . 34 1/2 34 3/4 32 1/2

Am Smelt . 67 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2

Anaconda 29 1/2 30 1/2 29 1/2

Am Tele . 119 1/2 120 1/2 119 1/2

Atchison . 100 100 100 100

HOW THE SITUATION LOOKS AT PRESENT

Trend of events during past few weeks gives rise to more optimistic outlook.

People who have been most timid with regard to the financial situation in Canada are becoming more optimistic.

The announcement on Monday that Canadian Pacific Railway earnings were \$507,000 higher in February this year than February last year is one of the signs of the times.

Some of the pessimism is due to a misunderstanding of the annual reports which are coming out.

Miss Nellie P. Rogers of the senior class at Mt. Allison is spending the Easter holidays with her mother, Mrs. Jennie Rogers.

Miss Della Steeves of Hillsborough is spending a few days with relatives here.

Mrs. Andrew Alcorn of Hebron has returned to her home after a week's visit with relatives here.

A. H. Peck is absent on a business trip to Moncton.

At the last session of Golden Rule Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 51, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: Worthy Patriarch, J. Clifford Steeves; Worthy Associate, Fanny Tingley; Rec. Scribe, H. E. Tingley; Asst. Rec. Scribe, Osnaph Russell; Treas., Mrs. Jennie E. Rogers; P. S., Miss Mary Russell; Chap., Mrs. G. W. Newcomb; Con., E. Robinson; Asst. Con., Joseph Payne; I. S., Harold Moore; O. S., Charlie Milburn.

The Consolidated School concert has been postponed from the 1st to the 8th.

Miss Mary Turner, who has been training in the Boston Hospital for the past year and a half, arrived this week for a short visit to her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Turner of Riverside.

The Frances E. Palmer Mission Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. W. J. McAlmon on Wednesday evening next. The Easter offering envelope for this year is for medical work.

Alonso R. Stiles, student at U.N.B., is spending his Easter vacation with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Stiles, Riverside.

FOUR CROWN SCOTCH. This name is a guarantee of quality. Prove this claim.

Foster & Company. St. John, N. B. Agents for New Brunswick.

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. PUBLISHER BUILDING, 48 PRINCESS STREET. Lumber and General Brokers.

Western Assurance Co. INCORPORATED 1851. Assets, \$3,213,438.28. R. W. W. FRANK - BRANCH MANAGER ST. JOHN, N. B.

REPORT OF CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL FOR MONTH MARCH

Cambridge, N. B., April 1.—March report of Cambridge school, District No. 12, Queens County:

Enrollment, 29; average attendance, 27; perfect attendance made by following pupils: Ada Straight, Hilda Hamm, Otty Hamm, Gordon Perry, Fred Walker, Jennie Straight, Russell Perry, Susie Carpenter, Cora Perry, Mary Straight, Laura Akerley, Mabel Straight, Elsie Robinson.

Highest general standing: Grade VIII—1st, Laura, Akerley, 2nd, Cora Perry; 3rd, Gordon Robinson.

Grade V—1st, Susie Carpenter; 2nd, Mary MacLean; 3rd, Russell Perry. Grade IV—1st, Jennie Straight; 2nd, Irma White; 3rd, Clifford Hall.

Grade III (a)—1st, Gertrude Carpenter; 2nd, Dorothy Straight; 3rd, Fred Walker.

Grade III (b)—1st, Hilda Hamm; 2nd, Katherine White; 3rd, Otty Hamm.

Grade II—1st, Alba Straight; 2nd, Jella Carpenter.

Grade I—1st, Ada Straight; 2nd, Jella Carpenter.

HOPEWELL HILL NEWS. Hopewell Hill, April 3.—C. Douglas Dickson, a former principal of the Hopewell Hill school and now teaching in Carleton Co., came by yesterday's train to spend Easter with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. O'Regan are spending a few days at the sugar woods in Elgin.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Adair and daughter Ruth of Sussex are spending the vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McGorman.

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Paul F. Blanchet. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT. Telephone Connection. St. John - and - Rothesay.

STEAMSHIPS. The Steamer Majestic

will leave her wharf Indiantown on Thursday, April 22, for upriver as far as the ice will permit, calling at later meadside stops and will make further trips until further notice.

Crystal Steam S. S. Co., Ltd. D. J. PURDY, Manager.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL LINE. St. John to Boston \$5.00

St. John to Portland 4.50. Steamer Majestic. Leaves St. John Wednesdays at nine a. m. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston, also Saturdays at 7.00 p. m. for Boston direct.

Returning leaves Central Wharf Boston, nine a. m. Mondays and Fridays for Portland (Mondays only) Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

City Ticket Office, 47 King Street. A. C. CURRIE, Agent, St. John, N. B. A. E. FLEMING, T.P., P.A., St. John, N. B. C. B. KINGSTON, Commercial Agent, Eastport, Me.

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. Accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For freight and passenger rates apply to J. T. KNIGHT & CO., Agents. St. John, N. B.

MANCHESTER LINE. From Manchester. From St. John. Jan. 30 Man. Inventor Feb. 22

Feb. 27 Man. Spinner Mar. 22 Mar. 6 Man. Shipper Mar. 23 Mar. 13 Man. Officer Apr. 5

Mar. 20 Man. Miller Apr. 5 Mar. 27 Man. Inventor Apr. 19

Apr. 3 Man. Port Apr. 19. Steamers marked (*) sail via Philadelphia. WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED). Until further notice the S. S. Coronors 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.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B. Phone 2581, manager, Lewis Cornors, Black's Harbor, N. B. This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the Steamer.

FURNESS LINE. From London. From St. John. Mar. 6 Start Point Mar. 6

Mar. 7 Sagamore Mar. 20 Mar. 12 Caterino Mar. 30. WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

RAILWAYS. CANADIAN PACIFIC. Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco.

Tickets on Sale March 1st to Nov. 30th. Limit Three Months. \$115.70. From ST. JOHN, going and Returning via Chicago.

Going via Chicago and Returning via Vancouver, or vice versa, \$17.50 additional. W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

DAILY SERVICE. Halifax, St. John and Montreal. MARITIME EXPRESS. Leaves Halifax 3.00 p.m. Leaves St. John 6.35 p.m. Arrives Montreal, 6.30 p.m. daily. Through Sleepers. Excellent Dining Car Service. W. Simms Lee, F. C. A. Chartered Accountant and Auditor. Queen Building 177 Hollis St. HALIFAX, N.S. Box 723.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BRIDGES BIG ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT

New Bridge at Reversing Falls Has Longest Spandrel Arch in the World—A. R. Sprenger Spoke Before Board of Trade on Construction of Bridge—Plans Worked Out Perfectly.

A very interesting lecture on the construction of the new local government bridge at Reversing Falls was delivered before the meeting of the Board of Trade last evening by A. R. Sprenger, the engineer who was in charge of the work. The new bridge, which was a spandrel arch of 565 feet, is the longest arch of its kind in the world, and it is evident that the construction of the bridge has attracted a great deal of interest, as the board room was crowded. Mr. Sprenger's remarks were listened to with great attention and at the close he was asked a number of questions. Interest in the address was accentuated by the fact that Mr. Sprenger had on view a miniature model of the bridge and illustrated his remarks by drawings on a blackboard.

Mr. Sprenger explained at some length the difficulty of the work of building the piers to support the bridge. On each of the four shores which support the chords a thrust of 5,000,000 pounds is exerted. The bridge was planned to carry a live load of twenty-ton roller, two street cars weighing 40 tons each, and a sidewalk weight of 100 pounds to the square foot. The temperature would cause a rise or fall at the centre of the bridge of eight inches.

The width of the roadway is 37 feet with 7 feet sidewalks on each side, making a total width of roadway of 50 feet.

On the east side the rock was exceedingly friable, being slate, and on the surface very much decomposed. So excavations had to be made farther back to get at the solid rock.

Where we deal with preceptious rocks and swift water we have to build a suspension bridge or a permanent cantilever bridge, or a spandrel arch, said Mr. Sprenger. The objection to a suspension bridge is its resiliency; in a wind storm you get the feeling of danger, though in reality it is one of the safest of bridges.

An arch bridge may be built of wood, masonry or metal. Of late years it had been custom in building steel arches to have three hinges, one on each end, and one in the centre.

Of the two-hinged type of spandrel arch the St. John bridge is the largest in the world, its length being 565 feet between hinges. The St. John bridge had a very flat arch, the rise of the chords being only 60 feet. This necessitated the use of very heavy material.

Proceeding Mr. Sprenger spoke of steel work in getting levels and taking measurements, etc. He said the plans of the bridge were made to provide for the joining of the central panels at a temperature of 60 degrees, and the plans were so accurate that they had to wait a whole day till the temperature was 60 degrees before they could make the connections. Even at a temperature of 61 degrees they could not make the connection.

The speaker said the city should at once arrange to run a water main across the bridge, even if it would not need it for some time. Otherwise the concrete flooring would have to be torn up, or scaffolding would have to be built and pipes pushed in position from below. The government has given you the bridge; it wouldn't be fair to expect it to let you tear up the flooring.

In his model of the bridge Mr. Sprenger said there were 10,000 rivets. He could take it apart and pack it in a teapot.

The model will be exhibited in W. H. Thorne's show window.

W. F. Burditt, in moving a vote of thanks, said the information given would make them more interested in the bridges which they came to use.

H. C. Schofield, in seconding the vote of thanks, suggested that the Board take up with the government the matter of holding some celebration when the bridge was opened.

In responding to the vote Mr. Sprenger said he wished to thank the people of this community for their courtesy to him and the builders of the bridge. "Although," he said, "we stopped traffic on the suspension bridge take elevations or measurements, we never had a single complaint."

The Council's Report. Prior to Mr. Sprenger's address a business meeting of the board was held at which the council's report was read and adopted. Some of the features of the report are given here-with:

The desirability of uniform business laws has engaged the attention of the council and the following resolution was passed and forwarded to the various boards of trade in the Maritime Provinces:

Resolved, That in the interests of the trade of the Maritime Provinces it is extremely desirable that the commercial laws of the three provinces, as they relate to insolvency, partnerships and kindred matters, should be brought into harmony, provided that a Dominion law covering the subject is not adopted.

Further Resolved, That the Boards of Trade in the Maritime Provinces be urged to urge this subject upon the attention of their representatives.

Several of these boards have endorsed the action of this board.

The John L. Cann management advised the council that they had been notified by the Department of Trade and Commerce that only \$5,000 had been voted for the two services performed by the Cann and Westport, III, and the department proposed to cut

the Cann subsidy to \$5,219 a year instead of \$6,000, as formerly, owing to their decision to pay the difference to the Westport, III, Messrs. Cann refused this amount and declined to operate the service after the first of April.

The traffic bureau immediately called a meeting of the shippers interested in the service and a representative from each of the steamship companies with the result that the department was requested to allow the Cann the same subsidy as formerly and that the Westport be given a \$700 increase. This has been granted, but word has since been received that the Insuper S. S. Co. are not prepared to accept the \$700 increase.

Through the efforts of the traffic bureau the Board of Railway Commissioners has requested the C.P.R. to install at the Martin Crossing on the line, by the first of June, an improved type of automatic bell, and maintain same at its own expense.

Correspondence has been carried on with a view to improving the West Indies service; the mobilization of the 55th Regiment; the restoration of the I. C. R. elevator and various other matters.

The smoke nuisance of the city was brought up in communication from a local business firm. It was the general expression of opinion that the nuisance is one that should be abated. The matter will be made the subject of enquiry.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN RED CROSS WORK

Local Branch Reports Many Gifts—New Members Elected.

At the regular meeting of the local branch of the Red Cross Society, held yesterday afternoon, continued interest was shown in the work. Mrs. D. McLellan presided, in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. John A. McAvity. Mrs. F. S. White presented her report as follows:

List of articles received by local Red Cross for three months: Hospital shirts, 1,091; pajamas, 360; pillows, 2; towels, 567; bed socks, 290; wash cloths, 868; U. bags, 290; wringers, 237; bedside bags, 121; H. W. bottle covers, 63; sheets, 36; dressing gowns, 29; field shirts, 155; bandages, 206; handkerchiefs, 2,335; pneumatic jackets, 741; assorted bandages, 22 pkgs.; absorbent cotton, 22 lbs.; housewives, 25; khaki belts, 1,142; cloth scarfs, 6; bed jackets, 92; bed-room slippers, 4 pairs; adhesive plasters, 17 pkgs.; quilts, 5; knitted dance cloths, 33; ether, 50 lbs.; operating stockings, pair; rubber shoes, 20 pairs; sterilized gauze, 1 pkg.; safety pins, 42 pkgs.; linen handkerchiefs, 160; colored handkerchiefs, 48; crutch pads, 39; pillow slips, 116; Total, 9,152.

Mrs. E. H. Robinson reports as packed and sent away, 4,160 pair field socks, 1,425 wristlets, 119 helmets, 296 mufflers, 99 abdominal belts, 120 pairs mittens, 7 knee caps. Mrs. Robinson also acknowledges money for yarn from Girl's Club, Stone Church, Miss E. Fowler, Mrs. Harrison, Miss I. G. Sadler, Miss Pritchard, Mrs. G. Bustin, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. G. T. Clark, Pupil and Graduate Nurses per Miss Addy, Miss Holder, Mrs. C. W. Gorham, Fairville Baptist Sewing Circle, Mrs. R. Campbell and Mrs. Thos. McAvity.

Donations of knitting from many sources were acknowledged. The financial report submitted showed receipts amounting to \$584.54; expenditures, \$532.44; balance in hand, \$2,323.35. The following new members were elected: Life member, Mrs. L. C. Allison; members, Mrs. J. W. LeVitt, Miss A. C. Scammell, Mrs. George K. Macleod, Mrs. W. McAllister, Mrs. Edwin Stirling.

BLISTERS ON FEET COULD NOT SLEEP

Skin Much Inflamed, Itched and Smarted. Could not Wear Shoes, Cuticura Entirely Healed.

Victoria St., Theford Mines West, Ont. "One day I was repairing a valve on top of a boiler when a steam pipe close to my feet burst scalding me. Blisters came on my feet and I could not wear my shoes. The skin was very much inflamed and it gave me much pain that I could not sleep at night."

"One day I came across the Cuticura advertisement. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave me such relief that I bought a box of Ointment and some more Cuticura Soap. Now the wounds are entirely healed and the scars have disappeared." (Signed) William Neck, Jan. 31, '14.

Sample Each Free by Mail. With 35-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Eveson, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

BOUGHT BOOTS YEAR AFTER YEAR WITHOUT CALLING FOR TENDERS

Brown Tells Boots Committee How Grit Regime Did Business Prior to 1911—Many Suspicious "Coincidences" Brought to Light at Inquiry, but He Fails to Explain Them.

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—Further light was thrown on the contracts which Charles E. Slater, the Liberal middleman, who made fifty cents a pair on the boots sold by Gauthier & Co. of Montreal, to the Militia Department, had with the government before the Boots Committee today. Mr. Chas. Long of Gauthier's & Co. and Mr. H. W. Brown, director of contracts and formerly secretary to Sir Frederick Borden were on the stand. Most suspicious coincidences were developed in regard to the contract which Gauthier secured from the government in 1913 when Slater first made his agreement that he was to get a commission on all militia contracts.

Mr. Slater had for years made the army boots for the old government. Mr. Brown testified that for five or six years no tenders had been called for. Mr. Slater left the Slater Company and in 1913 made his agreement to get a commission for Gauthier's sale of army boots to the government.

On March 14 of that year tenders were asked from nine firms for army boots. Tenders were to be in on March 27 and twenty-five per cent. of the eight thousand boots were to be delivered four days later. One firm protested that it was impossible to fill such an order, and several other firms while tendering stated that they could not make delivery as specified. Although tenders were not awarded until March 27 Mr. Long testified that the leather for the contract was or-

dered in February. He was told by "the office" that their firm was going to get the tender. In addition it was shown that the Gauthier tender was put in only half an hour before tenders closed and was just two and a half cents lower than the next higher tender. Mr. Brown admitted that the coincidence was suspicious and he could not explain the circumstances, he insisted that everything was straight as far as he was concerned.

"Here is the situation," said the chairman Middleboro, "Gauthier & Co. never had the contract for army boots before. Yet a member of the firm swears absolutely positively that they purchased the leather before tenders were even called for, although after the requisition was issued. In addition their tender came in only half an hour before tenders closed and was two and a half cents lower than the next lowest tender. This is what we want cleared up."

"It is news to me," replied Mr. Brown. "It would not be difficult for Slater to know that a requisition was

outstanding for boots. He might have got it from our office. There was no mystery about that, I will admit it is a coincidence."

Previously Mr. F. B. McCurdy examined Mr. Long as to his purchases of leather. "You say you bought leather in February 1913 for army boots?"

"Yes."

"You are sure?"

"Yes."

"You are absolutely sure?"

"Yes. I was receiving the invoices."

"Do you know whether this leather went into the army boots?"

"Yes, I know of my own personal knowledge."

"How did you come to order in February?" asked Mr. R. A. Pringle.

"I knew we were going to get the contract."

"How did you know who told you?"

"I was told by the office."

Mr. Brown was then put on the stand. He explained that he got a requisition on January 25 to order eight thousand army boots. The order was postponed under orders from the Deputy and the Minister. He could not tell when he was told to go ahead and call for tenders.

On March 14 he sent out circulars to nine firms whose names were on his list asking for tenders. One firm replied that it was impossible to tender as the order called for delivery of two thousand pairs in four days. General Hughes asked for a report on the firm's ability and honesty. He secured a statement from Duns, and on the strength of this the firm got the tender.

He was questioned as to the tenders called for before 1911. "We did not call for tenders for years," he replied.

"The patronage list consisted then of one man, asked Chairman Middle-

boro, "Well, yes. We bought all boots for five or six years from Slater."

"Then in 1913 you asked for tenders from nine firms?"

"Yes."

"Chas. E. Slater was the one man who always negotiated the orders before 1911 and after then?" asked Chairman Middleboro. "He always stood by the ship. He seems to have had a grip somewhere."

"Oh no, I don't think so. It was due to his keeping after business."

Mr. Brown then laid the tenders before the committee explaining that the hour of the receipt of all tenders as well as the time of opening were stamped on the envelopes. The tenders were examined and it was found that the Gauthier tender was the last one in, having been received only half an hour before tenders closed, and was two and a half cents lower than the next highest.

"Is this only a coincidence?" asked Mr. McCurdy, "that the last tender came in only half an hour before closing, and was the lowest by just two and a half cents?"

Mr. Brown explained that they had been in the habit of receiving tenders after the hour named, up to the hour of opening them.

"You have heard Mr. Long's evidence that he purchased the leather to make these boots in February, before tenders were called for."

Mr. Brown admitted that it was a coincidence.

"Why should he go and buy leather?" persisted Mr. McCurdy.

"I can swear positively that Mr. Slater got neither from me nor anyone in my office any advance information."

Witness was asked why Mr. Charles Slater's name appeared on the list to whom tenders were asked from. He said the list came from the Minister's office.

This is the feather-weight loaf of snow-like purity, golden-domed and lofty, porous, satin crumb—of course you use FIVE ROSES.



Five
Not Bleached
Roses
Not Bleached
Flour

MADE BY THE WOODS BAKING CO. LIMITED.

Order Your Daily Paper Now!

THE GREAT ADVANCE AGAINST GERMANY will, it is believed, commence in a very few weeks. No one can afford to be without the latest news of these world-stirring events. Kitchener's new army is now in France. The Canadians are there. Our New Brunswick boys are drawing nearer and nearer to the firing line.

You want to know about them, about the battles in which they may be engaged, and the successes which may attend their efforts.

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

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

For a short time, we will give to bona fide new subscribers

The Daily Standard

AT

Two Dollars for One Year

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

THE STANDARD, St. John, N. B.

Enclosed find Two Dollars, for which send me The Daily Standard for one year as per your special offer. I am not taking The Standard at present.

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1915 _____

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!

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh winds mostly south and south-east, fair at first, becoming showery at night.

Toronto, April 5—The weather has been showery today over the greater portion of Ontario, but elsewhere in Canada fine, and in the west very mild.

Table with columns: Location, Min., Max. Rows include Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Battleford, etc.

Around the City

U. W. M. Society. At the Easter meeting of the United Women's Missionary Society held in the school room of the Main street Baptist church, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. C. F. Sanford in the chair, W. F. Barker spoke of the War and the Kingdom of God.

St. George's Anniversary. Plans for the celebration of St. George's Day on April 23, have been so far advanced that the success of the affair is now assured.

The British Empire. Rev. H. E. Thomas of the Carleton Methodist church, addressed a large gathering in Leinster St. Baptist church last evening.

Fire Call Interrupted Drill. At 8.30 o'clock last night, while the firemen were at drill in the Schofield building, an alarm came in from box 3.

Ice Cream Not Immune. A week ago Sunday the stores of John Sperdaks on Charlotte street and that owned by the Demerson brothers on the corner of Union and Colburn street were open and a large business was done in the sale of ice cream.

\$50 For Hospital Bed. A meeting of St. Monica's Catholic Ladies' Benefit Society was held yesterday with Mrs. James Dever in the chair, at which it was decided to donate \$50 towards the maintenance of a bed in the New Brunswick ward of the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital.

A New Brunswick Ward. The St. John Ambulance Association wishes to thank all who have so instantly and generously responded to the appeal for funds with which to supply a motor car for use of No. 1 General Hospital of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and inform them that the desired car has already been presented by Lawrence MacLaren of Liverpool.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCHES HELD TOGETHER ON EASTER MEETINGS LAST NIGHT

Reports Submitted and Officers for Ensuing Term Elected—Good Progress Was Made in All the Parishes.

The Easter meetings of the Anglican churches of the city were held last evening when officers were elected and reports submitted. All the churches were reported in a flourishing condition and doing a great work in the community.

ST. MARY'S. The Easter elections were held last night in St. Mary's church. The results were as follows: Representatives to the Synod—D. Hipwell, J. N. Rogers, F. R. Fairweather, D. C. Fisher, E. A. Lawrence, H. R. Coleman, Church wardens—D. Hipwell, H. W. Barton, E. Moore, W. J. Lane, E. A. Redmore, E. A. Lawrence, H. R. Coleman, H. J. Barton, L. L. Brundage, H. H. Barker, W. Wetmore, D. C. Fisher, D. A. Ramsey and F. R. Fisher.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD FAIRVILLE. Rev. W. B. Dunham presided at the Easter meeting. Reports from the various officers were read and showed the church to be in good condition. The elections resulted as follows: Wardens—J. H. Gale and J. T. Russell. Vestrymen—W. B. Meyell, William Miller, Albert Warren, Charles Hill, F. V. Hamm, George Hill, Clarence Quinton, James Mills, William Magee, William Gorie, J. J. Dunlop and John Willis. Delegates to Synod—J. H. Gale and J. T. Russell; substitutes, F. V. Hamm, A. Warren. Auditors—W. B. Meyell and J. J. Dunlop.

ST. GEORGE'S. The Easter elections in St. George's church, West St. John resulted as follows: S. Watters and O. D. Turner. Vestrymen—S. Belyea, W. Emerson, R. Orr, E. Meurling, Isaac Ketchum, James Martin, H. A. Craft, William Smith, H. H. McLeod, Elmer Young. Delegates to the Synod—James Martin, S. Watters, F. Meurling; substitutes, Robert Orr, Charles Smith, S. M. Sewell. Treasurer—H. A. Craft. Vestry clerk—S. A. Sewell. Auditors—Charles Emerson and S. M. Sewell. Laymen's Missionary Movement Committee—F. Belyea, S. Watters, R. Orr, S. M. Sewell, O. D. Turner, John A. Maxwell, A. Rawlings and James Martin.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST. The annual Easter meeting of the Mission church of St. John Baptist was held in the schoolroom, Rev. H. A. Collins, presiding in charge, presiding. The following officers were elected: Delegates to Synod—H. B. Schofield, E. T. Sturdee, R. Frith. Substitutes—W. B. Bamford, G. H. Lee, W. R. Mathers. Finance committee—W. B. Bamford, E. B. Blair, H. C. Hoyt, W. A. Jack, J. P. Morrison, Courtlandt R. Robinson, W. R. Mathers. The financial statement presented was in every way satisfactory. It was decided during the meeting to co-operate with the ladies of the church to endow a bed in the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital. After business had been concluded a pleasant social hour was spent when refreshments were in order.

TRINITY CHURCH. At the meeting of Trinity church, which was largely attended, the following officers were elected: Church Wardens—C. E. L. Jarvis and F. J. G. Knowlton. Vestrymen—W. S. Fisher, J. A. Seeds, I. H. Northrup, J. G. Harrison, H. R. Sturdee, S. J. Smith, M. G. Teed, F. W. A. Harrison, E. E. Church, B. R. Armstrong, P. del. Clements, A. W. Adams. Lay Delegates to Diocesan Synod—M. G. Teed, E. E. Church, W. C. Rothwell, B. R. Armstrong. Substitutes—J. S. McGivern, H. A. Porter, R. E. Coups, S. J. Smith. The report of Percy A. Clarke, the vestry clerk, showed that the year was finished with an over-draft of \$3,267.40. The income for the year was \$20,932.17. An interesting report was made by the rector, Rev. R. A. Armstrong, who expressed the hope that the panning would be continued on the north side of the sanctuary. The Sunday school report was submitted by the superintendent, P. del. Clements, who spoke appreciatively of the work of the primary department under Miss Jarvis, and of the Chinese department under Mrs. Woodman, Miss Patton and Mr. Crawford.

STONE CHURCH. There was a good attendance at the meeting of St. John's (Stone) Church. The treasurer's report showed receipts for current work of the church amounting to about \$600 more than last year. Among the special contributions was the amount of \$200 donated by I. Louise Murray towards choir expenses. Officers were elected as follows: Church wardens—J. E. Secord and A. E. Prince. Vestrymen—T. E. G. Armstrong, A. T. Thorne, W. E. Foster, G. A. Kimball, R. D. Paterson, Dr. James Manning, W. M. Jarvis, W. E. Anderson, R. J. Hooper, G. L. Warwick, Dr. C. F. Gorham, Blanchard Fowler. Delegates to Synod—L. P. D. Tilley, W. M. Jarvis, R. J. Hooper, R. R. Patchell. Substitutes—Dr. James Manning, W. E. Foster, J. E. Secord and Judge Armstrong.

ST. PAULS. In the schoolroom of St. Paul's church the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Church wardens—J. B. Cudlip, George W. Ketchum. Vestrymen—Sir Frederic Barker, Senator Thorne, Dr. J. M. Magee, F. B. Schofield, James Jack, F. P. Starr, A. C. Skelton, John K. Schofield, W. C. Hazen, W. C. Peters, H. S. Wallace and Judge Grimmer. Delegates to Synod—J. Roy Campbell, Dr. J. M. Magee, J. B. Cudlip, A. C. Skelton. Substitutes—James Jack, F. B. Schofield, H. S. Wallace and G. W. Ketchum. The financial statement presented showed receipts during the year amounting to \$5,457.52, and expenditures of \$5,230.90, leaving a deficit of \$669.74 for the year current, as against a deficit of \$986.38 in February 1914.

TOGETHER ON FIRING LINE

St. John Nurse follows brother to battle front in France.

Miss Theodora McKiel, daughter of Rev. Mr. McKiel of Fairville and her brother, Rudolf F. McKiel of the 12th New Brunswick Battalion, are both on the firing line in France. When the war broke out Miss McKiel was nursing in Boston. When she heard that her brother had enlisted she went to Valcartier and offered her services as a nurse. She went to England with the first lot of nursing sisters. She was stationed in one of the hospitals, where men from the Canadian forces were cared for. Her brother was also with the Canadians at Salisbury Plain. When he offered for service in the Princess Patricia's Regiment, Miss McKiel also offered for service in France and was sent there. In a letter to her brother-in-law, Dr. O. E. Moorehouse, M.L.A., Miss McKiel tells of experiences. Her brother had gone to the firing line and in a letter to her had described some of the work in the trenches. She also spoke of the flying corps school and of an aviator's experience when his machine turned turtle in the air. He was injured and had to remain out of action for six months.

WIVES AND CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS AT TEA

Soldiers' Wives League Entertained yesterday in Century School Room.

The Soldiers' Wives' League entertained at tea yesterday afternoon in Century Church school room, wives and children of soldiers now at the front. An enjoyable time was spent. Seven hundred and fifty cards were sent out and about four hundred responded to the call. Those who poured tea were Mrs. Ingham, Mrs. Murray MacLaren, Mrs. W. H. Purdy, Mrs. J. L. McAvity, assisted by members of the league, Mrs. W. Walter White was head of the tea committee and Mrs. George F. Smith, president of the Soldiers' Wives' League, received the guests. Captain Rev. E. B. Hooper delivered a short address. There was a choice musical programme in which the following took part: Miss Frances Travers, Mrs. Murray Long, Mrs. I. M. Curran and Mrs. George Bell. Mrs. Barnes was accompanist.

EGGENTRIC PRISONER IS PROBABLY INSANE

A young man giving his name as J. A. Lamey and said to be a Dominion Express messenger, whose home is in Montreal, was arrested late yesterday afternoon by I. C. R. Policemen Roberts on the charge of interfering with property in the I. C. R. baggage room at the depot. It is stated by the police that during the afternoon Lamey was attending a performance in an uptown picture theatre and when the programme had been about half finished he left his seat, went in on the stage and turned out some of the lights, giving as an explanation that the picture was showing his life history. After he left the theatre he went to the I. C. R. depot and entering the baggage room he saw a crate containing two dogs that were being shipped away. Lamey opened the crate and allowed the dogs their liberty. After some difficulty the dogs were secured again and Policemen Roberts placed the young man under arrest. Dr. Dunlop visited the prisoner in the central station cells last evening and recommended that he be detained as he showed symptoms of a deranged mind.

PERSONAL

Hon. George J. Clarke, premier of New Brunswick, went to Fredericton last evening. The many friends of Mrs. Herbert D. Everett will be sorry to hear of the death, from pneumonia, of his sister at her home in Dorchester, Mass. Judge Landry was at the Royal yesterday. O. M. Melanson, M. L. A., of Shediac was in town yesterday. W. B. Chandler, of Moncton, was at the Victoria yesterday. Mrs. L. Grogg of Halifax; Miss Hume of Dartmouth; Mrs. W. G. Clarke and Mrs. A. F. Newcombe, of Fredericton; Miss Mary Smith, of Amherst and Mrs. Manning, of Wolfville, are in the city attending the meeting of the executive of the Women's Baptist Missionary Union. Grand Sailors' Concert. At Seamen's Institute, Wednesday, April 7th, at eight o'clock, the Metagamma Concert Party, including the ship's orchestra, in fine programme. Admission 20 cents.

Keep Your Bread and Cake Soft and Moist. No pantry is complete without good air-tight boxes in which bread and cake may be placed to keep them soft, moist and clean. We have secured a line of TIN BREAD AND CAKE BOXES that will at once appeal to housewives as being both practical and attractive, and we want you to see them. Our Bread and Cake Boxes are well made from good material; the lids fit snugly and are held firmly in place by a strong fastening which admits of the use of a padlock. They are shown in two finishes—white enamel and gold with glass surface—and have rounded edges and corners which makes them very easy to handle. Each Cake Box is provided with a shelf, thus avoiding the necessity of placing one loaf upon another. Prices: CAKE BOXES White Enamel Finish Small \$1.50, Medium \$1.70, Large \$2.00 BREAD BOXES White Enamel Finish Small 95c., Medium \$1.25, Large \$1.50 W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD. - Market Square and King St.

Macaulay Bros. & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B. Stores Open at 8 a. m., Close at 6 p. m. Saturday night at 10 o'clock. TODAY, TUESDAY, AND FOLLOWING DAYS A BIG SALE OF Slightly Damaged Pure Irish Linen Table Cloths, Dinner and Tea Napkins. This will be a great chance to secure Table Linen of the best qualities at about one half the price of present values, as the linen market has taken many advances during the past few months owing to linen flax advancing so much. Buy from this stock for your Summer requirements and you will secure bargains. MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Sold On An Iron-Bound Guarantee Enterprise Stoves and Ranges They Always Please. For upwards of thirty years we have sold "Enterprise" Stoves and Ranges. During these years there have been more of these stoves sold in St. John than any other make—each year sees an increase in sales. Why? Because They Always Give Satisfaction. STOVES FOR ANY PLACE AND EVERY PLACE. Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

Stores Open at 8.30 — Close at 6 o'clock, Saturdays 10 p. m. Bargain Sale of Curtain Materials Will Be Continued This Morning. Exceptional values in Curtain Nets, White and Madras Muslins, White and Colored Sortins. CURTAIN DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR.

NEW CORDED SILKS. Corded silks are the season's novelty and may be used for costumes, dresses, blouse waists and millinery. We are offering the very newest shades. NEW CORDED SILKS—This make of silk is the season's novelty, and may be used for costumes, dresses, blouse waists and millinery. We are offering the very newest shades. CORDED POPLIN—In old rose, Russian green, Copenhagen, myrtle, sand, putty, pink, white, mid. brown, nigger brown, light navy, dark navy, battleship grey, black. Width 36 inches. Per yard \$1.20. COLORED BENGALINE—In old rose, maize, sand, putty, battleship grey, nigger brown, navy, Russian green, black. Width 36 inches. Per yard \$1.75. Our Special Quality of Black Paillette Silk. BLACK PAILETTE SILK—Our special quality, good weight, a soft, rich finish, suitable for dresses, etc., double width. Per yard 95c.

Ladies' New Hand Bags. LADIES' HAND BAGS—In new shapes and various sizes; ordinary and wrist strap handles; some have toilet fittings; offered in black, brown, tan, grey, blue. Each 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$2.00. MOIRE AND BROCADED SILK HAND BAGS—Black, navy, brown; also brocade effects in many color combinations. Each \$1.25 to \$6.00. BEADED HAND BAGS—Various sizes, handsome floral designs. Each 75c. to \$16.00. PARTY CASES—Leather covered, in black, green, blue, brown; toilet fittings. Each \$1.65 to \$8.35. HAND BAG SECTION—FRONT STORE.

New Tapestry Rugs. These are Seamless Rugs in bright, clear colors, Oriental and floral designs; great value. We are also able to furnish less expensive Tapestry Squares if desired. 2 1/2 x 3 yards Each \$ 9.75 3x3 yards Each 11.50 3x3 1/2 yards Each 13.50 3x4 yards Each \$15.25 3 1/2 x 4 yards Each 18.00 CARPET DEPARTMENT—GERMAIN STREET. Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited