

KITCHENER CALLS FOR SECOND CONTINGENT; FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN WEST PROGRESSING

SUMMONS HAS COME FOR SECOND CONTINGENT

Premier Borden Announces Receipt of Call from War Secretary for More Canadian Soldiers—Will Leave Within Short Time, but Date Not Revealed—Premier Reviews Work of Government in Mobilizing and Preparing Men for Overseas Service.

Ottawa, April 11.—Kitchener's call has come. The eager men of Canada's Second Expeditionary Force will go forward at an unrevealed date in the early future to join their comrades of the First Contingent at the front. This date was approximately determined by the head of the British War Office nearly two months ago. Since that time he has been in constant communication with Canada's minister of Militia. Now the definite summons has been received.

Three months ago Lord Kitchener was notified that the troops were ready to depart at any moment when they might be required. Since that time the War Office has been kept fully informed of its training and has from time to time made suggestions which have "been followed with absolute precision."

The reasons that the War Office did not summon the troops earlier were "reasons which commended themselves to the head of the War Office, and reasons which are generally recognized."

Other essentials had also to be taken into account. The enormous number of men now under training in Britain make it not the easiest task to provide for accommodations and train-

ing the various contingents of the overseas dominions. "The War Office, and particularly Lord Kitchener himself are thoroughly anxious that when the Second Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force goes forward there will be no room for possible criticism."

Such was the announcement of Premier Borden to parliament on Saturday night's sitting. Sir Robert Borden entered the house with the Minister of Militia. He rose almost at once to make his statement. Time and again during its progress he was interrupted by applause from both sides of the house, cheers which were as heartily revived when Hon. Frank Oliver, who was momentarily leading the Liberal opposition, rose to express the sentiment of the minority. "We Canadians are not outsiders in this fight," said Mr. Oliver.

"It is our fight, too. This is not only a fight to preserve the neutrality of Belgium, but to preserve the British Empire, and all it stands for. Only in the months to come will we be able to realize the sacrifice it will be necessary for us to make. But we all stand earnestly prepared to face whatever may come, with a courage and devotion that will ultimately bring victory."

(Continued on page 3)

BEFORE THE WAR



German Spy—"Dot Laurier bandt couldn't blay in harmony mit us better had it been made in Germany."

French Offensive in the Woevre Prelude to Big General Advance

GERMAN WEDGE BEING ATTACKED ON BOTH FLANKS—PRINCIPAL CHAIN OF CARPATHIANS IN CONTROL OF RUSSIANS—ALLIED FLEET ATTACKS DARDANELLES FORT FROM GULF OF SAROS TO PREVENT TURKS REPAIRING THEM.

London, April 11.—The French offensive in the Woevre, which, according to official reports from Paris, continues to make progress, although the Germans reiterate that all the French attacks have been repulsed, it is believed is but the prelude to a big general effort in the west.

With the two general staffs in direct conflict it is difficult to gauge the results of the fighting. Military experts here, however, express the conviction that the Germans will be compelled to send reinforcements to strengthen their wedge, which penetrates to St. Mihiel, and which is being attacked on both flanks, and that as soon as this movement begins the allies will strike at the point thus weakened, and perhaps the whole line.

With the operations in this district of France those in the Carpathians divide interest, which is being barely satisfied with the meagre official reports from the various headquarters.

Fighting Under Difficulties.

The Russians, like the French, are apparently making progress in the capture of important points which are essential before a general forward movement can be undertaken. They are in possession of the whole principal chain of the Carpathians, and at some points are descending the southern slopes, and are approaching,

if they are not already in, the Uzoak Valley south of the pass of that name.

Fighting is going on under extremely difficult conditions, the ground being covered with snow, which is commencing to soften, while the Austro-Germans continue to bring up reinforcements in an endeavor to check the advance. The Russians, however, appear to have confidence on their ability to handle the task, for simultaneously they are showing considerable activity both on the East Prussian frontier, where they claim success over the Germans, and to the south of the Vistula, where the Germans say they have repulsed a Russian attack.

The allied fleet has, according to unofficial reports, been bombarding the Dardanelles forts from the Gulf of Saros. This, doubtless, is being done to prevent the Turks from repairing the forts, for it is not believed here that the big attack will be resumed until the land forces arrive.

Unofficial reports also continue to come in regarding the gun firing off the Norwegian coast on Wednesday night last, concerning which the Admiralty as yet has made nothing public. The Scandinavian papers are convinced that a sea battle has occurred, although they variously describe it as a battle between British and German cruisers, and a chase by British or German submarines.

Belgian Relief Ship Sunk in North Sea

Torpedoed or Sunk—Believed Twenty-six of Crew Perished—Was Under Charter to Relief Commission and on Way Back to New York from Rotterdam.

Rotterdam, April 11, via London.—The British steamer Harpalyc, the first relief boat of New York State, and under charter to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, has either been torpedoed or sunk by a mine in the North Sea.

The Dutch steamer Elizabeth, on its voyage from Rotterdam for New York on Saturday, picked up twenty-two of the crew of the Harpalyc, seven miles northeast of Noordhinder Lightship and brought them back to Rotterdam. The Dutch steamer Constantia picked up five men and took them to Nieuwe Waterweg. The steamer carried a crew of fifty-

three men, twenty-six of whom, it is feared, have been drowned.

Those rescued by the Elizabeth include the second mate and second engineer, the latter in a wounded condition.

The Harpalyc, under its charter to the Belgian Relief Commission, had a permit securing immunity from attack. The Harpalyc, 3,591 tons, was a comparatively new steamer, owned by J. & C. Harrison, of London. She sailed from New York on March 7 with more than eleven thousand individual gifts for the relief of the Belgians, and arrived at Rotterdam on March 30. It is presumed that the Harpalyc was on her return voyage,

AMAZING STORY OF LAND STEALING UNDER GRIT RULE

WHOLESALE FRAUD IN GRANTING OF HOMESTEADS FLOURISHED UNDER OLIVER'S ADMINISTRATION OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR—KNEW OF CROOKED WORK GOING ON BUT RETAINED IN SERVICE MEN WHO WERE ROBBING COUNTRY.

Ottawa, Ont., April 11.—An amazing and sensational story of robbery and land stealing is contained in the report of T. R. Ferguson, the commissioner who was appointed to examine into the frauds in connection with the granting of homesteads and the malfeasance of officials of the Department of Interior under the administration of Hon. Frank Oliver, a portion of which was tabled in the Commons yesterday. Still more sensational evidence will be forthcoming later.

Mr. Ferguson investigated matters relating to the disposition of Dominion lands, timber and mineral lands, Indians and Indian Reserves. The portion of report which was given this house on Saturday deals with (1) Robert Cruise, Liberal, M. P. for Dauphin, Man., and W. A. Davis, lands and forests ranger, (2) the Blood Indian Reserve and Frank Pedley, until recently superintendent of Indian affairs.

The report shows that Robert Cruise represented himself as a "squatter" on a quarter section which now forms part of Riding Mountain Reserve in the Dauphin district. Cruise was not a "squatter" and obtained this homestead by fraud. In his evidence he admits he never lived on the land in question, that his home was some miles away and that for years prior to and subsequent to 1907 when he got the homestead he had lived on the same farm which is near Dauphin.

Davis, with whose connivance Cruise got the farm, and who was at that time chief forest ranger for the reserve in question stated in his evidence that Cruise was not a "squatter" and was not entitled to file on this homestead.

Obtained Patent By Fraud

The commissioner finds further that Mr. Cruise was not the owner of all the cattle mentioned in the memorandum filed in his behalf, and that he obtained his patent on "improper representation" of the facts. The ownership of at least twenty head of cattle was necessary in order to qualify for a patent and Mr. Cruise only owned thirteen head at the time. He effected a deal with a neighbor who owned seven head of cattle and gave a promissory note for them. Both the cattle and the note were returned after this had served the fraudulent purpose of the member for Dauphin.

It was brought out in evidence that Hon. Frank Oliver during one of his visits to Dauphin gave Mr. Herchermer the Dominion lands agent at that point, instructions to grant whatever applications were signed by Davis as long as the "head office" stated they were available.

Mr. Herchermer in his evidence stated that he knew that many of the applications sent in by Davis were fraudulent, but said he had no option but to grant them.

Willing To Act As Party's Dupe

Davis frankly admitted that he knew that hundreds of the applications sent in by him were fraudulent but said he allowed himself to be

"used for the benefit of the party" in this matter. He described his assistants, Albert McLeod and Sam Cohen, as very "slick and capable workers" and in order to facilitate their work he signed a number of applications in blank and handed them over to his underlings. Davis swore he knew that both these men were sending in applications of men who were not squatters at all.

Davis said that sixty per cent. of the recommendations he made for homesteads were fraudulent. Mr. Herchermer estimated the fraudulent entries made at that time as high as eighty per cent. of the total.

An idea of the magnitude of these frauds is obtained when it is borne in mind that hundreds of these applications were turned in. The application of the party test was the only test applied.

Mr. Ferguson points out that notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Oliver's attention had been drawn by one of the officials of his department to the suspicious work of Davis his services were retained until the government was changed.

R. E. A. Leach, of the "This Red Line" fame was twice delegated by the late government to investigate the work of Davis, and he reported that he found everything "all right."

The second division of Commissioner Ferguson's report has to do with the grazing privileges on the Blood Indian Reserve near McLeod, Alberta and the connection therewith of Frank Pedley. In the year 1903 several applications were made for these privileges. One was made by George McLaughlan, of Toronto, who had associated with him Charles Miller, barrister, of Toronto. They had reason for hoping that it would be granted and went so far as to organize a cattle company and engage a foreman to look after their interests.

However, says the report, Mr. Pedley had other plans. An application on behalf of Donald McEwen was put in by a firm of Ottawa solicitors, Latchford McDougall and Daly, and it is indicated that the application was really on behalf of Peter Ryan of Toronto, with whom he had numerous transactions in recent years. Mr. McEwen, although his application came in the year after McLaughlan's, got the grazing lease. Mr. Pedley, who was still superintendent general of Indian affairs, became, according to the evidence, the beneficial owner of one-sixth interest in the Blood Reserve privilege, and he became owner of this interest by virtue of an assignment of the same to him by Peter Ryan. This one-sixth interest was held in trust for Frank Pedley by A. C. Bedford Jones, a Toronto lawyer, for a period of four years, when it was sold to Charles Miller for \$1,000, which money was paid over to Mr. Pedley. Mr. Jones retained \$100 for looking after the legal affairs.

Mr. Pedley admitted having received the \$1,000 but refused to admit that Mr. Jones had been acting as trustee for him.

It is understood that still more sensational evidence will be forthcoming within a few days.

Canadian Casualties

Ottawa, April 11.—The casualties among the Canadian Expeditionary Force announced by the Militia Department today are as follows:

PRINCESS PATRICIAS.
Died of Wounds.

Corporal E. C. King, April 10, (transferred from 32nd Battalion), at Canadian Military Hospital, Shorncliffe. Next of kin, Y. King, No. 32 Randolph Gardens, London, W. Eng.

SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded.

Private John Carpenter, March 30. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Carpenter (mother), No. 74 Creclian street, Maidstone, Kent, Eng.

TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.

Private F. C. Hunt, March 31. Next of kin, C. W. Hunt, No. 38 Valetta Grove, Plaistow, Essex, Eng.

ELEVENTH BATTALION.

Death.

Lt. Stanley Hall Mitchell, April 7, at Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, while under operation for appendicitis. Next of kin, Alice L. Mitchell, No. 197 Mayfair Ave., Winnipeg.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Lance Corporal Hugh Rose, April 1. Next of kin, Mrs. Jane Rose, No. 170 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.

THIRTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Seriously ill.

Private Thomas P. Thomas, pneumonia, at Military Hospital, Shorncliffe. Next of kin, Caroline Edith Thomas, (wife), Shelmouth, Man.

DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.

Wounded.

March 29.—Private R. T. Douglas. Next of kin, Edward Douglas (father), 6 Glenburn Terrace, Rowlandsgill, Durham, Eng.

WELSFORD MAN IS VICTIM OF EXPLOSION

George Scott Died as Result of Injuries—Was Splitting Wood With Gunpowder.

While splitting wood with gun powder at Welsford on Saturday morning George A. Scott was so badly injured that he died early this morning in the General Public Hospital here. The powder exploded prematurely while Mr. Scott was heaving over a stick of wood in which a charge had been inserted. He was blown a distance of twelve feet. He was brought to the hospital here Saturday night.

Mr. Scott with two other men were engaged with a sawing and splitting machine at Welsford. It was the custom to split sticks too hard for the machine by gun powder. A large stick had been drilled and the charge inserted when Mr. Scott was bending over it the explosion occurred. He was driven back about twelve feet.

Drs. McDonald and Lewin were immediately summoned and all possible was done for the injured man. His left leg was broken, as well as his right ankle and left wrist. His wrist was also badly mangled and both eyes were injured. He suffered a severe cut in the head which required seven stitches.

It was decided to bring him to the hospital here on the Boston train Saturday night.

Everything possible was done for him but he gradually sank and passed away this morning shortly after midnight.

Mr. Scott was 65 years of age, and is survived by his wife, three daughters, Mrs. George Emery and Mrs. George Dolan, Summer Hill, and Miss Edith Scott at home, and one son, Steen Scott at home.

The funeral will take place tomorrow at Welsford.

NETHERLANDS SENDS PROTEST TO GERMANY

For Sinking of Dutch Steamer by Submarine U-28—Germany Will Likely Pay Indemnity.

The Hague, via London, April 11.—The Netherlands government has handed to Germany a note of protest concerning the sinking of the Dutch steamer Medea, which was sent to the bottom off Beachy Head March 25 by the German submarine U-28. The German government is considering a reply, and it is thought probable, in ministerial circles here, that it will offer to pay an indemnity in accordance with international law, but this is dependent upon the judicial decision.

A feeling of the utmost confidence regarding the relations between Holland and Germany is expressed here, and the alarming rumors in London are considered inexplicable.

CONSERVATIVES OF WENTWORTH CO., ONT., CHOSE C. C. WILSON, M.P.

Hamilton, Ont., April 11.—The Conservatives of Wentworth County yesterday nominated Gordon C. Wilson, M. P., as candidate for the House of Commons.

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED
Plymouth, Eng., April 12 (2.55 p.m.).—The French steamer Franck, was torpedoed off Start Point, in the English Channel, Sunday, but was towed into Plymouth by government tugs. No lives were lost.

PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN TO SECURE RECRUITS FOR FIELD MARSHAL KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY

GERMAN RAIDER WILHELM PUTS INTO NEWPORT NEWS; MAY BE FORCED TO INTERN

Newport News, Va., April 11.—The North German Lloyd liner Kron Prinz Wilhelm, outfitted as a German auxiliary cruiser, arrived here today with 61 prisoners, the crews of the last two British steamers sunk by her. The Kron Prinz slipped out of New York August 3 last, and since that time has sunk twelve British, two French and one Norwegian vessel in her commerce destroying cruise in the North and South Atlantic oceans. It is not known whether she will repair and sail again, or intern here for the war.

The Kron Prinz Wilhelm, the elusive raider of commerce in the South Atlantic slipped into this port today and asked for fuel and provisions. Many times reported destroyed, the former North German Lloyd liner had evaded hostile warships for eight months, while she sent fourteen merchantmen to the bottom. Her officers said she was forced to steal her way past four Allied cruisers off the Virginia Capes to reach this refuge.

"We got in without being seen by the enemy, and we can get out the same way, declared her commander, Lt. Captain Paul Thierfelder, formerly navigating officer of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, in a statement tonight. When she dropped anchor the Kron Prinz Wilhelm had less than twenty-five tons of coal, and scanty provisions for the crew of 500 men and sixty-one prisoners from British merchant ships, sunk in the South Atlantic.

Of the fourteen ships that the five thousand ton cruiser sank, nine were British, four French and one Norwegian. The value of these ships and their cargoes, officers of the Wilhelm tonight estimated at \$7,000,000.

The Kron Prinz Wilhelm followed in the wake of the interned Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which arrived here a month ago yesterday, after thrilling and effective operations for the German arms. In her raid of the seas since she slipped out of New York harbor August 3 last as a German merchant and passenger steamer the Kron Prinz Wilhelm never touched land, and took 960 prisoners from various vessels destroyed.

The Kron Prinz Wilhelm also took 20,000 tons of coal from various ships captured, and from the British ship La Correntina, sunk on October 7, the Germans took two four-inch guns.

Following is a list of vessels sunk by the Kron Prinz Wilhelm:

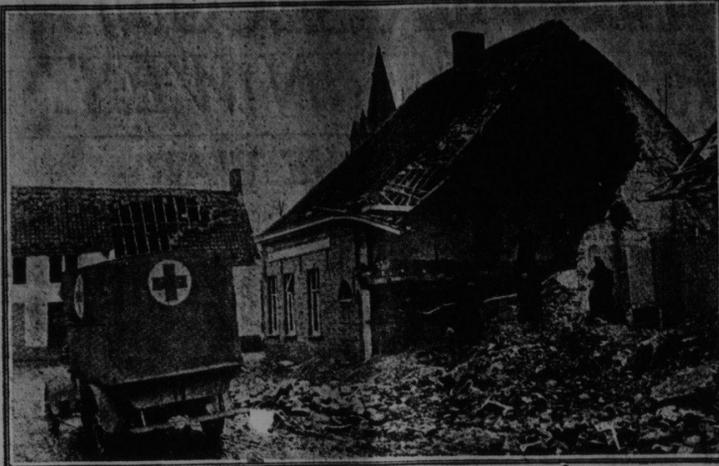
Victims of the Raider.

British steamer Indian Prince, Bahia for New York. Five passengers, thirty-two officers and crew. Sunk September 4, 1914. British steamer La Correntina, La Platte for London, twenty-six passengers, ninety-five officers and crew. Sunk October 7, 1914.

French bark Union, Port Talbot for Valparaiso, twenty-four officers and crew. Sunk October 28, 1914. French bark Anne De Bretagne, Fredrikstad for Sydney and Newcastle. Twenty-four officers and crew. Sunk November 21, 1914. British steamer Bellevue, Liverpool for South America. Thirty-four officers and crew. Sunk December 4, 1914. French steamer Mont Agel, 32 officers and crew. Sunk December 4, 1914. British steamer Hemisphere, Hull for Rosario, 26 officers and crew. Sunk December 28, 1914. British steamer Potaro, Liverpool for South America. Forty-seven officers and crew. Sunk January 10, 1915. British steamer Highland Brae, London for Buenos Aires, fifty passengers and ninety-one officers and crew. Sunk January 14, 1915. British schooner Wilfred M. St. Johns, for Bahia, seven officers and crew. Sunk January 14, 1915. Norwegian bark Sonantha, Linton for Falkland, 23 officers and crew. Sunk Feb. 5, 1915. French passenger steamer Guadeloupe, Buenos Ayres, for Bordeaux, one hundred and 43 passengers and one hundred and fifty crew. Sunk February 23, 1915. British steamer Tamar, Santos for Havre. Thirty-three officers and crew. Sunk March 25, 1915. British steamer Colony, Rosario for St. Vincent. Twenty-eight officers and crew. Sunk March 27, 1915.

The British steamer Chasehill, Newport for Pernambuco, was stopped Feb. 22, 1915, and after part of her provisions had been requisitioned by the cruiser she was allowed to proceed with 300 prisoners transferred from the Kron Prinz.

THE DANGERS OF RED CROSS WORK AT THE FRONT.



This picture shows a Red Cross car on its way to fetch wounded from the front. The car picks its way carefully through the street, the Red Cross showing up brightly against the flat khaki covering. A group of Belgians are sheltering behind a ruined house. The road is slippery from rains.

TWO WEEKS CAMPAIGN TO GET RECRUITS

Inaugurated Yesterday in London—Planned to Hold 1,400 Meetings During Fortnight.

London, April 11.—A great patriotic campaign to secure recruits for Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's new army was opened in London today. The campaign is to be carried on for a fortnight.

Meetings addressed by Liberal, Unionist, Labor and Irish members of Parliament were held in Hyde Park, Trafalgar Square and other centers of the capital, while recruiting sergeants distributed pamphlets showing the pay separation allowances and other advantages given to soldiers of the King. As the result of the Trafalgar Square meeting 200 recruits registered at the chief recruiting office nearby.

During the fortnight's campaign 1,500 meetings will be held, while troops will engage in street marching.

War Meetings Start Trouble in Italy

London, April 12, 12.50 a. m.—Great demonstrations in favor of Italian intervention in the war led to serious disorders yesterday at Rome, and collisions with the police, according to a despatch from the Italian capital to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Rigorous measures were taken to suppress the manifestations, and many persons were arrested including Signor Marinetti, the Futurist leader and Prof. Benito Mussolini, editor of the Milanese Popolo Italia.

The cost of materials in "House-vice" was again taken up and representatives of J. L. Gardard & Son and the Two Macs were questioned. Mr. Carvell seemed to think there was a "nigger in the fence" somewhere and said so.

Hon. Dr. Reid—"If there's a nigger in the fence, heaven's sake bring him out, we'll make a white man out of him before we get through.

In reply to Mr. Rhodes Mr. McCleghahan said he had submitted wholesale prices for the goods at one-third of the price he did. Mr. Gervan described it as "absolute rubbish."

DESPICABLE METHODS USED BY MR. KYTE

Letters by Which He Tried to Involve Mr. Sevigny in Scandal Had No Reference to War Contracts.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 11.—There is considerable indignation on Parliament Hill at the attempt which was made by Mr. S. W. Kyte, Liberal member for Richmond, N. S., to involve the Deputy Speaker in the war drug contract which Mrs. Plamondon of Quebec had.

Mr. Kyte read a letter from Mr. Sevigny to the Militia Department urging payment of money due her for veterinary drugs and gave the impression that it was with reference to a war contract. He had tried to bring discredit upon the Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Sevigny went on the stand on Saturday and read the letters he had written to the department. The first was written on July 22 in which he asked that his sister's account of \$800, which of course was due her on goods supplied long before the war, should be paid, as it was considerably overdue. He wrote again on August 13, urging payment, but in connection with the Valcartier transactions he had had no communications of any kind.

The exposure of the crude attempt to implicate the Deputy Speaker with the Valcartier contracts has aroused much condemnatory criticism on both sides of the House. Liberals realize that Mr. Kyte has done his party much harm.

Mr. E. N. Rhodes asked Mr. Kyte why he had read that letter to the committee?

Mr. Kyte—"Because it was on the file."

Mr. Rhodes said the reading of the letter was simply to connect Mr. Sevigny with the Valcartier transactions and to bring discredit upon him.

Mr. Sevigny stated that he never saw Mrs. Plamondon's account in connection with Valcartier and knew absolutely nothing of her affairs. She was lucky enough to get the militia contract before the war because she was the lowest tenderer. It was not fair, he said, to mix his name up directly or indirectly with this investigation.

Mr. Sevigny said it was also unfair to bring Mrs. Plamondon to give evidence; never ask her why she had charged certain prices and then bring along some one else to prove the accounts fraudulent.

Mr. Carvell objected to being lectured.

Hon. Dr. Reid—"A little lecture won't do you any harm."

Mr. Sevigny reiterated that it was unfair to try to connect his letters with war contracts when they were re-

garding an account long prior to the war.

Mr. Kyte said he would do the same thing again.

Mr. Sevigny—"I wouldn't be surprised."

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OFFICIAL REPORTS

FRANCE

Paris, April 11, via London (11.45 p.m.)—The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

"To the north of Albert the Germans, during the course of Saturday night, delivered an attack on the two banks of the Ancre river against our trenches at Hamel and in the Thiépval wood, but they were repulsed, after hand-to-hand fighting.

"In the Argonne the fighting developed into a very sharp struggle, lasting all night, and we demolished a blockhouse and captured about 300 yards of a trench. We have maintained our gain, notwithstanding two German counter-attacks.

"In the Alilly wood an attack, delivered on the evening of the tenth, made us masters of a new line of trenches. At the Montmare wood the Germans succeeded during the night in re-capturing trenches which they had lost in the course of the day. The positions which we won on the eighth remain completely in our possession.

"In the forest of Le Pretre two violent counter-attacks by the enemy melted away under our infantry and artillery fire.

"Our aeroplanes have dropped bombs on the maritime station and foundry at Bruges."

RUSSIA

Petrograd, April 11, 11 p. m.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued tonight:

"West of the Niemen isolated actions continue in the region of the River Szesupia.

"In the Carpathians the enemy on April 9, and the following night, attacked in serried columns strongly supported by artillery, our troops who had advanced toward the southern slopes of the principal mountains. These attacks were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy, and we captured a battalion, with 23 officers and machine guns.

Beware of teas that are dusty and full of broken leaves—as these are injurious in use and unpleasant in the cup, the dust being generally put there to reduce the cost.

"Salada" teas are always fresh, fragrant, free from dust, and economical in use—preserved and sold only in sealed packets at 35c., 45c., 55c., 65c. per pound.

Jubilee Singers Tonight
Don't forget, Famous Jubilee Singers, Congregational church tonight. Admission 25c. and 35c.

IMPERIAL THEATRE

A Stupendous Drama of Life Near the Great Throne of All the Russias

"MY OFFICIAL WIFE"

5 ACTS A VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE

THE CAST:

Helene, The Spy ... Clara Kimball Young
Arthur Lennox, American ... Harry T. Morey
Laura, Wife of Lennox ... Rosa E. Tapley
Marguerite, her daughter ... Mary Anderson
Russian Chief of Police ... L. Rogers Lytton
Eugene, the Police Spy ... Eulalie Jensen
Constantine Welsky ... Charles Welsley
Olga, His Wife ... Louis Beaudet
Sacha, her Nephew ... Earl Williams
Sophia, her Child ... Helen Connolly
The Czar, Courtiers, Servants, Diplomats, Soldiers, Sailors, et al.

THE STORY:

Helene, a beautiful nihilist, induces Lennox, an American, to cloak her as his wife and arriving in Petrograd plots with the revolutionists against the life of the Czar. Lennox suddenly discovers the purpose of his mysterious companion and though shocked with the disclosures is so fascinated by the woman that he lets the plot take its course. Helene, as the official wife of Lennox enters the inner circle of novelty, close to the throne. The terrible deed falls to her lot and a grand ball occasion is the time chosen. Helene throws Lennox over for a Royal Guardsman for protection's sake. Lennox drugs her and he in turn is drugged. The spy escapes with her new lover on a steam yacht. A torpedo boat follows and sinks the yacht—a thrilling and realistic finale.

The Long and Short of Vaudeville
CLAUDE GOLDEN AND ETHEL KEATING
Gingered Fun and Acrobatic Dancing
FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA - 10 MEN
NEXT: WED.—Dustin Farnum in "Cameo Kirby"
FRI.—Jess Willard, the New Champion

COLDS OR COUGHS

Should Never Be Neglected.

If They Are, Some Serious Lung Troubles Are Sure To Follow.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURE COUGHS AND COLDS on their first inception, and will thereby prevent you from becoming affected with some serious lung trouble, such as bronchitis, pneumonia or even consumption.

When you get it as there are many imitations on the market.

"Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25c and 50c; and manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Thomas Bridges, Corrie, Ont., writes: "I was so bad with a cold I gave up work, and I was in bed four weeks being unable to do anything. I thought the cold was turning to bronchitis, so I changed my medicine to Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I used three bottles, and they completely cured me, and I am as strong as ever. I highly recommend it to all sufferers."

SENATE CHANGE ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE

Soldiers Votes Bill Again Discussed—Decided to Retain 21 Years of Age Qualification.

Ottawa, April 11.—At the opening of the morning session of the Commons, Sir Robert Borden accepted the amendment made by the Senate to the resolution providing an increase in senatorial representation from Western Canada, and safeguarding Prince Edward Island's representation in the Commons. The Prime Minister pointed out that the Senate's amendment was practically the same as the one which the House had refused to accept last year. He regretted the Senate's attitude, stating, "It has again insisted on passing this amendment, for reasons which are quite obvious." Sir Robert said that while his opinion had not changed, he was disposed on this occasion, in order to get the legislation passed, reluctantly to accept the amendment. He moved that it be concurred in by the House.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said there was no justification for such a stir on the Upper House as had been cast by the Prime Minister when he said the amendment had been made for obvious reasons. The inference to be drawn from this remark was that the Senate had hoped, if a general election were held, that further appointments to the Upper Chamber might be made by the Liberals. Sir Wilfrid considered that as the Redistribution Bill could not have effect until after dissolution, it was only reasonable that the increase in senatorial representation should take place at the same time.

Hon. Robert Rogers said the representatives of the Canadian people had

never, in the history of parliament, been faced with a more humiliating condition since, although elected to represent the people, they were not allowed to carry on a democratic form of government. The minister averred that the Senate had amended the measure simply with an idea of helping out the Liberals.

Hon. Frank Oliver said it would almost strike one that in Mr. Rogers' capacity as minister of elections, he had received a blow somewhere in the region of the solar plexus. His complaint should be directed against the fathers of Confederation, not the leader of the opposition or Senate.

Mr. A. A. McLean of Queens, P. E. I., thanked Sir Robert Borden for the medium of justice conceded to Prince Edward Island by the passing of the second part of the resolution.

Hon. J. D. Hazen said the fathers of Confederation had never, in their widest dreams imagined that the Senate would become more partisan than the Commons itself, and yet measures which had been unanimously approved in the Commons had been turned down by the Upper House.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley said it was a grave injustice to the other branch of parliament to call it partisan. The Senate, he said, represented the Crown, not democracy.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, declared that the present amendment was in furtherance of well defined schemes to render nugatory by the will of an irresponsible majority in the Upper House the western senatorial increase.

Mr. E. M. McDonald said that the Minister of Public Works' whole attitude was that the Senate should be a body solely for registering the decrees of the government of the day.

When the house resumed in the afternoon the report accepting the Senate amendments to the address regarding the increase of the members of the Senate was adopted.

Soldiers' Votes

The house then took up the bill to give votes to soldiers.

Hon. Mr. Doherty, said after consideration, it had been thought best to retain the qualification of twenty-one years. It had been decided, however, to amend clause one of the bill to provide that the soldiers' vote should be counted in the constituency in which he had last resided for thirty consecutive days during the six months preceding his enlistment, unless he was otherwise qualified to vote in some other riding.

The Minister of Justice, in answer to Hon. Wm. Pugsley, said that he proposed to insert an amendment declaring that the new measure should apply only to a general election.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought that the retention of the age limit of twenty-one years was right. He held that the bill brushed aside all the precautions provided by the Dominion Election Act and said he would offer an amendment to correct that defect. He had every confidence in the officers at the front, but he felt that under the bill temptations were being placed in their way. The officers who were to take the votes would be subject to no checks. Their oaths would not be taken, and they would not be under the observation of any scrutineers. Therefore the leader of the opposition suggested that a commission of two men, appointed by the government, and representatives of both political parties, be sent to the front to take the votes.

Hon. C. J. Doherty replied that he intended to move an amendment whereby the ballots of the soldiers would pass from the chief paymaster of the overseas contingent to the regimental paymasters, who would distribute them to the commanders of companies and squadrons. He doubted the practicability of a plan under which two men would take the votes, and he was afraid that decision would have to be taken as final, for the present, at least.

Mr. Pugsley said that under the bill, as it stood, a Sikh who had been in British Columbia only thirty days before enlistment, would have the vote, as he was a British subject.

Hon. Charles Marcell asked if the government had finally decided not to extend the franchise to the men in the naval service. Mr. Doherty said that he was afraid that decision would have to be taken as final, for the present, at least.

Mr. Oliver moved an amendment to provide that the soldiers should vote in every case in the constituency in which he had spent thirty days before enlistment. He proposed to eliminate the provision that soldiers already on the list should vote in the riding in which they were registered.

Hon. Mr. Doherty said that he would take all the suggested amendments into consideration, and would probably make several modifications in the bill.

The committee rose and reported progress, and the measure will again be discussed on Monday.

Trimmed Hats At Marr's

There will be trimmed hats here for Saturday buyers. Everybody will find a hat to please both in price and style at our great week-end sale.

Trimmed hats for ladies and misses at \$1.50 and upwards.

Trimmed hats for children at \$1.00 and upwards.

Untrimmed hats in milan, tagel, hair and hemp, in black and all colors at \$2.00 each; actually worth up to \$5.00 each.

Black and colored chip hats, 50c and \$1.00 each.

New Flowers, New Ribbons and Millinery Accessories

Marr Millinery Co. Ltd.

DIED.

SCOTT—At the General Public Hospital, St. John, on April 12, George A. Scott of Welsford, aged sixty-three years.

Funeral at Welsford on Tuesday.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal.

M R Almour, G W Barrington, J D Campbell, Montreal; O M Melanson and wife, Shediac; J W Davis and wife, Pictou; H N Price, J M Thompson, Moncton; Mrs L R Aker, F H Stewart and wife, W B Freeman, Halifax; T Halcouin and wife, Campbellton; N D Crane, H H Charles and wife, H V Furniville, M Kelly, Toronto; R Wener, S Wilson, W J Grant, L R Wilson, W A Craven, Montreal; M T Farrish and wife, Yarmouth; G Pettman, Vancouver; J T Whitlock, St. Stephen.

OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT AND ALL THIS WEEK
Matinee WED. and SAT. Only

MACK'S MUSICAL REVUE

And Continuous Vaudeville

2 Hour Continuous Program of Musical Comedy, Dancing, Mirth and Jollity

Souvenir Chocolates at Wednesday Matinee

Matinee Change of Program Thursday

PRICES: Orchestra, Reserved, - 35c
Dress Circle - - - 25c
Entire Balcony - - - 25c
Gallery - - - - - 10c
Matinees 10c and 25c

IMPERIAL THEATRE

A Stupendous Drama of Life Near the Great Throne of All the Russias

"MY OFFICIAL WIFE"

5 ACTS A VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE

THE CAST:

Helene, The Spy ... Clara Kimball Young
Arthur Lennox, American ... Harry T. Morey
Laura, Wife of Lennox ... Rosa E. Tapley
Marguerite, her daughter ... Mary Anderson
Russian Chief of Police ... L. Rogers Lytton
Eugene, the Police Spy ... Eulalie Jensen
Constantine Welsky ... Charles Welsley
Olga, His Wife ... Louis Beaudet
Sacha, her Nephew ... Earl Williams
Sophia, her Child ... Helen Connolly
The Czar, Courtiers, Servants, Diplomats, Soldiers, Sailors, et al.

THE STORY:

Helene, a beautiful nihilist, induces Lennox, an American, to cloak her as his wife and arriving in Petrograd plots with the revolutionists against the life of the Czar. Lennox suddenly discovers the purpose of his mysterious companion and though shocked with the disclosures is so fascinated by the woman that he lets the plot take its course. Helene, as the official wife of Lennox enters the inner circle of novelty, close to the throne. The terrible deed falls to her lot and a grand ball occasion is the time chosen. Helene throws Lennox over for a Royal Guardsman for protection's sake. Lennox drugs her and he in turn is drugged. The spy escapes with her new lover on a steam yacht. A torpedo boat follows and sinks the yacht—a thrilling and realistic finale.

The Long and Short of Vaudeville
CLAUDE GOLDEN AND ETHEL KEATING
Gingered Fun and Acrobatic Dancing
FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA - 10 MEN
NEXT: WED.—Dustin Farnum in "Cameo Kirby"
FRI.—Jess Willard, the New Champion

COLDS OR COUGHS

Should Never Be Neglected.

If They Are, Some Serious Lung Troubles Are Sure To Follow.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURE COUGHS AND COLDS on their first inception, and will thereby prevent you from becoming affected with some serious lung trouble, such as bronchitis, pneumonia or even consumption.

When you get it as there are many imitations on the market.

"Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25c and 50c; and manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Thomas Bridges, Corrie, Ont., writes: "I was so bad with a cold I gave up work, and I was in bed four weeks being unable to do anything. I thought the cold was turning to bronchitis, so I changed my medicine to Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I used three bottles, and they completely cured me, and I am as strong as ever. I highly recommend it to all sufferers."

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SECOND CONTINGENT LEAVING AT EARLY DATE TO JOIN CAMPAIGNS NOW IN FRANCE

SUMMONS HAS COME FOR THE SECOND CONTINGENT

Premier Borden Tells Parliament Men Were Ready Three Months Ago, but War Office Did Not Think It Desirable to Send Call—Total Number of Men Enrolled to Date in Canada 101,560—Programme Planned at Outset Has Been Successfully Carried Through.

(Continued from page 1)

MOBILIZATION PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT TO DATE.

Premier Borden opened by stating that he had just conferred with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and now desired to make a statement in parliament and to the country concerning the exact condition and mobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. In October last announcement was made that until the end of the war Canada would keep continuously in training, and under arms, thirty thousand men, and that contingents would be sent forward from time to time, as the War Office desired them. A month later an arrangement was made that the number of men so kept in training would be increased to fifty thousand. This number was in addition to those in garrison and outpost duties. It was also announced that as soon as the Second Contingent went forward a further enlistment of 17,000 men would be made, bringing the total to 108,000 men.

"I have great pleasure," declared the Premier, amid cheers, "in informing the House that this programme has been carried out to date." Premier Borden gave figures, compiled by General H. G. Watkin, chief of the General Staff, as to enrolling the present disposition of Canadian forces, which made a grand total of 101,560.

"In order," proceeded the Premier, "to enable the House to estimate the numerical strength of that force I may point out that numerically it constitutes four times as many men as were under Wellington at Waterloo, and it is nearly double the total force of either Wellington or Napoleon at Waterloo. I think that the House and the country may congratulate themselves that in a period of not more than eight months so great a force as this has been organized to a very considerable extent armed and equipped and to know also that the number of the guns which went abroad with the First Contingent considerably exceeds the total number of guns that Wellington had at his disposal at the battle of Waterloo."

"There are in Canada now, in training under arms, over 65,000 men," said the Premier and he paid high tribute to the character and quality of these men.

"It is proper," proceeded the Premier, "that I should here make a statement which may set at rest more or less comment in the press, and more or less surprise which has been manifested, from time to time, at the delay which has taken place in sending forward the Second Contingent. That contingent could have been despatched, so far as we are concerned, at least three months ago, and the War Office was fully informed of that fact, and has been fully informed, from time to time that it could be sent forward whenever desired. The date at which it shall go forward was arranged some two months ago. The House will, of course, understand that it would be absolutely contrary to the public interest that I should give any information as to when that date is. We know perfectly well the reasons, on account of which the War Office have not thought it desirable that the Second Contingent should proceed to Britain at an early date. The reasons command themselves to the judgment of the War Office, and we have seen no reason to differ from the view taken."

He added that it was the view of the War Office, especially of Lord Kitchener himself, that the Second Contingent should be accommodated and trained in England, so as to leave no room for criticism. It had been thought by Kitchener that a good deal of the training could proceed in Canada as well as in England, and the Department of Militia had followed precisely and absolutely the desire and expressed wish of the authorities of the War Office.

Up to the present time, the Premier proceeded, no call had been made on the Canadian Mounted Rifles, but their turn was likely to come whenever the situation changed in the western theatre of operations. The Department of Militia had been informed that it was within reasonable distance of time, when a Canadian expeditionary force of some fifty thousand men would be serving overseas. Therefore it was advised that in order to maintain that force in strength and efficiency a continuous supply of reinforcements, properly trained and fully equipped, would need to be provided. The total necessity could not be absolutely determined, because it was impossible to say, with certainty, how long the war would last, and condition which at present governs the conduct of the campaign in Europe were regarded as likely to change with time.

In view of these representations, the Premier said, the Minister of Militia, in consultation with his officers, had made provision for the establishment of overseas training depots, one or more for each branch of the service. Already some of the service units which embarked with the First Contingent were being utilized for the purpose. These depots would be kept supplied with units maintained in Canada, and would furnish drafts for the units serving at the front.

"So far as can be foreseen at present," continued the Premier, "a total of 150,000 men will be required, if the war should last another year. However, in war the unexpected often happens, and our own arrangements must be subordinated to the needs of the Empire as a whole."

Premier Borden concluded with an expression of very deep appreciation, which Canadians felt, of the magnificent response given from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the call to arms.

To Absorb Freckles And Other Blemishes

Every spring numerous inquiries are made by girls seeking some reliable recipe for removing freckles. Last year very favorable reports were received from many who had used mercolized wax during the freckling season. The wax seems to possess unusual properties which completely absorb the freckles, with no harmful effect. The complexion improves wonderfully, becoming as soft as a rose petal, and as delicately tinted. Get a ounce of mercolized wax at any drug store, spread a thin layer of it over the entire face every night for awhile, washing this off in the morning. For rough, spotty skin, sallowness, blackheads, pimples, and all cutaneous blemishes, this treatment is superior to any other. Springtime also brings wrinkles to many sensitive skins that are much exposed to winds and changing temperatures. To a half pint which has had an ounce of mercolized wax, which quickly dissolves. Bathe the face in this; the effect on a wrinkled skin is remarkable.

An officer of the British Pharmaceutical Society said the other day: "There is not at present a great drought of drugs, because we have been able to obtain special supplies of such drugs as bromides from America and ergot from Russia, and every day brings news of fresh supplies in the British laboratories. On this morning news arrived that one most important drug—in household use everywhere—has been successfully produced in manufacturing form. It is believed in many quarters that if the government could see its way to allow alcohol for this purpose to be used duty free, then the problem of German competition would be largely solved."

ENGLAND'S FOREMOST FIGURE BARS DRINK



FIELD MARCHAL LORD KITCHENER. Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War and just now the foremost figure in Great Britain, is the first to follow the example proposed by King George and banish all alcoholic beverages from his household. The War Secretary has given instructions that no intoxicating drink of any kind should be used in his household during the remainder of the war.

FIRE DESTROYS SOME VALUABLE "MOVIE" FEATURES

Universal Film Exchange and Romo Film Co. Headquarters, in Toronto, gutted by fire.

Toronto, April 11.—Fire shortly before seven o'clock tonight gutted the two upper stories of the annex to the Kent building on the corner of Yonge and Richmond streets, occupied by the Universal Film Exchange and the Romo Film Corporation, the latter with headquarters in Chicago, dealing in feature films. The loss to the Exchange is \$125,000, with insurance recently reduced to \$120,000, and the Romo company suffers to the extent of \$25,000. Child's restaurant, on the ground floor suffered several thousand dollars damage by water.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE IN CATHOLIC CHURCH DURING MONTH OF MAY

Rome, April 10.—Pope Benedict issued today a decree for the recital of prayers for peace in Roman Catholic churches over the world during May. The prayers were composed by the Pope.

BIRTHS.

McKEIGAN—At St. John, N. B., on April 11, to Rev. J. A. and Mrs. MacKeigan, a son.

HEART WOULD PALPITATE

HAD WEAK AND DIZZY SPELLS.

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

Mrs. J. S. Nicholls, Listowel, Ont., writes: "I was weak and run down, my heart would palpitate, and I would have weak and dizzy spells. A friend advised me to try your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills so I started at once, and found that I felt much stronger, and my heart was ever so much better within a short time. I cannot praise your medicine too highly for it has done me a world of good. My husband has also been bothered with heart trouble ever since childhood, and finds great relief in using your valuable pills." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 80 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE FLOATING MINE IN WARFARE NOT A 20TH CENTURY INNOVATION

In 1885 Italian engineer invented a floating mine which was used to destroy bridge over the Scheldt—Floating torpedo used in Franco-Prussian War.

The statement of Vice Admiral de Robeck, commanding the British fleet at the Dardanelles, to the effect that the warships have demonstrated their ability to keep down the fire of the forts has emphasized that the real problem confronting the Allies is one of mines. The British report declares that the destruction of the Ocean, the Irresistible and the Bouvet was due in all likelihood to drifting or current mines and not to any direct torpedo attack. The force of this conclusion is seen in the fact that the vessels were struck when hauling off. A torpedo attack would have been delivered while the ships were engaged in attacking the shore batteries.

Ordinarily the net is stowed under the rail, rolled up very much like a sail, and when brought into service is hauled out to ends of booms which swing from the ship's side. These booms are hollow steel poles, thirty-eight feet long and five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. They are placed at distances of forty-five feet apart, all round the ship as a rule, but in some instances the bow and stern are left exposed when manoeuvring, and under the idea that a ship struck well forward or well aft could depend on her bulkheads to keep her afloat.

Silencing the Forts.

The observation mine of the British service contains 500 pounds of gun-cotton, and consists of a cylindrical case 3-16 inch thick and 32.2 inches in diameter and 34 inches in depth, with ends rounded off. The mines are kept moored to the bottom by means of sinkers and mooring ropes of steel wire. The best depth for an observation mine of the 500 pounds gun-cotton type is fifty feet below the surface of the water.

The current mine is not new. As long ago as 1885 an Italian engineer named Zombelli invented a floating mine and succeeded in destroying a bridge built over the Scheldt by the Prince of Parma. The mine constructed by Zombelli consisted of a flat boat filled with gunpowder and provided with a long sulphur-match rope and clockwork for its ignition.

Captain Bussiere, of the French engineers, brought out as long ago as the Franco-Prussian war a floating torpedo which would drift along the bed of a river, its construction being based on the principle that a spherical body of a weight very little greater than water and having its centre of gravity coincident with its centre of figure, if placed on the bed of a river will, when the water is in flood, seek the deepest part of the river and the swiftest and most uniform velocity of current.

Floating-Mine Construction.

The development in recent years of the observation mines, the electro-mechanical mines and the controlled torpedoes has caused very little attention to be paid to the drifting or current mines, but it would seem that the British have, especially their advisers, have appreciated fully the possibilities of turning loose a swarm of current mines upon any fleet gathered below the narrows.

The reports show that the British fleet bombarded the batteries at the narrows opposite Chanak from a distance not exceeding six miles. The position where the Bouvet sank was a trifle more, but not to exceed six and one-half miles. The force of the current in the Dardanelles, and which is always in one direction, namely from the narrows to seaward, is about two and a half knots. Taking the position of the Bouvet when she was struck and the time intervening when the attacking war ships withdrew it will be found that a current mine had just about time to reach the attackers, assuming that it was released at the narrows when the war ships arrived at their stations.

The current mines in use today have firing attachments similar to those in the standard sea drift mine. On the head of the torpedo case are fitted three or more glass tubes, each tube containing sulphuric acid. The act of striking a ship's bottom causes one or more of the glass tubes to be broken, with the result that the acid comes in contact with potassium chlorate and the heat of reaction serves to fire the charge.

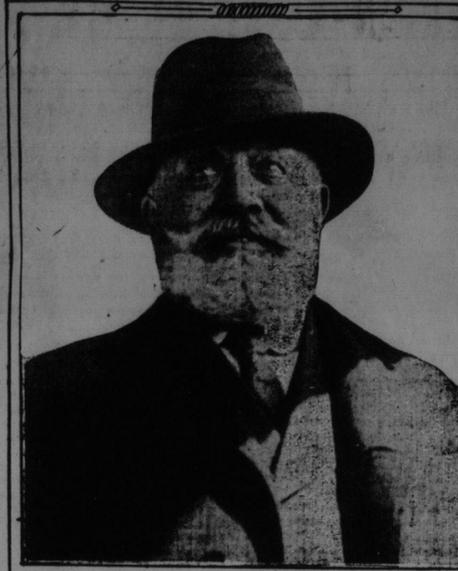
Among ordnance men it is believed that the Turks are employing also the electro-mechanical mine of the Russian type. It is known that the Germans are using a mine very similar to the Russian one and it is believed that the Turks obtaining this design, if indeed they have not supervised their construction.

The battery of an electro-mechanical mine is inside the mine. The electric current is completed when the mine is lifted as when struck, and the mercury in the contact closer touches both its terminals. The greatest care has to be taken when lowering these mines into the water to see that they are kept upright. While destined originally to be dropped from ships running past the entrance to a port, this type of mine could be advantageously drifted down the Dardanelles, using the current for its propelling force and detonating upon coming in contact with a ship's bottom.

Torpedoes Net a Protection

Against drifting or current mines the Bullivant torpedo net offers protection, only the naval men dislike resorting to nets except when at anchor. The net to be effective must be placed so that it hangs below the surface of the water to a depth of at least fifteen feet. The British Bullivant net is made of galvanized steel rings, six inches in diameter, secured together by steel ties. The foot rope is a section of heavy chain cable. The net is made in sections measuring twenty feet by fifteen feet. Each net section weighs about four hundred pounds.

TO DIRECT ITALY'S WAR PURCHASES.



General Genaro Salinas, who is a veteran of the Italian campaigns in North Africa, is in America to direct all purchases of supplies for Italy. This picture shows him on his arrival in New York, where he was met by officers of the Italian Embassy.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GEO. N. BABBIT ON SATURDAY

Oldest official of Provincial Civil Service—Fenian Raid Veteran.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, April 11.—George N. Babbitt, I. S. O., oldest official in the provincial civil service, dropped dead in his office in the provincial departmental buildings on Saturday afternoon, shortly before 3 o'clock. Mr. Babbitt had returned to the office, although Saturday afternoon is counted as a half holiday in the provincial departments, in order to take up some work in connection with matters arising during the session of the legislature. Mr. W. M. Dunlop, of Ottawa, who has been engaged as special auditor in connection with the reorganization and systematizing of the departments, was in the adjoining office with a stenographer and he was the first to find Mr. Babbitt after he had been attacked with acute indigestion. The deputy provincial treasurer was then lying on the floor, groaning loudly and it was at once evident that his condition was most serious. Miss Nan Mersereau, stenographer, summoned two physicians by telephone but, although Mr. Babbitt lived for about fifteen minutes after being found by Mr. Dunlop, he was beyond human aid when the physicians arrived. The family were quickly notified and later in the afternoon the remains were removed to the family residence on University Avenue, and the funeral will take place from there on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The late Mr. Babbitt was a native of

Fredericton and had resided here all his life. He was a son of the late Mr. Samuel Babbitt, who was for many years connected with the old Central bank and afterwards was cashier of the People's Bank of New Brunswick. He entered the employ of the provincial government in 1860, his first appointment being the crown land department, and was continuously in office up to the time of his death. He has been deputy receiver general for over thirty years.

Mr. Babbitt served as alderman for some years and was a director of the People's Bank for some time prior to his absorption by the Bank of Montreal. He was a veteran of the Fenian raid and received the medal and bounty. A few years ago, in recognition of his long and faithful public service, His Majesty the King honored him by an appointment to the Imperial Service Order. The late Mr. Babbitt was seventy-three years of age and is survived by a widow and four sons and five daughters. The sons are George W. St. Andrews; Charles, of Minneapolis; William and Archie, enlisted for active service with an engineering corps at Ottawa. The daughters are Mrs. A. K. Grimmer, late of Medicine Hat; Mrs. Archie McGinnis, of Boston; Mrs. Oxley, of Halifax, and Misses Nellie and Bessie, at home. He is also survived by one brother, Mr. D. Lee Babbitt, of this city, and three sisters, Mrs. J. V. Ellis and Mrs. George M. Lee, of St. John, and Miss Babbitt, of this city.

Premier Clarke and Attorney General Baxter were the only members of the government in the city at the time and they were shocked at the suddenness of the death of such an old and trusted employee of the province. Hon. Dr. Landry, provincial secretary and treasurer, and head of the finance department, was at his home in Bouctouche and when advised by telephone of Mr. Babbitt's death expressed his deep regret and expressed desire that the funeral be not held before Tuesday, as it would be impossible for him to reach here before that day and he knew that many of the members of the legislature would like to be here for the funeral. When the Legislature resumes tomorrow night after weekend adjournment, Premier Clarke, Hon. Dr. Landry and possibly other members will pay tributes to Mr. Babbitt, and his long and honorable record in provincial service.

Comfort and Cure for Baby's Skin Troubles

Dr. Chase's Ointment Cured When Baby's Body Was Covered With Distressing Eczema.

If every mother could try Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing, skin irritation and resulting eczema which tortures so many babies, what a blessing it would be for the little ones.

This letter will give you an idea of what a wonderful work this Ointment is doing in the way of bringing comfort to children who are so unfortunately so to contract eczema. It is so easy for this trouble to develop from chafing or irritation caused by the clothing, and so difficult to get it cured, that Dr. Chase's Ointment is appreciated when once its healing qualities are known.

Mr. M. L. Duclos, Postmaster, Dugwayville, N. B., writes: "I believe it is my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for eczema. My baby was seized with eczema and his face and arms were covered with it, and he was very miserable. After trying all sorts of ointments the disease continued to

spread until it covered the entire body. When the itching became bad he would scratch himself and was sometimes found in his cradle covered with blood. Hearing about Dr. Chase's Ointment I bought two boxes and before this was all used the child was cured. That was a year ago, and there has been no trace of eczema since. I recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to all who suffer from eczema as being the best treatment in the world for itching skin diseases."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is for sale by all dealers at 60 cents a box. It is a good idea to keep it at hand along with the bath soap, to be used for roughness of the skin, chafing or irritation. Prevention is so much better than cure. Powders clog the pores, but Dr. Chase's Ointment cleanses the pores and thereby keeps the skin soft and smooth. Sample box free if you mention this paper. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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S Wilson, W J Grant,
A Craven, Montreal,
and wife, Yarmouth,
couver; J T Whitlow.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1915.

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

LAURIER LEGACIES.

Members of the opposition in Ottawa are, seemingly, finding the closing days of the session rather trying to their nerves. Small wonder, for the men who so blantly talked retrenchment during the budget debate, even wanting to go to the length of curtailing expenditures on public works as Mr. Pugsley tried to do in the matter of St. John harbor, are now facing the disagreeable necessity of explaining to the people, the part they played in leading the country with the N. T. R. "white elephant." The eastern section of that road is now complete and, according to all plans, the Grand Trunk Railway should be ready to take it over for operation. The bargain Sir Wilfrid Laurier drew in this connection, when planning his monument, has been found so loose, and the revelations of graft and waste in connection with the construction of the road so enormous, that the Grand Trunk is likely to repudiate its contract, in which case the country will be faced with the problem of operating the road itself. With the cost of the railway so unnecessarily high that the Grand Trunk, a company organized to earn profits for its stockholders, cannot undertake to operate it at a profit, its future from a dividend earning standpoint appears anything but bright.

Up to the present time the people of Canada have expended more than \$200,000,000 in building the eastern section of the N. T. R., and in the report made by Messrs. Lynch-Staunton and Gutelius, a report most comprehensive and in which every statement was borne out by absolute proof, it was estimated that at least \$40,000,000 represented the criminal waste or graft of Laurier supporters who obtained contracts at fancy prices and made immense profits without turning a spade on the work of construction. Before the road is actually in operation it will probably be found necessary to spend \$25,000,000 more on it which must be added to the total. And upon this enormous outlay interest is being steadily paid while the road itself is on the hands of the country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers have talked much about the expenditure of the Borden Government. What they have taken pains to obscure or ignore is the big share of that expenditure occasioned by the carrying on of these Laurier railway undertakings, the Transcontinental and the road to Hudson Bay. In the same way they have found it convenient to forget that the promises they made to the Mackenzie-Mann interests and the enterprises which these gentlemen undertook on the strength of those promises have entailed upon the present Government responsibilities of tremendous magnitude that have to be met if Canada's credit is to be sustained.

In his budget speech Hon. W. T. White took occasion to declare that his greatest financial problems were not of his making. They were legacies of debt and bad bargains left to him as souvenirs of the period of misrule when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his company of incompetents occupied the treasury benches. The Canadian public are gradually coming to an appreciation of Mr. White's position. No finance minister in Canadian history has had to meet such enormous drains over the origin of which he had no control, as has the gentleman at present holding that office. Canada has passed through a critical period in the past year and a weak man in Mr. White's position would have set the country back years in its movement toward the resumption of normal business conditions. Mr. White has done well but he cannot completely undo the errors of the men who preceded him, nor is it in his power, or that of the Government, to protect the country from the results of those costly mistakes. All that can be done is to lighten the burden as much as possible and, by wise management, reduce the ill-effects to the minimum.

This is what the Government is endeavoring to do. But the Laurier legacies of debt for years will continue to cover the country like a pall.

HOW ENGLAND REGARDS IT.

Liberals who have been declaring that the change made in the British preference by the new tariff would strike a severe blow at British manufacturers exporting goods to Canada, will probably be surprised to learn that by English newspapers, not blinded by party prejudice, the view is held that the British manufacturer will receive an added benefit from the new tariff. The Canadian Gazette, published in London, and devoted solely to Canadian affairs, has this to say editorially:

"Mr. White has carried his budget through the Canadian House of Commons, the amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier having been defeated by the substantial majority of 43 votes. The Opposition leader's purpose was to criticise what he regarded as a decrease in the British preference, and we are glad to have Sir Robert Borden's assurance that the position of the British trader in Canada will be better and not worse because of the new tariff. Canada has to meet heavy war expenditure; she has instituted a series of direct taxes, and the only other source of revenue immediately available is the customs tariff, which is now raised by 7½ per cent. against the foreigner and only by 5 per cent. against the United Kingdom. Thus the position of the British trader in the Canadian market is benefited to the extent of 2½ per cent. in competition with the American and other foreign traders, while the application of the new tariff to all free goods gives the British trader a further preference over the foreigner covering 135 million dollars' worth of imports."

WHY NOT ST. JOHN?

Montreal is to have a "clean-up" week and a committee which has the matter in charge has issued the following programme:

"Sunday, May 16—Sermon Day—Hear the sound advice from the pulpit to keep physically and morally clean. May 17—Fire Prevention Day—Bear in mind that carelessness is the chief cause of fires—and that this carelessness cost indirectly every head of a family in Montreal \$10 last year. May 18—Front Yard Day—Make the surrounding of your home congenial—sow grass on the lawns, plant flowers, take good care of the trees. May 19—Back Yard Day—Clean your back yard of all rubbish, make it a small vegetable garden; keep the fences in order, whitewash them with lime. May 20—Sanitation Day—Remove all rubbish; clean all carpets; ventilate your cellars; scrub everything; use plenty of soap and water everywhere. May 21—Paint-up Day—Make everything radiant with fresh colors. Follow the example set by nature. Be bright—keep bright. May 22—Children's Day—Fifty per cent. of the newly-born babies die before they are one year of age. Do something to stop these needless deaths. It is worse than murder to keep infants unclean—and to give them foods that are worse than poison." In previous years St. John had "clean-up" days which were attended with much success. Why not try it again?

The Times politely refers to The Standard as "the organ of the grafters." Coming from a newspaper conceived in an atmosphere of graft, born for an occasion of political treachery and now devoted to the defence and everlasting laudation of a gentleman whose activities in this province have found most frequent and flagrant expression in the creation of "suspense accounts," and the purchase of "sawdust" wharves, the Times' opinion is most interesting.

Liberal newspapers now seek to claim that Sir Wilfrid Laurier favors the proposal to give the votes to the soldiers. Fortunately Hansard does not lie and Hansard, reporting Sir Wilfrid, thus quotes him in regard to the proposition: "Looking upon this measure dispassionately and without prejudice; looking upon it from the standpoint of duty not only to ourselves, but to the great cause in which we are engaged, we must come to the conclusion that it is ill-conceived in its principle, ill-conceived in its practice, and, still more, ill-conceived in its disposition." It will be noticed that Sir Wilfrid not only favors the proposal but is wildly enthusiastic over it.

The Telegraph on Saturday morning published, evidently from the pen of Mr. Man Friday Carter, an article containing the statement that Mr. John A. Barry, of this city, "would like to be police magistrate," and also crediting Mr. Barry with having ambitions in the direction of other positions. Mr. Barry characterizes the Telegraph article as untrue. It is merely another sample of the putrid output of the Telegraph mill.

MACK'S MUSICAL REVUE IN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

Pretty girls, sweet singers, graceful dancers, funny comedians promise an amusement treat.

A crowded house will undoubtedly welcome Mack's Musical Revue back to the Opera House tonight, as there has been a splendid advance sale for the opening. The company numbers seventeen clever singers, dancers and comedians and presents a complete two-hour programme of musical comedy novelties, late song hits, ensemble singing numbers, up-to-the-minute dances, mirth, drama, jollity and girls. 'Phone to Main 1363 for good seats.

LOMBARD STREET VIEW OF BERLIN'S WAR FINANCING

No illusions of speedy collapse of financial resources, but those who can read signs see danger ahead.

London, April 9—Financial London is under no illusions with regard to the war terminating in consequence of any financial resources. When we have in plain sight a small country like Serbia, fighting for seven years despite her very limited resources, it is not to be expected that a great nation like Germany is going to crumble up after a few months of strain. But it is none the less true that those who have financial interests in Germany, and who are looking beyond the war itself, are gravely concerned with regard to developments in that country. Their concern is not likely to be lessened by the recent speech in the Reichstag by Dr. Helfferich. By what our bankers consider inflated currency; and by settling up innumerable semi-governmental pawnshops all over the country, internal monetary difficulties are waded aside.

This may be well enough, so far as internal requirements are concerned. But what about the payments which have to be made abroad? Dr. Helfferich thinks those of no consequence. To quote his own words: "The unfavorable foreign exchange rates do not affect the internal financial strength of Germany, but are solely the result of the interruption of foreign and overseas trade. The maintenance of Germany's stock of gold is more important than the value of the German mark abroad." And yet, again, this manifest desire to pursue easy methods even at the expense of sound finance appears in the fact that, in spite of these huge war outlays, not the slightest attempt is being made to meet any portion of it through the process of taxation. Apparently, it is considered inadvisable to do anything that might make the war unpopular in Germany. Here, we have backed up our currency notes with seventy-five per cent. of gold; while, in the matter of expenditure, we immediately imposed nearly £20,000,000 of taxation for the first few months of the war. In the current year the extra taxation will be fully £270,000,000.

There are just two points which I think must be deduced from this brief reference to German finance. One is that Germany is playing heavy stakes on an early and decisive victory. Therefore, while by no means asserting that Germany is near the end of her economic resources, I do suggest, and that very strongly, that important German reverses might easily have economic results greater than similar reverses by any other belligerent.

GOSSIP FROM THE LONDON MARKET; THE PEACE RUMORS

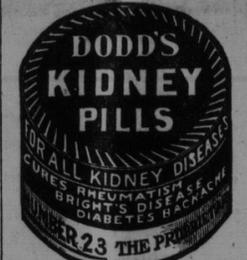
London, April 3—The one cheering feature of the war developments comes in the indications of this week, that Austria may seek a separate peace. The city's appreciation of the vigorous comments of your press, on the destruction of passengers and crew of merchant ships by German submarines, is very strong. This week's sharp rise in American securities is helping the financial situation; nevertheless, its continuance is doubted. Our sales of American bonds and shares to you this week have been large. The complete discontinuance of your minimum price restrictions is regarded as good policy, if your market feels prepared for further storms. As we see it, the real severity of the war is just beginning. The complete absence of Easter festivities here shows the state of public feeling.

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE
 The fellows was awl trying to jump over a big mud puddl today, sum of them doing it and sum of them landing in the puddl and splashing the mud awl awl evrybody that didnt jump away quick enuff, and I stood there watching them, having my noo soot awn, awn akkount of ma was sewing a tare in my uthir wun, and aftir a wile I sed, I bet I cood jump it if I didnt have this noo soot awn, awl rite.
 I bet you coodent, lets see if you cood, sed Puds Simkins. Puds hardly beeing abel to get past the middel of it wen he tried it.
 If I had my uthir soot awn id show you, awl rite, I sed.
 Wats the differents wat soot you got awn, if youre so sure you can jump it, sed Puds, and the uthir fellows sed, Go awn, try it, try it, wat do you care about yure soot.
 I dubbed dare you, sed Puds.
 Do you awl dubbel dare me, I sed, and they awl sed they did, and I sed, Awl rite, watch me. And I took a grate big jump and jumped awl the way over it, awl rite, ony my feet slipped awn the othr side of the puddl and wat did I do but set rite down in the middel of it in my noo pants, the splash beeing fearse.
 G, youll get it, youll get it, the fellows sed as soon as they saw wat the back of me looked like. And I twisted erround trying to see it myself, not seeing much but seeing enuff, and aftir a wile I went hoam and ma was still sewing the tare in my old soot, and I sed ma, Do you see anything funny about the frunt of me.
 Wy, no, wat do you mean, anything funny, sed ma.
 Do you want to laff, I sed.
 Not partickilly, sed ma.
 Well wate till I turn erround if you want to laff, thats awl, I sed.
 And I quick turned erround so she cood see the back of my noo pants awl staped up.
 Benny Potts, sed ma not laffing.
 Yes mam, I jumped ovr a puddl and then sat down in it, I sed.
 Verry brillintly if you indeed, you jest wate till yure fathir kums hoam, sed ma.
 Wich I did, much to my sorro.

Exchange at New York
 Our money market has awakened to the importance of the problem of American exchange. Early next week, there will be concerted action by the Bank of England and the joint stock banks to advance the private discount rate. It will probably be three per cent. by Tuesday. The French government's operation in your market is an excellent stop-gap, and as for establishing a New York credit of our own, it is recognized that the sudden raising of a large amount would be undesirable.

A gradual instalment process is the better method, with the object of avoiding any sudden "skyrocketing" of exchange rates, with a subsequent drop. The endeavor will be the cover payments to you for goods, over a long period, through the combined machinery of gold shipments, credits, raised in Wall street, and sales of American securities. Already the higher money rates abroad are offering inducements to your market to make advances on such markets.



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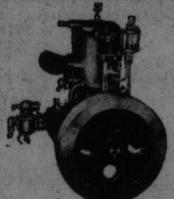
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WHISKY

THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH

OBITUARY.

Dr. Frank H. Dickie.

The death of Dr. Frank H. Dickie took place Saturday morning at his home, 36 Crown street. The deceased was the son of the late George W. Dickie. He was 38 years of age, and had practised as a dental surgeon for a number of years in this city, his office being on Union street.

Dr. Dickie was a graduate of St. Joseph's College, and of Tufts Dental College, Boston, in dental surgery. He was unmarried.

Ralph Lee Day
The death of Ralph Lee Day, son of Charles H. and the late Sarah M. Day,

DANGERS TO NAVIGATION

Miami (probably cutter Miami) reports via Portland, Me., April 7 by radio to Hydrographic office, New York, that she passed a three-masted schooner, with two masts submerged, in lat 42 55 N, lon 65 15 W; hull submerged; rough sea and dense fog.

Schr William Thomas Moore (before reported) was abandoned April 4 in lat 36 17, lon 74 01, in a water-logged condition under single reefed mainsail; rudder lashed amidships; vessel heading NNE and probably drifting ENE about one mile per hour.

U S str Dixie reports April 6, lat 34 53 N, lon 75 09 W, saw a mast, with wreckage attached.

Str Huron reports April 5, about twelve miles SW of Cape Lookout Shoal lightship, passed a vessel bottom up.

Ice patrol str Seneca reports April 6—iceberg around in thirty-eight fathoms, lat 43, lon 59 09; find no ice further south; position, lat 43 34, lon 49 51.

Str Glenstrae (Br) reports April 2, lat 42 03 N, lon 64 57 W, passed two spars projecting above water from waterlogged vessel.

ROYAL YEAST



IS BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD

HON. MR. HAZEN TELLS OF WORK OF THE CANADIAN NAVAL SERVICE

What Has Been Done in the Eight Months Since the Outbreak of War — Interesting and Comprehensive Statement by Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Sir Wilfrid Laurier Admits that Mr. Hazen Has Work of His Important Department Splendidly in hand.

In the House of Commons a few days ago Hon. Mr. Hazen submitted some information as to the expenditure on the Canadian naval service since the outbreak of war. He showed that since the outbreak of war up to February 1st the Naval Department had spent, chargeable to the war appropriation, the sum of \$3,091,608.67. The estimated expenditures for February and March were \$700,000, so that the total expenditure up to the first of April was approximately \$3,791,608.67. Continuing Mr. Hazen said: "The amount that we have spent is divided under several heads, as follows:

Statement of Expenditure on Account of War from August 4, 1914, to January 31, 1915

War (including purchase of submarines)	\$2,695,096.22
Naval Service (Halifax yards and Esquimalt dockyards)	215,536.86
Fisheries protection service and Hydrographic surveys (vessels used as auxiliaries to Canadian feet)	180,975.59
.....	\$3,091,608.67
Estimated for February and March	700,000.00
Estimated expenditure to March 31	\$3,791,608.67

"I have the details in connection with the expenditures under these different heads, but perhaps it is not necessary that I should go into them now. As a matter of fact, when my naval estimates were before the house on Saturday, in answer to questions by hon. gentlemen opposite, I gave a statement of the expenditures upon the Niobe, the Rainbow and the submarines for wages and other items, and it may not be necessary to take up the time of the committee by presenting those details at the present time. For the future, taking the period of twelve months from the 1st of April next, my estimate is that in round figures we will expend \$3,000,000 out of any war vote which passes Parliament. My estimate is made up in this way:

H. M. C. S. Niobe	\$726,125
H. M. C. S. Rainbow	365,450
Submarines CC 1 and CC 2	170,775
Submarine Depot Esquimalt	38,800
Halifax Dockyard, civil employees	257,500
Esquimalt Dockyard, civil employees	173,350
M. M. C. S. Shearwater (depot)	207,425
H. M. C. S. Diana (depot)	264,975
Atlantic defences	235,000
Pacific defences	229,500
General account; Pension contributions to Imperial navy, Separation allowance and other miscellaneous expenses	179,800
.....	\$3,000,000

"I may explain that certain expenditures at Esquimalt are charged up to the name Shearwater, while at Halifax certain charges at the dockyard are charged to what is called Diana. This \$3,000,000 is only an estimate and it may vary one way or the other according to the progress of the war. If we find it necessary for any purpose to charter other vessels or to make use of other vessels in connection with any of the services on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, the amount would be augmented to that extent. This is the nearest estimate we can make at the present time.

The Rainbow and Niobe

"It will be interesting to the house if I give a statement in a general way of the work that has been carried on by the Naval Department since the outbreak of war.

"Preparations having previously been made to meet all contingencies which could be foreseen, it was only necessary to carry out or expand these preparations when war appeared imminent.

"At that time the Rainbow had been commissioned for patrol duty in the Behring Sea and was therefore ready for immediate service, whilst the Niobe was laid up at Halifax with a care and maintenance crew on board, which ensured her being kept in such a condition as would enable her to be placed in commission at short notice. On the declaration of war the Niobe and the Rainbow and the officers and men serving in them, were placed at the disposal of the Admiralty. Arrangements were immediately made to commission the Niobe and to complete her crew to full sea-going requirements. This was done partly by the transfer of the Imperial officers and men of the sloops Algerine and Shearwater, which, owing to their small fighting value had been ordered by the Admiralty to pay off at Esquimalt, and partly by the inclusion of 100 Newfoundland Naval Reserve men.

"As soon as she was ready the Niobe joined the squadron under the command of the Rear Admiral commanding the North American Station, in which she has been doing duty ever since. The Rainbow was despatched south from Esquimalt to guard the trade routes and protect the sloops Algerine and Shearwater which were

proceeding north. These two vessels arrived safely at Asquith and since that time the Rainbow has been continuously employed in the protection of trade and other duties in the North Pacific, and on the coast of British Columbia, being under the orders of the Imperial senior naval officer on that station.

The Submarines

"The Dominion Government on the outbreak of war purchased two submarines which were building at Seattle for the Canadian government. The crew was recruited from officers and men in the Dominion, the government being fortunate in this respect in obtaining the services of two retired officers of the Royal Navy, who had had previous experience in submarines. These vessels also were placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

"Permission was also obtained from the Admiralty to use the Shearwater as a depot ship for the submarines. These three vessels have all been actively employed in the defence of the British Columbian coast.

"Naval depots have been established at Halifax and Esquimalt, in the former place for the accommodation of supernumerary ratings awaiting draft, and in the latter for the training of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve officers and men. A large number of other vessels, both governmental and private, are being utilized in connection with the naval defence of the coast. They are being employed on various auxiliary duties, and in the latter for the training of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve officers and men. A large number of other vessels, both governmental and private, are being utilized in connection with the naval defence of the coast. They are being employed on various auxiliary duties, and in the latter for the training of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve officers and men.

"The following statement shows the extent of the purchases made under the store vote from August 1 to date shown:

Headquarters orders, 508 No. (January 31)	\$52,700.00
Halifax local purchase orders (January 14)	67,946.00
Esquimalt local purchase orders (January 15)	122,808.00
Local purchases by and on behalf of ships, west coast (December 31)	51,537.00
Local purchases by and on behalf of ships, east coast (December 31)	43,471.00
Orders and commissions placed with the Admiralty (January 31) aggregating approximately	200,000.00
Total	\$1,137,562.00

"The following statement shows the value of stores issued and received at the dockyards to December 31:

Receipts at Halifax dockyard, August 1 to December 31	\$270,622.77
Issues during same period	252,014.99
Receipts at Esquimalt dockyard, August 1 to December 31	272,527.18
Issues during same period	302,777.02

"The figures in this statement do not include stores handled for the Imperial government, nor purchases made direct by ships as in the case of fresh provisions.

"Not including fuel, fresh provisions, stores, the property of the Imperial government in the custody of the naval store officers and direct purchases made by ships from Canadian firms, stores of the values shown below have been drawn from the dock yards.

Issues from Halifax dockyard to Imperial and allied ships, August 1 to November 30	\$24,473
Admiralty	9,559
Issues from Esquimalt dockyard to Imperial and allied ships, August 1 to November 30	80,000
Admiralty	19,800

*Includes some fuel.

Fuel and Oil.

The next matter to be considered is fuel and oil for the fleet. At the outbreak of war Imperial and Canadian stocks of Welsh steam coal were low. The purchase of five cargoes of suitable steam coal were made to provide for the requirements of the fleet till supplies from Admiralty sources were again available. Coaling operations on both coasts have been extensive and have necessitated special arrangements for extra accommodation and facilities. Supplies of oil fuel, and lubricating oil have been contracted for as necessary. The following amounts of coal have been handled to date:

Esquimalt—	
Received	45,826 tons.
Issued	40,828 tons.
Total	86,654 tons at Halifax—
Received approximate—	
By	80,000 tons.
Issued approximately	68,000 tons.
Total approximately	148,000 tons.

Regarding the naval dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt, the work has since the outbreak of the war increased considerably, necessitating an increase in the personnel of these establishments and considerable overtime and nightwork. Halifax is being used as the base for vessels of the North Atlantic fleet, and the dockyard is being used for carrying out repairs to these vessels, including the Niobe, and also those necessary to the various auxiliary vessels which have been employed on the defence examination service, etc. At the Esquimalt yard the expenditure and personnel have increased correspondingly. Repairs have been effected to the Niobe, the submarines, the Newcastle, and other vessels, and, on the whole, the work has been efficiently carried out, having regard to the facilities available.

Soon after the outbreak of war, I felt, after consultation with my officials, that it was necessary to have some officer of higher rank than we had at that time at Esquimalt. We were fortunate in securing the services of a retired rear admiral of the British navy, Admiral Storey, who was living in Canada at the time. We sent him to Esquimalt, and since then

maisters have progressed very smoothly.

Vessels in Use.

"There have been engaged the following vessels of the fisheries protection service: Curlew, Mahanah, Constance, Gubare, Valiant, Galliano, Newington, Petrel, Restless. Of the Fisheries Patrol service: Falcon, Heron, Wing, Egret, Plume. Of Marine and Fisheries: Lansdowne, Aberdeen, Bellechasse, Druid, Estevan, Lady Laurier, Quador, Stanley, Lady Grey. Of the Hydrographic Survey: Cartier, Acadia, Lillooet. Of Public Works: the Speedy. Of Customs: the Arthur, which was formerly called the Margaret.

"The following is a list of vessels under charter for defence: Advent, Halifax, N. S.; Beleine, Sydney, N. S.; Legal Limit, Esquimalt, B. C.; Sable I, Halifax, N. S.; Uncle Sam, Halifax, N. S.; Viking, Oak Bay, B. C.; Gladiator, Narada, Premier, Midland, Scotsman, Shannon, Melanope, King Malcolm. The following is a list of vessels hired for defence not under any charter: Barge No. 2, tug Cruiser, Christine, Gopher, Klondyke (barge), Pilot, Scow 7, Scow 8, Scow 1, Scow 2, tug Sin Mac, tug, Barge A. D., Barge Rose de Lima, Barge Flora D., Barge No. 5.

Patriotic Owners.

"I would take this opportunity of saying that we had placed at our disposal by private owners, vessels that have been of very great use to us. Great patriotism was shown in connection with the matter by men desirous of helping during the present crisis in the nation's affairs. The Davy Jones, which we have used in connection with the northern defence scheme on the West coast, was lent to us by Mr. Evans B. Deane. The Ivy Leaf, the Laurel Leaf, the Holly Leaf and the Viner were lent to us by the British Columbia Packers' Association. The Aquilla was a free donation from Mr. J. Rogers, Commodore of the Vancouver Yacht Club. The Nahleen was lent by Mr. J. Musgrave. The Jessie, by Messrs. A. W. Bridgman, J. H. Simson and T. J. Ryan, and the Legal Limit by Mr. A. H. Pease. On the East coast two vessels were lent for defence, the Semiramis by Mr. C. B. Gordon and the Alabaster by Lieut. J. M. K. Ross, R. N. C. V. R., of Montreal. That is a very fast vessel and is rendering very valuable service. Mr. Ross received a commission in the Naval Service and is now on board another boat, the Tuna, which he sold to us for the nominal sum of one dollar, and he is doing valuable work in connection with the defences of the Atlantic coast. His course has been of the most patriotic description and I feel it is only right to make reference to it here. He made a contribution of \$500,000 for the purpose of the patriotic fund. But his interest in the war and his desire to help did not cease with that; he has also placed the Alabaster and the Tuna at our disposal and is himself serving in the Canadian navy in command of the Tuna, and is rendering very valuable assistance in connection with the intelligence service on the Atlantic coast. We also received an offer from J. C. Eaton, a public spirited citizen of Toronto, of the steam yacht Florence, which, however, was not required for our use. We were also offered by Mr. Gooderham the use of his yacht a very handsome vessel, which we have not yet had occasion to employ.

We also received valuable contributions in kind from three Canadian firms as follows: the Cowan Company, Toronto, 3,024 lbs. navy chocolate; Messrs. Brander-Henderson Company, 30,000 lb. white lead; Messrs. Martin-Senour Paint Company, 4,000 lb. anti-corrosive copper composition, and 4,000 lb. anti-fouling composition. The value of these gifts ran into quite a large figure.

I would take this opportunity of saying that the department feel and I feel very much indebted to Colonel Amelius Jarvis, of Toronto, who rendered great assistance in connection with the enlisting in Toronto of naval reserve men who were subsequently sent to Halifax and placed on board

the Niobe. His services were invaluable. The House is aware that four young men who were graduates of the Naval College at Halifax, and were serving as midshipmen on the Good Hope gave up their lives. We have now serving on the Berwick nine young men from the Naval College, and there are six more of the same class in other ships, and ten other Canadians are serving in His Majesty's navy. I believe that if they come in contact with the foe they will do their duty in a way of which we shall be proud as Canadians and which will be in accord with the very best traditions of the British naval service.

At the conclusion of his statement Hon. Mr. Hazen was congratulated by members on both sides of the House. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is quoted by Hansard as saying, "The Minister has given us a very interesting statement, very full, very complete, and I sincerely offer him my congratulations upon it."

Belgian Relief.

A subscription of \$33 to the Belgian Relief Fund from the Centenary Methodist Church was sent in by the treasurer of the church, J. L. Thorne, Saturday morning.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its use is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Painless Dentistry!

We extract teeth free of pain. **Only 25c.**

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

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS.
527 Main St.—245 Union St.
Dr. J. D. Maher, Proprietor.
Tel. Main 683.
Open nine a.m. until nine p.m.

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

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 60 H. P.
One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P.
One Locomotive Type 20 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.

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THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Late Gossip Of The Sporting World At Home And Abroad

FEDERAL LEAGUE OPENS THE BASEBALL SEASON

Pittsburg, 8; Kansas City, 0.
 Kansas City, April 10.—Allen, pitching for Pittsburg, kept his hits well scattered and the Kansas City Federals lost the first game of the season, 8 to 0. James A. Gilmore of Chicago, president of the Federal League, and G. W. Gwinner, president of the Pittsburg club, were given an ovation by the largest crowd that ever attended a Federal game here. Score by innings:

Pittsburg 00005011—8 9 0
 Kansas City 00000000—0 7 1
 Batteries: Allen and O'Connor; Main, Packard and Easterly.
 Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1.
 Chicago, April 10.—Eddie Plank, making his debut as a Federal Leaguer, was the victim of an eighth inning batting rally which gave Chicago a cluster of three runs and a three to one victory over St. Louis in the opening game of the season today. Up to the eighth his cross-fire baffled the locals, not one of whom reached third, and his own double and Tobin's triple gave the visitors a one run lead in the fifth. Three hits, a fielder's choice and a successful squeeze play gave Chicago three runs in the eighth. Score by innings:

St. Louis 00010000—1 4 0
 Chicago 00000030—3 7 1
 Batteries: Plank and Hartley; Hendrix and Wilson.
 Brooklyn, 13; Buffalo, 9.
 Brooklyn, April 10.—Brooklyn defeated Buffalo, 13 to 9, in a ragged game before a big crowd at the opening of the Federal League season here today. The contest dragged along for more than three hours, Seaton's slow work in the box and many changes in the line up being chiefly responsible. The score:

Buffalo 100314000—9 10 4
 Brooklyn 015020230—13 14 5
 Batteries: Bedient, Schultz, Ford and Blate; Seaton, Upham, Lafitte and Simon, Land.
 Newark, 7; Baltimore, 5.
 Baltimore, April 10.—Newark signaled its entry into the Federal League by defeating Baltimore here today, 7 to 5. Ten hits were made off Quinn who was relieved by Smith in the eighth inning. Governor Goldsborough threw the first ball into the diamond. The score:

Newark 031002001—7 13 2
 Baltimore 200000300—5 9 1
 Batteries: Falkenberg and Huhn; Quinn, Smith and Owens.

CHAMPION ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

New York, April 11.—Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, arrived in New York late last night and was greeted at the railroad station by a large and enthusiastic crowd, in which were many women.

NO PASSPORTS FOR JOHNSON

Washington, April 10.—Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, will not carry American passports if he leaves Cuba to return to Europe. Secretary Bryan said today that instructions had been sent to Minister Gonzales in Havana not to issue the credentials. The minister had reported Johnson's application for passports.

Secretary Bryan said the State Department had replied without consulting the Department of Justice because it was familiar with the case against Johnson and knew that he had left the United States after having been convicted under the Mann white slave law and while at liberty on \$45,000 bail pending a decision on his appeal.

OLYMPIC GAMES WILL BE IN BERLIN

Berlin, via London, April 10.—The Olympic games of 1916 have not yet been transferred from Germany and the international committee has not the power to direct such action, according to a statement made by Count von Francken-Sierstorff, vice chairman of the German Olympic committee. Whether the games will be held, depends upon the course of the war, the Count said, but if they are held it will be in Berlin. The international committee is still at work, and the German vice chairman is in regular communication with Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the international committee, who is now at Lausanne.

"All newspaper reports that the international committee has given the games to some other country—America was mentioned—are utter inventions," said the Count.

WILLARD BEAT HIS WAY

Denver, Col., April 10.—Four years ago "Jess" Willard, who yesterday defeated "Jack" Johnson for the heavyweight championship of the world in Havana, beat his way on a freight train from Kansas to Pueblo, Col., in search of work.

James Lovern, a Pueblo policeman, was then manager of the farm, and Willard was so big and willing that he put him to work for \$1 a day and board. The \$1 was spent on boxing books and paraphernalia and every evening he would box with one of the farm hands.

GIBBONS TO MEET AHEARN



It is expected that within a few days a match will be arranged between "Mike" Gibbons, the St. Paul streak, and "Young" Ahearn. There is some question over weights just now that will soon be adjusted.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

Saturday's British football results were as follows:

- ENGLISH LEAGUE.**
First Division.
 Blackburn 4; Tottenham 1.
 Bolton 0; Newcastle 9.
 Bradford 2; Aston Villa 2.
 Manchester United 1; Middlesboro 0.
 Oldham 3; Sheffield United 0.
 Sheffield Wednesday 3; Chelsea 2.
 Sunderland 1; Bradford City 1.
 West Bromwich 1; Everton 2.
Second Division.
 Arsenal 3; Bury 1.
 Birmingham 3; Grimsby 0.
 Clapton 1; Preston 1.
 Derby 1; Bristol 0.
 Fulham 2; Glossop 0.
 Hull 2; Leicester 1.
 Leeds 4; Notts Forest 0.
 Lincoln 1; Huddersfield 1.
 Stockport 1; Barnaby 2.
 Wolverhampton 2; Blackpool 0.
Southern Division.
 Northampton 4; Gillingham 0.
 Southampton 4; Brighton 2.
 Reading 0; Cardiff 0.
 Croydon 0; Exeter 0.
 Bristol 1; Luton 0.
 Millwall 1; Portsmouth 1.
 Queens Park Rangers 4; Swindon 2.
 South End 2; Palace 3.
 Plymouth 1; Westham 0.
 Watford 2; Norwich 1.
Scottish League.
 Morton 2; Hearts 0.
 Celtic 1; Aberdeen 0.
 St. Mirren 0; Rangers 2.
 Partick 1; Hamilton 4.
 Ayr 0; Dundee 0.
 Airdrie 3; Raith Rovers 3.
 Falkirk 3; Kilmarnock 2.
 Dumbarton 1; Motherwell 1.
 Hibernians 6; Queens 0.

CURLING SEASON CLOSED

The curling season is all over and there is nothing left for the curlers to do but talk about the matches during the past season, and think of what might take place next winter. There has been many an enjoyable afternoon and evening spent at the local rinks during the season just finished, and the interest in curling is as keen as ever. It was kind of a grand wind-up at the St. Andrew's Club quarters Saturday night, when a large number of the members were present.

The affair was in the shape of a luncheon and smoker and a few very pleasant hours was spent by all. While there was a short musical programme and some addresses, the greater part of the evening was taken up in a general talk and things that happened during the three months of curling, was discussed at length. There was something that happened to one of the St. Andrew's skips in a match with Carleton, however, that could not be allowed to pass without a number of friends pointing out to him plainly that they have not forgotten. The gentleman in question is an old hand at the game and is counted on as being one of the best skips in the club, but the defeat that he received in a match with a Carleton rink will go down with the history of curling. A committee who had the arrangements in charge had some difficulty in obtaining a present which would be most suitable for so worthy a member and there was loud applause when the skip was called to the front and presented with an "Iron Cross." As it is only persons who have performed something wonderful who are honored in receiving the piece of junk, the skip is looked on by his fellow club members as being one of their most worthy associates.

CHAMPION IS DEFEATED.

Salford, Eng., April 11.—W. R. Applegarth defeated Jack Donaldson of Australia in a 220 yard race here Saturday for the world's professional for that distance, held by Donaldson. Applegarth's time was 22 3/4 seconds.

JIM PROKOS WINS FROM EMIL PONS

There was a large crowd of well pleased wrestling fans at the Opera House Saturday night to witness Jim Prokos retain the championship in defeating Emil Pons, of Boston, in a match to the finish, the best two falls out of three, at catch-as-catch-can. This match had been arranged about three months ago, but could not be held in St. John before Saturday night, owing to the fact that a suitable place was unavailable. It was on a match in which Prokos defeated Harry Ludecke in December, that Pons challenged the winner, and immediately after that match Prokos accepted the challenge of the Boston man.

The fans were looking forward to a good mat exhibition, and all were satisfied that the match Saturday night came up to all expectations, and is rated as about the best bout that has been staged in this city.

Pons was easily ten pounds lighter than Prokos, but despite the difference in weight, Boston man showed plenty of activity and gameness, and kept the champion working hard every moment. Prokos could not afford to take any chances whatever, and worked every trick in the game before he could win. For thirty-five minutes the two men worked in excellent style before Prokos was awarded the first fall, and the audience were kept in the highest pitch of excitement. After a rest of about ten minutes, the men went at it again, and by the manner in which Pons kept after Prokos many in the audience thought that he would manage to win a fall, but in fifteen minutes Prokos again pinned his opponent's shoulders to the mat and won the match.

Harry Ludecke was present at the match and in a short address to the audience stated that he was not satisfied with the match in which he was defeated by Prokos, and earnestly requested a return match. In answer to this challenge Prokos said that he was perfectly willing to give Ludecke a return match if satisfactory arrangements could be made.

A local promoter is trying hard to bring these two wrestlers together and it is quite possible that the match will take place in the near future.

MAYOR FAVORS BOXING.

Chicago, April 10.—William Hale Thompson, mayor-elect of Chicago, favors boxing for Chicago and Illinois, if the sport is properly conducted and regulated, he asserted today. He indicated, however, that he intends to leave the question of whether this city is to have the glove sport with the state legislature. A bill to legalize the sport has been introduced at Springfield.

"I am strong for all kinds of clean athletic sports and that includes boxing," the mayor-elect said.

"Boxing in Chicago would be great if we could have it governed under laws which prevail in New York and Wisconsin."

A HUSTLING GIANT.



As Snodgrass is a "winning ball player" McGraw will keep him in center field permanently. Snodgrass is a hustler and has the real fighting spirit. With Bescher traded to the Cardinals Snodgrass will have a clear title to the middle garden.

ROWLAND'S THEORY.

Clarence Rowland, the new manager of the Chicago White Sox, is coming into baseball with one big theory and a whole lot of practice. How the practice will pan out depends largely upon how the White Sox, a notoriously hard team to manage in the past, because of lack of team spirit, receive him. But what interests the general baseball public is his theory.

Rowland is a firm believer in speed. He declares it is more than one-third of baseball. He has stated in his early interview that a team that steals one in three bases it starts out to steal is a pennant contender.

Speed, of course, is an extremely desirable part of a ball club, yet speed alone does not win. The Boston Red Sox were faster before they won a world's championship than they were the year they won it. Detroit, as a championship team, did not have great speed, in spite of Cobb's terrific fleetness. The Chicago Cubs, at their best were only moderately fast, and the Athletics never were the fleetest team in their league.

Last season along came Geo. Stalins with a team, just moderately fast, and won by not running the bases. That is they stole fewer bases than almost any club in their league.

Stalins, one of the cleverest men on the bases, and a man with sufficient speed and head to steal about sixty bases a year, stole less than half that number. Boston was not playing the base running game, chiefly because their opponents thought they would.

The part of Rowland's theory about a team stealing one base out of every three efforts remains to be proved.

The year Bill Lang stole 100 bases in the National League he did it out of 242 starts. Yet he scored fewer runs

KNOCKOUT FOR WILLARD AGE THEORY

Cleveland, April 10.—Slam bang, right off the bat the popular theory as to why Jess Willard could whip Jack Johnson—namely, that the Kansas youth stood him in good stead—gets a K. O. wallop.

For Jess isn't so very much younger than the fallen champion. Johnson is thirty-eight and the Kansas is thirty-three. This is the straight "dope," obtained from birth and marriage records.

Just to settle it they adjourned to the cemetery on the boundary line of disputes between Emmett and St. Cler and consulted the monument that marks the grave of the father and mother of the new champion.

The tombstone records the fact that M. B. Willard died Oct. 29, 1881. This was about two months before the birth of the future champion. So he is thirty-three years old.

Mrs. Barney Francis, who was present at Jess Willard's birth, is quoted as saying that he weighed about twenty pounds.

MORE TROUBLE FOR FEDS.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 10.—Another action for a receiver was filed here today against the Indianapolis club of the Federal League, recently removed to Newark, N. J. Louis Smith, who says he owns five shares of stock, alleges in the action that the club is insolvent, and that it has transferred its property to persons unknown. The petition also states that the club owes \$20,000 and that it has no money to pay its indebtedness or dividends on its stock.

for his team than he did in the season he stole 39 bases. The year Ty Cobb stole 71 bases he scored fewer runs than in three other seasons when he was far below that mark.

The reason is that if the other team knows a runner is going to steal, he has a harder time doing it, and they make far fewer wild throws than when they are called upon to throw unexpectedly.

Rowland is right about speed in general—not so much sheer fleetness of foot, but on every man running his best every time he starts anywhere whether it is in going to first, stealing, or on trying to take an extra base on a hit or an out.

BEN BEY CIGARS
 "Worth twice the dime they cost."
 Big, Mild, Satisfying.

Buchanan's Red Seal
 "Real Scotch"

DAVID L. FULTZ
 Predicting irreparable injury, a wound that in time will prove the death of baseball unless peace is immediately declared between organized baseball and the Federal League, David L. Fultz, president of the Players' Fraternity, made public a statement in which he condemns the warring factions and also suggests a move that would insure permanent peace in the sport. Mr. Fultz says that the minor leagues right now are on the verge of collapse and that the majors, although well backed, are only cutting the foundations away from the game and are throwing money away without thought of return.

Kitchener
 some shape is WELAND in plain fabric

Bringing Up Father

BY GOLLY! I CERTAINLY ENJOY ME PIPE!
 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY BEING OUT HERE GOIN AND JOIN THE GUESTS?
 ALL RIGHT MAGGIE!
 HOW DO YOU DO MISS SPOOF?
 WILL YOU SIT DOWN I WISH TO SPEAK TO YOU!
 BY GOLLY I'M ON FIRE! HELP!!!
 OH! MAGGIE—BRING ME SOME ICE QUICK!

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All the Latest News and Comment from the World of Finance

LARGEST WEEK-END BUSINESS IN SIX YEARS; CONFUSION AT OPENING

United States Steel the Outstanding Feature—Bonds Failed to Keep Pace with Movement of Stocks,

New York, April 10.—Profit-taking of a very broad and general character in which Europe participated to an unusual degree, was almost the sole restraint upon further speculative excesses in the stock market today. Even so, higher prices were established and in some instances retained, on the largest week-end business in six years.

and increasing this loss to four points. At no time did it figure importantly in the day's operations. Motor shares while strong, also lost some of their recent prominence.

DEMAND GROWS FOR INSURANCE AGAINST AIR RAID

London, April 3.—The idea that the appointment of a committee by the government, to consider and report on the bombardment of certain towns with a view to compensation, would put a stop to what is now known as "aircraft insurance" has long ago been abandoned.

The Bank of British North America

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

Seventy-Ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet

Report of the Directors of The Bank of British North America, Presented to the Proprietors at Their Seventy-Ninth Yearly General Meeting, on Tuesday, March 2nd, 1915. The Court of Directors submit the accompanying Balance Sheet to 30th November last.

General Statement of Liabilities and Assets AS ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1914

Table with columns for Liabilities and Assets. Liabilities include Capital, Reserve Fund, Dividends, etc. Assets include Current Coin and Bullion, Dominion Notes, etc.

World's Shipping News

Table with columns for Date, Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water a. m., H. Water p. m., L. Water a. m., L. Water p. m.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Sailed Saturday, April 10, 1915. Stmr. Orcadian, Anderson, Glasgow, Robt. Reford Co.

FOREIGN PORTS. Delaware Breakwater, April 8.—Sld schr A. F. Allen, Bridgeport. Portland, April 8.—Ard tug Gypsum King, to tow two J. B. King Co. barges for Spencer Island, N. S.

MARINE NOTES. RECENT CHARTERS. Norwegian barque, 1,966 tons, St. John to Buenos Ayres, 21 shillings.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET SALES. Table with columns for Date, High, Low, Close.

STOCK QUOTATIONS ON N.Y. EXCHANGE

Table with columns for Stock Name, Open, High, Low, Close. Includes Amal Cop, Am Beet Sug, Am Car Fy, etc.

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET. Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork.

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

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.

ROBERT CARTER CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Auditor and Liquidator Business Systematized Cost Systems Installed

W. Simms Lee, F. C. A. Chartered Accountant and Auditor. Queen Building 177 Hollis St. Halifax, N.S.

I Buy and Sell MUNICIPAL BONDS H. M. BRADFORD Metropole Building, Halifax

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE Chicago, April 10.—Wheat, No. 2 red, nominal; No. 2 hard, 1.57 1/2.

New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited. Montreal and St. John to Australia and New Zealand

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

DONALDSON LINE. GLASGOW-ST. JOHN SERVICE. Leave Glasgow Mar. 30, S.S. "Orithia" Mar. 27

STEAMSHIPS.

The Steamer Majestic will leave her wharf Indiantown on Thursday, April 8th, for upriver as far as the ice will permit, calling at intermediate stops and will make further trips until further notice.

Majestic Steamship Co. Steamer Champ'ain. Until further notice Stmr. Champ'ain will leave Public Wharf, St. John on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL LINE. St. John to Boston \$5.00 St. John to Portland \$4.50

ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE South African Service. S.S. "Benin" ... April 25th Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Delagoa Bay.

MANCHESTER LINE. From Manchester, St. John, N.B. to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED). Until further notice the S. S. Concordia Bros. will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Laurier Wharf and Warehouse Co. on Saturday, 13th a.m.

FURNESS LINE. From London, Start Point, From St. John, Mar. 17, Sagamore, Mar. 26, Mar. 12, Caterino, Mar. 30

RAILWAYS. CANADIAN PACIFIC. Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco. Tickets on Sale March 1st to Nov. 30th. Limit Three Months.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. DAILY SERVICE. Halifax, St. John and Montreal. MARITIME EXPRESS. Leaves Halifax 3:00 p.m. Arrives Montreal, 6:30 p.m. Daily Through Sleepers. Excellent Dining Car Service.

MUCH HELP RECEIVED BY N. B. RED CROSS

Contributions acknowledged—Methods of distribution.

The New Brunswick Provincial Branch of the Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following boxes and parcels: Hartland Red Cross—1 box. Debec Junction—1 box. Women's Institute, Fair Haven, Deer Island—1 doz. pairs socks. Jacksonville—1 box. Middle Sackville—3 boxes. Whitneyville—1 box. River Road Branch, Woodstock—1 box. Rexton—1 box. Newcastle—2 boxes. Passakeag—1 box. Bay Road—1 box. Richbucto—1 box. Pettitcodiac—1 box. Bathurst—1 box. Tracy Mills Belgian Relief Society—1 parcel socks. Dorchester—1 box. Chipman—1 box. Woodstock Working Girls' Club—1 box. White Glen and Charleston Belgian Relief Society—1 box. Woodstock Red Cross Society—1 box. Lakeville—1 box. St. George—1 box. Welshpool, Campbell—1 box. Centre Napan Women's Institute—2 boxes. Hillsborough Women's Patriotic League—1 box. Milltown—4 boxes. Sallsbury—3 boxes. McKinleyville—2 parcels. The Calgary News Telegram Publishing Company—1 box. Carlingford—2 boxes. Lord's Cove—6 boxes. Sussex—3 boxes. St. Martins—2 boxes. St. Stephen—2 boxes. Plaster Rock—1 box. Kilburn—1 box. St. Andrews—1 box. Oak Bay—3 parcels. Andover and Perth—1 box. Bale Verte—3 boxes. Children of the Church of England, Pettitcodiac—1 box. Loggieville—1 box. Aroostook Junction—1 parcel. Hampton—2 boxes. Shediac—1 box. Apohaquit—2 boxes. Gagetown—1 box. Chatham—3 boxes. Miss Emma Girvan, Pine Ridge, 2 pairs socks.

The secretary states: "It is just one month since we published the last list of boxes received and since that time seventy-nine boxes or parcels have reached us. Each week a shipment is made, and it has been our privilege to forward to Halifax a splendid lot of supplies, the result of the work of the various branches throughout the province and others interested in the Red Cross. Not long ago Lady Tilley received from Col. Hodgetts a letter in which he expressed his appreciation of the work being done, adding 'when once the Canadians get into the trenches great demands will be made upon us.' Now that our own soldiers are in the trenches we feel it is more necessary than ever to keep up the steady stream of Red Cross supplies, and we can assure all those who are working with such interest in this, the greatest cause in humanity, that all they do is appreciated, and forwarded promptly to Col. Hodgetts, who in his capacity as commissioner for the Canadian Red Cross Society in England, sees that the things are distributed to the best advantage for all concerned. 'The box received from the Calgary News Telegram Publishing Co., consisted of comforts contributed by the people in Calgary for the soldiers in the field. It was at once forwarded to Halifax and will no doubt soon be on its way to England, and its contents distributed as desired among the soldiers in the trenches. Contributions which come to us marked for the soldiers in the field, are forwarded as 'field comforts' as quickly as possible, and no doubt reach in a short time those for whom they are intended. 'Of course we must remember that warm clothing and necessary comforts are needed when the wounded men are being taken from the battlefield or from one hospital to another, so that everything sent is most welcome for either purpose. The Red Cross branches, other organizations and individuals who are interested in this work, are certainly to be congratulated upon the results of their efforts.' 'MRS. DOT' Well Earned Tribute to Mrs. M. B. Edwards.

Saturday's matinee, the last performance of that sparkling comedy, 'Mrs. Dot' was well attended despite the change in the weather, and compared very favorably with the two previous productions. At the end of the second act, the entire cast appeared on the stage, rather forcibly bearing Mrs. Edwards in their midst, who was presented by them with a huge bouquet of roses in appreciation of her untiring efforts to make the production of 'Mrs. Dot' a success. Mr. F. C. Macneil in a few well chosen words endeavored to convey to the audience some idea of just how much Mrs. Edwards has really done in the past two months to make the presentation of the play possible. He regretted the fact that Mrs. Edwards' name had not been mentioned publicly before, and embraced this opportunity of thanking her on behalf of the cast for the perseverance and pluck which had been such an encour-

MODERN ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHRISTIANITY

Rev. Mr. Haughton says we are living in age of indifference towards best things.

"Jesus in Modern Life; what shall we do with Christ?" was the theme last night of an eloquent sermon in the Congregational church by Rev. Ralph J. Haughton, who took as his text Matthew 27, xxii. He said in part: "You will remember that Christ once said, 'He that is not with Me is against Me.' The saying meant then that it can only mean today, that men are judged by their personal attitude towards Christ. Christ does not recognize the attitude of neutrality in religion. Hugh Black once said that the neutrality that is so commonly affected is merely another name for indifference. We seem to be living in an age of great indifference towards the best things. I mean the Christian faith, the Christian church and those spiritual truths for which the Christian religion stands. There is plenty of ardour for all the things that have an earthly basis, for money and pleasure, but in the region of religious belief how much indifference we find. "What would the British government think of the man today who would not spring to the defence of the country? No neutrality would do. Not to be for the country would be against it. It would be a virtual alliance with the foe. No man today in the British Empire can be neutral without being a traitor to his country. It is just as true that no man can be neutral and be for Jesus Christ. We have only two things we can do with Christ; we must either put Him on His cross, or crown Him. We cannot be neutral in the presence of Christ." "I can assure you," said Mr. Macneil, "was not the players who made this play a success, but the one who stood at the helm, attentive to every detail, sympathetic, optimistic, determined—and that was Mrs. Edwards."

Why Drag Through Life Wearing Worthless Trusses?

Advertisement for trusses featuring an illustration of a man in pain and text describing the benefits of the product. Text includes: '90% of the Suffering and Trouble Ruptured People Go Through is Caused by Spring and Leg-Strap Trusses', 'No More Belts, Leg-Straps or Springs', 'This Brings It Box 720-CLUTHÉ COMPANY 125 East 2nd St New York City', 'Send me your Free Book and Trial Offer.', 'Address

To the Lawful Holders of Certain of the Bonds of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE That The New Brunswick Telephone Company Limited, in exercise of its Option in that behalf, has decided to call in and redeem the outstanding bonds of the Company, numbered from one to twenty, both inclusive, and bearing date the First day of January, A. D. 1905. AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the Company will pay the principal money and all accrued interest on said Bonds on the presentation and delivery thereof, either at the Head Office of the Company in the City of Fredericton in the Province of New Brunswick, or at the Principal Office of the Bank of Nova Scotia in the City of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, on or after the first day of May, A. D. 1915. AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that all interest accruing on any of the said bonds that are not presented or delivered for redemption as aforesaid, will cease on and after the first day of June, A. D. 1915. Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1915. S. H. WHITE, President. A. W. McMACKIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

ICE LOSING ITS HOLD IN RIVER AT FREDERICTON

Oromocto now clear—Burton man appointed sub-lieutenant on H.M.S. Cartier at Halifax.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, April 11.—Heavy rain of Saturday and warmer weather has caused the St. John river ice here to lose a great deal of its strength. The Oromocto river is clear of ice; the ice in the Nashwaque is breaking up. As yet there are no crews on the upper St. John river ready to start driving, although John Kilburn of this city is now away with a small crew making preparations for his season. Mr. Kilburn is expected to arrive home early next week and will arrange to send the crews up river. The installation of Canon Neales as Dean of Fredericton is to take place at Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday evening, May 9th, according to the announcement by His Lordship Bishop Richardson. Rev. Canon Neales and family will arrive here soon after Dean Schofield's departure on April 26th, and will take up their residence in the deanery on Brunswick street. A Gordon Brander, of Burton, has been appointed sub-lieutenant on H. M. C. S. Cartier, which is used to patrol various seasons in and out of Halifax harbor. Lieut. Brander who is on the retired list of British naval officers, volunteered his services at the outbreak of war, but owing to his age was prevented from getting an appointment. He will remain at Halifax until the opening of navigation season on the St. Lawrence when he is to be stationed at Quebec as a member of an examining board. Mr. Brander's son, Arthur, is now a lieutenant in the Gloucester Regiment. He was formerly a member of the 12th Battalion, having enlisted with the first draft from the 71st Regiment last August. The Divisional Ammunition Column held church parade today attending morning service at the Methodist church. Capt. Rev. Dr. Macdonald, chaplain of the Ammunition Column, was the preacher. The first church parades of the 28th

AMERICAN SCHOONER WILLIAM B. HUSTON ABANDONED AT SEA

St. John, Nfld., April 10.—The schooner William B. Huston, hailing from Fall River, Mass., has been abandoned at sea, and her crew is aboard the schooner Ada Pearl, from Pernambuco for St. John, which sailed Cape Race today. No details of the abandonment of the Huston were given. The Pearl is due here today. The William B. Huston registered 521 tons net. She was built at Pembroke, Maine, in 1874. She sailed from Portsmouth for Bridgewater, N. S., on March 25.

PILE'S

do not suffer another day with itching, burning, or protruding piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as a certain cure you see a box at all druggists, or send for it free if you mention this paper and enclose 10c stamp to pay postage.

THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES

Sealed tenders for the supply of hard and soft coal, butchers' meat, bread, groceries, dry goods, drugs, footwear, etc., to the Provincial Hospital, Lancaster, St. John County, N. B., for six months from the first day of May next, will be received up to noon of Tuesday, 20th April, 1915, at the Provincial Government Offices, 102 Prince William street, St. John, where specifications may be obtained. Tenders will be considered item by item. Contracts may be awarded for one or more items. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. All supplies to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Hospital Commissioners or their agent, and delivered at the Hospital in such quantities and at such time as required. Payments to be made quarterly. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract. St. John, N. B., April 10, 1915.

COAL AND WOOD.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY. GENERAL SALES OFFICE. 112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

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

Georges Creek Blacksmith Coal. The Best in the Market OLD MINES SYDNEY SPRINGHILL RESERVE SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ANTHRACITE In all sizes always in stock.

R. P. & W. F. STARR, Ltd. 49 Smythe Street, 228 Union Street.

SOFT COAL. I have left only a small quantity of the Scotch Soft and New Brunswick Soft Coal, which I want to sell at once. JAMES S. MCGIVERN, 5 MILL STREET, Tel. 42.

VERY BEST QUALITY OF Nut and Chestnut FREE BURNING. GEO. DICK, - - 48 Britt. St., Tel. M. 1118. Feet of Gormain St.

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

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

Wholesale Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods Fancy Goods and Perfumery Hardware, Machinery and Metals Jewellery, Plate and Watches Photographic and Optical Goods Provisions and Olives' Stores etc., etc. Commission 2 to 5 p. c. Special Quotations on Demand Sample Cases from \$10 upwards Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814). 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C. Cable Address: "Annuaire, London."

IN THE SUPREME COURT

In the matter of the Quebec and Saint John Construction Company, Limited, and its Winding Up under the Winding Up Act of Canada and Amending Acts. Upon reading the Petition of the Liquidators in this matter and it appearing to me to be advisable and expedient that the general assets of the said Company should be sold, I do therefore approve of the sale of the said Assets by Public Tender, and do authorize and direct the Liquidators of the said Company to ask for tenders for the Assets of the Company, not including any amounts for which the Stockholders of the Company may be liable to be placed on the List of Contributors, and that notice asking for such tenders be advertised in one daily newspaper in the City of Saint John, and a daily newspaper in the City of Fredericton for ten days previous to the expiration of the time for receiving the said tenders.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ABLE-BODIED MEN for firemen, brakemen, \$120 monthly; experience unnecessary. Railway, care Standard.

FOR SALE.

Motor Boat for Sale. 30 feet long, 7 feet beam, 10 horse power, canopy top with curtains to pull down. J. SPLANE & CO., 19 Water St.

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VERY BEST QUALITY OF Nut and Chestnut FREE BURNING. GEO. DICK, - - 48 Britt. St., Tel. M. 1118. Feet of Gormain St.

WANTED.

WANTED—At once, one machine operator to operate awl and needle hard wax harness machine, also five or six harness makers. Edgar Ayer, Sackville, N. B.

WANTED—To buy, a boy's bicycle in good condition. Apply, stating price to Bicycle, care of The Standard.

WANTED—Travelling salesman wanted at once for established line of cream separators and gasoline engines in Eastern Quebec, and a small portion of northern New Brunswick. Prefer one can speak both languages. State experience and salary. Give references. Post Office Box 326, Toronto.

WANTED—Young man to drive team; experienced. McBeth's grocery.

WANTED—First, Second or Third class Teacher for School District No. 9, Parish Grand Falls, Victoria county, N. B. Apply to L. B. Austin, Secretary to School Trustees, Costigan, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—An agent for each parish or district in the Maritime Provinces to sell an article required in every house. Quick and easy selling. "Agency" care of The Standard.

AGENTS WANTED—Salesmen \$50 per week, selling one-hand egg-beater. Sample and terms \$25. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Motor Boat for Sale. 30 feet long, 7 feet beam, 10 horse power, canopy top with curtains to pull down. J. SPLANE & CO., 19 Water St.

FOR SALE—Eight acres on the St. John River. Furnished Bungalow, out buildings, poultry, incubators. One mile to P. O. School Wharf. John D. Reid, Brown's Flats.

MOTOR BOATS.

New and Second Hand Boats and Engines Sold and Exchanged. MOTOR BOAT AGENCY, 34 Dock Street.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from pure bred R. I. R.'s. Bred from show birds and high class imported stock. \$1.00 per setting of 10. Mrs. R. James, R. F. D. 3, St. Stephen.

FARM FOR SALE—Four hundred acres farm on the St. John River, about four miles from Fredericton, N. B., on the Valley Railway. Good house and barns, also thoroughbred cattle. For further information write Box 119, Fredericton, N. B.

SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT—Steam and water power plant in Victoria county is being offered at very low cost for immediate sale. Suitable terms can be made for renting and sawing out this season's cut of spruce and hardwood. Capacity about three million feet. For further particulars write P. O. Box 316, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—Baby chicks, ducklings and hatching eggs. Poultry and fruits form a paying combination. Straw-spraying plants, 100, 70c; 1,000 \$5; currants, 10c; gooseberries, 15c; raspberries, 6c; rhubarb, 10c; and perennial flowers, roses, dahlias, etc. Catalogue prepared. Catalogue forwarded on application. Cash, Provan, Langley Fort, near Vancouver.

TO LET. TO RENT—Two or three rooms, 13 Gormain street, suitable for sample rooms or offices. Phone M. 394, H. H. Mott.

MACKEREL. No. 1 Mackerel in Bbls. and Half Bbls. J. W. PATTERSON 19 and 20 South Market Wharf St. John, N. B.

Rubber Goods. Clothing of all kinds. Rubber Hose for all purposes. Rubber Tubing. Steam Packings. Sanitary and Domestic Rubber Goods. Bicycle and Automobile Tires and Accessories. "IF IT'S MADE OF RUBBER" we supply it. ESTEY & CO., 49 Dock Street.

HOTELS.

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

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

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

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

WINE AND LIQUORS. RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO. Established 1878. Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents for MACKIE'S WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKY, LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, SIMPSON'S HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH WHISKY, KING GEORGE IV. SCOTCH WHISKY, AUK'S HEAD BASS ALE, PABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER, GBO. SAYER COGNAC BRANDIES. Bonded Stores, 44-46 Dock Street, Phone 839.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS. William L. Williams, successors to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 113 Prince William street. Established 1870. Write for family price list.

M. & T. MCGUIRE. Direct Importers and dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada, very Old Rye, Wines, Ales and Stout, Imported and Domestic Cigars. 11 and 15 Water Street. Telephone 578.

NERVES, ETC., ETC. ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrical Specialist and Masseuse. Treats all nervous diseases, weakness and wasting, neuasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, etc., etc. Facial blemishes of all kinds removed. 27 Coburg Street.

THE UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LTD. ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS. Iron and Brass Castings. WEST ST. JOHN, Phone West 15

ENGINEERING. Electric Motor and Generator Repairs, including rewinding. We try to keep your plant running while making repairs. E. S. STEPHENSON & CO. Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.

J. FRED WILLIAMSON. MACHINISTS AND ENGINEER. Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work. INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B. Phone, M-229; Residence M-1724-11.

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

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

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

ENGRAVERS. F. C. WESLEY & CO. Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 59 Water Street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 982.

WIRING. WIRING—Flats wired \$25.00 up. Knox Electric Co., 34 Dock street.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES. MURRAY & GREGORY, LTD., supply all materials for spring repairs and alterations to buildings. Phone Main 3000.

LANDING. One Car American Silverskin ONIONS. A. L. GOODWIN. A full line of Bracelet and other styles at lowest prices. ERNEST LAW, Issuer of Marriage License, 3 Coburg Street.

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

High lines the friends upon tion is (The Chris London, Apr until a short Anglo-Russia special article Daily Chroni tion of ANG is the pro chemist, DR result of forc on the two common foe, or is it the standing wh matured an the moment be delayed. Iah nation i about this qu a solitary v against the England and trying to prov al match is that as soon sary help ha the time com England and with disaster How far ar Do those who spirit of the concerned wi is a thing wh tinctly before who can eas ements that eous. The present is least of all conflict betw tually friend their respect have always against the many Sla rule. The tri and "plotten many innoc tenced to lon tude, on the "agent provo of patience. the time wh would settle of arms. The tri's behavi arrogant dem was subject tions in Austr Proceeding, as to German too well wh advice and in Russia, he s the short fash which, over a down the Rus due to the "by the Kaisers in the Finnis rulers. The l thus saw all h real cause of policy of the when war wa whom he rigi cal cause o tures he coul The Russian merely as a German, who responsible for from his coun of a new era allied nations from the imm insists, no Ru sian, moreove hopes and bel for France, a Russia, will to influence th After pointi never disliked which exist in the fact that he di the English, the Franco-B Frenchman be the Russian, been the mod which the Rus But the Engl remained an latter to the that these tw gun to appre ties and if Tch olevsky are n English reader ers have gain on the shelves slan's library. Only those a their eyes to the sia to the wor ing and litera look upon Rus and false b avowed Russio- tion, by peopl great country, Russia, Russia. The great eyes of Rus conclusion; is fender of Belgit "gentleman" is the same mean on the Russi the highest pra unannously se ple proved the men" in the pur of that word.

High Estimation of Britain by Russia

Dr. Mark L. Barat examines the Anglo-Russian friendship to ascertain upon what ground relation is based.

(The Christian Science Monitor.) London, April 8.—Dr. Mark L. Barat, until a short time ago editor of the Anglo-Russian Gazette, contributes a special article to a recent issue of the Daily Chronicle dealing with the question of Anglo-Russian friendship. —Is the present Anglo-Russian rapprochement, Dr. Barat writes, only the result of forced co-operation thrust upon the two great countries by their common foe, but without a sound base, or is it the outcome of a better understanding which was impending, has matured, and come to the surface at the moment when it could no longer be delayed. The majority of the English nation have a settled opinion about this question, but now and then a solitary voice is heard protesting against the alliance between civilized England and "barbarous" Russia, and trying to prove that this most unnatural match is bound to prove a failure, that as soon as the mutual and necessary help has been given, and when the time comes to divide the "spoils," England and Russia must disagree, with disastrous results. How far are these views justifiable? Do those who advance them know the spirit of the Russian people? (I am not concerned with the government.) That is a thing which must be set out distinctly before the average Englishman, who can easily be misled by statements that are, to say the least, erroneous.

Slavs The present war, Dr. Barat continues is least of all possible wars an armed conflict between different nations, mutually friendly, but forced to fight by their respective governments. There have always been murmurs in Russia against the Austrian persecution of the many Slav nationalities under her rule. The trial of some Slav "rebels" and "plotters" in Hungary, when many innocent Serbs have been sentenced to long terms of penal servitude, on the sole allegations of an "agent provocateur," overfilled the cup of patience. Then could be foreseen the time when the great Slav races would settle their grievances by force of arms. There is no doubt that Austria's behaviour towards Serbia, the arrogant demands which surpassed anything acceptable to even the smallest, but independent country, were not calculated to bring a peaceful solution. The war was accepted by the Russian people as a great evil, but an inevitable one, and as a just and only solution of the racial problem, which was subject to different interpretations in Austria.

Proceeding, Dr. Barat contends that as to Germany, Russians know only too well what they owe to German advice and influence. The reaction in Russia, he says, which set in after the short flash of liberty in 1900 and which, ever since, has been weighing down the Russian people, was mainly due to the "wise counsels" tendered by the Kaiser during the interview in the Finnish waters between both rulers. The Russian intellectual, who thus saw all his hopes crumpled, knew that it was the Kaiser who was the real cause of the change in the home policy of the Russian government, and when war was declared against those whom he rightly considers the principal cause of his country's misfortunes he could only rejoice.

The Russian looks upon this war not merely as a war of revenge on the German, who was, by moral support, responsible for the thousands of exiles from his country, but the beginning of a new era for his nation. That the allied nations will come out victorious from the immense struggles, Dr. Barat insists, no Russian doubts. The Russian, moreover, he says, fervently hopes and believes that after the victory, France, no longer depending upon Russia, will be able, with England to influence the Russian government.

After pointing out that the Russians never disliked England, and insisting that any distrust that might have existed in the past was due to the fact that he did not know anything of the English, Dr. Barat says: After the Franco-Russian alliance the Frenchman became quite familiar to the Russian, besides having always been the model western civilization which the Russians sought to imitate. But the Englishman to the Russian remained an unknown being, as the latter to the former. It is only of late that these two great nations have begun to appreciate each other's qualities and if Tchekhoff, Gorky, or Dostoevsky are no longer foreign to the English reader, the best English writers have gained quite an assured place on the shelves of the book-loving Russian's library.

Only those who deliberately shut their eyes to the contributions of Russia to the world's treasury of learning and literature, only those who look upon Russia through the artificial and false lenses manufactured by avowed Russo-phobes for consumption, by people utterly ignorant of that great country, speak of "barbarous" Russia. Russia is no longer barbarous. The greatest asset of England in the eyes of Russia, the writer says in conclusion, is her behavior as the defender of Belgium's rights. The word "gentleman" is used in Russian with the same meaning as in English, and on the Russian's lips always means the highest praise. The Russians now unanimously say that the English people proved themselves to be "gentlemen" in the purest and highest sense of that word.

BERLIN WRITER TELLS OF IRON RULE ON BREAD

Article in Dutch Paper Shows That in Germany There is Also a Lack of Potatoes Through Speculative Tendencies.

The Hague, Holland, April 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Dutch Nieuwe Courant, dealing with recent developments in connection with the food problem in Germany, writes: Without a ticket, no bread! This is the iron rule, and applies equally to the household of the Kaiser as to that of the poorest inhabitant. No one in all Berlin can now secretly evade the regulation. Every adult person has a right to his four pounds of bread, any one not having eaten his full share the previous week losing his right to it. The tickets are not transferable, any violation of this rule being threatened with severe punishment. The distribution of the bread seems to be rather impractical for general use. On my ticket, for instance, I can obtain my weekly ration of 2,000 grammes of bread in eight portions of 25 grammes, eight of 50 grammes, four of 100 grammes, and four of 250 grammes. A great deal of anxiety is needed to insure a satisfactory supply, for if by the end of the week I

have no small coupons left I must use a big one to secure a small sandwich. Only in a few of the Berlin suburbs has the seller the right to give the buyer "change" for large coupons in smaller tickets. In hotels the inhabitant of Berlin brings his own bread ticket, whilst the stranger receives a daily ticket of 275 grammes. In all the imperial palaces a ticket is delivered for each member of the family and court.

Potatoes The question has been raised whether the ration is sufficient, and indeed, for poor families with a few children it is not. Added to this there is the difficulty of laying hands on a few pounds of potatoes at maximum prices of course. For if there is no real lack of daily bread, there certainly is a lack of potatoes, which is all the more regrettable since it is not caused by the fact that Germany is cut off from supplies, but by the speculative tendencies of wholesalers and retail dealers. The fixing of maximum prices made many a retail dealer wait for higher prices. A number of them appeared on the market with carts full of potatoes, hoping to make a larger profit, but the police kept strict watch and they had to leave again. Crowds of women stand in the market halls all night on the chance of being able to buy a few pounds of potatoes the next morning. The fact that the potato stock cannot be seized is a serious matter. There is some anxiety as to potatoes being used for cattle food.

Professor Ellsbacher, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, says that just as the pigs have been eating a large part of the rye, so they are now eating the potatoes. The vice-president of the Prussian cabinet, however, declares that insuperable difficulties would be met with if the potato stock were seized. In times of peace 7,000,000 tons are used for seed purposes, 14,000,000 tons for human consumption, and 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 for other purposes. The remainder, viz., some 22,000,000 tons, was used for cattle food. As a result of the unfavorable crop of 1914, however, there is only 17,000,000 tons for cattle food, and 15,000,000 tons for human consumption, while, since October, 1914, only 5,000,000 tons ought to have been used, actually 12,000,000 tons have been consumed, to which must be added 500,000 used in the preparation of bread.

Supplies At this moment there is in Germany 8,000,000 tons for human food, and 8,000,000 tons for cattle food, and at

the present rate of consumption this stock will have been used up within three and three quarter months. Added to this there is the enormous rise in meat prices, more particularly pork. These high prices might be attributed to the increased manufacture of preserved meats, and it might be supposed that they are not exclusively a result of unfair speculation, but in part they certainly are. Naturally in a country such as Germany it must be assumed that the necessary measures will be taken in time. Yet, for the looker-on, the situation is not at all reassuring.

POLICE COURT SATURDAY. Barney Barry and James Boyd, who were remanded on the charge of escaping from the chain gang, were committed for trial Saturday morning.

Hop Lee, charged with being the proprietor of an opium joint, was further remanded. James Ward, who was arrested for drunkenness and also charged with rioting last July, was remanded.

Gertrude Nugent, charged with being a common vagrant and lurking in Park street, was remanded. Two drunks were fined \$8 with the option of spending two months as the guests of the city.

Arthur Marshall, charged with drunkenness and breaking windows in Harry Donahue's coach, was sentenced to a fine of \$8 or two months in jail. A. L. See, one of the Chinamen of the Hochelaga, who was remanded on the charges of refusing duty and inciting other members of the crew to riot, was sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment.

David Jones, who was remanded on a charge of not supporting his wife, was allowed to go on suspended sen-

tence of \$500 fine or six months' imprisonment, on condition that he support his wife and children in the future and try to avoid quarrelling with his wife.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

The 79th annual statement of the Bank of British North America, which appears elsewhere in these columns, affords striking evidence of this staunch old institution under the most trying circumstances.

During the last two years, the Bank has wisely shaped its policy to cope with the period of reaction which invariably succeeds a long spell of exuberant prosperity, and which was already evidencing itself in no uncertain manner. The reasonable requirements of customers for legitimate business purposes, however, have suffered no curtailment, but no encouragement has been given to transactions of a speculative character.

It has always been the policy of the Bank to maintain a large proportion of its assets in liquid shape, and the consequence was that the outbreak of war found the Bank of British North America in a singularly strong position, which was still further improved, so that at the close of its year, November 30th, 1914, the cash and legal tender notes on hand, with the bank balances, were equal to no less than 64 per cent. of immediate liabilities.

The investments appearing in the Balance Sheet are of the highest class, including Exchequer Bonds, and Dominion of Canada 3 3/4 per cent. Bonds, while the Bank has subscribed for \$500,000 of the War Loan.

Striking evidence of the confidence reposed in the Bank of British North America by the depositing public is afforded by the fact that the total on deposit, which now stands at over \$42,000,000, represents an increase of more than \$4,000,000 over the figures for the previous year. Current Loans in Canada show but a slight decrease, and it is evident that the legitimate requirements of borrowing customers have received full consideration. Net profits for the year, which amount to \$645,000 have naturally been affected by the struggle in Europe, but the previous dividend of 8 per cent. has been maintained, and, in addition to making liberal appropriations for the various funds for the benefit of the staff, the Bank has contributed \$25,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross Society.

The staff of the Bank has responded patriotically to the call for volunteers for the defence of the Empire, and about fifteen per cent have gone to the front.

Public Health. Reports to Registrar Jones for the week ending Saturday were of ten marriages and twenty-five births, fifteen males and ten females.

T. M. Burns, secretary of the Board of Health, reports twelve deaths for the week. The causes were: Pneumonia 4 Broncho-pneumonia 2 Old age 1 Paresis 1 Meningitis 1 Tuberculosis of kidneys 1 Pulmonary tuberculosis 1 Cerebral spinal meningitis 1

The E. S. Fiske Memorial. The Women's Suffrage Association, in furtherance of plans for the E. S. Fiske memorial, has been actively



Courteous Service

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

Opening a Savings Account is a simple matter. All you have to do is to bring your money; we are glad to do the rest, whether your deposit be large or small.

Capital - \$6,500,000 Surplus - 12,000,000 Total Resources over - \$9,000,000

The Bank of Nova Scotia ST. JOHN BRANCHES: 119 Prince William, 23 Charlotte St., 385 Main St., Haymarket Square, Cor. Mill and Paradise Row, Fairville; 109 Union St., Miramichi.

working all winter making up new material for the poor children of the city for distribution by the Associated Charities. The last parcel sent in since the beginning of April, contained three baby's nightdresses, eight squares, two boy's blouses, one pair of knickers, one pair of pillow slips and thirteen bloomers.

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!

STOP THAT DISGUSTING SNIFFLE!

SOOTHING "CATARRHOZONE"—A QUICK CURE

The Rich, Healing Balsams of Catarrhozone are Death to Colds, Bad Throat and Catarrh.

Thousands are using Catarrhozone today who couldn't live without it. Try it for your irritable throat, test it out for that bronchial cough, give it a chance to rid you of that chronic catarrhal condition.

Years of wonderful success and testimony from the best people of our land go to prove that nothing so far discovered is quicker, safer, surer, more pleasant than Catarrhozone. It is in its application purely scientific—is recommended only for certain ailments above mentioned—but those it does certainly cure.

Use the complete dollar outfit of Catarrhozone; it always does the work; small size 50c, sample trial size 25c; sold by dealers everywhere.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

ALWAYS AN EARLY RISER. A SMOOTH VELVETY ELASTIC DOUGH. USE FIVE ROSES FLOUR.

Reason Why

WHYTE & MACKAY'S is absolutely pure--always--that is one reason why it has achieved and maintained its supremacy and perfection

PURITY has always been the dominating factor and that's why thousands prefer WHYTE & MACKAY to all other brands

AM HOTEL. Opposite Post Office. American.

HOTEL. Street. Hotel. HERTY CO. LTD. Manager.

UFFERIN. N. N. B. HERTY & CO. Manager.

HOTEL. Than Ever. St. John, N. B. HERTY CO. LTD. Manager.

LIQUORS. LILIAN & CO. 1878. Spirit Merchants. HORSE CELLAR. WHISKY. SCOTCH WHISKY. USE OF LORDS WHISKY. IV. SCOTCH WHISKY. BASS ALE. LAGER BEER. JAC BRANDIES. 44-46 Dock Street, \$39.

LIQUORS. Successors to Desale and Retail Merchant, 110 and 112 Street. Established family price list.

MCQUIRE. and dealers in all of Wines and Liquor in stock from the very Old Rye, Stout, Imported and Water Street.

ETC., ETC. Medical Electric. Treats all weakness and locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, etc. of all kinds. Street.

UNDRY & WORKS, LTD. MACHINISTS. Brass Castings. Phone West 15.

EERING. and Generator Rewinding. We try running while making.

ENSON & CO. St. John, N. B.

WILLIAMSON. AND ENGINEER. and General Repair. ST. JOHN, N. B. Residence M-1724-11.

REPAIRERS. English, American repairer, 138 Mill.

ENTS. Trade-marks pro-haugh and Co., Pal-John.

ments Repaired. MANDOLINS. Instruments and Bows. Y GIBBS, et.

SAVERS. SLEY & CO. s and Electrotypers, et, St. John, N. B. house 982.

RING. wired \$25.00 up. 34 Dock street.

S SUPPLIES. GREGORY, LTD. s for spring repairs to buildings. Phone

DING. American Silverskin.

IONS. L. GOODWIN.

TCHES. and other styles. EST LAW. Marriage License. urg Street.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Strong winds and gales, southerly, gradually shifting westerly and north-westerly, showers.

Around the City

Another Life Gone
Saturday night a policeman was called to the Sussex Milk Company's barn on Pond street to shoot a horse which had fallen and broken one of its legs.

Windows Broken
The police report that some persons unknown on Saturday night broke the windows in John Magee's store on Princess street and in William Hatfield's store on Union street.

The Lovonia in Cuba.
J. Willard Smith has received word of the arrival of the schooner Lovonia at Cabaireen, Cuba, on Saturday. The Lovonia is commanded by Capt. Palmer and was 16 days out from St. John.

Matron Resigns
Miss Helen A. Pickett, matron of the Old Ladies' Home, has tendered her resignation to take effect on the first of June. Miss Pickett has been a very popular matron and her resignation is regretted by the governors of the home.

Pastor Indisposed
Rev. Hammond Johnson, pastor of the Queen Square Methodist church, was taken ill yesterday and was unable to conduct the evening service. His illness is not serious and he is expected to be around again in a day or two.

Police Activities.
George Hanley was arrested on Saturday night for being drunk and creating a disturbance in the detention barracks on King Square. John McGinley was arrested on Main street Saturday on the charge of being drunk and using obscene language.

Free Gum
Quite a crowd gathered round a gum slot machine on Union street Saturday night. The machine had been broken and the gum was falling out on the street. Many persons received a free chew until the officer took the damaged machine to police headquarters where it now awaits the owner.

Telegraph Statement False
The statement that I would like to be Police Magistrate, as made in the Telegraph under a Frederickton headline on Saturday, is absolutely untrue," said J. A. Barry Saturday. "I am not looking for the position, neither am I to be soled with another job. The statement was absolutely false and on a level with other items appearing in that paper."

Brussels Street Baptists
Under the leadership and earnest work of the pastor, Rev. D. J. MacPherson, the affairs of the Brussels street Baptist church are prospering greatly. The number present at the monthly communal service last evening was the largest the church has had for some years. At this service seventeen new members received the hand of fellowship; ten of these were baptized on Easter Sunday evening. Others are expected to join the church shortly.

PERSONAL
Mrs. J. Herbert Maxwell and Master Frederick of Fredericton are visiting relatives in the city.

OPERA HOUSE—MACK'S MUSICAL REVUE.
Sack Day.
Great preparations are being made throughout the Dominion of Canada for Red Cross Sack Day, April 20th, as much interest is being taken in the matter. No doubt the Province of New Brunswick will have a goodly number to report, as she has responded so well to every appeal which has been made in the past, and certainly will not let this one go unanswered.

MANY CHURCH PARADES HELD YESTERDAY

350 members of Railway Corps in training here—55th Battalion has enlisted 600 men.

Church parades to a large number of city churches were held by the soldiers yesterday. Headed by the 62nd Band and the City Cornet Band, the officers and men of the 55th Battalion paraded to the Waterloo street Baptist, the Portland Methodist, St. Matthew's Presbyterian, St. Paul's church and the Cathedral, No. 5 Army Service Corps on the West Side paraded with the Carleton Cornet Band in attendance, and the members attended service at the Carleton Methodist, the Carleton Presbyterian, Ludlow street Baptist, St. George's Anglican church, and the Church of the Assumption.

Another company of the Divisional Train under Major R. Knox paraded to St. David's church; a company under Major Freeman marched to Trinity, while another company under Major Mitchell went to the Centenary Methodist. Nearly every part of the city had an opportunity to see the soldiers, and there were large congregations at the churches they attended. Special musical services were held at most of the churches.

The three companies of the Divisional Train quartered at the Exhibition buildings marched to King Square where they disbanded, each denomination going to a church of their own. After the service they formed up again at King's square and marched back to their quarters.

Archdeacon Raymond conducted for the artillery garrison on the island.

About 350 volunteers for the Canadian Railway Construction Corps are now stationed on the West Side, and are hard at work drilling every day. Seventeen recruits from the west arrived on Saturday, C. L. Hervey, formerly of this city, has joined the corps with the rank of Major.

Recruiting for the 55th Battalion is going on in a fairly satisfactory manner. Reports received from different sections of the province on Saturday showed that about 600 men had been enrolled.

SCHOOL TEACHERS PAID BETTER NOW

Demand still greater than supply — Report of New Brunswick Schools.

The annual report of the schools of New Brunswick, which has just been received, shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils in the province has increased since the last year. During the term ending June 30, 1914, there 1,822 schools, 2,032 teachers and 64,210 pupils in the schools of New Brunswick.

General interest was taken in educational matters and the schools progressed well in all parts of the province. The number of pupils taking the different subjects in the common schools up to and inclusive of the eighth grade were as follows: Physical exercises, 60,855; lessons in morals, 60,138; sewing (optional), 569; knitting (optional), 323; reading, spelling, etc., 62,362; English Grammar, 36,312; history, 25,378; drawing, 61,820; writing, 63,386; singing, 36,663; arithmetic, 63,256; algebra, 3,627; geography, 36,564; health lessons, 60,426; nature lessons, 60,706; Latin, 2,223; French, 13,286.

The salaries of the teachers were increased somewhat during the year, but the supply of teachers was not yet up to the demand. Women teachers were taking the places of men in many cases and several male teachers had found it difficult to secure proper situations.

Taking everything into consideration the schools of the province were in good condition and doing a great work.

Physical Training.
Physical training is now taught in every school in New Brunswick that comes under the control of the Public School Act. Practically every teacher is now certificated in this branch, and every student teacher at the Normal School is required to obtain a Grade B certificate in physical training before being granted a licence to teach. During the last year about five hundred such certificates were granted in New Brunswick. Instruction in this branch is given by Lieutenant A. S. McFarlane of the Normal School staff.

Cadet Corps.
During the year three new cadet corps were organized and arrangements were completed for the organization of several more in the target centers. A cadet camp was held at Sussex in July. Instructions were given in military drill, musketry, scouting, physical training and sports.

Wanted
Kitchen girl. Apply Royal Hotel.

CENTENARY CHURCH FAVORS PROHIBITION DURING WAR PERIOD

Ninety percent of congregation, last night, voted for prohibitory legislation—Boys' Standard Efficiency Tests.

Ninety per cent. of the congregation present in Centenary church last evening voted in favor of having prohibition in the province during the present war. Rev. Mr. Barraclough in the course of his address on "The Man of the Future," referred to the present period in New Brunswick and asked those in the congregation who favored the action the pastor had taken in reference to the prohibition question to stand, with the result that fully ninety per cent. of those present stood up.

The service was given over to the consideration of "The Man of the Future." Representatives from the New Brunswick Older Boys' Conference were present and told of the work of that organization. Rev. Mr. Barraclough gave a short address dealing with the fashioning of boys to become good citizens.

He opened his address by, Mr. Barraclough said the failure or success of a man depended to a great extent on his bringing up. Religious and moral ideas came from early training in the majority of cases. He felt there was need of more training for boys and girls to fit them to become better citizens. He thought it was a good sign to see so many young men in the work today.

Our forefathers would have been greatly surprised to see a meeting such as the present with young boys taking part as they had done. He felt there was evidence that the coming generation would have better types of manhood than ever before. He referred to the career of David and suggested that were David present here he would qualify under the boys' efficiency test.

He hoped to see a better class of manhood and the cleaning up of politics in this country. There was a new champion needed for this campaign. He was glad to see such a strong stand being taken in reference to the prohibition question and he called upon those in the congregation, who favored the work of the pastor in this direction to stand. After the request had been granted Rev. Mr. Barraclough announced that ninety per cent. of the congregation favored the establishment of prohibition during the period of the war.

Before Mr. Barraclough's address Messrs. Arthur Gregg, Bernard Hagley, Herbert Morton, Ives Anglin, George Skinner, Fred Myles and P. J. Legge addressed the congregation in reference to the work done at the Boys' Conference recently held in Moncton.

The boys explained in detail the methods employed under the Standard Efficiency tests and by which it was hoped to make the boys of Canada better men than had been produced before. The need of organized classes taking up the work was also urged.

WAR AND TEMPERANCE; SUGGESTIONS FOR MEN IN HIGH POSITIONS

Mrs. Tilley urges prominent citizens to follow example of heads of realm.

An interesting talk on the War and Temperance was given by L. P. D. Tilley, M. L. A., before the meeting of the German street Baptist Brotherhood yesterday afternoon. Com. Wigmore presided and there was a good attendance. In a brief talk Mr. Tilley outlined the causes leading up to Great Britain's participation in the war, as they appear to the man in the street. He pointed out the conditions laid down by Germany which claimed the right to violate Belgium neutrality and offered not to annex any French territory in Europe, but would not make any declaration in regard to French colonies. Britain's reply was that she would not stand for the violation of Belgium's neutrality, or see France make a subsidiary power.

Continuing Mr. Tilley pointed out the conditions which had arisen in Russia, France and England, and the various measures adopted to promote temperance, Russia having prohibited the sale of vodka, had given municipalities the right to vote on the prohibition of wines and other liquors, with the result that Moscow had voted for prohibition by three to one, and Petrograd and other places by fair majorities. France had prohibited the sale of absinthe. In England the heads of the realm had banished liquors from their household and set an example which would have a good effect. The speaker suggested that public men in this country should set a similar example.

Disorderly Boys
The quietness of last evening was greatly disturbed on Exmouth street by a crowd of disorderly boys. They were having a battle with stones and old tin but made a hasty retreat over fences when Policeman Armstrong put in an appearance.

PEDDLERS OF LIQUOR MUST FACE COURT

"Archie" Green and Roy Foster arrested on Saturday night for "boot-legging."

Persons who indulge in "boot-legging," or what is better known as pocket peddling of liquor can get in rather serious trouble if captured by the police. Saturday night Special Police Officers Barret and McBrien landed two men Archie Green and Roy Foster on the charge of selling liquor without a license. Green is also charged with having liquor on his premises at No. 2 City Road. During the last few years there has been considerable drunkenness about the city on Saturday nights and Sundays and the old story given out by men arrested for being drunk on Sunday that they procured the liquor on Saturday afternoon and kept it until Sunday was never believed by the police.

The officers were satisfied that there was Sunday selling by "boot-leggers" and when some of them were captured a fine of one hundred dollars was quickly paid and in most cases it was believed that the men immediately returned to the illegal selling. In the case of Green he is said to have been previously convicted on the same charge.

The pocket peddlers make big profit on their sales of gin and whiskey in bottles. They make their purchases by the case and where a bottle of gin is sold by a dealer at sixty or seventy cents, the man who is selling it illegally on Sunday morning manages to get \$1.25 or \$1.50 for it, so his profits are large. It has been stated that some men have cleaned up as much as one hundred dollars in this business on a Saturday night and Sunday. They have adopted many plans for getting clear of capture, for it is not necessary that they should deal out the rum. When approached they can receive the money and inform the person where he can find a bottle. This may be in the rear of an old shed, behind a car or, perhaps, from a man who will hand over the bottle.

It has been known that a big illegal trade is being done in the vicinity of the western side of the Suspension bridge and that many bottles of booze were buried in a field ready for disposal.

When arrested Saturday night Green had in his pockets \$14 and although he asked repeatedly to be allowed to leave a deposit for his appearance this morning his request was refused and he will be dealt with by the police magistrate. Not long after Green had been placed behind the bars Roy Foster was given one of the greatest surprises of his life. Foster called at police headquarters and stated that he wished to give bail for the release of Green. Instead of receiving bail the police served a warrant on Foster for illegal selling of liquor and he was locked up.

MOTOR CYCLES WERE DESTROYED

Garage in Union Street gutted — Owner had narrow escape.

Yesterday afternoon about 1.40 o'clock Ernest Gilbert, an agent for motor cycles was in his garage in a lot off Union street, and it said that he lighted a match to look for something, when unfortunately the light ignited some gasoline. Immediately there was an explosion and Mr. Gilbert was thrown some feet from the door but was uninjured. In an instant the place was in flames and an alarm was sent in from box 5. In the small garage were two motor cycles, a number of tires, a quantity of tools, and a barrel of gasoline. There was no chance of the cycles and other things the place being saved, and it only took a short time for the flames to burn nearly all the woodwork in the building.

It was some time before the firemen were able to quench the flames, and when this was done there was nothing left but the concrete walls of the building. The garage was only finished last week and is uninsured. Mr. Gilbert said yesterday that he thought he had some insurance on the two wheels while the damage done by the fire would amount to nearly one thousand dollars.

OPERA HOUSE—MACK'S MUSICAL REVUE.

Sale of Night Dresses.
F. A. Dykeman & Co. have on sale a large lot of ladies night dresses made from exceptionally good material which they are selling at one-third less than the regular price. Those that were marked \$4.50 each are now \$3.00 each. Some in this lot are priced as low as 50 cents. Those that are being sold at \$1.00 each were formerly \$1.50. A very large assortment of styles are shown in this lot.

Take a Spin in the Early Evenings
On A ROULETTE STANDARD BICYCLE
Use it, too, for going to and from your meals, and you'll have more time to enjoy them. The Roulette Standard meets, to perfection, the demand for a Moderately Priced Wheel that will stand reasonable wear and tear, at lowest cost for repair bills, and yet, give long, satisfactory service.

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.
ANOTHER BIG SALE OF Black and Colored Dress and Waist Silks
All Double Width at 98c cents a yard
This range of silk is so well known to the public that this announcement that every color and shade of colors, also black and white, are now on sale.

MANTELS! GRATES! TILES!
BUILDING OR REMODELING you will need some of these goods, as well as other fireplace fixtures, and it will pay you to call and see our line.
Wood Mantels in the Latest Designs
Monarch Grates - Open Fireplace Linings
Fenders and Andirons (Black or Brass)
Fire Sets - Spark-guards - Gas Logs
We carry a large range of Tile for the fireplace, bathroom and vestibule
Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

Stores Open at 8.30 — Close at 6 o'clock, Saturdays 10 p. m.
Ladies' Spring Costumes and Coats
COSTUMES — In gabardines, serges, covert cloths, poplins eoliennes, in blues, greys, browns, tawn, sand, putty, green, Belgian blue, black; also in black and white check effects.
Coats are in pleated and belted effects and military styles. Skirts are circular, gored and pleated, and some with yoke effects.
COSTUMES from \$16.25 to \$40.00
COATS — Three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths, in tweeds coverts, serges and gabardines, full and half-belted effects; some have the Empire waist, many in military styles; brown, khaki, grey, fawn, sand, cream, navy, black; also plaids, checks and mixtures.
COATS from \$9.00 to \$31.00
COSTUME SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.

HOME JOURNAL PATTERN FOR MAY NOW ON SALE
Ask for a copy of "Good Dressing" for May, Free at Pattern Department—Annex.

Inexpensive Bedroom Furniture
We have a large assortment of this inexpensive furniture and as most country homes will require additional fittings, we suggest inspection of our display, in which you will observe exceptional values at every price.
BUREAUS (with mirrors) Each \$6.75 to \$17.00
WASH STANDS, Each \$3.50 to \$5.00
FIVE-DRAWER BUREAUS (without mirrors) Each \$9.70 to \$13.50
CHIFFONNIERS, Each \$8.50 to \$16.50
Some of the above pieces in Imitation Oak and some in Elm.
BUREAU (Imitation Oak) ... \$8.25
WASH STAND (Imitation Oak) \$3.50
Many designs also in moderately placed White Enamel Patterns.
Simple designs in WHITE IRON BEDS, single or double sizes. Each ... \$2.86 and \$3.75
WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, Each \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.40. WOOL TOP MATTRESSES, all sizes, Each \$2.50 to \$4.50.
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—MARKET SQUARE.
Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited