

FIERCE BATTLES IN NORTHERN POLAND BETWEEN THE NEMEN AND VISTULA, PETROGRAD SAYS

British Victory in Northern France May Force Enemy to Evacuate La Bassee — Aviators Destroy Railway Junctions at Menin and Courtrai and German Reinforcements Held Up — Austria Unwilling to Pay Price Germany Would Give Italy to Remain Neutral.

London, Mar. 11.—The arrival of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, removing for a time at least, another menace to British shipping, and the success of the British troops in the region of La Bassee, are, for the moment, the most interesting topics of discussion in the British Isles. Whether the Prinz Eitel Friedrich will be interned, or will again set out for the high seas, it is considered here that her career as an armed cruiser must come to an end, for should she be allowed to sail after repairs, it is believed that cruisers of the Allies, on the watch, will account for her.

The possible action of the American government with regard to the sinking of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich is also being much discussed, and the general view is that if the United States allows German warships to sink American ships, with food supplies for England, that government can hardly protest against the Allies' prohibition of foodstuffs for Germany.

Of the British victory in Northern France there is no news beyond the official reports. It is believed, however, that while no great amount of ground has been captured, the improvement in the British position brought about by it is of the greatest importance, and, if pressed further, might compel the Germans to evacuate La Bassee and perhaps other points, which make their line so strong at present.

Equally important was the success achieved by British aviators in destroying the railway junctions at Menin and Courtrai. These are one of the German main lines of communication, and their destruction will delay the arrival of new contingents of troops, which are reported to be again concentrating in Belgium for another attempt to break through to Calais and Boulogne.

According to Dutch reports these troops have brought with them a large number of boats for the passage of the canals and rivers, and, for the

first time in months they include cavalry units.

There has been some fighting in Champagne, but on the whole the French seem to be satisfied for the present, with the progress they have made in that region. In the Vosges the battle for Reich Ackerkopf has been resumed. These, however, are small affairs, in comparison with the battles which are in progress in North Poland, between the Nemen and Vistula rivers. The Germans apparently are falling back in the north, but are fighting a rear-guard action, which has reached the importance of a pitched battle, and are taking a few prisoners with them.

The Germans are again in Angostowo forest, on the East Prussian border, which has been the burial place of so many German and Russian soldiers. The Germans have brought up more guns, but of a lighter calibre, to bombard Oswowitz, while further to the south, in the neighborhood of Ostrolenka, they claim to have defeated the Russians. The battle on the roads from Khorjelo to Przasmyz, along which the Germans hope to reach and pierce the Russian fortress line, still continues.

The weather having turned colder, the ground in North Poland has hardened, which will greatly facilitate the movement of troops. This is said to be the first time in history that the weather has favored an army attempting to invade Russia.

Reports from Tenedos say that the Turkish artillery in the Dardanelles grows weaker daily, and that the last bombardment by the Allied warships badly damaged the forts at Chanak Kalesi. Two big cruisers spent the night in the Straits, projecting the vessels engaged in mine-sweeping.

Despatches from Rome indicate that the German Ambassador, Prince Von Buolow, has renewed his negotiations with the Italian government with the object of securing the continued neutrality of that country, in return for territorial concessions in Austria. Austria, however, is said to be opposed to making any such concessions as would satisfy Italy.

ABANDON SUBMARINE WAR?

A despatch to the Daily Express from the Hague says:

"A secret report has been sent from Cuxhaven to the Admiralty at Berlin that twelve submarines have failed to report at their base, eight of them being among Germany's newest boats."

"The naval council will meet today or tomorrow, under the presidency of Emperor William, to discuss whether or not it would be better to abandon the submarine war."

Must Have More Than Germany's Promise

Britain's reply to U. S. suggestion that foodstuffs be allowed to enter Germany expected soon—Proposals are considered inadequate—Unwilling to trust Germany's unsupported word.

London, Mar. 11.—The British reply to the American note, suggesting that Great Britain allow all foodstuffs to enter Germany, in return for Germany's abandonment of her submarine warfare on merchant vessels and her policy of mining the high seas, is expected to be forthcoming at an early date.

While the contents of the reply are not known, it is possible, as the results of inquiries in authoritative quarters, to indicate some points likely to carry weight with the British government and to emphasize Sir Edward Grey's reply.

There is a strong feeling in Downing street that the "quid pro quo" put forward in the American note does not go far enough. Officials of the Foreign Office point out that since the opening of the war Great Britain has only once interfered with the supply of food destined for Germany, and then only after the German government, by assuming control of all foodstuffs, had abolished the old distinction between the civil and the military population.

Proposals inadequate.

High German authorities have repeatedly denied the British claim that to cut off supplies of food from civilians is a legitimate act of war. Great Britain, it is insisted, never adopted this view until the Germans, by their own act, made it impossible any longer to draw the line between non-combatants and armed forces. Furthermore, it is added, Great Britain is now invited by the United States to forego a clear belligerent right, on the understanding that Germany will abstain from committing two—but only two—of many crimes against both law and humanity.

Authoritative spokesmen of the British view say stress on the "inadequacy" of this proposal, from two standpoints they ask, first, what guarantee is forthcoming that Germany will keep to her agreement? Supposing, they urge, that an understanding were reached on the lines suggested by the United States, would the United States secure its strict observance?

It is asserted by them that Germany has violated so many compacts and conventions in this war that British statesmen are disinclined to trust her unsupported word for Germany's abstention from committing the two offences specified in the American note—submarine warfare on merchant vessels and the mining of the high seas—are far from being the only, or even the worst, offences of which Germany has been guilty. The claim is set up that she has bombarded undefended towns, dropped bombs on places inhabited solely by civilians and sunk both British and neutral ships, as though that were the ordinary legal way of disposing of them.

Britain Has Adhered to Hague Conventions.

Great Britain, it is pointed out, has indulged in none of these practices, and such mines as she has been compelled, in self-defence, to lay have been laid in strict accordance with the Hague conventions.

The policy of the Germans, which arouses the most indignation among the directors of the British government, is her continued alleged persecutions of the Belgians, millions of whom, it is declared "would be at this moment in a state of semi-starvation but for American generosity and assistance."

Reforms affected by the Civil Service Act of 1908. He added that appointments to the outside service are now made "after careful inquiry as to the character and capacity of the individuals selected."

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES MARK OPENING OF THE N. B. LEGISLATURE

TWO FROM THIS PROVINCE IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, March 11.—Another extensive list of casualties among the members of the Princess Patricia's and several other battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France was issued tonight by the Militia Department.

Among those in the list are:

PRINCES PATRICIAS.
KILLED IN ACTION.
Feb. 28—Private James Tate. Next of kin, D. Tate, Melrose, Guyabre County, N. B.
DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.
Sergt. Osborne Thomas Kelly, (formerly 12th Battalion), at No. 1 General Hospital, Havre, gunshot wound in thigh. Next of kin, Mrs. Kelly, Kouchibouguac Beach, Kent County, N. B.
SEVERELY WOUNDED.
March 1.—Private Carl E. Smith. Next of kin, Mrs. C. E. Smith, No. 160 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N. S.
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.
Feb. 28—Private Arthur O'Keefe. Next of kin, Mrs. Bridget O'Keefe, Campbellton, N. B.

Largest Attendance in Years — Khaki-Clad Officers in Guard of Honor Give Added Military Touch — Premier Clarke's First Session as Leader of the Government — Eloquent Addresses.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, March 11.—With the largest attendance of spectators gathered in the historic halls of the Provincial Parliament buildings for many years, a staff of khaki clad officers, on active service, as a guard of honor and with the military ceremonies more imposing than usual New Brunswick's first war session of the legislature was opened this afternoon with all the time-honored rites.

Since the last session the Legislative Chamber had been cleaned and renovated and some necessary improvements made. Lt. Governor Wood officiated at the opening, garbed in his Windsor uniform and was preceded to the speaker's dais by the usual procession of dignitaries. An added touch of interest in the decoration of the chamber was found in the draping in flags of the seat allotted Major Percy A. Guthrie, junior member for the County of York, who is with the First Canadian Contingent. Major Guthrie's absence was also feelingly referred to by Premier Clarke and the mover of the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

Today's opening was also of more than ordinary interest from a political viewpoint as it marked the first occasion on which Hon. George J. Clark had faced the Legislature in the capacity of leader of the government. While showing the effects of his recent illness the premier was in good form and when Mr. J. L. Stewart, M. P. for Northumberland, offered some slight criticisms of the speech from the Throne the premier was ready with his spirited reply, which while courteous, as are all Mr. Clark's utterances, yet showed plainly that while the Government is ready and anxious to meet any legitimate criticism which may come to them, it is not the intention to tolerate any nonsense. There was more than a little comment that the leader of the Opposition, Mr. L. A. Dugal, who figured to some extent in the public eye during the past few months did not have a word to say in the debate on the speech, but left it to Mr. Stewart to exercise this privilege. This was regarded as the more surprising for the reason that Mr. Man Friday Carter was on the job as usual and according to report had been closely closeted with Mr. Dugal during the morning. It is expected, however, that during the session Mr. Dugal will favor the members with one of Mr. Carter's hand-picked speeches.

The address in reply to the speech from the Throne was moved by Mr. B. Frank Smith, who it will be remembered scored such a signal victory over Mr. Carvell's man Simms in the recent bye-election in Carleton County. Mr. Smith's address will compare favorably with any heard in the legislature for a long time. He had a complete grasp of his subject and made his points with the skill and precision of an experienced parliamentarian.

Arthur Culligan, of Restigouche County, seconded the speech in a well thought out address and after Mr. Stewart had had his little say and the premier had replied the address was passed and the House tomorrow will settle down to the regular legislative business of the session.

O. M. Melanson took his seat as acting speaker in the absence of Speaker W. B. Dickson who is confined to his home with serious illness, and acquitted himself well.

Hon. Mr. Clarke referred to absence, through illness of Mr. Rainford, Clerk of the House, and expressed sympathy of the House with that official in his illness, and moved that in his absence the Clerk Assistant be appointed acting clerk in his stead, and that Mr. G. H. Flewelling, senior engraving clerk, be appointed clerk assistant.

Hon. Mr. Landry brought down returns of bye-elections in St. John and Carleton Counties, also financial returns of Counties of Charlotte Kings, Northumberland, Restigouche and St. John, and towns of Newcastle, Chatham and Dalhousie.

Hon. Mr. Clarke moved for leave of absence for Hon. W. B. Dickson, Speaker of the Assembly, on account of illness, and in doing so expressed great regret which the House felt at the absence of that gentleman for whom each and all had the highest regard.

Major Guthrie's Vacant Seat.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said members of the House would notice that there was a vacancy at one of the desks, which was fittingly decorated with the national emblem. Until the outbreak of the war that seat had been occupied by a young man who by reason of his ability and good qualities had commended himself at an age when it is given to few men to attain to legislative honors to the electors of the County of York. Since he had been considered before being adopted, and it had been customary for the leader of the opposition, when there was an opposition, to speak on this occasion and make some reference to the matter contained in the speech from the Throne. As the leader of the opposition had not risen, he did so in order that this time honored custom of giving the address some consideration should be maintained, and to give some member of the government an opportunity to make a speech, which, no doubt, was now bubbling over. Very rarely had there ever been heard in this legislature more eloquent speeches in moving and seconding the address than those which had been delivered by the honorable members for Carleton and Restigouche.

Carleton County was well known as a home of red hot politics, and it was also gaining a reputation for producing the best of political orators in this province. The former representative who was succeeded by the hon. member who had moved the address, was recognized as one of the ablest political speakers in this province, and it was evident that he was succeeded by an honorable gentleman in his respect as perfectly capable of wearing the mantle which he had cast off.

Hon. Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to authorize cities and towns of the province to contribute to Canadian Patriotic Fund. In doing so he explained that double had arisen as to whether town and municipal councils had power to make any such grants, and the bill was introduced to enable them to do so.

Mr. Stewart, Northumberland, said that it was custom in this House and other British Houses that motion should be made that which had been made in this legislature more eloquent speeches in moving and seconding the address than those which had been delivered by the honorable members for Carleton and Restigouche.

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Hon. Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to Municipal Grants to Patriotic Fund.

GENERAL ELECTION PROBABLE

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 11.—That there will be a general election at an early date is the prevailing opinion in the lobbies of parliament today. Members on both sides seem to be agreed that no other meaning can be taken from the way in which the Minister of Finance replied yesterday to the amendment proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid's amendment, which deplored the increase in the barriers against British trade with Canada, was a trick amendment, for the barriers have not been increased. On the other hand British manufacturers have now a still greater preference for Canadian goods than they had before, but the amendment was a challenge. It was in effect an announcement that the Liberal party was going to make this its campaign. On this issue it will fight the government.

Nobody knew better than Mr. White what was meant, and his reply was virtually an acceptance of the challenge. His words were watched and weighed with unusual care by his political opponents and the members on his own side as well. He delivered a fighting speech. He fought not only in defence of the policy of the government with regard to the raising of the duties of war, but he carried the sword into the enemy's country.

For some days the party truce has been a thing of the past. The opposition members have thrown it to the four winds of heaven and it was only a matter of time when one of the members of the government would cut across the truce.

Mr. White took up the challenge of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and made a special attack upon the Liberal policy and tactics which have prevented Canada taking her proper place alongside the other Dominions of the Empire in the naval activities of the war.

This is now political war to the knife. There is no turning back and the members seem generally to be of the belief that it must be settled at once upon the hustings.

So far there is no indication from the government as to what its intentions are, but it is significant that party men today are figuring out how they will fare in the various provinces if an election is ordered.

The Conservatives have a majority in the present house of about 40. This should be increased to between 60 and 70 without any difficulty. Such men as Carvell, of Carleton, Pugsley of St. John, Carroll of Cape Breton, South, D. D. MacKenzie of Cape Breton North, E. M. MacDonald of Pictou, and Copp of Westmorland, are regarded here as certain of defeat whenever the government goes to the country, whether it be next month or next year. Ontario will hold its own, so will British Columbia and if the Liberals make gains in Quebec on the Bilingual issue, although it has nothing to do with federal politics, it will only arouse the British vote in the west sufficient to more than counterbalance it.

Why the Liberals should attempt to force an election is difficult to understand. They have nothing to gain and everything to lose by plunging the country into a political battle while a war is in progress.

It will be no surprise if there is a general election in June.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET CONTINUED

Ottawa, March 11.—Before the budget debate in the Commons today Mr. Geo. Kite, of Richmond, moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss what he described as the unsatisfactory condition of the mail service in Nova Scotia. He gave a number of instances of delay in the delivery of letters, including personal correspondence. An important letter which he had addressed to W. F. Carroll, M. P., relative to organization work, had not been delivered for days. In another case a gift from a friend to a poor widow remained in the local post office for four weeks, although the mail had been called for every day.

Mr. Kite was not disposed to blame the present postmaster general. He had inherited the present conditions from Mr. Kite, who had been replaced by untrained men.

W. F. Carroll corroborated what Mr. Kite had said in regard to the delay in the delivery of letters passing between the provinces.

Not Advisable to Jump at Conclusion.

Hon. T. Chas. Cosgrain thanked the member for Richmond for bringing the matter to his attention. He invited Mr. Kite to come to his office and discuss the matter at any time, if he had further particulars to lay before the department. Officials could not, however, be dealt with without being given an opportunity of being heard, but an inquiry would be made.

Mr. Cosgrain closed with the declaration that it would be his earnest endeavor to give the country as good a postal service as possible.

Sir Robert Borden said it was not fair to jump at the conclusion that when things go wrong it was due to intention or design. He recalled the circumstance that six years ago he had mailed a letter in Halifax to Ottawa. The letter was three weeks in reaching its destination, having travelled to Vancouver and back.

He did not, on that occasion, jump at the conclusion that this was the work of the Liberal partisans. He believed that the apertions cast upon the postmasters of Nova Scotia to be (Continued on page 2)

OROMOCTO INDIAN MISSING, BELIEVED HE WAS MURDERED

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, March 11.—From reports reaching here tonight it would appear that Queens County has a mysterious case on its hands which it is believed will speedily result in a charge of murder being laid against an Indian named Nash. The supposed victim is Edward Sacobie a well known Indian residing on the Indian Reserve at Oromocto.

Sacobie on Tuesday night left the Reserve and crossed over the Queen's County line going to an Indian camp where he became engaged in a brawl with Nash. The revival of a feud arising out of a tribal election was the cause of disagreement between the two men and blows were given and received. The fight occurred in Nash's shack and as far as known the only witnesses of the encounter were a negro named Fred McIntyre and a fourteen year old Indian boy.

While a coherent story of the happening has not yet been received it was learned tonight that in the fight Sacobie either went out of the shack or was thrown out after being badly beaten. Since that time he has not been seen and has not returned to his home on the Reservation.

On Wednesday morning the little Indian boy saw traces of blood in the light snow outside of the shack. The trail led through the woods to a patch of bare ground where quite a pool of blood was found. There was, however, no trace of Sacobie. Today, Indians from the Reserve becoming anxious as to the whereabouts of their compatriot went to the camp accompanied by dogs. The dogs followed the scent of an Indian and a toboggan back over the Sunbury County line for about three-quarters of a mile. The trail then led to the river and they followed it out on the ice to a hole where it ceased. It is presumed that Sacobie in his weakened state started for home and half dead from the beating he had received stumbled into the hole. In the meantime Nash has disappeared.

The facts of the case were communicated to Attorney General Baxter at Fredericton tonight and acting at once he instructed that a search be at once made for Nash, who when found will be arrested on suspicion of murder. The negro McIntyre, who witnessed the fight between the two men is expected to be an important witness in the case.

Sacobie is about 40 years of age and on the Oromocto Reserve, where he lived, was regarded as an inoffensive character. It is reported that there had been bad blood between Sacobie and Nash for some time arising originally from an election held by the Indians on the Oromocto Reservation. Nash, who lived in the camp where the fight occurred, is about 25 years of age and a man of powerful physique. The case has aroused keen interest here.

CAREFUL INQUIRY BEFORE APPOINTMENT

Ottawa, Mar. 11.—Premier Borden, in reply to a question by Mr. E. B. Devlin in the House of Commons this

afternoon asked the Halifax platform, and the pledge of all civil service appointments on merit rather than as a reward of party service, said that the steps taken to implement that pledge had been "the public steps which have been taken by the Prime Minister."

Sir Robert said that following his advocacy of civil service reform, as enunciated in the Halifax platform, the Laurier government had, a few months afterwards, introduced the

CANADIANS SETTLING DOWN TO BUSINESS AS USUAL WITH THEMSELVES WELL

OPENING OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY

(Continued from page one.)
However, he, Stewart, had been expecting that the mover of the address would answer the question as to absence from the house of the honorable gentleman whose place he had taken. The honorable gentleman was able to give fuller explanation of this matter than the country had received. It was true that he had remarked that Mr. Fleming had been called to a higher sphere of political activity, inferring that because he had accepted a nomination to the Upper House he had necessarily retired from his legislative duties, but one of the honorable members for Gloucester was still occupying his seat in this house, despite the fact that he had accepted nomination for Dominion Parliament for the noble county. Therefore the explanation which had been given as to the absence of Hon. Mr. Fleming would not be satisfactory to members of this House, nor to the people of this country. Information was also required for the presence in this House of Mr. Dugal had been warned that if he did not substantiate the charges which he made from his place in the House at last session he would forfeit his seat. This warning was given by the present leader of the government on at least two occasions when he was speaking, as if there were no doubt of its attainment. The leader of the government had said that these charges were not sustained, and yet the member for Madawaska was sitting here as calm as ever in his accustomed place and apparently not worrying.

Stumpage Matters.

There were some other features on which information was required and was not contained in the speech from the throne. In fact that document was remarkable for what it does not rather than what it does contain. The air was surcharged with reports regarding stumpage matters and there were many rumors in circulation. Everybody on the North Shore is interested in stumpage, and the reason why the matter was not referred to in the speech. One report which had been generally circulated was that stumpage was going to be increased. Lumber operators were loud in their protest against such a proposal, and say that this cannot be done as an order in council has been passed to govern the rate of stumpage for a period of five years, but because of stories which were in circulation an explicit statement was wanted.

There were also rumors that leases which had recently been made would be cancelled and amounts paid in bonuses returned, and a possibility of these leases being put up at public sale was a new policy on the part of the government, which was not contemplated at last session.

With regard to agricultural education, he was glad to know that the government proposed to take further steps to provide facilities for the farming classes to obtain it. He would like to call attention to the fact that Chatham was a very suitable location at which to establish the proposed school on the North Shore. They had many very good farmers around Chatham who were among the most progressive in any part of the province, and none would more readily appreciate the advantages or to avail themselves of the opportunities which a school at Chatham would afford than farmers of his district.

He noticed there was a good deal of consultation expressed on the part of government, that they had been able to borrow money on favorable terms, but the province was in no better position, because, after all, it was only borrowing from one man to pay another.

A matter which he wished to bring to the attention of the government was one in connection with administration of Crown Land affairs. It had been openly charged in the St. John Daily Telegraph, a paper which should be accepted as an authority by members of both political parties, on the ground that it had supplied each party in turn with the necessary cash that W. H. Berry, then Superintendent of Sealers, had received a check for \$3,900 from Dalhousie Lumber Co., for which no return whatever had been made to the department. He might be pardoned for not saying whether the charge was true or not, but the check had been photographed and the print published in newspapers in very definite and explicit terms, and he felt that in any case the matter was one of sufficient importance to merit reference in the speech, more so than many other subjects. Some explanation should be forthcoming with regard to it.

The matter was of great interest although not mentioned in the speech from the Throne. By referring now to this matter he would give the leader of the government an opportunity to make an explanation to House and country.

With regard to survey of Crown Land which was promised, such a survey should have been made before bonuses had been fixed.

He had been asked to bring before the House a complaint of the people of Richibucto who some time ago had reason to be dissatisfied with the accounts of their School Board treasurer and demanded an audit.

Dr. Bourque asked if honorable member was sure it was people of Richibucto.

Mr. Stewart thanked the last speaker for his correction. It was people of Reston to whom he referred, not Richibucto.

After some trouble the people of Reston succeeded in getting a partial audit of accounts, and found that a considerable sum of money was missing. They then demanded an audit of the previous year's accounts and found that all the accounts were mis-

sing. Vouchers of all kinds, and even assessment books, had been destroyed. He felt that the attorney general would agree that this was a condition of affairs which should not be allowed to go on, and if such was possible under existing law it was time that the law was amended.

Premier Clarke Replies.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said he felt it was opportune for him to make a few remarks in reply to the honorable member for Northumberland who had so eloquently favored the House with his views on what ought and what ought not to be done, but before doing so, he would like to congratulate the mover and second of the address upon the excellence of speeches which they had delivered. Since he became a member of the House in 1903 he had listened to many gentlemen who had undertaken the duties which they had so admirably performed today, and he was absolutely safe in saying that never in all his experience had he heard speeches so well conceived and prepared and so eloquently delivered as those of the mover and second today. The House had long recognized that in the honorable member for Restigouche it had a very valuable member, and when the news was announced of Mr. Smith's election in Carleton county he felt they had another very valuable member coming to the House in that gentleman. If he had any doubt about the matter before, it was gone now, and the House might very well congratulate itself upon the acquisition of the gentlemen whose wide knowledge and experience of affairs would be of valuable assistance in the transaction of the public business.

He always had a great admiration for the member for Northumberland who had just taken his seat. He originally hailed from Charlotte county and, not unnaturally, therefore, he should be possessed of all those qualities which go to make up the perfect man. No doubt influences he had gained there in early life had clung to him in after-years and he was feeling their beneficial effects to the present day. He (the speaker) always read the hon. member's paper with great pleasure. Whatever he had to say in it he always said most interestingly. It matters not whether his remarks were based on facts or not they were always interesting, and while he might say that many things about which he talked would not appear very largely to the practical man, but rather to the highly imaginative one, still they were always couched in language which made them interesting. His criticisms today appeared to be more likely to appeal to the imagination than anything else, and he (the speaker) was glad to find that there was nothing more dire to be found in the speech than was disclosed by remarks of the hon. member for Northumberland.

Will Be Based on Strictly Business Principles.

He could assure the House that the government appreciated the importance of the Crown lands of the province and how necessary their proper conservation was to the public interest. As in people's property, which the government were only trustees, it was their duty to make revenues derivable from them as large as they were warranted in collecting. The hon. member for Northumberland wished to know what they were going to do about them. Even if he (the speaker) were willing to take the hon. member into his confidence to that extent he could not at the present time answer the question. Anything the government might do in the future with regard to Crown lands would be done on strictly business principles, and it was utterly impossible to say anything as to what they would do until they had the fullest information with regard to these lands before them. The government must first satisfy themselves as to the condition and present value of the Crown lands, the markets for lumber and every other consideration on which the rate of stumpage should be based. It was intended in the speech that legislation would be introduced to provide for re-classification of lands. The government was intending to go into the matter thoroughly and have complete and comprehensive survey made. Such a course would take time and cost money, but it would be time and money well spent and until this definite information could be got no announcement would be made whatever as to the Crown lands policy. But with regard would be paid to the interests of lumbermen the first and guiding consideration in shaping the government's policy would be safeguarding of the interests of the people.

Hon. member for Northumberland had seen fit to refer to a certain report that had appeared in the St. John Telegraph. The Telegraph was one of the most attractive pieces of fiction that he was an avid reader of fiction and the Telegraph came to his office every day, and as fiction he enjoyed it immensely. This matter which appeared in the Telegraph and to which hon. member for Northumberland had referred was a charge that \$3,900 had been paid by a lumber concern to the late superintendent of sealers, or whatever he might be called, and not a dollar of this amount had reached the department. At the outset, he might say that if the government was inclined to listen to every bit of newspaper criticism and every rumor that found its way into the Telegraph and some other newspapers of that kind, they would be kept busy all the time and never have an opportunity to look after the real business of the country. But as it happened this report to which hon. gentleman had referred had been considered and he (the speaker) was the man to whom his consideration was referred. As Attorney-General he had had all evidence in the matter laid before him, and had given it most careful consideration and as a result he had become satisfied in his own mind that there was absolutely nothing

criminal or wrong in the transaction, although perhaps it might be described as somewhat irregular.

The facts of the matter were that a check for \$3,000 or thereabout had been issued by the lumber company in question and that it had been disposed of in an adjustment of affairs of two concerns, one of which owed government and other was owed by government. There had been an exchange of checks. It was not these accounts and thus this check had not gone through the books of the department but the transaction was closed up and the government did not believe that there was there anything criminal in the matter.

Will Investigate Substantiated Charges.

Continuing, Hon. Mr. Clarke said that he had been listening to statements, reports and rumors during the past year which had originated in irresponsible sources, and he desired to say that if there really was anything wrong involving any member of the government, the administration of any department or reputation of any official of the government, and if the government wants to know about it, but they did not want to listen to corner grocery store gossip and absolutely unfounded stories that some people who happen to occupy positions in political life of this province were busily retelling.

If there was any real charge to make against any member of the government or any official of any department which there was evidence to substantiate it would be investigated. A commissioner had just been appointed by the government for the purpose of carrying on such an investigation and his court was open to every man, woman and child who had any complaint to prefer, and he was not at all afraid to hear of these charges in newspapers to come forward and testify under oath if they had anything to substantiate the charges. If the person who had made charges in the newspaper had the courage of his convictions and would name his witnesses investigation of his charge would be commenced forthwith. If the person who had made charges in the newspaper had not the courage of his convictions and was not ready to substantiate them with evidence, the gentlemen who had published this report in the Telegraph for sole purpose of endeavoring to injure this government in the eyes of the people of the province had an opportunity at the time to go to the court and to have their charges if there was anything criminal in the transaction. He had not done so, but if he still wished to have his charges investigated he would have had opportunity of placing it before the commissioner who opened his inquiry this morning.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said that the charge contained in the Telegraph was true and that a check had been issued and had not found its way into the provincial treasury. He would like to know how the honorable member for Northumberland had been able to know that there had been such an exchange of checks as Premier Stewart had been pleased to announce.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said the writer of the articles which had appeared in the Telegraph had been calling for a criminal prosecution, whereas there was nothing in the matter which warranted such a charge as issuing of the check it was not an issue of money, but it was a business transaction and how was the newspaper to know that there had been such an exchange of checks as Premier Stewart had been pleased to announce.

New Brunswick's Position An Envyable One in Present Crisis.

Hon. member for Northumberland had referred to some complaints about the school law. Matter referred to had been given consideration at the hands of the government and legislation would be introduced at an early date which would no doubt satisfactorily adjust it.

Before sitting down there were some matters in the speech from the throne which he would like to refer to, but he would not detain the House at any great length at this time, but would hurriedly refer to some of the things and take others up at a later opportunity. Very little in fact has been left for him to say regarding the matters in the speech, so ably had the mover and second performed the duties which had been entrusted to them. While the government did not take all the credit, the people of the province had every reason to be gratified that they had so well escaped the effects of the terrible war which was now in progress. He had discussed the matter with many of the leading and most representative business and financial men of Canada, and he could say that the universal expression was that no part of the Dominion was in better condition, from a business standpoint, at this time than this province. The country had been blessed with good crops and farmers were well off. The business of the province had been conducted during the last seven or eight years in such a manner as to take away the confidence of people in administration conditions of New Brunswick could not be as favorable as they are today. In some other provinces of the Dominion it had been necessary to impose a tax to carry on the ordinary business of the country, but he was pleased to say that up to this time at least that there were no indications of such measures being adopted here. The people of the province were satisfied that there were men in charge of the Ship of State in whom they could place reliance, and there was no reason to fear as to the province's future.

Every man in Canada who is a patriot, and whose heart beats true when

WILL YOU GO TO THE FRONT TAKE PLACES IN TRENCHES

Ottawa, Mar. 11.—The following cable from Sir George H. Perley, acting High Commissioner for Canada has been received by the government:

"Just received letter from General Alderson, (commander of the Canadian division), in which he makes the following statement: 'Our men have now been in trenches over a week and I am very glad to be able to say that they are doing remarkably well. I knew they would do well, but they have done much better than I expected, and all has gone with less trouble than I anticipated. All artillery, infantry, engineers, medical people, supply, etc., have settled into their places and working in a way that makes me both pleased and proud.'"

Sir Robert Borden read the message in the House of Commons this afternoon.

matters of patriotism are brought up, was proud of the way news of Great Britain's entry into the war was received throughout Canada and the rest of the Empire. The response to the call for material and men from all parts of this Dominion was most gratifying, and while people of the Empire would in some respects suffer very largely as a result of this war, nevertheless there had been established a unity of people, loyal to the Union Jack, which could not have been brought about in any other way, and which was bound to have its benefits to the last man and the last dollar, and as soon as it was learned what form it would be best for the province's contribution for imperial authorities to take, a cargo of potatoes was sent to the Motherland after war broke out that insofar as it was able it would stand behind the Mother Country to the last man and the last dollar, and as soon as it was learned what form it would be best for the province's contribution for imperial authorities to take, a cargo of potatoes was sent to the Motherland after war broke out that insofar as it was able it would stand behind the Mother Country to the last man and the 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NEW BRUNSWICK HAS MADE GREAT PROGRESS DESPITE DISTURBING CONDITIONS CAUSED BY THE WAR

Mr. Gov. Wood in Speech From Throne Shows Envious Position This Province Occupies — Work of Year Reviewed and Eloquent Reference to the War and what New Brunswick is Doing to Help Mother Country — B. F. Smith, M.L.A., Moves, and Arthur Culligan, M.L.A., Seconds Address in Reply — Their Speeches Among Most Eloquent Heard in the House in Years.

At the opening of the Provincial Legislature today Mr. Gov. Wood, in his speech from the throne, made eloquent reference to the war and the part New Brunswick is playing in helping the Empire. The speech also showed the enviable position the province enjoys in spite of the crisis.

His Honor's speech was as follows: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In meeting you on the occasion of the third session of the present legislative term, I am happy to be able to tell you that since the last meeting of the Legislature the business of the Province has been carried on with most satisfactory results, and it is a matter for congratulation that nowhere has the Dominion had less disturbance of conditions appeared during the year than within our own borders. A bountiful harvest has been vouchsafed to us. Prices received by the farmers have been fully up to the average and in many cases have exceeded those of previous years. Contrary to the very general belief which prevailed at the opening of the season, marketing operations have been vigorously carried on, and returns to date indicate that the timber cut will approach in volume that of the preceding year. It is to be sincerely hoped that the men who are engaged in this important branch of the industrial life of the province will realize the active market and the good prices which are now confidently anticipated. The depression which has been experienced in Newfoundland, in certain sections of Canada, has affected some lines of manufacture, but, on the other hand, the stimulation afforded by prevailing overseas conditions has brought to many manufacturers a considerable increase of business. The employment furnished by the construction of public works for which generous financial provision has been made, has materially aided in the maintenance of satisfactory conditions which have happily prevailed throughout the greater part of the province. The business of our merchants has been well maintained, payments generally have been satisfactory, and our people have every reason to be thankful for the prosperity which has attended them with little interruption during the entire year.

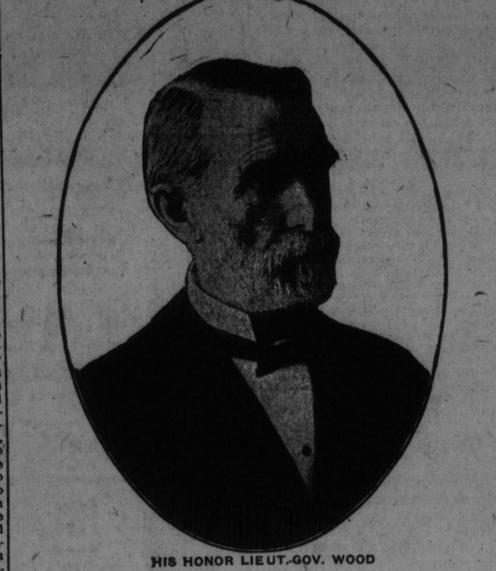
In common with every section of the Empire, New Brunswick has been deeply moved by the world war in which Great Britain is involved. At most immediately after the outbreak of hostilities my government communicated with the Imperial authorities, offering every assistance, of which the province was capable, to maintain the integrity of the Empire and to uphold the strength of its arms. As soon as the form of contribution could be determined to the satisfaction of those in Great Britain who had the matter in charge, a cargo of one of New Brunswick's most important products was despatched for the relief of the suffering and distress in the British Isles. From the numerous grateful acknowledgments which have been received from many of those who participated in the distribution, my government has every reason to believe that no more suitable gift could have been made, while the excellent condition in which the shipment arrived and was distributed is not only a credit to those who had the matter in charge, but furnishes assurance that when the occasion arises this province will be looked for as a large contributor to the relief of the great food supply demanded at all times by the British market.

Coincident with the preparation of the relief shipment to Great Britain, the call for men for the assistance of the Empire, whose heroic defence of her territory was made not only for the homes and liberties of her people, but for the principles involved in the great struggle which has since become today maintaining on the Continent of Europe. My government gladly and promptly responded by making a contribution of provincial products to our own nationality—a contribution which I am satisfied will receive your approval and the approval of the people of the province generally.

The magnificent manner in which all classes of our citizens responded to the call of Empire is a source of deepest gratification. From every section of the province the answer came and today many of our men are standing close to the heart of the Empire ready for transfer to the firing line, where others but await the opportunity to go forward. Whether the war is indefinitely prolonged, or as we hope, brought to a speedy close, the unquestioned loyalty of our people will welcome any sacrifice, however great, which may become necessary in this, the hour of the Empire's need. It is for my government much pleasure and satisfaction to contribute to the expense of the recruiting campaign which was inaugurated by the military authorities to forward the work connected with the formation of the Second Canadian Contingent.

It is gratifying to note the greatly increased interest taken by our people in the science of agriculture. My government is pursuing an active policy of agricultural education, elementary work being done in the public schools and more advanced teaching being given at the agricultural schools at Woodstock and Sussex. It is hoped in the near future to have an agricultural school established in the northern part of the province.

The important subject of drainage



HIS HONOR LIEUT.-GOV. WOOD

has received considerable attention during the past year, the ditching machine purchased by my government and used for this work having demonstrated the profit and advantage to be derived from lands improved in this way.

A lime rock crusher has also been purchased recently and is now in operation. This will give our farmers an opportunity of securing this very valuable ingredient for the soil.

The past year has been very satisfactory to our dairymen, and it is pleasing to state that the quantity of butter manufactured in the province is greater than at any previous time—the amount reaching over 1,000,000 pounds.

Encouraging Raising of Livestock. Particular attention has been given during recess to the encouragement of livestock, and it is gratifying to note an increase in this branch of agricultural activity. During the year my government brought to the province five flocks of pure-bred sheep and placed them in different counties. It is the intention to continue this policy and bring additional flocks during the present year. It is hoped in this way to introduce sheep of a character that will tend to promote the important industry of sheep raising in the province.

My Government has recognized the importance of assisting the agriculturists to increase their crop production, and to this end have sought to encourage the growing of wheat in the province, some portions of which are admirably adapted for that grain. In order to secure the best results, it is necessary to have perfect seed, and I am glad to state that my Government has purchased 5,000 bushels of seed wheat which will be distributed over the province and sold to growers at actual cost.

Agriculture in New Brunswick occupies a high place at the present time, and the outlook for its growth and development is most encouraging. Throughout the year the public services of the province have been well maintained. The Department of Public Works has erected many permanent structures, including the magnificent bridges which now span the St. John River at the Reverend Falls, St. John, and at Grand Falls, and the Miramichi River at Newcastle. Furnishing the policy to furnish every possible convenience for that portion of the public to which the maintenance of the bridges of the province is indispensable, further work along this line will be carried on as rapidly as the results of the finances will warrant, and the requirements of the public demand.

During the year my Government insisted that the work on the St. John and Quebec Railway should be vigorously prosecuted, with the result that the section of the road between Centreville and Gagetown is now in operation under a temporary agreement with the Intercolonial Railway authorities. As is generally known, the outbreak of the war was followed by the withdrawal from circulation of large sums of money, and in common with other similar enterprises in the country, the St. John and Quebec Railway was affected. Owing, however, to the wise enactment of this Legislature at its last session, my Government was able to provide for a satisfactory carrying on of the work and to reach the result in construction which exists today, a result which must be gratifying to every resident of the province interested in this important project. My Government has reason to believe that at an early date the whole section of the road between Centreville and Gagetown will be taken over by the Federal authorities, under the agreement that that end heretofore entered into between the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government and the St. John and Quebec Railway Co.

During recess my government deemed it advisable to obtain loans aggregating one million four hundred

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With the new leader came a reconstruction of the government, and it must have been amusing to many of the honorable members of this House, as it was to myself, to note the comments of the opposition newspapers throughout this province, who tried to make it appear that the new Premier was having a very difficult time to satisfy all those persons in this Assembly who were seeking cabinet recognition. My own name was mentioned in that connection and it is said that others were threatening all kinds of things if they were not taken into the government. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that so far as I was concerned, there was not the slightest truth in these reports, and I believe the same might truthfully apply with respect to the other so-called aspirants for cabinet rank. I believe that we were all equally delighted with the Premier's choice of the Honorable Mr. Baxter for the vacancy in the administration, and we have no doubt that his legal attainments eminently fit him for that high and important position which he has been called upon to administer.

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With the new leader came a reconstruction of the government, and it must have been amusing to many of the honorable members of this House, as it was to myself, to note the comments of the opposition newspapers throughout this province, who tried to make it appear that the new Premier was having a very difficult time to satisfy all those persons in this Assembly who were seeking cabinet recognition. My own name was mentioned in that connection and it is said that others were threatening all kinds of things if they were not taken into the government. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that so far as I was concerned, there was not the slightest truth in these reports, and I believe the same might truthfully apply with respect to the other so-called aspirants for cabinet rank. I believe that we were all equally delighted with the Premier's choice of the Honorable Mr. Baxter for the vacancy in the administration, and we have no doubt that his legal attainments eminently fit him for that high and important position which he has been called upon to administer.

Absent Through Illness I am sure that we all regret the absence of His Honor, Mr. Speaker Dixon, and our regret is all the more sincere when we know that his absence

Cured Fifteen Years Ago of Piles and Eczema

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

Some people have tried so many doctors and so many treatments in their search for cure for piles and eczema that they believe there is an actual cure. The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that it not only brings relief promptly, but cures and lasts long. In 1897 Mr. H. B. Douro, street, Peterborough, Ont., writes as follows: "I was troubled for thirty years with itching piles and eczema. I could not sleep at night, and when I got warm the itching was terrible. Eczema covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried every preparation I could hear of. Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure. On Sept. 13, 1913, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows: "I received a letter from you to-day, saying that you found on file a statement made by me if Chase's Ointment a good name since it cured me, and shall tell you how I came to use it. I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

of the Premier that Mr. Flewelling should be seated. Hon. Dr. Landry, as Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, then announced, in a manner which was read by the clerk, and Mr. Smith the member-elect for Carleton county, was then introduced by the Premier. Mr. Landry, in an eloquent and to his seat amidst the enthusiastic applause from the government benches.

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Mr. Smith Moves Address in Reply to Speech From Throne

Mr. Smith in moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne said:

Mr. Speaker—It is not unnatural that I should be moved with feelings of gratitude for the enthusiastic manner in which I have been received in rising to my feet to address a few remarks to the House upon the various subjects touched upon in the speech which has just been delivered from the throne by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of this province.

Neither is it unnatural that I should express upon the discharge of this duty with considerable hesitation, when I look back over past years and note the gentlemen who have so ably and eloquently performed a like service in this Legislature.

It might be thought by some honorable members that I was not entitled to the same sympathy and indulgence as one who has had some legislative experience, and yet it is true, Mr. Speaker, that when an implement has been laid away and has become rusty, it is more difficult to work with than one which has been used. In fact, my embarrassment at this time can well be illustrated by that Bible story, where Saul, the son of Kish went out in search of his Master's asses. Having searched diligently for several days and being unable to locate them, he came in contact with the aged prophet Samuel, who, after taking him to his home and dining him royally, announced him with of and advised him that he had been chosen by the hand of Providence to perform a very important duty in connection with the leasing of the Israelitish nation. When Saul had been taken into the presence of the large crowd that had assembled to make him king over that people, it is said that because of his modesty and bashfulness, he hid himself among the wagons and rubbish. I can appreciate very keenly, at this time, what must have been Saul's feelings, for this is the time when I felt I needed the sympathy and indulgence of my hearers, and it is at the present.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 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.

ABOUT THE WATCHMEN.

There is little reason to doubt but that since the war broke out there has been much chaffin in the camp of the Liberal party on account of the stand which the leaders took in the matter of the Government's Naval Bill, nor is the feeling of shame which haunts them lessened when they are reminded of their inexcusable folly. Notwithstanding the fact that the Prime Minister had, time and again, warned the House that there was "an emergency" and that it was most desirable that immediate steps be taken to strengthen the naval forces of the Empire, these Liberal leaders preferred to play politics with that most important measure and to laugh it out of court, and this they did. However, now that "this emergency" has been confirmed, and everybody realizes that it was a very real emergency, the apologists for these Naval Bill obstructionists are exceedingly desirous of seeking cover for them and by whatever means they may of saving their faces.

Recently one of their defenders has summoned The Standard to testify upon behalf of these Liberals who by their opposition to the Naval Bill demonstrated that to them, at any rate, politics counted for more than patriotism, and this defender of the discredited opposition enters the arena swinging his favorite weapon which he suggests is the "jaw bone of an ass", for this noisy champion innocently seems to imagine that he is a modern Samson.

The defence of this modern champion, as given in the Telegraph, is most amusing. He frankly admits that the Liberal leaders, on various occasions, in the House of Commons, declared that war with Germany was not to be expected. He says with brazen effrontery "they did so, and frequently, and in doing so they were both in good and bad company," and then he goes on to affirm that The Standard also editorially, not long ago, had admitted that "up to the very day when this terrible war began the vast majority of the people of the Empire simply could not conceive it possible that England and Germany could ever engage in war."

Such a mode of defence is just what might have been expected from one who employs as his familiar weapon the "jaw bone of an ass." As a matter of fact what The Standard was emphasizing in the editorial referred to, was that the Empire was unprepared for war and this for the very good reason that many people throughout the Empire had not taken to heart the warnings so earnestly uttered by great leaders like Lord Salisbury, Lord Roberts and others. These warnings were repeated in Canada by the Prime Minister, who endeavored to adequately provide against such an emergency; but as we have already said, the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons would not hear. Under all the circumstances it may be quite possible to excuse the "People" who failed to sense the true danger and who did not think it possible that England and Germany would ever engage in war, but it is scarcely possible to excuse these men who pose as leaders of the "People" and who have committed to their care and keeping the defence of the "People." Such men ought to have known that there was a real emergency and if they did know this fact, then they preferred to play politics when the enemy was at the door, rather than facilitate that measure of defence proposed by that political party to which they were in opposition. If, on the other hand, these Liberal leaders in the House of Commons and Senate were ignorant of the fact of this emergency, they thereby proved themselves unfit for the discharge of those duties of state which had been entrusted to them and which they had solemnly undertaken to fulfil.

But the conduct of the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons and in the Senate cannot be excused by the fact that The Standard had once observed that to the minds of "many people throughout the Empire it was inconceivable that England should engage in war with Germany." Time and again The Standard and the Government had insisted that there was great need of immediate and effective measures for national defence. Time and again had Sir Robert Borden and the members of his Cabinet earnestly announced that there was an emergency, but their words were not taken seriously by men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his supporters. These latter gentlemen time and again denied that there was an emergency, and hosts of loyal people took their word for it. No wonder that Liberal

organs are rushing to the defence of these false prophets; for their oft repeated declarations that "there was no emergency" have been thoroughly discredited by the startling events of the war. The representatives of a nation in Parliament are as the watchmen upon the walls of a city: it is their duty to warn the people of the approach of the enemy and to prepare the citizens against the day of assault; failing to do this these men forfeit their right to be watchmen over the interests of the citizens and they must be speedily driven from their place of honor and their office given over to other men in whom the citizens may safely confide.

In this defence of these Liberal obstructionists we have gladly observed one hopeful sign, and it is this—that their apologist has recognized as authoritative a phrase from the Bible quoted in The Standard's observations. This truly is hopeful and on this account The Standard is now encouraged to comment to this devoted apologist for the sins of these Liberal obstructionists the following further admonitions from Scripture regarding the duties of the nation's watchmen:

Again the word of the Lord came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, speak to the children of my people, and say unto them, When I bring the sword upon a land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts, and set him for their watchman;

3 If when he seeth the sword come upon the land, he blow the trumpet, and warn the people;

4 Then whosever heareth the sound of the trumpet, and taketh not warning; if the sword come, and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head.

5 He heard the sound of the trumpet, and took not warning; his blood shall be upon him. But he that taketh warning shall deliver his soul.

6 But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come, and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand.

PAST AND PRESENT

Under the above title there appeared quite recently in the Montreal Daily Star a cartoon of more than ordinary interest at the present time. The change of public opinion in Germany that has taken place during the last few weeks was indicated by the German press represented as a musician blowing his notes, through a wind instrument. Formerly the only scores that were permitted to find a place upon his music rack were those bombastic songs of world dominance such as Deutschland Uber Alles, intermingled with hymns of hate for England; all that is changed now, and this sudden change of heart is suggested by the figure of a rather penitent musician, whose brow is covered with huge beads of perspiration, playing with all his might the strains of Peace at Any Price. There is no doubt but that even now the haughty pride of the Prussians has been not a little humbled, and that the Kaiser, the Imperial Chancellor and the rest of the German war party have bitterly regretted that on a certain evil day they had the foolishness to throw down the gauntlet to England and her allies.

There is no longer any reason to doubt that the primary reason for the outbreak of hostilities was the German jealousy of England and the Prussian resolve, made long years ago, to drive English ships from the seas, to dismember and break up the British Empire, and in its place to establish a new empire under the aegis of the gods of Prussian "kultur," by which it is to be understood Prussian brute force. It was something like this: The German Emperor said to the heir of the Austrian throne, "You want to get to the Aegean and I want to get to the English channel; you take Serbia and I will take Belgium; neither will cause us any embarrassment, for Serbia is well nigh crushed by two wars and Belgium will never dare to oppose my armed might; Russia will fume a bit, but her army is no good, as was demonstrated to all the world by her war with Japan, and as a matter of fact her soldiery are a mot drunken lot and altogether they are not to be taken seriously; for my part I shall have to deal with France and England, but that will not be a matter of any difficulty, for France is honeycombed with socialism and the French people are a hysterical set of folks who need occasion me no worry, while so far as England is concerned, she has a pretty little pampered army and by her lack of conscription she cannot possibly hope to raise more

men, at any rate, in time to thwart my policies. I have my secret service everywhere and can assure you that throughout the British Empire there is much discontent, and that in India and in Africa and in Ireland large factions are ready to revolt, while Canada is permeated with the spirit of the country to the south of her and would welcome the opportunity to shake off the rule of George V, as a century ago the United States did that of George III. Then, also, there are at least a million and a quarter voters in the United States who are of German descent, whose sympathies are strongly with the Fatherland, and who can be relied upon to exert a most beneficial influence upon Washington in determining its international policy."

In all of these prognostications time has revealed how utterly the Kaiser and his advisers failed to appreciate the facts of the case. He was wrong about India, he was wrong about Africa, he was wrong about Ireland, he was wrong, utterly wrong about Canada, and he was not even right in his valuation of the mood of the German-Americans, for while it is true that there are those amongst them who would be only too glad to help the cause of the Fatherland by enbroiling the land of their adoption, yet there are many among them who have too keen a sense of the fitness of things to permit the Prussian ramrod rule, to escape which they migrated to America, to pursue them there and use them as its pawns upon the international chess board. It has now become apparent that Berlin was badly deceived by the very men and women who, living in different parts of the world, were paid to report the facts as they were and not as the Kaiser wished them to be. And the Kaiser might have had horse sense enough to have known that it is scarcely wise or safe to place confidence or trust in people who can be bought and who are professional spies for a price. Taking all these facts into consideration, together with the subsequent history of the war, we are not at all surprised that the music of the German band has changed, and its notes must surely become still more mournful before the present programme is played through.

ART CLUB HAS FINE SESSION

Good Exhibit of Paintings—Lecture on Indian People—Prizes for essays

The regular monthly meeting of the St. John Art Club was held at the studio last evening, a very large number being present. W. S. Fisher presided. The twenty paintings from the Government National Gallery at Ottawa were on view, and those competent to judge were of opinion that the collection was of exceptional merit, both on account of the variety of subjects chosen and of their individual artistic merit. By no means an unimportant feature of the evening was the showing of drawings of soldiers by members of the art classes, all young people. Seventeen new members were elected as follows: John Budd, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Robinson, Miss Edith F. Kirk, Miss Alice Hatch, John Bradley, W. F. Nobles, F. S. St. John, Miss McKim, Miss Alice Stey, Joseph L. O'Brien, Mrs. W. J. McAlary, Miss Mary Murdoch, Miss Helen Murdoch, Miss C. H. Flewelling, C. B. Skelton and J. W. VanWart.

The prizes awarded to those writing essays on their impressions of the recent exhibition of works of art donated by Canadian artists for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund were awarded as follows: First prize, Miss Ellen Melrose; second prize, Miss Marjorie McIntyre; honorable mention, Miss M. M. McKim. The feature of the evening was a lecture by Rev. H. A. Cody on "Our Debt to the North American Indian." The lecturer, with the assistance of views shown on the screen, held the attention of the many present throughout. C. Brooke Skelton sang two solos, Miss Alice Heales accompanying on the pianoforte. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Scarborough and Mrs. Thomas Dowling.

Rev. Mr. Cody, in the course of a most instructive and interesting discourse, spoke of the North American Indians and how much we owe to them as a factor in the onward march of events. "Too often," remarked the speaker, "the natives are treated as useless parasites, the sooner exterminated the better. Few endeavor to understand them, and then often in a superficial manner. If treated by the white race they have retaliated with all the ferocity of their wild nature. Driven from the lands of their fathers and forefathers they are huddled on reserves; grasping slowly the ways of civilization they have become the 'cat's-paw' in many an ill-considered undertaking, until their name has become a by-word of scorn. But few realize the importance the Indians have been to the development of the North American continent."

The lecturer then traced the influence of the Indians in the fur trade, giving statistics of skins brought to gether through the energy and resourcefulness of the dusky natives. In the matter of exploration and development, he pointed out, expansion has been made by means of the Indian people, who should no longer remain a survival of the aborigines, a study for the ethnologist, a toy for the tourist, a vagrant at the mercy of the state, and a continual pestence upon the bounty of the people. The speaker then made a plea that the Indian should be encouraged to live a respectable, moral citizen, a self-supporting member of society.

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE.

I was walking near Mary Watkins house this afternoon and wat did I find awn the pavement out a valentine with angels dyng eround awn it and a littel pome awn it saying, The best of friends indeed must part but youll awlways be present inside of my hart.

O, I thaws, sumbody must of got this last valentine day and droped it, Ill give it to Mary Watkins and then she cant say I nevvr gave her a valentine.

And I put it in my cote pocket and jest then Mary Watkins calm out awn her frunt steps with a red sash on, looking awrite, and I went and sat down and startid tawking to her, and she startid tawking to me, and aftir a wile I sed, Did you get many valentines last valentine day.

I got 4, sed Mary Watkins.

You did, I sed.

Yes, and I no who they was awf from, to she sed.

Did you get the wun I sent you, I sed.

No, sed Mary Watkins.

I wundr wy, I sed.

Because you didnt send me eny, thats wy, she sed.

I did so, to, I sed. And I put my hand in my cote pocket by assistent, saying, Well, wat do you no about that, hear it is now.

And I took it out and handid it to her, she looked at it and sed, Wy, this is the valentine I droped and didnt no wure I lost it, I was showthem to Lilly Levy eround at her house this aftirnoon, this is the valentine Persey send me.

Like fun it is, I sed, dont you think 2 valentines can look allke.

Yes, but hears the ink spot I droped awn the angels foot, sed Mary Watkins.

Well, wat of it, I sed, do you think yure the only wun can drop a ink spot awn a angels foot, I wont give you anuthir valentine in a hurry.

And I got up awf of the steps and startid to wawk away, and Mary Watkins sed, Well, Benny, they do loo allke, and thats wy I thawt it was the wun Persey gave me, everybody make a mistake, dont they.

Thats awf rite weathir they do or not, I sed. And I kepp awn wawking and went hoam.

NEW ENGLAND SCHEDULE READY

A meeting of the New England Baseball League is to be held this week for the purpose of finally adopting the playing schedule for 1915. The work of compiling the schedule was completed by a special committee at Monday's session and it is expected that their report will be accepted.

Paris, Mar. 11.—The budget committee has asked that consideration be taken at next week's session of the Chamber of Deputies of its report proposing that the sum of \$270,000,000 be advanced to the Allies or to Belgium, increasing to \$300,000,000 the limit of issuance of treasury bonds, and also proposing that advances, repayable at the Chambers of Commerce, be made for the purchase of grain and supplies for the civil population.

GIANTS HAVE SLEDS OUT.

Marlin, March 10.—This has been a fine day for ducks and other creatures for which snow, rain, cold and moisture are considered fine, but for the Giants it was a variegated frost. A diligent snow fall set in last night and continued until noon today. The only exception indulged in by the players was a short run in the morning. Meyers is recuperating from a cold. Kirmayer has a sore arm which will keep him from practice for several days. He was hit by a liner driven by Jim Thorpe yesterday.

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S. Kerr, Principal

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKS THE PRESS DESPITE DISTURBING CONDITIONS CAUSED BY THE WAR

(Continued from page 3)
we doubt with respect to the future and our ability as New Brunswickers to come up to the fullest expectations of the strongest advocates of patriotism and production.

Agricultural Advancement.

Coming to the subject in the address dealing especially with the agricultural life of this province, I think the Government of the day, and particularly the Minister of Agriculture and his able assistants, should be highly commended on the efforts which have been made and are being put forth in that department to assist in the various lines of agricultural and industry, which is of such supreme importance to the general welfare of our province.

The great progress made in the Department of Agriculture since the Government came into power has been marked and I will not anticipate the speech of the honorable minister who presides over that department by attempting to give details of what has been done in the past seven years. I have no doubt that when that honorable gentleman has an opportunity the statistics which he will be able to lay before this House and the country will show that the progress of certain opposition newspapers throughout this province that have recently been working overtime to make it appear that the farming industry is going backward, rather than forward, under the advanced policy of this Government.

Education.

No efforts that have been put forth by the present administration deserve greater praise than those which have advanced the educational facilities of the province and made it possible for the young and rising generation to receive, in the schools throughout this province, that light which will enable them to successfully grapple with the problems of life. In this regard I might mention the Agricultural Schools, which have been established at Woodstock, N. B., and at Sussex, where the young farmers can take short courses which will enable them to obtain a better understanding of the difficulties which they have to overcome. Through agricultural schools Denmark has become one of the richest agricultural countries in the world, and in France the fertility of the soil has been doubled during the past twenty years.

The fertility of the soil and the profitable raising of live stock, also the preparation of produce for the market and the care of poultry are all subjects of vast importance to the farmers. To increase the yield without extra fertilizer or extra labor is knowledge that they all stand in need of. The efficiency of the population of any country depends on their education. By that I do not mean the number of years a boy or girl has attended school or college, but their power to think intelligently, to do things skillfully and to investigate scientifically.

In New Brunswick we have abundant wealth to provide good schools for all the boys and girls, and yet all wealth can only be properly claimed for the defence of our existence and maintenance of our school system. From a cursory observation of the schools of New Brunswick I have no hesitation in saying that they stand out prominently for giving children that intellectual alertness, which distinguishes the people of this province.

There is no sense in saying that the farmer needs the education that a doctor receives. Where is the farmer boy who can spare the time studying until he is twenty-three years of age? While I do not consider that a college education for a farmer's son is either necessary or desirable, yet it is true that through the colleges assistance should be given to impart culture to the farmers and thus assist in carrying to the rural districts of our country that knowledge through which they may become efficient. The mark of an educated person are: a trained mind, skilled hands and an unselfish spirit—and when the schools of our country can turn out boys and girls possessed with these qualities, they will be giving an education that bears directly on character, occupation and national prosperity.

Financial Conditions.

Passing on to that portion of His Honor's speech, which refers to the financial condition of the province, it must be very gratifying to the Government to be able to present to the people such a glowing statement as that submitted at the close of the fiscal year. Considering the economic conditions throughout the world, it is enough to refer to the recent sale of provincial bonds, to show what confidence the money lenders of the world and our own people have in the integrity and business capacity of the present administration, coupled with the splendid resources of our province.

Only a few weeks ago, a half million dollars worth of bonds were placed upon the market, to retire other bonds that were maturing, and which were bearing 6 per cent. interest. These bonds were readily sold at par, bearing 5 per cent. interest. A little later another issue of bonds, placed upon the market of nearly one million dollars and these, I believe, were sold at the same figure.

So far as I have been able to learn, there has not been another province in Canada, nor a municipality whose bonds have been placed on the market to so good advantage as those of our own province. This, in itself, Mr. Speaker, is most gratifying to me as a member of this Legislature, and I consider it a most eloquent answer to the prophets, who, a short time ago, were predicting blue-ruin and declaring the province to be on the verge of bankruptcy. In this connection I am at a loss to know how any public man, charged with a public responsibility, could so far forget his duty as to make a statement which is not in accordance with the facts and which strikes a blow at the foundation of our industrial and commercial life.

Valley Railway.
Mention has been made in His Honor's speech of the construction of

the Valley Railway. While the present administration have done many things in the interests of the province, none in my judgment will prove of greater assistance than the construction of the St. John Valley Railway. This Government, in the matter, have accomplished in a few years what former governments have been promising for thirty or forty. The project of a railway down the Valley of the St. John has indeed been made the football of politicians from Confederation down to the coming into power of the Hazen Government in 1908.

Mr. Hazen took hold of this matter with that energy and determination which characterized his efforts both in the Provincial and Federal fields of politics, and his successor, Mr. Fleming, and other members of the Government have carried on the work and building of that road, with the result that the important line between Centreville and Fredericton has been in operation since January 1st and a section from Fredericton to Gagetown is about being operated for traffic. I look forward, Mr. Speaker, with the greatest hope and confidence to the near future when the whole line will be completed and opened for traffic from the City of St. John to Grand Falls, and I verily believe that the Valley Railway, when completed, will do full share in developing the commercial life of our province and verify to a considerable degree at least the prediction of half a century ago—that St. John would become the Liverpool of America.

That section of the road which is now in operation has, I am safe in saying, so far as local traffic is concerned, exceeded the expectation of its most sanguine supporters—and when through connections have been made, much of the great Western traffic must necessarily increase the volume of trade to a wonderful extent.

The Blockers' Brigade Busy.

It is true that some criticism is being offered because work has been delayed on these portions of the road north of Centreville and south of Gagetown, but it should be borne in mind that the act of this Legislature under which assistance is given to that project clearly specifies that the bonds must be sold not lower than a certain rate. The stringency of the money market has made it difficult to place those bonds upon the market and realize from the sale of them the amount required under the terms of that legislation. The Government of this province, however, are fully alive to the necessity of pushing this work forward to completion as rapidly as possible, and if the unfinished portions of the road can be built as economically as those already completed, I believe that I am quite within the mark when I say that the Province will have a road of a high-class character, costing less per mile (taking into consideration construction and equipment) than has been built in Canada for many years.

It is true, Mr. Speaker, that since this work was begun, some of the leading opponents of this administration have used all their skill and energy to not only make the road cost as much as possible, but to delay its completion. Notwithstanding this fact, the Government of this Province and the members of this Legislature, if I mistake not their feelings, are determined now, as they have been in the past, to push this work to its completion at the earliest possible date.

The By-Election.

With the other subjects in the speech, Mr. Speaker, I am in hearty accord. Before concluding my remarks, however, I might be permitted to say a few words which might more properly have been mentioned at the first of my address.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Fleming, who was called by the constituency which he represented, to go and faithfully, to a wider sphere of political life, and the reconstruction of the Government, two seats in the Province of New Brunswick were necessarily made vacant, in the County of St. John, the Hon. Mr. Baxter, who was taken into the Government with the important portfolio of Attorney-General, was returned by acclamation in the County of Carleton, which I now have the honor to represent, a more benign spirit, politically seemed to exist, and when the writs were issued for the election in that constituency, the leading lights in the opposition party throughout New Brunswick, Messrs. Carvell, Carter and Venot, gathered there and a convention was held and a candidate placed in the field. This heavy guns were placed in position and they rained forth three long weeks a tremendous fire with the result that when the battle was fought on the 7th day of January, the Government candidate succeeded in emerging from that campaign with the largest majority that has ever been given to a supporter of this administration in that constituency, and it is unnecessary to add that the enemy retired in disorder.

The result of this contest shows, in my judgment, the confidence the people in that constituency have in the present administration, and I have no doubt that if an opportunity were given, the same spirit would be shown throughout the entire province, and the government of this province are certainly to be congratulated on the results in the two counties I have mentioned.

Personally I am one of those who believe

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ARTHUR CULLIGAN, M. L. A.
(Seconded Address in Reply to Speech from the Throne.)

Believe that the greatest danger which we have confronting us today is the over-balancing power of wealth and the public spirit of prudence that will enable it to do its duty with the realization of all our public institutions, and our public interest, and our citizenship generally. The responsibility it brings with it cannot be shirked, cannot be pushed aside, but must be grappled with. The richer the province or municipality, the greater the danger.

It is my wish, Mr. Speaker, yes, I may say that I have confidence in the present administration to be guided by that spirit of prudence that will enable it to do its duty with the realization of all our public institutions, and our public interest, and our citizenship generally. The responsibility it brings with it cannot be shirked, cannot be pushed aside, but must be grappled with. The richer the province or municipality, the greater the danger.

New Brunswick's Credit.

I am very glad indeed to note that the St. John Valley Railway has been completed between Centreville and Gagetown and that it is now in operation under a temporary agreement with the Intercolonial. This great work, which has been a source of pride and stretch of country, is a tribute to the energy and persistence of the Government in carrying it thus far to a successful conclusion.

The very successful flotation of securities made by the Government during recess, in view of extraordinary financial conditions prevailing during the past few months, is to my mind an indication of the splendid position the Province occupies in the financial world. That the bonds issued were offered to our own people for subscription is a policy which I think is to be commended and the general evidence that this action was appreciated is the fact that residents of New Brunswick subscribed for a very large proportion of the amount offered.

It is a matter of satisfaction to note the energetic manner in which the government is applying itself to keeping up the public services of this province and the permanent bridges referred to in His Honor's speech, spanning the St. John river at the reversing falls at St. John, at Grand Falls in the County of Victoria and across the beautiful Miramichi at Newcastle are but a few of the great works which the government is erecting to connect the various parts of the province. The bridges referred to are structures that will prove not only connecting links along our great highways, but will be a lasting monument to the thorough, efficient and competent manner in which the government has dealt with large problems of this nature.

The Good Roads Campaign.

The matter of good roads is at the present time engaging the attention of not only the people of New Brunswick but of the whole world. The importance of improved facilities of transportation along the highways is generally admitted and it is safe to say that the people of New Brunswick have been given every evidence in the last few years of a desire on the part of the government to improve conditions as rapidly as possible and it is satisfactory to me to be able to state that, so far as my observation has gone, I am convinced that a gradual improvement is taking place throughout our province and that our roads today show a marked improvement over the conditions prevailing a few years ago. This improvement will continue if I am thoroughly convinced and the result of the efforts of the administration in this regard will be enjoyed by the people not only

of the rural communities, but of the whole province.

Mr. Speaker, there are many matters to which I would like to refer in addressing the House today, but I recognize the facts that, in seconding the motion that has just been made, it will not be expected of me to refer to all the matters of public importance. I desire to state, however, that I believe the administration which the province enjoys at the present time is one in which the people have the utmost confidence. I believe they are giving every evidence of a sincere desire to further the public interests of the province and to meet the wishes of all classes of the community, but when it is seen, as it must be seen, that there is a desire to administer the affairs of the province economically, fairly and in the interests of the people as a whole, there can, I think, be no serious objection taken to the methods being pursued.

I have to thank the members of the Legislature for their kindly consideration and very generous attitude towards me while making these remarks. For the rest, Mr. Speaker, we are proud of our different constituencies and have met here to endeavor to further the interests of the several localities from which we come. As a province we have a magnificent country, filled with golden opportunities, and at no time in its history did it afford a more alluring outlook for the prospective settler, or for our own people who are desirous of taking advantage of the situation. This position is one which fills us with pride and it does us no credit to be more aggressive and determined in the future than we have been in the past, repaying the reward that comes to those who are diligent and enterprising, and that this will be done by our people is a belief that can be based on their attainments of the past.

Finances
Earlier in the sitting, Mr. Lloyd George made an interesting statement as to the mobilization of the Allies' financial resources. It included a significant reference to the steps that were being taken to finance other states that were sitting tight with them "or were preparing to come in later." The rather startling figures laid before the House by the chancellor of the exchequer showed that to December 31 next, the war, if it

lasts so long, will cost the Allies \$2,000,000,000. Great Britain, it appeared, would bear the larger share, about £150,000,000 more than the next highest spender. Great Britain had advanced £2,000,000 to Russia and with a shipment of \$2,000,000 in gold Russia had established a credit of \$40,000,000. Fifty million pounds would satisfy Russian requirements for a considerable time, and this amount the British and French governments had denounced, said warm cheers that treasury bills to the extent of £10,000,000 on the credit of Russia had been over-subscribed in London. In passing Mr. Lloyd George paid a warm tribute to the calm and serene courage of the French people, a courage which had greatly impressed him during his visit to France.

trading direct with German ports; they had even allowed German exports in neutral ships to pass unchallenged. The time had come, he contended, when the enjoyment of these immunities by a state which, as a matter of deliberate policy, placed itself outside all international obligations, would have to be reconsidered. A further declaration of the allied governments would be made promptly which would have the effect for the first time of applying the full force of naval pressure to Germany. Losses, no doubt, would be incurred, but they expected that, even at the outset, these losses would be confined within manageable limits particularly if their traders put to sea regularly and acted in the manner of the gallant captain of the Laertes.

Accomplishments

In Mr. Bonar Law's opinion, Mr. Churchill's pronouncement showed that the latest German weapon might prove to have a boomerang effect, for anything which naval pressure could only be an advantage from the allied point of view. For the rest, Mr. Churchill showed that the navy had assisted in the warfare of land by protecting the movement at home and abroad of 1,000,000 men without a single casualty. The dangers the navy had now to face were not more serious than those it had surmounted, and in the months that lay before them the sea power of their navy would increasingly dominate the situation, would be the main and unflinching reserve of the allied nations, and would, if necessary, in default of other favorable causes, ultimately by itself decide the issues of the war.

Recital Given of Efficiency of British Navy

First Lord of Admiralty speaks of absurdity of belief that there would not be enough men to meet requirements.

London, Mar. 11.—"It is my duty in this House to speak for the navy and the truth is that it is as sound as a bell and that I do not care where or how it may be tested; it will be found good and fit and keen and honest. It will be found to be the product of good management and organization, and the most admirable design and strategy, of sterling workmen and careful clerks and accountants, and skilful engineers, and painstaking officers and crews. So, with all the most boyish enthusiasm, Winston Churchill wound up a recital of certain incidents which had proved, during the opening months of this unparalleled war, the extraordinary efficiency of the British navy.

It was not merely, he said, that the navy had come up to expectations; again and again it had exceeded expectations. A tendency admirably exemplified in the Falkland Islands engagement by the Kent, a vessel launched over 13 years ago and in active use ever since. The Kent was designed to go 22 1/2 knots and after 13 years of service was asked to catch a ship steaming at considerably over 24 1/2 knots. Putting a pressure and strain on the engines far greater than they were ever allowed to bear, the Kent was driven at 25 knots and so was able to catch the fleeing Neurnberg and sink her. As it was with steaming so it was with every other detail. In spite of gloomy prophecies they had any quantity of oil, not a single oil vessel had been interfered with in its passage to the United Kingdom, the price of oil had fallen, their estimates of consumption had erred on the side of safety and they had been able to convert the Royal Sovereign to a completely oil-burner.

As proved the absurdity of the widespread delusion that although they might build vessels they could not man them, for not only had every vessel down to the smallest maintenance been manned, but they had provided all the men necessary for the air service and had already raised the Royal Naval division to a respectable total. It for service not only at home but very soon overseas. And so it was with every other detail of the navy. Lord Fisher, who listened smilingly in the gallery, and all those who in the past few years had had charge of the navy had built much better even than they knew.

Is 83 Years Old And Her Heart Does Not Bother Her.

Thanks to MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.

A Bright Outlook.
I agree with the statement of His Honor that agriculture today occupies a high place in the Province of New Brunswick, and I believe that the outlook for the future is more encouraging than at any time in our history.

The lumber industry is one in which I am directly interested, and I am pleased to note the satisfactory returns that are being made to the Crown Land Department with regard to this very important industry. While in some sections of the province the winter has been most unfavorable for lumber operations, in the great lumber districts conditions have been fairly satisfactory and the outlook for the future, so far as the active operations of the lumbermen are concerned, is very satisfactory. The matter of transportation is one with which they will have to grapple in order to market their product successfully, but I have no doubt that this apparent disability will be overcome, that the returns from the work of the present winter will be fairly remunerative.

The gift to the Empire made by the Government of New Brunswick, as

was as that to the unfortunate people of Belgium, will bring no objection from any resident of the province. The tremendous European struggle to which His Honor has so feelingly referred is one which engages not only the attention of the people of this province but of the whole world. That Great Britain is engaged in this is a matter which fills us with mingled feelings of regret and pride; regret to know that in this advanced era of civilization the nations of the world should find it necessary to resort to arms to settle their difficulties, but pride in the knowledge of the fact that Great Britain, standing by her solemn treaty obligations and her determination to protect the weak against the strong, and to show the world that her word was as binding when it militated against her best interests as it was when it meant the spread of Empire.

It is a matter of satisfaction to note the energetic manner in which the government is applying itself to keeping up the public services of this province and the permanent bridges referred to in His Honor's speech, spanning the St. John river at the reversing falls at St. John, at Grand Falls in the County of Victoria and across the beautiful Miramichi at Newcastle are but a few of the great works which the government is erecting to connect the various parts of the province. The bridges referred to are structures that will prove not only connecting links along our great highways, but will be a lasting monument to the thorough, efficient and competent manner in which the government has dealt with large problems of this nature.

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Hand-picked Cornmeal, Cream of Tartar, Currants, clean, Peas, split, Barley, not Ralston's Choice, seed Salt, Liverpool sack, extra Soda, bicarb Yellow-eyed Hand-picked Cornmeal, Cream of Tartar, Currants, clean, Peas, split, Barley, not Ralston's Choice, seed Salt, Liverpool sack, extra Soda, bicarb

Bill James Not Wanted.
Robert B. Ward, president of the Brooklyn Federal League club, announced that he had telegraphed to Lee Magee, manager of the team, at the training camp in Brown's Wells, Miss., that he would not sanction the signing of William James, pitcher for the Boston Nationals, by the Brooklyn Federals. James has been reported as dissatisfied and contemplating a jump from the world's champions.

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For Infants and Children.
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QUOTATIONS IN THE ST. JOHN MARKETS

Many changes have taken place during the past few days in the prices of commodities...

Table of market quotations for various goods including Groceries, Canned Goods, and Flour.

CLEARINGS OF CANADIAN BANKS

Toronto, March 11.—Clearings of Toronto banks for the week ended today with comparisons...

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Table of Chicago grain and produce prices for various items like wheat, corn, and oats.

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET

Table of Montreal market prices for various produce items.

WHY LONDON STOCK MARKET CLOSED

Freedom of markets had disappeared and dealings practically at standstill for four days preceding July 31.

"For the first time in its history," writes the London Economist's Commercial History and Review of 1914, "the London Stock Exchange found itself unable to continue business on its usual lines...

IMPORTANCE OF INSTRUCTING YOUNG PEOPLE

J. I. Alexander gave interesting address on work among young people at St. John Presbyterian church.

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...

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET SALES

Table of New York cotton market sales for various grades of cotton.

FIRM UP PERTURBATION ON MUSEUM FOR CANADA

Delegation wait on Premier and Minister of Trade and point out advantages of the scheme.

Ottawa, Mar. 9.—A deputation representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association waited on Sir Robert Borden and members of the cabinet this afternoon and urged the creation of a commercial museum for Canada...

World's Shipping News

Table of shipping news including miniature almanac and port of St. John.

BRITISH PORTS

Liverpool, March 4.—Ard stmr Meta-gama, Webster, Clyde, for St. John...

FOREIGN PORTS

Philadelphia, Pa., March 9.—Ard stmr Manchester Exchange, Manchester via St. John, N. B.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Portland, March 9, 1915. West Penobscot Bay, Me. Ragged Island Harbor Ledge Buoy, 6, spar, placed in position March 6, having been found out of position.

CHOICE

Carleton Co. Hay, Manitoba White Oats All kinds of Mill Feeds

A. C. SMITH & CO.

3 Union Street, West St. John. Telephone West 711 and West 81

Queen Insurance Company. Agents Wanted.

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

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

PUGLEY BUILDING, 48 PRINCESS STREET Lumber and General Brokers

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. LTD.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, -- ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE, -- GUARANTEE BONDS.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.

BOILER MAKERS NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

URGENT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM FOR CANADA

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STOCK QUOTATIONS ON N.Y. EXCHANGE

Table of stock quotations on the New York exchange for various companies.

MONTREAL CASH SALES

Montreal, March 11.—Cedars Bonds—2,000 @ 86, Illinois Ry.—25 @ 91, Toronto Ry.—10 @ 111, Crown Ref.—10 @ 85, Western Canada Bonds—5,000 @ 60, Mackays' Ry.—16 @ 66, Tram. Debentures—300 @ 81 1/2, Union Bank—15 @ 140, Bank of Montreal—8 @ 234.

WINNIPEG WHEAT CLOSE

May—152 1/2, May oats—50 1/4.

THE CITIZENS INDOOR Rifle Range, Chipman Hill

Open Every day 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Butts at seventy-five feet for prone and upright rifle shooting, and at fifty feet for rifle and revolver shooting.

The very best rifles, revolvers and ammunition procurable provided at the low cost of TEN CENTS FOR TEN SHOTS

Regular weekly and monthly competitions, for which suitable prizes will be awarded the winners, commence on March 15th.

A preliminary competition will commence on March 8th, ending March 13th, for which prizes will be given, in order that a fair system of handicapping may be inaugurated.

ALL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. COME AND TRY YOUR SKILL.

Queen Insurance Company. Agents Wanted.

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, -- ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE, -- GUARANTEE BONDS.

CHAS. A. MACDONALD & SON, Provincial Managers 49 Canterbury Street Phone Main 1536



Build Up Your Credit

Over 90 per cent. of business is transacted through the medium of credit.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

offers depositors absolute safety, and invites your business, be it large or small.

Capital \$5,000,000 Surplus \$2,000,000 Total Resources over \$7,000,000

WEST INDIES

Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers. Special Facilities for Tourists.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW-ST. JOHN SERVICE. Leave Glasgow Feb. 25 S.S. "Cabothon" March 14

EUROPEAN AGENCY

Wholesale Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

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

COAL AND WOOD.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED. 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

R. P. & W. F. STARR, Ltd

SOFT COAL

I have left only a small quantity of the Scotch Soft and New Brunswick Soft Coal, which I want to sell at once.

JAMES S. MCGIVERN, 6 MILL STREET.

BEST QUALITY HARD AND SOFT COAL. All Sizes of Hard and Soft Wood. LOWEST PRICES.

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

STEAMSHIPS.

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

ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE

South African Service. S. S. Benguela sailing from St. John about March 10th for Capetown.

J. T. KNIGHT & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL LINE

REDUCED FARES. St. John to Boston \$5.00, St. John to Portland \$5.00, Steamers \$1.00.

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester to St. John. Jan. 30 Man. Inventor Feb. 22

WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

FURNESS LINE

From London to St. John. Feb. 17 Start Point Mar. 6

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED).

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., St. John, N. B.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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

From ST. JOHN, going and Returning via Chicago. Going via Chicago and Returning via Vancouver, or vice versa, \$17.50 additional.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

INTERCOLONIAL PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BY DAILY SERVICE

Halifax, St. John and Montreal MARITIME EXPRESS Leaves Halifax 3:00 p.m. Leaves St. John 6:35 p.m. Arrives Montreal, 6:30 p.m. daily. Through Sleepers, Excellent Dinners, Car Service.

ROBERT CARTER CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Auditor and Liquidator Business Systematized Cost Systems Installed McCurdy Building, Halifax.

BURN BODIES OF DEAD SOLDIERS TO PREVENT PLAGUE

Bill to be Presented in French Parliament.

Paris, Mar. 11.—As a measure of precaution against a possible epidemic of disease after the war, Dr. Dumond, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has presented a bill in the Chamber which provides for the burning of the bodies of all enemy soldiers killed on the battlefield, and in addition the bodies of French and Allied soldiers which are not identified, and of persons victims of contagious diseases.

SEE IF THE CHILD'S TONGUE IS COATED

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

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once. When feverish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping and you have a well, playful child again.

NOTED SCIENTIST'S WIFE WORKING AT FRONT

Paris, Mar. 11.—Madame Sklodowska-Curie, the scientist, who with her husband, the late Prof. Curie, of the University of Paris, discovered radium, is working in hospitals near the front, with concrete and X-ray equipment. She is described as intensely interested in her work and is being employed busily by the military surgeons.

CAILLAUX ATTENDS SESSION OF CHAMBER

Paris, Mar. 11.—Joseph Caillaux, former Minister of Finance, who continues to be one of the men in France most talked about, appeared in the Chamber of Deputies today, for the first time since his return from South America. He took no part in the proceedings.

WELSFORD NEWS

Welsford, Mar. 10.—The patriotic cushion cover which was on view at Mr. H. W. Wood's store has been won by Mr. William Kirtley, who guessed the nearest to the bean contest. The correct number being 4005, whereas Mr. Kirtley guessed 4050. The amount of eleven dollars was realized which will be handed over to the Red Cross Society.

At the special committee meeting of the Orange Lodge (L. O. L. III.) held at the lodge room on Tuesday evening last it was decided to hold a social on Easter Monday next and it is proposed to precede the social by an entertainment, the programme of which will be decided upon later. The proceeds will be devoted to patriotic purposes.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal. H. W. Barnes and wife, Mrs. S. Cunningham, Halifax; A. B. Brownell, Portland, Me.; A. E. Jordan, New York; Mrs. E. W. Mair, Miss G. Stevens, Woodstock; A. W. Medd, Montreal; A. W. Arnold, Toronto; A. Rutledge, F. M. Brown, Montreal; John L. Alexander, Chicago; W. A. Ross, Montreal; J. B. Craven, New York; H. V. Cowie, Toronto; J. M. Rudel, Montreal; P. J. Neven, Sydney; Miss A. Macdonald, New York; A. H. Macmillan, Brooklyn, N.Y.; A. E. Finlay, Montreal; C. A. Flaherty, Boston; Miss Sylvia Keith, W. Keith, Stittville; W. MacKay, New Glasgow.

MORE ON K. C. TROUBLE.

Chicago, March 10.—Power to dispose of the Kansas City Federal league franchise was especially delegated to an executive committee by the league at a meeting in New York, Oct. 23, 1914. James A. Gilmore, president of the league, testified today in the injunction proceedings brought by the Kansas City club to restrain the league from selling its franchise in Newark. The committee was composed of Presidents Ward and Robertson of the Brooklyn and the Buffalo clubs, and it made earnest efforts to continue the franchise in Kansas City, according to Gilmore.

LONG LIST OF CANADIANS IN LATEST CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa March 11.—The following casualties to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces was issued by the Militia Department this morning:

FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private John Moir, admitted to No. 2 General Hospital, Havre, gunshot wound in head. Next of kin, Mrs. Margaret Moir, 1 Kitchener Drive, Altrinch, Liverpool, England.

THIRTY SECOND BATTALION. Death. March 10.—Private William Arnold at Military Hospital, Queenstown, from cerebral spinal fever. Next of kin, Wm. Arnold, Farnham, Surrey, England.

THIRD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS. Wounded. Sapper Chas. McCarthy, admitted to Royal Pindi British General Hospital, Bangalore, gunshot wound in foot. Next of kin, Mrs. McCarthy, 10 Parsonage Road, Withington, Manchester, England.

TENTH BATTALION. Slightly Wounded. March 8.—Lieut. Geo. Semerville Crags. Next of kin, Sir George Crags, 30 Bramham Gardens, London, S. W., England.

Private A. Andrews. Admitted to No. 2 General Hospital, Havre, gunshot wound in head. Next of kin, Jane L. Andrews, Monkton, Ayr, Scotland.

Private Samuel Muddeman, admitted to Royal Pindi British General Hospital, Bangalore, gunshot wound in shoulder. Next of kin, Mrs. Muddeman, 5 Henry street, West Bridgeford, Notts, Eng.

Private William Ashley, admitted to Royal Pindi British General Hospital, Bangalore, gunshot wound in thigh. Next of kin, Alfred Ashley, 14 Musgrave Crescent, Waltham Green, London, England.

Private Charles Peacock, admitted to Royal Pindi British General Hospital, Bangalore, gunshot wound in shoulder. Next of kin, J. Peacock, Nash Mills Hemli-Hempstead, England.

Private James Edward Bretell, admitted to Royal Pindi British General Hospital, Bangalore, gunshot wound in head. Next of kin, H. Bretell, 8 Richmond Hill, Langley, near Birmingham, Eng.

Private James Edward Fisher, admitted to Royal Pindi British General Hospital, Bangalore, gunshot wound in side, hip and head. Next of kin, R.

Private R. J. Starke, admitted to Second Western General Hospital, Manchester. Next of kin, Mrs. E. Starke, Great Hockham, Norfolk, England.

Private John Ingram, gunshot in cheek. Next of kin, Mr. J. T. Ingram, Woodlands, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.

Private Alexander Lang, gunshot wound in shoulder. Next of kin, Alex. Lang, Kilmarlock Road, Newlands, Glasgow, Scotland.

Private Joseph Ellik (formerly 12th Battalion), admitted to No. 15 General Hospital, Bangalore, gunshot wound in foot, by shrapnel. Next of kin, Anna Ellik, Belgrade, Serbia.

Private George Arthur Bathelet, Next of kin, Mrs. C. A. Bathelet, No. 23 Rosary Gardens, London, S. W., Eng.

Private G. Page, Next of kin, Mrs. W. Page, Carlisle Road, Attlebury, Norfolk, Eng.

Private Archibald Albrow. Next of kin, Mrs. K. Albrow, No. 34 Drury Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, Eng.

Private J. S. Levin. Next of kin, W. A. S. Levin, No. 31 Cambridge Road, Hford, Essex, Eng.

Private James McLoughlin. Next of kin, Mrs. A. McLoughlin, No. 61 South Parade, Bellisle, Ireland.

Private J. T. Allan (doing business in his lifetime by the firm name of W. F. Dibble & Son) on or before the 18th day of March instant, at noon, for all the tools in trade with hardware, etc., belonging to the Estate. The stock and stock lists may be examined and full particulars may be obtained at the store.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Dated the 1st day of March, A. D. 1915.

MARIA E. DIBBLE, Executrix. Woodstock, N. B.

PRIVATE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a bill will be presented for enactment at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, providing for the holding of a plebiscite at which the voters at choice elections in the City of St. John may be enabled to express their choice between the system of civic government as provided for by chapter 42 of 2 George V., 1912, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of the City of Saint John by an elective commission" and the government of the said city by a Common Council, consisting of a Mayor and one Alderman, elected annually for each ward in the said city, such Common Council to have the same remuneration as was paid before the introduction of the Commission form of Government. Dated this ninth day of March, A. D. 1915.

JOHN W. VANWART. IN THE SUPREME COURT, CHANCERY DIVISION. Between:—

Henry B. Peck, Nettle Irene Peck, H. Colby Smith and Mary M. Smith, Plaintiffs.

Frank McHugh, Hugh McHugh, Joseph McHugh, John McHugh, Sarah McHugh, Bridget Donahue and Dennis Donahue, Defendants.

To the above named defendant, Frank McHugh:—

TAKE NOTICE, that this action was, on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1914, commenced against you and that the plaintiffs by their writ of Summons, claim a division among the parties interested of "ALL that certain piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, being a portion of the plan No. 2 of partition of land between the children of the late Honourable William Hazen on file in the Record Office of the City and County of Saint John, and numbered one (1) containing one hundred and twenty-two acres and deeded to certain Patrick Madden the portion hereby conveyed being as described herein to wit, commencing at a point on the Loch Lomond Road in the said Parish on the division line between lots number one (1) and two (2) named in the said plan; thence by the said line of partition for the said line of partition, fourteen (14) chains and seventy-eight (78) links, more or less; thence at right angles in a westerly direction to the dividing line between number one and two, ten (10) chains, more or less and thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes west by the magnet of 1912, to cause an appearance to be entered for you in said action at the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Fredericton, N. B. Canada, and in default of your appearance the plaintiffs may proceed with this action and judgment may be given against you in your absence. Dated this Seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1915.

AND TAKE NOTICE, that this Court has, by Order, dated the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1915, authorized service of the said writ of Summons on you by the insertion of this Notice one week in one daily morning newspaper, printed at the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE, that you are required, within thirty (30) days after the insertion of this advertisement, inclusive of the day of such insertion, to cause an appearance to be entered for you in said action at the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Fredericton, N. B. Canada, and in default of your appearance the plaintiffs may proceed with this action and judgment may be given against you in your absence. Dated this Seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1915.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

Public notice is hereby given that a bill will be presented for enactment at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, Intituled, "An Act to Further Amend the Laws Relating to Civic Elections in the City of Saint John." The object of this bill is to extend to married women possessing the necessary electoral qualifications, the same right to vote at civic elections as is now enjoyed by widows and unmarried women.

HERBERT E. WARDROPER, Common Clerk. St. John, N. B., 10th Feb. 1915.

LANDING: 1 CARLOAD BUILDERS' HAIR. Price Low. Gandy & Allison. 3 and 4 North West.

Mr. Mrs. A. McLoughlin, No. 61 South Parade, Bellisle, Ireland.

Next of kin, Mrs. E. Starke, Great Hockham, Norfolk, England.

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Classified Advertising

One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33.13 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. Minimum charge 25 cents

TENDERS

For Stock of Hardware Etc.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, Maria E. Dibble, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of J. T. Allan (doing business in his lifetime by the firm name of W. F. Dibble & Son) on or before the 18th day of March instant, at noon, for all the tools in trade with hardware, etc., belonging to the Estate. The stock and stock lists may be examined and full particulars may be obtained at the store.

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LANDING: 1 CARLOAD BUILDERS' HAIR. Price Low. Gandy & Allison. 3 and 4 North West.

HOTELS.

PRINCE WILLIAM HOTEL. Overlooking the harbor, opposite Boston and High boats. Furnished in the latest; 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, General Manager.

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

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

WINE AND LIQUORS. RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO. Established 1878. Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants. Agents for: MACKIE'S WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKY. LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY. SIMPSON'S HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH WHISKY. KING GEORGE IV. SCOTCH WHISKY. AUK'S HEAD BASS ALE. PABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER. GBO. SATER COGNAC BRANDIES. Bonded Stores, 44-46 Dock Street, Phone 538.

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

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

11 and 15 Water Street. Telephone 578.

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

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

ENGINEERING. Electric Motor and Generator Repairs, including rewinding. We try to keep your plant running while making repairs.

E. S. STEPHENSON & CO. Nalson Street, St. John, N. B.

J. FRED WILLIAMSON. MACHINISTS AND ENGINEER. Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work. INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B. Phones, M-239; Residence M-724-11.

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

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

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

MANILA ROPE. Signal Wire Rope, Galvanized Wire Ropes, English and Canadian Flags, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Stove Fittings and Tinware.

J. SPLANE & CO. 19 Water Street.

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

LANDING. One Car American Silverskin ONIONS. A. L. GOODWIN.

WATCHES. A full line of Bracket and other styles at lowest prices. ERNEST LAW, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, 8 Coburg Street.

Lat LOCAL BOV

There was a League on Bl... The Ramblers from the Bl... ed the Blks with scores follow:

Duffy... Jordan... Beatey... Covey... Wilson...

Oliver... Nixon... Evans... Stanton... Macmillan...

Late Gossip Of The Sporting World At Home And Abroad

LOCAL BOWLING YESTERDAY

THE CITY LEAGUE.

There was two games in the City League on Black's alleys last night. The Ramblers captured three points from the Elks. The Tigers then played the Elks with the same result. The scores follow:

Ramblers.	
Duffy	87 88 88 263 87 2-3
Jordan	77 79 83 239 79 2-3
Beattay	100 92 81 273 91
Covey	85 100 92 272 92 2-3
Wilson	95 124 103 322 107 1-3
459 483 447 1369	

Elks.	
Olive	89 87 92 278 92 2-3
Nixon	91 75 75 231 80 1-3
Evans	95 88 71 254 84 2-3
Stanton	89 89 93 271 91 1-3
MacMichael	84 90 84 253 86
458 429 415 1302	

Tigers.	
Belyea	76 102 86 254 85
Gilmour	81 97 89 251 83
McDonald	99 102 98 299 99 2-3
Moore	91 80 113 284 94 2-3
Cogrove	95 108 85 288 96
442 489 471 1402	

Elks.	
Olive	87 79 96 263 87 1-3
Nixon	103 94 74 271 90 1-3
Evans	82 107 79 268 89 1-3
Stanton	92 91 89 272 90 2-3
MacMichael	98 101 109 308 102 2-3
462 473 447 1381	

A. Duffy won the daily roll-off with a score of 118.

In the City League tonight the Braves and Giants will play.

COMEDIAN OF GAME SIGNS WITH FEDS.



Herman "Germany" Schaefer, the greatest comedian in the history of baseball, has been signed to coach the Newark team in the Federal League. Schaefer has been identified with the game for years and was the life of every club he played with. He was captain and second baseman of the Detroit team in the American League, when that club won three pennants in a row.

EASTERN STARS WANT COAST TRIP

San Francisco, Mar. 11.—Eastern athletes are taking a great interest in the track and field meet to be held at the exposition at San Francisco this summer.

The Illinois Athletic Club will send a strong aggregation of athletes to participate in the meet. Among their members they have Alva Richards, who won the high jump at last Olympic games held in Sweden. Since that time he has developed himself into a good weight thrower. He has put the shot over 44 feet and has a record of 128 feet for the discus. For long distance runner they have Joseph Hay, a 19-year old boy, who has a record for the two mile run of 9:30 and 4:19 for the mile, he looks like a coming champion. Dan Ahearn, who has a record of 59 feet 11 inches for the hop, step and jump, will take the trip. George W. Brodt will run the hurdles, his records are 15 2/3 seconds for the high hurdles and 25 seconds for the low hurdles. Charley Parker is their star sprinter, he has a record of 19 seconds for the 100 yard dash.

Denver has announced that they would send a strong team to compete. Martin Delaney, trainer of the Chicago Athletic Association, writes that his club will be represented by at least 15 men, and probably 20 will make the trip. They will have Joe Loomis, who won the 100 and 200 yard dashes, low hurdles and high jump at the last national championships; Harry Goeltz, world's intercollegiate and intercollegiate hurdles record holder; James Saunders, both crack quarter miler; A.G. Ward, sprinter; Phelps, Voss and Murphy, pole vaulters, the latter has a record of 12 feet 6 inches; P. F. Ardmore, distance runner, and two good weight men.

The Irish-American A. C. of New York will send a full team, which will include well known stars, Pat McGrath, all champion weight men, will make the trip; Abel Kival, whose record for the mile is only one second below the world's record, and Alvah Meyers, crack sprinter, will represent the club on the track.

The Kansas City Club will send a team of 50 men and many other organizations will be represented.

RITCHIE OUTFOUGHT FREDDIE WELSH

New York, March 11.—Willie Ritchie of San Francisco, former world's champion lightweight, outfought and outpointed Freddie Welsh, of England, the present title-holder, in every round of a fast ten round bout here tonight.

All the way through the fight Ritchie did the forcing, while Welsh spoiled some of his good work by holding in several rounds. The champion's showing was very disappointing to his many friends and followers, who confident of his ability to repeat his two previous victories over Ritchie, bet freely at odds of 7 to 5 on the Englishman against the Californian.

Ritchie at no time during the bout gave his backers room for any doubts of his being able to more than hold his own, and he rambled Welsh all over the ring, sending lefts and rights to the head and body, the body punishment being the more severe.

FEDS SAY THEIR HANDS ARE CLEAN

New York, Mar. 11.—Federal league headquarters in this city gave out the statement today that the independent organization had enlisted no player who had jumped an actual contract. The powers of organized ball naturally take exception to this statement and say that the Federal league simply forgives its own errors by making its own interpretation of the contract.

When the Federal league intimates it has taken in no contract jumper it means that it does not recognize the option or reserve clause in the contract of organized baseball. Of course, most of the players who were signed by the Federals were under no actual contract for the succeeding season, except through the operation of the reserve clause which gives a club a demand on a player's services for the coming season.

The Federal league, however, does not recognize the validity of the option clause.

The Federal league is all worked up over the recent signing of Pitcher "Poli" Ferritt by the Giants.

The league's statement as given out today follows:

"Specific instances of inducing players to break contracts and put themselves in position for other breaches of actual law, have been provided by organized baseball in the cases of Walter Johnson, Ray Caldwell, Icy Wingo and 'Poli' Ferritt. Not one of these players was legally held by organized baseball. The most recent case, that of Ferritt, gives a splendid line on the straits of some of the powers in organized baseball.

"Ferritt's contract with the St. Louis Cardinals expired last fall and he signed with the Pittsburgh Federals, receiving \$2,000 in advance money. Organized baseball contended that Ferritt was held by an option clause in his 1914 contract with the Cardinals."

FEDERAL OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT

Statements that the Federal baseball league had men of large means who would help bear the expenses of any club which lost heavily induced Kansas City officials to invest in that club, according to statements in the hearing last Monday on the temporary injunction granted recently by Judge Baldwin, restraining the league from transferring the Kansas City franchise to eastern purchasers.

Charles Madison, former president of the Kansas City club, testified that he had been assured as late as Feb. 10 that the franchise had not been transferred. In his opening statement, E. E. Gates of counsel for the league said the agreement for transferring the franchise was made Feb. 6.

That the transfer of the franchise was an improper action of the executive committee is the claim made by J. M. Zane, counsel for the club, who contended that the directors could not delegate so important a matter to the committee. Mr. Madison said he had attended a stockholders' meeting in New York, Oct. 23, but had not been permitted to vote.

Letters from President J. A. Gilmore to Madison were introduced, both dated Sept. 10, one giving notice that the Kansas City franchise had been forfeited because of a draft for \$5,000 on him by the club to meet the payroll of Sept. 1 and another advising Madison that the franchise would be protected if Kansas City would raise \$20,000 to finish the season.

TUG OF WAR.

A few weeks ago two teams from the Army Service Corps had a tug of war contest in the Opera House with honors even. The soldiers were not satisfied and have made arrangements for another match tonight.

\$350.50 PER MINUTE.

Philadelphia, Mar. 11.—Three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents a minute for eighteen minutes of box-erweight champion of the world, and Kid Williams, the bantamweight champion of the world, will receive for their bout here on the night of March 17. The purse is \$11,000 and will be split fifty-fifty.

COOMBS FEELS CHIPPER.

Daytona, Fla., Mar. 11.—Today the best Manager Robinson could get for his superbas was a two-hour work in the morning for the pitchers and catchers. The battery men in the morning were drilled by both Manager Robinson and Jack Coombs. Of all the pitchers in camp Coombs looks the best. He works as hard as any of the youngsters and told the newspapermen today that if he felt as good on April 14 as he does today he would not hesitate to face the Giants in the opening game at the Polo Grounds. Umpire Klein arrived late last night. He went over the links with President Ebbets, Robinson and Coombs.

THE CASE OF MICHAEL GIBBONS.

There isn't any question but that Mike Gibbons is the best middleweight now extant in the fistie marts of trade. But at some not far distant date it is held by traveling over the 20 round route. At present Mike says that he doesn't care to battle over 10 or 12 rounds. It may be that he will stick to that liking. But if he does it can only be at the expense of the championship title, for endurance and stamina play as big a part in attaining a championship as skill and the punch.

Sealed Tight—Kept Right!

The wax-wrapped package keeps all its goodness in and every particle of impurity out.

Each stick, too, is separately wrapped in waxed paper—it is doubly protected and preserved.

Two Delightful Flavors:

- WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT has the inviting flavor of fresh mint leaves.
- WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT has the New Double Strength Peppermint flavor.

These economical goodies brighten and preserve the teeth, moisten and soothe mouth and throat, aid appetite and digestion.

Refreshingly quieting to nerves, steadying to stomach.

They help to keep thirst away.

They give you pleasure in double measure!

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

"after every meal"

JOHNSON WITH GRIFFITH.

Charlottesville, Va., March 11.—Walter Johnson, the Washington American pitcher, stappled all doubts as to where he would play this season by reporting to Manager Clark Griffith here Monday morning, coming direct from his home in Coffeyville, Kan.

LOOKS GOOD FOR ARIZONA.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 10.—A bill to permit horse racing in Arizona under the pari-mutuels system was acted upon favorably today by the lower house of the Legislature, sitting as a committee of the whole. The bill already has passed the Senate.

WELSH'S EARNINGS.

Freddy Welsh has cleared \$60,000 in the last year. The average Harvard professor gets not over \$5,000 a year. Which is one answer to the outbreak of so many wars. Centuries may roll along their eternal way and new ages dawn and grow and fade, but the average man retains his primordial instinct. He will pay 12 times as much a year to see a fighter fight as he will go to a teacher for instruction in all the arts that are.

Five Roses Flour

FEEL THE FEEL OF FIVE ROSES. THE EVEN GRAINS SO FINE SIFTED MANY TIMES THROUGH SILK. DRY GRANULAR. DUSTLIKE. QUICK TO FERMENT. EASY TO WORK. HAPPY BAKEDAYS!

Not Bleached Not Blended

Bringing Up Father

FATHER—PLEASE TAKE US TO THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW AGAIN—WE WANT YOU TO SEE THAT CAR AGAIN—YOU MIGHT DECIDE TO BUY IT!

BY GOLLY—I'LL NOT ONLY TAKE YOUSE BUT I'LL BUY IT TOO!

YOU'RE A DARLING!

HOW DO YOU DO—MR. STONE WE CAME TO LOOK AT THE CAR AGAIN:

WE ARE THINKING OF BUYING:

WOULD YOUSE MIND TELLIN' ME SOMETHING ABOUT THIS GAS CHAIR?

ALL BE GLAD TO MR. JAGGS

HERE IS ONE OF THE NEW FEATURES—IT IS THE ONLY CAR WITH A FLOATING AXLE!

REALLY?

I WONDER IF HE THINKS HE CAN GET AWAY WITH THAT!

SIR—HAVE I OFFENDED YOU?

NIX—YOU'VE SAID ENOUGH—NO GUY KIN MAKE ME BELIEVE AN AXLE WON'T SINK—I USED TO WORK IN AN IRON FOUNDRY—COME ON—MAGGIE!

WILLIAM HOTEL.
Harbor, opposite Boat House. Furnished in elegant taste; American.

AL HOTEL.
100 Street, a Leading Hotel.

DOHERTY CO., LTD.
Synolds, Manager.

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JOHN, N. B.

GATES & CO.
..... Manager.

TON HOUSE
EEN, Proprietor.
and Princess Streets
JOHN, N. B.

ORIA HOTEL
Now Than Ever.
West, St. John, N. B.

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AND LIQUORS.

SULLIVAN & CO.
Established 1874.
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Agents for
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WHISKY.
LIQUEUR SCOTCH
WHISKY.
HOUSE OF LORDS
OR WHISKY.
ORGE IV. SCOTCH
WHISKY.
LEAD BASS ALE.
LAUKER LAGER BEER.
COGNAC BRANDIES.
No. 44-46 Dock Street,
Phone 528.

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Wholesale and Retail
It Merchant, 110 and 112
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for family price list.

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Wholesale and Retail
of Wines and Liquors
in Canada, very Old Rye,
and Stout, Imported and
Sars.

15 Water Street.

ES, ETC., ETC.
WILBY, Medical Electric
and Massour. Treats all
seas, weakness and wast-
ness, locomotor ataxia,
catarrh, rheumatism, etc.
Electricity, all kinds re-
cure Street.

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SINE WORKS, LTD.**
S AND MACHINISTS.
and Brass Castings.
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g rewinding. We try
plant running while mak-
ing repairs.

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met, St. John, N. B.

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OWN, ST. JOHN, N. B.
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Rope, Galvanized Wire
glish and Canadian Flags,
tech, Tar, Paints, Oils,
e Fittings and Tinware.
PLANE & CO.
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NGRAVERS.
S. WESLEY & CO.
gravers and Electrotypers,
F Street, St. John, N. B.
Telephone 953.

ANDING
American Silverskin

NIONS
A. L. GOODWIN,

WATCHES.
of Bracelet and other styles
at prices.
ERNEST LAW,
of Marriage Licenses,
3 Coburg Street.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh to strong northwest and north winds, fair with a little lower temperature.

Washington, Mar. 11—Forecast: Northern New England—Fair Friday and Saturday. Moderate to fresh northwest to north winds.

Toronto, Mar. 11—An area of comparatively high pressure has developed to the northward of Lake Superior, and the weather is turning a little colder from Ontario eastward, while in the western provinces it continues mild.

Temperatures.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Min., Max. Includes entries for Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Regina, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Parry Sound, London, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax.

Around the City

Trouble in Saloon

Last evening Police Sergeant Caples was called into Trainer's saloon on Britain street to assist in ejecting two men who were not wanted there.

Revival Meeting.

Evangelist Lionel C. McPherson, who is conducting special services at the Douglas Avenue Christian Church, had a splendid meeting last evening and a number of converts were baptized.

Another Drop in Flour.

Ontario and Manitoba patents have each receded thirty cents per barrel in the local market during this week, making the total recession, for both mills, sixty cents since February 25.

Beer Sellers Reported

William J. Cunningham and Joseph Richardson, two proprietors of restaurants in which they sell beer on Prince William street, have been reported by the police for selling beer illegally. It is expected that the cases will be heard in the Police Court today.

Havana Prices.

The Cuban consul has sent the Board of Trade the latest Havana quotations as follows: Fish, market well provided, no indications of a decline in price. Norwegian cod in boxes, 1 1/2 to 12; Scotch do, 10 1/2 to 11; Scotch unbranded, 9 1/2 to 10; Canadian cod in drums, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; Canadian haddock, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; hake, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; herrings, 1-1 1/2 to 1 1/4. Potatoes, moderate stock on hand, prices steady. Barrels, 160 lbs., \$3 1/4 to \$3 1/8; tierces, 100 lbs., \$3 to \$3 1/4; bags, 100 lbs., \$1 1/8 to \$1 3/8; local, 100 lbs., \$2 to \$2 1/4.

Mobilized at St. John.

The roll of honor of B Squadron, 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, contains a number of York County men. The squadron which is now stationed at St. John will leave for Amherst, N. S., in a few days. The following are the York County men in B Squadron: A. Y. Clements, Douglas; E. M. Kirk, Fredericton; B. Jones, Burt's Corner; D. A. Lurvey, Fredericton; J. T. Saunders, St. Mary's; George D. Yeomans, Gibson; H. E. Gorman, Burt's Corner; Joseph Hatheway, Millville; L. Good, Millville and R. E. Brover, St. Mary's. J. P. Gilby, of Burt's Corner, is the shoeing smith of D Squadron, 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

SALE OF SPRING BLOUSES AT M. R. A.'S.

This will be a money-saving offering of manufacturer's samples and odd waists, consisting of White Volles, Crepes and Piques and Colored Crepes, Lawns and Dicks, also a fine assortment of Silk Blouses, and all are in this season's styles. The sale will commence this morning at 9 o'clock in the Blouse Section, Second Floor.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER-WEATHERHEAD.—On the 9th inst., by Rev. Robert Crisp, Thomas A. Alexander, to Lillian May Weatherhead, both of this city.

DIED.

COX.—At Central Norton, on the 10th inst., after a short illness, Percy W. eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cox, aged 24 years, leaving his parents, 3 brothers and 4 sisters to mourn.

Remains will arrive in the city this morning. Funeral on Friday from the residence of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Rinehart, 55 Brittain street, at 2:30 p. m. Service in Trinity Church at 2:45 p. m.

SKELTON.—At the Grove, Lincoln, England, on 11th inst., Rev. Thomas Skelton, B. D., Canon of Lincoln, late Fellow Queens College Cambridge, and formerly Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, India, aged 81.—Father of A. C. Skelton of this city.

BLACK.—In this city on March 8th, after a lingering illness, Charlotte, beloved wife of John Black, in the seventy-third year of her age, leaving a husband, three sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a loving parent.

Funeral took place on Wednesday from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Simeon Black, to Fair View cemetery, St. Martin's, N. B.

ARTILLED DETACHMENT FOR OVERSEAS

Overseas Detachment Enlisted From 3rd Regiment, Also Men For Garrison Duty at Halifax—Expected 55th Battalion Will be Mobilized Here.

Col. Armstrong has already enlisted for his own regiment the twenty men required for overseas service, and also seventy-five men for garrison duty at Halifax. Lieut. Collis Mackay will go in command of the detachment for overseas service. Captain L. T. Allen will command the detachment going to Halifax and will have under him Lieut. Herbert West and Lieut. J. A. Bruce.

Recruiting for the 55th Battalion and the 28th Field Artillery is still going on. It is expected that the 55th will be mobilized at St. John as soon as the 28th take their departure.

Yesterday the various companies of the 28th Battalion were out on field duty, each unit in command of its own officers, being engaged in special tactical work.

Announcement was made yesterday that Col. J. P. Landry would be officer in command of the Maritime Infantry Regiments.

Several of the officers of the local units were in Fredericton yesterday attending the ceremonies for the opening of the legislature, among them being Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity, Major A. E. G. McKenzie, Major Jas. Pringle, Captain Alex. McMillan and Lieut. Wm. Burrell, all of the 26th battalion; Major H. McLean and Captain Morris Scvill, of the 6th R. C. M. Rifles; and Major F. T. McKean, Captain Wekwire, Lieutenants Hill, Pidgeon and Rainnie of No. 5 Co. C. A. S. Corps.

A pleasant surprise party was Thursday night tendered Corporal Burt Lloyd, of the 26th Battalion, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Linsley, 31 Rodney street, West St. John. Friends assembled in his honor, and during the evening the young soldier was made the recipient of a handsome gold-mounted fountain pen.

The members of B Squadron, 6th Mounted Rifles, to the number of about 150 men, will be the guests of the city at a banquet to be given in Wyanamaker's restaurant this evening.

PATROLMAN M'LEAN RESIGNS FROM FORCE TO JOIN MOUNTED RIFLES

Cecil McLean, a patrolman, on the police force has severed his connection with that body and handed in his resignation to Chief Simpson yesterday morning. The officer has been a patrolman for a little over one year and while in the capacity of a policeman has proven an excellent man, most attentive to his duties and one who was a favorite with his fellow officers. Since the call to arms McLean has had a feeling that he would like to enlist to fight for his King and country and one day last week he enlisted with B Squadron of the 6th Mounted Rifles. Yesterday morning he discarded the police uniform and handed it in to police headquarters, and today he will don the uniform of a soldier. An soldier McLean is not a novice having previously to his joining the police force been a member of one of the local militia companies. He is a young man of excellent build and will no doubt prove a valuable addition to the Mounted Corps.

SOLDIERS OF 26TH HAVE INTERESTING MARCHING CONTEST

There was a most interesting contest yesterday afternoon between two sections of soldiers in the 26th Battalion which went to show that these young men are receiving the kind of training that makes them as hard as nails, and causes them to have no little amount of endurance. The battalion was split up in a number of sections yesterday for drill, and while some of the soldiers were being drilled in the city others were out in the country. The gun section and the signalling corps were given a hard march out the road to Silver Falls and after being put through a stiff drill the start was made for the army. It was then decided between these two sections to see which could outwalk the other and a start was made from the Falls; the pace was a rapid one and there was no letup. Some of the soldiers of both sections found it necessary to drop out after walking for some distance while the comrades kept up the pace. Both sections arrived at the army about the same time, with honors even, although they were all pretty tired after the hard grind. They managed to walk the distance which is said to be a good five miles, in just one hour.

Want Turnips. An enquiry has been received by the Board of Trade from Savannah, Georgia, for Canadian turnips.

INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT LIFE

Address by John L. Alexander before Canadian Club—Adolescence critical period of youth—Importance of Sunday School Work.

That adolescence is the critical period of life, and that parents should give their children instruction appropriate to this period was the principal message of John L. Alexander, a well known Sunday school worker, who addressed the Canadian Club, after a dinner in Bond's restaurant last evening. Dr. H. S. Bridges presided and there was a good attendance of members.

In opening his address Mr. Alexander expressed his appreciation of the privilege of being invited to address the Canadian Club, and went on to point out the importance of the right training of youth.

The Declaration of Independence was merely a scrap between brothers, he said. After the Highland rebellion a large number of Scotchmen came over to the Southern States. The Plymouth fathers and Penn's friends came over in the same way. The civilization of the United States was established on religious convictions.

All the problems of life were solved between the years of 10 and 12. The Iron Duke said the battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of Eton. Edison, the inventor, started his career as a boy; the impulses which made him a greater inventor began when he was a newboy.

A study of criminal records showed that between the years of 14 and 15 most of the criminals were made. This was the critical period of life. Statistics showed that at this period of life the future of boys and girls was largely determined, they might become great people or the reverse.

The history of the world showed that there were only three institutions which had a right to touch the lives of young people. These were the home, the school, and the church. Other institutions, such as the Y. M. C. A. were merely first aid to the injured.

Once a boy got his hair cut at home, the mother put a bowl over his head and clipped away; now the boy had to go to a barber for a hair cut. Once the children had home chores to do; but now things were different. One had only to call up on the telephone to get the chores done.

Today an economic and social revolution has swept this continent and we have not become acquainted with the facts. Now we blame the homes instead of the conditions. Men now worked 12 hours a day; they did not have their families in daylight. The old institution of home prayers had passed away, and nothing had been developed to take its place.

Speaking of the school question the lecturer said the school system of the North American continent was the best in the world. But even here children had to leave school before education was of any great advantage to them. There was a need of a fundamental and a stop-over system of education. There was the question of religious instruction. In some schools the teachers were obliged to open the day's work by reading passages from the scriptures. But the way the scriptures were read was important. If not read in the right spirit it was of no use to introduce readings from the scriptures.

A fearful immoral wave was passing over the country. This was not affecting the older people, but the young people at the age of adolescence, who had all the passions, but not the stability of older people. Continuing the speaker said the Sunday school was more important than the Y. M. C. A., or like institutions. There was a great chasm between religious and sectarian education. In Colorado they had found the key to the question. This was found by providing that examinations should deal with religious instructions in Sunday schools.

The State Sunday School Association stood for improved methods in education and had nothing to do with creeds or doctrines.

Mayor Frink.

Mayor Frink in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, said he thought the minds of audiences might be led in a different direction by the speaker's remarks. It had to be admitted that the home was losing its place in the national life against their wishes. They had listened with great interest to the speaker's ideas as to how the functions of the home should be fulfilled in the new conditions.

J. Hunter White seconded the motion.

Dr. Bridges in a few apt words rendered the vote of thanks and after singing God Save the King, the gathering adjourned.

SPECIAL VALUES IN UNTRIMMED HATS OFFERED AT MARR'S

Of particular interest to weekend shoppers is the announcement of special values in untrimmed hats offered by the Marr Millinery Co., Ltd., whose advertisement appears on page 2 of this issue.

In these modish headwear creations are included all the most recent effects in Sailors, Pokes, Turbans, Tipperary and Tricorns in the finest qualities of Milan, Toggel and Hemp. In Navy Putty, Regimental Blue, Soldier Red and all popular colorings. These are regularly \$5.00 and \$6.00 values, but are offered now at the special figures of \$2.00 and \$4.00 each.

CO-OPERATION OF MONTREAL AND ST. JOHN

Montreal Harbor Commissioners in annual report make interesting reference to visit to port of St. John.

The annual report of the Montreal Harbor Commission, splendidly illustrated, has just been issued. The following portion of the report is of interest.

In the latter part of December, on the invitation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Commissioners Robertson and Laballe devoted two days to the inspection of the development being carried on at St. John, N. B., the sudden illness of the president preventing him from accompanying his colleagues.

Every courtesy was accorded them to get first hand information of the existing equipment of the port, and to study the plans prepared for its future development, which will provide excellent facilities to take care of the business which should be diverted to that port in the winter months, when navigation at Montreal ceases.

Trade captured by the port of Montreal during the summer months should be handled through St. John or Halifax during the winter and not permitted, through lack of enterprise on the part of the port, to be diverted to American ports.

It is hoped that the visit will result in closer co-operation between the harbor of St. John and the harbor of Montreal. In an endeavor to secure and retain Canadian trade for Canadian channels.

Young Man Who Jilted Girl and Wedded Another, Now in Hands of nurse Has Leisure to Reflect on Error of His Ways.

To pretend to love a girl, promise to marry her, wed another, and then receive a bad beating is the experience of a young man in this city who is said to see their faces received such a beating on Wednesday that he will never forget it. According to the story that was going the rounds yesterday the young man in question some time ago won the affections of a young woman and his attentions became such that finally he asked her to become his wife, and as the young woman thought a great deal of her lover she promised to become his wife. Her happy anticipations of the day when she was to become a wife received a sudden shock, however, when without any warning she only a short time ago learned that she had been jilted and that the lover was not only wedded with having thrown her to one side but he had married another girl. She said to have cried herself sick over losing her loved one, and then awakening to the fact that she had been deceived the older people, but the young people at the age of adolescence, who had all the passions, but not the stability of older people.

Continuing the speaker said the Sunday school was more important than the Y. M. C. A., or like institutions. There was a great chasm between religious and sectarian education. In Colorado they had found the key to the question. This was found by providing that examinations should deal with religious instructions in Sunday schools.

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J. Hunter White seconded the motion.

Dr. Bridges in a few apt words rendered the vote of thanks and after singing God Save the King, the gathering adjourned.

Spring Suits and Coats.

Those who have had the first glimpse of the new Spring suits and coats that have just arrived at F. A. Dykeman & Co.'s store were favorably impressed by the qualities, styles, smartness and the variety of these attractive garments. When you start out to buy your Spring suit or coat think of Messrs. Dykeman & Co.'s store for there you will find a nice assortment and you are sure to get satisfaction. Suits are priced at \$37.50, \$40.00, \$42.50, \$45.00, \$47.50, \$50.00, \$52.50, \$55.00, \$57.50, \$60.00, \$62.50, \$65.00, \$67.50, \$70.00, \$72.50, \$75.00, \$77.50, \$80.00, \$82.50, \$85.00, \$87.50, \$90.00, \$92.50, \$95.00, \$97.50, \$100.00.

The Loyalist Chapter Daughters of the Empire are sending a box of old cottons and woolsens to Miss MacDonaid, Matron in Chief of the Canadian Nurses in England. In this way all the Canadian hospitals will be reached. Donations sent to Mrs. W. A. Lockhart, 40 Orange street will be gratefully received up to March 31st.

JAPALAC Brightens Up the Shabby Places. A tin of JAPALAC and a brush will work wonders on worn, scratched shabby floors, woodwork, furniture, picture frames, radiators, etc.—will make them look like new. JAPALAC comes in 21 beautiful colors and Natural (Clear); and the New JAPALAC Floor and Porch Enamel is made in Light Drab, Dark Drab, Tan and Terra Cotta. No special skill is needed to use JAPALAC; any clever woman can get beautiful results with just a brush and a tin of JAPALAC. W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD. MARKET SQUARE AND KING STREET

Macaulay Bros. & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B. Our Stores Open 8.30 a. m.; Close 6 p. m. Each Evening During January, February, March. Men's Easter and Spring Gloves. Our men's glove section is one of the most prominent in the store at present, being now complete with all that is new in "handwear" for Easter. Every stylish and natty man requires a new pair of gloves for this occasion and if you make a selection from our stocks, you will get the acme of style combined with durability and lowness of prices. MEN'S SUEDE GLOVES in the new greys or tan shades, all sizes. Prices \$1.25 to \$1.75 a pair. MEN'S TAN CAPE GLOVES, self stitched in light, medium or dark shades of tan. Prices \$1.00 to \$1.65 a pair. MEN'S CHAMOIS GLOVES in natural or putty shades, thoroughly washable, an ideal spring or summer glove. Special \$1.25 a pair. MEN'S SPRING OR SUMMER SOCKS—SPECIAL. White Cashmere Half Hose for men, with spiced heels and toes, superfine quality. These are among the naggiest half hose for the coming season. All sizes. Special 55c a pair. MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

BENJAMIN MOORE & CO. MURESCO The Modern Wall Finish. MURESCO covers more surface and covers it better on one coat work than any other material on the market. There is nothing in the composition of Muresco injurious to Kalsomine Brushes. Because of the nature of its ingredients it is highly sanitary, and is being used extensively in hospitals, schools, theatres, colleges, etc. It is made in white and sixteen colors and tints. Packages containing 5 lbs. White 35 cts. Tints 40 cts. Colors 15 cts. to 34 cts. a pound. Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

STORES OPEN AT 9 A.M. AND CLOSE EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK AT 6 O'CLOCK. Spring Opening of Children's Dresses. CONTINUED TODAY IN WHITEWEAR DEPARTMENT

Sale of Spring Blouses. Manufacturers' Samples and Oddments in Prevailing Styles at Real Bargain Prices. Commencing This Morning. This will be a fine opportunity to secure desirable waists in this season's styles at substantial savings. They consist of manufacturers' samples and odd lines, some perhaps a bit mussed or soiled, the majority in an immediately wearable condition. COME PROMPTLY TO AVOID MISSING THE BEST OF THEM. White Blouses in Lawns, Voiles, Crepes and Pique, plain and colored trimmings, three-quarter and long sleeves, high, medium and low necks. A few mildy blouses are included. Sale prices, Each 50c, 65c, 75c, 95c, \$1.25, \$1.75. Silk Blouses, attractive styles, in plain colors, fancy effects, also black. High and low necks, three quarter and long sleeves, pique and lace trimmings. Some of these waists are in pongee. Sale prices, Each \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.50, \$2.35. BLOUSE SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.

Some New Materials for Home Furnishing. CRETONNES—English and French makes, in a very large variety of lightweight materials for Bedroom Over-Curtains, Valances, Bed Spreads, etc.; also heavier makes suitable for covering Chairs, Lounges, Window Boxes, etc. Offered in a great range of rich and delicate shades 31 inches wide. Per yard 15c, 20c, 25c, to 90c. TAPESTRY COVERINGS—We have never before had such a select assortment of rich designs in this popular and serviceable material for Drawing room, Living room and Den Furniture. All 50 inches wide. Per yard 50c. to \$3.75. BROGADED SILK COVERINGS—For Drawing room Furniture, in rose, blue, green, red, cream, etc. Per yard \$2.00 to \$4.00. ART SATEENS—English manufacture in beautiful designs and rich shades for recovering Down Quilts, for making Cushions, etc. 31 inches wide. Per yard 15c, 20c, 30c, 35c. ART SILKOLINES—In large variety for making up Bed Comfortables, 36 inches wide. Per yard 18c. PLAIN REPS—in all the leading shades for Portiers, Over-Curtains, Divan Rugs, etc. All 50 in. wide. Per yard 95c. to \$2.25. ENGLISH CASEMENT CLOTHS—in plain shades of rose, terra, crimson, tan, olive, purple, blue, cream. A large number of these shades are guaranteed unfadable. All 50 inches wide. Per yard 35c. to 65c. MERCERISED POPLINS—A splendid assortment of this popular material for making curtains and lining heavy curtains, etc., offered in rose, blue, green, old gold, etc. 50 in. wide. Per yard \$1.10. TAPESTRY BORDERINGS—A large variety of floral conventional designs for trimming Portiers, Over-Curtains, Table Covers, etc. Per yard 17c. to 43c. HOUSE FURNISHINGS DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR. Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited