

ATTACK ON DARDANELLES SUCCEEDING WAR OFFICE AND ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCE

Allied Land Forces Beat Back Attack of Turks and Advance to Interior of Gallipoli Peninsula

Reported That Vali of Smyrna Wants to Surrender—Russia Admits Enemy Has Crossed Dunajec River in Galicia, but Says Desperate Fighting Continues—Fighting in West Still Centres Around Ypres.

London, May 4, 6.20 p. m.—British troops are now advancing into the interior of the Gallipoli Peninsula, according to an official statement issued in London this evening.

"During the night of the 1st-2nd of May and the night of the 2nd-3rd, the enemy launched strong and determined attacks in mass against our positions, constantly bringing up fresh troops.

"Not only did the Allies repulse every attack, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy, but we assumed the offensive, drove the enemy out of their positions and are now advancing into the interior of the peninsula."

Petrograd, May 4, via London, May 4 (3 a. m.)—An official communication issued this evening admits that the Austro-German forces have crossed the right bank of the Dunajec river in Galicia. It says, however, that desperate fighting continues.

London, May 4.—The Russians have had at least a partial revenge for the defeat inflicted upon them in Western Galicia by the Austrians and Germans by today beating the Turks who had invaded Persia. The defeat took place in a three-day battle near the frontier, and Petrograd reports that the Russians inflicted heavy losses on the Ottomans. If the success of the Muscovites has been followed up, military reserves declare that Persia now should be free of her uninvited guests. This battle, however, was a small affair, when compared with what Germany and Austria claim they have done to the Russians in Galicia. Their reports tonight state that some thirty thousand Russians were captured, and that a large number of guns were taken. There was no mention, however, of any towns, such as Gorlice and Tarnow, which were close to the front, being captured, which leads the British military critics to the conclusion that, while the German allies have won important local successes, they have not driven the Russians very far back. Should they succeed in doing this, however, it is asserted that a general retreat of the Russians would be imperative, and that the whole Carpathian offensive, on which the Russians have spent so much time and so many lives, would be completely nullified.

The Russian side of the story is anxiously awaited, for a big Austro-German success in the east, it is believed here, would mean an immediate commencement of operations on a large scale in the west, for which the Germans already are making preparations. In Belgium, thus far, the fighting has been confined to the Ypres region, where the Germans claim to have captured some villages which the British say they evacuated in the process of readjusting their line.

The rumors concerning the operations against the Dardanelles were confirmed tonight, when the British War Office and Admiralty issued reports stating that after beating off Turkish attacks the Allied forces had taken the offensive on the Gallipoli peninsula and now were advancing into the interior. The Turks, on their side, continue to report the defeat of landing parties and damage done to Allied warships, which are keeping up a lively bombardment of the Turkish forts, both in the Dardanelles Straits and at Smyrna. It was reported today that the Vali of Smyrna was negotiating with the Allies for the surrender of his territory. No confirmation of this report has been received.

The Germans say they have made further progress with their raid into the Baltic provinces of Russia, and that they have defeated the Russians there, as well as along the East Prussian frontier.

The result of the German submarine warfare today was the sinking of the steamer Minterne and of two trawlers.

Riga, Russia, via London, May 4, 9.55 p. m.—Three German officers and 39 men with one gun and two machine guns and accompanied by two guides, were brought here today. They evidently are a part of the German force which has raided the Baltic provinces.

London, May 4.—In a despatch from Athens, received by the Exchange Telegraph Company, the declaration is made that the Vali of Smyrna has entered into fresh negotiations with the Allies for the surrender of the town.

Basel, Switzerland, May 4.—The fortifications of Altkirch in Upper Alsace were heavily bombarded by French artillery last Saturday, May 1. On Sunday the French cannon continued firing in the direction of Oernay. The result of this activity has not yet been made known.

THE 40TH BATTALION TO MOBILIZE AT ALDERSHOT, N. S.?

Halifax, N. S., May 4.—Announcement is made that the 40th Battalion, Nova Scotia Regiment, of the Third Canadian Contingent, will be concentrated at Aldershot, Kings County. This concentration is scheduled to commence on Monday, May 12, and the various detachments which have been recruited in different parts of the province will be mobilized there. Since recruiting commenced these detachments have been given a course of training at the different centres by officers of the regiment detailed for that work.

The 56th Battalion, the N. B. and P. E. I. regiments of the Third Contingent will be concentrated at Sussex, N. B.

WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT, 82,000 OF ENEMY SURRENDERED TO RUSSIANS SINCE WAR BEGAN

Geneva, May 4, via Paris, 1.57 p. m.—The Tribune De Geneve publishes statistics to the effect that a total of 82,000 officers and men of the Austro-Hungarian army have surrendered to the Russians and to the Serbians since the beginning of hostilities, without firing a shot.

The newspaper declares that all of these men were fully equipped. Archduke Eugene had a conference in Vienna yesterday with the Austro-Hungarian minister of war, according to this same newspaper, regarding a new campaign against Serbia, in case Italy continues her neutrality.

A third item appearing in the newspaper is a statement to the effect that two German submarines, in sections, passed through Munich yesterday by rail on their way to Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic.

GERMANS SAY THEY SANK SUBMARINE OF BRITAIN IN NORTH SEA

Berlin, May 4, via London, May 5 (1.30 a. m.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On May 3, a German naval airship had an engagement with several British submarines in the North Sea. Several bombs were dropped from the airship, one of them hitting and sinking one of the submarines.

"The airship was bombarded by the guns of the submarines without being hit. It returned safely."

ANXIOUS TO AVENGE MEN WHO HAVE FALLEN

Heroic Death of Canadians at Ypres Has Whetted Desire of Hundreds in Canada to Go to the Front.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 4.—The heavy casualties while bringing sorrow to so many Canadian homes has only whetted the desire of the men now mobilized in different centres to get to the front. When the call was sent out to the various battalions of the third contingent to each make up one company of 200 men who wanted to go forward as reinforcements the quota was everywhere exceeded. In one place 800 men wanted to go, while in another centre the men were drawing lots to see who should be taken.

The murderous onslaught of the Germans and the loss of so many Canadians while fighting heroically against overwhelming numbers has only served to bring out the true British spirit in this country and to show that there are tens of thousands of men of the "bulldog breed" who are eager to take the places of their fallen countrymen.

The second division will be on the firing line before long and then a steady stream of reinforcements for the two divisions will be sent from Canada all summer and as long as the war lasts. The reinforcements in fact will far outnumber the men who go over in the original divisions.

REPORTS ON TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS

American Ambassador to Berlin Reports on Treatment Accorded British Officers in German-Prison Camps.

London, May 4.—United States Ambassador Page today communicated to the Foreign Office a telegram from the American Ambassador in Berlin, on the treatment of British officers under arrest in Germany as a reprisal measure for the treatment of German submarine prisoners by Great Britain, the text of which is as follows:

"Pursuant to the general arrangement regarding the visiting of prisoners, which is still in force here, I personally visited each of the thirty-nine officers. I arrived at Burg and Magdeburg April 27. Each officer is in a clean cell and is allowed baths, books and packages. They are permitted to smoke, and have one hour of exercise in the morning and another hour of exercise in the evening in the prison yard. During these exercise hours they can talk together. Their food is good. They have no complaints to make, except that they are so arrested. The German government will follow exactly the treatment given its submarine crews. These officers will again be treated like ordinary prisoners of war the instant I report that the submarine crews are so treated in England.

"The treatment accorded these officers now is that usual for German officers in arrest, and it is given pending a definite report on the treatment of the submarine crews in England."

Ambassador Page enclosed to the Foreign Office, with the above, a report made by E. G. Lowry of the American embassy in London, who visited the German submarine prisoners last Saturday. Mr. Lowry confirms the statement made in the House of Commons last week by T. J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary of the Admiralty, that the only difference between the treatment of these men and that accorded other prisoners is that they are kept separated from the other German prisoners. He adds that the only complaint of the German submarine officers is that they are being held in detention barracks, instead of in officers camps.

WILL REPRESENT ITALY AT HEADQUARTERS OF RUSSIAN ARMY

London, May 5.—According to the Times' Petrograd correspondent Major E. Rapolo, the Italian military attaché of the Italian embassy has gone to the Russian field headquarters as Italy's official representative.

"An Election Would Clear The Air of Doubt and Suspicion"

Ottawa Journal Comes Out Strongly in Favor of an Appeal to the People—It is the Duty of the Government to Secure the Support of the people and Thus End the Campaign of Calumny and Abuse.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 4.—The Ottawa Journal, a Conservative newspaper of strongly independent views, comes out for an election, declaring that "there is no reason to think this war will end before another year and, within that time, an election must occur in any case. Meanwhile, there are tremendous problems to be faced. There is big work ahead for all of us. Would it not be just as well to have an election over with, to have whatever government is elected understand that it has the confidence and support of the nation or is it better to go on with the present miserable campaign of calumny abuse and uncertainty unchecked?"

"It is well," continues the Journal, "to consider political happenings for nine months past and to have regard to the government's present position in the forum of public opinion.

"In July last, Sir Robert Borden announced a political tour of the west. It was understood he was to be followed there by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In fact the two parties were preparing for an election. War changed everything. The Government, faced with an extraordinary situation, dropped its intention of an election, and the leader of the opposition proclaimed a truce. The special session of parliament in August found the parties united. Had the spirit of unity continued there would be no need now for the Liberal party to fear an election. But the patriotic spirit did not continue.

"As the war progressed the Government, as was inevitable to some little extent, made what are now seen to have been mistakes. The war contract grafter, also inevitable, made his appearance. From the very first it became apparent that these instances were being seized upon by the opposition for the purposes of party gain. The weapons of innuendo, suspicion and carping criticism were industriously directed against the Government, the political truce abandoned.

"As this year's session approached, the atmosphere became thick with charges and insinuations of wrong doing, incapacity and graft. Parliament met in a ruffled mood. There was an evident desire among the best men of both parties to rescue the country from the unseemliness of petty squabbling in face of a grave crisis, but egged on by a party-made press the smaller fry would not be denied. The House had not been in session more than a week when Mr. Pugsley, one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chief lieutenants, made a violently partisan speech with all kinds of reckless insinuations against the good faith and capacity of the administration. There and then ended every semblance of a truce. From that day till this the opposition, in the press, in parliament and the country, has labored with every weapon at its disposal to convince the country that the Government is corrupt and incapable. It offered a direct challenge to the cabinet's policy in regard to the provision of war revenue. It characterized war taxes as 'graft taxes.' It's most responsible leaders charged crookedness and looting in the conduct of the war. It's most responsible press have left no stone unturned to discredit the administration.

"And what has been the result? Hosts of well meaning citizens have come to believe that there is something wrong. Every day is presented the spectacle of some of our people of integrity and reputation denouncing what they sincerely believe to be a carnival of graft. This creates a lack of confidence in the Government, and it is bound to seriously interfere with the proper conduct of affairs. Governments, like individuals, are but human. No individual servant of a great corporation could be expected to efficiently perform his duties if one-half the directors were openly charging him with being a thief. No Government in this or any other country can rightly be expected to be oblivious to persistent charges of incapacity and graft, especially if its conduct has been characterized by a stern resolve to safeguard the national weal. Either this Government is honest, or it is not. If it is dishonest and incompetent, then it has no right to be in office at a time like this. If it is honest and capable of fulfilling its task, let there be an end to this campaign of calumny. If the men and newspapers who are shouting 'Stop thief' think they are right, it is their duty to ask that the Government be turned out at the earliest possible moment.

"But it is urged that an election at this time will divide the nation and interfere with patriotism and efficiency. These contentions do not bear examination. In the first place there could be no greater party cleavage than exists at the present time and an election would clear the atmosphere and restore confidence. The lack of an election will probably mean a continuation of the campaign of partisan strife and suspicion that is going on now. And it is superficial to talk of an election interfering with a proper fulfillment of practical patriotism. The patriotism of the people of Canada, Liberal or Conservative, Catholic or Protestant, French speaking or English speaking is based a little deeper than that idea supposes. And after all what is there mean and despicable about the use of the ballot?

"We are told that there will be no election in Great Britain and that that example should be good enough to follow. But what are the Continued on page 2.

POLITICAL PIRATES



THE SENATE—'YES,' TORPEDOED IT, BUT YOU GAVE THE ORDER."

BRITISH FORCES READJUSTING THEIR LINES IN THE VICINITY OF YPRES

London, May 4, 10 p. m.—The British war office tonight made public the following official communication:

"The loss of ground which resulted from the unexpected use of asphyxiating gases by the enemy last week necessitated a re-adjustment of our line in front of Ypres.

"This re-adjustment, which has been in progress in the last few days, was successfully completed last night.

"The new line runs to the west of Zonnebeka.

"During the last 24 hours the situation has been normal along the whole front, with the exception of one half-hearted attack by the enemy northeast of Ypres last evening. It was beaten off."

VALLEY RAILWAY LEGISLATION BROUGHT DOWN LAST NIGHT

If Present Company Cannot Pay Indebtedness and Complete Work, Bill Gives Government Power to Take Over Project and Make New Contract With Another Company or Put Commission in Charge and Finish Work — No Provision for Further Increasing Aid—Province's Interests Amply Safeguarded.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, May 4.—The St. John Valley Railway legislation was introduced in the House this evening, passed about midnight and tomorrow the Legislature session will be formally prorogued.

The Legislature took recess early in the afternoon until evening and in the meantime a government party caucus was held.

As soon as Speaker Melanson resumed the chair Premier Clark brought down the legislation and as he pointed out the security with which the interests of the province are so carefully safeguarded under the provisions of the bill, his remarks were frequently punctuated by the applause of the government supporters.

There are several outstanding features of the legislation.

One is that absolutely no provision is made for increasing the amount of aid given the St. John Valley Railway project by the province. Another is that if the present company make good their present indebtedness, pay various claims and show their ability to go on and complete the work, they may be given the contract to finish the railway. If they can't do this, and do it within reasonable time, provision is made for the government to take over the whole project and either make a new contract with another company willing to carry on the work or place a commission in charge and thus complete the railway.

Above all there stands out the provisions to facilitate and insure payments at the earliest possible moment of all just claims against the railway for labor, materials supplied and right of way. To meet these payments amounts of claims are to be retained from proceeds of guaranteed bonds and if the present does not go on with the work they remain a claim against the road, and in the event of the government taking over the stock of the company they will thus assume those amounts as well.

The House met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) moved the resolution regarding the construction of permanent bridges of which he had previously given notice.

In doing so he said that danger of permitting construction of bridges and permanent works to be undertaken on the authority of a minister alone and without authority of the legislature must be apparent to all. In former times when bills were brought in to permit of this sort of work being done the names of the proposed bridges and their probable cost were given. Under the recent practice the government comes down to the House with a bill authorizing expenditure of large sums that they have already spent without any estimate of what the total cost was likely to be.

Many big loans had to be contracted in this way without the House having any say in the matter until it was too late and in the interest of the province he felt it was time the practice was changed. He desired to make it clear that he was not offering this resolution as a member of the opposition but as an independent member and he had tried to act throughout as such. He was not in the secret councils of either the government or the opposition if there was one, but he made this motion solely in the best interests of the province.

He hoped the House would adopt the resolution as a means of leading to reform an improvement in the method.

Mr. Stewart asked if he understood the Government to say he accepted the motion.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said, scarcely, in view of the fact that he had described it as a motion of want of confidence which members of the house would certainly vote down.

The motion was then declared lost without division.

Mr. Stewart—"I am sorry there are not enough of us to call for a division."

Hon. Mr. Baxter said he would like to have an explanation of what hon. member meant by word "Us," in view of his disclaimer that he did not belong to either Government nor opposition parties.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said he was sorry his colleague, Mr. Swin, was not present as it needed two to divide the house.

Hon. Mr. Baxter submitted the report of the committee appointed to consider and revise the rules of the house and in so doing said that while it must be considered final for the present session it was not so much final as to warrant reprinting of rules at the present time.

The committee would take the matter up again next session and make such further changes in rules as would bring them in harmony with modern parliamentary practice. He moved that the report together with proposed amendments be referred to a committee of the whole house.

House took recess at four p.m. until 8.30 p.m.

"AN ELECTION WOULD CLEAR THE TRAILER SUNK IN A BIR OF DOUBT AND SUSPICION"

conditions in Great Britain? From the first day of the war all parties and classes buried political prejudices and creeds. August found Ireland on the verge of bloodshed. Today Unionist and Nationalist appeal for recruits from the same platforms. Balfour, Law, Chamberlain and other Unionist leaders have not abandoned their right of criticism, but it is criticism for State and not for party. If the Unionists had openly challenged the financial proposals of Lloyd George, if they had divided the House of Commons, if they had denounced the Asquith administration as a reign of robbery and loot, and if the House of Lords had strangled important measures of the responsible chamber there would, we think, be a different feeling among the British people.

There has been war contract scandals in Britain. But the Unionist party does not go up and down the country denouncing the Asquith cabinet as a cabal of rascals and thieves. The big Unionist journals do not seize upon every mistake that is made to discredit the government in the eyes of the people.

"The Journal does not favor an election for an election's sake or for any party gain. But it does believe that this country would be better off if the atmosphere of doubt and suspicion was cleared. It believes that the record of the Government entitles it to something better than doubt and suspicion."

Gagetown was already completed and under operation, and he was pleased to be able to say that the government was in receipt of forty per cent. of the gross earnings from the first of April last. The government had felt that there should be some change in the legislation providing for the completion of the road from Centreville to Grand Falls, and to provide also that the work should be carried on as speedily as possible so that no more delay than was actually necessary should take place.

It was well known to honorable members of this House, as well as to the people of the province, that there was a large amount of indebtedness outstanding in connection with the work which had been done. This was distributed pretty well over the entire district from Gagetown to Centreville, and represented supplies, materials furnished and faithful labor performed.

Everybody recognized that the National Transcontinental Railway was being called for excessively low grades and very small curves, but on the Valley Railway there were portions of the line which were equal to the Transcontinental or any other railway that ever was built.

The fourth subsection authorized the company to enter into necessary arrangements with the C. P. R. to acquire a right of way through the city of Fredericton over the C.P.R.'s property. This would facilitate completion of the work in Fredericton, the section affected being about a mile in length and extending from a point near the C.P.R. station to below Salamona.

The fifth subsection authorized the company to appoint persons to hold shares of the company's stock, if ever it became the property of the province and the Government would be the time for the completion of the road. This was necessary because owing to the conditions over which they had no control the company were now unable to complete the entire line of railway within the original time limit.

But the railway must be completed and thus it was necessary to extend the time and thereby have the work finished at the earliest date possible.

Hon. members would remember that by legislation passed last year the province was authorized to guarantee bonds to the extent of \$10,000 a mile, of which \$8,000 was to be expended on the road between Centreville and Gagetown, and a subsequent section a further \$2,000 per mile was also authorized to be guaranteed for the same portion of the road and \$10,000 per mile for the remaining portion of the railway.

Section 4 was an important section in that it gave the government power to deal with the stock of the company in case of the company's failure to complete the railway. The government now had power to take over the entire stock of the railway company and invest it in the province.

Reduction Sale of Dressy and Tailored Hats For Ladies, Misses and Children.

Smart Styles in Black and Colored, Trimmed with Ostrich, Wings, Flowers, and Ribbons. Large and Small Sailor Shapes. Just in from New York, artistically trimmed.

Untrimmed Hats \$1.00 and \$2.00 Formerly \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. In Chip, Milan, Hair, Hemp and Tassel. Wreaths 15, 25 and 50c. each. Reduced from 25c. 75c. and \$1.25 each.

Marr Millinery Co. Ltd.

authorize the company to sell bonds at any price proved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, as well as to use them as security for loans.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that nothing in any section of the bill authorized any increase in assistance to be given the company.

A new section was added to the bill, making provision whereby there shall be retained from the proceeds of bonds amounts sufficient to provide payment for all outstanding indebtedness of the company now due or to become due to contractors with the company other than the Quebec and St. John Construction Company, and to other persons employed by the company in actual work of construction on said railway, or who furnished material and supplies which have gone into actual construction of the railway, or shall have earned wages by working upon such construction, or shall be entitled to an interest in lands over which rights of way had been acquired and taken by the railway, but not paid for.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said before the bill was reported he would like to say that it was much better than he expected it to be. The provision which required debts owing by contractors to be paid was very satisfactory. The only thing he would like to know about the bill was whether its provisions were sufficient to insure completion of the road. If the road could be completed in accordance with the provisions of the bill he thought it would be quite satisfactory to the province, but if any further aid was expected to be given by the province it would not be satisfactory. Had government any assurance to give on the matter.

Hon. Mr. Clarke replied that if honorable member for Northumberland would endeavor to direct himself to the notion that he was sole custodian of the province's welfare he would save himself a lot of trouble. The government did not pretend to anticipate what bill would do. They acted with the best intentions and with the hope that the provisions of the bill would be sufficient for the purposes intended, but they were certainly not assuming the role of prophets and making any definite statements regarding which they had no certain knowledge. In so far as the govern-

Hon. Mr. Baxter moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider report of committee appointed to revise the rules of the House.

The House then went into committee. Mr. Munro in chair.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said most of the amendments were merely formal and in preparation for other amendments that it was proposed to make next session. The most important changes were those regarding municipal bill and the scale of fees to be paid on lodging same. Those would go into force at once. With regard to the former an amendment provided that in case of bills affecting a municipality or city should be given notice of the secretary-treasurer or city clerk at least one week before introduction.

Advertisement for Marr Millinery Co. Ltd. featuring a reduction sale of dressy and tailored hats for ladies, misses, and children. Includes details on smart styles, large and small sailor shapes, and untrimmed hats at reduced prices. The ad also lists various hat styles like chip, milan, hair, hemp, and tassel, and mentions wreaths at 15, 25, and 50c each.

CASUALTIES

Ottawa, May 4.—The casualty list issued tonight contains the names of: Seriously Wounded. PRIVATE JOSEPH LIFFORD, 272 REGENT STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. Wounded. LIEUT. EVERETT DE V. CHIPMAN, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. B. (Slightly.) PRIVATE FREDERICK H. LODGE, 69 UNION STREET, WEST ST. JOHN, N. B. PRIVATE ARNOLD E. SMITH, FREDERICTON, N. B. Seriously Ill. PRIVATE S. V. TIPPETT, MAIN STREET, FAIRVILLE, N. B. Wounded. PRIVATE ANDREW CLARENCE BALDWIN, CHATHAM, N. B.

DODDS' KIDNEY PILLS

THE GREAT KIDNEY PILLS

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY MATINEE - 2.30 NIGHT - 8.15

MACK'S MUSICAL REVUE

Dramatic one-act play "On The Big Grande."

Musical skit, "The Auto Party," "The Little Grey Home in the West," "Cowboy Sue," "Bennie Sweet Beastie," and other big novelties. The best show yet.

Tonight Mat. Souvenir Chocolates

Tonight BIG AMATEUR CONTEST

A Good List of Entries. Lots of Fun - Don't Miss It

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"THE MILLION"

A mystery farce in four reels with as many laughs as the title, in which the star impersonates six entirely different characters

A RIPLING, BUBBLING COMEDY

A RUBE SKETCH "A Rural Filletation" HODGE & LOWELL Very Funny

NEWS PHOTOS Universal Weekly BRAND NEW 16 Subjects

FRI. - "THE BLACK BOX" - EPISODE SAT. - "THE BLACK BOX" - EPISODE

Chancellor of the Exchequer is Being Brought Down to Earth

London, May 4.—George entered in November, 1914. "The cost, in all probability, six months ago. On the basis of the Chancellor's figures for war, a million of Great £2,100,000 daily would be £214, of a twelve month would be £2,562. "That is the have to raise in the course of the year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer provide for in "Up to the end he said, "the eight months ha 000, (\$1,535,000). "The cost, in greater during t than during the He said he th financial situation ble to understand task undertaken of the war is no ration," said the completed. In t it was which r culd. "Much depend continued, upon next two or th gave various pr of the war, co could not tell h The operations could give the able opinion. "The first est cost £207,000, first four month second four mo. One of the me made by th completed. In t attention to the wonderful b tax and the sup being £69,339, a early £3,000. He said that the slight modification House that if it would be fin what other form ity could provide country to carry. The N As a result of the Chancellor was now £1,6 Mr. Lloyd Ge that the time

Doctor Was Skeptical

Here is a gl in regard to D Between the li can read the notes. From annoying, ten years with when it is obt. Almost every port of someo of piles by Ointment. Such used without t writer, and unt the cure is gen person of resp. You may bel gies, and thin (Write to Mr. In and he will g ment. He will the expense, th are quite un and cure come Chase's Ointme Mr. Ernest V C. writes: "I

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One of formerly kn Springfield, Point and a good repair henery. T acres of flo of hay, toge forty sheep apply to

NET COST OF WAR TO GREAT BRITAIN FOR EIGHT MONTHS IS OVER BILLION AND HALF

Chancellor of Exchequer Gives Figures of Cost of War on Great Britain—Tells How Problem is Being Solved and Expresses Utmost Confidence in Outcome—Bearing Part of Her Allies' Burden.

London, May 4.—In the House of Commons today David Lloyd George introduced his second war budget, the first having been presented in November to tide over the interval to the end of the fiscal year.

Fast as were the figures presented by the Chancellor today, it will, in all probability, be necessary to introduce a supplementary budget six months hence.

On the basis of a six months war, the Chancellor continued, the government's revenue during the course of the present year, would rise to £2,100,000,000, and the net deficit would be £1,146,000,000. On the basis of a twelve months war the net deficit would be £2,332,000,000.

"That is the sum the country will have to raise in addition to the government's revenue during the course of the present year," he said.

The Chancellor gave an indication of the colossal expenditure he had to provide for in his opening sentence: "Up to the end of the financial year," he said, "the net cost of the war for eight months has been over £307,000,000 (\$1,535,000,000)."

"The cost has been progressive, greater during the second four months than during the first like period."

He said he thought a review of the financial situation would help the public to understand the immensity of the task undertaken. "The ultimate issue of the war is not in doubt; only its duration," said the Chancellor, and this it was which rendered his task difficult.

"Much depended," the Chancellor continued, upon the operations of the next two or three months. Experts gave various predictions as to the duration of the war, but the best of them could not tell how long it would last. The operations of the summer alone could give the government a dependable opinion.

"The first eight months of the war cost £307,000,000," he said. "The first four months cost £102,000,000, the second four months £177,000,000."

One of the most important announcements made by the Chancellor was that no fresh taxes were now contemplated. In this connection he called attention to what he characterized as the wonderful buoyancy of the income tax and the surpluses, the actual yield being £269,399,000, or an increase of £1,000,000 over the estimates.

He said that the income tax would be renewed in its present form, with a slight modification, but warned the House that if the war were prolonged it would be his duty to consider in what other forms the general community could provide funds to enable the country to carry on the war.

The National Debt.

As a result of the year's operations, the Chancellor said, the national debt was now £1,165,857,000.

Mr. Lloyd George did not consider that the time had arrived to frame the final policy for the whole year, as the character of the budget must depend upon the view of the government whether the war probably would last six months or throughout the financial year.

Dealing with the revenue for the coming year, the Chancellor estimated the total from all sources would reach £270,332,000. He said that the fixed death charge for the year would be something like £50,000,000. The expenditure for the army would be £400,000,000, or £200,000,000, according to whether the war lasted six months or a year. On this same basis the expenditure for the navy would be £100,000,000 or £146,000,000. He placed loans to Great Britain's allies at £200,000,000.

Mr. Lloyd George dealt at length with the financial difficulties involved in such huge operations and the commercial complications resulting from the war. Great Britain, he pointed out, had to finance the difference between her imports and exports, as well as government purchases abroad and purchases by her Allies in this country. He thought the time had come when measures should be taken of such a nature that recruiting would not interfere with the work of providing food supplies and munitions of war, and would interfere as little as possible with the output of commodities which Great Britain exports and which enable her to purchase munitions for herself and her Allies. The only straightforward course to pursue in finishing the war was to depend more largely on the income of the country and the savings of the community, as a whole.

England and Germany Compared.

Comparing the financial problems of Great Britain and Germany, Mr. Lloyd George remarked that while British imports had increased enormously and exports had decreased considerably, both the exports and imports of Germany had been cut off by the British navy.

From the point of view of a war minister, Mr. Lloyd George added, this made Great Britain better off, but from the point of view of a finance minister her position was more difficult. In the ordinary year, the Chancellor continued, British imports ranged £130,000,000 (\$650,000,000) above exports, but this year they would be £448,000,000 (\$2,240,000,000) exclusive of government purchases.

Referring to the question of discrimination in recruiting, the Chancellor said he thought the Allies ought to determine the part Great Britain should play in the combination and the best service she could render. She could, he declared, keep command of the sea, and that was a valuable service she had rendered the Allies, which was essential to their ultimate success, especially if the war were prolonged. She could maintain a great army on a continental scale, he continued, and a third service was one she had rendered in the Napoleonic days—bearing the main burden of financing the Allies.

BRITISH GOVT TAKES MEAT SUPPLIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

London, May 4.—7.40 p. m.—Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the British government had requisitioned the entire supplies of meat from Australia and New Zealand.

The supplies that were not needed for the army, Mr. Runciman added, would be marketed for the benefit of the civil population. In order to prevent such increase in price as would arise from a shortage of supplies.

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No New Taxes

Great Britain, said Mr. Lloyd George, could do the first and third of these things, but the second she could do only within certain limits. She had raised an enormous army, but the time had come for discriminating in recruiting within suggested limits. However, there was a great boom for recruiting.

The Chancellor then raised a smile of relief by announcing that there would be no fresh taxation. He said he would confine himself at present to asking the house to renew the income tax on the scale announced in November, but with some modification. If, however, the war was prolonged, the Chancellor added, it would be the duty of the house to consider what other contribution the community could make, and in what other form, to enable Great Britain to carry on the war.

SIDEGLIGHTS ON THE WAR

Sir Almoth Wright has been discussing the treatment of wounds before the Royal Society of Medicine in London. He said that the ordinary man, if asked whether vaccines would do any good in connection with wounds, would reply that he had not got any evidence of it. But vaccines did enormous good where there was a very well-drained wound. In this war they had to deal with a situation where they had got millions of wounds, where the medical men could not follow out the results of their treatment, and did not know the treatment which had been followed by the men who had the case before them.

When a situation of that sort arose it was impossible for a man to guide himself by experience. Therefore, a duty lay upon the entire medical profession to think out what ought to be done in such a situation. Bacteriologists should put their heads together, and if any one of them could find out the proper course to pursue with regard to wounds and establish it, we should get a system carried out which might really be effective. The man who could tell what happened following any particular line of treatment was he who watched the whole process in the laboratory. If the knowledge acquired were communicated to the governing bodies, then some sort of regulations or rules might be issued which would insure that the best treatment was being employed by all. In such circumstances, at whatever stage a wounded man arrived at any hospital, it would be fairly evident what treatment he had had.

Speaking of the enormous strain which the war has imposed upon the British Civil Service, the Times says: "It is estimated that 20 per cent. of the officials in the various departments are now with the forces. From the Board of Trade alone 900 men have joined. New entrants have been reduced to a minimum, except as regards candidates under eighteen years of age. By common official action, temporary employees have been gathered in to the utmost extent that the labor market permitted, without drawing upon those who were fit to serve, so that absolutely necessary work should not suffer. The Board of Education, dropping everything which could be dropped short of shutting up the schools, has not only released every man who could be spared to assist in the extra work of the overburdened departments. As to female labor, there is plenty of work which women could do in public departments but doubt is expressed as to whether it is practicable to substitute women for men to the extent which is said to be in contemplation."

Hospital Alumnae Gives Bed. The Regent of Royal Standard Chapter I. O. D. E. Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, announces the receipt of \$50 from the St. John Public Hospital alumnae. This sum will be forwarded to Col. Shillington for providing a bed, to bear the name of the alumnae, at the Canadian base hospital near Boulogne, France.

ANOTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES

The casualty list given out by the Military Department this afternoon was as follows:

- FIRST BATTALION.**
Died of Wounds.
Private Henry J. Smith, Margate, England.
Private Oliver Duffy, Glasgow, Scotland.
Wounded.
Sergt. David Kelt, Glasgow, Scotland.
Private John Kelly Higgins, Motherwell, Scotland.
Private Oswald Metcalfe, North Ayrton, England.
Private Henry Bridge, Rhyl, Wales.
Private John Edman, Beith-on-Sea, Scotland.
Private Wm. Alfred Slade, Reading, England.
Private Arthur Edmond Robert Turner, Stockton-on-Tees, England.
Private Edward Chance, London, England.
Private William Frostick, Aylesham, England.
Private Maurice Henry Brown, Cheltenham, England.
Private Lawrence Renshaw, North Barnaby, England.
Private Philip Edgar Upton, London, England.
Private Timothy Murphy, Ireland.
Private H. R. Dagg, Dublin, Ireland.
Private Charles Edward Rouse, Maldstone, England.
Private William May, London, Eng.
Private W. J. Leat, Bristol, Eng.
Private Fred Eshaykin, Russia.
Private J. Leaven, Durham, Eng.
Private J. W. Vanos, Amsterdam, Holland.
- SECOND BATTALION.**
Seriously Wounded.
Corporal Alex William Savage (address unknown).
Wounded.
Private Albert Edward Lucas, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Private Henry Grant, St. John's Nfld.
Private Henry Lott, Tamworth, Ont.
Private Harold Grant Fraser (formerly 9th Battalion), Belleville, Ont.
Private James Elmer Kingston, Spencerville, Ont.
- FOURTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Private George Henry Bowley (address unknown).
Private Henry Thomas Rowe, London, Eng.
- EIGHTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Private Martin Sutherland, Inverness, Scotland.
- TENTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Private James Henry Ross, Kiltkeel, Ireland.
Sergt. Wm. F. Glen (formerly 11th Battalion) Bristol, Eng.
- ELEVENTH BATTALION.**
Dangerously Wounded.
Private Walter Edmund Peel, Norwich, Eng.
- THIRTEENTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Sergt. S. E. Buchanan Young, Seven Oaks, Eng.
Lance Corporal A. J. Chopin, Sheffield, Eng.
Lance Corporal G. A. Fraser, Alvak, Scotland.
Lance Corporal Horace Senior, Leeds, Eng.
Private Henry A. Godbeer, Bridge-water, Eng.
Private J. L. Murdoch, Billinton, Scotland.
Private David S. Fraser, Aberdeen, Scotland.
Private James Burns, Sheffield, Eng.
- SIXTEENTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Sergt. Charles R. Wilson, Hunter, Newcastle, Australia.
Sergt. Alexander James, Blair Hill, Scotland.
Corporal Ian Menzies, Muiries, Scotland.
Private William James, Bristol, Eng.
Private R. S. Kent, London, Eng.
Private John P. Baston, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Private Stanley Griffin, Coventry, Eng.
Private James Haynes, Norwich, Eng.
Private William Martin, Belfast, Ireland.
Private Hugh Campbell, Muird of Ord, Scotland.
Private E. J. Picton, London, Eng.
Private Donald Campbell, Stormont, Scotland.
Private Patrick O'Sullivan, Liverpool, Eng.
Private David Wm. Turnbull, New Zealand.
Private John Hall, Eccles, Eng.
Private John Reginald M. Ellis, Hungarton, Eng.
Private George Symon, Aberdeen, Scotland.
Private Fred Giffin, Wymondham, Eng.
Private Arthur Shutt, Briarfield, Eng.
Private P. Hyatt, Shapton-Mallett, Eng.
Private John Sherwood, Wilkeston, Eng.



ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to the preparation of the finest cake, hot-breads, rolls and muffins.

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

No other baking powder equals it in strength, purity and wholesomeness.

TURKS SAY ANOTHER BRITISH CRUISER HAS BEEN DAMAGED IN DARDANELLES

Constantinople via London, May 4.—The following statement was issued today at the War Office:

"In order to increase the limited extent of ground he held near Ayburn, the enemy yesterday attempted a new advance on his left wing, but as a consequence of our counter attacks he was, in the first place, driven back with heavy losses into very rocky valleys, and afterwards repulsed to the coast."

"In the meantime our artillery caused a fire on board one of the transports after which other transports quickly retired."

"The British warship Agememnon, which attempted to shell Bulair, was struck yesterday by four shells and obliged to retire, being no longer able to fire."

"In an engagement between our gendarmes and seven armed sailors who landed with officers from a submarine on the uninhabited island of Bharat, in the Aegean Sea, the latter were killed."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

- Royal.
- G. G. Glennie, Campbellton; R. E. Cook, Chas G. Pepper, H. G. Letch, Ottawa; Geo. E. Haas, Milwaukee; P. A. Chrysler, Montreal; C. E. Dillon, Toronto; E. S. Carter, Roxbury; O. S. Crockett, Fredericton; P. B. Carvell, Woodstock; P. R. Corson, Toronto; R. N. Sweet, Chas. E. Oak, Bangor; S. D. Simmons, Fredericton; A. Wheaton, Halifax; N. H. Conley, Toronto; P. H. Bellevue, Moncton; Geo. E. Dies, Montreal; E. F. Powers and wife, Bear River; Jas. H. Hawthorne, Fredericton.
- Mrs. M. Everett Smith, St. Stephens; T. A. Beauchamp, Montreal; W. Gleason, New York; Geo. Rotsky, Montreal; A. D. Ganong and wife, St. Stephen; A. W. Jaconot, Montreal; A. Keane, Boston; P. S. Rogers, New York; C. C. Hayward, Newcastle; H. Hubbard, Montreal; W. D. Ferguson, Montreal; N. S. Steeves, Moncton; Wm. Knight, Amherst; W. R. Reek, Charlottetown; S. T. Coates, H. V. Furnival, Toronto; A. B. Marshall, Bear River; M. B. Alexander, Bear River; J. F. Edgett, Moncton.
- Victoria.
S. G. E. Hazen, Amherst; G. C. Gillespie, Truro; John McGibbon, St. Stephen; Richard Wilson, Halifax; N. E. Sharpe, Pictou; L. A. Putnam, Moncton; P. Charron, Ottawa; P. Fraser, Amherst; Geo. W. Vaughan, St. Martins; G. F. Hart, London, Eng.; Geo. Appleton, Fredericton; Fred Burns, Toronto; P. G. Rennie, Sackville.

Doctor Said Only Hope Was in an Operation

Was Skeptical When He Began the Use of Dr. Chase's Ointment—Relief Came Quickly.

Here is a plain, honest statement in regard to Dr. Chase's Ointment. Between the lines of this letter you can read the gratitude which it has given me. One does not suffer from annoying, distressing piles for ten years without appreciating a cure when it is obtained.

Almost every mail brings the report of someone who has been cured of piles by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Such statements are never used without the permission of the writer, and until we are satisfied that the cure is genuine and the writer a person of responsibility.

You may believe in operations for piles, and think there is no other cure. Write to Mr. Ingles, enclosing stamp, and he will gladly verify his statement. He will tell you that the pain, the expense, the risk of an operation are quite unnecessary. That relief and cure come with the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Ernest W. Ingles, Penticton, B. C., writes: "I suffered from piles for ten years, and though I tried all kinds of ointments and injections I used had no permanent relief until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. When I began this treatment I had absolutely no faith in it, for I had been examined by a well-known physician in Vancouver, and he said that an operation was the only thing that would benefit me. It was surprising the relief I obtained from the very first box, and now after using four boxes I am practically cured. My case was so exceptionally bad that I received no relief day or night, and for this reason the results are wonderful."

You can obtain Dr. Chase's Ointment from any dealer at 40 cents a box. If you do not want to risk this much send a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper, and we shall send you a sample box free. We are so certain that any sufferer from piles will obtain relief by using this ointment, that we do not hesitate to make you this offer. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Farm For Sale

One of the best old colonial homestead farms in Kings county, formerly known as the CHARLES GUNTER FARM, situated in Springfield, one and half miles from the boat landing at Hatfield's Point and seven miles from Norton station with a two-family house in good repair and two barns, one new last summer with hog house and henry. This farm is a self-contained hay farm with about forty acres of flowage interval; will give annually from eighty to 100 tons of hay, together with a large range of pasture land. Will sell with forty sheep or without to suit purchaser. For further information apply to

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At This Season of the Year Many People Feel as if They Would Like To "Lie Down and Give Up"

They Have The Spring Fever And Need A

Spring Medicine

What they need is a medicine that will clean out all the impurities from the system and place the blood in good shape to withstand the heat of the hot Summer months.

That Grand Old Medicine

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

WILL FILL THE BILL

It has been on the market for 40 years, and is conceded by all who have use it to be

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

Manufactured only by

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of Hats children. trimmed with ribbons. Shapes trimmed. and \$2.00 each. 1 Tagel each 25 each. o. Ltd. bly tell they judged sufficient. ublished at 7:55 a.m. ALTIES 4.—The casualty list contains the names of: y Wounded. SEPH LIFFORD, 272 ST. FREDERICKTON, ounded. RETT DE V. CHIP- LLETT ROYAL, N. B., DERICK H. LODGE, REET, WEST ST. ANDROLD E. SMITH, feusly III. V. TIPPETT, MAIN VILLE, N. B. ounded. ANDREW CLARENCE ATHAM, N. B. DDD'S HONEY PILLS THE PR. ERA HOUSE Y MATINEE - 2.30 NIGHT - 8.15 MUSICAL REVUE act play "On The Grande." "The Auto Party," Grey Home in the byby Stue," "Bonnie le," and other big The best show yet. Souvenir Chocolates AMATEUR CONTEST List of Entries Don't Miss It DDAY and the ES "N" as many imper. MEDY OTOS Weekly NEW cts OPENING EPISODE

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 22, Prince William street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.

ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 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.

GRIT INCONSISTENCY

No better example can be found of the partisan spirit in which the Liberal newspapers are prepared to treat all matters affecting the public business of Canada and the Government entrusted with the duty of administering that business, than is furnished by the editorial utterances of those newspapers on the question of an election.

The Times, with an agility doubtless acquired by long experience in flipping from one side of the political fence to the other, lustily calls for perfect unity of thought and action on the part of the Canadian people and, in the next breath, illustrates how completely it is prepared to practise what it preaches by bitterly assailing the Borden Government, all its members and all its works. Last night it was the turn of Honorable Robert Rogers, and, in a characteristic editorial under the caption of "The Un-speakable Rogers," the Times alleges that Mr. Rogers is in favor of an early appeal to the people because the Government of which he is a member, "has been and is permitting favorites to enrich themselves at the expense of the country and to divert to their own pockets money which should be made available for the prosecution of the war," and he fears revelations to this effect. Aside from the fact that the Times' statement is an absolute lie, it also throws an interesting light on the attitude of the Liberal newspapers which have been protesting against an appeal to the people.

These newspapers have declared that the Government is dishonest, that it is incompetent and has shamefully bungled its handling of the war contracts and its other business in connection with the Empire struggle in which Canada is proud to be engaged. Such statements have been but reflections of the utterances of Liberal speakers in the House of Commons and throughout the country wherever opportunity offered. Either they can or cannot be justified. If there is warrant for the statement that the Government is corrupt, how can the Liberals square their willingness to keep this corrupt administration in power until after the war, with their duty to the country? Is it not the duty of all Liberals as "honest men" to use their utmost efforts to hurl such a Government from power with not a moment's delay? But, instead of manifesting a willingness to go to the unprejudiced jury of the Canadian electorate with their wild and reckless tales of corruption and graft; tales made, circulated and fathered by one-time representatives of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a government the most corrupt and vicious Canada has ever known, we find the Liberals falling in their duty as watchdogs of the people's interest and loudly clamoring for a deal or agreement by which the present Government of "corruption and iniquity" shall be permitted to continue its "pilferings" for an extended term.

The game will not work. The fact of the matter is that the Liberals fear an election because such a test will expose the falsity of their own statements. An election campaign will show that the Canadian people have confidence in the Government led by Sir Robert Borden, that they know it to be an honest and businesslike Government, that they know their affairs are being well handled, and the calumnies circulated by the Liberal politicians and the Liberal "bought and paid for" press will be properly refuted.

The Liberals have stated that the Government is unworthy of the confidence of the people. Hon. Robert Rogers has indicated as his opinion that the Government should not ignore that challenge, and because there is a possibility that the Liberals may be given an opportunity to take their case before the court of the people the Government is at once branded as unpatriotic and disloyal, and the argument is advanced that things should be permitted to remain as they are until the conclusion of the war, an event which may be reached in three weeks, three months, or three years. In the meantime, the Grit Senate will continue to maintain a strangle hold upon the popular branch of the administration and the will of the people will be prevented from finding expression. The game will not work. The Liberals have issued the

challenge; if it should be accepted they should at least show sufficient British courage to take their medicine like men.

WAGING WAR AGAINST WAR

The words used in the heading of this article express just what the women gathered now at The Hague International Peace Congress are doing. Their presence there, almost within the sound of the destructive guns of the world's opposing forces, implies that, in their opinion, the only way to end the age long arbitrament of arms is to make war upon war and to determine that cost whatever it may this invincible resolution of theirs shall not relax or weaken until the gates of the temple of Janus have been closed once and for all.

Were we not at the present time so fully occupied in waging what is undoubtedly the greatest war the world has ever known, it might not prove either an uninteresting or unprofitable study to consider, de novo, the whole problem of war in its relation to the economy of human life and the progress of the world.

Do those of our fellow men and women whose intelligence is not questioned and whose sincerity it is impossible to doubt, and yet who stand forth in every nation as the advocates of peace at any price, realize what kind of a world this would be were their platform suddenly to be adopted in every sphere of national and international life?

Granted, that suddenly, as it were, by some almost miraculous process, it were possible for all wars to cease and for all armaments to be cast to the world's scrap heap and for all instruments of offence and defence to be swept clean off the face of the earth, and the bosom of the sea, what would we then have left to us as mortals? While for the time being this world would be a world without the outward symbols and material equipment of war and battle, yet would it not still continue to be a world in which there would remain the stern necessity for men and women to battle against these forces whether external to human life or within it, by which the paths that lead upward to the summits of perfection are obstructed?

War is horrible; war is frightful; war is all that has been said by the noblest of the race in deprecation of it and yet are we warranted in thinking that it will ever be possible to do away with the sombre shadow which it casts across the landscape of life so long as the human race continues to be imperfectly developed?

As a matter of fact, Hague peace palaces and all that accorded due valuation, it is impossible for most of us to see, that taking this world, not as it might be, but just as it is, into consideration, it is a world in which, by the very nature of things, there must be more of war than of peace. Or, as a well known English writer has expressed it: "There is the war waged by the mind of man against powers of nature in the fulfillment of his mission to subdue them, the war of light against darkness, of truth against ignorance and error, the war of good against evil in all its numerous forms," and then he adds with reason, "that it is very sad that we should feel little interest in any form, except that which to the well-being of mankind is, commonly, the least important."

Looking at the world and the nations and people of the world as it all appears today there does not seem to be much room for the hope so earnestly encouraged by some of the best intentioned people, namely that by the agency of peace palaces and peace congresses and kindred institutions and organizations an era without strife shall speedily be ushered in.

Would not the progress of the race be better advanced were some of the energy that now-a-days is being expended in impossible peace propaganda to be directed towards the cultivation of that courage by which all life is recognized as a wondrous varied war in which every one must somehow either prove himself a soldier or a shirk? Whether we will or not, we cannot, as the editor of the Spectator has said, get away from strife and nowhere is there any sign of peace for even the "pacifists themselves have courage enough to make war both

against nature's ordinance and against all combativeness that differs from their own."

TOO THIN, MR. GRAHAM.

Hon. George P. Graham, ex-Minister of Railways in the Laurier cabinet, is the latest member of that distinguished coterie of extinguished cabinet ministers to raise his voice in protest against a general election. Mr. Graham declares, according to the Times, that "it is our duty to be fighting the enemy abroad, not quarrelling amongst ourselves at home." And, again, "There is no need for an election now. For my part I would be willing to ask the Imperial Government to extend the term of parliament one year, that there might be no division in Canada during the war. It would be a national outrage to call an election now."

It may be interesting to know that this statement of Sir Wilfrid's former minister was made, not at an anti-election meeting, not at a gathering of whole-souled Canadian patriots met to consider how they could help the Canadian Government to grapple with the problems before it, or how to promote unity and single mindedness during the period of war, but at a meeting of HIDEBOUND GRIT PARTISANS of West Toronto and the purpose for which they met was to complete organization.

Organization for what? For the election they so greatly deplore, for the campaign which, in the words of the editor of the esteemed Times, will create "strife and bitterness." Apparently the Grits of West Toronto will be ready to contribute their bit to any "strife and bitterness" to be created. And a former minister of the Laurier cabinet was right there to assist in the process. If Mr. Graham is sincere in his belief that there should be no election he should prove his sincerity by his actions. But the evidence in the Times' own article shows Graham the "partisan" busily preparing to do work of which Graham the "patriot" does not approve. It will not do. The Liberal press and Liberal politicians must spread their veneer of patriotism a little thicker if they would keep the dragon of partisanship from pushing his head through the crust.

league's men—
Not if I was out for the shimmering yen.

But if I was a magnate here's just what I'd do—
I'd pinch me a carload of rooters, or two.

BRITISH WOMEN WHO WERE HELD IN BELGIUM GIVEN THEIR RELEASE

Have Been Detained Since Beginning of the War—Taken to Holland.

Rosendaal, Netherlands, via London, May 4.—A large party of British women were today brought out of Belgium, where they had been detained since the beginning of hostilities. The American authorities in Belgium arranged for their departure and accompanied them to the frontier, where they were handed over to a member of the British legation staff.

The party comprised 33 nuns and 45 other women and infants and besides 15 children under sixteen years of age and one elderly man. All of them belong to the better classes. They did not complain of the treatment they had received at the hands of the German authorities. They said the German soldiers were jubilant over the reported Russian reverse in the East and had waved bulletins reporting the German victory in the faces of the departing Britishers.

The Appetite of Youth Quickly Restored

Appetite is useless unless digestion is good. Dr. Hamilton's Pills make tremendous appetite and keep digestion up to the mark as well. The liver, bowels and kidneys are stimulated, the stomach strengthened and robust health quickly follows. Dr. Hamilton's Pills instill vigor and snap into the system, make folks feel youthful and happy. You'll forget you have a stomach, forget your days of sickness if Dr. Hamilton's Pills are used. Insist on having Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, no other medicine so good.

WHAT WE'D DO.

If I were promoting a city ball league I'd fight shy of jumpers and such-like intrigues.

At stealing I might become much of a shark
But it wouldn't be players I'd pinch for my park.

I wouldn't cop Johnson; I wouldn't take Cobb.
They want all the bank roll to stay on the job.

I wouldn't sneak Collins, though keen is his eye.
The son-of-a-gun puts his price up too high.

I wouldn't steal Speaker, although he can hit.
The pay that he asks almost gives me a fit.

I wouldn't encroach on another's

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

I was setting awn the setting room floor with my back against the wall not doing anything special aftr supper yesterday, and pop and ma started to talk about wat they wanted me to be wen I got old enuff to be anything. I'd like him to be a ministar, sed ma. Its not a mark of respectability in a famerly if thares a ministar in it, imagine having our boy a ministar.

Imagine having him an undirtakir, sed pop, no, my dear, thares not enuff fun in being a ministar, and besides, he mite get sent as a missionary to sum cannibal islands and the cannibls mite stork him into the stew jest because his nam is Potts and they cood have a joke about Potts within pots, you no wat a horribil sents of humor these cannibls have.

I nevvr thawt of that, sed ma.

Thats awl rite, I dont mind thinking of things for you, sed pop, now its my idee that he wood make a good politishin, hes a pritty toxy kid, you no, and thares no telling that he woodnt clime up the ladder rung by rung till he got to the top.

Wat, govverner of sumthing, sed ma.

Wats to pervert, sed pop.

No, if hes not a ministar I think I want him to be a dooktor, thares no professhin as nobil as that of a dooktor, sed ma.

Wat, and having all our relaysins running heer' to get treetid for nothing, no air, sed pop, if hes not a politishin I want him to bekum a lawyr and be a ritsh man without axully working. Wich jest then I sed. Do you no wat Im going to be wen I gro up, pop, do you no wat Im going to be ma. Im going to be a dawg ketchir.

Good nite, sed pop, as the girl sed wen she powdred her face insted of washing it, wats the use.

IF CATARRH KEEPS YOU HAWKING USE "CATARRHOZONE" -- THE QUICKEST CURE

Nothing Known So Sure For Throat Weakness, Bronchial Trouble, &c.

No doctor attempts today to cure a genuine case of catarrh or bronchitis except by the inhalation method. Stomach dosing has been discarded because useless medicine so taken affects only the stomach—never reaches the seat of catarrh.

The advance physician recognizes that only air can be sent into the lungs and bronchial tubes. Fill this air with healing medicaments and you solve the problem. No combination of antiseptics is so successful as Catarrhozone. It contains the richest

PREMIER BORDEN ILL

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, May 4.—Sir Robert Borden is indisposed and unable to be at his office. There has been no meeting of the cabinet for two days and the formal decision regarding an election has therefore not been made.

Correct Glasses For Your Eyes

That is assured when you come to Sharpe's.

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All sizes, 6 to 10
40c. Per Pair
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Get acquainted with Bitternut Bread. You'll enjoy the crushed nut flavor. It's sold Wax Paper Wrapped At Grocery Stores

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Our Fir Doors with three-ply veneered panels are the nicest Fir Doors on the market. The panels will not split and they have a more beautiful grain effect than the solid wood.

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Wise men tell us that times will be brisker and opportunities greater than ever before. Now is the time for preparation. Send for our Catalogue.

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RUSSIANS LOST 21,500 PRISONERS IN RECENT FIGHTING, BERLIN SAYS

Berlin, May 4, via London, 6 p. m.—The Russians lost 21,500 prisoners to the Germans and the Austrians in the recent heavy fighting in Western Galicia, according to an official statement given out in Berlin today. This is the engagement in which the Germans and Austrians claim a notable victory.

The German army headquarters today issued the following statement: "In Flanders yesterday we pursued our attacks from the northeast with great success. This morning we captured Zevecoote, Zonnebeke, Westhoek, the forest of Polygon and Nonnosschen. These positions have been hotly contested for many months past. The retreating enemy was under the flank of the fire of our batteries to the northeast of Ypres.

"In the Argonne district an attempt made by French troops north of Four De Paris to re-capture the trench which we occupied May 1, resulted in failure.

"Artillery exchanges in the country between the Meuse and the Moselle also were continued yesterday.

"In the eastern arena of the war, the numbers of Russians captured during the pursuit of the retreating enemy in the direction of Mian have been increased to more than 4,000.

"A renewed Russian attack to the southwest of Kalwara, north of Szwald in Russian Poland, has been repulsed. We took 170 prisoners. Russian attacks to the southeast of Augustow resulted in failure with heavy losses to the enemy. In addition to four officers killed the Russians in this engagement lost two machine guns and 420 men were captured by us.

"Near Jedwabno to the northeast of Lomza a Russian night attack was repulsed.

"In the southeastern arena of the war: "The offensive movement between the wooded slopes of the Carpathians and the Upper Vistula is progressing well. The body of the first day was 21,500 prisoners, sixteen pieces of artillery, 47 machine guns and a quantity of war material of all kinds, the exact amount of which has not yet been ascertained."

CLEAN-UP-WEEK AT BRIDGETOWN SUGGESTED

Bridgetown, May 4.—At the town council on Monday night the matter of the firemen with the apparatus going out of town a mile one night last week to operate on a fire, was brought up by Councillor E. C. Hall. He wanted to know by whose authority the men were called out. Coun. A. L. Besler who took out the hose cart and men, explained that Captain E. A. Hicks rung in the alarm and sent the men out. It is usual to pay the men two dollars each at all fires. In this case the men will get nothing for their night's work, and they would have left the hose out there if they had known that they were not to be paid. The mayor and the members of the council indicated their displeasure at the act of the firemen, and warmly objected to the town being unprotected during the three hours after midnight. The fire wardens were instructed to notify the men not to go outside of the town limits again, at a fire of any kind, unless satisfactory arrangements were made beforehand with the council by the outside parties.

At the close of the session the board of health listened to a suggestion of the health inspector, Dr. M. E. Armstrong, who thought that an effort should be made to have a clean up week in town. The idea was well supported by the councillors, and it was resolved to ask the people by posters and newspapers to devote the week commencing May ten. All rubbish in the front and back yards of the town will be gathered up and taken to the dump at the river side. A barrel of whitewash may be provided and placed at the town hall for the use of the poor people.

HEROIC FORTITUDE OF HALIFAX BORN MAN

The reported fortitude of Captain Francis W. Townsend, R. E., whose death on March 29 from wounds received on the previous day has already been recorded in our columns, has been graphically described by the motor-ambulance driver at the front. It may be recalled that Captain Townsend was born at Halifax where his father, Rev. W. J. Townsend, was chaplain to H. M. forces for many years and was a grandson of the late Hon. W. J. Stairs. The officer was with a party of Indian engineers who were inspecting telegraph wires when a shell burst in their midst. The driver hurried up, and in the shell hole found the captain with his legs apparently half buried. "He told us to attend to the others first; he was all right. And then, as we moved him, we saw that he was standing on the stumps of his legs! Both had been shot off at the knee. He was perfectly conscious and calm. He looked at his legs as we moved him on to the stretcher and asked me quietly (his handsome face showed no pain) to tie something tight round both thighs to stop the bleeding." The driver goes on to say that another horrible wound was found in the officer's arm, and while it was being dressed the captain said he thought he would give up football next year. As he was being carried to hospital, where he died, he was perfectly collected, and laughed quietly and talked, apologizing for the trouble he was causing. The driver adds that the wounded man showed such courage as he had never seen before. "I thought, 'I have seen a man.'" The officers of the Merritt Signal Company, to which Captain Townsend belonged, have asked the family to be allowed to erect a monument over his grave in Bethune Cemetery.—Canadian Gazette of London.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The handsome sum of \$353.73 will be sent to the Red Cross from St. George's Society as a contribution to its splendid patriotic work. This gift represents the net proceeds of the St. George's night entertainment held at the Imperial Theatre, and is a splendid supplement to the gift of \$450 previously made by St. George's Society to patriotic purposes. It does not, however, represent the total of the St. George's night receipts made possible by the St. George's Society for the young ladies of Loyalist Chapter, I.O.D.E., who were given the privilege of providing the refreshments, realized a profit after all expenses were paid of \$191.80, which will be used in patriotic work yet to be designated by



"The New and Better Sugar" Lantic Sugar

Refined from pure CANE only, in the new Atlantic Refinery where every step in the process of manufacture is one of care for purity. Wonderful machines automatically refine, weigh and pack Lantic Sugar in cartons and bags.

Look for the Lantic Red Ball on each package—and buy in original packages.

Lantic Granulated 2 lb. and 5 lb. Sealed Boxes 10 lb., 25 lb., 100 lb. Bags
Lantic Powdered 2 lb. Sealed Boxes
Lantic Icing 1 lb. Sealed Boxes

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N.B.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF NEW HALL

Newcastle, May 4.—The Daughters of St. Samuel gave an entertainment in Douglas's Temperance Hall Monday night to a crowded house. About \$75 was realized in aid of the new hall to be built soon. The programme consisted of choruses, dances, dialogues, songs and tableaux, and was intensely patriotic, among the exercises being Flag Wand and Military Drill, patriotic songs and choruses and three fine tableaux, "Rule Britannia," "Maple Leaf Forever," and "Farewell Mother." The comedy parts were also much enjoyed.

HELIGOLAND

The island of Heligoland rises out of the North Sea like the Rock of Gibraltar, and at the time of the exchange by Britain the only anchorage shelter was one afforded behind a line of reefs on the southern side of the rock. The village of Heligoland lies at the base of the island, and to reach the reef line from the west. The least water is four fathoms, but off the village, close to, there is an anchorage in seven fathoms.

The German authorities completed just before the war began in August a breakwater protected harbor of the face of the village. This harbor is accessible to vessels drawing eighteen feet and offers excellent shelter to torpedo boat destroyers and submarines. Any attempt to reach the harbor on the part of attacking British submarines necessitates passing inside the line of reefs and through the four fathom entrance, which is the narrowest part. To force an entrance here means, furthermore, that the attacking craft are exposed to the fire of strong shore batteries.

The waters in and about Heligoland and in Heligoland itself, the latter being the stretch between Heligoland island and the mainland, afford good depths. A depth of ten fathoms is to be had right up to the spot where the Weser Lightship is usually anchored, while six fathoms can be taken right up to the lighted buoy marking the deep water off the mouth of the Elbe. The ten fathom depth is regarded as good manoeuvring depth for a submarine.

The first British attempt in the Heligoland fight was on August 28 last, when just before dawn two British submarines, taking care to keep clear of the mine area, crept close up to the island of Heligoland, pretending that one of the craft was disabled, and the other standing by. The boats were observed by the German look-outs, as was also the British light cruiser Fearless, which was being used

as a bait to draw the Germans out from behind the reefs. In a short time a flotilla of German torpedo boat destroyers was in hot pursuit, and the Fearless made away at full speed, the Germans in close pursuit. In the meantime the submarines filled their tanks and disappeared.

The Fearless now was bearing the brunt of the German attack, but she also was luring the Germans on to her own destroyer flotilla, which was rapidly coming up. The British actually brought up twenty-four destroyers, accompanied by the Arethusa, the latest and fastest light cruiser in the British fleet. Before the Germans had time to realize what had happened they were sniped by a superior British force. Several German light cruisers now came up, and the Arethusa and the Fearless were engaged by these last arrivals. In the ensuing action two German destroyers were sunk, and although several of the British craft were roughly handled, not a single craft was lost on the British side. The British suffered a loss of thirty-two killed and fifty-six wounded.

Although the action was fought close to Heligoland no attempt was made by the German high sea fleet lying at Wilhelmshaven to rally out to the support.

Britain is fully alive to the fact that the German fleet is, perhaps, stronger today than when the war began. German shipyards have been working with feverish activity and new de-

stroyers and submarines have been added to her forces from time to time. Germany has attempted a wearing down process on the British fleet, but Britain's main dependence, her super-dreadnoughts, have not yet been called into action. The great super-dreadnought squadron is within striking distance whenever its services are required, and Britons have all along felt that when the submarines and destroyers reach into the Elbe that Germany's forces will be compelled to sally forth and give battle as between the major squadrons. The action which now has taken place presages the beginning of naval drives which will threaten from now on the security of the Wilhelmshaven shelter.

SIR CHARLES ATTENDS FUNERAL OF SON KILLED IN BATTLE

London, May 4.—(Gazette Cable)—The funeral of the late James Stewart Tupper, K. C., of Winnipeg, eldest son of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., took place yesterday at Wolvercote, near Oxford. Sir Charles, who had been present at his son's deathbed, journeyed again from Bexley Heath, and entered the church, supported by members of his family, but was unable to go to the cemetery.

Order Your Daily Paper Now!

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

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

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

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

For a short time, we will give to bona fide new subscribers **The Daily Standard** at **Two Dollars for One Year**

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

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What is CASTORIA

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

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THE WEATHER

Forecasts: Maritime—Moderate winds, cool and partly fair with local showers. Washington, May 4—Forecast: Northern New England—Local rains Wednesday; Thursday fair; moderate to fresh mostly northeast to north winds. Toronto, May 4—Heavy rain has fallen in southwestern Ontario and local showers have occurred in other parts of the province and in the Maritime Provinces; elsewhere in the Dominion the weather has been fair. The weather is exceptionally warm in British Columbia. Temperatures. Min. Max. Dawson ... 30 72 Victoria ... 48 72 Kamloops ... 44 80 Calgary ... 44 56 Edmonton ... 46 60 Prince Albert ... 38 48 Winnipeg ... 40 64 Toronto ... 41 53 Kingston ... 35 56 Ottawa ... 36 58 Quebec ... 38 50 St. John ... 34 40 Halifax ... 34 40

Around the City

BEACONSFIELD CONSERVATIVES

The Beaconsfield Conservatives will meet in their club room, No. 19 Dufferin Row, instead of the Tower School, as previously advertised. Election of officers and selection of delegates.

Police Reports.

The police report finding a belt on Elliot Row, that there are dangerous holes in Union street and St. John street, West End, and that they were called into houses on Elm street, Pond street and Drury Lane to quell disturbances.

Y. M. C. A. Executive Meet

A meeting of the executive of the Y. M. C. A. was held last evening, J. Hunter White presiding. Officers for the ensuing year were nominated and plans in connection with the work of the association discussed. The election of officers will take place next week.

West Indian Liner In.

The R. M. P. S. Chaleur is due to dock at the Atlantic Sugar Refinery wharf early this morning. The ship is from the West Indies and beside mails and passengers she has a large general cargo for local merchants and a large consignment of sugar for the refinery.

Visited Market Square.

After the meeting of the city commissioners yesterday afternoon Commissioners Russell, Potts and Wigmore looked over the situation in Market Square. In order to straighten out the tracks and make the approach from King street to the square perfectly safe it was evident that a great amount of work would be necessary. The commissioners felt that something should be done, and it is likely that some arrangement for carrying on the work will be made on Friday.

"A" Company, Home Guards requested to meet at Custom House, 7.45 tonight.

That Suit.

There is a navy blue serge suit on display in one of F. A. Dykeman & Co.'s windows that is said to be the cleverest creation of this season's styles. It is made from a very fine quality of all wool soft serge, and is lined with silk, priced \$19.95. This suit is most ingeniously designed with a military flap over each hip trimmed with buttons, the lapels and front are flat, with the neck V high up. The skirt is very artistic designed and matches the coat to perfection. Customers are telling this firm that they cannot get suits in other stores as nice as this for \$25.00.

SHOULD USE MATERIALS WITHIN EMPIRE FOR MAKING OF PAPER

London, May 4—(Gazette Cable)—Sir George Perley presided at a meeting of the Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts today, when a paper on the Empire's resources in paper-making materials was read by S. Charles Phillips. The speaker urged, as a matter of extreme importance, that Great Britain should endeavor to supplement its foreign sources of supplies of raw materials for the making of paper with those awaiting developments within the Empire. He pointed out that the present dependence on Norway and Sweden might involve serious problems if either of these countries should become a foe. In the exhaustive survey of the timber resources of the Empire available for paper-making, it was shown that Canada and Newfoundland led the way, both in materials and processes of manufacture, but it was pointed out that the Dominion government recognized the importance of conservation,

JURY MAKES A SUGGESTION TO HEALTH BOARD

"Inspection of all Lodging Houses" advocated in verdict at Burrough's inquest.

The enquiry into the death of William Burroughs who was found dead in the Gem lodging house, King Square, last Thursday morning, was brought to a close at 11.30 o'clock last night when the jury brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury empanelled to inquire into the death of William Burroughs, find that the deceased came to his death in a room in a lodging house, 7 King Square, between the hours of 12.30 and 6 a. m., on Thursday. We believe heart failure probably accelerated by alcohol the cause. "In reviewing the evidence of the conditions existing at the time and place of the death, we feel strongly that guests in all lodging houses should be registered, and that such houses should be licensed by the Board of Health, and under the direct supervision of the board, in order that it may register and control conditions in regard to sanitation and safety."

At the session last night T. M. Burns, secretary of the Board of Health, said that a complaint had been made in March about the bedding in the Gem. The place was investigated by the inspectors, and the recommendation made that there be a general cleaning, also that ventilators be placed in the building. The request of the board has not yet been complied with. If the work is not done within a reasonable time action will be taken.

DOUGH AND DYNAMITE AT THE UNIQUE AGAIN TODAY

To accommodate those unable to secure admission Monday and Tuesday the Unique is repeating the ex-cruciatingly funny comedy Dough and Dynamite today only. This will be in addition to the regular programme, making five reels in all. First evening show will begin at six-thirty.

ANNUAL MEETING Liberal-Conservative Association

Liberal-Conservative Ward Meetings for the City of St. John will be held at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, May 5th, 1915, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates. The Wards will meet at the following places:

- Queens } Queens Rink, Charlotte Street
Kings }
Prince }
Wellington }
Victoria - Victoria Rink, City Road
Sydney - Temperance Hall, St. James Street
Dufferin - Young's Hall, 736 Main Street
Lansdowne } Temple of Honor Hall, Main Street
Lorne }
Stanley }
Dukes - Market Building, Charlotte Street
Guys } Apprentice Boys' Hall, Guilford St.
Brooks }
C. ROBINSON, Secretary Lib.-Conservative Assn.

ANNUAL MEETING Liberal-Conservative Association

The Liberal Conservative Parish Meetings for the County of Saint John will be held at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, May 5th, 1915, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates. The meetings will be held at the following places:

- Beaconsfield - 19 Dufferin Row
Fairville } Temperance Hall, Fairville
Milford }
St. Martins - Place of meeting to be announced later
Lorneville - " " "
Black River - " " "
Musquash - " " "
Simonds, No.1 Crouchville, Peck's Hall
Simonds, No.2 Mayall's
Date and place of meeting to be announced later
C. ROBINSON, Secretary Lib.-Conservative Assn.

MILITARY NEWS OPEN FIGHTING PREFERABLE TO TRENCH WORK

Letters from two St. John boys now at front - Our Signallers still all well.

The soldiers in the city spent a quiet day yesterday. The rain of the last week has made work in the open almost impossible. The fields in which the men of the 26th were accustomed to carry on their manoeuvres have been in very bad condition and the ground did not permit of any work of great advantage. Sergeant-Major Ford lectured to the men of the 55th stationed here yesterday afternoon, and will deliver another lecture this morning. It had been the intention to have a lecture yesterday morning but on account of twenty new men being fitted with equipment it was postponed till the afternoon.

Recruiting for the 55th in different parts of the province is progressing well. In Fredericton Major W. H. Grey is using the columns of the local papers to advertise for recruits. The transport section of the 26th Battalion was engaged in mounting and dismounting exercises yesterday in the old drill hall at the Armory. While Brigadier-General Landry and Major McAvity were engaged in their inspection work about the barracks recently they came across a section of the stretcher bearer corps engaged in drill. The sergeant in charge and the men were quite unaware of the presence of the staff officers, who spent some time in watching the movements. Afterwards Colonel Landry spoke favorably of the work of the stretcher bearer section, and later the men were told of his favorable comments.

In Jail Again.

Andy Irvine's name has been placed on the police blotter on more occasions than that of any other person in the city, and it is estimated that he has spent nearly half his life time in the county jail, having been sent there on nearly every occasion for drunkenness. On Saturday afternoon last Andy finished a term in jail and was liberated. He did not stay away long for he was arrested again last evening for the same offence.

Make Your Own FROZEN DAINTIES. Quickly -- Easily -- Economically. To make smooth, fine grained, evenly frozen ice cream, to bring frozen sherbets--water ices and other frozen delicacies to the highest perfection, experience has proven to many a housewife the vast superiority of the. WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZER. the only freezer having the FAMOUS TRIPLE MOTION which gives it the record of the quickest and most perfect freezer made. It is strong, durable, well made, will not get out of order, is easily operated and uses but little ice. Prices:--1 Quart, \$2.20; 2 Quarts, \$2.75; 3 Quarts, \$3.95; 4 Quarts, \$5.90; 6 Quarts, \$4.80; 8 Quarts, \$6.80; 10 Quarts, \$8.00; 12 Quarts, \$10.15; 15 Quarts, \$12.50; 20 Quarts, \$15.90; 25 Quarts, \$20.40. W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD. MARKET SQUARE AND KING STREET

Macaulay Bros. & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B. Ladies' Costume Department. New Silk Poplin Dresses. New Coats. In Navy Blue, Black and White Checks, Fancy Mixed Cloth and Covert Cloth. Black Coats in Serge, Lustre and Silk. Our stock of White Dress Skirts. Now ready for inspection. The coming summer demand will be for White Bedford Cord Skirts. They wash better, retain their shape, and hold pure white after repeated washing. MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Buy the Most Efficient Refrigerator. A Refrigerator that will only keep your food cool is not enough-- insist on getting one that will keep it pure and wholesome as well. La Favorite Refrigerators Are Cleanable--Sanitary--Odorless. Now is the time to look our line over. All Sizes -- For All Purposes. There are no open joints to catch the dirt, and every part can be removed for cleaning. ICE BOXES \$3.25 up. Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

Stores Open at 8.30 -- Close at 6 o'clock, Saturdays 10 p. m. A FINE EXHIBIT OF BOYS' SPRING SUITS. With the warm days of Spring the boy will need to have a brand new outfit and from our varied collection of new styles from best makers, you will find the very suit to look best and wear longest, and that too, at a very remarkably easy price. M. R. A. Suits for boys have a reputation to sustain for fit, appearance and serviceability and we are showing now a most interesting range of cloths, patterns. Two-Piece Norfolk Suits, ages 7 to 16, prices \$3.75 to \$12.00. Two-Piece Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs bloomer pants \$4.75 to \$15.50. Two-Piece Double Breasted Suits, 7 to 16 years \$2.75 to \$12.00. Two-Piece Double Breasted Suits, 2 pairs bloomer pants \$4.40 to \$13.50. Russian, Oliver Twist and Buster Brown Suits, 2 1-2 to 6 years \$3.25 to \$9.00. Plain and Middy Sailor Suits, ages 5 to 10 years \$3.25 to \$7.50. BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Some Brand New Garments For Infants and Children. NEW WOOL SWEATERS--For children from one to four years of age, in blue, scarlet, pink and white. Each 70c, 95c, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$2.50. INFANTS' CARRIAGE COVERS--Very dainty and pretty; made of colored Eiderdown with crochet edge; also hand knitted with buttoned Eiderdown lining; white, pink and blue trimmings. Each \$1.75, \$2.20, \$3.65. INFANTS' BOOTEES. Pair 25c. to \$1.75. INFANTS' WOOL JACKETS. Each 75c. to \$2.50. A FULL RANGE OF INFANTS' OUTFITS--Robes, Day and Night Slips, Long and Short Skirts, Head Shawls, Barrycoats in flannel and flannellets. VESTS--Buttoned front. From 25c. to \$1.00. VESTS OF SILK, Silk and Wool, short and long sleeves. From 35c. to \$1.15. VESTS--Cotton, short and long sleeves, high and low necks. From 15c. to 35c. COTTON KNITTED DRAWERS--Tight and loose at knee at 25c. COTTON KNITTED BLOOMERS at 25c. COTTON KNITTED COMBINATIONS, two to fourteen years, at 30c. CHILDREN'S WHITE AND COLORED DRESSES--A great variety of smart little frocks, in the very latest styles, in ages from one-to fourteen years. CHECK GINGHAM AND SEERSUCKER ROMPERS--Six months to four years. Each 50c. WHITEWEAR DEPARTMENT--SECOND FLOOR. Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited