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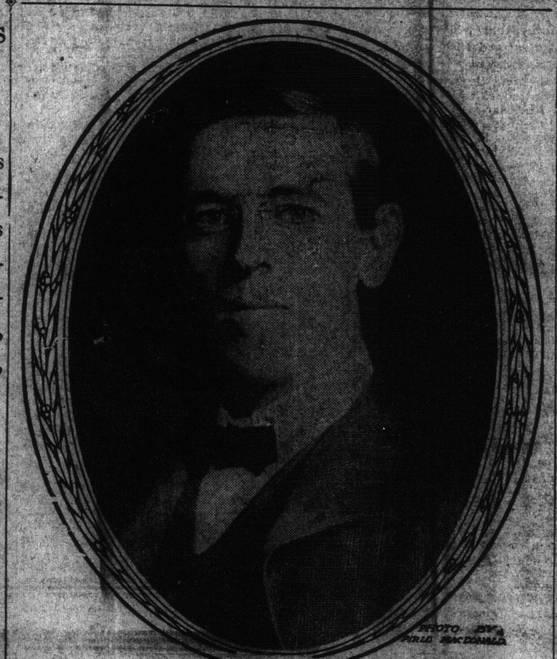
WILSON'S NOTE IS AN ULTIMATUM; GERMANY MUST ABANDON POLICY

NO MORE DISCUSSION UNTIL GERMANY DECLARES HERSELF

Severance of Diplomatic Relations Within Week if Favorable Reply Is Not Forthcoming

Wilson Makes it Clear That Submarine Attacks Must be Confined to Warships—Sussex Sinking, Proven, But One Instance of Ruthless Policy Which Violates All Principles of International Law and of Humanity—Congress Hears President with Cheers—Note, Almost Identical with Speech in Wording, Sent to All Neutral Nations.



WOODROW WILSON.

Washington, April 19—President Wilson told congress, assembled in joint session shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon he has given Germany irrevocable notification that the United States will break off diplomatic relations if her illegal submarine campaign is continued. A note, America's last word, practically an ultimatum, and demanding an immediate reply, presumably was in the Berlin foreign office as the president was speaking. It was dispatched last night in accordance with the president's plan, to have it before the German government at the same moment he was addressing the American congress.

The president demands nothing less than the abandonment of submarine warfare against commerce. The president's address and the note to Germany are virtually identical. Mr. Wilson declares, in unequivocal terms, that only by Germany acceding to the demand can the breaking off of relations altogether be prevented.

The president considers that the next step depends solely upon Germany, and that three or four days constitute a reasonable time for a reply. He is willing to discuss how submarine warfare may be conducted within the limits of international law and humanity, after Germany abandons her present methods.

Diplomatic history records but one instance, as yet, where a breaking of relations between two first class powers has not eventually brought war—that which now exists between Germany and Italy.

Congress received the president's declaration of his course with mixed evidence of concern and approbation. Most of the leaders, Democratic and Republican, thought the president hardly could do less, and some expressed the opinion that his action would not lead to war. Republican Leader Mann, alone of all the opposition leaders, openly attacked the president for his stand. He characterized it as a political play.

NO ROOM FOR DOUBLE MEANING.

President Wilson's words leave no opportunity for double meaning. In his address to congress he said:

"I HAVE DEEMED IT MY DUTY TO SAY TO THE IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT IF IT IS STILL ITS PURPOSE TO PROSECUTE RELENTLESS AND INDISCRIMINATE WARFARE . . . THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS AT LAST FORCED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THERE IS BUT ONE COURSE IT CAN PURSUE; AND THAT UNLESS THE IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOW, IMMEDIATELY, DECLARE AND EFFECT AN ABANDONMENT OF ITS PRESENT METHODS OF WARFARE AGAINST PASSENGER AND FREIGHT CARRYING VESSELS THIS GOVERNMENT CAN HAVE NO CHOICE BUT TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ALTOGETHER."

The note except in the matter of address has the same wording as the president's speech.

Had the recent attack on the channel steamer Sussex, the note tells Germany, been an isolated case, the United States might have hoped that the submarine commander acted in violation of his government's solemn pledges, and that the ends of justice might have been satisfied by a disavowal, reparation and his proper punishment. But, it adds, this case, "unhappily does not stand alone."

The United States, the communication declares, considers the torpedoing of the Sussex not only proved by the evidence, but actually substantiated by the German disclaimer of responsibility.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE IN NOTE.

Attached to the American note, as an appendix, are the facts in the case of the Sussex. They show that three American army and naval officers found in the hull of the destroyed ship not only screw bolts which correspond in use and identification marks with those on German torpedoes in possession of the French government at the naval station at Toulon, but that the American officers actually found thirteen pieces of metal which they have identified as parts of German torpedoes. Four of them, steel parts of the "warhead" of the torpedo, still bear the distinctive red paint common to German "warheads."

Beside this evidence, the note contends, every circumstance, either admitted by Germany in her disclaimer, or proved by affidavit of persons on the destroyed liner, proves, beyond question, that she was torpedoed without warning. In short, the United States presents the evidence as the capstone to an accumulation of evidence extending over a period of months which is held to prove irrefutably that Germany's assurances to the United States have repeatedly been wantonly violated.

Copies of the American note were sent to representatives here of neutral nations, on the assumption that they are as much interested as the United States in the protection of neutral rights. The document was not given to any of the belligerent diplomats, as the controversy is regarded as being solely between the United States and Germany.

ABANDONMENT BEFORE DISCUSSION.

Count Von Bernstorff already has reiterated to Secretary Lansing that under no circumstances will Germany give up the submarine as a weapon of warfare, because she contends it is a retaliation for Great Britain's food blockade. The ambassador has declared, however, that his government will attempt to bring submarine operations within the law of nations. This the United States is willing to discuss, after Germany has abandoned her present methods—not before.

Against that possibility stands the declaration in the American note that the United States has considered, from the first, that the employment of submarines for destruction of commerce is, by its very nature, "utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of non-combatants."

Clearly the president's demand is that the use of the submarine shall be restricted to operations against warships. Upon that rock the friendly relations between the two countries may be rent.

The crisis now resolves itself into the waiting stage during which Germany will have opportunity to accede to the American demands. Before another week begins settlement of the long-standing issue either will be assured or Count Von Bernstorff probably will have his passports and Ambassador Gerard will be leaving Berlin. America counts the hours while Berlin decides.

FULL TEXT OF MOMENTOUS SPEECH.

The president spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of Congress: A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly. "It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial government of Germany announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war, and destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels, of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus prescribed or else enter them at their peril.

"The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine crafts were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon the principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case, be observed by such vessels.

"It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use, or expose them to such risks, could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government.

LAW FOUNDED ON PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY.

"The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity, and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

"Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government, the imperial German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assured the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

"WHAT HAS ACTUALLY HAPPENED IN THE YEAR WHICH HAS SINCE ELAPSED HAS SHOWN THAT THOSE HOPES WERE NOT JUSTIFIED, THOSE ASSURANCES IN-SUCCEPTIBLE OF BEING FULFILLED. IN PURSUANCE OF THE POLICY OF SUBMARINE WARFARE AGAINST THE COMMERCE OF ITS ADVERSARIES THUS ANNOUNCED AND ENTERED UPON BY THE IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT, IN DESPITE OF THE SOLEMN PROTEST OF THIS GOVERNMENT, THE COMMANDERS OF GERMAN UNDERSEA VESSELS HAVE ATTACKED MERCHANT SHIPS WITH GREATER AND GREATER ACTIVITY, NOT ONLY UPON THE HIGH SEAS SURROUNDING GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BUT WHEREVER THEY COULD ENCOUNTER THEM, IN A WAY THAT HAS GROWN MORE AND MORE RUTHLESS, MORE AND MORE INDISCRIMINATE AS THE MONTHS HAVE GONE BY, LESS AND LESS OBSERVANT OF RESTRAINTS OF ANY KIND; AND HAVE DELIVERED THEIR ATTACKS WITHOUT COMPUNCTION AGAINST VESSELS OF EVERY NATIONALITY AND BOUND ON EVERY SORT OF ERRAND.

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed, along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired upon or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom.

NO WARNING TIME AND AGAIN.

"But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. WHAT THIS GOVERNMENT FORESAW MUST HAPPEN HAS HAPPENED. TRAGEDY HAS FOL-

(Continued on page 8.)

COMPULSION IF 50,000 A MONTH NOT ENROLLED

This Said to Be Only Compromise Agreed to by Lloyd George

SPECULATION AS TO NEW CABINET

Unionist Ministry With "Little Welshman" at Head One of Remarkable Combinations Mentioned as Well as Reconstruction of Liberal Government—Break if Agreement Not Reached by Tuesday.

London, April 19—After the ministerial conferences this evening a more hopeful feeling that the break-up of the government will be avoided prevailed in the parliamentary lobbies. It was based on nothing tangible, however, and the general opinion among the public, owing to the unexpectedly grave nature of Premier Asquith's statement in the house of commons, is that the life of the ministry hangs by a thread.

David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, controls the situation, and, according to the best information, declines to reconsider his position unless it can be proved to him that the needful men for service under the colors can be secured without compulsion. He submitted to the cabinet a proposal for a universal compulsion bill, to be put in operation only if 50,000 men per month are not forthcoming under the voluntary system.

The unattested married men of the labor party met tonight and resolved to ask the government to hold a secret session of parliament to discuss the recruiting problem, parliament still being in the dark as to the number of men the military authorities consider essential.

In the event of the conscriptionists carrying the day and breaking up the government it is possible that Premier Asquith might attempt the reconstruction of the cabinet with Liberals and Laborites, or he might appeal to the country by a general election. On the other hand, Mr. Asquith and the ministers favoring voluntarism might retire and recommend the king to summon Andrew Bonar Law to form a cabinet. In some quarters a Unionist ministry with David Lloyd George as premier, is considered not impossible.

Three Hours Without Decision.

Although the cabinet was in session more than three hours today, it was unable to reach an agreement on the recruiting problem, and when the house of commons met, Premier Asquith was compelled further to postpone the statement until Tuesday next, saying that unless an agreement could be reached the result would be a break up of the coalition government.

The premier promised that there would be no further delay beyond Tuesday. In view of this, Sir Edward Carson consented that his motion demanding service for all men of military age should stand over until the premier made his statement.

When Premier Asquith said that the cabinet was united in believing that the dissolution of the coalition government would be a national disaster, he was loudly cheered, only a few Unionists dissenting.

SWITZERLAND CHARTERS NEUTRAL STEAMERS TO SUPPLY POPULATION

Berne, April 19, via Paris—The Swiss government has directed its commercial department to charter a number of neutral steamers, especially American, exclusively for Swiss importations from the United States and Argentina. The names of the steamers and the sailing schedule will be communicated to belligerents for the purpose of preventing erroneous attacks.

Switzerland is virtually dependent upon America for her food supplies, which have been greatly restricted by the recent use of such large numbers of merchant vessels for war purposes.

RUSSIAN VICTORIES IN CAUCASUS SPREAD TO ERZERUM REGION

Hundreds of Turks, Veterans of Gallipoli Campaign, Left Dead on Field of Battle

Canadians Under Heavy Fire at St. Eloi While British, Farther South, are Defending Successfully Famous Quarries of Neuville-St.-Vaast—Infantry Actions in Verdun Shift to Woevre—Italians Add to Gains in Mountain Passes.

There has been considerable artillery activity west of the Meuse on Hill 304, the French first lines between Dead Man's Hill and Cumieres. At Les Eparges the Germans, after three attacks, entered French trenches on a front of about 200 yards, but were immediately expelled from them, suffering serious losses.

The Germans near Haudremont, northeast of Verdun, in a bayonet attack in which heavy casualties were inflicted on the French, have captured a stone quarry, around which they gained a footing Monday.

Heavy shelling is again reported on the Canadian positions at St. Eloi while the British are now defending the quarries at Neuville-St. Vaast, won with such daring and dash by the French in bloody engagements last summer.

Artillery duels are still in progress on the Russian front, but there have been no important changes in positions. A Russian attack against Austrian positions on the Upper Sereth river, in Galicia, was repulsed.

The Italians have captured Monte Fume Pass from the Austrians, and taken the extreme western peak of Monte Ancora, where the Austrian trenches were shattered with heavy casualties to their occupants.

Still another defeat of the Turks in the region of Erzerum is recorded by the Russians. Near Aschkala the Russians, in a night attack, captured strongly organized hills and inflicted severe casualties on the Turks, who left hundreds of dead on the field of battle. Many of the Turks were from the Gallipoli front.

British Repulse Bombing Attack.

London, April 19, 10.56 p. m.—The British official statement, made public today, says:

"Last night the enemy exploded a small mine east of Neuville-St. Vaats. Our trenches were not damaged. During the night the enemy attempted to bomb our posts in craters in the quarry sector, but were driven off.

"During the day there was heavy shelling of Carnoy and about Carency, St. Eloi and Voormezelle. The enemy was also more active in the quarry sector. We shelled the enemy's trenches at Haisnes."

Infantry Fighting in Woevre.

Paris, April 19—, 11.10 p. m.—The official communication, issued by the French war office tonight, says:

"West of the Meuse there was considerable artillery activity against Hill 304, and our fire lines between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres.

"East of the Meuse a violent bombardment was carried out in the region of Douaumont and Vaux.

"In the Woevre the day was calm in the sectors at the foot of the Meuse hills. At Les Eparges teh enemy directed three successive attacks against our positions, but these were all repulsed. In the course of the last attack the enemy, who had succeeded in getting a temporary footing in our trenches, on a front of about 200 metres, was immediately driven out by our counter-attack, which inflicted on him serious losses.

"There was no noteworthy event on the rest of the front."

The Belgian official statement says:

"Reciprocal artillery actions occurred, notably south of Saint Georges, in the neighborhood of Dixmude and near the 'Ferryman's House.'"

Russians Win Around Erzerum.

Petrograd, via London, April 19, 9.30 p. m.—The official communication issued by general headquarters today reads:

"In the Dvinsk region, south of Garbunovka, during the night of April 18, the Germans poured a tremendous fire into one of our trenches at the village of Ginovka, then attacked and carried a trench, which we recaptured by a counter attack.

"In the region west of Postavy our artillery dispersed enemy columns. Northwest of Kremenetz and on the Upper Stripa the enemy exploded mines.

"In the Black Sea one of our submarines, although attacked by an enemy airman, succeeded in sinking a steamer and a sailing ship near the entrance of the Bosphorus, under a heavy fire from the enemy batteries.

"Caucasus front: In the region of Aschkala, west of Erzerum, our troops, by a night attack, carried a chain of high hills which had been strongly organized. We captured four Turkish officers and more than 120 men. The enemy left hundreds of dead on the field.

"We annihilated some enemy elements which had been recently brought from Gallipoli, while the other Turkish troops which participated in the fight sustained heavy losses through our fire and bayonet charges."

Smyrna Under Fire.

Constantinople, April 19, via London, 8.47 p. m.—A statement issued today by the Turkish war office says:

"On the Syrian coast a seaplane which ascended from a ship off Gaza was pursued by two aeroplanes which opened machine gun fire and which also dropped bombs on the hostile ship.

"On Tuesday a hostile monitor fired a number of ineffective shots at Karatash Point on the Island of Kensten, near Smyrna."

Widespread Italian Gains.

Rome, April 19, via London, April 20—The following communication was issued today:

"In the region of Adamello, Monday, our Alpine troops drove out the last remaining enemy detachments along the summit of the ranges and accupied Monte Fume Pass, 3,402 metres above sea level.

"In the Ledro valley, with the destruction of the enemy's successive lines of resistance, we continue a gradual advance toward the summit of Monte Sperone.

"There is marked artillery activity from the region of the River Adige to Brenta. In the Sugana valley Monday night renewed enemy efforts against our positions west of the Larganza Torrent broke down under our fire.

"The same night on Col Di Lana, in the upper part of Cordevolo valley, after wrecking the enemy's lines with mines, we assaulted and captured the extreme western peak of Monte Ancora.

"Most of the enemy in the trenches here were buried under the debris or killed. Survivors of the Kaiserjaeger regiment, aggregating 164, including nine officers, fell into our hands. In addition we captured a large quantity of arms, ammunition and other war material.

"Wednesday morning an enemy column which was hastily proceeding toward Monte Siel, was dispersed by our artillery."

GREEKS MURDERED BY WHOLESALE IN TURKISH CITIES

London, April 20—Wholesale massacres of Greeks at Adrianople, Constantinople, and Smyrna are reported in a Saloniki despatch to the Morning Post.

"In Adrianople and Demotica, Turks and Bulgarians acting together," says the despatch, killed 400 and wounded 800 Greeks, after pillaging their houses.

"In the Smyrna district several Greek villages were raided, 200 persons being killed and many wounded.

"Constantinople was likewise the scene of serious massacres, no figures pertaining to which," adds the correspondent, "are available. All the massacres occurred on April 11."

most suitable recognition from the staff of T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., with whom Mr. Everett is employed.

Goddard-Milburn.

The marriage of Horace Stanley Goddard, of Elgin, Albert county, and Miss Leah Maude Milburn took place Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of the groom's sister, Mrs. David Fitzpatrick, Duke street, West St. John. The groom is the son of LeBaron Goddard, of Elgin, one of the most prominent farmers of that county, and himself well known and very actively identified with the lumber industry of the province. The bride is a daughter of George Milburn, of Hopewell, Albert county. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. R. Robinson, the couple being unattended. The double ring service was used. After the ceremony luncheon was served and Mr. and Mrs. Goddard left on the C. P. R. on a wedding tour of the province. They will make their future home in Elgin, where Mr. Goddard makes his business headquarters. Best wishes of a host of friends will follow Mr. and Mrs. Goddard.

PUTTING SAWDUST IN THE STREAMS

A correspondent writes to The Telegraph from Kings county for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the Dominion and provincial authorities the practice of some mill owners in throwing sawdust in the streams notwithstanding the law which forbits it. This correspondent refers to a mill in the upper Kennebecasis valley, at the very head waters, below which he says the river is now running thick with sawdust. He says this offence could not escape the eyes of inspectors if the officials were doing their duty, and that, moreover, the same thing has occurred every spring. In this case the cost of piling the sawdust back from the stream would be small compared with the damage done by throwing it in the river, and he points out, also that while some mill owners are observing the law it is unjust to them and to the public to permit one or two men to violate it openly.

GERMAN INFANTRY ONCE MORE SLAUGHTERED IN DASH TOWARDS VERDUN

(Continued from page 1.)

"On the Dvina front the German artillery has developed its fire against the Ikskull bridgehead and Dvinsk positions and southward of Garbunovka. The artillery duels in places southward of the Dvinsk region were particularly intense between Lakes Mladziol and Narocz.

"In Galicia, in the Middle Stripa region, we repulsed several hostile attempts to approach our trenches.

"Caucasus front: In the coast region our troops, after occupying Surmeneh, pursued the retreating enemy and reached the village of Arsene Kelessi, eighteen versts (about 11 1-4 miles) east of Trebizond.

"The fighting continues to our advantage in the Upper Tchoruk Basin."

SIR SAM HUGHES SPENT DAY IN MILITIA OFFICE

(Continued from page 1.)

fy the commission in endeavoring to get evidence from him at the sanitorium. Just what the actual facts are no one seems able to tell, and it is probable that one of the first moves of the royal comissioners will be to ascertain them. If Allison will not or cannot testify the whole investigation must necessarily be decidedly incomplete.

Counsel's Statement.

Ottawa, April 17—Colonel J. W. Allison, who is said to be in the vicinity of New York, has engaged George F. Henderson, K. C., of Ottawa, as counsel. Mr. Henderson states that Allison will come here to testify, when needed, and do everything in his power to assist the fuse commission.

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ANADA 3
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., April 17—LeBaron Duncan, of this village, celebrated his 18th birthday one day last week by going into Moncton and signing up for overseas service with the 145th battalion. Mr. Duncan lost no time after reaching the military age in making good for king and country. He is a son of the late John Duncan, who lost his life some fifteen years ago on the Central railway, going down with his engine in a bridge wreck and dying at his post.

Lindley W. Carter, of the railway postal service, and Mrs. Carter, of Moncton, spent Sunday in Salisbury, the guests of Mr. Carter's father, Capt. J. W. Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. James McWilliams are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Rev. Norman A. MacNeill, who has been spending two weeks at West St. John, with Rev. J. H. Jenner, returned home on Saturday.

Rev. E. J. Grant, of Truro, who is traveling in the interest of the Maritime Baptist, called on his Salisbury friends on Saturday last.

Ronald Moore, of the 104th battalion, Sussex, was in Salisbury on Saturday, spending the day with his sister, Mrs. Harry N. Crandall. Mr. Moore gave up a good position in the United States last autumn to come home and enlist for overseas service. He and two of his brothers, Gerald and Kenneth, of Petitcodiac, are in the same battalion. They are sons of Joseph R. Moore, locomotive engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Steeves, of Moncton, spent Sunday in Salisbury, with the latter's uncle, J. W. Carter.

One of the most successful and enthusiastic recruiting meetings yet held in Salisbury parish took place on Saturday evening at the United Baptist church at Mont Eagle. Thomas R. Campbell, of this village, presided, and stirring speeches were delivered by Lieutenants H. Tomkinson and A. P. Allingham, of the 145th Forbes battalion, Moncton. A. E. Trites, G. A. Taylor, country secretary, and others. It is understood that some seven names were added to the honor roll at this meeting.

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, April 17—Mrs. R. W. Edwardes spent a few days last week in Nappan, the guest of Miss Bessie Roache.

Mrs. H. W. MacKenna spent last week in Halifax.

Mrs. B. E. Yorks has returned from Montreal, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Aubrey Smith.

J. Lawson Cochrane, of Fox River, wene to Boston last week to look after the schooner Lawson, which was damaged in Boston harbor a few weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Fullerton spent a few days in Amherst last week.

Mr. James Brown, of Moncton, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. A. R. McDonald is home from Grand Manan for the week.

Mrs. J. R. Harrison with her two children arrived in town from St. John a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison will occupy the residence on upper Main street vacated by Mr. and Mrs. McCaul.

Karl Johnson, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Johnson, has enlisted in the Acadia unit. Karl is a freshman at Acadia University.

Miss Annie Cameron has returned to Parrsboro after having spent the winter in Athol with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Boss.

Mrs. H. W. MacKenna was called to Vancouver (B. C.) this week on account of the illness of her daughter, Miss Margaret MacKenna, who has been visiting Mrs. A. D. McKinnon in that city for several months.

Misses Gertrude Mahoney and Jean Clay are in Springhill this week attending the Teachers' Institute.

Principal Foster and staff are attending the Teachers' Institute in Springhill this week.

Mr. C. A. Huntley is on a business trip to Grand Manan this week. He was accompanied as far as Sussex by Mrs. Huntley.

Miss Mary White is visiting relatives in Amherst.

Mrs. Ernest Pattinson has returned to Halifax, after having spent several weeks in town.

Mr. Alexander Leadbetter, of Springhill, is the new junior in the Royal Bank of Canada.

Mr. J. Milford Lewis arrived home from Perth (N. B.) last week to enlist in the 193rd Battalion. He was accompanied by Harry Mallory and Norval McPhail, both of whom have enlisted with the Parrsboro platoon.

Mr. Percy McNamara arrived home from Plaster Rock (N. B.), last week.

Mr. J. G. Holmes, who spent the winter in Athol with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boss, returned to Parrsboro the first of the week.

Miss Hannah Welsh returned to Pugwash on Friday after having visited her sister, Mrs. James D. Gillespie, for several weeks.

HARCOURT

Harcourt, April 17—A meeting of the Harcourt branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Thursday evening in the Methodist church, the president, L. J. Wathen, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Henry Boyer, who gave a most interesting account of the scope and aims of the society. The election of officers of the local branch resulted in the former officers being re-elected. A silver collection was taken in aid of the funds of the parent society.

Miss Mildred Ward, student of Halifax Ladies' College, is at home for the Easter vacation.

Misses Millie and Jessie Cumming, of Moncton, and Miss Florence Jardine, of Newcastle, spent the week-end with the Misses Ward.

Miss Lulu Atkinson, student nurse of St. John hospital, spent several days recently with Miss Una Baxter, en route to her home in Charlo.

Rev. Canon Smithers occupied the pulpit of St. Matthew's church on Sunday evening. He also held service at St. Paul's church, Brown's Yard, on Sunday morning.

The April meeting of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. W. F. Buckley on Wednesday evening last. An interesting paper on House Cleaning was read by the hostess and after the regular business of the meeting was transacted the members enjoyed a short programme arranged by a number of school girls, after which refreshments were served.

Cure Your Bad Cough By Breathing "Catarrhozone"

You may dislike taking medicine—but coughs are best cured without medicine. The modern treatment is "Catarrhozone"—it isn't a drug—it's a healing vapor full of pine essences and healing balsams. It spreads over the surfaces that are weak and sore from coughing. Every spot that is congested is healed—irritation is soothed away, phlegm and secretions are cleaned out, and all symptoms of colds and catarrh are cured. Nothing so quick, so sure, so pleasant as Catarrhozone. Beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhozone. All dealers sell Catarrhozone, large size which lasts two months price $1.00; small size 50c.; sample size 25c.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., April 17—James Magill, sr., returned from Fort Fairfield (Me.) on Monday last from a short visit with his son, James Magill, jr.

Mrs. Howard D. Porter, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Porter, left for rer home in St. John on Monday last.

Mrs. Eben Hopkins, of Fort Fairfield (Me.), was the guest of her sister, Miss Sarah Watson, last week.

On Monday evening last Mrs. Bertha Waite entertained a few friends very pleasantly. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Waite, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Alcorn, Major and Mrs. Young, Misses Pearl and Myrtle Waite, Misses Margaret and Janet Curry, Miss Gertrude Tibbits and J. R. Wallace, Robert Curry and G. T. Davis.

Mrs. R. B. M. Wiley spent several days last week in Fort Fairfield (Me.), the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Magill.

The annual meeting of the Andover Book Club was held at the home of Mrs. William Curry last Tuesday afternoon and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. William Curry; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Sadler.

Mrs. E. S. Roxborough with her two children came from St. John last Tuesday to join her husband, Lieut. E. S. Roxborough. While in the village they are guests at Mrs. Bertha Waite's.

Ivan Rivers, manager of the Western Union office here, spent part of last week in Halifax (N. S.)

Miss Elva Miller, from Edmundston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Edwards.

Harold Waite, who has spent the past six years in Saskatchewan, arrived in the village last Tuesday and is the guest for a few weeks of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Waite.

Mrs. James Tibbits returned last Tuesday from a pleasant visit with her daughters in St. Stephen and St. John.

Mrs. William Reed, of St. Almo, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tibbits.

Mrs. Leonard Reid, of St. Almo, is the guest of Miss Frances J. Tibbits.

Friends are sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Annie Stewart.

Mrs. R. W. L. Earle entertained at a delightful bridge of six tables last Tuesday evening in honor of the officers and their wives stationed here. About 11.30 o'clock a dainty supper was served, after which music and dancing were enjoyed. The guests were Major and Mrs. Young, Lieutenant and Mrs. Ashford, Mrs. Ross, Miss B. Pearl Waite, Miss Bessie Kilburn, Miss Kathleen Beveridge, Miss Millicent Carter, Miss Emma Wootten, Misses Margaret and Janet Curry, Miss Gertrude Tibbits, Misses Grace and Gertrude McPhail, Misses Annie and Esme Stewart, Miss Alma Armstrong and Capt. Smith, Lieuts. MacDougal, Wootten and Wilson, Messrs. Redford, Robert Curry, J. R. Wallace, Wilfred McPhail, Harry Wade, Birmingham and Edward Armstrong.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Earle was again hostess at five tables of bridge, when her guests were Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Wootten, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stevenson, Mrs. Perley, Lieut. and Mrs. Roxborough, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Estabrook and Dr. Malcolm (St. John.)

Dr. Malcolm, surgeon of the 140th Battalion, was in the village last week, inoculating the soldiers stationed here.

George Burtt, of Hartland, spent part of last week with his sister, Mrs. T. J. Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sadler, of Maple View, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Herbert Baird last week.

Miss Grace Porter and Miss Susie Watson were guests of Mrs. Colie Drake at Aroostook Junction several days last week.

Miss Gertrude Tibbits was the guest of Mrs. William Gaunce at Upper Kent on Friday.

Mrs. Edward J. Waugh with her granddaughter, Dorothy Waugh, went to Florenceville on Friday to visit her son, Bruce Waugh.

Mrs. S. P. Waite entertained at a small tea in honor of Mrs. William Reed and Mrs. Leonard Reed on Friday afternoon. Other guests were Mrs. Harry Tibbits, Mrs. William Curry and Miss Frances Tibbits.

Mrs. George Bell was a visitor to Grand Falls last week.

Mrs. Guy G. Porter went to Fort Fairfield (Me.) on Saturday to spend the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Holt.

Miss Jessie Walker was visiting her sister, Mrs. Warren Jamer, last week.

Hon. George T. Baird came from Ottawa on Saturday for a short vacation with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beveridge, of St. Almo, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Beveridge several days last week.

Mrs. William Curry entertained at a tea party on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. William Reed. Her guests were Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Harry Tibbits, Mrs. S. P. Waite, Mrs. R. B. M. Wiley and Mrs. Benjamin Beveridge.

LeBaron Hopkins returned on Thursday from a trip to Amherst (N. S.)

On the invitation of Miss Bessie Kilburn Saturday afternoon a party, including Lieutenant and Mrs. Ashford, Miss Kilburn, Miss Janet Curry, Miss Effie Sisson and Captain Smith, Lieut. MacDougal and Fred Kilburn, walked to her home at Kilburn, a distance of nine miles. After enjoying a dainty supper and pleasant evening the party returned on the evening train.

Mrs. R. W. Estabrook left on Saturday for St. John, where she will visit relatives for several weeks.

T. J. Carter, M. P. P., came from Fredericton on Saturday and spent Sunday with his family.

Miss Fannie Larlee arrived from Pittsfield (Mass.) where she is studying nursing on Tuesday and will spend a short vacation with her mother, Mrs. James Hitchcock.

Miss Cecil Sisson has gone to Boston to visit her sister, Mrs. V. J. Bennett.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Waite entertained at a small bridge party.

Mrs. R. B. M. Wiley is today entertaining at dinner in honor of Mrs. William Reed, of St. Almo.

Howard D. Porter spent the week-end in the village, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Porter.

Rev. J. H. Markham, of Riverside, Albert county, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Sisson. On Sunday he held service in the Baptist church.

On Tuesday at the Methodist parsonage Mrs. Bell was united in marriage to William Coutts, of Upper Kintore, by Rev. A. C. Bell. The bride wore her traveling suit of navy blue with small blue straw hat to match. A few friends witnessed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Coutts left on the afternoon train for a honeymoon trip to Boston.

GRAND FALLS

Grand Falls, April 17—Mrs. C. F. West entertained at a very enjoyable thimble party and afternoon tea on Tuesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Collins, of Presque Isle. The guests included: Mrs. Robert Kirkpatrick, Mrs. King, Mrs. Donald, Mrs. Chapman.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Wednesday evening. The secretary reported having received a letter from Miss Winter, in which she told the members how pleased she was to hear of the parcels of food having been sent to the Canadian prisoners in Germany. The president asked for the opinion of the members in regard to the disposition of a surplus in the provincial fund after the purchase of the motor ambulance. It was voted to suggest to Miss Winter that this be sent to the prisoners of war fund. It was decided that the members of the institute have a cook book published. Mrs. G. M. Taylor, Mrs. C. A. Estey were appointed a committee to make arrangements. Mrs. Pirie, Mrs. Hennigar, Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Leslie were appointed a committee to take charge of the lunch to be furnished for the Easter ball on April 28. Lunch was served by Mrs. A. McLaughlin, Mrs. J. P. Kelly, Mrs. John Burgess, Miss Jennie McLaughlin. The meeting was opened with the singing of We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall, and closed as usual with God Save the King.

Four cases of typhoid are reported in town, among them little Miss Freda Brasier, daughter of the rector of All Saints', who is quite ill.

Woodstock news tells us of the marriage there last week of Miss Helen Flemming, daughter of Mrs. J. J. Gallagher. The bride is well known here, having lived here from childhood until two years ago, when they moved to Woodstock.

Mrs. John McCann spent last week in Caribou.

Mrs. Neal Leighton, who has spent the last two weeks here, returned to her home in Limestone on Saturday. She was accompanied by her sisters, Mrs. Percy Fraser and Miss Ethel Price, who spent Sunday in Limestone.

Palms were distributed to the worshippers at service at the Roman Catholic church yesterday.

Rev. Father Joyner will leave today for Chatham, where he will spend the week as the guest of Bishop Barry. He will return on Saturday for Easter.

C. F. West, who has had charge of the town light and water for the past three years, has tendered his resignation to the town council.

APOHAQUI

Apohaqui, April 17—Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Parlee and Master Lorne Parlee, of Hampton, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Burgess.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Johnson are enjoying a visit from Mr. Johnson's brother, Duncan Johnson, of Seattle, whom they have not seen for a period of twelve years.

The death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Chauman occurred on Wednesday, 12th, and the funeral took place on Thursday. Service was held at the Church of Ascension, Rev. Mansel Shewen being the officiating clergyman.

Miss Greta Hallett, of Sussex, who has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. W. A. Jones, returned to Sussex on Sunday evening.

Geo. B. Jones, M. P. P., returned on Monday from a short stay in Ottawa.

A number of the residents of the village attended The Birth of a Nation, which was shown in Sussex last week. Among those who enjoyed the pictures were Mr. and Mrs. Harley S. Jones, Mrs. Herbert S. Jones, Mrs. G. I. Veysey, the Misses Vida Reid, Nellie Veysey, Ada Connely, Greta Connely and Messrs. H. J. Johnson, James Myles and Major Morrison.

The inclination to improve and beautify their homes in the village and vicinity as is customary at this season of the year, is again noticeable.

S. A. Corbett is improving his residence by extending his verandahs around the sides of the house, from which they will have a beautiful view of the river and the valley on either side. Several other residents are contemplating the erection of cozy new homes and others making minor improvements, which all go to enhance the beauty of this enterprising little town, which is situated on the banks of the Kennebeccasis river and surrounded by natural scenery not easily surpassed.

CHIPMAN

Chipman, N. B., April 17—Mrs. R. D. Richardson has returned home from St. John, where she had been spending a few days with her son, Donald, who is attending the St. John business college.

Mrs. M. P. King has returned home after a three weeks' visit with relatives in Fredericton and Minto.

A. C. M. Lawson, Fredericton, was spending a few days here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Branscombe.

Mrs. H. M. Hay and young son, Edmunston, are the guests of Mr. Hay's parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Hay.

Mrs. Thos. Alexander, Fredericton Junction, who spent the last four months here with her son, Esmond Alexander, has returned to her home.

James Fraser was in St. John last week to see his wife, who is a patient at the St. John County Hospital. Mr. Fraser was very pleased to find his wife much improved in health.

Much sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wassen, Salmon Creek, in the death of their three months' old baby. The funeral was held Thursday morning, the service being conducted by Rev. David Price. Interment was made in the Chipman cemetery.

A patriotic meeting was held in the hall on Thursday night. The speakers were Lieut.-Colonel Gray and Sergeant Knight. A large crowd attended and were greatly pleased with the fine addresses given by the speakers. The orchestra played patriotic airs and solos by Rev. Mr. Price and Miss Ollie Morrison added to the pleasure of the audience. Two recruits were the result of the meeting with perhaps others in a few days.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" THE MARVELLOUS FRUIT MEDICINE

Has Relieved More Cases of Stomach. Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Trouble Than Any Other Medicine

THOUSANDS OWE THEIR GOOD HEALTH TO IT

Made From the Juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes Combined With Tonics and Antiseptics.

"Fruit-a-tives" means health. In years to come, people will look back to the discovery of 'Fruit-a-tives' and wonder how they ever managed to get along without these wonderful tablets, made from fruit juices.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is excellent for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach. 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only certain remedy that will correct chronic Constipation and Liver trouble.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world and many people have testified to its value in severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Headaches, Neuralgia, Pimples, Blotches and other Skin Troubles.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" has been one of the great successes of the century and the sales are enormous, both in Canada and the United States. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., April 15—Word has been received here from Cambridge (Mass.) of the death in that city on Monday last of Charles L. Brown, formerly of this town. Mr. Brown was a son of the late Thomas D. Brown, and was born in 1889. When a young man he entered into partnership with the late Benjamin B. Smith and carried on business as painters and decorators until his removal from Yarmouth some years ago. He is survived by his widow, formerly Miss Eleanora Wyman, of this town, and two daughters and one son; also one brother and sister.

Henry E. Rose, one of the best known farmers of this county, died at his home, South Chegoggin, on Sunday last, after a painful illness of lockjaw, aged 54 years. He was a member of the C. O. F., of Hebron, and is survived by his widow and two daughters and two sons; also one sister.

The death took place at her home in Forest street, on Sunday morning last, of Miss Margaret Viets, after an illness of a few months. Miss Viets was a native of Digby, but came to Yarmouth with her mother and sisters many years ago to reside with her brother, the late E. M. Viets. She was a woman of a lovable disposition and had a great many friends. The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon from Holy Trinity church, of which she was a valued member.

Graham Putnam Burrill, youngest son of Mrs. Jane J. Burrill, passed away at his home, Yarmouth North, on Saturday evening last, after a long and painful illness of heart trouble, in the fifteenth year of his age. He was a manly little fellow and was much loved by all who knew him. He leaves his mother, three brothers and one sister.

Mrs. George L. O'Brien and daughter, Miss Ruth, who have been visiting in Boston and New York, returned home on Saturday morning last.

Miss Alice Pitman left on Saturday evening last for Boston.

B. G. Burrill, of Halifax, is visiting his mother, Mrs. William Burrill, Yarmouth North.

Lieutenant Forrest Ladd, who has been on a trip to Ottawa, returned home on Monday evening.

Mrs. R. H. Neal is visiting in Halifax.

Guy Burrill, of St. John, arrived here on Monday evening to attend the funeral of his brother, Graham Burrill.

Reuben Perry, of Beaver River, left for New York on Saturday evening last.

Captain John W. Anderson, of Salem, left for Boston on Saturday evening last.

C. F. Brayne, of Tusket, left on Monday for Musquash (N. B.), to spend the summer.

Alban D. Crosby, of Hebron, has left for Halifax to take a lieutenant's course.

E. M. Patten, of South Ohio, left Wednesday evening for a visit to Boston.

Mrs. Eliza Ross, of Arcadia, who has been spending the winter in Brooklyn (N. Y.), returned home Wednesday.

Miss Alice Pitman, of Lynnfield (Mass.), who has been visiting friends in Brooklyn, has left to return home.

Harold G. Powell, of Arcadia, was a passenger on Saturday evening last by steamer Prince George, en route for New York.

Mrs. William MacDonell and son, of Springfield (Mass.), who has been visiting Mrs. William Devine, Yarmouth North, have left to return home.

Captain George L. Wetmore returned home on Saturday morning last from a trip to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Durkee, of Deerfield, who have been spending the winter in Florida, returned home on Saturday morning last.

Miss Annie Johnson, of North Hampton (Mass.), arrived in Yarmouth on Saturday morning last, and is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur VanHorne, Porter street.

Mrs. Minnie R. Wyman, of New York, who has been visiting friends in Yarmouth, has left to return home.

Harold S. Crowell left on Saturday evening last for Boston.

Judge S. H. Pelton returned home on Saturday last from Savannah (Ga.)

S. C. Hood, of Halifax, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Joseph Durkee, of Brooklyn, took passage by steamer Prince George on Saturday evening last, en route for Worcester (Mass.)

John A. Baxter, of Boston, arrived in Yarmouth on Wednesday morning and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daley, Kirk street.

Capt. Alvin Simms returned on Wednesday from a week's trip to Boston.

Miss Evelyn Cook, of Lynn (Mass.), arrived here on Wednesday morning and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Cook, Yarmouth North.

Mrs. Thomas Bingay, of Port Maitland, left on Wednesday evening for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lovitt and Mrs. J. Leslie Lovitt were passengers on Wednesday afternoon by steamer Prince George en route for Boston.

Mrs. William Mallet, of Boston, arrived here on Wednesday morning and is visiting friends in and about town.

Robert Churchill arrived here on Wednesday morning from Boston.

Mrs. H. Bradford Cann left Wednesday afternoon for Montreal, to spend Easter.

Misses Helen and Mary Lovitt took passage by steamer Prince George on Wednesday afternoon for Philadelphia, to spend the Easter season with their brother, Harold Lovitt and Mrs. Lovitt.

A. H. Trefry is on a business trip to Halifax.

Mrs. Benjamin Lewis, accompanied by her son, Mr. Murray Lewis, left on Wednesday afternoon for Boston.

J. H. and L. C. Haley are on a trip to St. John.

Capt. Lovitt W. Hines left on Wednesday afternoon by steamer Prince George en route for Gloucester (Mass.)

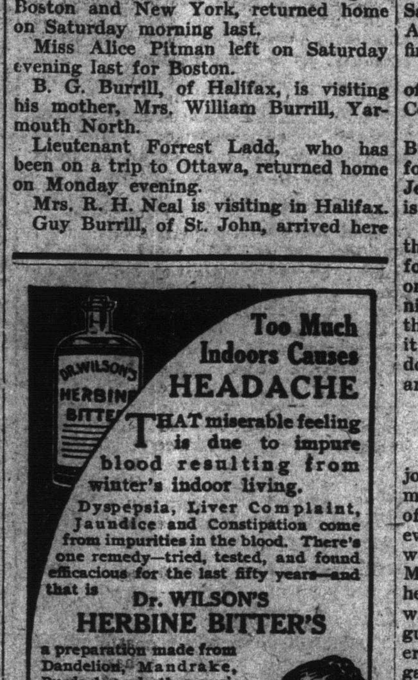
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Kelley, Woburn (Mass.), arrived in Yarmouth Wednesday morning and will spend the summer at Rockville.

Mrs. John D. Kirk, who has been visiting her sisters, Mrs. Carl D. Dennis and Mrs. W. C. Ross, Amherst, has returned home.

Mrs. Ray Moores, who has been spending the winter in Halifax with her husband, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hatfield, Kirk street.

Miss Hilda Crouse, of Yarmouth, is the guest of Mrs. Byers, Newton, Lunenburg.

Mrs. Mason, wife of Commander Mason of H. M. D. G. S. Margaret, who has been in Yarmouth several weeks, left for Halifax yesterday morning.



SOUTHAMPTON

Southampton, April 12—A real old-fashioned blizzard was in progress all day Sunday, and by midnight old men said they never saw it snow harder or blow so wildly. By morning eighteen inches had fallen, and the drifts were piled four and five feet high.

Out of the terrible blizzard on Sunday came a strange bird—a stork. It called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chipman Grant and left a boy. The youthful stranger weighed ten and three quarter pounds.

ExWarden Brooks is confined to his house. Dr. McIntyre, of Hawkshaw, is attending him.

The bean supper held in the hall by the Young Ladies' Sewing Circle, was very largely attended. It netted $54.20, which is to go toward repairs on the church. Some very pretty fancy articles adorned an attractive booth, and brought good prices.

Miss Mable Wood has resigned her school here after seven terms of very successful work. She will teach in Saskatchewan next term, where Miss Aggie Miller of this place now has a fine situation.

C. L. Tracey and Richard McFadden, of Fredericton, are here, guests at the Central House.

Eldon Bates, son of Mr. Charles Bates, was seized with convulsions, and for hours his life was dispared of. Dr. Jewett, of Millville, was called and he is now better.

The last week of March, and so far this month, sap has run well—the best for years. On nearly every farm, back on the hillside, can be seen the fires at night, as the sap is boiled down into the delicious honey. Many are making it into suger, as our forefathers used to do, to supplement the very high-priced article for sale in the stores.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, April 16—A very enjoyable surprise party was given by the members of the high school department of the Consolidated School, on Friday evening, in honor of Miss Nina Hayward, at the latter's home at Riverside. Miss Hayward leave soon to take up her residence in St. John. The party was attended by upwards of thirty guests, including a number of the teachers, and a merry time was spent in games, etc., refreshments being served at the close.

Private Gordon Crocker, who recently enlisted, is visiting his parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. Crocker, at Albert.

Rev. P. A. Fitzpatrick, of the Wesley Memorial church, Moncton, occupied the pulpits of the Methodist churches on the Albert circuit today, delivering eloquent and earnest discourses.

John Irving and his son, William Irving, of Dover, Westmorland, have been visiting relatives here this week.

Hopewell Hill, April 17—The damage to Dr. Carnwath's building by Tuesday's fire is estimated at about $1,100, and was fully covered by insurance. The building was insured in two different companies.

Miss Evelyn Robinson has returned from a quite lengthy visit to friends in Dover and Moncton.

Mrs. Carnwath, wife of Dr. Carnwath, has returned from a trip to St. John.

Reginald Barbour, teacher at Lower Cape, has resumed his duties after having been confined to his home at Harvey for several weeks by trouble with his eyes.

Special religious services conducted by Rev. A. J. McLeod are being continued and are attracting much interest.

HILLSBORO

Hillsboro, April 17—Miss Nellie Ward has returned from a visit with friends in Amherst.

J. S. McLaren, customs inspector, of St. John, visited the village officially recently.

Lloyd Blake has returned from Moncton.

On Monday evening of last week the Frances Willard Lodge held a basket social in the men's hall. A good sum was realized for lodge benefit.

The Missionary Aid Society of the Methodist church held their Easter meeting at the home of Mrs. Blight on Tuesday afternoon of last week.

Miss Louise McAulay, of Forest Glen, is the guest of Mrs. W. P. Kirby.

Mrs. J. Earle Steeves has returned to her home in Dartmouth (N. S.)

Mrs. Council Steeves returned home last week, having been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George Chapman, at Sackville.

H. J. Steeves was in Moncton recently.

Miss Gertrude Gillespie is visiting friends at Riverside.

Miss Evelyn Robinson returned to her home in Moncton today.

Mrs. T. A. McLaughlin returned home on Tuesday last, having been the guest of her parents at Rosevale.

Miss Minetta Steeves returned to her home at Albert Mines.

Rev. E. J. Grant, of Truro (N. S.), was in the village last week in the interest of the Maritime Baptist.

Miss Dora L. Steeves held her spring millinery opening on Friday last.

Miss Marion Steeves has returned from Moncton.

Mrs. Harry Fillmore has returned home from Moncton, having been the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Bray.

Mrs. George Taylor, of Moncton, was in the village last week.

Recruiting Officer F. M. Thompson returned on Monday from St. John, where he attended a meeting of the N. B. Recruiting Association.

Mrs. G. H. Bain is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. B. Dickson, Moncton.

Mrs. E. M. Sherwood is the guest of friends in St. John.

Schooner Aggie Currie, Capt. Hatfield, cleared on Saturday for Joggins Mines.

Four Albert county men signed on last week for overseas service.

Leslie Barnett, of Moncton, was a week-end guest of friends here.

Fred Edgett and daughter, Miss Helen, were in Moncton this week.

Howard O'Neil, of Plaster Rock (N. B.), is spending a few days at his home here.

Harold Edgett, station agent at Albert, spent Sunday at his home here.

Clifford W. McLatchy went to Moncton on Monday, where he is engaged in concrete block construction.

A special recruiting campaign is being carried on in Elgin this week and on Saturday a big meeting will be held at that place. Speakers Major Brooks, J. D. McKenna and Sergt. Knight. The pipers' band of the 104th Battalion will be in attendance.

Mrs. L. M. Stabell and little son, of Bergen, Norway, are expected this week.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, April 17—The ladies of St. Mark's church will hold a supper in Drageorgian hall Monday evening following Easter. The receipts will go towards reducing the church debt.

Carpenters began work this morning on a new store for the Bay of Fundy Granite Company. The building will be erected on the site of the old one, destroyed by fire and will contain offices for the company. J. M. Spear has the contract for the work.

The funeral of Mrs. Hill, a former resident of St. George, who died at her daughter's home in Eastport last week, was held here on Sunday. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

Fred Allen left last week for Fredericton.

Mrs. Frederick McVicar is visiting relatives at Milltown.

Mrs. A. C. Gillmor was here last week from Brockton (Mass.), on business. Mr. and Mrs. Gillmor and their daughter will be here soon for the summer, and will occupy their cottage.

Miss Holly, of St. Stephen, is visiting here.

C. H. Lynott, of H. M. customs, preventive service, is home after three months' absence.

Senator and Mrs. Gillmor and their daughter, Mrs. Arthur Phelan, arrived here today for the Easter holidays.

Mrs. F. Smith returned Saturday from Calais.

Miss Hellen Taylor is home from the Border Towns.

Mr. Samuel Austin spent several days in St. John last week, on business.

Two memorial windows are being put in St. Mark's church and will be unveiled on Easter Sunday. The windows are the gift of Mr. James McKay, and are in memory of Rev. Mr. McGivern and Rev. Mr. Smith, former pastors of St. Mark's.

A. W. Edward Murray, who is employed at Bonny River, spent the week-end at home.

Gillmor Stewart, of the Rolling Dam, is spending a few days here.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, April 17—Word to Miss Ethel Boyd last week told of the serious illness of her uncle, George Purvis, of Okanagon Valley (B. C.) Mr. Purvis formerly lived here, but went to the west about eight years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Reid returned on Saturday from St. John, where they have been visiting friends.

The steamer Majestic arrived on Saturday and was a welcome sight to the townspeople. It is good to be in touch with the lower part of the river again. The Majestic brought a large quantity of freight for the merchants, while among the passengers were seen John Norwood, Edward Cockrane, Mr. McGrath and Mr. Akerley.

Mrs. Harold Gardiner, of Upper Gagetown, is visiting at the home of Caleb Huestis, Upper Jemseg.

Mrs. R. T. Babbitt has received from her son, Bombardier E. Percy Babbitt, a most interesting collection of souvenirs, gathered on the battlefield of Flanders. Among them is a copper spring from a bomb which exploded nearby killing one man and a number of horses. Mr. Babbitt's coat was cut on the shoulder from a fragment of this bomb. Then there is a silver rosary, two napkin rings made from the aluminum lining of a German shell, a small silver spoon and a number of other things which we shall hope will be classified by the sender himself before the end of the year.

Among the passengers by Saturday's trains to and from Fredericton were John Meiklejohn of Cossar Farm, Eli Grousky, Private John Oakes 140th battalion, Mrs. Percy Fairweather, Miss Kathleen Robinson, Miss Nora Peters, Miss Mary Scovil and Miss Frances Casswell.

PETITCODIAC

Petitcodiac, April 18—Rev. Mr. Grant was a week-end guest in town and occupied the United Baptist pulpit Sunday forenoon.

Mrs. Fawcett, Campbellton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Lockhart.

Mrs. Geo. Wilmot returned Thursday from Macaan (N. S.), where she spent a few weeks with her son, Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Bradshaw and Miss Evelyn left Friday for Florida.

Miss Vanbarten has been engaged by Wm. Pollick to take charge of his millinery establishment.

C. A. Keith was a visitor in Sussex during the week.

Mrs. Earl Steeves, who has spent the past two months in Hillsboro, returned home last week.

Mrs. M. B. Keith returned from Sussex on Tuesday.

Mrs. Samuel Douglas returned from Colpitts yesterday, where she was attending her mother's funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Stockton were week-end guests of friends in Sussex.

Armour Brown, Salisbury, was the guest of his brother, Alex. Brown, for the week-end.

A number of the young people of the village went to Sussex Friday to see the play, The Birth of a Nation.

Mrs. Alex. Smith was in Sussex on Thursday, guest of her daughter, Alice.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church will serve teas and have a sale on Wednesday evening. The band will be in attendance.

Roy Mann, of the 104th Battalion, is a visitor in town.

April in the Hills.

(By Archibald Lampman.)

Today the world is wide and fair
With sunny fields of lucid air,
And waters dancing everywhere;
The snow is almost gone;
The noon is builded high with light
And over heaven's liquid height,
In steady fleets serene and white,
The happy clouds go on.

The channels run, the bare earth steams,
And every hollow rings and gleams
With jetting falls and dashing streams;
The rivers burst and fill;
The fields are full of little lakes,
And when the romping wind awakes
The water ruffles blue and shakes,
And the pines roar on the hill.

The crows go by, a noisy throng;
About the meadows all day long
The shore-lark drops his brittle song;
And up the leafless tree
The nut-hatch runs, and nods, and clings;
The bluebird dips with flashing wings,
The robin flutes, the sparrow sings,
And the swallows float and flee.

I break the spirit's cloudy bands,
A wanderer in enchanted lands,
I feel the sun upon my hands;
And far from care and strife
The broad earth bids me forth. I rise
With lifted brow and upward eyes,
I bathe my spirit in blue skies,
And taste the springs of life.

I feel the tumult of new birth;
I waken with the wakening earth;
I match the bluebird in her mirth;
And wild with wind and sun,
A treasurer of immortal days,
I roam the glorious world with praise,
The hillsides and the woodland ways,
Till earth and I are one.

Funeral of Late Mr. Purdie.

Fredericton, April 17.—The funeral of Joseph W. Purdie, whose body was found in the river at Maugerville, took place this afternoon with services conducted by Rev. Dean Neales. Interment was made in the old Protestant burying ground. C. H. Ramsay of St. John, a brother-in-law, was among the mourners. Although there is some difference of opinion as to the probable manner of death, the concensus of opinion is that he was accidentally drowned. A parcel containing a new pair of socks and a collar was found in his overcoat pocket. The glasses which he always wore were also found in his pocket, but were not in the case. The sum of $6.70 and a gold watch were in his pocket. There were also several letters, two of which had been written by himself but not mailed. Mr. Purdie disappeared early in December and friends thought he had gone to the Maine lumber woods. He tried to enlist for overseas service some time ago, but was rejected on account of his eyesight.

Wife—The dressmaker says she won't make me another gown until you pay her bill.

Hub (with relief)—That's very good of her. I'll send her a note of thanks.

WORRIED AND SLEEPLESS ?

Nerves Are Racked.
Vitality is Lowered.
Brain is Congested.
Health Undermined.

Opiates, Sedatives, Narcotics, Worse Than Useless. Produce No Permanent Good.

Worry, overwork, over-study and indigestion cause Insomnia.

Healthy, natural sleep can't be produced by drugs.

First, the blood circulation must be improved.

Congestion of blood in the head must be removed.

Irritation in the brain must be relieved.

It's because Ferrozone equalizes circulation, because it soothes the irritation, because it removes congestion that it does cure insomnia.

For building blood and nerve, for instilling force and life into overworked organs, for establishing strength and vitality, where can you find anything so sure as Ferrozone.

Remember, sleep is just as important as food.

You must sleep, or break down.

You can if you'll use Ferrozone and thereby remove the conditions which now keep you from sleep.

Ferrozone is not a narcotic, not a dope; it is a health-giving tonic that any child or delicate woman can use.

Absolutely safe is Ferrozone.

Take it for a month, take it for a year—no harm, but immeasurable good will result.

To sleep well, look well, feel well, to be free from depression, nervousness or blues—use Ferrozone. It's a food tonic, a healer to the weak and wretched, a boon to the sleepless—sold everywhere in 50c. boxes.

the sender himself before the end of the year.

Among the passengers by Saturday's trains to and from Fredericton were John Meiklejohn of Cossar Farm, Eli Grousky, Private John Oakes 140th battalion, Mrs. Percy Fairweather, Miss Kathleen Robinson, Miss Nora Peters, Miss Mary Scovil and Miss Frances Casswell.

PETITCODIAC

Petitcodiac, April 18—Rev. Mr. Grant was a week-end guest in town and occupied the United Baptist pulpit Sunday forenoon.

Mrs. Fawcett, Campbellton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Lockhart.

Mrs. Geo. Wilmot returned Thursday from Macaan (N. S.), where she spent a few weeks with her son, Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Bradshaw and Miss Evelyn left Friday for Florida.

Miss Vanbarten has been engaged by Wm. Pollick to take charge of his millinery establishment.

C. A. Keith was a visitor in Sussex during the week.

Mrs. Earl Steeves, who has spent the past two months in Hillsboro, returned home last week.

Mrs. M. B. Keith returned from Sussex on Tuesday.

Mrs. Samuel Douglas returned from Colpitts yesterday, where she was attending her mother's funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Stockton were week-end guests of friends in Sussex.

Armour Brown, Salisbury, was the guest of his brother, Alex. Brown, for the week-end.

A number of the young people of the village went to Sussex Friday to see the play, The Birth of a Nation.

Mrs. Alex. Smith was in Sussex on Thursday, guest of her daughter, Alice.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church will serve teas and have a sale on Wednesday evening. The band will be in attendance.

Roy Mann, of the 104th Battalion, is a visitor in town.

April in the Hills.

(By Archibald Lampman.)

Today the world is wide and fair
With sunny fields of lucid air,
And waters dancing everywhere;
The snow is almost gone;
The noon is builded high with light
And over heaven's liquid height,
In steady fleets serene and white,
The happy clouds go on.

The channels run, the bare earth steams,
And every hollow rings and gleams
With jetting falls and dashing streams;
The rivers burst and fill;
The fields are full of little lakes,
And when the romping wind awakes
The water ruffles blue and shakes,
And the pines roar on the hill.

The crows go by, a noisy throng;
About the meadows all day long
The shore-lark drops his brittle song;
And up the leafless tree
The nut-hatch runs, and nods, and clings;
The bluebird dips with flashing wings,
The robin flutes, the sparrow sings,
And the swallows float and flee.

I break the spirit's cloudy bands,
A wanderer in enchanted lands,
I feel the sun upon my hands;
And far from care and strife
The broad earth bids me forth. I rise
With lifted brow and upward eyes,
I bathe my spirit in blue skies,
And taste the springs of life.

I feel the tumult of new birth;
I waken with the wakening earth;
I match the bluebird in her mirth;
And wild with wind and sun,
A treasurer of immortal days,
I roam the glorious world with praise.
The hillsides and the woodland ways,
Till earth and I are one.

Funeral of Late Mr. Purdie.

Fredericton, April 17.—The funeral of Joseph W. Purdie, whose body was found in the river at Maugerville, took place this afternoon with services conducted by Rev. Dean Neales. Interment was made in the old Protestant burying ground. C. H. Ramsay of St. John, a brother-in-law, was among the mourners. Although there is some difference of opinion as to the probable manner of death, the concensus of opinion is that he was accidentally drowned. A parcel containing a new pair of socks and a collar was found in his overcoat pocket. The glasses which he always wore were also found in his pocket, but were not in the case. The sum of $6.70 and a gold watch were in his pocket. There were also several letters, two of which had been written by himself but not mailed. Mr. Purdie disappeared early in December and friends thought he had gone to the Maine lumber woods. He tried to enlist for overseas service some time ago, but was rejected on account of his eyesight.

Wife—The dressmaker says she won't make me another gown until you pay her bill.

Hub (with relief)—That's very good of her. I'll send her a note of thanks.

WORRIED AND SLEEPLESS?

Nerves Are Racked. Vitality is Lowered. Brain is Congested. Health Undermined.

Opiates, Sedatives, Narcotics, Worse Than Useless. Produce No Permanent Good.

Worry, overwork, over-study and indigestion cause Insomnia.

Healthy, natural sleep can't be produced by drugs.

First, the blood circulation must be improved:

Congestion of blood in the head must be removed.

Irritation in the brain must be relieved.

It's because Ferrozone equalizes circulation, because it soothes the irritation, because it removes congestion that it does cure insomnia.

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KYTE CHARGES NOT CLEARED UP BY THE SPEECH OF HUGHES

Sir Wilfrid Points Out Omissions in Minister's Statement in Commons — An Interesting Session

Ottawa, April 18—Sir Sam still sticks to Allison and to General Bertram, Colonel Carnegie, and the shell committee. He still sticks to his department, though somewhat precariously and vicariously, through Premier Borden. He does not stick to the Canadian manufacturers, but the Kyte charges in their essential details still stick to him.

In broad outline that sums up opinion as a result of the minister of militia's hour-and-a-half reply under dramatic conditions to the Kyte-Carvell charges. His speech in the commons this afternoon was awaited with intense interest by the members on both sides of the house. There was a full attendance on the floor anad the galleries above were crowded to their fullest capacity with curious and sympathetic listeners, many of whom had waited for an hour previous to the opening of the house in order to be sure of admittance in the first rush.

After the speech was concluded, after Sir Sam sat down displaying an emotion almost reaching to the breaking-down point, after he had alluded to the seriousness of the situation at the front, and had declared that the members of parliament might be better engaged in helping on the cause than in discussing the "piffle" of the munitions contract charges, galleries and chamber emptied. In the corridors the stock question was, "Well what is the effect?"

Liberals analysing the speech said, "He has not answered at all the gravamen of the Kyte charges. The necessity of a far-reaching investigation is more evident than ever."

Opinion among the Conservative members varied. Some thought Sir Sam had paved the way for clearing his own reputation at least. Others were still dubious. Opinion was unanimous that the whole situation could only be cleared up by a searching investigation of the Royal Commission.

SIR ROBERT TO ACT FOR HIM.

Sir Sam early set at rest the uncertainty as to whether he was to continue in the government and remain as minister of the department. He stated that when he had to be absent from his department, attending the investigation, Sir Robert Borden would act as minister for him.

This came almost in the same breath in which he had eulogized Hon. A. E. Kemp as acting minister up to the present. The fact that Sir Robert has accepted what he himself calls the "heavy burden" of looking after the department and that Mr. Kemp has not been continued as acting minister, is significant of the severed relations between Sir Sam and his other cabinet colleagues. Incidentally the prime minister evoked the only real cheers of the day by his declaration that there must be a most searching investigation and that the minister of militia himself desired it.

Sir Sam gave a general denial of all the charges as to improprieties or improvident bargains made up to the present with which he might be in any way connected. He asserted that he knew nothing of any secret agreements which Allison might have entered into with Yoakum, Lignanti or others for commissions on contracts. He declared on the word of his counsel that no profits had been divided, he maintained that no agreement for secret division of the spoils, such as referred to by Mr. Kyte and read circumstantially in the house, had been executed, and he added, somewhat significantly, that in any case he did not think a ten percent commission to Allison even if he did get it, would have been unreasonable.

TEMPERED EULOGY.

His eulogy of Allison was much more tempered than it was on the occasion of his former panegyric in the house. Allison said Sir Sam had saved "some" money for Canada and perhaps had his faults like every one else. But apparently Sir Sam still has faith in him, although there was no mention of his probable return to Canada to give evidence.

While defending the fuse contracts, Sir Sam practically admitted that they had been given to companies which had at the time no plant or machinery and that they were away behind-hand with deliveries. But as an offset to this, he maintained that the men behind the companies had many millions in capital, had constructed big plants with the money advanced by the shell committee and were now almost in a position to turn out fuses very rapidly. Moreover, he maintained that with one exception these companies were doing better work than any other fuse manufacturing concerns on this continent.

As to the main charge that the contracts and the cash advances of the shell committee should have gone to a Canadian company, Sir Sam, in spite of the evidence already adduced, declared that he had been unsuccessful in getting any Canadian company to undertake the work. Consequently when J. Wesley Allison offered "one afternoon at the Chateau to get the work done in the United States," the colonel was told to go ahead. This was perhaps one of the most inconclusive parts of Sir Sam's defence.

Sir Wilfrid's Clear Reply.

Sir Sam spoke on a question of privilege and consequently there was no opportunity for any debate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, took occasion in a brief three minutes to point out that Sir Sam had not done what was expected of him and explained his own personal connection with the fuse contracts, nor had he explained why it was necessary to give them to foreign firms. And Sir Wilfrid closed with the significant promise of further explantions being needed as to new charges which would be made in regard to the disposal of small arms ammunition from the Quebec Arsenal to private contractors for their own profit.

Sir Robert Borden, after declaring that the government had granted the royal commission on the slightest and slenderest foundation of insinuation against the minister of militia, asserted that the opportunity had been given to the minister of militia today to dissipate the impression created that he had any connection with secret profits which so far as was yet known had never been paid.

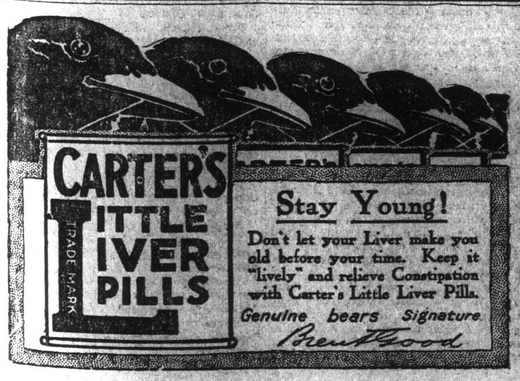
Borden Cheers Sir Sam.

Sir Sam entered the house with Premier Borden immediately after prayers. During preliminaries he leaned back comfortably in his seat and reviewed the densely crowded galleries, nodding and smiling upwards when he spotted an onlooking friend. When he rose, however, he manifested nervousness. His hands trembled and he began in so low a tone that he could not be heard in the press gallery. "Louder, louder!" cried some of the members, whereupon the minister raised his voice and adopted his accustomed tone. Sir Sam's rising was the signal for an unusual demonstration. Its limitations and the character did much to indicate the feeling with which recent developments had affected the house. Liberals sat silent. So did certain of the Conservatives. Others, headed by Premier Borden, greeted the returned minister with the heartiest cheering and the most vigorous rapping of their desks. The premier applauded vigorously, Hon. Robert Rogers perfunctorily, Sir Thomas White with energy and a worried look. Hon. Thomas Crothers with unconcerned abandon. Hon. Messrs. Doherty and Casgrain did not applaud at all; neither did Hon. Andrew Broder and several of the private members of the party. Sir Sam waited till the cheering spent itself, gathering some sheets of paper and a small note book. Then he commenced. Contrary to expectation he did not read his statement. While he referred repeatedly to his notebook and papers, he spoke what he had to say. Generally, he spoke in ordinary conversational tone, but on a few occasions raised his voice with characteristic outbursts.

One of these came when he scored Canadian manufacturers, evidently alluding to the criticism of industrial Canada for failure to come forward to manufacture munitions at the commencement of the war. They were all "poverty stricken, nervous and afraid to step in and help the empire," he said. Another came when he swung out at F. B. Carvell, whom he held responsible for all disclosures and investigations, and whom he charged with "trying to take advantage of the highly strung nervousness of the Canadian public whose sons were at the front." Another came in his warm defence of Colonel J. Wesley Allison, when he apparently went out of his way to take a swipe at J. W. F. Lavelle, present chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board. "I know nothing of Allison's connection with these companies," he declared, referring to the Kyte disclosures, "but if he did get anything out of it he was as much entitled to it as the man who sold sausages, boots, leather, breeches and other commodities of that kind." Sir Sam's manifest emphasis on the word sausages caused a titter to run over the house.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR QUEBEC SOLDIER WHO KILLED RESTAURANT KEEPER.

Quebec, April 18—Private James Kane, a member of the 48rd battalion, who was found guilty of manslaughter for killing a local Greek restaurant keeper, last New Year's Day, was today sentenced to fifteen years in penitentiary by Judge Pelletier. Before sentence was passed, Kane asked the court for his liberty to go to the front, but this was refused.



TEED'S REPORT ON BLAIR AND HON. MORRISSY

Secretary Said He Talked Things Over With the Minister

"DON'T GIVE UP THE BONE FOR THE SHADOW"

Blair Says That Was the Minister's Advice—Minister of Public Works and His Son Not Heard as Witnesses—Their Side of It Should Be Heard—Some Severe Comment on Blair's Transactions.

Fredericton, N. B., April 18—The which, as well as the orders in council in connection with the Colby charges and Mr. Teed's finding, Mr. Dugal gave notice last Friday, was brought down in the house today.

It is a lengthy document and a much more serious one than the scraps of it which have been published would indicate. The Colby charges were few in themselves, but while they were being investigated by Mr. Teed, many other things crept into the evidence, and these are dealt with in a very thorough manner by the royal commissioner. They include, among other things, the connection of a son of the minister with the gift of stock by Mr. Colby, manager of Concrete Construction Co. Mr. Chas. J. Morrissy, who was referred to by Mr. Blair in his evidence, was not called as a witness by Mr. Teed, and after reading his report it is only natural to feel some surprise that so important a witness was overlooked. The manner in which the minister of public works also is brought into the evidence would seem to make it necessary that he too should have been called upon to give his evidence, for there are deductions from the evidence of other witnesses which undoubtedly reflect upon him as a member of the government and a minister of the crown. There must be a feeling of regret that neither the honorable minister of public works nor his son, C. J. Morrissy, were called upon to give their side of the story under oath.

In the order in council which was based upon the report of Commissioner Teed the government only dealt with one of the findings in which Mr. Blair was found guilty "of curruptly receiving stock of the Concrete Construction Co., Ltd., for his influence in obtaining or endeavoring to obtain work or contracts or favorable consideration for that company from the said department of public works."

And because of that the order in council reads: "The premier is of the opinion that it is not in the public interest that the said Harry M. Blair should continue as secretary of the department of public works, in view of the said finding, and he therefore recommends that he be removed from said office."

Takes Charges Separately.

In the body of his report Mr. Teed takes up the charges one by one and refers to the evidence upon which he based his conclusions. He evidently did not consider the allegation with regard to improper relations between contractor Ryan, of Fredericton, and Secretary Blaid as of much account, for he dismisses it very briefly. Again with respect to the charge that Blair had profited by way of a refund on gasolene, he does not find the secretary guilty, but he makes some caustic comments upon the evidence of the Smith Bros. through whom the gasolene was purchased, and adds in his conclusion: "I feel bound to say, however, that the manner in which the Messrs. Smith gave their evidence was not wholly satisfactory and there are some things not entirely consistent with their statement that they had no knowledge or suspicion that the refund was intended for Mr. Blair."

It is, however, in connection with the gift of stock by the manager of the Concrete Construction Co. that Mr. Teed is most emphatic and severe. Apparently he has more regard for Colby's evidence with respect to that charge, which, he remarks, was backed up by documentary evidence, than with respect tot the other matters concerning which he gave testimony. He quotes a part of Mr. Colby's evidence which led up to the agreement between him and Secretary Blair, and the important part of this was: "I told him that I would give him some stock in the company, and he agreed to that, and in August, I think it was, he came up to Ottawa with Charlie Morrissy. Charlie Morrissy, Mr. Blair and myself took a trip to Ottawa, and up there I gave him this stock. He mentioned at the time that he asked me if I had said anything to Charlie Morrissy, and I said, No, I hadn't; and he said, if I did, not to let Charlie Morrissy know that he was getting $20,000, just $10,000 because he said he would probably have to give Charlie half of it, so I didn't. I don't think I mentioned it to Morrissy at all but when I gave Mr. Blair the stock in the company's office I gave him $10,000 worth of stock in an envelope and I counted out the other $10,000 on the desk to him in my office. Mr. Morrissy was sitting reading the paper. I don't know whether he paid any attention to it."

Q.—Charles Morrissy??

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who is Mr. Charlie Morrissy?

A.—Son of the Hon. John Morrissy.

Quotes From Evidence.

Then Mr. Teed gives a portion of Mr. Blair's evidence with reference to this matter. This is what Mr. Blair said: "From time to time Colby in talking over the business of the company, told me about the demands for their business in the west. One particular feature of it he told me about was their increasing business and bright prospects in the west and pointed out to me how foolish it was for me, with, I can see now, considerable taffy, to remain here. He said that I was so bright and brilliant it was a shame to waste my efforts for the salary I was getting in the position I have, and that if I would take the managership of their company through the maritime provinces they felt it would be a good thing for the company, due to my former position here and my affiliations through the country, and they would make it sufficiently interesting for me if I would accept the proposition, and we discussed—

J.—Was that to continue on in your position and go with that company, too?

A.—No, sir; I was to resign my position and take the managership of the construction company in the maritime provinces.

Q.—Tell us about the salary.

A.—I am coming to that. After various talks along that line he then got down to a concrete bargain or offer, that they would give me $10,000 worth of common stock and they would give me $2,000 a year to manage their company.

Went to Ottawa.

And then, again, Blair says: "We arranged for a trip to Ottawa—he, Charlie Morrissy and myself—and he was to talk this matter over there and arrange about this proposition; so the outcome of it was I was there several days on my holidays. He talked it over. He came to me and said the proposition was all right from the company's standpoint. They were prepared to give me the stock. He pointed out to me that he would give me $15,000 of stock in the company, common stock; $10,000 I was to keep myself, $5,000 I was to use for securing work. I would prefer, with your permission, not to mention the names of people who were holding stock. It is nothing that interferes with this."

Commenting on this, Mr. Teed says that Blair said that he wouldn't accept it without talking it over with his chief, but the day he left Ottawa or the day before, Colby gave him two envelopes with a request to deliver one, which he never opened, to a certain gentleman and th other one he did open and found $15,000 worth of common stock. This he brought home, and conferred with his wife and the minister.

Blair then said that the matter drifted and that it was not until November or December, some months later, that anything further was done about the stock, and he said that he told Colby that it didn't look good enough. "I didn't feel like dropping the bone for the shadow, because the minister had used that expression to me: 'Don't drop the bone for the shadow.'

"Colby said: 'What do you want?' and I said I wanted to make sure that I was going to get something that was all right. He brought up about the preferred stock and suggested that I should give him back the $15,000 worth I held, and he would give me $10,000 of preferred stock bearing seven per cent. interest, which would assure me of an annual income of $700. In addition to that he would give me a contract as manager of the company for $2,000 a year. I looked with considerable favor upon that proposition, and I said to him: 'If your company under seal will sign a five year contract to that effect and will send me the contract with the preferred stock, I will resign my position.'"

Continuing, Mr. Teed says: "Colby denied giving Blair any instructions to hand Charlie Morrissy $5,000 of stock, but it was admitted by Blair that he received the $20,000 of stock, while there was contradiction between him and Colby as to the purpose for and circumstances under which it was given. Then, partially summing up the evidence, he says that there are other reasons which led him to look with considerable suspicion on Mr. Blair's statements about this alleged employment and the reasons the stock was delivered to him, and that he cannot believe the stock was received by Blair on any such contract or terms as he alleges. But assuming his statement to be true," adds Mr. Teed, "Blair in his evidence states that of the $15,000 of teh stock given him $5,000 of it was to be distributed where it would do good in the way of getting contracts.'"

"A Shameful Story."

Concerning this, Mr. Teed said:

"I mention this to show that the statement that he was to use this $5,000 for securing contracts was not a slip but a deliberate assertion repeated for the second time in his evidence. It seems to me a sordid, shameful story. There is no pretence of any possibility of contracts for work of the kind desired except from the department of which he was secretary. It would be interesting to know where he thought this stock would do the most good. Unless the contracts were secured, there was nothing to manage."

"Then again, quoting from Mr. Blair's evidence, 'In the meantime I was to see if their contract could not be renewed and was to keep an eye for whatever other work they could get to do.'"

Mr. Teed says: "Being still secretary and apparently in close relations with and high in the confidence of the minister how was he going to see if the contract could be renewed? He must have intended to do so by taking advantage of his position and of any influence he had with the minister or government. But it is stated that the stock was of no value, no more than wall paper. To my mind that but accentuated the malafides of the bargain, because by the getting of contracts through his influence and by the use of the $5,000 stock it was expected to make it of value. It is true that there was no success in getting contracts and the stock was never used for such purpose so far as known, but that does not detract from the infamy of the transaction as contemplated, nor from the corrupt nature of the bargain which I believe he received the stock."

There is a lot more evidence recited in Mr. Teed's report and some letters and correspondence which are no doubt the documentary evidence that he refers to in the first part of his report, but there is nothing whatever to add to the conclusions that are given above. There are letters from Colby and letters from Blair, there are copies of cheques and copies of telegrams but they all concern the arrangements as outlined above. Colby apparently did not give up hope of getting further contracts until after the session of 1914, during which the opposition had exposed the contract and the tremendous price the province was paying for cleaning and painting the bridges. It was not, however, until May 18, 1914, that the Hon. Mr. Morrissy sent the following terse letter to Mr. Colby: "I wish to inform you we do not purpose painting any steel bridges this year."

Reference to Mr. C. J. Morrissy.

Mr. Teed then deals with Chas J. Morrissy as follows:

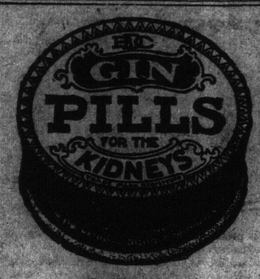
"With reference to the matter of the $5,000 of stock given to Charles Morrissy, son of the minister of public works, Mr. Blair says it was delivered by the express directions of Colby. Colby denies this, and leaves the inference that there was an arrangement between Blair and Morrissy that the latter was to receive one-half of the stock and that Blair was endeavoring to suppress from Morrissy the knowledge that he was receiving $20,000, but wanted him to believe that he was only getting $10,000.

"There is such a maze of apparent double dealing by these men about this stock that it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to who was the moving spirit in respect of the delivery to Morrissy.

"As Mr. Morrissy was not a party to the inquiry or even a witness, I do not think it would be fair to him that I should make any finding or pass any observations in regard to the matter. I, therefore, merely state that the evidence disclosed that Mr. Morrissy accompanied Mr. Blair to Ottawa on the occasion at which he received the stock; that he was present when it was delivered to Blair. Mr. Blair states he does not know the purpose for which Morrissy received the stock, but he does tell us he discussed the matter with Morrissy and I cannot but believe he (Blair) well understood the purpose for which it was given, and received, whatever that purpose may be. There is no pretense that the stock was sold to Morrissy or any value ever given by him for it. There is also nothing to show that any improper use was ever made or attempted to be made of it, by Morrissy. Mr. Blair, however, tells us that Morrissy afterwards informed him he had burned it. Why it should have been burned, or when, does not appear."

Bank Account.

There is an interesting reference to the fact that the bank account of the Concrete Construction Co., Ltd., in the Bank of Nova Scotia at Fredericton could be checked upon by either H. M. Blair or E. C. Colby. There is also a readable reference to a present of $100 made by Mr. Colby to Mr. Blair and the report winds up with a short paragraph concerning some other small presents to Mr. Blair by the Foundation Co., Ltd., and other contractors.



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Don't complain about pains in your back when the remedy lies right to hand. Gin Pills stop backaches, and they do it in an easy natural way by going right to the root of the trouble

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Gin Pills act on the kidneys and the bladder. They soothe and heal the inflamed organs, which are causing the suffering. Neglect your kidneys and swollen hands and feet, wrists and ankles, are likely to follow. A dose of Gin Pills in time saves a world of pain.

You will realize their value when you read what Mrs. J. P. T. Wedge, of Summerside, P.E.I. writes:

"Gin Pills are the greatest of all Kidney remedies and a medicine which is at present doing me a world of good. They are worth their weight in gold to any sufferer."

Get GIN PILLS to-day at your dealer's. 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Trial treatment FREE if you write 18

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

To Press Claims On Government

Salisbury, N. B., April 17—A. E. Trites, of this place, who succeeded Lieut.-Colonel H. Montgomery Campbell as president of the Maritime Farmers' and Stock Raisers' Association, was in Truro (N. S.) attending the annual convention of the association. There was a large and representative delegation of farmers and stockmen present from the three provinces and the sessions were of unusual interest. It is understood that a committee was appointed to visit the government at Ottawa in the interests of the association and take up various matters with the government for adjustment, local freight rates being one of the important items on the list. It is felt that the eastern farmers and stock raisers are not receiving the same consideration in many matters at the hands of the government as the western people are enjoying, and this, it is felt, is due in a measure to the fact that the people in the west have shown more energy in pressing their claims than have the people of the maritime provinces. Hence this move for better freight rates, etc.

Didn't Want the War.

(Montreal Journal of Commerce.)

A burly ruffian brutally assaulted a child in the public street. Several onlookers took him in hand and administered severe punishment. Then, suffering from his well-deserved treatment and seeing more of it to come, he set up a whine. "I didn't want this fight," he cries. "I am willing to have peace, but the other fellows keep on thumping me. I am as innocent as a babe. The other fellows are the ones to blame."

This, in brief, sets forth the substance of Herr von Bethmann-Holweg's speech at Berlin several days ago. "We didn't want this war," he said. In a sense he is right. He didn't want the war that he has had to meet. He wanted to bully and crush the child (Belgium) without interference from any quarter. It is true that the bully has already been severely punished, and cries for peace. But a peace that would leave him in a position to repeat the brutal assault at any time would not be a satisfying peace. The onlookers, having taken up the cause of the injured one, must now see that the bully is thoroughly punished and crushed.

Says It's "Only $53,000 More for The Sinkhole"

Lively Discussion in House of Commons on Fredericton Experimental Farm — That $5,000 Piggery—How the Money Goes.

A $5,000 piggery at the Fredericton Experimental Farm, and a total expenditure during the year of some $50,000, figured in the discussion on agricultural estimates in the House of Commons on April 13. A few extracts from Hansard follow here:

Mr. Pugsley—I should like to call attention to the fact that for the year ended March 31, 1915, Public Works Department has expended upon the experimental farm at Fredericton, $10,701.56. In addition to that $10,000 odd, there has also been expended upon the farm during the same year upwards of $40,000. So in one year there has been expended upon a comparatively small farm upwards of $50,000. It is an upland farm and cannot be over 200 acres in extent, I should think, and to spend $50,000 in one year on tiling, building, ploughing, stumping, etc., strikes me as an enormous expenditure. Can the minister explain why in addition to the $43,000 that was expended on the farm by the Department of Agriculture, he thought it necessary to expend $10,000 more, making for the year a total expenditure of upwards of $50,000?

Mr. Rogers—Of course my honorable friend understands that I have nothing to do with the stumping that takes place on the farm. It was found necessary last year to build a superintendent's house, a piggery, an implement shed; these account for the $10,000.

Mr. Pugsley—How much did the piggery cost?

Mr. Rogers—$5,000.

Mr. Oliver—How many pigs are kept there?

Mr. Rogers—The acting minister of agriculture will be here tomorrow, and will be able to tell my honorable friend that!

Mr. Turriff—It is just in matters of this kind that we should economize. The wisdom of spending $5,000 on a piggery might be questioned even in ordinary times, but particularly in war times. If the idea of an experimental farm is to set an example to farmers around, how many farmers does the minister expect will be able to afford $5,000 on a piggery? This item seems to me an unnecessary expense in these times, and also the item we were discussing a moment ago, of $150,000 for new buildings and repairs. The experimental farm ought to be able to do as well as the ordinary farmer, especially in a time like this. I think the minister could well afford to cut this $150,000 item in two.

Mr. Rogers—There is some reason in what my honorable friend says. This has been a sort of joint work between the two departments, but last year we came to an understanding, and I do not think my honorable friend will have anything to complain about in future.

Mr. Pugsley—How is it the Public Works Department is buying stumping powder for this farm at Fredericton? I see the Agricultural Department spent $700 for that purpose last year. There was no election on down there; so how comes it the minister was spending money on stumping?

Mr. Rogers—They were probably stumping for the location of the building. I would point out that there are two kinds of stumping: the kind that is done in New Brunswick, and the kind that is carried on in western Canada.

Mr. Pugsley—This is stumping powder. Does it not strike my honorable friend that as the Minister of Agriculture had spent $700 on stumping powder, this farm could have got along very well without the Minitser of Public Works spending $10 more. While $10 is not a large item, $700 is a large amount to spend on stumping powder.

Mr. Rogers—I do not wish to dispute the statement of my honorable friend, but I think he will find that that $10 item is under the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Pugsley—No, it is under Public Works according to the Auditor-General's Report. I should not expect to find such a small item as $10 for stumping powder among the expenditures of the Agricultural Department. They buy it in $700 worths.

Mr. Rogers—Perhaps it was spent on stumping the piggery site.

Mr. Pugsley—That is a new theory to put forward. It seems to me absurd to spend $50,000 on that farm when the war is on, and I was very much struck when I saw the item in the Auditor-General's Report under the Department of Agriculture. It shows, as so many other things show, that the ministers, except on rare occasions, do not realize that a war is on, or that there is any difficulty in raising money; they go right along just as if these were peaceful times, and there was no demand for interest upon the war loan, as if we had millions and millions to spend, just as the fancy strikes us. Does not the minister think that $53,000 is an extraordinary amount to spend on this farm while the war is on? But the minister will not look into it; my words will fall upon deaf ears. Unfortunately the Minister of Agriculture is ill, but some other minister ought to give an explanation of this item. My honorable friend from Edmonton suggests that as stumping powder was bought, perhaps the Minister of Militia could tell us something about it. Perhaps the item got into this account by mistake. At all events, of this $53,000 that was spent by the Departments of Agriculture and Public Works, upwards of $700 was for stumping powder.

Mr. Rogers—Fredericton is the capital of New Brunswick; a very important province, and a very important city. Unfortunately, as regards the farm, the district is well wooded, and it was necessary to do a great deal of stumping. My honorable friend spoke of other kinds of stumping a moment ago. I am sure he will realize on reflection that the stumping at the farm is not nearly so expensive as the kind he best understands. As regards the $10 item, the one for which I am responsible, I understand that this was to buy powder with which to clear the ground for the buildings that were erected last year, at a cost of over $10,000.

Mr. Pugsley—If stumping powder is used for blasting rock, I can understand that $700 worth be used on this particular farm because I am told it is a very rocky farm and one which nobody with a sincere desire to establish an experimental farm would have thought for a moment of choosing. I am told it was selected because it was near the capital, and because the gentleman who preceded the present member for York (N. B.) happened to live in the capital and quite near the experimental farm, and evidently had a great fancy for the sloping hillside of this particular rocky tract of country which overlooks the St. John river.

Mr. Rogers—I am sure my honorable friend will acknowledge that he was a good judge.

Mr. Pugsley—Well, probably he is a better judge now of legal matters than he was when he was a member of this house, of what would make a good experimental farm. I suppose, however, we shall have to let this item go. It is only $53,000 more gone into the sink-hole.

A LETTER FROM C. J. MORRISSY

Son of Minister of Public Works Says He Burned Up Shares of Stock Which Colby Sent Him Through H. M. Blair.

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir:—Kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to make a few references to report of Mr. M. G. Teed on his investigation of the charges made in an affidavit by one, Enoch C. Colby against H. M. Blair.

I am led to believe by editorials in your paper, as well as others, that my name figured very prominently in said report. Why such should be the case, I am at a loss to know.

The evidence, I understand, brought out the fact that I received stock certificates for $5,000 from H. M. Blair. This is true—Mr. Blair sent them to me in the fall of 1913, and I informed him that I did not want them and would return them to him. He refused to have anything to do with them, stating his instructions were to hand them to me. I then threw them in the fire because, knowing this man Colby, I wanted absolutely nothing to do with either him or his company.

Mr. Teed, I understand, states that because I was not a witness that it would not be fair to me if he made any finding—yet, I would judge from the press reports that Mr. Teed devotes considerable space to me (a son of the chief commissioner) having received these certificates.

If Mr. Teed wished to extend to me British fair play, which he as a lawyer ought to know something about, why did he not call me as a witness and hear my side? Not do as he did—make insinuations that because these certificates were sent to me and I being a son of the chief commissioner, that there must be something crooked, or underhand, in the matter?

Mr. Teed seems to think that in my going to Ottawa with Blair at the time he received all this bogus stock from Colby, that I must know all about it. I wish to state that I knew nothing about the transaction until Mr. Blair sent me the certificates, explaining that Colby said they were for me.

I went to Ottawa at the time to see Dr. Reid, acting minister of public works, to explain to him about the channel of the Miramichi River, and how the Morrissy bridge, then being built, would affect navigation.

I wish to emphatically state that my father, the chief commissioner of public works, was not aware of my having received these certificates until he heard it from the evidence, and I think for Mr. Teed to embody in his report, as he surely did, otherwise the newspapers of the province would not have commented on it as they did, insinuations reflecting on my character, which I defy Mr. Teed or any man in the province to point his finger at, is a mean, contemptible piece of business and not worthy of a man occupying a position Mr. Teed occupies in this province.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, I am,

CHAS. J. MORRISSY.

Newcastle, N. B.,
April 15, 1916.

Pending the publication of Commissioner Teed's report, Mr. Morrissy's letter is published in order that his explanation may reach the public. In giving it publication, The Telegraph is not in any way attempting to pass upon the merits of the Teed report.—Ed. Telegraph.

Halifax, April 18—The legislative council today passed the prohibition bill by a vote of 12 to 5. An amendment was added to the bill as sent from the lower house fixing Sept. 30 as the time for the abolition of the bar, but this was voted down, after the original time, June 30, was passed. Thus Halifax goes dry on June 30.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 22, 1916

SPEAKING OF PLEDGES.

In telling the public once more that the Valley Railway is going to be built to Westfield, notwithstanding what the public may say about it, the Standard makes the following statement:

"After it is completed it will be operated as a part of the Canadian Government Railways system, and eventually taken over under an arrangement which will repay to the province every dollar put into the construction of the road. New Brunswick will get a new and profitable railway, St. John will secure more business and vastly improved terminal facilities and the people will not be one penny the poorer. And when that has all been accomplished the Liberals in the St. John Board of Trade will still be passing resolutions of protest and The Telegraph and Times complaining that this port is being 'robbed' or 'betrayed.'"

There is absolutely nothing to show, or even to indicate, that the Dominion government contemplates taking over the Valley Railway and repaying the province for the cost of construction. This arrangement has been hinted at vaguely by one or two speakers who favor the west side route, but if they had any authority for it the nature of that authority has been effectually concealed. In the House of Commons there has been no intimation of any such arrangement, much less any hint of binding legislation to that effect.

But what is the use of telling the people of New Brunswick about future arrangements of this kind? Did not the Dominion government actually pass through the House of Commons an agreement to build the big bridges over the St. John and Kennebeccasis rivers? The people of this province know that this was done, and that delegates from the New Brunswick Legislature, who went to Ottawa, returned with the statement that instead of $1,000,000 the Dominion government was going to devote $3,000,000 to the construction of these bridges. Yet a short time ago, without warning and without excuse, the provincial government organs announced that the Dominion government had repudiated its bargain. Under such circumstances, in the face of these well known facts, what is the value of another pledge about the Dominion taking over the Valley Railway after it has been completed according to the latest scheme? So far as is known from the outgivings from the government press it is proposed that New Brunswick shall saddle itself with the expense of a line to Vanceboro or to St. Stephen, in addition to excusing the Dominion government for breaking its pledges with respect to building the heavy bridges.

The Dominion government was to operate the Valley Railway and pay over to the province forty per cent of the gross earnings which the province was to apply, so far as it would go, to defraying the bond interest. But today the Dominion government is not giving the province any of the earnings of the railway, and it may be argued that as the federal authorities are unwilling to pay over forty per cent they will be still more unwilling to repay the province its entire expenditure in connection with the Valley system.

These vague statements to the effect that the federal government is going to take over the Valley Railway at some time or other should be presented to Sir Robert Borden and his ministers in the House of Commons as soon as possible. As for the Standard's reference to Liberals in the St. John Board of Trade, it is quite well known that Conservatives have been among the strongest opponents of the deal which the Standard is defending, and which, as it daily asserts, the local government is preparing to jam down the throats of all and sundry.

Those citizens who have met in St. John and other communities to discuss the route of the Valley Railway have not been talking politics. They have been attempting to secure such a route and such through connections as would make the Valley Railway more than a local road. They want the strongest possible guarantees for through traffic. They knew that there probably will be more traffic if the eastern route is adopted. They are convinced that the interests of this port and those of the country at large are identical. National transportation and provincial interests alike demand a good connection between the Transcontinental and the winter port which affords the shortest haul from the centre of the country.

Reference is made by the Standard to the proposal in 1907 to guarantee bonds to the extent of $15,000 a mile for the purpose of bringing the Canadian Northern down the valley to St. John. At that time Mackenzie & Mann were talking about building a short line from the Quebec bridge across Majne and into Carleton county. It may be remarked that there is a considerable difference—a trifle of $2,400,000—between $15,000 a mile and $35,000 a mile, the extent of the guarantee for the portion of the Valley Railway already completed, 120 miles. If the province could have secured direct entrance for a third Transcontinental line here for $15,000 a mile the bargain would have compared very favorably with any railroad enterprise undertaken by the present local government.

People everywhere who are interested in making the Valley Railway a success and giving it proper connections feel that they have been fooled for some years past. They do not yet know what is behind the recently revealed juggling with the route. They know that a decision to change the route was arrived at many months before the public was allowed to have any intimation of it. They feel that there should be a frank disclosure of all the reasons behind the new scheme at both Ottawa and Fredericton. Vague promises about the future philanthropy of the Dominion government will carry no weight, so recently has the province been confronted with Ottawa's breach of faith in connection with the eastern route and the cost of the big bridges.

THE ROUTE.

An advocate of the local government scheme to link up the Valley Railway with the C. P. R. at Westfield tells us that "the trade St. John gets from the construction of the National Transcontinental depends not at all on the route the Valley road follows from Gagetown to St. John. It depends very largely, if not altogether, upon the agreement the provincial government makes with the federal government for present trade and future ownership for the provincial road."

The national traffic which this port will secure through the National Transcontinental, whether that railway be operated by the Dominion government or the Grand Trunk Pacific, will depend chiefly upon the sort of connection the National Transcontinental has with the principal winter port of the country.

The scheme which the local government proposes would handicap St. John tremendously, first by utilizing the Canada Eastern, with its very heavy grades, and secondly by giving the Valley Railway traffic to the C. P. R. at Westfield or Welsford, and thereby interposing more heavy grades between that traffic and its objective, not to speak of extra cost and congestion on account of C. P. R. business.

There is no disguising from the public the fact that the business of preparing St. John to receive and to handle Transcontinental traffic has not prospered during late years. It always was understood that we should have a proper connection with the Transcontinental, and that, before that road was completed, we should have at this port certain terminal facilities, including a passenger station, immigration shed, elevator, yard room, and the like. Where are these things? How long will it take to build them? What prospect is there that they will be completed before national traffic has been diverted to other routes?

If the Dominion government is going to take over the Valley Railway, and repay the province for its expenditure in that connection, why is not the matter placed on that basis by binding action in the House of Commons? What is the good of hinting at future ownership by the Dominion when there is nothing to warrant any belief in it, and at a time when, so far as the public knows, it is proposed that the province shall itself build and pay for a line to Vanceboro, which if it ever is built should be paid for by the Dominion entirely.

The interests of St. John and of the province are identical in the matter of the Valley Railway and the Transcontinental. The interests of national transportation surely demand that the traffic should have the easiest and cheapest possible entrance to St. John harbor. Up to the present time no serious effort has been made to show that the new scheme proposed is based on sound traffic considerations. It never should be forgotten for a moment that completion of the great railroad from Winnipeg to Moncton must have a very great effect upon the future of this city. If St. John secures a proper connection with the Transcontinental, and if traffic is permitted to seek its natural route to tidewater, the benefits to this port and to national transportation as well will be very great. Now is the time to safeguard the city and the province against any unwise and unjust arrangements that will result in fatal handicaps hereafter.

THE SLANDERERS.

One Robert Hazelton, of Todmorden, Ont., who furnished some of the slanders against Canadian soldiers which Senator Choquette recently made public in the Senate, was mobbed at his home on Sunday by soldiers and civilians, and was finally arrested by constables after he had received a bad beating. Good citizens will always deplore and protest against mob violence, but there will be few to say that Hazelton did not richly deserve punishment of some kind.

But what shall be done with Senator Choquette? This Senator is described by the Toronto Globe as "still masquerading as a Liberal." Liberals in the Senate and in the House of Commons should see to it that this masquerading comes to an end. Senator Choquette, it appears, received a letter from Hazelton, who has been a Conservative village politician, in which Hazelton made disgraceful and damaging allegations concerning the character of Ontario soldiers and the reasons why many volunteers have been rejected. The Senate of Canada should deal with Senator Choquette, not as the mob dealt with his partner in the offence, but in such a way as to make it clear that Parliament will not tolerate a slanderer of our soldiers, no matter what his position or his politics. In dealing with the Choquette-Hazelton slanders the Toronto Globe says:

"What are the facts? The percentages of rejections in this city have been large, not because the recruits offering were the offscourings of the slums, but because the medical officers have been holding the standard high and selecting only the men likely to go through the war without a breakdown. No finer body of citizen-soldiers has ever gone out to battle than the 35,000 or more Toronto men who wear the uniform. Of the rejected, thousands are morally and mentally quite the equal of Senator Choquette, and few of them would think of getting down into the gutter as he does to throw filth at men every one of whom has offered his services and his life, if need be, voluntarily in the cause of freedom. The Senate of Canada should by formal resolution disclaim Senator Choquette's slanders."

The sooner the Senate sets about this piece of house-cleaning the better.

AN EXPENSIVE FARM.

The farmers of New Brunswick should be interested in reading about some of the expenditures recently made at the Dominion Experimental Farm near Fredericton. In the House of Commons on April 18, Hon. Mr. Pugsley pointed out that the Public Works Department had spent $10,701 on this farm during the year ended March 31, 1915, "in addition to which there had also been expended upon the farm during the same year upwards of $40,000." So in one year, Dr. Pugsley said, there had been expended upon a comparatively small farm upwards of $50,000.

He asked Hon. Mr. Rogers, who was handling the estimates for the Minister of Agriculture, to explain why, in addition to the $48,000 spent on this farm by the Agricultural Department, it was necessary to spend $10,000.

Hon. Mr. Rogers said that last year it was found necessary to build a superintendent's house, a piggery, and an implement shed, and that these accounted for the $10,00.

Dr. Pugsley—How much did the piggery cost?

Mr. Rogers—$5,000.

Hon. Mr. Rogers was unable to tell how many pigs were kept there, but promised that the acting Minister of Agriculture would do so later on.

Mr. Turriff asked what farmers would think of a $5,000 expenditure for a piggery in war time. Hon. Mr. Rogers suggested that a large expenditure for stumping powder, which was questioned, may have been spent on "stumping the piggery site."

Evidently there are matters in connection with this experimental farm which would be the better for a little more daylight. It seems to have got beyond the experimental stage.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

As Sir Sam Hughes spoke Tuesday on a question of privilege his defence was not debatable. Sir Wilfrid spoke for a few minutes only. Before a commission there will be evidence—and cross-examination.

* * *

The Quebec government, which is to appeal to the electors on May 22, will undoubtedly be returned to power. The Legislature recently dissolved contained fifty-seven Liberals, fifteen Conservatives, one Nationalist, and one Laborite. In all of the by-elections during the last four years supporters of the administration have been returned. Sir Lomer Gouin has been the most progressive leader Quebec has had for a generation.

* * *

Washington—once more—has sent its "last word" to Berlin. This is the Boston Transcript's comment:

Bring the old typewriter, boys, we'll have another note,
I will dash off something that will get the Kaiser's goat;
It will be a polished thing, as strict as those I wrote
When I was teaching at Princeton.
Chorus—
Click! click! click! click!
The ink shall set us free,
Click! click!—(But what's the use?)

* * *

Sir Sam Hughes' speech is a general denial, bold in some places, weak in others. His speech only makes a complete investigation all the more necessary. The country wants evidence rather than oratory now. The Minister's eulogy of J. Wesley Allison, coupled with his stout denial—not refutation—of some of the Kyte charges, demands the test of the Royal Commission. The country would be better pleased if Sir Robert Borden would agree that all, not merely some, of the charges be referred to the commission. Sir Wilfrid Laurier put his finger unerringly upon the weak spots in Sir Sam's defence in the brief speech he made after the Minister of Militia sat down.

The Telegraph publishes today a letter from Mr. Charles J. Morrissy, son of the provincial Minister of Public Works, in connection with the report of Mr. M. G. Teed dealing with the case of Mr. H. M. Blair, of the Public Works Department. Mr. C. J. Morrissy says that the stock which he is alleged to have received was sent to him without previous knowledge on his part, that as the sender refused to take it back, he, Morrissy, burned it at once, and that his father never heard of the transaction until the recent investigation. Judging by the letter, it seems unfortunate that Mr. Morrissy was not a witness at the inquiry held in the Blair case. At all events his statement of the matter is now presented to the public which should give it due consideration. Had he notified the Minister of Public Works promptly upon his receiving the shares of stock it doubtless would have simplified matters greatly. Certainly both he and the Minister of Public Works should have all the benefit of the evidence presented in the letter published today.

DR. PUGSLEY AND W. S. LOGGIE ON RAILWAYS

I. C. R. Spurr Line to Courtenay Bay Discussed

INJUSTICE ON NORTH SHORE

Member for Northumberland Takes Up Case Where Rails Were Torn Up and People Deprived of Their Rights.

In the House of Commons on April 11 Hon. Mr. Pugsley brought up the matter of the I. C. R. spur line to Courtenay Bay, and W. S. Loggie, M. P., made a strong appeal for justice to his North Shore constituents who have been deprived of a railway line by the government's action in tearing up the rails.

(Hansard, April 11).

Mr. Pugsley—There is an item here, $111,000, for a spur line to Courtenay Bay. That was voted first in 1912-13, I think. Last year $112,000 was voted, $1,000 was expended, and now the minister is asking for $111,000. What was done under the vote granted in 1912-13?

Mr. Reid—Nothing has been spent of the amount voted last year. The amount voted in 1912-13 was $135,000; the amount expended $1,257.35. In 1914-15 the amount voted was $134,000, and the amount expended $2,671.41. The amount voted in 1915-16 was $112,000, and the estimated expenditure during that year $1,000. So we have a revote of $111,000. The construction of the diversion to the Courtenay Bay branch will permit the abandonment of 0.58 miles of the present line, which contains many objectionable street crossings in the city of St. John. The proposed line will be free of all grade crossings and will give the Intercolonial railway control of the water front at this point. The amount asked to be revoted will cover the purchase of right of way and all expenses in connection therewith and include preparation of plans. The amount shown does not cover any construction work. The Courtenay Bay work, of course, comes under the Public Works Department, and any discussion in connection with it should take place on the estimates of that department. I have been in St. John only once, and I was around Courtenay Bay; I remember the objectionable crossings at that point. The expenditure of this amount will depend a great deal, I suppose, on how the work proceeds at Courtenay Bay.

Mr. Pugsley—When was the contract first voted for this work?

Mr. Reid—In 1913-14, $135,000.

Mr. Pugsley—If was voted in 1913-14 and in 1914-15; it is now voted again. Practically nothing has been spent, I understand, except a few thousand dollars?

Mr. Reid—Very little.

Mr. Pugsley—Why was the work not proceeded with in 1914?

Mr. Reid—I really am not in a position to give the honorable member that information. I take it for granted that the Courtenay Bay work had not advanced sufficiently.

Mr. Pugsley—That would not explain it.

Mr. Reid—I will get the honorable member that information.

Mr. Pugsley—Many items have been in the estimates since one or two years before the war broke out and nothing has been done, so that it is no answer to say that these items must remain in the estimates until the war is over. I make the same remark with regard to the spur at Courtenay Bay as I do with regard to the branch line from Sunnybrae to Mulgrave. That amount was in the estimates of 1911; the government struck the amount out of the estimates and then had it in in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914. During these three years before the war broke out nothing whatever was done towards the building of that branch line. Therefore it will have very little effect with the people who are interested in this line for the honorable member for Annapolis to rise in his place and claim that we are in some way doing injury to the people of that section of Nova Scotia because we criticize the action of the government in this respect. If any criticism has been made tonight it is of the delay on the part of the government in proceeding with this necessary work. My motion that the committee rise, and that the chairman report the views of the committee that $1,000,000 should be struck out of the estimates was aimed not at any particular item, but at all the estimates of the Department of Railways and Canals. If that motion had carried it would have meant the reduction of the minister's estimates by at least $1,000,000. I think there could well be a reduction of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, perhaps a little more, without any injury to the public service.

Mr. Reid—The honorable member will see that the first vote was in the session of 1913-14, and that it was in 1914 that the war broke out, and there were rumors of war probably a month before that.

Mr. Pugsley—The year 1913-14 ended on March 31; therefore there would have been ample time to build that road previous to the outbreak of war. The approach to Courtenay Bay, at the western side of the peninsula, where the sugar refinery is, and where a large number of wharves are located, is exceedingly dangerous. As the minister of marine and fisheries knows, the crossings at Haymarket square and City road are very dangerous. I am very sorry, indeed, that there has been so much delay in the construction of that spur; I have never been able to understand why the delay has taken place. I hope the minister will be good enough to look up the papers and get me the information.

Mr. Reid—I realize that that is a very dangerous spot. I came round there myself one time, from that large piece of property that the government owns, part of which is now the sugar refinery. The track runs around Courtenay Bay right across the streets and near the houses; it is a very dangerous place and should be moved. I assure the hon. member that I will take that up with the management again and see why the delay has occurred—for the amount is not very large. I should ascertain the facts and be able to give them to the hon. member at another sitting.

Mr. Pugsley—In that connection I may say that there is no gate at the crossing of City Road, which is crossed by the present spur; there is no guard there, and, unless some precautions are taken, a dreadful accident will sooner or later occur. The new spur line would do away with the very great danger which exists now.

Mr. Reid—I am glad the hon. member has mentioned that. I will draw attention to the matter.

MR. LOGGIE'S SPEECH.

Continuing the discussion of the railway estimates, M. S. Loggie, M.P., said, in part:

About twelve years ago the dominion government purchased this line from the Alexander Gibson Manufacturing Company for in round figures about three-quarters of a million dollars, and undertook the operation of the line between Fredericton and Loggieville on the south side of the Miramichi river. The government had all along operated a short line on the north side of the river. After the government purchased this road from the Alexander Gibson Manufacturing Company, they put in working order a missing link of some five miles between Blackville and Indiantown, and so operated the road from Newcastle to Blackville instead of to Indiantown. The committee will understand that the road operated into Chatham runs down on the south side of the river. What I assert is that residents on the south side of the river had rights and privileges that no person could lightly take away from them. Their farms were taken and segregated. They received, it may be true, a small pittance for the right of way through their farms. This may have been paid or it may not, because, if the owner did not in a very short time accept the offer, his claim went out of date, and I am not sure whether they all received the pittance for the right of way or not. At any rate, their farms were segregated; the road was constructed and was operated for some thirty years, and the government then came to the conclusion that they would not operate a portion of the line, that is to say, the line between Blackville and Chatham Junction, namely, sixteen miles. Instead of operating their line on the south side of the river, they decided to run all their trains down the north side of the river and to take up the rails on the south side of the river, thus leaving the roadbed without rails and the residents without the railway privileges that they had enjoyed, nay, more, that they had paid for, because the local government which granted the charter for this road subsidized it and the money of these residents went into the construction of that piece of railway. If a railway corporation owned the railway on each side of the river, the one being only 16 miles long and other 125 miles between Fredericton and Loggieville, and they said to the Railway Commission: "We want to cease operating that piece of road on the south side of the river," what would the Railway Commission say? They would say: "These people have vested rights, and you must not take away from them the railway privileges that they have paid for and that they have enjoyed for upwards of a quarter of a century." Now, I have said that if these two pieces of road were owned by a railway corporation, the crown would step in and interfere with any attempt on their part to cease operating a portion of the railway on either side of the river. Yet, on the principale that the king can do no harm, and that the king will not allow any one else to do any harm, what does the king do? The king steps in and robs one hundred people of their vested rights.

Mr. Graham—Who acts for the king?

Mr. Loggie—The governor general in council—the government of the day. I charge that the government of the day have robbed 100 people in my county of rights and privileges that they have enjoyed for the last thirty years and without giving them any compensation whatever. I will not say that they did not attempt to give some salve that would perhaps heal the wound more or less, because what did they do They actually ordered a survey for the construction of one bridge or more across the river so that the residents on the south side of the river might have an approach to the railway that they were operating on the north side.

And this is as far as compensation has gone—simply a survey for the bridge and a promise from the acting minister in 1914 that the bridge would be built. I want to have a heart-to-heart talk with the acting minister as to his promise, and as to the necessity of constructing these bridges, so that the families so adversely affected may have an approach to the railway from the south side of the river. One hundred families have been ruthlessly robbed of their vested rights and right of way, and today it is necessary for them to keep up fences on each side of the roadbed. And their own money helped to construct the road, because the provincial government gave the subsidy to them. In the name of fair play, why is it necessary to allow this ugly scar, if I may so express myself, to remain? Will not the acting minister instruct the general manager to take this matter up once more and see if he cannot find a way to relieve the situation. Let the acting minister, or the deputy minister, or the general manager, visit the locality and see there the roadbed with the iron rails taken from it, and find out how it has adversely affected the people in that district. Let him come down there at this time, when the river will be almost a rapid, when it must be practically impossible to get across, even in a canoe; and yet families that have enjoyed railway facilities are now deprived of them. This committee has been talking for three hours about additional railway facilities, yet you take up the rails, and refuse to operate a piece of railway because you have the power in your own hands to do so, because, as you say, the king can do no harm. But the king would not allow anybody else to do what he himself has done in this case.

Mr. MacDonald—The king can do no wrong.

Mr. Loggie—This government has a power and exercises it unfairly.

Mr. MacDonald—The king did wrong.

Mr. Loggie—Did wrong—a gross wrong; robbed a hundred families of their rights and privileges.

Some hon. members—Order.

Mr. Loggie—Now, I want to show what the acting minister had to say on this subject last year. I want to give about the only answer the minister gave last year for not operating the railway. These were his words:

"But the fact remained that there was not enough traffic on the road to justify its operation."

That is the excuse for robbing these families of their railway privileges. I had the honor of telling the minister that a survey was made of the river, I think, the year before, but the minister, in replying to me on that point, said:

"I know nothing of surveys having been made, as the hon. gentleman says thy were, but perhaps the work was done when I was away, and therefore I cannot contradict my hon. friend. It is the province that should move in the matter, and not this government, and if the province sees its way to undertake any bridges which this government might assist them in, I shall be glad to hear representations in that respect."

As I understand it—and it has been published in the local press—the representatives of the provincial government claim that the dominion government should construct these bridges. Here we have the dominion government putting it, as it were, on the provincial government, and the provincial government saying, it is up to the dominion government. And all the time these families are suffering. If this sort of thing were to go on, it would look to me as if these people were to be penalized for all time. It is a case to which, I think, the acting minister should give his best attention. Let me state what the acting minister said. I had this matter up with him two years ago, and here are his words:

"Bridges are now being built across the river, or it is intended to build them."

The survey made in the meantime, or prior to that time, I am not sure which, and not one further step that I know of has been taken. Then the acting minister said as follows:

"Is it not reasonable that before final action is taken, the minister of railways and canals should discuss the matter with the provincial government, and see what is advisable to be done, whether this government or the provincial government should build the bridges and where they should be located. That is the reason why it is very difficult for me to give definite information upon the matter or to arrive at a final decision."

This was on the 9th of June, 1914.

Mr. Reid—That is exactly what I remember saying. But I think the hon. gentleman read, a little before that, that the bridges were being built.

Mr. Loggie—That is what you said prior to that.

Mr. Reid—It was not the same day?

Mr. Loggie—No. I said:

The minister on Friday last said—

And then are the words I have already read.

Mr. Reid—I think I got the information and gave to the hon. member the following day.

Mr. Loggie—The truth of the position is that the acting minister of railways practically asked for a little breathing time that he might take this matter up with the provincial government, and that these bridges would be constructed. And yet, in spite of all that, and in spite of the grievance these people have—

Mr. Morphy—And in spite of the war—

Mr. Loggie—and in spite of the war, if you like, nothing has been done. I have no doubt, though I cannot recall at the moment, that sons of these men are at the front giving their blood for the sake of country and home. And yet the king, who can do no wrong, has inflicted a wound that will not be quickly healed. The time has come when the acting minister should take measures to redeem what was considered, at any rate, a pledge that these bridges should be constructed and access given to the railway on the north side of the river for the residents who are so aggrieved.

Mr. Graham—He is an acting minister who does not act.

Mr. Loggie—Now that the matter has been brought to his attention, I hope that he will take it in hand. The minister used these words:

"The opinion I have from parties in that section of the country is that with a little bridge or two across the river they would really be better situated than with the road they had, owing to its being impossible to operate heavy trains and heavy engines on account of the bridges. I have not seen much opposition to the present scheme."

I invite the acting minister to hold a meeting in that district and find out whether there was opposition to that scheme. I say that the action that has been taken has much interfered with the prosperity of the farmers in that district. We talk about economic waste, but it seems to me that this is a case where the minister could avoid economic waste. Indeed, he could have quite the opposite; he could help these people to build up what is more or less a shattered home because of their rights having been taken away from them by the king, who can do no wrong. Of course, the government are responsible for what the king does in this regard. We hold the government responsible, and we hope that they will fully discharge their duties and responsibilities.

"The License to Loot."

(Toronto Globe.)

In an article on the fuse scandal published elsewhere in this issue, Industrial Canada, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, does not mince words. It is pointed out that eighteen months ago the association approached the government in a spirit of helpfulness to point out weaknesses that existed in relation to war contracts. The reception given its suggestions was not of a character calculated to invite further co-operation. Other warnings given by friends of the government to the prime minister passed unheeded. The situation became intolerable, and "the license to loot had to be terminated."

After this very blunt statement, and after declaring that Sir Robert Borden's own record precludes the thought that his refusal to intervene was due to any desire to shield corruption, Industrial Canada proceeds to disclose a condition of affairs respecting the fuse contracts fully warranting the statement that the license to loot had to be terminated. It is shown that Messrs. T. A. Russell and Lloyd Harris of the Russell Motor Co., who tried to obtain for their company fuse orders that had lain in the hands of the shell committee from November, 1914, to April, 1915, were referred by General Hughes to Colonel Allison in the Manhattan Hotel, New York, for details. They sought, instead, to do business with the shell committee, but were again referred to Allison, who was said to have the matter in hand with prospective contractors in the United States. Finally they obtained a promise from the committee that one million of the five million fuses required would be held pending the receipt of a tender from them. They were given two weeks only in which to make their inquiries and calculations and to put in their tender.

On May 25, 1915, they tendered for a million fuses at $4.20. On May 19, six days before their tender was put in, and regardless of the promise to hold the business open, the shell committee awarded contracts for the whole five million fuses to companies promoted by Allison and his associates. Of the fuses a small portion was to be made at $4 each, but the price for the majority was 4.50. Later the Russell Motor Co. made a contract under which these fuses are being made for $3.70 each.

Industrial Canada asks: "Were binding commitments regarding this business made over the heads of the shell committee? If so, by whom, and for what purpose?" and adds:

"There would seem to be something behind all this calling for explanation. For over five months the committee had been waiting on the convenience of United States promoters to get over $20,000,000 worth of contracts signed. At last a real opportunity presents itself of getting the business placed in Canada. For the sake of gaining only six days' time, not in the actual delivery of the fuses, but simply in the signing of a contract for their manufacture, and without waiting those extra six days to see what the competitive tender was going to be, a committee of Canadian business men violate a promise, pass up honest Canadian capital and honest Canadian labor in order to provide a feast for a bunch of Yankee grafters, and incidentally assent to an arrangement for plundering the British treasury to the tune of $2,000,000! There must be a reason, and the reason should be made known."

Sir Sam Hughes has the floor. Why were Allison and his associates given their license to loot?

THE HILL WIFE.

(By Robert Frost.)

Loneliness.

(Her Word).

One ought not to have to care
So much as you and I
Care when the birds come round the house
To seem to say good-by;

Or care so much when they come back
With whatever it is they sing;
The truth being we are as much
Too glad for the one thing

As we are too sad for the other here—
With birds that fill their breasts,
But with each other and themselves
And their built or driven nests.

House Fear.

Always—I tell you this they learned—
Always at night when they returned
To the lonely house from far away,
To lamps unlighted and fire gone gray,
They learned to rattle the lock and key,
To give whatever might chance to be
Warning and time to be off in flight:
And preferring the out- to the in-door night,
They learned to leave the house door wide
Until they had lit the lamp inside.

The Smile.

(Her Word).

I didn't like the way he went away.
That smile! It never came of being gay.
Still he smiled—did you see him?—I was sure!
Perhaps because we gave him only bread
And the wretch knew from that that we were poor.
Perhaps because he let us give instead
Of seizing from us as he might have seized.
Perhaps he mocked at us for being wed,
Or being very young (and he was pleased
To have a vision of us old and dead).
I wonder how far down the road he's got.
He's watching from the woods as like as not.

The Oft-repeated Dream.

She had no saying dark enough
For the dark pine that kept
Forever trying the window latch
Of the room where they slept.

His tireless but ineffectual hands
That with every futile pass
Made the great tree seem as a little bird
Before the mystery of glass!

He never had been inside the room,
And only one of the two
Was afraid in an oft-repeated dream
Of what he thought to do.

The Impulse.

It was too lonely for her there,
And too wild,
And since there were but two of them,
And no child,

And work was little in the house,
She was free,
And followed where he furrowed field,
Or felled tree.

She rested on a log and tossed
The fresh chips,
With a song only to herself
On her lips.

And once she went to break a bough
Of black alder.
She strayed so far she scarcely heard
When he called her—

And didn't answer—didn't speak—
Or return.
She stood, and then she ran and hid
In the fern.

He never found her, tho he looked
Everywhere,
And he asked at her mother's house
Was she there.

Sudden and swift and light as that
The ties gave,
And he learned of finalities
Besides the grave.

Peace That Would Be No Peace.

(Hamilton Herald).

Early in the war the foremost German journalist, Maximilian Harden, scornfully brushing aside the plea that Germany was fighting a defensive war that was forced on her, said defiantly: "We willed the war." When he said that he was confident of Teutonic victory. Contrast with those words Herr Harden's latest public utterance on the war. "Nobody will remember this war with pleasure," he writes. "Let us end it and organize peace." German plans of conquest having been balked, the demand is now made for peace in order that Germany may prepare for another attempt at conquest before her power is broken. It is still Germany's desire that must dominate. The ugly, truculent, selfish, domineering Prussian spirit is as conspicuous in Herr Harden's demand for peace as it was in his early boast.

A Mighty Dam.

(Montreal Herald.)

All the other provinces in Canada put together do not manufacture as much pulp as the province of Quebec. New legislation tending to prevent forest fires and conserve the forests generally has also been put into effect. Big water conservation schemes have also been initiated, and these will have an important effect in building up the industries of the province. It is not generally known that the dam being constructed on the St. Maurice river will create the greatest artificial reservoir in the whole world. The quantity of water held back will be just twice as great as the amount stored by the enlarged Assuan dam on the Nile, which at present is the largest reservoir in existence.

Her Patience.

"You are not working in the same place," said the butler.

"No," replied the cook, "I've been obliged to change families several times and I'm going to keep on trying till I find one that suits me."

AGRICULTURE

Alfalfa Growing in Eastern Canada—Preparation of the Land, Seed and Seeding, Treatment of Crop the First Year—A Note of Warning.

(By M. O. Malte, Ph.D.)

Long before the Christian era the merits of alfalfa were recognized by those people in the Old World who had to rely for their prosperity or even their existence on success in animal husbandry. In Central and Southern Asia, the home of alfalfa, no other plant was more highly esteemed as a forage plant. That this is true is indicated by its name, "Alfalfa" being derived from the Arabic "Alfalfacah," which means "The Best Kind of Fodder."

Alfalfa has been cultivated for at least two thousand five hundred years, always holding its place as one of the best of fodder plants ever known.

In Canada it has been grown for at least fifty years, but it is only of late that its superior qualities have been fully realized and that, as a consequence, its growing has become more general.

Feeding Value.

All kinds of farm animals like alfalfa and thrive upon it. It furnishes an exceedingly nutritious, wholesome and much relished food, be it given to the animals i nthe green state or as hay.

For dairy cows alfalfa is particularly valuable. For milk production, alfalfa pasture is worth more than any pasture composed of clover and grasses. As a soiling crop it cannot be surpassed, and well cured alfalfa hay has no equal as a dry fodder.

For sheep, lambs and hogs alfalfa is also exceedingly valuable, its fattening and flesh producing qualities being universally recognized.

Horses are very fond of it and thrive remarkably well on it.

Fertilizing Value.

Like all other legumes, including clovers, peas and vetches, alfalfa has the property of enriching the soil with nitrogen gained from the air. It also adds large quantities of humus to the soil through dead leaves and decaying roots. Thus alfalfa not only improves the mechanical condition of the soil, but also increases its fertility.

Soils.

Alfalfa is a perennial plant with a vigorous root system which penetrates the soil to a great depth in search of food. Thus a fair proportion of the food needed for the growth of the plant is taken from the subsoil.

To ensure the best results, i.e., to ensure vigorous growth and heavy crops for many consecutive years, alfalfa should therefore be grown on land with a deep, rich, open and porous subsoil, easily penetrable to the roots to a depth of at least two or three feet.

Hardpan or impenetrable clay near the surface will prevent the roots from developing properly and, as a result, seriously check the growth and yielding capacity of the crop.

Water *standing* near the surface has the *same effect*. As a matter of fact, *alfalfa is very sensitive* to an excess of water in the ground. It does exceedingly well in a moderately moist and at the same time well aerated soil but is unable to thrive in water clogged soil where free circulation of the air has been made impossible or difficult.

It should therefore be sown only on well drained land where excessive water can be promptly and rapidly carried off.

On poorly drained land or low land subject to be flooded for even a short time, alfalfa is likely to be a complete failure.

Sour soil also should be avoided. It is quite unsuitable to alfalfa, unless the acidity can be neutralized by a liberal application of lime.

As an alfalfa field, when once well established, continues to produce crops for many consecutive years, it follows that alfalfa has no place in a short rotation. It is therefore advisable to choose, for alfalfa, a convenient sized field which does not form part of the regular farm rotation, preferably close to the farm buildings.

Soil Preparation.

To insure a good stand the land selected for alfalfa should be:

1. Stored with an abundance of plant food.
2. Free from weeds.
3. In excellent physical condition or tilth.

These conditions can be secured in different ways depending on the nature of the previous crop.

If the land selected for alfalfa is in clover sod or meadow it should be ploughed shallow and rolled immediately after the hay crop is harvested. A short time later it should be thoroughly disced and harrowed, and then cultivated at frequent intervals to keep down all growth. The cultivating should be continued until late autumn. In October, the land should be ploughed again with a subsoiler attached to the plough, or ploughed with two plaugs, one without a mould board following the track of the other and stirring the subsoil as deeply as possible.

Instead of the land being ploughed and subsoiled as advised above, it may be cultivated deeply lengthwise, crosswise and ankling with a strong stiff-toothed cultivator, to be followed by a double mould-board plough, leaving the whole field in ridges about 7 inches high and 22 inches apart.

In the spring followinig, the ridges should be split with the double mould-board plough, then thoroughly harrowed and rolled before sowing, making a perfectly fine and at the same time firm seed bed.

If the land selected for alfalfa is in hoed crop, it would be advisable to plough, when the crop has been harvested, as deep as the humus and the plant food in the soil will allow, or, still better, to plough shallow and subsoil as deeply as possible, leaving the furrows well set up to the winter frosts.

In spring, when the land is in fit condition, it should be harrowed at intervals and thus kept free from weeds. After the last harrowing, i.e., just before sowing, a heavy land roller should be run over the land to insure a firm seed bed.

Should any growth of weeds appear at the seeding time it would be advisable to plough the land shallow, roll and harrow just before seeding.

Inoculation.

For a healthy, vigorous and lasting growth of alfalfa, it is necessary that a certain kind of bacteria is plentiful in the soil. The bacteria in question live in a kind of association with the alfalfa plant and act as collectors of nitrogen, which in some way, not yet fully understood, is utilized by the alfalfa plant.

Wherever there is a good stand of alfalfa, there is also an abundance of the alfalfa bacteria in the soil.

In soil which has not grown alfalfa before, the bacteria may either be wholly absent or present in too small a number to insure a vigorous growth of alfalfa from the start. In this case the bacteria should be introduced into the soil artificially.

This can be done in the following two ways:

1. Soil from an old alfalfa field is scattered on the land, when the seed bed is prepared, and harrowed in. The soil used should be scraped from the surface foot of an old alfalfa field, and still scattered over the land, prepared for alfalfa, at a rate of 150 to 300 pound to the acre.

It must not be allowed to dry up in the sun, before being scattered and harrowed in, as then its inoculating power may be destroyed.

Should old alfalfa soil not be cheaply available, then soil from a sweet clover field, if accessible, can be used with the same effect.

2. When soil inoculation, as described above, is impracticable the bacteria can be incorporated with the soil through the medium of the alfalfa seed sown. In this case the seed is treated, immediately before sowing, by an artificial culture, called nitro-culture.

This can be obtained free, with directions as to its use, upon application to the division of botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. When asking to be supplied with nitro-culture the applicant should state how many pounds of seed are to be inoculated.

SEED AND SEEDING.

Quality of Seed and Variety.

For the best results with alfalfa, the quality of the seed is of the greatest importance.

Not only is it necessary to use well filled plump seed of strong vitality and free from impurities, but still more so use seed of a variety adapted to the Canadian climate.

It is absolutely necessary to use seed of a variety able to withstand the winter without being partly or wholly killed.

The safest varieties, available commercially at present, are Grimm's alfalfa and Ontario Variegated alfalfa. Still better is homegrown seed, i.e., seed produced in the home district, because such seed has been produced by plants which, by reason of their very existence, have proven themselves able to survive and thrive.

With or Without a Nurse Crop.

Alfalfa can be sown with a nurse crop or without. Whether it should be sown with a nurse crop or not depends largely on the state of fertility of the land and the climatic conditions. As a rule a nurse crop should be used only when the soil is rich in plant food and humus, and the climatic conditions known to be in favor of alfalfa growing. In districts or on soil where some difficulty in starting alfalfa has been experienced, no nurse crop should be used.

In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Eastern Ontario it would be advisable to sow without a nurse crop on land of average fertility.

Time of Seeding.

If sown with a nurse crop the seed should be sown in the spring with not more than one bushel of early maturing barley or spring wheat.

If no nurse crop is used, the seed can be cown any time from the spring to the beginning of August, depending upon conditions. Sowing too early in the spring, when the ground is still wet and cold ,is not advisable.

Methods of Seeding.

When sown with a nurse crop the seed is sown from the grass seed attachment of the grain drill.

When sown without a nurse crop, the seed can be sown either by hand or from the grass seed attachment to the grain drill. It can also be sown in drills from the grain tubes of the ordinary seeder. In the latter case the seed should be mixed with some coarser material to prevent too thick seeding. For this purpose ground wheat crushed as coarsely as possible is generally used. crushed wheat and the drill set to put on the amount wanted. For instance, 20 pounds of alfalfa mixed with 40 pounds of crushed wheat, and the drill sowing one bushel per acre will mean 20 pounds of alfalfa sown to the acre.

Whatever method used, the ground should be harrowed and rolled immediately after sowing and then the surface of the rolling lightly broken with a brush harrow, a weeder or a tilting harrow.

If the land is deficient in plant food, alfalfa may be sown in rows about eighteen inches apart. By this method, however, a crop is obtained which, though it may be satisfactory as to quantity, is somewhat inferior in quality to the crop obtained when the seed is sown broadcast or in drills from the seeder.

Depth of Seeding.

How deeply the seed should be covered, depends on the soil conditions. On average soils the depth should be about one inch or a little less. On light sandy soils with a dry surface, the seed should be covered about an inch and a half.

Quantity of Seed to Be Sown.

When sown broadcast or in drills with the ordinary seeder, about 20 pounds of good seed of strong vitality should be used to the acre. If sown in rows eighteen inches apart, a third of this quantity will be ample.

Treatment During First Year.

Young alfalfa plants are very tender and must be given every chance to establish themselves firmly. During the first season they should be treated in such a way as to be able to enter the winter in the best condition possible.

With Nurse Crop.

In the case of the alfalfa being sown with a nurse crop, careful watch must be kept to see that the young alfalfa plants are not being smothered by lodging grain. When harvesting the nurse crop the binder should be set to cut five or six inches from the ground. Shocks should not be allowed to stand for more than two days on the same spot, as they would smother out the young alfalfa. Should weeds appear after the nurse crop has been harvested or the alfalfa grow tall and rank it would be advisable to clip the field as high as the mower will allow, though not later than the middle of September.

Without Nurse Crop.

In case of the alfalfa being sown without a nurse crop, broadcast or in drills seven inches apart or thereabouts, it is necessary to mow the field at frequent intervals throughout the season. The plants should not be allowed to go to bloom the first season but the field should be clipped as soon as the plants reach a height of from eight to twelve inches. The clippings should be left on the field as a mulch. The last clipping should be timed so as to allow the plants to reach a height of about eight or ten inches at the end of the growing season. This growth should be left uncut for winter protection.

If these directions are followed, the weeds will be kept down and the alfalfa itself will enter the winter in good condition.

If the alfalfa is sown in rows eighteen inches apart or more, it is necessary to cultivate at intervals, between the rows, especially early in the season. Otherwise the growth should be encouraged by frequent clippings as advised above.

Under no circumstances should live stock of any kind be allowed to graze upon an alfalfa field the first season.

TREAT SEED OATS FOR SMUT.

Last season was particularly favorable to oat smut in the eastern part of Canada, resulting in a great increase of loss from this source. The grain crop will also be worse infected than usual, hence farmers should treat their seed oats very carefully this spring. A small expenditure in time and money may, in this way, increase the yield per acre by five to fifteen bushels.

The prevention for smut in oats is as follows: On the evening before the seed oats are to be sown prepare a solution of formaldehyde (formalin), one pint to forty gallons of water. Spread the oats five inches deep on the barn floor and sprinkle one gallon of the solution to each bushel. Shovel over thoroughly and cover the pile completely with the oat sacks, blankets, etc. The following morning spread the pile out to dry. Much of the moisture will have been absorbed by the grain, hence the seeder should be regulated to allow for the swelling of the seed.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

AN OBJECTIVE POINT

The question has often been asked, somewhat facetiously perhaps, "do you keep cows, or do they keep you?" To many dairymen this has started a train of thought resulting in vastly improved prospects.

To come right down to business, why do you keep cows? Surely it is in order that they may contribute handsomely towards income. If you are already satisfied on that point, well and good; but, one excellent result of cow testing is the solid fact that it helps men to increase their income considerably; that is one main objective point reached. The same story is repeated in all provinces in the dominion, it runs something like this: From a man at Barnston (Que.) "My cows average almost 2,000 pounds of milk more than two years ago," or again from a man at Petersburg (Ont.), "I have increased 1,400 pounds of milk per cow, and hope to go up another 1,500," or this, from a man at Hagersville (Ont.), "My herd is pretty near double in three years by weeding out," and once more, from St. Boniface (Que.), "My seven cows brought in $145 more this year, my records showed me it paid to care for them better."

The dairy division, Ottawa, will gladly send milk record forms if you write for them. Be sure that each cow pays.

HUGH R. LAWRENCE MAYOR OF ST. GEORGE

St. George, April 17—At the nomination day proceedings, Hugh R. Lawrence was unopposed for mayor. Mr. Lawrence served two terms in the first days of incorporation and his choice at the present time is a high tribute on the part of his fellow citizens, to his qualifications for the position. Ex-mayor Edward McGrattan will be one of the new alderman and his experience at the board will be good for the town. Alderman Gov. Hartt retires with the good will of all, and F. M. Cawley takes his place. These are the only changes. The full board taking office unopposed: Mayor H. R. Lawrence, Aldermen Edward L. McGrattan, E. A. Grearson, Chas. Johnson, A. E. O'Herron, George E. Frauley, Wm. Boyd, Anthony Tayte and F. M. Cawley.

Steamer Harveyburg, loading pit props, has been taken to L'Etang Harbor. She will sail for the other side soon with over two thousand cords. The cook, who was seriously ill, was taken to the hospital at St. John, where it is said he will not be in condition to rejoin his ship this trip.

Hazen Carson, a member of the 26th, who was wounded twice—the first time having his gun blown to pieces in his hands, and the next receiving a bad wound in the head from a bursting shell—is home. Beyond a little trouble in the head, he is all right and expects to return to the front again soon.

AGED WOMAN IS TERRIBLY BURNED

Fredericton, N. B., April 17—Mrs. Richard Beasley, of Taxis River, a woman advanced in years, was so severely burned at her home last night that her life is despaired of. Dr. Ryan, of Boiestown, who was summoned to attend the injured woman gave her but a short time to live. Mrs. Beasley made her home with a daughter, Mrs. Wm. Davis. In some way her bed was set afire, it is said, and before she could escape the unfortunate woman suffered terrible injuries, being burned about the head, arms and body.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE

Owing to faulty action of the kidneys and liver, the blood becomes filled with disease germs that imperil health.

The first warnings are backache, dizziness, headache and lack of energy. Act quickly if you would avoid the terrible ravages of chronic kidney complaint. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today; they cure kidney and liver troubles for all time to come. No medicine relieves so thoroughly. For good blood, clear complexion, healthy appetite, use that grand health-bringing medicine, Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c. box today.

Canadian Red Cross In England

It Reflects the Activity in Canada—Movement in the Dominion Advancing Like a Tidal Wave.

The activity of the Canadian Red Cross in England and at the front is closely connected with the prosperity of the society in Canada. Any diminution of Red Cross enterprise on this side of the water would mean inevitably an increase in the suffering of the wounded.

The Red Cross movement in Canada, however, is advancing like a great tidal wave. Almost every branch each month reports new high records in goods and money. The total of supplies passing through the shipping departments in Toronto, St. John and Halifax is constantly increasing.

In consequence of this the Canadian Red Cross abroad is able to report a steady expansion of the scope of its activity. It is now supplying comforts to Canadian wounded in 71 hospitals in the Shorncliffe area. From its Boulogne warehouse it issues supplies to four Canadian general hospitals, four Canadian field ambulances and five Canadian stationary hospitals in France. In addition, there is a Canadian Red Cross hospital, to which five motor ambulances are attached at St. Cloud near Paris. This is supplied by a Canadian Red Cross warehouse in Paris which has also made reciprocity arrangements with the French military hospitals. Further, the three Canadian hospitals in the Mediterranean are not lost sight of, and these are supplied from Alexandria.

The prisoners of war department has now on its list 1,400 prisoners of war in Germany. To these, fortnightly shipments of food have been sent, and they have been well supplied with blankets, overcoats, underclothes and other winter clothing, which has been very acceptable owing to the severity of the season in Germany.

The parcels department sends out a monthly average of over 4,000 parcels of food and clothing. At Christmas 8,500 pounds of turkey and 8,000 pounds of plum pudding were distributed to the Canadian sick and wounded in England and France.

An important feature of Canadian Red Cross work are the hospital visitors, who bring the wounded into personal touch with the society, and collect information that serves considerably to alleviate the anxiety of relatives. Recently Gaspar Clarke, of East Toronto, after reading in the casualty lists, that his brother was wounded, cabled to the Red Cross in London, and in two days received full details as to the nature of the wound. This information has been gathered by a Canadian Red Cross visitor in Bouplogne. This staff of visitors now number 400.

The Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross hospital at Cliveden is constantly winning golden opinions for its efficiency and perfect organization. It is considered a model hospital and a great tribute to Canadian Red Cross effort.

Taking all departments into consideration the Canadian Red Cross is doing admirable work abroad. The only limit to the good it can accomplish is the limit of contributions from Canada. Every increase of Red Cross effort in Canada gives the Red Cross so much power to ameliorate the unhappy lot of Canada's wounded and prisoners.

Fixing Fees For Clerks In Court

Fredericton, N. B., April 17—Owing to the delay of the St. John train the legislature did not convene until 9 o'clock.

The house went into committee and agreed to the bill respecting taxes on life insurance agents, with an amendment increasing the tax from two dollars to five dollars; and also to a bill to establish an isolation hospital in the city and county of St. John, and for other purposes, with an addition providing for assessment of a poll tax in the parish of Lancaster in aid of the patriotic fund.

Hon. Mr. Baxter then took up the bill to amend the Judicature Act to provide a regular scale of compensation for clerks of courts. There have been no definite rules and the charges have been growing until, in some cases, the clerk is paid more than the counsel representing the crown.

The following are the fees to be paid to clerks of the circuit courts: For services in opening court, certifying jury fees, etc., $25.

Each day's attendance of more than three hours, while criminal business only is before the court, including all services, $20.00.

Like less than three hours, $1.00. Each letter necessarily written in connection with criminal business $1.00. Such allowance for postage, etc., as the judge shall certify is reasonbly necessary. Each day's attendance while civil business is before the court $10.00. Such other fees as shall be certified to by the judge and attorney-general.

As he proposed to add another section to the bill dealing with advertising sales of property under order of the court the attorney-general moved that progress be reported.

The bill to amend the county courts act was then taken up. This is a bill on similar lines to the last bill, and deals with fees to be paid to clerks of the county courts. Following is a schedule of the fees provided: In lieu of all costs at present accustomed to be taken by any clerk of county court except from parties litigant, the clerk shall received in respect of all services performed by him in connection with the grand jury, the sum of $15.00. For all services rendered by him under section 102 of the county courts act, the sum of $5, with an additional $5 if the judge shall certify that an unusual amount of labor was involved. For acting as prosecuting counsel for each day of more than four hours, $20.00. Less than four hours, but more than two, $10.00. Less than two hours, or if the prisoner pleads guilty or the indictment is quashed the sum of $5. For acting as clerk only and not as prosecuting counsel for each day when criminal prosecuptions are actually proceeding, $10.00. For each day when civil cases exclusively are being heard for at least one hour, but not to include the first day, if there is a grand jury, the sum of $10.00.

Progress was then reported on this bill also.

The house again went into committee and took up the consideration of the bill to amend the general mining act.

The committee agreed to the bill with certain amendments, and the house adjourned at 11.25.

Fredericton, April 18—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Munro presented the report of the committee on municipalities.

Mr. Dugal gave notice of inquiry if there had been any protest from residents of Minto against grants of land to people of German nationality, and also as to the "changes, errors and delays" to account for the payment of $10,000 to contractors for the new bridge at St. John.

The bill to incorporate the Wilson Beach Public Hall Company was agreed to with amendments.

The house went into committee and agreed to the judicature act with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Baxter explained that the object of the amendment was to provide that the appeal court which now held five sittings in Fredericton should meet four times in Fredericton and once in St. John, the sitting at St. John to be in November.

All the provisions of the bill, including those regular fees to be charged by the clerks of court will go into effect on August 1 under another amendment.

The committee agreed to the bill respecting county courts with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to established electoral districts and subdistricts in the province of New Brunswick.

The bill relating to the South West Boom Company was taken up and, despite protests against the increase of five cents in tolls and the increase of authorized capital, The bill was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to reduce the number of grand jurors from twenty-four to twelve.

A bill to provide for the daylight saving scheme was introduced by Hon. Mr. Baxter who explained that it was merely permissive but could be made effective by the lieutenant-governor if he found sufficient public demand throughout the province. He said that various communities are adopting the scheme but that he thought provincial legislation would be necessary to make it binding.

Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill giving the provincial government power to fix the salaries of county sheriffs if the remuneration received were found too low.

ANNIE M. PARKER SALVAGED BUT LATER LOST AND SUNK.

Charlottetown, April 17—The schooner Annie M. Parker, owned by Captain Trenholm, of Port Elgin (N. B.), which has been drifting about in the ice-filled straits all winter, was salvaged by the Stanley on Saturday and towed from East Point to near Georgetown, where she broke loose from the steamer and sank in four and one-half fathoms.

Bogus Check Man Wanted In Fredericton

Fredericton, April 18—Another case of passing bogus checks and obtaining goods and money by fraudulent means has come to light in Fredericton. A distinctly new method was adopted in this case which occurred last week. A man about thirty years of age, said to belong to St. John, arrived in the city, representing himself as a soldier returned from the front, who had been given a lieutenant's commission. He was in Fredericton but one day, but in that time secured the complete uniform of a lieutenant and appeared about the streets in it. He paid for his purchase by check and in some instances was given change from his check in cash. He walked with a slight limp which lent an air of truth to his story that he had been wounded in France. One of his stories was that as a lieutenant he was being transferred from St. John to Chatham. The merchants who were victimized did not lose much time after learning that the checks were worthless. A warrant for his arrest was sworn out and the authorities are now after the man.

SELDOM SEE a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 6 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises Varicose Veins, Varicosities. Old Sores. Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 188 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

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An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with *Roller Chain, New Departure or Hercules Coaster Brake and Hubs, Detachable Tires*, high grade equipment, including Mud-guards, Pump, & Tools $22.50

Send FREE 1916 Catalogue, for 60 pages of *Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material*. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

The Old-time Painter Says:

"Whether I paint the home of a millionaire or the humblest cottage I always remember that they both meet the same kind of weather. I use

MAPLE LEAF PAINT

It Makes Good Because It's Made Good.

—the millionaire can't buy better paint anywhere.

—and the man who owns the humble cottage can't save money any surer way than with MAPLE LEAF.

MAPLE LEAF PAINT is the sum total motor driven adding machine of paint progress when it comes to comparison with the old pot and paddle days I had to go through.

For the "old man" with his shirt sleeves up and nothing to do on a Saturday afternoon—but a little job of painting—there's nothing to it but MAPLE LEAF and follow the directions on the can. Perhaps he won't need my services, but here's my advice to him:—go to it strong with MAPLE LEAF and the eternal smile will become a permanent fixture on his face—for every time he'll look at the job he'll say MAPLE LEAF for mine every time.

The man with the MAPLE LEAF around his store is the man to buy paint from, look him up in your town.

IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO. WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER

MADE IN CANADA

A New Shoe Idea for summer outdoor work

Write for Catalogue

For Farmers, Woodmen, Millmen, Trackmen, Laborers—all who work outdoors.

Palmer's "Moose Head" Brand Summer Packs

Made of our famous Oil-Tanned Skowhegan waterproof leather; they have waterproof sole-leather outsoles and solid insoles. The soles, too, are attached by an improved clincher fastener process. They are staunch, light-weight working shoes for spring, summer and fall. Your dealer will likely have them; if not, write us, giving his name and address.

John Palmer Company, Limited, Fredericton, N.B., Canada 20

$15.95 UPWARD ON TRIAL Fully Guaranteed

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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for $15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL. New! a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog. Address:

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Just ask us about it. We sell through agents in Canada.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Stop that weary waste of Time and Money which goes with Hand-Milking!

You can milk more cows in a fraction of the time—you can increase the average yield—improve the purity of the milk—and do without extra hired help—by using the

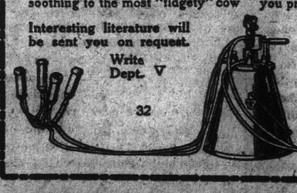
EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER

One man with a small "Empire" outfit, consisting of one double unit, can milk ten to fifteen cows in half an hour. One man can operate two double units.

The action of the "Empire" is just like that of a sucking calf—is soothing to the most "fidgety" cow—usually increases the flow—and protects the milk from dirt and germs.

And, what is perhaps most important of all, the "Empire" Mechanical Milker solves the problem of hired help and makes you practically independent.

Interesting literature will be sent you on request. Write Dept. V



Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited

MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

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RENNIES SEEDS

PUREST-CLEANEST MOST RELIABLE GET CATALOGUE AT BEST DEALERS OR DIRECT 100 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

Put Any Weight on a Maritime Fence

and it stands the test. Man or beast can't break it down. Maritime Fence never sags or gets out of shape. Made from extra heavy imported hard drawn steel wire, thicker, stronger and galvanized so it is peel-proof. It is the last word in strength and durability.

The staying quality of Maritime fence is in the simple lock with the bull dog grip. It never lets go—never lets the fence get crooked. Maritime Fence is always sightly; always straight—always best. The quality of material and construction makes it best.

Don't buy fence until we have put our catalog and price list into your hands, postpaid, by mail. Costs you nothing to find out all you want to know about wire fence. Get your pen now and write on a postal "Send the catalog." 9

MARITIME WIRE FENCE

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited Moncton - New Brunswick

committee had been waiting on the convenience of United States promoters to get over $20,000,000 worth of contracts signed. At last a real opportunity presents itself of getting the business placed in Canada. For the sake of gaining only six days' time, not in the actual delivery of the fuses, but simply in the signing of a contract for their manufacture, and without waiting those extra six days to see what the competitive tender was going to be, a committee of Canadian business men violate a promise, pass up honest Canadian capital and honest Canadian labor in order to provide a feast for a bunch of Yankee grafters, and incidentally assent to an arrangement for plundering the British treasury to the tune of $2,000,000! There must be a reason, and the reason should be made known."

Sir Sam Hughes has the floor. Why were Allison and his associates given their license to loot?

THE HILL WIFE.

(By Robert Frost.)

Loneliness.

(Her Word).

One ought not to have to care
So much as you and I
Care when the birds come round the house
To seem to say good-by;

Or care so much when they come back
With whatever it is they sing;
The truth being we are as much
Too glad for the one thing

As we are too sad for the other here—
With birds that fill their breasts,
But with each other and themselves
And their built or driven nests.

House Fear.

Always—I tell you this they learned—
Always at night when they returned
To the lonely house from far away,
To lamps unlighted and fire gone gray.
They learned to rattle the lock and key,
To give whatever night chance to be
Warning and time to be off in flight:
And preferring the out- to the in-door night,
They learned to leave the house door wide
Until they had lit the lamp inside.

The Smile.

(Her Word).

I didn't like the way he went away.
That smile! It never came of being gay.
Still he smiled—did you see him?—I was sure!
Perhaps because we gave him only bread
And the wretch knew from that that we were poor.
Perhaps because he let us give instead
Of seizing from us as he might have seized.
Perhaps he mocked at us for being wed,
Or being very young (and he was pleased
To have a vision of us old and dead).
I wonder how far down the road he's got.
He's watching from the woods as like as not.

The Oft-repeated Dream.

She had no saying dark enough
For the dark pine that kept
Forever trying the window latch
Of the room where they slept.

His tireless but ineffectual hands
That with every futile pass
Made the great tree seem as a little bird
Before the mystery of glass!

He never had been inside the room,
And only one of the two
Was afraid in an oft-repeated dream
Of what he thought to do.

The Impulse.

It was too lonely for her there,
And too wild,
And since there were but two of them,
And no child,

And work was little in the house,
She was free,
And followed where he furrowed field,
Or felled tree.

She rested on a log and tossed
The fresh chips,
With a song only to herself
On her lips.

And once she went to break a bough
Of black alder.
She strayed so far she scarcely heard
When he called her—

And didn't answer—didn't speak—
Or return.
She stood, and then she ran and hid
In the fern.

He never found her, tho he looked
Everywhere,
And he asked at her mother's house
Was she there.

Sudden and swift and light as that
The ties gave,
And he learned of finalities
Besides the grave.

Peace That Would Be No Peace.

(Hamilton Herald).

Early in the war the foremost German journalist, Maximilian Harden, scornfully brushing aside the plea that Germany was fighting a defensive war that was forced on her, said defiantly: "We willed the war." When he said that he was confident of Teutonic victory. Contrast with those words Herr Harden's latest public utterance on the war. "Nobody will remember this war with pleasure," he writes. "Let us end it and organize peace." German plans of conquest having been balked, the demand is now made for peace in order that Germany may prepare for another attempt at conquest before her power is broken. It is still Germany's desire that must dominate. The ugly, truculent, selfish, domineering Prussian spirit is as conspicuous in Herr Harden's demand for peace as it was in his early boast.

A Mighty Dam.

(Montreal Herald.)

All the other provinces in Canada put together do not manufacture as much pulp as the province of Quebec. New legislation tending to prevent forest fires and conserve the forests generally has also been put into effect. Big water conservation schemes have also been initiated, and these will have an important effect in building up the industries of the province. It is not generally known that the dam being constructed on the St. Maurice river will create the greatest artificial reservoir in the whole world. The quantity of water held back will be just twice as great as the amount stored by the enlarged Assuan dam on the Nile, which at present is the largest reservoir in existence.

Her Patience.

"You are not working in the same place," said the butler.

"No," replied the cook, "I've been obliged to change families several times and I'm going to keep on trying till I find one that suits me."

STIRRING APPEAL FROM TRENCHES FOR RECRUITS

"If They Could See Youths with Faces Seamed and Hair Prematurely Grey, They Would Not Linger," Says Trooper Mackenzie—Gives Graphic Account of Trench Life with a Little Advice for Newcomers.

The following interesting letter, dated "Somewhere in France", March 26, was received from Trooper Frank P. MacKenzie, who left here with the 6th Mounted Rifles, but who has since been transferred to the 5th C. M. R.:

"I am not too bad considering the strenuous life we are leading at times. I'm still able to back under my pack like a little man and shoulder my rifle with the rest of the boys. I hope and trust that I may be permitted to see this 'row' through to a finish and 'Old Billy Hohenzollern' floored for the count.

"I suppose you have had the usual brand of winter weather. Over here in this battle-scarred country it has been mostly a wet season with a little fine weather thrown in. We have had, lately, some snow and sleet which made it quite disagreeable while we were in the trenches.

Makes Blood Boil.

"Since last writing we have had several spells in the trenches where we suffered some casualties in killed and wounded, as probably you are aware from reading the casualty lists. Our losses in killed and wounded, as yet, are not heavy, but they are regular and total up. It certainly makes a fellow's blood boil when a comrade or friend is laid low, and the desire for revenge runs high at times. During our last sojourn we were in for six days where 'Fritzie' as usual opened up for business and showed us the goods in the form of artillery, machine gun and rifle fire. We were doing a cash trade, however, and paid him back in his own coin. I guess we won't have any more 'Made in Germany' trademarks after the war is over—in Canada at any rate.

"The trenches we occupied the last time were very low in places which were rendered so by Willie's 'Whizz-bangs' and other missiles of destruction that crashed over into our lines. I recall one morning just after 'stand down' while waiting for my rations, I was standing where the parapet was rather low. An enemy sniper seeing me exposed, let bang and the bullet just grazed my head and lodged in a post nearby. Of course, a miss is as good as a mile, but I shall remember that whiplike crack sound in my ear, for some time. It seems like the act of an assassin to have an enemy take a crack at you in broad daylight when you are occupied at something else. It appears to be a different experience when a fellow is in action and then he doesn't mind the fusilate of bullets as they whistle by. He naturally expects them.

Undue Exposing.

"Right here I might say for the benefit of those who may come later, that the number of killed in the trenches are invariably shot through the head, brought about by unduly exposing it above the parapet. I heard of an instance where a chap was smoking a cigarette one night while on sentry duty. 'Fritz' saw the headlight looming up in the dark, let bang, and caught the poor fellow between the eyes. This was a case that happened through negligence and indifference, as he had been warned repeatedly not to smoke while on duty. Then, again, new men in for the first time are usually very curious to get a look at the enemy trenches, and when day breaks they, not thinking that they are being watched, put their heads up and sometimes they get it in that way, for 'Fritzie' is no slouch when it comes to sniping.

"Of course there are certainly exceptions when a man will be put out through no fault of his own. In a charge, or when an advance is made, then the soldier has to take his chance with the others and go to it.

Dodging Deadly Machine Gun.

"One night while at work with some of the boys at the top of a communication trench, I had another close shave. We were engaged stringing wires, bracing the poles to keep back the mud. We were on top of the ground, fully exposed when they uncorked a machine gun and veered it 'round in our direction at the rate of 500 shots a minute. When we heard that familiar trip-hammer tack! tack! and the bullets smashing, we were not long, I assure you, in throwing our bodies horizontally on the mud. When the fusilade was over we were up and at it as though nothing had happened. They fired three different times at us and we went through the contortionist act accordingly. We eventually finished our task without a casualty, which was miraculous.

"Another risk we have to meet is the danger of being struck by fragments of missiles of the anti-aircraft pieces. When an enemy aeroplane flies over our line on a tour of observation our aircraft guns let fly and sometimes, as I've seen happen, the scrap iron comes down with great force and uncomfortably close.

"We have left our barn billet and have moved to another part of the country at a different section of this far flung battle line. As you are aware, I am not permitted to tell the location or distribution of troops but the name of the place is synonymous with Canadian heroism and endurance. Some of the companies of the battalion are in the trenches but ours is out. We are living at present in canvas tents and, believe me, it is quite cool these nights.

Going Into Trenches.

"We can hear the constant clog, clog, clog of marching battalions as the eternal lines of khaki clad soldiers pass by in heavy marching order, bound for the trenches. Perhaps it is a battalion with a pipe band in attendance that is swinging along. It is quite an inspiring sight to see the boys with full equipment, rifles slung over the shoulder, some smoking and laughing, some singing and joking, while others are lost in thought as they thump over the cobble stones to the lively skirl of the pipes.

"I guess this is the most lively place we've struck yet to judge by the 'big noise' that is going on day and night.

"I see by the papers you have sent me that recruiting is at a low ebb in St. John. I cannot understand why the boys who are physically fit and have no serious responsibilities do not come out and help us win. If they only could hear what the boys in khaki think of them they would act differently. If they could only see their mud-stained, weary, war-worn countrymen (some of them mere youths) with faces seamed, and hair prematurely grey, staggering from the trenches and carrying on their shoulders the noble and righteous cause of the British Empire, they would not hold back to be branded a coward.

"Surely, surely, we have true men left with the love of country and fire of patriotism still slumbering in their makeup, men with courageous hearts and red blood in their veins, who will spring to arms and strike a blow rather than see the 'old flag fall.'"

"Close Shaves in 26th."

Writing from the firing line, Lance Corporal W. B. Smith, of the 26th battalion, advised his father, Sergeant John J. Smith, of the North End Police Division, that conditions were good at the front. The soldier was enjoying good health and had experienced several "close shaves." He mentioned that his chum, Private Harry Brittain, a west side boy, had suffered a slight wound in one hand.

The following are extracts from letters received by his sister in Westfield from Driver Talmage Porter, who went overseas with the 28th Field Battery:

March 1—We had quite a cold spell over here recently. It lasted two or three days, and about two inches of snow fell, but is gone now and is as muddy as ever, and rains every day. You asked me to tell you about our work. There is not much to tell now, because there is too much mud to do anything. All the artillery units have covered positions, and until the warm weather comes and the mud dries up, there will be nothing doing at all. All we see is a scrap in the air now and again, and an occasional shell comes over. Some days there is not a shot fired, but I guess it is livelier in the summer time. We are being issued long moccassins now, so we are doing pretty well. Mine are not worn out yet.

The 26th are quite near us. They came out of the trenches night before last.

Soldiers Suffer Sore Feet.

March 6—Am laying in today with sore feet. Pretty nearly everybody is taking their turns. When you get your feet wet for two or three days, and no place (like home) to dry your socks, they begin to swell. One of mine is swelled so I can't get my moccasin on. We are having quite a bit of snow now and quite cold, although not enough to freeze the mud.

The weather is peculiar over here. The sun will be shining bright, then all at once it will start to rain or snow.

A Sunday Visit.

On Sunday morning between 7 and 9 o'clock, four or five German aeroplanes came over our lines. They never miss a Sunday. There seems to be more fighting on Sunday than any other day.

March 7—I did not finish this letter yesterday, so will write a bit more tonight. Was out nearly all day with the team, and is has snowed since daylight. The other day we were out on an exercise ride and we passed a lot of transport trucks, motor lorries they call them trucks, and on it was tacked one of those little banners with Gagetown on it. Times are just starting now. This is a life worth seeing, but is kind of hard on one's nerves at times.

Sergeant Casey in Hospital.

Mrs. F. W. Woodworth of 110 Harrison street, has received a letter from Sergt. T. Casey of the 26th Battalion in which he states he had been in hospital with appendicitis since March 1. He is in the Canadian Hospital in Taplow, Bucks, England, in a New Brunswick ward, and the bed he occupies was given by Robert Thomson of St. John. The hospital will accommodate about 1,000;. The men are treated well; two sisters from Ontario are the day nurses and the night nurse is Miss Gleeson of St. John. They are all very kind. He says the men all receive prompt attention. Sergt. Casey wishes to be remembered to his St. John friends.

Brilliant Canadian Soldier.

Another Canadian who is bringing renown to the country of his birth is Lieut. Col. W. H. S. Nickerson, V.C., who is now with the allied forces at Saloniki.

Lieut. Col. Nickerson was born in Nova Scotia, the son of Lieut.-Col. (Rev.) David Nickerson and spent his childhood days in these provinces. Lieut. Col. Nickerson, V.C., is a nephew of the late Mrs. J. S. McGivern of this city and, while quite young, spent considerable time at the McGivern home in this city, but he has resided in England for years.

Sergt. W. H. Snyder of the C. P. R. staff, who has just returned from the front, is a cousin of Lieut. Col. Nickerson. Lieut. Col. Nickerson won the Victoria Cross at Wakhurstroom in South Africa in May, 1900, and he has been mentioned in despatches several times during the present war. In January last his services were further recognized when he was created a C. M. G. His brother is also actively identified with the service, being a flight commander in the navy and is now on duty "somewhere in France."

Private Furlong in Saloniki.

Mrs. M. E. Furlong of 259 Germain street has received the following letter of interest from her son. Pte R. J. Furlong of No. 1 Canadian Stationary Hospital at Saloniki, Greece.

"Just a few lines to let you know I am still well. Tomorrow is St. Patrick's day, but I don't see any chance of wearing a piece of shamrock, but nevertheless a few of the Irish lads are going to celebrate. We are now in Greece and have started a hospital just a short distance from the firing line.

"It is a bit quiet on this front just at present, but we expect a big battle soon. It is great to see the German aeroplanes here trying to get over our territory and all our guns firing at them. It is very pretty to see the shrapnell bursting all around them; they seem to be a very hard thing to hit. There was a very pretty sight here the other morning, twenty-two aeroplanes all together, just returning from an air raid on Bulgaria. Aeroplanes down here are as thick as horses in St. John; there is one over us all the time. There was a Zeppelin raid here a few days ago and they dropped a bomb just about fifty yards away from the hospital, but we escaped alright.

"Well, mother, I am beginning to think that the war will soon be over. I think this big battle that is raging at Verdun is going to decide whether the Germans will last for two years more or be beaten in three months—Let us hope for the shortest.

Private Furlong left here with the 1st A. M. C. corps and has seen service in France, the Dardanelles, Egypt and now Saloniki.

His brother Maurice Furlong is with the A. M. C in France under Lieut. Col. Massie.

Banquet at the Front.

In a letter to a friend in Fairville, Sapper Leo Quigg, of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Signal Section, writes of a supper that some of the boys had on March 30, the first time the division had been back from the trenches for a rest since April, 1915. The "feed and entertainment" was in the nature of a little celebration and one can easily believe the boys were home again in thought while untying the parcels of food sent by kind friends, no doubt stories were told of home life, and scenes we regard as commonplace and usual were dear to the memory of the lads, when they met together after so many trying experiences, to enjoy a brief spell together beyond the danger zone. The letter tells its own story and tells it well enough to be of interest to all.

France, March 31.

Our celebration took place in a small shed which was pretty much intact, having managed to escape shell fire. The temperature was a bit cool, when you consider some places we had been in lately, but that did not bother us any and we sure had some time.

As we lacked furniture, it was necessary to remove the door to serve as a table for the feast, and we filled in the door opening with a couple of oat sacks For table cloth we used a "St. John Times" which had been read and re-read, then we placed around candles which provided fine lighting. We built a little fire outside and heated water and when we sat down the arrangements were all O. K. Once during the evening we were interrupted by one despatch rider being called out for a run, but apart from this we were quite unmolested in our pleasure.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED

Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who leads the conquering Russian armies in Asia, and Field Marshal von der Golz, the German adviser of the Turkish forces.

CARNEGIE HERO AWARDS IN CANADA

The report of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for the year ending Jan. 31 has been issued. In the list appear the names of two Canadians and two men belonging to Newfoundland. A synopsis of these cases follows:

J. Leo Primeau, aged thirty-two, butcher, saved E. Edgar Ware, aged eleven, school boy, from drowning, Lindsay (Ont.), December 25, 1911. Edgar broke through the ice on the Scugog River at a point fifty feet from the bank, where the water was over six feet deep. Primeau took off his coat, vest and shoes and walked ten feet from the bank; then the ice broke under him. He swam thirty-five feet, breaking the ice with his arms, and put one of his arms around Edgar's waist. Edgar grasped Primeau's shoulders, and Primeau swam about forty feet with him. From that point the bank was reached by means of a ladder.—Bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Frederick G. Preston, aged forty-one, painter, saved Peter W. Langgaard, aged twenty-four, sailor, from drowning, Niagara Falls (Ont.), October 28, 1912. Langgaard attempted to shoot the rapids of the Niagara River in a motor boat, but a piece of driftwood stopped his propellor, and his boat was carried around and around in the whirlpool. Three times his boat was drawn close to the axis of the pool, where there was a tremendous suction; but each time it was diverted toward the outer edge of the whirlpool. Darkness fell, and the boat began to fill with water. A searchlight was brought to the scene and the light was directed on the boat as it swung around in the whirlpool. Four hours after the boat entered the whirlpool, Preston left the bank with a rope fastened to his arm, swam about 125 feet, and grasped the boat as it swung around in a current of eight miles an hour. Men on the bank then pulled Preston and the boat to the bank. Langgaard was uninjured.—Bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Nathaniel Sheppard, aged sixty, fisherman, helped to save Nicholas and Thos. Keefe, aged sixty and sixty-two, respectively, fishermen, from drowning, Tilting (Nfld.), June 28, 1912. The Keefe brothers, who were in an open fishing boat, running before a gale on the Atlantic ocean, struck a submerged block of ice at a point about three miles from land. Their boat began to sink. Sheppard and his son were in their fishing boat about a half mile to windward of the Keefe boat and were also running before the storm in order to reach shelter. They changed their course and sailed toward the Keefes. When they were thirty feet from the Keefe boat, Sheppard's son let the jib fly in the wind, stood on the bow with his arm around the foremast, and caught the disabled boat with a boat-hook. Nathaniel Sheppard handled the tiller and mainsail. The Keefe boat had sunk so far that the Keefes were in water to their chests. Waves six or eight feet high broke over the boat. Young Sheppard pulled the bow of his boat over the submerged stern of the Keefe boat. A wave lifted his boat and let it fall violently on the corner of the stern of the other boat, and a piece of plank a foot long and five inches wide was knocked in at a point a foot above the water line. Nicholas Keefe scrambled into the Sheppard boat. Thomas fell into the water between the boats while trying to get on board. Sheppard dropped his boat-hook and pulled Thomas into the boat; then he used the boat-hook to work the bow of his boat to the lee of the Keefe boat. He mended the hole in the side, and he and the others sailed three miles before the wind to port in safety—Bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Mark Sheppard, aged thirty, fisherman, helped to save Nicholas and Thomas Keefe from drowning, Tilting (Nfld.), June 28, 1912. (See award No. 1109.)—Bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

A recapitulation on the work of the commission since it was organized on April 15, 1904, shows that eighteen gold, 891 silver and 786 bronze medals have been awarded, making a total of 1,145 to date. To heroes and their dependents, including pension payments, the amount of $1,267,896.04 has been awarded while to funds for the relief of sufferers from disasters the sum of $169,462.06 has been paid and the sum of $200,000 has been devoted to special purposes, making a total of $1,637,358.10.

Since the establishment of the hero fund the commission has been called upon to hear 13,765 applications, of which 1,145 have been granted and 1,175 are under consideration. The total under these three headings, 16,085.

Similar funds have been established by Mr. Carnegie in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands.

3,117 Non-Combatants Lose Lvies During War On Shipping Destroyed

London, April 18—Since the outbreak of the war, 3,117 non-combatants have lost their lives in maritime disasters due to mines, or to submarines of hostile nations, Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, said in the house of commons today.

Of these, 1,754 were seamen, 188 fishermen, and 1,175 passengers.

SERIOUS CRISIS IN GREECE

New York, April 17.—A cable to the Tribune from London says:

Greece is again in the throes of a crisis which, this time, seems to be of greater magnitude and gravity than those which already have made that country a political storm centre. The cause is simple and dramatic. Britain and France have decided to transport the Serbian army, said to number 150,000 men, from Corfu, off the west coast of Greece, to the Salonican front.

To do this, the use of the Greek railway from Patris through Athens to Volo is deemed indispensable owing to the perils that must be met with, if the journey were entirely by sea.

The Athens government has refused to consent to the use of the Veloponnesian line, but the allies are adamant. They have not only informed Greece that the railway will, nevertheless, be used, but also, according to the Athens advices, have threatened strong measures should the Hellenic rulers seek to thwart the plans necessary to their operations in the Balkans.

The Central Powers, on the other hand, have plainly told Greece that if the passage of the Serbian army is permitted it will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Under firm pressure from both sets of belligerents, the government thus finds itself in a remarkable dilemma, the sequel to which will be watched with interest.

London, April 17—Reuter's Athens correspondent says several shots were fired in riots which resulted from a campaign meeting of the Venizelos party yesterday and that many followers of the former premier were arrested.

Canadian Casualties

Ottawa, April 17—Today's casualty lists are the lightest for some days. Lance Sergt. Gordon Moore, of Campbellton (N. B.), is reported wounded with the infantry.

The early list of casualties follows:

INFANTRY.

Died of wounds—No. 192,753, Robert S. Martin, Lawson (Sask.)

Wounded—Thomas Aird, Scotland; John Bonner, England; James Cairns, Ireland; James Caldwell, England; George Clark, England; John Coleman, England; Lieut. Alfred John K. D'Arcy, England; Hugh Gallagher, South Africa; George Giles, England; Patrick Hannah, Scotland; William Jackson, Scotland; Robert Cameron, (kin not given); Private Keane, England; George King, England; Ralph Linnitt, England; Neil MacIver, Scotland; Robert MacKinley, (kin not given); Murdock, Scotland; Thomas McLaughlin, England; Geo. Moore, England; Fred. X. Nothard, Edmonton (Alta.); George Patience, Scotland; Arthur Pitts, England; John Alexander Ross, Scotland; Lieut. Norman Sawyers, Vancouver; Edward John Scammell, England; Arthur George Sellick, England; Wilfred J Sheen, England; Gilbert R. Steward, England; Arthur Stokes, England; Robert Thompson, Scotland; John H. Watson, Scotland; Corporal Sydney Whiddett, England.

MIDNIGHT LIST—INFANTRY.

Killed in Action—Dan Daly, Weehawken (N. J.); Alvin Duncan, Saskatoon (Sask.); Ernest McLellan, Port Arthur (Ont.)

Died of Wounds—Gordon Couldry, Dundas (Ont.); Sergt. J. W. Fawlie, Eastburg (Alta.); Sergt. Sidney Fritz, Winnipeg; Francis J. Hayes, Montreal.

Wounded—Thomas Anderson, Findlater (Sask.); Herbert Banks, Sherbrooke (Que.); Harry Drew, Vancouver; Charles Bridges, Winnipeg; John Henry Cameron, Kenora (Ont.); Herbert Geo. Capern, Underhill (Man.); Allan Augusta Chafe, Malden (Mass.); Bruce Elder Menzies, Montreal; Robert D. Mitchell, Vancouver; Loraine Patrick Mooney, Ottawa.

LANCE SERGEANT GORDON MOORE, Campbellton (N. B.)

Crammond Earl Morton, Ayer (Ont.) Neil Patterson Mudie, Victoria (B. C.); Ewart Oldrieve, Kingston (Ont.); Noel F. Platt, Vernon (B. C.); David Pollock, Winnipeg; Kenneth Postill, Vancouver; George Powers, Ottawa; John Nelson Pugh, Brandon (Man.); Corporal Kenneth Malcolm Raymur, Victoria (B. C.); Clarence Roy Rickett, Belleville (Ont.); Harry E. Child, Vancouver; William P. Clandillon, Calgary.

WILLIAM COOPER, Sydney Mines (N. S.)

Sergt. Powell Sheffield Crosby, Toronto; George Draper, Vancouver; William Kenneth Charles Denny Edye, Dryden (Ont.); Alfred Etherington, Vancouver; Harry William Falk, Youngstown (Alb.); Earl Ferguson, Thornbury (Ont.); Thomas Jos. Ford, Toronto; Edward D. Fournier, Lake Megantic (Que.); Ernest S. George, Benito (Man.); Aliva Germain, St. Jude (Que.); Arthur Griffin, Vancouver; L. E. Hall, Calgary; Pioneer Henry Charles Holloway, Makinak (Man.); Albert John Harris, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg; Edward Hincks, Holstein (Ont.); Geo. Hollands, Edmonton (Alta.); Jesse William Hood, Edmonton (Alta.)

REUBEN CYRIL KEEN, North Tay, York county (N. B.)

James Patrick Kelly, Colborne (Ont.); Harold Joseph Klein, Seaforth (Ont.); Herbert Isaac Larmer, Portage La Prairie (Man.); James Laybourne, Montreal.

NORMAN MACLENNAN, Beddeck, Victoria county (N. S.)

Reginald T. Macken, Vancouver; William M. Mathers, Keewatin (Ont.); Pioneer Charles Rochefort, Chateauguay Basin (Que.); Thomas Scott, Bichfait (Sask.); Sergeant Thomas Henry Soley, Edmonton (Alta.); Herbert Stapleton, Benson (Sask.); Harry H. Taylor, Medock (Ont.); Matthew H. Templeman, Edmonton (Alta.); L. Thourin, St. Thomas (Ont.)

Seriously Ill—Thomas James Garrett, Winnipeg.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Seriously Ill—Matthew Kee, Portage

ARTILLERY.

Wounded—Gunner Ernest Linnell Phillips, Belleville (Ont.)

ENGINEERS.

Wounded—Lieutenant Frank Albert Fortier, Westmount (Que.)

Ottawa, April 18—There are no soldiers with Canadian kin in the early casualty list issued today.

In the midnight casualty list are eleven maritime men, as follows:

INFANTRY.

Died of Wounds—James Watson, New Waterford (C. B.)

Missing—Smith Drew, 39 Gilbert's Lane, St. John (N.B.); Thomas H. Rowley, 210 Waterloo street, St. John (N. B.)

Seriously Ill—Lance Corporal Edgar Molloy, Pavilion Barracks, Halifax (N. S.)

Wounded—Lance Corporal Robert Elliott Anderson, 27 Wright street, St. John (N. B.); Pioneer Wm. Andnesty, Box 13, North Sydney (C. B.); Pioneer Jos. James Perry, Jeddore (N. S.); Pioneer Tobin John Shaw, Lochside (C. B.); Michael William Chisholm, Orwell (P. E. I.; Gavin Currie, Tatamagouche (N. S.)

ARTILLERY.

Gas Poisoning—Gunner J. L. Hawkes, Plaster Rock (N. B.)

ACCUSE GERMANS OF USING "RAZOR BULLETS" AT VERDUN

London, April 18—(Toronto Mail and Empire Cable)—The crown prince is using "razor bullets" at Verdun. Each bullet weighs an eighth of an ounce and has triangular steel blade as sharp as a razor, which makes an ugly wound and one difficult to heal.

CHATHAM TOWN COUNCIL

Chatham, N. B., April 17—(Special)—Mayor Hickey is again elected by acclamation, and there are nine men out for aldermen for tomorrow's civic election. All last year's aldermen, J. A. Hay, L. J. Stewart, Dr. Loggie, Chas. Rainsborrow, W. J. Moran, D. H. MacLaughlan, J. G. Flanagan, W. B. Snowball, have been nominated and M. M. Gaynor is the only new contestant for aldermanic honors.

Six men have been sworn in for the 132nd here today, as follows: J. Marsh, J. W. Story, Earl Gilks, David Ward, Howard Allan and Bandmaster M. F. Kelly.

Don't Dry Up

Bread made from Purity Flour keeps its flavor and freshness a long time.

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

719

Machinery For Sale

1 Cutup Mill 36x48, equipped with Leonard engines and boiler; boiler 66 in. x 15 ft.; 100 3-in. tubes, 100 lbs. steam.

Slasher bed 18 ft. long, fitted with 7 saws, capacity 200,000 per day. Built in 1909. Operated part of two seasons, and fitted with modern, up-to-date electric light plant. Cost of operating, 8c. per thousand.

This mill was built with a view to taking it down and removing it to another section of the country. The mill is in perfect A1 condition, and will be sold at a bargain.

Also one 500 H. P. Twin Buckeye Steam Engine; fly wheel 14 ft. dia. x 28 in. face; cylinders 22x44, with counter-shafting, pulleys and clutch. 152 ft of 10-in spiral rivetted exhaust pipe; cast iron oil separator and pressure exhaust valve.

4 Jones' underfeed stokers with boiler fronts and furnace linings.

1 Manning upright boiler 21 ft long; fire box 7 ft. dia. x 6 ft. high; number of tubes, 371; tubes 15 ft. long x 2½ in. dia.

1 Manning boiler 19 ft. 3 in. long; fire box, 7½ ft. long x 5 ft. 3 in. high; number of tubes, 256; tubes, 14 ft. long x 2½ in. dia.

Above Will Be Sold at a Bargain

P. O. Box 700, St. John, N. B.

4-21

THE EMPIRE NEEDS AMMUNITION

We want both experienced and inexperienced men to assist us in making shells.

Apply at Machinery Hall, Exhibition Building, Sydney Street.

T. McAvity & Sons

LIMITED, ST. JOHN, N. B.

4-20

VERDUN WOUNDED IN CANADIAN HOSPITAL PRESENTED TO FRANCE

London, April 16—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—In the presence of a distinguished company, Sir George Perley, acting high commissioner of Canada, on Saturday handed over, on behalf of the Canadian government, No. 4 Stationary Hospital at Paris to the president of the French republic. The hosptial was inaugurated by the admission of 155 wounded from Verdun.

The ceremony was quite informal. The president arrived at the hospital on Saturday afternoon and was received by Lord Granville, charge d'affaires, in the absence of the ambassador, Lord Bertie, Sir Charles Perley, Surgeon-General M. Jones, Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian commissioner at Paris, and Godfrey Langlois, Quebec government commissioner to Belgium. Representatives of the French foreign and war offices also attended.

After Sir George's declaration on behalf of the dominion government, the president spent two hours inspecting the hospital and chatting with the wounded, some of whom he decorated with the Croix De Guerre, Medaille d'Honneur.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mignault commands the hospital, which is at the famous suburb of St. Cloud.

In Aid of Red Cross.

Knights of Columbus will hold an assembly in their hall, Easter Monday evening. Tickets may be had from the committee or at Dwyer's bookstore, Union street.

French Visitor—I am learning ze language varey fast. Zat lettle boy zare spinning his top—he's a spinster, eh?

Newcastle Council In by Acclamation

Newcastle, April 17—There will be no town election Tuesday, the whole council being elected by acclamation. The new council will consist of Chas. E. Fish, ex-M. P. P., and member of Newcastle's first counil (1899-1900), mayor, and the following aldermen: C. C. Hayward, Dr. F. C. MGrath, Alex. H. MacKay, James Stables and H. H. Stuart, of the last council; S. W. Miller, who has been alderman and mayor several times, and John F. Kingston and T. A. Scribner, new men.

Ald. D. Doyle, D. S. Creaghan and David Ritchie and Mayor G. G. Stothart, of last council, did not offer for re-election.

The new council is strongly pro-temperance.

Mayor Fish in his card also promises to work for a brand new assessment act.

Ald. Stuart, who has already served four years at the board, ran on a platform not only pro-temperance but also advocating reduction of taxation on improvements, personal property and income and the shifting of the burdens of taxation on to land, and the abolition of all property qualifications for offices of mayor and aldermen.

Another Matter.

Mr. Babcock had just been telling his wife of an old friend.

"And he said he knew me when I was a little girl?" interrogated the wife.

"No," said Babcock, "he didn't say anything of the sort."

"But you just said he did," said Mrs. Babcock.

"No," said the man, "I didn't."

"Why Charles!" exclaimed the wife, "what did he say, then?"

"I said," replied the brute, "that he said he knew you when he was a little boy."—Exchange.

A factory in France drives turbines with water from a reservoir on a mountain 600 feet above it.

t Dry Up

Bread made from Purity Flour keeps its flavor and freshness a long time.

Y FLOUR
and Better Bread
719

ry For Sale

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Buckeye Steam Engine; fly wheel e; cylinders 22x44, with counter- d clutch. 152 ft of 10-in spiral e; cast iron oil separator and ve.

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Sold at a Bargain
0, St. John, N. B.
4-21

PIRE NEEDS
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"I said," replied the brute, "that he said he knew you when he was a little boy."—Exchange.

A factory in France drives turbines with water from a reservoir on a mountain 600 feet above it.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. sw-tf

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. tf

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A girl for general housework. No washing or ironing. Mrs. R. T. Hayes, 1 Mt. Pleasant Ave., St. John, N. B. 39771-58-12

WANTED

LUMBER WANTED—Spruce, hemlock and pine boards. Dimensions of all kinds. Laths. Immediate orders. Best prices. J. F. Gerrity Co., Bangor, Maine. 39239-5-13.

FOR SALE

FARM for sale, three miles from Bellisle station. Apply, Elnathen Benson, Shannon post office, Queens Co.

Women must to a great extent take the place of men in banks and business offices, but why should they be expected to do so without the training the men have had?

We equip women for doing as good work as the men.

Our Catalogue gives the cost and full particulars. Sent free to any address.

THE St. JOHN Business COLLEGE
S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS

ELLIS—At Montreal on April 18, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. D. Ellis, a son.

DEATHS

MABEY—After a lingering illness at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Hazelwood, 112 Ludlow street, West St. John, Annie R., wife of the late Ernest Mabey, leaving besides sorrowing mother and father, two sisters and three brothers.

BERRYMAN—Suddenly, Lorimer G. Berryman, in his 46th year, leaving a wife to mourn.

GALLAGHER—At Quispamsis on the 17th inst., Francis Carney, youngest son of Peter A. and Jane E. Gallagher, leaving besides his parents, one brother and one sister to mourn.

CORNELL—Ruth Record, at Amherst (N. S.), on April 17, 1916, aged thirteen months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Cornell.

Too Early for Peace.

(Manitoba Free Press.)

The speech of the German chancellor is welcome because it will put an end, for at least a few months, to this senseless chatter about peace. Germany is not victorious. The Allies have not been defeated. The result of the war is still in doubt. Considering the land operations in Europe alone, Germany has unquestionably had the best of it; but a survey of the whole field of war, in its economic as well as its military and naval aspects, can be held to justify the claim that Germany, while not yet defeated, is on the road to defeat. This is certainly the firm conviction of the allied nations, and while this is their belief, they will laugh to scorn speeches such as those delivered by the German chancellor.

It is too early by six months at least, and probably by a year, to give any thought to the possibilities of peace. When the Germans have been driven out of France, Belgium and Russia, and are fighting a defensive campaign on their own soil, it may be possible for the Allies to formulate conditions of peace that will tend to end the war. At the present the policy of wisdom is for the allied nations to give all their energies to the task of waging war against Germany so vigorously that the illusion of victory with which the German chancellor still misleads his dupes, will disappear. Once the German people recognize that they cannot win, an early and satisfactory peace on the basis of the elimination of Prussian militarism may be readily attainable.

The Battlecry of Freedom.

(Milwaukee Journal).

Someone dropped a bomb at a meeting of the Congressional Union by remarking that a mere man had said that feminine dress of today is immoral.

"Immoral! the idea!" said Miss Ruth Astor Noyes, who figured in the now historical pageant upon the steps of the Capitol at Washington. "Immoral! I should say not! Why should it be? What is there immoral about it? Just because skirts are short and they show one's legs? Well, suppose they do! Everybody knows we have legs! We want freedom in our walk and movement, just as we do in other things of life."

DEFAULT JUDGMENT AGAINST ALLISON

(Toronto Star)

A default judgment for $3,515.81 and costs of $45.80 has been signed at Osgoode Hall against Honorary Col. J. Wesley Allison, of Morrisburg and New York, whose attendance upon the Shell Committee has been desired at Ottawa for some time.

G. H. Meldrum, of Toronto, is the plaintiff, and the claim is based on a promissory note.

Settled Out of Court.

Edith—Are you going to prosecute Jack for steling a kiss?

Betty—No, the property has been returned.

Alas for the intellect when the understanding is limited only by the size of the feet!

Truth is mighty—and mighty inconvenient for some people.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST JOHN.

Monday, April 17.

Stmr Silver Leaf, 288, Salter, Barbados, J W Smith, molasses.

Tuesday, April 18.

Str Governor Cobb, Ingalls, Boston and intermediate points, pass and freight.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, April 18—Ard, ship Lancing, Aachus; schr Rosalie Beulieveau, Perth Amboy.

Liverpool, N S—Cld, schr Albertha, Cook, City Island (NY).

BRITISH PORTS.

Glasgow, April 14—Ard, stmr Cabotia, Mitchell, Baltimore.

Kinsale, April 14—Passed, stmr Bay State, Trinick, Boston for Liverpool.

Falmouth, April 17—Ard, stmr Nieuw Amsterdam, New York.

Gibraltar, April 17—Ard, stmr Stampalia, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

City Island, April 14—Ard, schr J Howell, Leeds, St John.

Bound east—Schrs Percy B, Perth Amboy for St John (anchored); Isaiah K Stetson, Perth Amboy for Fredericton (anchored).

Portland, April 17—Ard, stmr Carthaginian, Glasgow.

Genoa, April 17—Ard, stmr Caserta, New York.

Vineyard Haven, April 14—Ard, tug Wyoming, with barges 700, Carteret for Bucksport, 782 Perth Amboy for Bath, and 784, do for Portland.

New York, April 17—Ard, schr Harry Miller, St John.

Boston, April 15—Ard, str Canopic, Genoa; schr R B Hardwick, Plympton (NS).

New York, April 15—Ard, schrs J H Leeds, St John; Jesse Hart, 2d, Calais; Annie P Chase, Machiasport.

Brief Despatches.

Ottawa, April 17—The British admiralty wants recruits in Canada for the navy and a recruiting party headed by Hon. Rupert Guinness is on its way across the Atlantic. The party will be in Ottawa in the course of a few days.

Christiania via London, April 17—A large quantity of rubber was found concealed in coffee bags on board the steamship Lyngenfjord, which sailed from New York on March 17 for Bergen. The entire consignment of 250 bags was seized.

The rubber was discovered through the bursting of one of the bags while the steamer was unloading.

London, April 18—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that travelers arriving in The Hague from Berlin report that a woman fired two shots from a revolver at Dr. Karl Liebknecht, while the Socialist member of the Reichstag walked in the street. Both shots missed. The assailant, the report continues, was arrested.

London, April 17, 6.27 p. m.—Neutral ship owners were warned by the British foreign office today that all cargoes or bunkers of coal of German origin in neutral ships would be liable to seizure, under the order-in-council of March 11. The foreign office advised neutrals to obtain certificates from British consular officers showing that the coal in their ships did not originate in Germany.

London, April 17.—The British authorities have taken into Kirkwall for examination the Swedish steamer Stockholm for Gothenburg from New York with passengers, mails and a general cargo and the Norwegian steamships Maud J., New Orleans for Christiana, with a cargo of cottonseed oil and resin; Tromp, from Baltimore for Copenhagen with wheat and rye, and the Import, Baltimore for Skien, with wheat and rye.

The Swedish steamship Bolmen, New York for Copenhagen, has been taken to Leith.

Washington, April 17—The Russian embassy made public last night a second report of an extraordinary commission of inquiry appointed by Emperor Nicholas to investigate alleged atrocities committed by German and Austrian soldiers.

It recites many horrible stories in detail and is accompanied by reproductions of photographs. Particular attention is directed to photographic copies of two letters said to have been found on dead German prisoners, telling of the sending of Russian prisoners of war to the front fighting lines.

London, April 17.—(New York Tribune)—"The Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says that according to indirect information from Berlin, Dr. Liebknecht disclosed a fact of considerable gravity during the sitting of the Reichstag on April 8, regarding the latest German loan. The president, ministers and deputies alike made the most determined effort to prevent him from speaking and the censorship prevented the newspapers from publishing anything about it.

Persons in Germany do not know, or know only imperfectly, what Dr. Liebknecht said, but great fear prevails in Germany that to cover the loan, the government emptied the savings banks and kindred institutions.

Wilmington, Del., April 18—Ernest Schiller, alias Clarence R. Hudson, who forcibly took possession of the British steamer Matoppo off Sandy Hook on March 29, terrorized the crew and compelled the captain to change the ship's course, was sentenced in the United States district court here today to life imprisonment. He will be taken to the federal prison at Atlanta in a few days.

Schiller this morning pleaded guilty to the charge of piracy. He declared that he had seized the Matoppo, believing the vessel carried munitions of war for the Entente Allies "for the cause of Germany."

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

St. John County.

Transfers of properties have been recorded as follows:—

Frances Cochrane to Frederick Dodge et al, property in St. Martins.

W. S. Fair, et al, to City of St. John, property in Lancaster.

John Kerr to H. S. Wetmore, property in Murray street.

Adam, of Katherine B. Wetmore to John Kerr, $2,600, prope. in Murray street.

Leaseholds.

H. G. Evans to G H. Evans, property in Leinster street.

Wilbert Giggey to Catherine, wife of W. D. Giggey, $800, property in Millidge Avenue.

G. H. Kaye to S. H. Taylor et al, property in Adelaide street.

Kings County.

W. M. McLaughlin to Robert Duffley, $150, property in Rothesay.

G. T. Whitnect to Georges W. Whitnect, property in Springfield.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

Sussex is in line with the daylight saving movement. The matter has been taken up by the leading citizens and a meeting of the town council will be held in a few days at which the formal passing of the necessary by-law will be carried out.

About $1,000 damage was suffered by fire at the Willett Fruit Co., Ltd., Dock street, last night. The fire broke out in some inexplicable manner in the top floor, and before it was put out a good deal of damage was done to the stock by the flames, the smoke and the water.

Dalhousie, N. B., April 18—Bernadelle Senette, aged five years, strayed away from home on Monday afternoon and was found drowned by a searching party late the same night. She had gone to the beach at the lower end of the town, when she ventured on broken ice and was caught by the rising tide.

The legislation authorizing a bond issue for the new isolation hospital to be erected on the site of the burned structure at Howe's Lake, was passed at Fredericton on Monday. Plans of the building are at the office of the architect, P. Neil Brodie, and during the course of a week tenders will be called for.

It is believed that the wooden building, which has been decided upon for several reasons in preference to a brick one, will cost in the vicinity of $12,500, for which bonds will be issued over and above the insurance money—$6,500. The builder will have to remove the debris of the fire and repair the present foundation.

Some new foundation will have to be laid, as the dimensions of the proposed hospital cover an area of 50 by 64 feet. It is to be a two story building, to be fitted with electric lighting and steam heating. The major portion of the lower floor will be reserved as a caretaker's apartments and will also include a reception room, a children's ward, and lavatories. The second floor will have the two large wards for males and females, a nurses' apartment and nurses' dormitory and lavatories. The wards altogether will have twenty-three beds.

A wooden stable is also to be built which will mean an additional bond issue of $1,500 or $2,000.

New Councils

Chatham, N. B., April 18—The following is the result of the aldermanic election today: T. M. Gaynor, the new candidate, was elected, and James A. Hay was the one left behind, although only five votes separated the two. W. B. Snowball got 255 votes, D. P. MacLachlan, 252; W. J. Moran, 238; J. L. Stewart, 238; Dr. W. S. Loggie, 240; Chas. Reinsborrow, 226; J. J. Flanagan, 223; T. M. Gaynor, 215; J. A. Hay, 210. Chatham's new board will be composed of the first eight mentioned, with C. P. Hickey, who was elected mayor by acclamation.

Sackville Council.

Sackville, N. B., April 18—The result of the civic election today in Sackville was as follows:

South ward—T. D. Pickard, 216; W. H. Oulton, 179; Hanford Palmer, 146.

West ward—J. F. Phinney, 165; Thos. Estabrooks, 160; Wm. Wheeler, 155; Charles E. Lund, 141.

The new council will be as follows: Mayor, H. M. Wood, son of Lieutenant-Governor Wood; North, F. B. Doncaster, Dr. J. H. Secord; West, Thos. Estabrooks, J. F. Phinney; East, Geo. F. Estabrooks, Charles McKenzie; South, W. H. Oulton, T. D. Pickard.

DISSOLUTE HENS LAY BEST.

Drunken Roosters, Too, Are Improvement, Says Scientist.

Philadelphia, April 15—Dissolute roosters that come home staggering at dawn, with maudlin crows of "hic-a-doodle-do," and hens that soak up ether highballs really are better parents than teetotaller chickens.

This discovery of science, laid today before the annual convention of the American Philosophical Society, astounded that learned body.

Raymond Pearl, biologist at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, told of experiments made at the station upon seventy chickens. It was found that the drunken chickens grew fatter than those which were denied opportunity to dissipate and in a year the alcoholic hens averaged 184 eggs apiece, while their white ribbon sisters averaged only 161.

GERMANS IN CANADA.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—I have read in The Telegraph of the 12th inst. with great pleasure and supreme delight the speech of the Australian premier in London in regard to how the Australian government deals with German residents in Australia.

Were Canadian politicians, members of the commons of Canada and especially ministers of the crown, stamped with the same grand determination as the Australian government to deal with the Germans of Canada, what an immense blessing it would be!

In fact, Germans in general are despisers of England's king, haters of the British government and people, lovers of the German emperor, enthusiastic admirers of the German government and nation.

Why, then, should they be allowed to enjoy the privileges and emoluments of British subjects in Canada?

J. W. M.

Charlotte Co., April 14, 1916.

Nothing is Safe.

(Buffalo Express).

According to information obtained by the New York Herald, all of the merchant ships of the allied powers are to be armed with rapid-fire guns for protection against submarines. That should have been done a year ago. Judging by the story which the Russians tell about the sinking of the Portugal, it would be wise to arm their hospital ships too.

A Figure of Speech.

(Hamilton Times).

By strenuous work for three weeks on the part of recruiting officers all over the United States, 2,250 men were added to the United States army. We understood Mr. Bryan to say that at the sound of the first shot a million men would spring to arms. That must have been a figure of speech.

"Old Garge, there, do get so be'indhand, 'e do; 'e will keep callin' guns—cannons."—London Opinion.

$6,300 TOTAL IN NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE BELGIANS

Returns of the result of the appeal made on behalf of the people of Belgium on King Albert Day in various places throughout the province have been practically completed and while yet a few small places are to be heard from, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, who had the arrangements in hand, has been able to show that the splendid sum of $5,802.58 is the result of the appeal, while to this gratifying feature must be added the sum of $500 which was collected throughout the county of Madawaska on that day.

The total expenses incurred in the purchose of the thousands of photographs and miniatures and in incidental outlays was $448.46 and the net balance will be forwarded to the headquarters of the Belgian relief. The result of the appeal has been most gratifying to all concerned and is a splendid tribute to the sympathy of the people in this province with the heroic nation.

A special meeting of the Royal Standard Chapter, I. O. D. E., was held Monday night at the residence of Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong, Queen square, when reports from the various outside committees and societies, which had in hand the campaign of the day in their respective parts, were read and proved eminently satisfactory and most gratifying.

The amount raised in St. John and vicinity, as reported for the day, has been augmented by several donations from interested friends who were out of the city on April 8. Among these is a contribution from T. H. Estabrooks of $100, Mrs. James Walker, $10; an additional gift of $5 from Miss Mary Ann Peters, also Mrs. Neales, $2; Mrs. Dn Day, $2; collected by the Y. M. C. A., $2; Mrs. J. W. Brittain, $1; F. E. Scammell, New York, $5, and $1 from a friend at Cape Station; also several amounts of smaller denomination, including one of ten cents from the young son of Canon Armstrong.

This brings the total for St. John and vicinity up to $4,051, included in which are the following: Rothesay, $184.58; Riverside, Rengorth and Coldbrook, $44.48; East St. John, $47.61; Fairville, $189.61; South Bay, $18.45; Clarendon, $8.46.

The following are the amounts received from outside of St. John and vicinity:

Fredericton—Collected by Col. Sherman and members of the Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps No. 5, $550.

Sussex, Hampton, Norton and surrounding country, $500, of which sum the amount of $461.50 was collected by the Women's Institute of Sussex, the balance being collected as follows: Mrs. J. S. Sutherland, sale of photographs at Hampton, $8.50; Union Sunday school, Norton, $10.

Campbellton, $177.60, collected as follows: Le Touquet Club, $50.47; Women's Institute, $50.28; The Tipperary Club, $40.25, and a cheque for $27.60 sent through Mayor Andrew.

Bathurst, $134.05, collected by the ladies.

McAdam Junction, $80.61, as follows: Collected by the Boy Scouts, $20.61; by the ladies, $20; net results of lecture by Mrs. Smith, $40.

Plaster Rock, Victoria county, $68, collected by the Ladies' Red Cross Society.

Andover, $75, collected by Miss Bessie Kilburn, secretary, and other members of the Round Table Literary Club, to which is added the sum of $35 collected by the Camp Fire Girls of Fort Fairfield (Me.)

Aroostook Junction, $31.62, collected by Mrs. Robert Kelly and others of the Aroostook Book Club.

Hopewell Hill, $20, collected by Mrs. Peck and other ladies.

Oromocto, $18.75, collected by Miss E. Estabrooks and other ladies.

St. Andrews, $15, from the Women's Canadian Club.

Gagetown, $18, collected by Miss Louise Peters and other ladies.

Dalhousie, $13.85, collected by Miss Haddow and Miss Barberie.

Petitcodiac, $10.60, collected by the Junior Red Cross Society.

St. George, $10, collected by Miss Ida Spear and friends.

This makes a total of $5,802.58 and, after the expenses of $448.46 have been deducted, the balance will be given to the provincial treasurer, Mayor Frink, to be forwarded through him to the headquarters of the fund as a tribute to King Albert for his homeless destitute people.

The members of the Royal Standard Chapter, under whose auspices the day was observed, deeply appreciate the spirit of helpfulness, sympathy and co-operation from the hundreds of volunteer workers on that day who came forward with heart and hand desirous of doing each her part in aiding the grief-stricken people of Belgium. The thanks of the chapter are also due His Worship Mayor Frink, to the Knights of Columbus, the Bank of Nova Scotia and all others who in any way assisted in the success of the day's appeal. The ladies feel that now that the returns are about completed that they have had a bountiful harvest in return for their hard work and the many worries incidental to the success of the day. It must be remembered, Mrs. Smith said last night, that many parts of the province were not reached and, when the $500 which was raised in conjunction with the observance of the day in Madawaska is added to the amount procured under the direction of tthe Royal Standard Chapter, the total will be well over $6,000, which will go to provide many needful things for those who are in sore distress.

And the "Maine."

(Montreal Star.)

American self-respect is in a perilous position. Spain pleaded "not guilty" in the case of the sunken "Maine." There are many today who think that, not only was the Spanish government not a particeps criminis, but that the "Maine" was sunk by an internal explosion. At any rate, the American government had no such proof of Spanish guilt in the case of the "Maine" as it has of German guilt in the case of the "Sussex." Yet the American government went to war over the "Maine," in spite of the Spanish denial of guilt. Will the American government, with far more convincing proof in its hands of the guilt of the German government, hesitate to go even so far as to sever relations. We shall be very sorry to believe it. It will be impossible in such a case to forget that Germany is a first-class power, and that Spain was a feeble nation of the second or third class.

The trackless trolley system is being used for general freight traffic in several parts of Germany.

OUR SOLDIERS; HOME AND ABROAD

Wednesday, April 20.

The following officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary force arrived in St. John on the Metagama which sailed from Liverpool on April 7.

Captain E. J. Grimmitts, audit office, officer in charge, on leave; Captain Bonnell, medical officer, on leave; Captain Hendrie, 3rd Brigade, C. E. A., new post; Captain C. E. Ford, 4th Battalion; Capt. J. G. Biggs, 3rd C. M. R. instructional work; Lieut. Colonel R. H. Simpson, second medical officer; Major M. Yates, 2nd Battalion, on leave; Major A. C. Gillespie, 6th Infantry Brigade headquarters, on leave; Lieut. O. E. Lennox, 23rd Battalion, new post; Lieut. E. F. Newcombe P. P. C. L. I., on leave; Lieut. J. R. Gayner, 18th Battalion, on leave; Lieut. C. Flemming, Canadian Ordinance Corps, on leave; Lieut. R. M. Grant, 4th Battalion; Lieut. U. E. F. Kelly, 4th Battalion, on leave; Lieut. E. G. Rendell, 16th Battalion, new post; Lieut. H. P. Lovell, 16th Battalion, on leave; Sgt. Major S. C. A. Crawford, Staff Sergt. T. B. Whytock, Staff Sgt. L. D. Stevenson, Sgt. D. R. Fletcher, Sgt. R. J. Tucker, Sgt. R. M. Barnes, Sgt. K. N. Shorty, Ptes. C. E. Denys, F. A. O'Reilly, D. L. Sills, J. R. Patterson, G. S. Purvis, G. F. Laughlan, F. K. Purdie, Cpl. S. Willoughby, C. A. M. C. resuming medical studies; Sgt. R. C. Townshend, 30th Battalion, for commission; Sgt. Smith G. McFarland, C. F. A.; Sgt. Cook J. Fuller, 44th Battalion; Pte. F. W. Ellis, 18th Battalion; Pte. J. Patient, 18th Battalion and Cpl. F. W. Montour, 12th Battalion.

Ninth Battalion—C. Q. M. S. H. Bissett, F. Baty, T. Chaffin, and S. Mealey, Lance Cpl. W. Suttle.

Twelfth Battalion—Ptes. D. Ducap, J. H. Leighton, H. Moore, E. J. Malone, K. Storey and Sgt. P. Victor.

Seventeenth Battalion—Ptes. C. J. Boileau, J. R. Bentley, W. Howison, T. Johnstone, A. Kent, J. E. McKinnon, W. Nickerson, C. Orr, R. C. Stewart, F. Wright, Lance Cpl. M. Bailey.

Spr. W. White, 23rd Batt.; Spr. T. Frigon and C. S. White, 32nd Batt.; Pte. C. Sawyer and Lance Corporal W. W. Brown, 36th Batt.; Cpl. S. L. Chamberlain, and Pte. H. Howard, 30th Batt.; Pte. W. Fox and F. Shanks, 39th Batt.; Ptes. J. H. Allen, H. Laplante, P. McClaron, W. Soloduk and J. Smith, 40th Batt.; Pte. J. A. Crocker and J. McKinnon, 52nd Batt.; A. Nickerson, C. F. A.; D. Young, Training Depot Engineers; Lance Cpl. J. K. Ashworth, Pte. W. R. Andrews, Spr. S. England, A. Senior, C. A. V. C.; Ptes. A. Coyeyduc and E. L. Clarke, C. A. D. C.; Sgt. T. H. Gardiner, C. A. S. V. T D.; Ptes. J. C. Krous, J. H. Porteous, H. Tyson, Sgt. W. J. Moore, Cpl. C. G. Ranaud, C. A. M. C.; Lance Cpl. E. Maudsloy, Ptes. A. Marica and F. H. Spyer, Cavalry Depot; Ptes. R. Rettie, M. J. Scott, C. C. A. C.; G. H. Pike, A. R. Pellow, C. W. Taylor, A. Wheatley, F. J. Smith, C. A. A. C.; Ptes. E. W. Baxter, J. Roberts, and W. Moran, Act. Sgt. F. H. Chapman, Sgts. W. H. Brown and C. L. Marchant, Ptes. E. F. Gibbs, G. Marchuk, A. Legare, A. Boucher, C. Letourneau, A. Anderson, C. S. Kirby, Spr. H. O. Kerr and Pte. A. Levesque.

The men were distributed to the different military districts as follows: Six for London, Ontario; sixteen for Toronto; eleven for Kingston, Ont.; fifteen for Montreal; two for Quebec; eight for maritime provinces; five for Winnipeg, eight for British Columbia, and four for Calgary. There were 114 men in the entire party.

New Siege Battery Authorized.

The authorities have announced that the militia department has authorized the organization of a siege battery to be raised at McGill University and to be composed almost entirely of members of the teaching staff and undergraduates of McGill University. The new unit will be known as No. 6 Overseas Battery, Siege Artillery.

Captain William D. Tait, Professor of Psychology at the University has been appointed to the command of the battery. He has been in the military service since the beginning of the war and is now attached to the headquarters of the 6th Military Division at Halifax, having succeeded Colonel A. H. H. Powell who is now A. A. G. of the New Brunswick command with quarters in this city.

Captain Tait is a native of Hopewell (N. S.), and his selection for this important command is a high compliment to a brilliant young Nova Scotian. Captain Tait will leave for Montreal at an early date.

The battery will be made up of the officer commanding, who will probably have the rank of major, one captain, four lieutenants, one warrant officer, seven sergeants, three artificers, two trumpeters, one hundred and thirty-eight rank and file, one paymaster, and a pay clerk attached.

The Montreal News says: "The approval of the board of governors and the co-operation of the students' council, the governing body of the undergraduates, ensures the raising of a fine body of men for the unit. The guarantee of the battery retaining the nomenclature of McGill cannot be made by the militia authorities owing to the re-numbering of units when they get over to the other side. Two other batteries of a like nature have gone forward from this city, one under the command of Major E. G. M. Cape and the other commanded by Lieut.-Colonel F. Minden-Cole."

Moncton Recruits.

The latest recruits reported from Moncton for the 145th Westmorland and Kent battalion were as follows: L. J. O'Neill and Wilfrid Lounsbury, Lewis Mountain; Charles H. McKillop, Pine Ridge, Kent county, and Percy L. Mitton, Berryton, Albert Co. (N. B.)

Recruiting in Elgin.

A recruiting meeting is called for Saturday night at Elgin and it is planned to make it a big affair. F. Thompson, the recruiting officer for Albert county; Major Brooks, of the 104th Battalion, and J. D. McKenna, of Sussex, will be the speakers of the evening. The pipe band from the 104th Battalion will be in attendance.

Monteagle Recruits.

A recruiting meeting was held at Monteagle on Saturday evenings on behalf of the 145th Westmorland and Kent Battalion, at which seven recruits were secured as follows: Duncan Lewis, Claude Beckwith, Murray Cusack, Everett Steeves, Nelson Lewis, Murray O'Blenes and Elton O'Blenes.

May Take Command.

Major Lawrence T. Allan has arrived from Halifax and may command No. 7 overseas siege battery, the new unit being organized from the composite battery on Partridge Island. Major Allan is a St. John man who served on the island for several months after war was declared. Recently he has been doing garrison duty in Halifax.

Newcastle Recruits.

Three recruits were secured at Newcastle for the 132nd North Shore Battalion on Saturday last but only one was successful in passing the medical examination. He was George J. McKenzie.

North River Recruits.

A recent recruiting meeting at North River was particularly fruitful in results, seven men being signed on for the 145th Westmorland and Kent Battalion. Those who enlisted were Duncan Lewis, Claud Beckwith, Murray Cusack, Everett Steeves, Nelson Lewis, Murray O'Blenis and Elton O'Blenis.

Honored by King George.

Colonel Kemis-Betty and Major Frederick Lister, both of whom were at one time stationed in Fredericton with the distinguished service order medals by King George at the palace last week. They won their decoration by conspicuous bravery on the firing line some months ago.

The Official Report.

The official report of the chief recruiting officer for the province, Capt. L. P. D. Tilley, is as follows:

York County—	
For 58th Howitzer Battery	23
For 140th Battalion	13
For 104th Battalion	1
For 132nd Battalion	1
For A. S. C.	1
	— 39
St. John County—	
For 165th Battalion	1
For 115th Battalion	18
For 140th Battalion	8
For 224th Forestry	5
For 58th Howitzer	1
For 65th Battalion	4
For A. S. C.	2
	— 34
Westmorland County—	
For 165th Battalion	1
For 145th, Moncton	15
For 145th, Sackville	8
For 145th, Dorchester	1
	— 25
Carleton County—	
For 65th Battalion	11
For 58th Howitzer	1
For 104th Battalion	4
For 115th Battalion	1
For 140th Battalion	2
	— 19
Gloucester County—	
For 165th Battalion	10
For 132nd Battalion	6
	— 16
Madawaska County—	
For A. S. C.	1
For 165th Battalion	14
	— 15
Kings County—	
For A. S. C.	3
For 104 Battalion	12
	— 15
Restigouche County—	
For Campbellton	4
Charlotte County—	
For 58th Howitzer	1
For 69th Battalion	1
For 115th Battalion	6
	8
Queens and Sunbury	8
Northumberland—	
For 132nd	11
For 65th Battalion	2
	13
Victoria County—	
For 140th Battalion	4
For 115th Battal	1
	— 5
Albert County	3
Kent County	4
Total	208

Four recruits from Nova Scotia for 165th.

New York, April 17—Captain Franz Von Papen, recalled German military attache at Washington, was indicted by the federal grand jury here today as the organizer and financier of an alleged conspiracy to blow up the Welland canal in Canada. With him also were indicted Captain Hans Tauscher, alleged agent of the Krupps in the United States, and husband of Mme. Johanna Gadski, the prima donna; Constantine Govani, Alfred J. Fritzen, and another whose name has not been revealed. It was learned from a reliable source that the latter is a prominent German, whose name has been mentioned frequently in connection with German propoganda. His arrest is expected tomorrow.

FREE

BOYS, don't pay $5.00 to $10.00 for a baseball outfit. Here is your big 1916 League outfit—the complete equipment for playing every position on the team and you can get it without spending a penny. It contains this handy Big League solid leather catcher's locker, best 1916 style, a chrome tanned web thumb and raised heel solid leather fielder's glove, a jim dandy first baseman's mitt, and a new style short stop's locker, both these mits being laced all round just like you see the Big League players using. They're beauties. Then you get a new 1916 steel catcher's mask, a strongly sewn full size base ball, and there's a dandy pair of rubber soled baseball shoes for every boy who earns an outfit. Get this grand big outfit to-day and be the pride of the team.

Just send your name and address to-day, and we will send you postage paid a free sample package of "Fairy Berries," the delightful new Cream Candy Coated breath perfume and just 25 large 10c packages to introduce among your friends. Open your free package, try a "Fairy Berry" yourself, and ask your friends to try a "Fairy Berry." They'll like them so much that everyone will want a package or two at once. Just a couple of little "Fairy Berries" will purify the mouth, sweeten and perfume the breath and they are lovingly delicious. Everyone just loves them. You'll sell them all in an hour. "Fairy Berries" sell like wildfire.

Return our $5.00 when the breathlets are sold and we'll promptly send you all charges paid, the complete baseball outfit just as you see it and the dandy rubber soled baseball shoes, guaranteed to fit and give satisfaction, are yours too if you will show your grand baseball outfit to your friends and get only three of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. Write quick boys. Be the first to own the grandest baseball outfit in your town. Address

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R/ Powerful Nutrients
Hypophosphites,
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To Cure
Nerves, Stomach, & Kidneys.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a genuine remedy for all forms of nerve, stomach, and kidney trouble in old or young. They are composed of carefully chosen ingredients, each one of which has definite restorative action on the nerve centres controlling the various processes of life; and thus they give new activity to the bodily organs, and new vitality to the entire system.

Dr. Ramsay Colles, L.P. of the City of Dublin, a man of high eminence in the scientific world, says:—"I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under my notice I am able to form the opinion that Dr. Cassell's Tablets constitute a safe and reliable family remedy, and appear to be specially effective for nerve and bodily weakness."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative and Anti-Spasmodic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

Britain's Greatest Remedy

FRENCH-CANADIANS IN RALLY, CLUB GERMANS TO DEATH IN ST. ELOI BATTLE

A demonstration of the daring fighting blood of the French-Canadians is given in an official report issued Saturday by the militia department regarding the fighting at St. Eloi last week. The 22nd Battalion, during the winter, has relieved the 26th New Brunswick Battalion in the trenches. Shortly after the French-Canadians had taken over the positions at St. Eloi the atack was launched.

The official report describes the work of the 22nd Montreal Battalion as follows:

"A little further to the east, Lieutenant Browne, 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, who was in charge of a machine gun in the front line, continued to fire his gun until it was put out of action, but before this occurred a number of Germans had been killed at close range.

"With his detachment of six men Lieutenant Browne then withdrew in the direction of our second line. On the way barbed wire was encountered. While crossing it the party was shot at by the Germans who had interposed on the line of retreat.

"Four of the party were killed, but having crossed the wire, Lieutenant Browne met a few more of our men who had been cut off from their trench, and with these reinforcements, charged the point from which he had been fired at. Twelve Germans were found there, one of whom was an officer. All twelve were clubbed to death, the officer being attacked and killed by Private Simoneau.

"Lieutenant Browne eventually reached our trenches with his party. Of his original detachment of six there remained but two.

"Among the missing was Lance Corporal Lambert, 22nd Battalion, who had already earned the D. C. M. and the Medaille Militaire."

OBITUARY

Mrs. William Colpitts.

Salisbury, April 17—Mrs. William Colpitts, an aged resident of Colpitts, who had been spending the winter with her daughter, at Portage, died last week. The body was brought to Salisbury by train Monday morning, and taken by team to Colpitts for burial. Rev. A. D. CcCully and several members of the late Mrs. Colpitts' family were at the train and accompanied the body to Colpitts' where the funeral will take place today.

Christopher Johnstone.

Harvey Station, April 17—Christopher Johnstone, one of the oldest residents of this parish, died at his home at Coburn on Saturday morning. He was in the eighteieth year of his age and enjoyed remarkably good health up to a few months ago. For the last twenty-three days of his life he was unable to take any nourishment of any kind except small quantities of water, but retained strength in a remarkable manner. He was a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland, and came to Harvey early in life. For upward of sixty years he has carried on farming at Coburn, and was one of the leading farmers in that prosperous section of the parish. He is survived by three sons and two daughters. His sons are Luke Johnstone, residing here; Thomas Johnstone, of McAdam, and Albert at home. His daughters are Mrs. Robert Embleton, residing here, and Mrs. James McCann, of McAdam. He was a man of genial disposition and had many friends here and elsewhere who will regret to learn of his death.

Lawrence Berryman.

Lawrence Berryman, of this city, died suddenly of heart trouble yesterday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock on the suburban train near Hampton, whilst in discharge of his duties as baggagemaster on the train.

Mr. Berryman was one of the best known railway men in this city, having been an employe of the I. C. R. for fifteen years. He had been in good health up to a few weeks ago, and then his hitherto iron constitution seemed to begin to fail, but symptoms were not of a character so serious as to demand attention.

Yesterday morning he went out on his regular run and seemed in his normal health, when, on nearing Hampton, he was stricken and died in a few moments.

He was a son of the late Dr. John Berryman and is survived by his wife, one brother and one sister. The brother is George S. Berryman, resident in London, England, and the sister, Mrs. Perry, also residing in London. He is also survived by his aunt, Miss Annie S. Berryman, of 19 Coburg street.

His death has caused widespread sorrow throughout the city where he was well known and had a large circle of friends. The body was brought to the city yesterday afternoon.

Francis C. Gallagher.

Many will learn with regret of the death of Francis Carney Gallagher, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gallagher of Quispamsis, N. B. He was in the twenty-seventh year of his age and has been ill for some time. He leaves besides his mother and father, one brother, Thomas C. of the Canadian Express Company, and one sister, Anna C., of D. Magee & Sons, Ltd.

James Wall.

Moncton, April 17—James Wall, who dropped dead of heart failure at Campbellton, Saturday, was a retired I. C. R. employe, aged 66 years. He was a native of Cape Breton and lived in Moncton many years and leaves seven sons and four daughters. Two of the sons, John and Austin, are at the front.

John W. Miller.

Newcastle, April 15—The death of John Walter Miller, who had been ill for some time with organic heart trouble, occurred yesterday morning on the train at Waterville (Me.), en route from Moncton hospital to Boston for further treatment. Mrs. Miller was with him. He was a well known business men, of unblemished integrity and genial disposition. He was for many years engaged in the Millerton tanning extract business, living here, about eight miles from the factory. He was fifty years of age, the only child of J. C. Miller, who survives him. Deceased left no children. His widow was formerly Miss Maud W. Crocker.

Mr. Miller was an honored member of St. James' Presbyterian church, of Newcastle.

Canon Powell.

Halifax, N. S., April 18—Archbishop Worrell received a dispatch this morning stating that Canon Powell, formerly president of King's College, died yesterday in Philadelphia.

The news of the death of Canon Powell will be received in St. John with deep regret by many friends in this city. During the period in which he was president of King's University, Windsor, N.S., he was a frequent visitor to this city and had occupied local pulpits and addressed public meetings in this city at various times. In addition to those who came in contact with him in connection with church matters there were many who made his acquaintance in connection with the St. John Law School, which is affiliated with King's University.

Apart from his ability as a scholar and an executive he was esteemed most highly for his fine personal qualities and he won the deep regard of all who met him.

During his tenure of office he did much to build up and strengthen the university and it was deeply regretted when failing health made it necessary for him to give up the ardous duties of the president's office and accept a rectorship in Toronto. His health was still poor and he had gone south for medical advice and in the hope of finding the change beneficial, but his death was unexpected by his friends here and the news comes as a great shock.

Captain George Irvine Richardson.

Many here will be sorry to learn of the death of Capt. George Irvine Richardson, news of which reached the city yesterday. He passed away on March 23, in Gleichen, Alberta, aged nearly fifty years. He was born in Sackville and for years made his home in St. John, though most of his life was spent at sea. He sailed in the Grace Cushing for A. W. Adams and later commanded vessels of the Sumner Company fleet, Moncton.

In 1906 he went west, as his health was impaired. He and his wife and daughter took up farm life on a half section of land and there soon had a comfortable home. A few weeks ago Captain Richardson was kicked by one of his horses and several ribs were broken. He was recovering when pneumonia set in and caused his death.

John Whitney.

Amherst, N. S., April 17—Mrs. M. B. Vail last evening received at telegram announcing the unexpected death of her father, John Whitney in a hospital in Boston, after a slight operation on his lip. He was seventy-eight years of age and for a year and a half had made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Vail in Amherst. Two weeks ago in the very best of health, other than a recurrence of a slight trouble on his lips from which a cancer had been removed years ago, he left for Boston. Word from his sister on Friday stated the operation had been successful and that he was doing well.

Mr. Whitney was born in Carleton countly, N. B., where he carried on extensive farming operations until gold was discovered in the Klondike. Then he sold his farm and spent some years in the Yukon. Afterwards he traveled considerably, living in Vancouver, Seattle and other western places. He was a faithful member of the Baptist church. His wife died about twenty years ago. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Vail, Amherst, two sons, John and Morris of Avondale, Carleton county, N. B., where the burial will take place beside the grave of his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Vail leave this evening to be present at the funeral.

John J. Gorrell.

Wednesday, April 20

John J. Gorrell, a native of Donegal, Ireland, died last evening at his home, 107 Chesley street, after a long illness. He was 66 years of age and is survived by his wife and one brother, Henry, whose home is in Maine.

Mrs. Edward Arnold.

Sussex, N. B., April 18—Mrs. Edward Arnold, aged 50 years, died at her home, Main street, at 8 o'clock this afternoon, after a lingering illness. She is survived by a husband and daughter Pauline. She was a respected citizen and a devoted member of Trinity church. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon, Rev. Mansel Shewen officiating. Interment at Sussex Corner.

WEDDINGS

Russell-Thompson.

A quiet home wedding took place on Saturday evening at 53 Westmorland road ,when Miss Mary Thompson, of Amherst (N. S.), was united in marriage to Frederick Russell, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Russell. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. P. McKim, of St. Luke's church, and was witnessed only by the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The groom is a valued employe of Norton Griffiths & Company. Mr. and Mrs. Russell will reside in the city.

What Mother Knew.

He—"Congratulate me! Last night your sister promised me that she would marry me."

She—"Oh, she promised mother she would marry you long ago."

This heartrending portrayal of the sorrows of Belgium was drawn for the National Relief Committee by Louis Raemakers, the famous Dutch cartoonist.

25 BRITISH BORN GIVE LIVES IN CANADIAN ARMY

Ottawa, April 19—The morning casualty list has several names of maritime men, some of which have appeared in previous lists. The afternoon list gives British born members of the Canadian army exclusively, of whom twenty-five are reported killed or died of wounds.

The list follows:

MORNING—INFANTRY.

Wounded—No. 71295, Private John McGinnes, kin at 592 Windsor avenue, Elmwood, Winnipeg; No. 426848 PRIVATE FRED McLEOD, KIN AT FRENCH RIVER (P. E. I.); No. 548,-590, Private David Mordon McMackon, kin at Angus (Ont.); No. 79299, Private Donald H. Margach, kin at Strathcona Alb.); No. 54288, Private Jack Richard Matthews, kin at London (Ont.); No. 166599, Pioneer Albert Mercier, kin at Quebec; No. 185794, Private George Smith Miller, kin at Toronto; No. 418,-581, Private Alfred Milligan, kin at Montreal; No. 458145, Private Percival Milligan, kin at Buffalo (N. Y.); CAPTAIN CUTHBERT MORGAN, KIN AT ST. JOHN (N. B.); No. 439627, Private Horace Newington, kin at Fort William (Ont.); No. 77996, Private William Angus Nicholson, kin at Mission City (B. C.); No. 414615, PRIVATE F. P. NILES, KIN AT ST. ANDREW DE SHEDIAC (N. B.); No. 166058, Pioneer Thomas Page, kin at London (Ont.); No. 168418, Private Charles Wesley Peacock, kin at Toronto; No. 73071, Sergeant John Stringer, kin at South Saskatoon (Sask.); No. 80189, Private George Gilmour Taylor, kin at Calgary (Alb.); No. 166668, Pioneer Peter Thomson, Toronto; No. 53515, Private William Thornton, Woodstock (Ont.); No. 73171, Private John Walker, kin at Grace (Sask.); No. 73581, Private Chauncey Burnitt Wheaton, kin at Bellingham Wash.); No. 71444, Private R. M. White, kin at Darlingford (Man.); No. 71336, Private Hubert Henry Wright, kin at Bronson (Minn.); No. 415982, PIONEER JOHN YOUNG, KIN AT SYDNEY MINES (N. S.); No. 171287, Private George Whittaker, kin at Toronto; No. 79687, Private Ivoe Stanley Williams, kin at Calgary (Alb.); No. 77470, Private Algernon Charles Wilson, kin at Somenos (B. C.)

Gas Poisoning—No. 53654, Private A. Bachley, kin at St. Thomas (Ont.); No. 90303, GUNNER J. L. HAWKES, KIN AT PLASTER ROCK (N. B.)

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—No. 424898, Private Donald Van Male, kin at Hamiota (Man.)

ARTILLERY.

Killed in action—Driver Albert H. Green, England.

Wounded—Gunner Percy Wedge, England.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—John MacLeod, Scotland.

AFTERNOON, INFANTRY.

Killed in action— Allen Duncan Day, England; Horace Farskur, England; Henry Garnet, England; Michael Hurley, Ireland; Thomas William Horwood, England; Fred. V. James, England; Wm. Janmey, England; John Finlay MacInnis, Scotland; Lance Corporal Henry Matheson, Scotland; John McWilliams, Ireland; Alex. Moncrieff, Scotland; Roblin G. Palmer, England; Geo. Davidson Patterson, Scotland; Archibald Rhodes, England; Wm. Henry Robson, England; Leonard Godfrey Rope, England; Andrew Ross, Scotland; Frank Elson Rowley, England; Richard Sherwood, England; Thomas Smith, England; Corporal Charles Woods, England; Geo. Handel Samuel Workman, England.

INFANTRY.

Died of wounds—John Morton, England; Samuel Orr, Ireland; Fred. Sims, England.

Seriously ill—James Scott, England; Percy Stanley Sharpe, England.

Wounded—Geo. Esmonds Astle, England; Donald Barnie, Scotland; James Rettie Davidson, Scotland; Harold Everitt, England; Vivian Herbert Evitt, England; James Fairweather, Fairley, Scotland; Wm. Walker Galloway, England; John Wm. Griffiths, England; Sergeant Charles Isaac Hitchcock, England; Joseph Henry Hoffman, England; Wm. Hooton, England; Herbert Hoorsham, England; Benjamin Huckle, England.

MIDNIGHT LIST—INFANTRY.

Killed in action—Herbert Reginald Trowell, Vancouver; CORPORAL RICHARD EDGERTON WARBURTON, CHARLOTTETOWN (P. E. I.)

Missing—LANCE CORPORAL ARTHUR HILTON COOK, OHIO, YARMOUTH (N. S.); ERNEST HOOD, JOGGINS MINES (N. S.); GEORGE IVES, SYDNEY MINES (N. S.); MURRAY WILSON, NEW WATERFORD (C. B.)

Wounded — PIONEER ARCHIE PRICE, NEW GLASGOW (N. S.); BASIL MELBURN RUDOLPH, LISCOMBE (N. S.); EDWARD WHITE, AMHERST (N. S.); CHARLES LEWIS WHITLEY, MILLTOWN (N. B.)

NO WARNING OF SHOTS OR TORPEDO TO MEN ON CHIC

Shields, England, April 19, 11.45 p. m.—Survivors of the British steamer Chic, which was recently torpedoed and sunk while on a voyage from Halifax for Manchester with a cargo of pulp, have arrived here. In an interview with the Daily Gazette the men say the steamer was fired on without warning by a German submarine, two of the shots taking effect. The submarine then submerged.

Seventeen members of the crew of the steamer took to a lifeboat, which capsized and one of the men was drowned. The seamen say that while the captain of the Chic and his officers and part of the crew were still on board the steamer the submarine came up again, close to the vessel, and without warning them of her intention discharged a torpedo and again submerged. The Chic immediately began to sink, and those on board took to a gig. The gig became separated from the lifeboat, with the other members of the crew during a storm, and is still missing.

RURAL CREDITS MAY BE NEXT ON SENATE PROGRAMME.

Washington, D. C.—Rural credits legislation, it has been about decided, is to be taken up by the senate immediately after the army bill is passed next Tuesday. The Ferris public lands water power bill, which was before the senate and was displaced by the army bill, will be laid aside for the present, though it is to be pressed later.

The conservationists are certain that nothing but a truly conservation bill can pass, and they think the final form of the Shields bill will serve as an object lesson to those who are trying to erase the fundamentals of the Ferris bill before passing it. It is the old controversy between the conservationists on the one hand and the state rights advocates and water power interests on the other.

The conservationists also point out that the discussion on the Underwood nitrate amendment to the army bill, providing for a water power plant for production of nitrogen from the air, has had a wholesome effect on the general water power legislative situation. After this, they believe, the opponents of the conservationists will see the futility of their position. Exposure of the Mussel shoals project's appearance under the various guises of navigation, river and harbor development, water power, nitrogen, agriculture and preparedness, they say, has done much to strengthen the conservation cause in congress.

Perpetual Motion.

Alderman Curran, of New York, worked his way through Yale College. During his course he was kept very busy by the various jobs he did to help with his expenses. On graduation he went to New York and was even busier than he had been in New Haven.

After some months of life in New York a friend met him and said: "Henry, what are you doing?"

"I have three jobs," replied Curran. "I am studying law, I am a newspaper reporter, and I am selling life insurance."

"How do you manage to get it all in?" said the friend.

"Oh," replied Mr. Curran, "that's easy enough. They're only eight-hour jobs."—Youth's Companion.

WILSON'S NOTE AN ULTIMATUM

(Continued from page 1.)

LOWED TRAGEDY ON THE SEAS IN SUCH FASHION, WITH SUCH ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES AS TO MAKE IT GROSSLY EVIDENT THAT WARFARE OF SUCH A SORT, IF WARFARE IT BE, CANNOT BE CARRIED ON WITHOUT THE MOST PALPABLE VIOLATION OF THE DICTATES ALIKE OF RIGHT AND HUMANITY.

"Whatever the disposition and intention of the imperial German government, it has manifestedly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind.

"In February of the present year the imperial German government informed this government and the other neutral governments of the world that it had reason to believe the government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership, and had given them orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas, and that the imperial German government felt justified, in the circumstances, in treating all armed merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning.

ARMING MERCHANTMEN LEGALLY RIGHT.

"The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection, to use them to repel attack, though to use them in such circumstances, at their own risk; but the imperial German government claimed the right to set those understandings aside in circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even the terms in which it announced its purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness and desire to put upon the operations of its submarine, carried the plain implication that at least vessels which were not armed would still be exempt from destruction without warning, and that personal safety would be accorded their passengers and crews; but even that limitation, if it was ever practicable to observe it, has in fact constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every sort.

"Again and again the imperial German government has given this government its solemn assurance that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity.

"Great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic, and mere ferryboats like the Sussex have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew have been sacrificed wholesale, IN A MANNER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CANNOT BUT REGARD AS WANTON AND WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST COLOR OF JUSTIFICATION.

"No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on; and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month, until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

SUSSEX SINKING LATEST AND SHOCKING INSTANCE.

"One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross-channel steamer Sussex. It must stand with the sinking of the steamer Lusitania, as so singularly tragical and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare, as the commanders of German vessels have for the past twelve months been conducting it. If this in-stance stood alone, some explanation, some disavowal by the German govern-ment, some evidence of criminal mistake or wilful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo, might be sought or entertain-ed; but, unhappily, it does not stand alone.

"Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of the spirit and method of warfare which the imperial German government has mistakenly adopted, and which, from the first, exposed that government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of immediate objects.

PATIENCE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOWN.

"The government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy, in which its own citizens were involved, it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war, and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States have always entertained and continue to entertain towards the German nation.

"It has, of course, accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the imperial German government as given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity, as embodied in the laws of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the acts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation.

"That point has now unhappily been reached. THE FACTS ARE SUSCEPTIBLE OF BUT ONE INTERPRETATION. The imperial German government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evident that the position which this government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants."

"I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the imperial German government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue, and that UNLESS THE IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOW IMMEDIATELY DECLARE AND EFFECT AN ABANDONMENT OF ITS PRESENT METHODS OF WARFARE AGAINST PASSENGER AND FREIGHT VESSELS, THIS GOVERNMENT CAN HAVE NO CHOICE, BUT TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE ALTOGETHER.

"This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance.

"But we cannot forget that we are, in some sort and by the force of circumstances, the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war.

"We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind, to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness.

"I have taken it, and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober-minded men must unite in hoping that the imperial German government, which has, in other circumstances, stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interests of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

Conference With Leaders.

For today's denouement, the president had guarded his plans with most effective secrecy until 10 o'clock this morning when he disclosed them at a conference with Chairman Stone and Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican of the senate foreign relations committee, and Chairman Flood and Representative Cooper, the ranking Republican of the foreign affairs committee of the house. He outlined to them what he had said in the note despatched to Berlin last night, and what he purposed to say to congress today.

When the president had finished reading he looked up and, seeing Senator Stone's grave face, said:

"You look as sad as I feel."

The chairman's response was to inquire of the president if he had told them all he had to say. The conference thus ended.

The word of the president's plan spread quickly through congress, and when he took his seat at the clerk's desk in the hall of the house promptly at 1 o'clock, he was confronted by an assembly of gravely quiet senators and representatives, who greeted him with applause and later hung intently upon every work he uttered and cheered him heartily when he finished.

The president asked nothing of congress; he came only to inform it of his action. He did this in fifteen minutes, and congress went back to work, solemnly impressed with the situation which confronted the country. The scene had been dramatically human. The president's demeanor reflected his state of mind, and an impartial observer would readily say the demeanor of congress, as a whole, reflected its sympathy.

The first actually crucial moment toward which the relations of the United States and Germany had steadily been drifting nearly a year had come and then passed, and the president had returned to the White House to await the next one.

Kaiser Decorates Commander.

Paris, April 19, 4.25 p. m.—Information was received from reliable sources today to the effect that Emperor William has decorated the commander of the submarine which is said to have torpedoed the Sussex. It is understood Washington has been informed of this development.

The name of the commander and the number of the submarine, which, according to the recent semi-official statement, are in possession of the French government, have not been made public. It is now learned, however, that it was the German submarine U-28, which was sunk subsequently by French and British warships at a point near the scene of the Sussex explosion, and whose crew, according to the semi-official statement, gave information concerning the name of the commander and the number of the submarine reported to have torpedoed the channel steamer.

The only previous information concerning the decoration of the submarine commander was in the form of advices received by way of Switzerland, which were to the effect that two officers had received the Order of Crossed Swords. Their names were not given, nor were they identified as having been connected with the Sussex affair. The information now received specifically identifies the commander mentioned as responsible for the torpedoing of the Sussex as one of those decorated with the Order of Crossed Swords.

Germany Has Another Note.

Berlin, April 19, 2 p. m., via London, 7 p. m.—The foreign office transmitted today to the American embassy a supplementary note in regard to the Sussex, containing affidavits sworn to by a Swiss passenger on the Sussex that the steamship was not torpedoed, and also a statement to the same effect from an American passenger.

LONDON PRESS ON WILSON'S SPEECH

London, April 20—Although the text of President Wilson's message to congress did not reach London in time for the morning papers to comment fully, all devote considerable space to the American situation. The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

"It is difficult to suppose that the German government, elated by the submarine successes of the past six weeks, will accept President Wilson's terms. Diplomatic relations between Berlin and Washington will be broken off. The resulting situation will not be a state of war, but may easily develop into war.

"This is obvious to both parties. Mr. Wilson has counted the cost. Presumably the Kaiser has also counted it. If Germany decides that the continuance of submarining is worth a diplomatic breach with America it will also probably decide that it is worth war too.

"If the Kaiser decides to avoid war with America, he would naturally make his concessions at a stage when they would also avoid the breaking off of relations."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

GLOUCESTER ORANGEMEN AND THE MACHINE GUN FUNDS.

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—Gloucester County Loyal Orange Lodge met at Stonehaven on Monday, the 10th inst. At this meeting, the members ratified and accepted the disposition of the county lodge patriotic or machine gun fund.

During the early fall of 1915, a movement was instigated by some energetic members to raise enough money throughout the county lodges to procure a machine gun. The lodge at Stonehaven raised their amount by a picnic. The lodge at Salmon Beach raised their contribution with a goose supper. The lodge at Bathurst decided that subscription was the easiest manner for them, and adopted this method to procure their amount.

Before sufficient was raised, it was announced that the government was providing the machine guns, and the question arose what disposition should be made of the money. Owing to the different lodges being involved, the officers of the county lodge naturally felt the responsibility too great for them, and at the October session referred the matter back to the primary lodges concerned.

As county lodge would not meet again until February, some time had to elapse before anything could be done.

At the February session after receiving reports, a committee comprising Henry Scott, Albert R. Smith and L. A. Palmer, were appointed to make recommendation.

Their distribution was as follows:

No. 1 Canadian Hospital, France	$200
J. H. Dunn Hospital, Bathurst	125
Bathurst branch Red Cross Society	25
Stonehaven branch Red Cross Society	25
Salmon Beach Women's Institute	25
True Blue Orphanage, Picton (Ont.)	50
Propagation work L. O. A. of N. B.	35
Canadian patriotic fund	Balance

Some criticism has been made through the columns of the Gloucester Northern Light by parties who claim to have helped. In reply to these, Sir, I beg to submit the above, and trust it may find favor and appear in your columns.

Furthermore, I would like to say that the money raised at the Stonehaven picnic was placed in the Bank of Montreal, Bathurst, and earned interest which goes into the fund.

There may be and undoubtedly are men in our association who do it no credit, but, Sir, you will find similar circumstances in any society and even in our churches. However, in my contact with Orangemen in Gloucester county, during the past thirteen years, I have yet failed to find one who I think would misappropriate one cent of the money raised for patriotic purposes.

Furthermore, I feel confident that Orangemen are doing and will continue to do their part in this great conflict.

In closing, I wish to publicly thank all those who responded and enabled us to raise the amount of money we did, and I feel that few of our friends indeed have let their efforts along patriotic lines cease until they learned what has become of the money raised by Gloucester county Orangemen.

Thanking you, Sir, for the space, and trusting the inquirers will be satisfied, I remain, Sir,

Yours sincerely,
L. A. PALMER,
Recording Secretary.
Gloucester County Loyal Orange Lodge.
Bathurst (N. B.), April 14, '16.