

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915

NO. 46.

GERMANS MASSING GREAT FORCES IN EAST PRUSSIA BUT CZAR'S ARMIES HAVE SITUATION WELL IN HAND

RUSSIANS EVERYWHERE HOLDING THEIR LINES AGAINST THE ENEMY

Single-Handed, They Are Making Progress Along Great Front.

Von Hindenburg's Army Held in Check Before Warsaw and Austro-German Forces in the Carpathians Are Taken Care Of—Battle Following Battle in the East—Germans Bombarded Nieuport But With Little Success.

London, Feb. 11, 9:30 p. m.—Battle is following battle on the Eastern front, where Russia, single-handed, is fighting the forces of Germany, Austria and Turkey. The Russians have laid their lines against Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army, which attempted last week break through to Warsaw and apparently have checked the Austro-German offensive in the Carpathians. They are now called upon to defend the positions which they have won in East Prussia and Northern Poland.

The Germans are transferring men and guns by their splendid strategic railways, and have assumed the offensive on the East Prussian border and on the right bank of the Lower Vistula, where an advance has brought them into the district of Sierpoc, which the Russians occupied a short time ago. It is impossible to say yet whether the next big battle will take place in this district or in East Prussia, Grand Duke Nicholas, with whom the initiative remains, has not disclosed his intentions. He may either strike between "Tish and Insterburg, in East Prussia, or threaten to cut Von Hindenburg's communications with Thorn by a movement along the Lower Vistula.

The German emperor has noted in the Carpathians, but the Austrian official report, which complains of the obstacle of snow and the strong pressure of the Russians, suggests that their offensive has at least partially failed.

While the Austro-German force in the eastern part of the range seems to have been strong enough to compel the Russians to retire from Bukovina, the Russians appear, after the fierce battles of Sunday last, to have almost completely regained the middle and western portions of the mountains.

Except for a somewhat more severe engagement than usual in the Argonne, and another in Alsace, in which the Germans claim to have succeeded, although the French say that they have regained the ground temporarily given up, the calm continues along the western front.

In the meantime the powers engaged in the struggle are putting their houses in order for a continuation of the war. The German emperor has returned to the eastern front to Berlin to confer with his generals, including Von Moltke, who was retired after the first stages of the war.

Financial experts in Berlin are reported to be arranging for the flotation of another internal loan of \$1,200,000,000. It is said that Russia also contemplates floating an internal loan of \$250,000,000.

In England the increased cost of living for the moment increased the attention of the government, while Premier Asquith has declined to assent to the fixing of maximum prices, steps are being taken to improve the situation. The government, too, is considering means to carry on a more stringent campaign against German trade.

A German submarine has again made its appearance off the coast of Holland, where it attempted to torpedo the British steamer Laertes, which, when ordered to stop, hoisted the Dutch flag for the protection of her neutral crew. A torpedo fired by the submarine according to one report, passed along the steamer's side as she slipped away at full speed, and the submarine sent a shell after her.

ENEMY FAILS IN BOMBARDMENT OF NIEUPORT.

Paris, Feb. 11, 10:40 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"The enemy has strongly bombarded Nieuport and the banks of the Yser, but has not succeeded in doing any material damage. Our artillery has responded effectively. Argonne, in the region of Bagatelle, after a continued struggle by means of bomb throwers, which continued throughout the morning, a German attack was delivered at 1 o'clock in the afternoon against the earthworks of Marie Therese. It was carried out in line by columns of four along five hundred metres of the front, but was broken down by our artillery and infantry fire. The enemy left on the ground a very great number of dead."

THE VOSES TO THE SOUTH OF THE CAL DE LAUSSE, NORTH OF THE CAL DE SAINT MARIE, were succeeded by a sudden attack in occupying one of the German trenches. On several parts of the front there has been a very spirited artillery engagement."

SNOW HINDERS THE GERMAN IN EAST.

Berlin, Feb. 11, via London, 3:05 p. m.—At the war office today the following statement was issued:

"In the western theatre of war, an

GENERAL INCREASE IN THE CANADIAN TARIFF

Seven and a Half Per Cent. More Protection, With a Few Exceptions

Finance Minister Also Announces Special Taxes on Banks, Fire Insurance Companies and Other Things—Letter and Postal Card Postage Increased One Cent—Stamp Taxes on Railway, Steamer, Sleeping and Parlor Car Tickets; Also on Checks, Bills of Exchange and Other Legal Documents—Government Hopes to Raise \$30,000,000 a Year by New Imposts—Few Things Left on Free List.

(Special to The Telegraph).

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Hon. W. T. White proposes to finance Canada through her time of stress and war expenditure by a series of special war taxes and the establishment of a practically prohibitive protection tariff. The special war taxes were expected. Patriotic Canadianism was prepared for generous service and sacrifice. But the all-round tariff increase serves capital and affects consumers. The common people—the ordinary folk—do the principal paying.

There is no real evidence of curtailing expenditure. He estimates that this special war tax will realize \$5,000,000. The tariff must be responsible for the rest—\$22,000,000.

The tariff goes up seven and one-half per cent. on the intermediate and general, and five per cent. on the British preferential on all items in the schedule, whether on the free list or not, with a few exceptions.

About the only things left on the free list are tea, binder twine and settlers' effects. The only other items of general consumption left out of the wholesale boost are wheat flour, sugar, agricultural implements, tobacco, and printed books.

The special war taxes include an estimated \$1,000,000 from the banks, with the other \$7,000,000 from stamp taxes on telegraph messages, railway and steamship tickets, sleeping and parlor car tickets, letters and post cards, post office notes, and money orders, bank checks, deposits, receipts, bills of exchange, bills of lading, and proprietary medicines and perfumes.

TENDER WITH THE "INTERESTS"

Manufacturers, while having to pay increased duty on their imported raw materials, still have the privilege of the drawback on all exported products manufactured from such raw materials. In other words, the manufacturers will apparently be able to control prices and profits in the home market while still having the benefit of foreign markets, without bearing their cost of the increased duties.

The tariff increase given by the Minister of Finance for the new taxes and the tariff increase shown by the figures he gave of expenditures for the current and coming years showed that the war expenses were to be financed by borrowing, and that the additional taxes are necessitated because of the increased expenditures before the war started, and the emptying of the full treasury left by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

The \$100,000,000 to be spent this year for war purposes, Mr. White said, would be all borrowed in England. Expenditures for the coming year are estimated at \$200,000,000 exclusive of the war cost. Altogether this will be about \$10,000,000 more than the total expenditure of the current year, exclusive of war account.

Although Mr. White stated that the government was economizing, the figures he gave, as to requirements for the ordinary cost of administration, do not reflect any economy. The extra taxes the people will have to pay will simply go to meeting part only of the deficit between revenue and expenditure, apart from the war.

The net debt of the dominion, said Mr. White, will show an increase of about \$110,000,000 for the current year, including the \$50,000,000 spent on the war up to March 31.

With an estimated expenditure of \$300,000,000 for the coming year, and an estimated revenue of \$150,000,000, including the new taxes, there is a prospective increase of \$150,000,000 during the coming year.

Mr. White, however, professed optimism as to the future, and a gradual return to normal conditions as the success of the Allies becomes more assured.

The debate on the budget will be resumed next week, and will probably provoke a decidedly interesting and illuminating discussion.

Revenue Less Than Expected.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The finance minister, in opening, sketched briefly the dominion's financial conditions for the fiscal year, which closes March 31 next. He noted that in his special budget in August last he had anticipated a sharp decline in revenue, owing to the shutting off of trade with the enemy, the interruption and increased risk of ocean traffic, and the cessation of Canadian borrowings abroad, with its consequent effect upon purchasing power at home.

This anticipated decrease in revenue, said Mr. White, had been even greater than was at the time expected. Customs revenue for the first ten months of the fiscal year had dropped by nearly \$20,000,000; excise revenue by \$20,000,000; and miscellaneous items there had been a drop of \$10,000,000.

Since the war broke out, customs revenue had decreased by about one-third, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase in excise duties imposed at the war session last August have, however, practically counteracted the heavy losses which would otherwise have been experienced.

He estimated the total revenue for the fiscal year, ending with March next, at \$180,000,000, or \$80,000,000 less than for the preceding year. Expenditures on current account would be about \$140,000,000, while capital and special expenditure would be \$30,000,000.

No New Works.

In regard to expenditures on current account, he noted that the policy of the government was to maintain, as far as possible, the programme of public works which had already been undertaken before the war, but that no new works would be undertaken until the financial outlook became clearer.

The total expenditure for the present fiscal year would be \$190,000,000. As against this the revenue would be approximately \$180,000,000. On current account there would be a deficit of \$10,000,000, while the entire amount of \$80,000,000 for capital and special expenditure (other than war) would also have to be provided by borrowing.

Mr. White noted that in the current account expenditures for the present year there was an item of \$2,600,000 for the relief of distress in the drought-stricken districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

CONDITIONS OF LIVING BETTER IN BRITAIN THAN COULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTED

Premier Asquith Predicts Plentiful Wheat Supply in June and Break in Speculation which Forces Prices Up

Resolution From Labor Members Calling for Alleviation of High Cost of Living Deferred for Further Discussion—Admiralty to Make Effort to Release as Many Steamers as Possible and Keep Freights Moving.

London, Feb. 11, 11:25 p. m.—Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons, declined today to assent to the proposal of the Labor party that the government fix maximum prices for coal, food and other necessities of life, but at the request of this party, after an all-day debate on the increased cost of living, granted another day for the discussion of the subject. The debate, therefore, was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Not as Bad as Expected.

London, Feb. 11, 4:45 p. m.—The housewife's side of the great war occupied the attention of the House of Commons this afternoon for this body, by a motion, invited the intervention of the government in the present fight which has been going on against the increased cost of living in the British Isles.

The government has already appointed a parliament committee to investigate this matter, and Premier Asquith explained to the house the result of the inquiry thus far made, and outlined certain proposed steps dealing with urgent necessities, which are causing much hardship on the poor.

The premier admitted a formidable rise in the cost of the necessities of life, but he contended that prices were substantially below the level which the best informed judgment of the country would have anticipated at the end of a six months' war involving virtually the whole civilized world, with the exception of the United States.

The large expenditure by the government on separation allowances permitted the working classes to consume food on nearly the same scale as they did before higher prices came, the premier continued.

Speculation One Factor.

Among the factors in the shortage of wheat are the closing of the Dardanelles and the depredations upon crops in the Chicago wheat belt, the premier stated. "These are in a slightly nervous and jerky condition, and I know of no way whereby any government of the world can control speculation. As a rule, speculation provides its own remedy. After next June there is reason to anticipate that the fever of speculation will abate."

Continuing the premier called attention to the very considerable consumption of meat by the troops, declaring that no men were better fed than the British soldiers. "The stock of sugar in the hands of the government was sufficient to last

for many months, and the price of sugar was now approximately the same as in the United States.

Dealing with the future, Premier Asquith said that Argentine wheat soon would be available. Russia would facilitate in every way the export of wheat to the allies, but it would be some time before her supplies were available. Steps had been taken to get Indian supplies, and there was reason to believe that the ally would relinquish sufficient quantities of wheat available.

More Steamers in Service.

Regarding shipping, the premier minister said that nine vessels of considerable size, now occupied by prisoners of war, would be released for service, and that the admiralty would relinquish vessels in its service whenever possible.

"The government," said the premier, "has been invited to fix maximum prices which the German government has done with such disastrous results—and to buy up all the available supplies in Europe, but I do not think steps of that kind would facilitate the desired end. The government declines to do everything possible to guard the working classes against hardship. A great war like the present must, however, demand sacrifices."

A. Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition, who followed Mr. Asquith, said he thought the government might have done a little more than it had, and that it should, especially when it knew that Turkey would enter the war and that the Dardanelles would be closed, have bought up large quantities of wheat.

The government should also have acted earlier, Bonar Law said, in reducing the high cost of freight. "It was common knowledge," he said, "that many ships taken by the admiralty often lay idle for weeks and months. If a board of business men were appointed to deal with these ships, he was sure that fifty per cent. of them would be released for general trade."

The opposition leader said if the premier could convince dealers there would be a plentiful supply of wheat by June he was sure that the price immediately would fall.

WARNS BELLIGERENTS NOT TO HARM U. S. SHIPS OR AMERICAN CITIZENS

Washington, Feb. 11.—Publication by the state department tonight of the text of the notes sent yesterday to Great Britain and Germany, respectively, revealed that both countries had been warned in most emphatic terms, against menacing the vessels or lives of American citizens traversing the recently proclaimed sea zones of war.

Germany was advised that the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for such acts of its naval authorities as might result in the destruction of American vessels or the loss of American lives, and that if "such a deplorable situation should arise," the American government would "take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property."

To Great Britain, the United States pointed out "the measure of responsibility" which would seem to be imposed on the British government "for the loss of American vessels and lives, in case of an attack by German naval forces in England sanctioned the general misuse of the American flag by British vessels, and thereby cast doubt upon the valid character of neutral claims."

The two communications were to have been presented today, respectively to the British government by Ambassador Page, and the German foreign office by Ambassador Gerard. They were prepared by Counselor Robert Lansing, and revised by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, after consultation with the entire cabinet.

The British, Spanish and Brazilian ambassadors, who happened to call at the state department, were given copies of the notes, as were the ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, who specially requested it. The documents created something of a sensation among the diplomatists generally, because of what some regarded as their dramatic implications.

55 GERMAN AIRMEN KILLED IN RAID OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

London, Feb. 12, 2:55 a. m.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent says he learns that thirty-five German soldiers were killed in one of the Antwerp forts last Friday by a bomb dropped by British airmen.

ARTICLES THAT ESCAPED THE TARIFF BOOST

- Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The list of child exemptions from the general increase in duties is as follows:
- Fish from Newfoundland.
- Animals for the improvement of stock.
- Cocoa and chocolate products.
- Tea.
- Salt for the fisheries.
- Indian corn, except for distillation purposes.
- Wheat, wheat flour.
- Sweetened biscuits.
- Soybean.
- Oysters, seed and breeding.
- Fish and fish eggs for propagating purposes.
- Sugar.
- Tobacco.
- Wines from South Africa.
- Books, printed and unprinted.
- Newspapers and magazines, news printing paper.
- Matrix paper.
- Woolen and cotton fabrics.
- Ors of metals.
- Bells for churches.
- Gold and silver coin and gold and silver in ingots, blocks, bars, drops, etc.
- Type-setting and type-casting machines.
- Newspaper printing presses.
- Mowers, binders, harvesters and reapers.
- Tractors and ditching machines.
- Surgical and dental instruments.
- Materials for ships.
- Binder twine.
- Articles for manufacturing binders.
- Fish-hooks, lines, twines and nets for the fisheries.
- Artificial limbs.
- Artificial teeth not mounted.
- Articles applied in tariff for schools, hospitals and charitable objects.
- Settlers' effects.
- The duties on the above remain unchanged.

CANADA'S WAR OUTLAY TO DEC. 31 WAS \$26,221,974

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Expenditures in connection with the organization of the Canadian expeditionary force and a list of the firms to whom contracts for the supply of boots, clothing, saddles, etc., were given, are the features of a printed memorandum which was tabled by General Sam Hughes, minister of militia, in the house today.

The report also goes into detail in regard to the organization of the first contingent, and of the forces which are now in training, or are being raised. It is pointed out in a report by Quarter-Master-General MacDonald that 38,000 men were all equipped in six weeks.

A list of expenditures for war purposes up to Dec. 31 last is given as follows:

- Pay to troops, \$11,886,107; separation allowances, \$300,000; horses, \$1,721,997; clothing, \$8,609,415; ammunition, \$200,000; field guns, \$1,140,075; rifles, bayonets, \$520,830; motor cars, etc., \$87,198; saddlery and horse-equipment, \$388,628; other equipment, \$1,971,602; engineering works, \$320,177; railway transportation, \$1,200,000; ocean transport, \$1,545,281; censors, \$74,820; general, \$284,200; a total of \$28,281,974.

ANOTHER CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The following casualty list is announced by militia headquarters today:

Death.

Feb. 10.—Gunner George Rupert Hunter, Third Artillery Brigade, from Nova Scotia, at No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Netheravon. Next of kin, Richard W. Hunter, 418 Glenmount street, Ottawa.

Privately Richard McCullough, P. P. C. L. I., with bronchitis, at No. 9 Canadian General Hospital, Rouen. Next of kin, Mrs. L. McCullough, 424 Beverley street, Winnipeg.

Wounded Slightly.

Jan. 21.—Private W. South, P. P. C. L. I., Next of kin, Sarah South, 80 Fuller avenue, Toronto.

ARMED THREAT TO TRANSPORTS

confident that the much heralded ports crossing the Channel and to de-flag in a "war zone" around Britain the warning is being given for its the enemy has exerted its utmost to has failed only through impotence to act. That fact, though, that a German threat will prove but an

life. N. Y.)—Germany officially has indium of the Imperial German Government taken by England, in view of sea commerce with Germany."

rest of the neutral powers to see this structure was ended soon as possible.

NEUTRAL VESSELS NOT MOLESTED.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The German embassy declared in a statement issued today in regard to the decree placing the waters around the British Isles in the war zone, that Germany "does not intend to molest or seize American vessels laden with foodstuffs for the civilian population of the enemy countries. The statement expressed the hope that England will not make necessary a re-consideration of this attitude by seizing German ships like the Wilhelmina."

The statement follows:

"The German ambassador has not received instructions regarding the decision of the German admiralty, but, according to the text of the decision, by following the statement, it is clear that there is nothing new in the communication made on Feb. 4 by the German admiralty with respect to the attitude of the German imperial navy toward ships of the enemy or toward neutral commerce. It is absurd to describe this as the proclamation of a blockade of the British Isles. The communication is simply a statement of what has been since the beginning of the war, the attitude of the navy of all the belligerent powers toward ships of the enemy."

"A few months ago the English admiralty proclaimed the closing of the North Sea, the waters of which are essentially neutral."

"Germany does not profess to close the English Channel to neutral commerce, and she does not intend to molest neutral ships."

"The American vessels which carry foodstuffs for the civilian population of enemy countries; it is to be hoped that England will not make necessary a re-consideration of this attitude by seizing American ships like the Wilhelmina."

"Germany does, however, announce to the world that it proposes to continue to the ships belonging to the enemy, and it adds the notification to neutral powers that, on account of the fact that British ships are employing neutral flags, according to secret information now known to have been issued by the British government, bona fide neutral vessels may actually be endangered."

"Although, according to well understood and universally accepted usages of warfare, naval vessels are perfectly justified in destroying merchantmen of the enemy, the German government has issued simply a general reminder to all neutral powers, stating the actual results of the operations of the German submarines."

"The warning may also be taken as the nature of an answer to the offer of price of \$2,500, made in England, for the first British merchant ship that would succeed in carrying mail and a German submarine, an offer calculated to revive the long-abandoned practice of privateering."

U. S. NOT LIKELY TO INTERVENE.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Although the text of Germany's official statement explaining the admiralty's proclamation of a submarine campaign against enemy merchant ships, has been delayed in transmission, and did not reach the United States until today, from Ambassador Gerard, publication in the press of the text of the document produced a pronounced impression on officials and diplomats in the national capital.

As the memorandum revealed that German naval commanders had been given orders to "avoid violence" to merchant ships, it was regarded as much more reassuring than the brief proclamation, though there was some uneasiness over the suggestion in the memorandum that the vessels to be attacked were those which might unintentionally strike neutral vessels.

President Wilson and his cabinet have come to no decision as to whether or not there will be any protest from the United States government, but it is believed that some inquiry might be made to determine what steps are planned to the effect of assuring and crew from enemy merchant ships, as well as neutral vessels. The Declaration of London provides that all persons aboard an enemy merchant ship must be saved before the vessel is destroyed.

Officials generally were non-committal as to what the position of the United States government might be, but if assurances are given that merchant ships will not be summarily destroyed, without giving an opportunity for persons aboard to be saved, it was regarded as certain that the American government, observing strict neutrality, would not protest against any proclamation of the sea zones.

It was apparent among high officials that the hoisting of the American flag in the British steamer Lusitania immediately after the charge had been made by the German government, that neutral flags had been ordered used by Great Britain, introduced a phase of the situation which is more likely to call for diplomatic discussion than the proclamation itself. Until some specific acts violating the safety of neutrals on merchant ships are committed, it was believed that no protests would be made, but the Lusitania incident may call forth an inquiry tomorrow, if Ambassador Page does not report on the incident by then.

THE POPE'S PRAYER FOR PEACE.

Berlin, Feb. 8, via London, 4:25 p. m.—Pope Benedict's prayer for peace was read yesterday in the Catholic churches throughout Germany. The reading of the prayer was followed by a ceremony of particular solemnity at the Cologne Cathedral. Cardinal von Hartmann took part in the Eucharistic procession to the cathedral, and read the pope's prayer.

"In the western theatre of war, an

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 6.—Tuesday was civic election day. The interest manifested in the election was slim, and as a consequence, the vote was small.

The death occurred yesterday morning at Carleton, of one of the oldest and most respected residents of this county, in the person of Benjamin Annis, who was 84 years of age.

(N. S.), has returned to her home after visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Weston, in Carleton Place.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. William Spiller entertained at a luncheon for 8 to 9. Those present were Mrs. G. B. Peat, Mrs. H. H. Tibbitts, Mrs. George Davis, Mrs. F. M. Howard, Mrs. Walter Gibbitts, Mrs. N. J. Wootton, Mrs. A. H. Baird, Mrs. Nelson Hanson, Mrs. A. H. Baird, Mrs. Alex. Stevenson, Mrs. James McPhail, Mrs. Frank Sadler, Mrs. Walter Moore, Mrs. T. B. Bedell, Mrs. Spike Bedell, Mrs. J. G. Davidson, Mrs. Gertrude Tibbitts and Miss Beatrice Gibbitts.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 7.—Bishop Richardson, of Fredericton, officiated at Holy Communion at St. Alban's church, Riverside, this morning.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. William Spiller entertained at a luncheon for 8 to 9. Those present were Mrs. G. B. Peat, Mrs. H. H. Tibbitts, Mrs. George Davis, Mrs. F. M. Howard, Mrs. Walter Gibbitts, Mrs. N. J. Wootton, Mrs. A. H. Baird, Mrs. Nelson Hanson, Mrs. A. H. Baird, Mrs. Alex. Stevenson, Mrs. James McPhail, Mrs. Frank Sadler, Mrs. Walter Moore, Mrs. T. B. Bedell, Mrs. Spike Bedell, Mrs. J. G. Davidson, Mrs. Gertrude Tibbitts and Miss Beatrice Gibbitts.

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HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Rupert Harris, who has been seriously ill at her home here for some time, was obliged to undergo an operation on Friday morning.

WELSFORD

Welsford, Feb. 9.—Humphrey Law, a teamster for James Cassels, was badly hurt on Wednesday morning by falling from a load of logs, the sled passing over him.

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John, is here for a few days, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Barnett.

The changeable weather of the past weeks has been the cause of much illness. Among those seriously ill is William Kirby, who is suffering from pleurisy.

A large drove of twenty-five or more fine looking beef cattle were taken from the farm of Mr. J. W. Gilbert, having been bought from T. W. Gilbert, Brooks Bros., Alfred H. Slipp, William Gannon and others, by Eli Groszick, a Fredericton dealer.

The fortnightly meeting of the Red Cross Society took place at the home of Mrs. T. Sherman Peters on Thursday evening. Knitting and sewing went on busily, and towards the end of the afternoon tea was served.

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THE I. C. R. WHO HAVE ENLISTED

General Manager Off to Ottawa to See the Minister—The Point at Issue—Explanation Now Made by Mr. Gutelius.

On the result of a conference to be held between F. P. Gutelius, general manager of the I. C. R., and Hon. F. Cochrane, minister of railways, in Ottawa today or tomorrow will depend whether or not the I. C. R. employees enlisted for foreign service will get their full pay as they say, was promised them.

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lax forms should be presented for all such officers and employees who are already in military service.

This circular is based on an order-in-council passed Aug. 11, 1914, in which it is set forth that the minister reported that many employees of the government were desirous of enlisting in the active militia and overseas.

The minister observes that, concerning the needs of the several departments of the government in order to maintain and carry on the public service and the necessity of obtaining a sufficient number of experienced and qualified men for such purpose, and after consulting the heads of the various departments, he is of opinion that it will not be possible or expedient to grant all applications of this character.

Any person in the service of the government, whether the inside or the outside, shall, if required by the head of his department, with the consent of the minister of militia, be released from his duties in the militia.

The first paragraph of the application blank states clearly: "I have volunteered for active military service and have passed the qualifying examinations and have been accepted, and I hereby apply for leave of absence in order to take up military service."

All officers and employees of these railways enrolled in the active militia called out for active service, and all officers and employees who, with the consent of the management, enlist for overseas service, subject to such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed by order-in-council.

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"Fruit-a-lives" Have Proved Their Value in Thousands of Cases

Wonderful Record of a Wonderful Cure

Only Remedy That Acts On All Three Of The Organs Responsible For The Formation Of Uric Acid In The Blood

Lower Millstream

Cummings Cove

Gagetown

Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 6.—Tuesday was civic election day. The interest manifested in the election was slim, and as a consequence, the vote was small.

(N. S.), has returned to her home after visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Weston, in Carleton Place.

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SOUTH CO

Report of Roy Declared Cost to Sec Criminal Pro 607.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—Pringle, K. C., royal pointed by the government investigate charges Carrell, M. P., in graft in connection with the construction of the railway in 1912 and 1913, was named this afternoon.

The commissioner substantiated Mr. Pringle's findings that a double subsidy amounting to \$46,672, when as a matter of fact the cost was \$202,556, or \$156,884 in excess of \$291,517, or \$156,884.

GRAFT REM

Wm. Smith, Co Breeders' M ers—Not Ge

(Toronto Globe) The prevailing gya purchase of remounts eminent came in denunciation at the Smith, M. P., of Colu morning's session of Breeders' Association represents South Onta parliament, is one o breeders on the conti wrent unchallenged audience that has be in the of the association years.

power to move has been list. Particularly is this so in the case of children and numberless cures have been effected, and are constantly being effected, both in Canada as well as other parts of the Empire. Mrs. Parley of Chapel Hill, Braintree, Essex, England, said:

"I have been told the child would not be able to walk for years, we almost lost hope. We had the best treatment we could find for her, but nothing seemed to help the child at all. Indeed, instead of getting better she just wasted away till she was a mere frame. She hardly ate anything, and was so weak and ill that it could not seem possible she could recover."

"Then we gave her Dr. Cassell's Tablets. The first effect of the Tablets was that the baby got sound, natural sleep. Then she improved in general health, and gradually power returned to her, until baby got stronger and stronger, more plump, till now she is quite cured."

are a perfect Troubles, as I

THIN AND NERVOUS BABIES

Suffering Little Ones Cured by Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Five Months-old Infant Who Weighed Only 7 lbs.

So Thin His Mother Shuddered to Undress Him

Never Believed He Could Live

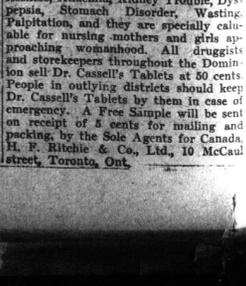
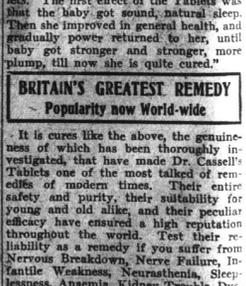
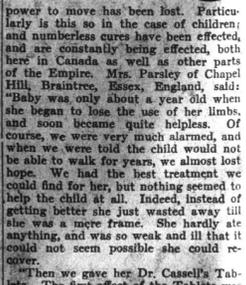
But Now Bright and Well, Cured Absolutely by DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS

Here is matter to interest every mother throughout this great Dominion; the frank, grateful testimony of other mothers who have proved Dr. Cassell's Tablets a real help in winning back health for their suffering little ones.

Salisbury, N. B., Feb. 8.—A large number of people assembled at Steeves' Restaurant on Sunday evening, Feb. 7, to pay a tribute to the memory of the late W. Sears King, who passed away at his home at St. John's, N. B., on Saturday, Feb. 6.

Funeral of Sears King Was Largely Attended

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Winter quickly just what is m color and so un

The trouble is or you may h Kidneys, Th which is irrita

are a perfect Troubles, as I

SOUTHAMPTON ROAD'S COST GROSSLY PADDED

Report of Royal Commissioner Laid Before Parliament Declared Company's Engineer Made False Statement of Cost to Secure Double Subsidy—Recommends Civil or Criminal Proceedings to Recover Over-Payment of \$34,607.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The report of H. A. Pringle, K. C., royal commissioner, appointed by the government last May to investigate charges made by Frank B. Carvell, M. P., in the commons, as to graft in connection with the subsidy paid to the Southampton Railway for the construction of thirteen miles, built in 1912 and 1913, was tabled in the commons this afternoon by Hon. Frank Cochrane.

The commissioner's report practically substantiates Mr. Carvell's charges. Mr. Pringle finds that the road received a double subsidy amounting to \$31,280, when a matter of fact it was only entitled to \$46,672. The company which constructed the road and which was headed by James K. Pinder, M. P., of York, was thus overpaid \$84,807, and the minister of railways has asked the minister of justice to take all necessary legal steps to recover for the federal treasury the amount overpaid.

The commissioner further finds that the bonds of the road were guaranteed by the province of New Brunswick to the extent of \$145,927. These bonds were sold at a net discount of \$60,078. The total amount of public aid thus received by the company was \$217,207, whereas the real cost of construction was only \$202,556, or \$14,651 per mile, instead of \$291,517, or \$22,054 per mile, as certified by the government's inspecting engineer, T. V. Johnston.

In other words, the company received over \$90,000 in public aid more than the whole road actually cost.

The commissioner reprimands Mr. Johnston for having taken the word of the company's engineer as to the cost of the road, instead of having an independent audit made.

The report further states that the minister of railways, in recommending a double subsidy of \$6,400 per mile on an alleged cost of \$22,054 per mile, acted solely on the report of his engineer in accordance with the usual custom. Mr. Pringle suggests that the subsidy act should be amended so as to make it compulsory hereafter for railway companies to classify and keep their books, accounts and vouchers in shape so that the department of railways may be satisfied that the reported cost of construction is correct.

Mr. Pringle declares in his report that David W. Brown, the chief engineer of the Southampton Railway, in giving to the government inspecting engineer, Johnston, the data as to the cost of the road gave "what he well knew was a false statement and that such statement was given for one purpose, and one purpose only, and that was to obtain for the Southampton Railway Company a double subsidy to which he well knew they were not entitled."

GRAFT IS FEARED IN REMOUNT PURCHASES

Wm. Smith, Conservative M. P., Uses Plain Talk at Horse Breeders' Meeting—Farmers Fleeced by Political Workers—Not Getting Full Value.

(Toronto Globe, Feb. 4.)

The prevailing system governing the purchase of remounts by the federal government came in for frank and full condemnation at the hands of William Smith, M. P., of Columbus, at yesterday morning's session of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.

BELGIUM'S CONSOLATION

By MARIE CORELLI

(Copyright by The Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, New York.)

"Six million of people are on the verge of starvation in Belgium!"

Such news as this writes itself across the brain in letters of fire!

Great Goddess of Liberty, think of it! You, America—you, who represent that goddess, with the light of an ever-widening glory on her brow, think of this shame to the very name of Freedom!—this blot on civilization—this degrading result, as it were, of our boasted intellectual supremacy and scientific advancement!

How a Woman Sees the Situation.

I, a woman, have naught to do with the quarrels and murderous onslaughts of men filled with blind fury and lust of world power; all that I can see or hear is the sorrow and suffering befalling those who are innocent of any quarrel, the widows, the mothers, the young girls and boys, the little children, the helpless and bewildered old people. Cruel famine is already torturing these piteous and patiently enduring souls on whom such a black cloud of unmerited disaster has fallen that it seems as if it would never lift.

All who have power to visualize their unparalleled distress must and surely will take every possible means to soften and mitigate the horrors of their situation. Generous America—you have done and are doing much for us. You have worked and are working strenuously to relieve the burden of Belgium's heavy affliction; but work to you is the very pulse of your large life, and biggest conception in noble deeds is your breathing power!

Therefore, no hesitation need be felt in asking you to go on working and doing all you can for the tortured, half-dying people of a devastated country; a people whose magnificent heroism has blazoned itself in a chronicle of glory for you and for the future years; a nation that has faced her foes unflinchingly in the simple defense of her freedom, and whose noble king, a hero to the manner born, has not flinched one single hair of complaint against the sudden and harsh calamities meted out to him by the cruel caprices of a cruel destiny.

To America, all grand things are possible. America, splendidly aloof from clean, clean in hand and warm in heart, can accomplish what other nations involved in difficulties have not the ability to do. America can approach Germany with the sovereign ease of at peace in the midst of strife, and with humane thought and cordiality, secure such distribution of food supplies to the Belgian civil population as may save them from the sufferings which now confront them.

Mr. Smith's words, following so closely upon the alleged difficulties encountered by Sir Adam Beck in attempting to eliminate all traces of graft, were of unusual significance and were applauded by his auditors.

THE STANDARD DREW \$27,058 "PAP" LAST YEAR

St. John Torv Organ Got \$4,000 More Than the Moncton Times—Montreal Gazette Led With \$153,000.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—Among the interesting features of the auditor-general's report are the figures giving the amounts distributed by the government to party newspapers for "advertising."

ESTIMATES TOTAL \$190,000,000

About \$17,000,000 Less Than Last Year, But Supplementaries are to Come—Three Millions for Halifax Harbor and \$1,500,000 for St. John Among the Items—Interest Charges \$9,000,000 More Than in 1914—Big Sums for Intercolonial

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The main estimates for the coming fiscal year, tabled in the commons last night, provided for a total appropriation of \$190,000,000, a decrease of \$17,789,220, as compared with the total amount voted in both the main and supplementary estimates last session. With supplementary estimates still to come, this session's appropriations total \$44,000,075, a decrease of \$7,229,000.

The principal increase in current account expenditure is for interest on the growing public debt. The increase on this head totals nearly \$9,000,000. On public works there is a decrease of a little over \$10,000,000.

The chief items of capital expenditures on public works and railways and canals include \$8,188,230 for the Intercolonial railway; \$1,986,925 for the Prince Edward Island railway; and a total of \$9,459,000 to continue the work already under way at Esquimaux, Halifax, Port Arthur, Quebec, St. John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and other harbors.

Amounts to be voted for the I. C. R. and Prince Edward Island railway include the following, practically all of them being votes from last session:

- Amherst—Additional facilities, \$16,000.
- Anti-creeper and tie plates, \$50,000.
- Bridges, to strengthen, \$500,000.
- Widow Park sewer, \$14,800.
- Double tracking, \$300,000.
- Hampton—Subway and facilities at, \$38,750.
- Installation of block system in connection with operation, \$145,000.
- Installation of telephone system in connection with operation, \$100,000.
- Levis—Improvements, \$200,000.
- Moncton—Improvements and car shops, with equipment, \$110,000.
- Elimination of level crossings and grades, \$124,000.
- Moncton—Improvement of roofing, \$22,500.
- Mulgrave—To provide new car ferries and dock for same, \$394,000.
- Hopewell Hill, N. B., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Mrs. Porter, widow of Isaac Porter, 73 years of age, was found dead in bed at an early hour this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. O. C. Moore, Riverview, with whom she resided.
- During the same period, in cases outside the act, or in which the opportunities offered by the act were rejected, there were 28 deaths, affecting 39,538 men, who lost 1,287,678 days.
- Salisbury, N. B., Feb. 9.—The Salisbury branch of the Red Cross shipped to St. John, on Saturday, the following goods: 21 blankets, 26 bed sheets, 8 pneumatic jackets, 7 pairs bed socks, 6 pairs wrist-lets, 16 nightingales, 15 mufflers, 84 pairs socks, 5 dozen towels, 2 dozen pillow cases, 1 quilt, 16 hospital shirts, 5 hot water bottle covers. Those contributing pillows were: Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Mrs. Lovell Taylor, Mrs. Crosdale Ayles, Mrs. David O'Brien, Mrs. James Steves (Coverdale), Mrs. V. E. Gowland, Misses Josephine Gaynor, Margaret Gaynor, Charlotte Leeman.
- Wanted the Right Thing. Salesman—Flat-irons, madam? Mrs. Youngbride—No, show me some apartment-irons; we live in a suite.
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forms should be presented for all officers and employees who are in military service.

"General Munster," this circular is based on an order-in-council passed Aug. 11, 1914, in which is set forth that the prime minister acted that many employees of the government were desirous of enlisting in the militia and overseas.

The order as adopted, however, states the minister observes that, considering one of the several departments of the government in order to maintain and carry on the public service and the necessity of retaining a sufficient number of experienced and qualified men for such purpose, and after consulting the heads of the various departments, he is of opinion that it will not be possible or expedient to grant all applications of this character.

The minister therefore recommends as follows: "Any person in the service of the government, whether the inside or outside service, who is enrolled in the active militia, shall, if required by the head of department, with the consent of the minister of militia, be released from his duties in the militia."

Subject to the foregoing provision, all persons in the employment of the government of Canada, whether in military or non-military service, who are called out to service as members of the active militia, and all persons who, with the consent of the head of the department which they are engaged, enlist in any predatory force raised in Canada for service abroad during the war, shall be entitled to receive their regular salary during such period of service, subject to such regulations and conditions as to the amount of such salary to the families of dependents of such persons, or otherwise, as may be prescribed by the order-in-council or by the head of the department in each case.

The first paragraph of the application states clearly: "I have volunteered for active military service and I have passed the qualifying examinations and have been accepted, and I hereby apply for leave of absence in order to do up my military service."

The form then states "provided my application for leave of absence is granted, it is decided that I am to receive my regular monthly salary or wages during the time I am in active military service, I hereby direct that amount of said monthly salary or wages be paid to me."

The form then goes on to give the particulars of the relative to whom the salary is assigned.

NERVOUSNESSES

by Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Two days there was improvement, and two months later, he weighs over five pounds, and is ever so bright and well.

LOST USE OF HER LIMBS

Now Strong and Well



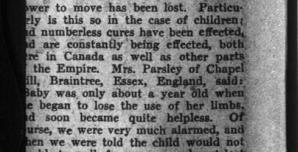
Every day proof is added to proof that Cassell's Tablets possess the power to restore healthy nerve action and to restore activity where even the most advanced medical science has failed.

When we gave her Dr. Cassell's Tablets, this so in the case of children innumerable cures have been effected, and are constantly being effected, both in Canada as well as other parts of the Empire.

It cures like the above, the genuine one of which has been thoroughly investigated that it was made by Dr. Cassell, one of the most talked of remedies of modern times. Their entire purity and their suitability for use by men and old alike, and their scientific accuracy have ensured a high reputation throughout the world.

WINTER'S CHILLS BRING OUT KIDNEY ILLS.

Winter quickly makes you realize that there is something radically wrong with the Kidneys. There can be no doubt as to just what is making your back ache all the time—what causes you to urinate so often—what makes the urine so highly colored and so painful to void.



The trouble is with the Kidneys. They are weak or strained, or you may have taken cold and the cold has settled in the Kidneys. The inflammation has also extended to the bladder, which is irritated also by the excess of uric acid.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

are a perfect protection against winter Kidney and Bladder Troubles, as Mr. Dunn will testify.

Depend on Gin Pills to cure your Kidney and Bladder Ills—to give you relief from Rheumatism and Pain in the Back—to neutralize uric acid and prevent bladder irritation—to regulate the urine—in short, to enable you to enjoy life this winter.

THE STANDARD DREW \$27,058 "PAP" LAST YEAR

St. John Torv Organ Got \$4,000 More Than the Moncton Times—Montreal Gazette Led With \$153,000.

HERE'S DEADLY BARB EUROPE WILL USE IN WAR.

BARBS 1 IN. LONG. AT ONE INCH INTERVALS. 1/8 IN STEEL ROD.

Kokomo (Ind.) will supply the "war barb" of Europe with deadly barbed wire to make what is expected to be the most formidable fortifications used in the present war.

The wire to be manufactured in Kokomo has barbs more than one inch long, wound on one-eighth-inch steel rod. The barbs are placed in sets of four one inch apart along the steel core, the points standing out at right angles. Barbed wire entanglements have come into general use in the European war to hold the enemy at bay.

General Hughes Trip With Staff to Europe, Costing \$24,620, Was Also Held Up as a Charge Against Annual Drill.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The auditor-general's report, tabled in the house of commons this afternoon, draws attention to loans made through an issue of Dominion notes to the extent of \$10,000,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway, and to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to the extent of \$6,000,000, on security of collateral pledged by the companies last September, which note issues were, according to the auditor-general, not authorized by parliament. His report notes that these advances to the railway companies were made from an issue of Dominion notes placed to the credit of the Minister of Finance in two of the chartered banks, and that the proceeds of this extra note issue were not placed to the credit of the consolidated revenue fund, as required by the Dominion Notes Act. Therefore, the auditor-general, in a letter to the finance department on September 22 last says: "In my opinion the government has no legal authority for making these loans, and therefore I cannot sign the certificates."

EVERY NEURALGIC HEADACHE CURED!

USE "NERVILINE"—IT WON'T FAIL

The Miraculous Healing Power of This Linctim is Unailing RUB ON NERVILINE

There may be a thousand pains, yet, excepting sciatica, neuralgia is the worst. Most remedies are not strong enough or penetrating enough to relieve neuralgia. You know everything you have tried has failed to give even momentary relief, and you have decided that neuralgia must be borne forever.

LEMOUX ACT WORKING WELL

SWIFT CALL TO ALBERT WOLAN

Senator Daniel Chosen President of Canadian Tuberculosis Association

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—At a meeting of the executive council of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis held here, Senator J. W. Daniel, of St. John, was elected president, to succeed the late Col. J. H. Burland, of Montreal, who died in England while directing the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

SENATOR DANIEL CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF CANADIAN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

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NERVILINE

It cures like the above, the genuine one of which has been thoroughly investigated that it was made by Dr. Cassell, one of the most talked of remedies of modern times. Their entire purity and their suitability for use by men and old alike, and their scientific accuracy have ensured a high reputation throughout the world.

COCK MINERALS

Quaco Head, in St. John county; and at Shepody Mountain, in Albert county, thirty-five years ago. A large deposit of wad or bog manganese occurs in Dawson Settlement, Albert county, five miles northwest of Hillsboro, and was extensively mined several years ago, the output being briquetted and shipped to the iron works at Bridgetown, Pictou county (N. S.). All these mines are now closed down.

Natural Gas and Petroleum.

Exclusive rights to petroleum and gas on 60,000 square miles, embracing the eastern part of the province, is held by the New Brunswick Petroleum Company. This company has granted a working option to the Maritime Oil Fields, Ltd. Extensive drilling operations have been conducted in Albert and Westmorland counties. Gas is found at varying depths from 800 feet to 2,000 feet. The strata are very similar to those in which oil is found in Pennsylvania. Daily output is estimated at 50,000 cubic feet of gas. The gas is piped for power, fuel and domestic uses to Moncton, Dorchester and Sackville, and to Amherst, in Nova Scotia. In 1912, 10,180 gallons of crude oil were produced from the wells at St. George. The New Brunswick Shales, Ltd., has been incorporated to develop the oil shales in Albert county.

Peat.

There are extensive peat deposits situated mostly near the coast. The damp atmosphere here makes it difficult and costly to dry. It has been shown that by mixing the peat with other inflammable substances, a valuable fuel can be obtained.

Salt.

At Plummers, four miles northeast of Sussex, Kings county, salt has been long manufactured on a small scale from brine springs, the output being of excellent quality. Other saline springs are found near Saline Corner, about ten miles south of Norton station, on the Intercolonial railway, and at intervals along the valley of the Kennebecasis river.

POLICE MATRON FOR THIS CITY

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Miss M. Christine Ross, a native of this city, was appointed police matron and stenographer at police headquarters, at the meeting of the city council yesterday afternoon, and the catered upon her duties very soon after the council ratified the action of the police department. A private office, suitably equipped, and a typewriter were all prepared for her to take up her duties, so that it is evident that the chief of police had a matron in mind when he remodelled the central station.

At the meeting at city hall yesterday afternoon Commissioner McLellan moved the appointment of Miss Ross as police matron and stenographer to the chief of police at a salary of \$50 per month. He explained her duties fully and also made a point of the fact that she was a St. John woman, and said she had applied to an advertisement that had been published. The motion was adopted.

Miss Ross studied stenography here, and was employed for several years in local offices, including those of Blair & Blair, and J. H. A. Fairweather. She left here a few years ago to study nursing and returned about three years ago and resided here for a year, then went away again to continue her work.

She possesses a diploma from the Y. W. C. A. of New York for efficiency in convalescent nursing, also a certificate

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK

(Contributed by the St. John Board of Trade.)

The basic industry of New Brunswick is agriculture, and because of its diversified character and almost unlimited potentialities, this province ranks as one of the premier provinces of the dominion for mixed farming purposes. Almost every plant peculiar to the temperate zone can be successfully raised in New Brunswick, and unless there is an exceptional crop in some particular article, everything that the farmer produces can be marketed to good advantage. In almost every line, except perhaps, the production of wheat, there is an excellent market for the products of the province. This is particularly true of dairy products, of stock-raising, and of poultry keeping.

The province has many more possibilities in the line of fur-farming than can scarcely be appreciated. Karakul sheep-raising has been found to be practicable. Foxes, mink, beavers, racoons, muskrats, weasels, skunks and others of our wild animals are capable of being reared in captivity, and offer a fascinating opportunity. The changes in Europe have also created agricultural demands which this province is capable of meeting.

The following additional information with respect to New Brunswick's agricultural resources is obtained from Heaton's Annual for 1915:

Bee-Keeping. Very few bees are kept by the average New Brunswick farmer, though in most sections they do remarkably well. A Beekeepers' Association for the province was organized in 1912. The wild flora of New Brunswick furnishes good honey, and several cultivated crops are capable of producing large amounts annually. Bees are successfully wintered in dry cellars.

Dairying.

In 1913, 26 cheese factories, with 618 patrons, received 10,651,681 lbs. milk and made 1,046,992 lbs. cheese, which sold for \$122,297.85. The butter crop was 1,921,291 lbs., received 1,686,160 lbs. milk and 2,678,210 lbs. cream, and made 977,876 lbs. butter, which sold for \$261,892.85. Cheese and butter are shipped to the West Indies, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland, and considerable quantities are imported from Quebec and Ontario for home consumption. The farm dairy butter made of the province in 1913 considerably exceeds one million dollars value.

Fodder Crops.

Hay—The marsh lands around the Bay of Fundy and the alluvial lands along the river produce each year with out special fertilizing large crops of hay, and over most of the province good crops of hay are produced in the ordinary farm rotation. In 1913 upwards of 750,000 acres were under hay, yielding from 1 to 2 1/2 tons per acre.

Indian Corn.

Indian corn as a fodder crop is grown successfully in many districts, but is not largely used. The ease with which large crops of turpicks can be grown has caused stock raisers to depend more upon turpicks and hay for fodder than corn.

Alfalfa.

An increasing number of successful experiments in alfalfa culture is reported every year. A yield of over five tons to the acre is reported from Havelock. The leaf of the plant grown in New Brunswick is very wide, so much so that people who know the plant in dry climates do not readily recognize it here. The province is particularly rich in lime, which is essential to the growth of alfalfa.

Fruit Growing.

All the small fruits and a large number of varieties of apples and plums, and some of pears, are successfully grown, and there is a large number of fruit-growing lands awaiting development. The lower part of the St. John Valley and the Pettois Valley, and some other sections are best adapted to winter fruits.

Apples.

Full and early apples of the highest quality can be grown in all but a very few localities. The provincial government has established 23 illustration apple orchards in different parts of the province. About 60,000 apple trees were planted in 1912.

Plums.

Near the coast and the lower St. John river the hardier European varieties do very well.

Small Fruits.

Native blueberries, raspberries, and cranberries of different kinds grow naturally in large quantities, and are exported to the United States.

Grain Crops.

In 1913, the total yield and average yield per acre by bushels, as shown by threshers' measures, dominion returns, were as follows: Wheat, 286,000 bushels from 13,000 acres; average 20.72 bushels per acre. Oats 894,000 bushels from 193,000 acres; average 39.49 bushels per acre. Buckwheat, 1,782,000 bushels from 64,000 acres, average 24.86 bushels per acre.

Live Stock.

Cattle—The cattle industry is not developed. In 1913 the total number of cattle was estimated at: Milch cows, 102,713, other cattle 99,256, as compared with 106,804 milch cows and 107,564 other cattle in 1912.

Horses.

Horse—The province is naturally well adapted to horse raising, but not nearly enough are raised to supply the local demand. There is a splendid chance for development in horse raising. In 1914 there were 65,702 horses, exclusive of town and cities.

Sheep.

Sheep—There is room for a large extension in sheep raising in New Brunswick, both in connection with the ordinary farm, where small flocks can always be kept to advantage, and upon rocky and rolling land, not profitable for cultivation. In 1914, only 121,739 heads were kept, a decrease of over 100,000 from some years ago. New Brunswick lamb is of excellent grain and flavor, and is much sought after in the United States market. The woolen factories at various points in the maritime provinces buy very large quantities of wool, and have an excellent reputation for their goods.

Swine.

The principal breeds of hogs are improved Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester White. In 1914, there were 78,925 hogs in the province. Pork packing houses are situated at St. John and Woodstock, and hams, bacon and barrel pork are put up in a small way at other points. The market for pork and pork produce is not nearly supplied by New Brunswick producers. The import of pork is confined to a few carloads of hogs on foot sent each year from Carleton county to Montreal.

Maple Sugar and Syrup.

In the maritime provinces the yearly output has seldom exceeded 600,000 pounds.

Poultry.

Considerable quantities of dressed poultry and eggs are imported annually. Fresh eggs in winter are very scarce, prices going as high as 50 cents per dozen; guaranteed fresh eggs have not retailed below 25 cents per dozen for several years. There are a few poultry specialists making a grand success of the business, and it is an industry which could be well extended on every farm.

Roots and Vegetables.

For the production of roots and vegetables of the highest quality for culinary or market purposes, New Brunswick stands unexcelled on the American continent. Her potatoes, turpicks and garden vegetables secure the highest prices on every market where it is possible to place them.

Potatoes.

Recent experiments in Ontario show that the New Brunswick potato used as seed gave a much larger yield than Ontario grown seed. A ready market is found in the United States, Ontario, and as far west as Manitoba, also in the West Indies and Cuba. In 1913, 47,072 acres yielded 9,992,893 bushels of potatoes, an average of 182.70 bushels per acre.

Turpicks.

Turpicks from Charlotte county and the St. John valley go forward in considerable quantities annually to Boston, where they grade highest in quality. In 1913, 9,918 acres yielded 8,604,275 bushels in turpicks, an average of 865.2 bushels per acre.

Wool.

Wool from the province is of excellent quality, and is much sought after in the United States market. The woolen factories at various points in the maritime provinces buy very large quantities of wool, and have an excellent reputation for their goods.

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G.T.P. "KNOCKING" COMMISSION COST \$65,668

Hon. Mr. Hazen Says Niobe and Rainbow Went Out of Commission Instead of Being Ordered—No Closed Season in Lobster Packing—Other Queries Answered in House.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The government replies to questions by private members on the order paper brought, the first batch of information desired by some of the maritime provinces members.

In reply to Mr. Sinclair, the minister of naval affairs, Hon. J. D. Hazen, said that no formal action or decision had been taken by the government not to continue the Niobe and Rainbow in full commission, as was intimated in the last annual report of the naval department.

Mr. Hazen said that no order-in-council had been passed in regard to the matter, but owing to the gradually decreasing number of men on these vessels it was found necessary to take the ships out of full commission.

Hon. Frank Cochrane told Mr. Sinclair that the total expenditure in connection with the National Transcontinental investigation commission was \$65,668. Of this amount F. P. Guelius, general manager during the I. C. R., had received \$25,870.

Mr. Sinclair was also told by Mr. Cochrane that the department of railways had made a survey in 1914 for a branch line of the I. C. R. in Guysboro county, between Sunny Brae and the town of Guysboro. The survey had cost \$20,658, and seventy-seven men were employed on it.

In reply to Mr. Sinclair, the minister of marine and fisheries, said that no action had been taken on the application of the lobster packers of the maritime provinces, asking for a closed season for lobster packing during the year 1915.

WOULD REGULATE PRICES OF FOOD

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—That the government should regulate the price of foodstuffs is the gist of a resolution of which W. F. Cockshutt, of Brandon, has given notice for Thursday next.

Mr. Cockshutt's resolution is worded as follows: "That in the opinion of this house, the circumstances arising out of the present war are such as to justify the government of Canada in exercising supreme control over the quantity and despatch of our food exports, and in regulating the prices at which bread, meat and all other food products shall be sold for home consumption, while at the same time directing that our surplus food exports should only reach British or friendly countries."

There is a long list of questions and notices of motion in the production of papers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is requesting information in regard to the shooting of the Second Contingent Officers Take Brides.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 8.—In St. Paul's this evening Miss Ethel Mowbray Kane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kane, was married to Captain George Churchill Siroon, A. P. D., son of Lieutenant and Mrs. Siroon. Captain Siroon is now paymaster with the expeditionary force at St. John.

Capt. D. A. Macrae of Baddeck, C. B., one of the 29th Battalion, was married today to Miss Emma A. Payne of Halifax. The engagement of Capt. W. B. Metcalf of the 29th Battalion was announced in the Montreal and Quebec papers. Metcalf's daughter, Gertrude, daughter of John Smith of Windsor, is announced. Captain Metcalf is going to the war with the second contingent.

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JACQUET RIVER RUSSIAN GETS THREE YEARS FOR BURGLARY

Dalhousie, N. B., Feb. 8.—(Special)—Joseph Malash, a Russian Pole, was tried today here by Judge McDuffy under the speedy trials act charged with robbery of several articles from the store of J. & A. Culligan, Jacquet River, on January 9. He was sentenced to three years at Dorchester penitentiary.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

From a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man and horse

Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Colic, Wens, Scours, Yaws, Vets. Vaginitis, Head-Old Bores, Ailley Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. T. Yocum, P.O. 123 Bazaar Bldg., Montreal, Can.



This Fence Has Vast Strength

For a fourth less than the price we pay, we could get hard-drawn steel wire. But that kind, though used in most other wire fences, hasn't the life, the springiness, the strength we insist on for Maritime Wire Fence.

So we make this fence of extra-heavy hard drawn steel wire of nine-gauge. Constantly we test it for quality. And so we know this fence has more strength than it probably will ever need.

Yet the price of Maritime Wire Fence is no higher than you must pay for ordinary fence. But the life of the Maritime Fence is far longer—and the fence surely reliable.

On this extra-quality wire we put a smooth, even heavy coat of galvanizing. We put on

Advertisement for American Cream Separator, featuring a large number '15' and the text '95 SENT ON TRIAL' and 'AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR'.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION The Call of the Empire to the Farmers of Canada

"Approximately twenty million men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers, worse still, they have become destroyers of food."

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

Britain must have food—food this year, and food next year. Britain is looking to Canada to supply more of that food. We are sending our surplus now, but we must prepare for a larger surplus this year and next year. Patriotism and Production must go hand in hand.

Because of this need of the Empire for more food, and the call to Canada in that need, the Canadian Department of Agriculture has arranged for a series of Conferences throughout the Dominion, with the object of giving suggestions as to the best ways of increasing production of the particular products needed at this time.

possible; also to watch for other information on the subject that will be given in other announcements in this newspaper.

Put Energy into Production of Staple Foods

The Government does not ask farmers to work harder, so much as it urges them to make their work more productive, and to produce those staple foods that the Empire most needs and that can be most easily stored and transported.

Europe, and particularly Britain, will need the following staple foods from Canada more than ever before: Wheat, oats, corn, beans, peas, Beef, mutton, bacon, and ham. Cheese and butter. Poultry and eggs. Vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, and turnips.

The larger the yield of these staple food products, the greater the service to the Empire. Germany in the last ten years has doubled the average yield of the majority of her field crops largely through better seed, through cultivation and use of fertilizer. But in making your plans, don't let your enthusiasm and loyalty make you attempt more than you can carry through. Millions of bushels, instead of millions of acres, should be the aim of Canadian farmers.

And while the Empire's armies are busy putting down German Militarism, let us at home appropriate the best of Germany's agricultural methods for the Empire's advantage. The Government urges farmers, stockmen, dairymen and other producers to make a wider use of the Free Bulletins issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Give expression to your desire to assist the Empire in this crisis by co-operating in this great "Patriotism and Production" movement.

Form for requesting bulletins, including fields for Name, P.O. Address, and County.

MISS M. CHRISTINE ROSS. New Police Matron Appointed by the Commissioners at Meeting Yesterday.

from the American Red Cross Society in New York for excellence in first aid work. Besides she has spent two years in the Cambridge General Hospital in general work, and from this institution she is highly recommended. She came from New York.

Pratts Animal Regulator. Nothing brings an animal around in a shorter time and so improves its looks and spirit. HOGS gain in weight and staying power. COWS give more and richer milk. HORSES gain in fat and stamina. Any first-class veterinarian or dealer in your town stands ready to hand back your money.

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BRITAIN'S ARMY OF 3,000,000 PROVIDED

Blank Check Voted to Government By House Without Division

Plenty of Discussion but Singular Unanimity when Measure Comes to Vote—Sir Ian Hamilton in Command of Mobile Home Defence Forces—Compulsory Inoculation Favored by Kitchener.

London, Feb. 10, 10.15 p.m.—After two days of debate, during which many matters in connection with the war were discussed, the house of commons tonight passed, without division the army estimates for 3,000,000 men, exclusive of India, and also by a "token" vote provided for the pay of the officers and men. By this vote the government will receive a blank check for this purpose.

Replying to points raised by members of the house, Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war, said that in case of a raid on England, General Sir Ian Hamilton was in command of a mobile force which was ready to go anywhere at any time.

There was considerable discussion of the question of inoculation against disease, in reply to which Mr. Tennant declared the sentiment in favor of compulsory inoculation was increasing, and that the government was considering adopting it.

Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, felt so strongly about the matter, Mr. Tennant said, that he was about to issue an order suspending grants of leave to those persons who declined to be inoculated.

The under secretary added that the suggestion that the war office should consent to the enlistment of "bantam battalions" was being considered. In the mining districts, he said, there were many men under the regulation height who desire to serve in the army, and some of them already were in training.

SOLDIERS TO WED BY PROXY

Paris, Feb. 10.—Minister of Justice Briand, with the approval of M. Millerand, the minister of war, has given his approval to the proposed bill which would allow soldiers who are unable to leave the front to contract marriages by proxy.

BULGARIA LOOKS TO TEUTONS FOR FINANCES

Berlin, Feb. 10, via London, 5.55 p.m.—The pending loan of \$30,000,000 to Bulgaria by German and Austrian bankers is to be advanced against treasury notes, payable after the conclusion of peace.

The Cologne Gazette says that no political conditions are attached to the making of this loan, but that the event, nevertheless, is of political significance, since it shows that Bulgaria desired to continue her former financial relations with Germany and Austria, in preference to accepting the offer of a loan made several months ago by the Triple Entente powers.

SON OF NEW BRUNSWICK MAN WAS INJURED IN THE NORTH SEA FIGHT

Francis Bamford, of Hibernia, Queens county, has arrived in the city to get in touch with the British Admiralty concerning the fate of his son, Francis George Hinckley Bamford, who was first class boy on board the battle cruiser Tiger and was wounded when the latter was in action with the German capital ships on the North Sea, Jan. 24.

The boy's mother received a brief letter from the secretary of the admiral, informing her that her son was wounded but giving no particulars. She was terribly anxious and the father came to the city and sent a cable to the admiral asking further particulars, briefly with regard to the lad's present condition and whereabouts.

The letter from the admiral, dated Jan. 25, read as follows:

Dear Madam:

I regret to have to inform you

that information has been received in this department to the effect that Francis George Hinckley Bamford, boy, first class, official number 286,998, of H. M. S. Tiger, was wounded in the naval action in the North Sea on the 24th inst.

No particulars as to the nature of his injuries or his present condition have been received.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,

GEORGE DAVIS, For Accountant-General of Navy.

The Bamfords have only recently come to New Brunswick leaving their father and mother in the city and sent a cable to the admiral asking further particulars, briefly with regard to the lad's present condition and whereabouts.

The letter from the admiral, dated Jan. 25, read as follows:

Dear Madam:

I regret to have to inform you

DECISION IS THAT IT MUST BE TAKEN UP BY PRIZE COURT

London, Feb. 10, 6.55 p.m.—The British foreign office, after an inquiry, has decided that the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina must go through a prize court. The ship may depart from Falmouth as soon as the cargo is discharged.

It is officially confirmed that the Wilhelmina was neither conveyed nor ordered into Falmouth, but was compelled to make that port because of damage suffered in storms while crossing the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON GOING SLOWLY

Washington, Feb. 10.—The state department will take no action in the case of the Wilhelmina, unless the ship's cargo is taken before a prize court, which will determine its exact character and liability to confiscation.

In dealing with the case the prize court is expected to define the British position regarding the shipment of food supplies to neutral bottoms to the ports of a belligerent power, and pass upon the difficult question raised by Germany's declaration that it would take the home grain supply.

Several Battalions Staying at Salisbury to Coach 2nd Contingent

London, Feb. 10.—(Gazette Cable)—Second Lt. M. W. Brown, of the Leicestershire Regiment, whose name appears in the list of wounded today, graduated at Kingston in 1912. Another second lieutenant at Salisbury Plain from meningitis is that of Gunner Charles Gelpy, 4th Battery, Field Artillery.

An accident recalling the traditional feat of William Tell occurred a few days ago at Lavington, when a number of sick men seeking diversion tried shooting at an object over a man's head. Driver James Dibble was holding his hand to mark the spot for a moment, when Sergeant Keane fired, with the result that Dibble had his fingers shot off.

Several battalions quartered at Tidworth, on the west side of Salisbury Plain, will remain for the purpose of instructing the second contingent.

Contrary to statements made that no more transfers would be allowed, Gunner Eric Holbach, of the 4th Battery, Second Brigade of Field Artillery, and a former member of the Montreal Gazette's staff, has been gazetted a second lieutenant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

A useful preventive against typhoid is the new water cart issued to the Canadian troops, which is constructed with suction pipes, which also filter the water when used to draw it from the river.

Colonel Seely, former minister of war, will command a brigade composed of Canadian cavalry and King Edward's Horse.

SOLDIERS' SHOES UP IN HOUSE

Were Inspected at Some Factories and at Others Were Not

THE COST OF LIVING

Dr. Pugsley's Query as to When Commission Would Report on Its Investigation of High Prices Ruled Out of Order—Bills Given a First Reading.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Proceedings in parliament move rapidly in these war days when politicians have turned patriots and mere partisan discussion is eschewed. In fact the government seemed non-plussed at the prompt and ready co-operation of the opposition today and the rapid and business-like manner in which the teapage record of the order paper was despatched. So soon as that, within an hour of prayers, Premier Borden glanced somewhat amazedly over the floor at Sir Wilfrid Laurier and exclaimed: "Well, that is all we have ready for today." The common thread upon which the members trooped out of the chamber to discuss the unusual denouement. The parliamentary motto seems to be "Better business than politics."

The short session included the introduction by Hon. Messrs. Casgrain and Coderre of the new member for Terrebonne, who was only elected at the polls yesterday; the formal note on the premier's resolution to vote an additional \$100,000,000 for war purposes and the election of Albert Sevigny, the one-time fiery Nationalist orator, as deputy speaker.

When Premier Borden, in moving the appointment of Mr. Sevigny to the deputy speakership, extolled the young man, in the campaign of 1911, made one plank of his platform: "What has England ever done for you? She is strong enough to defend herself. You must protect against helping England in her wars." As a young man who had "displayed qualities which admirably adapted him to fill this important position," and proceeded to say that he had "every confidence in his selection," Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to give the young man a friendly thrust.

The Liberal leader stated that he had no intention of opposing the appointment under present conditions, but it was well to know that he was no longer the champion of the policy upon which he had appealed to his electors. He had then pledged himself to resign if he was elected to the speaker's office, and had given notice of a bill for this purpose, but had never presented it. Sir Wilfrid trusted that in his new office he would conduct himself with dignity and impartiality and would learn from his experience that the straight and the true path is always the best.

Premier Borden referred that Mr. Sevigny had at least made as much progress in the direction of securing the repeal of the Naval Service Act as Sir Wilfrid had secured in his efforts to destroy Sevigny Deputy Speaker.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The election of Albert Sevigny, of Dorchester, as deputy speaker of the commons, and the introduction of several bills, were the feature of a sitting of the house today. On Monday the finance minister will deliver his budget speech, and Friday will be private members day.

In proposing the selection of Mr. Sevigny, as chairman of the committee of the whole house, Sir Robert Borden said that though young both in years and in parliamentary experience, the member for Dorchester had displayed qualities which admirably adapted him to his duties, possessing, as he did, a perfect knowledge of French, and an excellent command of English.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while stating that he had no intention of opposing the election, intimated that a member who had been elected in 1911, pledged to repeal the Naval Service Act, and had never made any progress in bringing about that end, was now about to accept the appointment in which he would no longer be able to champion that cause in the house.

Sir Robert Borden referred that the honorable member for Dorchester had at least done as much to repeal the Naval Service Act as his right hon. friend Sir Wilfrid had done after 1898, in destroying the ship before the house, and that he had made so many vows, as to changes of mind and heart, Mr. Sevigny had a long record to fill up before he could emulate the leader of the opposition.

Robert Bickerdike, of St. Lawrence, Montreal, introduced his bill for the abolition of capital punishment, which has been before the house at several sessions. He was proceeding to state that capital punishment was a national crime, legalised murder, morally indefensible and a relic of the dark and pestiferous days when Rome mislaid Rome, when Spenser Sprague, somewhat dryly observed that he was getting away from the limitations of debate, governing first reading of a bill.

The bill was read a first time.

J. E. Armstrong, of East Lambton, introduced a bill to amend the Railway Act. He said that it was similar to the measure introduced last year to compel steamship companies to file their tariff of rates and tolls with the Dominion Railway Board. At present only those companies which were owned by railroads were compelled to do so, and there were 3500 steamship owners by other companies not so controlled.

Mr. Armstrong also proposed to give the railway board power to restrict certain privileges now granted by the railway companies to individual shippers, manufacturers and speculators.

Sir Robert Borden introduced his resolution to appropriate one hundred million dollars for war purposes. It will be taken up at a later date.

The premier, in reply to a query from Mr. Michael, of Victoria (N. B.), stated that the department of justice was taking the necessary measures for the extradition of Werner Horn, accused of blowing up the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge across the St. Croix river.

Sir Robert also told Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the promised information regarding

NEWFOUNDLAND TAKES STEPS TO MAINTAIN HER BATTALION AT FULL STRENGTH IN FIELD

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 9.—The colonial government has decided to maintain a full battalion of 500 men, originally recruited 500 strong and subsequently increased to 1,000 all of whom have now been created, shall be further augmented to 1,500, the enlistment for which now begins. The first contingent is being equipped for despatch. The third contingent will follow in the early spring. This will enable the colony to maintain a full battalion of 300 strong in the field, and give 900 strong reinforcements.

war expenditures was ready on Monday, but that certain data considered of a confidential nature by the military authorities, had to be excised, and the pages reprinted. The information would be brought down in a day or two.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—At the opening of the House today Robert Bickerdike's bill for the abolition of capital punishment was given a first reading without discussion.

G. E. McCraney, of Saskatchewan, then introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code. Mr. McCraney explained that his bill was designed to protect the purchaser of real estate held by the vendor until after agreement of sale, with no maintenance of the agreement. It sometimes happened that the purchaser was unable to get his title or his money back, the vendor diverting the money to other uses than continuing the title. Mr. McCraney thought the money paid under these circumstances should be treated as trust money, held for the purchaser, until he obtained his title. The bill got a first reading. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the government's attention to the fact that bills containing desired amendments to the election laws would be drafted to be considered by another committee to be appointed at the next session of parliament. He asked whether such a committee was to be appointed.

Sir Robert Borden stated that the minister of justice intended to move for such a committee. The bill got a first reading.

In reply to a question by Hon. George P. Graham, the premier stated he was not yet prepared to say whether the Railway Act would be gone ahead with this session.

High Cost of Living Query Ruled Out of Makers of Soldiers' Boots.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley asked when a report might be expected, from the High Cost of Living Committee, appointed a year ago. The question had become very pertinent, in view of the rapid and inexorable increase in the cost of foodstuffs in Canada since the war began.

The question was ruled out of order at three by the speaker.

Two questions were asked of General Sam Hughes today in regard to the purchase of the boots supplied to the First Canadian Contingent. The minister told J. H. Sinclair that an investigation had been conducted by a board appointed by himself, which had now concluded, and the result of which inquiry would shortly be made public.

General Hughes told Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux that the following firms had manufactured the boots: Ames-Holden-McCreedy, Montreal; The Slater Shoe Company, of Montreal; Louis Gauthier Company, of Quebec; John Macdonald Company, of Hamilton; Hilt, Boot & Shoe Company, of Fredericton; and The Amherst Boot & Shoe Company, of Amherst (N.S.). The price paid was \$3.88 per pair, exclusive of the cost of the leather.

The boots manufactured by the Ames-Holden-McCreedy and the Slater Shoe Company were inspected at the factory by W. Silver and A. E. Baldwin, of the Dominion Manufacturing Company, were inspected by W. J. Jacques. The boots manufactured by the McPherson, Hart and Amherst firms were sent to Valcartier Camp without previous inspection at the factory.

Hon. C. J. Doherty told Mr. Sinclair that the total number of aliens belonging to enemy countries paroled or interned in Canada since the outbreak of the war was 30,224. Of these 1,904 had been interned in prison camps, and 28,420 had been paroled after registration. There had been registered in the different provinces before the outbreak of the war: Ontario, 7,471; New Brunswick, 4,201; Nova Scotia, 1,800; Manitoba, 3,621; Saskatchewan, 1,410; Alberta, 2,340; British Columbia, 1,910, and the Yukon, 55.

The Enemy.

(Manitoba Free Press.)

Traitor—"One who aids an enemy to conquer his country."—Webster's Dictionary.

A Canadian citizen who grants in connection with the supply of food to Canadian soldiers, or in the furnishing of boots, clothing, or of any description of military requirements, is as much an enemy as the German soldier who fires a rifle upon Canadian troops or the German artillery officer who trains upon them a long-range gun. In fact and in practice, such a man combines with the German general staff for the defeat of British arms.

Canadians who expect to live in peace and prosperity, whose blood of Canadian soldiers will help to bring about, will surely not tolerate graft in connection with the equipment of these same soldiers.

TOPY CAUCUS A LIVELY AFFAIR

Major General Hughes the Storm Centre of Three Hours' Wrangle

Several Conservative Members Attack Minister of Militia for Buying War Supplies from Liberals—Premier Borden Unsuccessful in His Attempts to Restore Peace

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The first government caucus of the session was held today. It lasted three hours and was a somewhat stormy affair. The storm centre was Major-General, the Hon. Sam Hughes, and the discussion of his administration of the Canadian end of the war occupied practically the whole of the three hours. It is understood that General Hughes took the ground that he defended everything that he had done in connection with the dispatch of the troops, the awarding of contracts and the spending of money since the war began.

It is an open secret here that he has a considerable number of enemies within his own party and some of these, including Mr. Bennett of Calgary, Major Sam Sharpe of North Ontario, W. F. Nickle of Kingston, and Claude McDomell of Toronto, did not mind matters today in criticizing the minister. General Hughes came back with counter attacks.

It is understood that the chief trouble is in regard to the question of patronage and the awarding of contracts to the Liberal party. The minister was trying to administer the department on non-political lines, and that there was no reason why contracts should not go to the Liberal party as Conservatives.

There are apparently a considerable number of government members, including cabinet ministers, who believe that even in time of war the patronage list should be strictly adhered to, and that the party friends should be first looked after. General Hughes, while a good party man, has apparently taken the ground that in the existence and liberty of our beloved Fatherland, and to light for the holy treasures of Christianity and its civilizing influences, heroic deeds already have been accomplished under God's protection, and under the direction of our glorious leader, the emperor and the German princes. We must look upon the war in the light of our faith.

There is blood on the earth.

(John Boyle O'Reilly in Springfield Republican.)

There is blood on the face of the earth—It reeks through the years, and is red; Waere Truth was slaughtered at birth, And the veins of Liberty-bleed.

Lo! vain is the hand that tries To cover the crimson stain; It spreads like a plague, and cries Like a soul in writhing pain.

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A Serious Note.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

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"The war is bringing us right up against things that we have been ignoring, such as ethics and religion. It is going to put an end to the frivolous, non-moral literature—the sticky stuff—that has been flooding our bookshelves lately. It will tend to bring a more serious tone into literature."

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Spread the Bread

with "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup and the children's craving for "sweets" will be completely satisfied.

Bread and "Crown Brand" form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

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ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal, Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands.

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AN AMUSING PASTORAL LETTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 8, via London.—The Cologne Church Gazette publishes a pastoral letter by Cardinal Von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, as follows:

"God has been with our heroic warriors in the west, in the east, on the sea, in the air. He has been with our German people, in whom the determination to hold out, and confidence in a victorious issue, are glowing."

"The war is an extremely severe trial on all. Everyone is courageously making the requisite sacrifices. Supreme confidence in God is being shown by all Germans."

"With God, our warriors went into this war, which had been forced upon us, to fight for the existence and liberty of our beloved Fatherland, and to light for the holy treasures of Christianity and its civilizing influences. Heroic deeds already have been accomplished under God's protection, and under the direction of our glorious leader, the emperor and the German princes. We must look upon the war in the light of our faith."

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BAYONET CHARGES WITHOUT PRECEDENT

Petrograd, Feb. 10.—Details of a dramatic and desperately contested fight in the Carpathian Mountains in which the bayonet charges are described as most ferocious and without precedent in history, reached Petrograd today.

According to these reports repeated attacks on the part of German troops were finally repulsed by the Russians, and the German dead lay in great numbers in front of the Russian positions. The losses are described as enormous, and unquestionably the fighting was waged with the utmost ferocity by Germans and Russians alike.

The scene of the fighting was at Ballgrod, which is thirty miles south of Sankok in Galicia. German troops were present in very considerable numbers. It is claimed semi-officially by the Russian staff that the Hungarian forces in the Carpathians have been augmented by 80,000 Germans, and that German officers are now actively directing the Carpathian movement.

The German plan, insofar as it can be observed here, now seems to be to abandon gradually their aggressive on the Burs and in the Vistula region, and to transfer their troops to points where there is greater opportunity of piercing the Russian defences. The fighting in the Carpathians would appear to be a part of this procedure.

SECOND LINE FOUGHT OVER FALLEN FIRST.

Concentrating their forces the night of Feb. 7, the Germans, early the following morning, began what doubtless rapidly developed into the fiercest attack in the history of the Carpathians campaign. With their first line almost totally annihilated, the Germans pushed forward a second line, under the support of heavy artillery, and were successful in gaining a strategic elevation. But from this position they were almost immediately driven back by a Russian bayonet charge. Attack and counter-attack followed each other in rapid succession, and towards evening the Germans, in great numbers, seemed to be in permanent possession of the heights.

Then a general counter-attack by the Russians resulted in two hours of hand-to-hand fighting, which left the German dead strewn with dead. After a most stubborn resistance the German regiments finally were definitely driven out. A Russian officer claims personally to have counted upwards of 1,000 German dead before the Russian positions on this hill. He described this engagement as typical of the battles which are occurring daily in the Carpathian Mountains.

RETAIL MERCHANTS ORGANIZE

Edmundston, N. B., Feb. 9.—(Special)—Business men have made a move towards the betterment of the local mercantile conditions in deciding to form a branch of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada. Last night a representative meeting was held at the court house, and Mr. McDonald, organizer of the Retail Merchants of Canada addressed the meeting with a view of forming a local branch of the association.

After Mr. McDonald had explained the objects of the association, and said it had done for the benefit of the retailers in the past, all the merchants signed the roll and decided to act hand in hand with the other retailers of the dominion.

W. B. Smith, of Whitehorn, congratulated the merchants of the town on the success of the association, and said that the wholesalers were interested in the success of the retailer and looked upon their association as the basis of their ultimate success.

The meeting was adjourned until next Tuesday at 8 o'clock in order to enrol all the merchants of the town before electing the officers.

BE CURED TODAY OF BACKACHE

Your persistent back-ache can have but one cause—Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they cure kidney back-ache in a hurry. Simply wonderful is the action of this grand old medicine, which for liver, kidney and general disorders has no equal. Dr. Hamilton's Pills will cure your back-ache, your headache, your indigestion, your constipation, your nervousness, your general debility, your weakness, your loss of appetite, color, strength and good spirits. Being purely vegetable, they are mild, not drastic. Get a 25c. bottle of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

AGENTS V

RELIABLE represent the finest fruit trees throughout the present. We wish four good men to represent us and general agents in the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick offers opportunities for men of energy to represent us. Offer a permanent position. The right man, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Able Agents now in a district. Pay week. Pelham Nurseries Co.

HELP WANTED

LADIES TO DO LIGHT SEWING spare time; good pay; distance, charges pre-ferred for full particulars. Sewing Company, Montreal.

TEACHERS

WANTED—A teacher for a school in St. John's. School to open first of September. Salary to be stated. Pay weekly. Retire, London, Ont.

Full Staff of Train The Best Courses Individual Attention Our Best Advantages Success of our Students can enter Catalogues to



BELIEVE—On Feb. Mrs. J. Donville, 81st Street, West St. John.

MARRI

MYERS—At Lane the 7th inst. Katharine Myers, aged 40, and one brother. (New York papers please copy.)

KENNEDY—At P. Feb. 7, Margaret A. Kennedy, aged eight, her husband and two children.

KELLY—In this city Nicholas J. Kelly, son of Mrs. Kelly of Fairville children, father, mother, three brothers, beside friends.

SULLIVAN—In the inst. Ann, widow of leaving two daughters, one brother. EARLE—Entered in February, 1915, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Zobeisk Earle, in her age.

MAXWELL—Suddenly, 1915, at his late residence, Jonathan P. Du leaving a wife, one son and two daughters, three sisters to mourn.

MCHERRARY—In the inst. Margaret A. John and Mary A. her parents, three sisters to mourn.

YOUNG—At the age, Stanley N. B., on Martha R. Young, aged 88 years. Buried at Stanley, and Louis PHEASANT—Sudden, January 17, Frederick and the late Capt. F. aged 88 years. Buried THOMPSON—At 9th inst. of five children, aged five years, a Mabel Thompson, of

Mrs. W. S. King Steves Settlement, and her friends for them during their life.

The Hidden (Edgar A. Guest, in I. You've got to go to I. To know a fellow You've got to learn It's worth to real The outside doesn't It's nothing but a sort of sliproof that keeps the heat

Don't ever judge him It is a foolish job you wouldn't do it Nor should you do it For underneath the And back of all the The warmest heat

You've got to dig to To know a fellow Man isn't always at In public scenes of And yet full many Where all his dees May not be what he Is standing all alone

I know some men I Indifferently by Because their rough Do not attract the And yet full many Of kindness has From them, who str As brothers could

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