

The Daily Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915

NO. 59

GERMAN SUBMARINE FLEETS SINK LINERS SHOOTING PASSENGERS AS THEY ATTEMPT TO LEAVE IN BOATS

PROHIBITION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Lloyd George to Ask the Cabinet to Act at Once

"We Are Fighting Germany, Austria and Drink," He Says, "and the Greatest of These Three Deadly Foes is Drink"

King, Kitchener and French All in Favor of Prohibitory Law—How Drink Evil Has Hindered Progress of Operations.

London, March 29, 9.35 p. m.—"We are fighting Germany, Austria and Drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink," said David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, replying today to a deputation of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, the members of which were unanimous in urging that, in order to meet the national requirements at the present time, there should be a total prohibition during the period of the war of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This should apply not only to public houses but also to private clubs, so as to operate equally with all classes of the community.

It was stated that despite the fact that work was being carried on night and day, seven days in the week, the total working time on the average in nearly all the British shipyards was actually less than before the war, and the average productivity had decreased.

There were many men doing splendid and strenuous work, probably as good as the men in the trenches, but many did not even approximate full time, thus disastrously reducing the average.

The evil. Notwithstanding the entreaties of the hours they are allowed to keep open the receipts of the public houses in the neighborhood of the shipyards had greatly increased, in some cases forty per cent. As an instance of one of many similar cases, that of a battleship coming in for immediate repairs was cited. She was delayed a whole day through the absence of riveters, who were drinking and carousing.

In one yard the riveters had been working on the average only forty hours a week, and in another yard only thirty-six hours.

In conclusion, the deputation, which included representatives of the leading shipbuilders of the country, drew attention to the example set by France and Russia, and urged upon the chancellor the need of drastic and immediate action.

The chancellor in the course of his reply, said the reason why the government had not heretofore taken more drastic action on the liquor question was because it needed to be assured that it was not going to do anything to public sentiment, otherwise more harm would be done than good. The government must feel that it had every class in the community behind it when taking action which interfered severely with individual liberties. But now he was sure that the country was beginning to realize the gravity of the situation.

To Stop It Completely. "I have a growing conviction, based on accumulating evidence," continued the chancellor, "that nothing but root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with the evil. I believe it is the general feeling that if we are to settle German militarism we must first of all settle with the drink."

Mr. Lloyd George intimated that Lord Kitchener, the secretary for war, and Field Marshal French, in command of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, were of the same opinion, and he promised to lay the statements of the deputation before the cabinet. He said in conclusion:

"I had the privilege of an audience with his majesty this morning and I am permitted by him to say that he is very deeply concerned on this question, very deeply concerned, and the concern which is felt by him I am certain is shared by all his subjects in this country."

In other ways, Mr. Russell declared that when all the bills were in it would probably be found that the saving would not come to half that amount.

In the case of the first contingent it was a case of running orders. Fighting continues between the Skwa and Orge rivers. In an extremely desperate battle for the village of Vaka we captured 200 rifles, 100 machine-guns, and in the Carpathians, between Moritz and Bartfeld, the Austrians on Saturday made persistent but fruitless attacks.

RUSSIAN FLEETS ACTIVE AND ARMY GAINING ON LAND

New Dreadnoughts in Baltic While Czar's Battleships are Bombarding Bosphorus Forts—German Counter-Offensive Checked in East Prussia While Austrians Fall Back in Carpathians.

London, March 29, 11.05 p. m.—Outside the sinking of the steamers the only event of importance, news of which was received during the day, were the renewal of activity by the Russian Black Sea fleet, which bombarded the forts on the Bosphorus, and the announcement from Petrograd that the Baltic fleet had been reinforced by modern fighting units, presumably dreadnoughts which were built in Russian yards.

The battles for the Carpathians are proceeding with ever-increasing violence. The Russians are in complete possession of the western passes, and are advancing into Hungary, but the eastern passes remain in the hands of the German allies, who, however, are being strongly pressed by their reinforced adversaries.

The situation is unchanged in east Galicia and Bukovina. In north Poland the Germans claim to have driven the Russians from Taurigen, which they stormed. In the west the mine warfare continues without any important change in the positions of the two armies.

At the request of the ship owners, the British chancellor of the exchequer has promised to submit to the cabinet a proposal to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Great Britain during the war.

German Artillery Active. Paris, via London, March 29, 11.30 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"The enemy has bombarded Nieport town and Nieport Bains (two miles to the northwest) but the damage done to the bridge thrown across the Yser was not of great importance.

"In Champagne there has been artillery action in the neighborhood of Beaurevoir.

"In the Argonne there has been cannonading, and bombs have been thrown, principally in the region of Bagatelles, where both sides remain very active.

"Everywhere else the day has been calm, and no infantry action has taken place."

Russian Statement Cheerful. Petrograd, March 29, via London, March 29, 12.30 p. m.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued tonight:

"On the front west of the Neman, we have everywhere stopped the German counter-offensive. A battalion of the 21st German Corps, which was advancing Sunday over the ice on Lake Dvina, with the object of getting in our rear, was attacked with the bayonet near the village of Zebrazki and annihilated.

"The enemy's siege batteries at Osowets have also stopped the fighting, and the Russian forces, between the Skwa and Orge rivers. In an extremely desperate battle for the village of Vaka we captured 200 rifles, 100 machine-guns, and in the Carpathians, between Moritz and Bartfeld, the Austrians on Saturday made persistent but fruitless attacks.

"On the southeast Galician front there was a Russian attack, yesterday on the Diester river, east of Zaleszayki, were driven back after a vigorous fight. A Russian attack, yesterday on the Diester river, east of Zaleszayki, were driven back after a vigorous fight. A Russian attack, yesterday on the Diester river, east of Zaleszayki, were driven back after a vigorous fight.

SOLE MEANS OF GAINING GROUND

Sapping and Mining Operations in the Argonne

NIGHT AND DAY

The man who allows himself to be surprised is lost—French and German troops often meet under ground—Many mines exploded.

Paris, March 29.—Sapping and mining preparations are the sole means of gaining ground in the Argonne, according to an official note given out in Paris today. Night and day, the sappers work hard, and perilous is their task.

The man who allows himself to be surprised is lost. Indefinitely they dig the pick and the shovel.

Between Four De Paris and Aire engineer corps in the Argonne already has constructed 3,000 yards of sapping lines and exploded fifty mines, the latter now containing about 15,000 pounds of explosives. Incidents such as the sudden meeting of French and German troops under ground, and a mine to explode, are not infrequent.

How Buffalo Man Was Shot. Washington, March 29.—American Consul Green at Hamilton, Bermuda, called the state department today that the British authorities had informed him it was a "wild shot" that hit George B. Montgomery, of Buffalo (N. Y.), who recently was shot in the foot and seriously wounded while sailing near a camp of German prisoners of war in the Bermudas. The consul said a full report was being forwarded by mail.

Montgomery was sailing with a party of friends. Earlier unofficial reports had said he was shot after a warning from a sentry that the boat was in forbidden waters and had been ignored.

The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, already has expressed regret to the state department over the incident, and it is expected here that the British government will pay an indemnity.

Belief That Big Canadian Loan Is Over-Subscribed. London, March 29.—The time for receiving applications for the Canadian £20,000,000 loan closed at 11 o'clock this morning, instead of the 10 o'clock it might have been due. The applications received had all previous records for Canadian loans, and kept the Bank of Montreal extremely busy.

Resolution Passes That It Shall Not Go Into Effect Till After Next Election. Ottawa, March 29.—In the senate today, on the government's proposal to increase the senate membership to 104 by bringing up the western group to 24 members, Senator Postock, opposition leader, offered the same amendment as last year, that the increase in membership do not take place until after the next general election, or at the same time as the common redistribution comes into effect. The amendment was carried by 27 to 18.

The tariff resolution was reported from committee without amendment and the \$100,000,000 war appropriation bill was given second reading.

Rockville Family Offer \$100,000 Towards Equipping a Regiment. Brockville, Ont., March 29.—Mrs. G. T. Fulford, widow of Senator Fulford, and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hasty, of Brockville, have made an offer to the Dominion government of \$100,000 to meet expense of equipping a Canadian regiment for overseas service. This was announced here tonight.

Vermont Newspaper Bill Killed. Montpelier, Vermont, March 29.—The house today killed a bill proposing that every newspaper article tending to injure the reputation of any one, living or dead, must have the name of the writer signed at the end. (The measure originated in the senate.)

MORE THAN 150 PEOPLE MURDERED BY PIRATES WHO SHELL LIFE-BOATS

Submarine Commander Angered By Attempts of Ships to Escape

Women Among the Victims and Captain of the Falaba Goes to His Death—No Attempt Made by Germans to Rescue Drowning, But on the Other Hand They Look On and Laugh—A Terrible Story of Uncivilized Warfare—Dutch Steamer Also Sank But Her Crew Escapes.

London, March 29, 10.15 p. m.—Upwards of 150 lives were lost in the sinking by German submarines of the African liner Falaba and the British steamer Agula, bound from Liverpool for Lisbon.

The Falaba, which was torpedoed in St. George's Channel Sunday afternoon, carried a crew of 90 and about 160 passengers, and of this total only 140 were rescued. Of those rescued eight died later from exposure.

The Agula had a crew of 42, and three passengers, and of these 23 of the crew and all the passengers were lost.

In both cases, on sighting the submarine, the captains tried to escape by putting on all speed possible, but the underwater craft overtook the steamers, showing that Germany now has some of her most modern submarines engaged in the blockade operations against England.

The captain of the Falaba, who was one of those lost, was given five minutes to get his passengers and crew into the boats, but, according to survivors, before this was possible, a torpedo was fired striking the engine room and causing a terrible explosion. Many persons were killed, and the steamer sank in ten minutes.

Boats which happened to be in the vicinity rescued most of those who were saved; others got away in the boats, which were ready for launching, and which were quickly lowered when the order was given to abandon the ship.

Those who were still on the steamer when the explosion occurred were thrown into the sea, and it took the fishermen an hour or more to pick up the people in the water who managed to keep themselves afloat.

The Agula was attacked off the Pembroke coast. The submarine, which in this case was the U-28, opened fire with her gun, shells from which killed a woman passenger, the chief engineer and two of the crew. Even after the crew had commenced to lower the boats, according to the story of the survivors, the Germans kept on their fire, and some of the boats were riddled with bullets.

Fourth Boat Foundered. The captain of the trawler Ottilie, whom the commander of the submarine told of the sinking of the Agula, went to the rescue and picked up three boats, containing nineteen of the crew. The fourth boat, which contained the other members of the crew, could not be found, and it is presumed that she foundered. On their arrival at Fishguard several of the crew wore bandages, having been wounded by the fire from the submarine.

Another Dutch steamer, the Amstel, of 853 tons, has been blown up by a mine off Flamborough Head, but her crew were rescued.

The survivors of the Falaba relate that the liner was seventy miles to the southwest of Milfordhaven when the submarine appeared. She called to the captain of the Falaba to heave to, but he ignored the order and promptly started at full speed ahead. The liner was a fast craft, and in half an hour the chase was kept up before the submarine overhauled her and commenced her attack.

Scores Killed. The passengers and crew were given five minutes to leave, and although this time was very brief, most of the boats were launched before the submarine fired her torpedo. The projectile struck the Falaba in the engine room, and a terrific explosion followed. The ship settled down and sank very quickly. Some of the lifeboats were smashed, and scores of people were struggling in the water when a trawler reached the scene and rescued 105 of them, transferring them later to a destroyer.

Thirty-three persons were picked up by a fishing boat. Three of the persons rescued had sustained injuries by German shrapnel and some of the engine room staff of the Falaba were killed.

The skipper of the fishing boat Eileen Emma, which participated in the rescue work, reported that no efforts were made by the crew of the submarine, to assist the persons who were struggling in the water. The Eileen Emma sighted the submarine shortly after noon, her skipper said, and followed the craft for more than an hour.

The Elder Dempster Company, owner of the Elder Line of steamers of which the Falaba was one, announced tonight that apparently about 125 persons had lost their lives by the sinking of the vessel.

Killed by Shell Fire. Fishguard, Wales, March 29, 6.30 p. m.—Thirteen members of the crew of the British steamer Agula, which was sunk by the German submarine U-28 on Saturday night, lost their lives. The survivors who arrived here today say the Agula was sunk at a point fifty miles southwest of The Smalls, a group of rocks on the southeast coast of Ireland.

The crew was given four minutes in which to leave the ship but, survivors say, the steamer was fired upon while the men were getting into the boats. The chief engineer and two others were killed by shell fire and the lives of ten other men were lost.

The captain of the submarine halted another steamer, the Ottilie, and told her captain of the sinking of the Agula. The Ottilie went to the rescue. Captain Bennerman, of the Agula, said the submarine fired across the bows of the steamer, but he speeded up to fourteen knots to clear the under-sea vessel. The submarine was making eighteen knots, however, and quickly overtook them.

The attempt of the Agula to escape seemed to arouse the anger of the Germans, for they gave the crew and passengers only four minutes in which to leave the ship. But before this the submarine opened fire, which was kept up rapidly while the crew was launching the boats, killing the chief engineer and two of the crew, and wounding several others.

(Continued on page 6.)

sent to the front, but to Bermuda to end the winter.

General Hughes said that his own idea had been to distribute the officers and men of the regular army other companies to the front, in order that the new men might have the benefit of their training and experience. However, the British government has decided that the Lincolnshire Regiment. It was now under the control of the war office, and the war office wanted it at the front, would be sent.

THEATRE MANAGER SAYS "NEVER AGAIN." Halifax, March 24.—There was no performance at the Academy of Music last night, Manager J. F. O'Connell cancelled it because of the disgraceful conduct of a section of the Dalhousie students at the audience. It may be taken as a sign that we have seen the last of "Dalhousie theatre night" at the Academy of Music. The intention of the management was to have another Monday night performance by a portion of the collegians. This decision of Manager O'Connell commends itself generally to the public.

Those who hold tickets for Tuesday night's performance can have their money refunded by applying at the Academy box office.

The injunction case brought by R. F. Roman and W. P. Potter, in connection with their pictures said to have been exposed to be shown on a screen came before the chief justice and was dismissed. The question of costs has yet to be decided.

The two students accused of assaulting the police were arraigned in the police court before Stipendiary Fielding, and the case remanded till Monday forenoon.

The cancelling of Tuesday night's performance means a serious loss to the Alcoholic Dramatic Club. It is a pity that this should be caused by a collection of disorderly students who thus not only caused the loss of the money but brought disgrace to the college.

St. George News. St. George, March 25.—Mr. and Mrs. George Mealey, of New Glasgow, are hosts of Mrs. John Doyle.

Mrs. J. Seelye is quite ill at her home. Rev. Father Holland was in St. John this week attending the funeral of Father P. Keefe's mother.

The election of mayor and aldermen will take place the third Tuesday in April. There is quite an agitation in favor of having the aldermen elected at large, the present method being in the opinion of many, wrong, the qualification making it difficult to find candidates in some of the wards able to qualify.

Miss Helen McMullen, assistant in the post office, is confined to her home through illness.

Miss Carrie Gillmor returned from an enjoyable visit with friends at the shore on Thursday.

Joseph L. Clark, son of J. Sutton Clark, expects to be in Halifax Friday with a Montreal regiment of the second contingent on their way to the front.

In a letter received from Arthur Hatt on March 7, and dated Feb. 29, somewhere in France, the writer says: "It is like weather here and we are quite comfortable, except that tobacco is very scarce, and hard to get. He goes on to say he is a driver now. "We drive from the saddle here, the same as in artillery, very man has two horses. It is very new to me, buying anything, but we are sticking up French fast. There is not much to write now as we are not allowed to give any information." The address was given as "The trenches."

The young man left here in the summer joining the first contingent in St. John.

Miss Nellie Mooney is ill at her home under the doctor's care.

Horace Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gillmor Stewart, was taken ill on Wednesday, and this morning he was taken to the Chipman Hospital to be operated on for appendicitis.

The ladies of the Red Cross met on Tuesday evening and voted to grant \$30 to furnish a bed in the Canadian hospital at Clapham, England. The ladies have a large assortment of goods ready to ship and are doing good work for the cause.

EGGS MUCH CHEAPER. Yesterday eggs were selling all the way from 21 to 23 cents per dozen. Good case eggs could be purchased at 21 and 22 cents, while the better qualities were to be had for prices ranging from 23 to 25 cents per dozen. Merchants in the market say that the outlook for the Easter supply is good. They are coming in now in abundance and the price, which has been very high during the winter months, is gradually diminishing as the "egg season" approaches.

The Mother Tripped. It was raining hard one Sunday, and the little boy asked his mother if they weren't going to Sunday school. "No, not today, baby," she answered, "it's too muddy and it's raining too hard."

"Well, mamma," said the little Puritan, "it was raining yesterday and we went to the circus." The mother immediately made preparations to go.

What Kind of a Boat? "Pa," said Tommy, asking his fifty-first question that evening, "is a vessel a boat?" "Well, yes," said Pa, trying to read his paper, "you can call a vessel a boat, certainly, but it's a kind of a boat is a blood vessel." "A lifeboat, of course. Now run off to bed."

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noon, by which George Argeaves last life. The young man had charge of cars loaded with potatoes, and in attempting to board the train by catching a ladder, fell into the car, which was on his body, completely asphyxiated one leg and badly mangled the other.

Woodstock, but expired just as the train reached the station. The body was moved to Henderson's undertaking and viewed by Coroner Lindsay, and a jury, who will continue the next Monday evening.

The unfortunate man belonged to Fort Fairfield on last night's press. He was thirty-five years of age and is survived by his mother, with whom he lived.

Gordon Cogan, a member of the 55th Battalion, will be transferred to the signal corps at Ottawa soon to a post which he has received yesterday.

A man named Wilkinson, working in a field, was placed under arrest yesterday morning by the police on a charge of deserting his family, who are in St. John.

Eighteen members of the 55th Battalion, who were in St. Gertrude's church this morning, about the time of the service in St. John.

Mrs. H. W. Wood, of Westford, is to attend the services in the St. John Baptist church, where a special service was preached by Rev. Frank L. Richard.

Miss Josephine Oulton returned on Monday from Sackville, where she spent the past week with the family.

Miss Bessie Anderson has returned from St. John, where she has been the guest of relatives for the past few weeks.

Miss Alice O'Brien, who took part in the Red Cross entertainment on Tuesday evening last, was the guest while in town of Miss Daisy Burnett.

in Hodar, and his daughter, of Didsbury (Alta.), and Miss Jeanie Hodar, who has been spending several months in the winter quarters of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hodar.

Mr. Davidson will come later. Miss Sterling will attend a bridge on Monday evening at the university, with other guests coming in at the hour. Miss Allison was the prize winner.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thompson, of Woodstock, are guests in the city. Mrs. Ketchum entertained at a luncheon of ten covers on Saturday for the visiting ladies.

Chancellor and Mrs. Jones entertained at an enjoyable musical and sewing party at their home in the university on Monday evening in honor of the visitors in the city.

Mr. Arthur Porter has returned from a pleasant visit with his sister, Mrs. A. W. Wood, of Westford, in the city.

Mrs. Wm. Vradenburg entertained pleasantly at music and cards on Friday evening. Mr. P. Macdonald entertained at a bridge of two tables on Friday evening, when Miss Fuller was the prize winner.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott entertained a number of friends at a bridge and sewing party on Tuesday evening.

Frederick, N. B., March 27.—Last night's blizzard was the worst of the winter. The mercury was near zero.

The local agricultural society has decided to hold an exhibition in September. Mrs. Henry Watts died here last night aged seventy-six. She was a daughter of the late John Pollock of South Bay.

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tion was made in the hall at the close of Sunday evening's service. Mrs. J. R. MacKay, of Middleton (Ont.), and the guests of Rev. and Mrs. D. Henderson, Henderson street.

Among those who entertained in the series of Red Cross teas last week were: Mesdames L. J. Tweedie, B. A. Marven and J. Connors, and Mesdames Flore Hecker, Lillian Fisher and Dorothy Fraser.

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other box for the front. The box contained about sixty pairs of socks, as well as a number of hospital shirts, stockings, caps, and other articles. Since the society was organized.

Friends here heard with deep regret of the death on Saturday of Dr. A. P. Webber, of New Bedford, who was a member of the society.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Reid spent Tuesday in Fredericton. Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Reid spent Tuesday in Fredericton.

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PETITODIAC. Petitodioc, March 25.—Miss Alice Keith, who has spent the last few months in Sackville, spent her usual week in the city.

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WHAT MOTHERS SAY OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS. Once a mother had used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones, she will use no other medicine. She quickly realizes the Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy and one that will give sure results.

CHARGES AGAINST REV. J. K. KING SUSTAINED. Fredericton, N. B., March 25.—The charge of having given expression to disloyal and un-British sentiments, preferred by J. W. Smith against Rev. J. K. King, minister of Nashawak, was investigated by a committee of the Methodist Conference, held in Fredericton, N. B., on Tuesday.

HOPEWELL HILL. Hopewell Hill, March 25.—The funeral of Mrs. John Tucker, took place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Tucker, at 10:30 o'clock.

NORTH HEAD. North Head, G. M., March 25.—Cleveland Richardson arrived home last week, after an absence of two years in the west.

HAVELOCK. Havelock, N. B., March 25.—Mr. and Mrs. David McGowan, of New Hampshire, accompanied by a nurse and infant, arrived in Havelock last week.

PARRSBORO. Parrsboro, March 25.—Miss Alma Hatfield left yesterday for Seattle, where she will visit Mrs. H. S. Coffin.

APPOHAQUI. Appohaqui, March 26.—Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell spent a few days of his week in Fredericton.

HARVEY STATION. Harvey Station, March 25.—William McCulloch, of Manser Sutton, who has been very ill for some weeks, is somewhat improved.

GAGETOWN. Gagetown, N. B., March 25.—Miss Louise Seville, who has been the guest of Rev. and Mrs. William Smith, returned to Gagetown on Friday.

PORT ELGIN. Port Elgin, March 25.—Harry Redmond (nee Miss Mayne) spent a few days on Saturday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Spencer.

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next meeting will be held on March 30 from 2 to 5, at the home of Mrs. E. Ellison, Berwick. All interested in this much-needed work are invited to attend.

ALICE PELLETIER SEEKS A PARDON. Augustus, March 27.—Alice Pelletier, serving a sentence in state prison as an accessory with Dr. Lomel E. Dudley of Quebec, has asked for a pardon and there will be a hearing before the governor and council on April 1.

OTTAWA. Ottawa, March 27.—At the opening of the house on Saturday morning the minister of finance stated, in connection with the third reading of the bill imposing the special taxation for war, that there would be no tax on letters going to the soldiers in France.

ANTI-STOCK WATERING LAW. Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 25.—Important legislation is now before the provincial legislature in the form of a new company act modelled on the English statute of 1908 and on the same lines as the British Columbia act.

NEWCASTLE CREEK GOLDEN WEDDING. Newcastle Creek, March 24.—An event of considerable social interest took place at Newcastle Creek, Queens county, on Tuesday afternoon, March 23, when upwards of eighty guests assembled to observe the fifty-first anniversary of their marriage.

NORTH HEAD. North Head, G. M., March 25.—Cleveland Richardson arrived home last week, after an absence of two years in the west.

HAVELOCK. Havelock, N. B., March 25.—Mr. and Mrs. David McGowan, of New Hampshire, accompanied by a nurse and infant, arrived in Havelock last week.

PARRSBORO. Parrsboro, March 25.—Miss Alma Hatfield left yesterday for Seattle, where she will visit Mrs. H. S. Coffin.

APPOHAQUI. Appohaqui, March 26.—Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell spent a few days of his week in Fredericton.

HARVEY STATION. Harvey Station, March 25.—William McCulloch, of Manser Sutton, who has been very ill for some weeks, is somewhat improved.

GAGETOWN. Gagetown, N. B., March 25.—Miss Louise Seville, who has been the guest of Rev. and Mrs. William Smith, returned to Gagetown on Friday.

PORT ELGIN. Port Elgin, March 25.—Harry Redmond (nee Miss Mayne) spent a few days on Saturday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Spencer.

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Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Important Notice—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published.

Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 31, 1915.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

A very striking illustration of the position occupied by the Allies, is given by Mr. John Jay Chapman in the New York Evening Post. He says: "The average American citizen sees this. It is two men are about to fight a duel, and one of them rushes upon the other with a drawn dagger, declaring his intention to kill all men at will, you cannot hold down his opponent to the laws of duelling. The opponent procures assistance; he procures the nearest rope, and endeavors to bind his assailant in the name of common sense. Many things which he now does are outside of the code of duelling; and all that we can demand of him is that he shall be as humane as the circumstances permit. The rope which he takes himself, perhaps, to Mr. Smith, who is coming down the road, and who, like America, will find himself left with a claim against the saviour of society for the price of the rope."

He argues that the greatest international lawyer in the world could not discover a way in which the Allies could bind and punish Germany as it deserves if they observed all the laws with respect to the rights of neutrals. All of these rights Germany has already ruthlessly disregarded.

Since Great Britain proclaimed its intention to shut off supplies going to Germany either direct or through neutral countries and explained its reason for that course, the neutrals have come to understand that as Germany is an outlaw, and as its declaration of its intention to ignore all treaties justifies the rest of the world in making war upon Germany by any and all means, the cause of the Allies is the cause of humanity. If some of the rights of neutrals are ignored by the Allies, the neutrals must regard that as their contribution to the common cause of the world in the work of suppressing an international outlaw. Mr. Chapman's illustration is strong and apt. He makes no effort to disguise the truth of what Sir Edward Grey said very pointedly of late—that neutral nations which desire to help Belgium, and to have a voice in the final settlement, should assist in expelling the Germans from Belgian territory. Failing that, their advice is neither useful nor desirable.

WHY PENALIZE BRITISH TRADE?

"If you will refrain from increasing the duties on imports from Great Britain, we will withdraw all opposition to the new tariff." That was the offer the Liberals made to the government a few days ago. The words of Hon. George P. Graham in making this offer on behalf of the Liberal party should be read with care all over Canada. He said: "The fact remains that to the extent of five per cent it will be more difficult to do business with Great Britain after this proposed legislation becomes law than it was before. Let me put it this way to the members: Great Britain is giving us \$150,000,000, the interest on which at 4-1/2 per cent is \$6,750,000. We import from the motherland about \$138,000,000 worth of goods yearly, the duties on which at five per cent would amount to \$6,900,000. There is therefore but a slight difference between the interest we are going to pay the motherland on the money we are getting from her and the value of the barrier we are placing against British trade. That is, we say to the motherland: We want your money and we will pretend to pay four interest, but we will put up a barrier against your trade which will enable us to get the money back from you. "At a time when we have as our Allies the great nations of the world—Great Britain is not our ally. Great Britain is ourselves—is it a time to take such a course as this? The world is largely controlled by sentiment. Is it a time for the Dominion of Canada, whose men are fighting side by side with the sons of the mother country, to put up trade barriers against Great Britain, who is supplying us with money? The Minister of Finance himself told us that we could not get our money except by the consent of the British government. He said that the time for the daughter to put up a trade barrier against the great mother of the household? Even if my honorable friend were right—and I do not admit for a moment that he is—are the inter-

ests of Canada which might be served by these proposals paramount to the great object lesson that would be given to the world at the present time? If, while compelled to raise taxation against the goods coming from other countries, we should not increase the taxation against Britain, who is bearing so large a part of the burden of the world's war at the present time? The finance minister ought to see to it—and this is the gist of the amendment of the Right Honourable leader—that the tariff against Great Britain be not raised at the present time. I have not consulted with my leader, but I think I am safe in making the proposition that if the finance minister will agree not to raise this barrier against trade with Great Britain at the present time we will withdraw the proposed amendment."

MAJOR-GENERAL HUGHES.

Election or no election, the Conservative Toronto Telegram keeps on demanding the head of Major-General Sam Hughes. Toronto is the strongest Conservative centre in Canada, and the Telegram undoubtedly speaks for a very large number of the Conservatives there. For that reason considerable interest attaches to the nature of the language which it addresses to Sir Robert Borden, and to the Minister of Militia and Defence. The Telegram says: "The Borden government may survive, but the country should not be called upon to tolerate the further misuse of Valcartier, as a stage setting for the greatness of Hon. Sam Hughes. Does Sir Robert Borden propose to retain his present Minister of Militia? Then the least that Sir Robert Borden can do is to keep Hon. Sam Hughes in Ottawa. If men must be mobilized at Valcartier, let them stay there and learn the essentials of the soldier's trade under the instruction of officers whose wisdom is drawn from more modern sources of truth than experiences in the South African war. The interests of Canada and the prosperity of the Borden government demand that Hon. Sam Hughes recede into the background of a resignation from office or a permanent withdrawal from the specialties of his performance as the war lord of Valcartier."

CONSERVATIVE LOGIC.

Mr. Borden and some of his newspaper orators have announced that it is quite possible to go upstairs and downstairs at the same time. That is to say, they have increased the taxes upon our imports from Great Britain, and yet they assert that they have increased the British preference instead of diminishing it. They make a horizontal increase of seven and one-half per cent. In the general tariff, and they raise the taxes on British goods by five per cent. The best that they can claim for this performance is that they do not raise the tariff against the British manufacturer as much as they raise it against the manufacturer of other countries. "Primarily the British preference is a benefit for the Canadian consumer, and it is mainly from his standpoint that the tariff should be discussed. The interest of the Canadian consumer demands that the tariff on British goods should not be so high as to exclude those goods. It is obviously not possible to convince any sensible person that as many British goods will enter Canada this year, when the tariff against British goods has been raised by five per cent, as entered it last year. The British manufacturer is not so much interested in the tariff against foreign countries as he is interested in the tariff against himself. The Conservative arguments fall to the ground through the simple fact that the tariff cannot be lowered and raised at the same time; it has been raised by five per cent against British goods.

WAR COMMENT.

Russia is knocking at the gate of Hungary, and unless Germany stiffens up the Austrian army once more by the addition of many German troops it would seem that a collapse of the Austro-Hungarian empire is at hand. Unless reports from Petrograd are too optimistic the spring campaign should result in the spring invasion of Hungary by great forces of Russians. The Petrograd dispatches indicate that the Russians will be able to press forward upon Hungary in force, and still maintain an army on their northern flank sufficient to repulse German attacks from that quarter.

WAR COMMENT.

The Empire war has come, and we have volunteered. And I want to tell my honorable friend from Annapolis that within a fortnight after the war breaks out I personally went to the Minister of Militia and volunteered my services as an officer, and told him that if he would allow me I would take a battery of artillery and would take it. I went back to him before Christmas and repeated my request. I wonder if my friend from Annapolis has done as well as that."

MR. CARVELL AND SIR JOHN FRENCH.

In the House of Commons on March 24, Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P. for Carleton County, was accused by Mr. Davidson, M. P. for Annapolis, of having attacked General French. Mr. Carvell in reply read from Hansard that he said about Sir John French in a speech which he made on June 1, 1914, when he was criticizing the militia estimates. Mr. Carvell pointed out that the Conservative newspapers and speakers were repeating all over the country a certain portion of his speech, they very carefully omitted other portions of it, which portions Mr. Carvell read, remarking that he knew his friend from Annapolis (Mr. Davidson) was "the last man who would have the manhood to get up in his constituency and repeat what I am about to read."

WAR COMMENT.

The Hapsburg monarchy has been multiplying rapidly from the very first month of the war, the reports that follow every setback to the Hapsburg arms—and they have been frequent—that Austro-Hungary is about ready to sign a separate peace or that Hungary is willing to do so without waiting for Austria are no doubt altogether premature. Predictions that Hungary is thinking of deserting Austria are probably based on a misconception of the nature of the monarchy. In this connection the New York Post says: "The Hapsburg map cannot be divided by a single line, on one side of which lies Austria and on the other Hungary. Rather, the Austrian lands are like the heavy rind of a fruit to which Hungary is the pulp. From Bukovina and the Roumanian frontier north and west through Galicia, Bohemia, Austria proper, the Adriatic lands, and Bosnia, there sweeps an almost complete Austrian circle. Only in Transylvania does Hungary herself form the frontier. But if we examine this Austrian circumference we find that the great mass of the population is concentrated in three regions. Of Austria's twenty-nine-and-a-half millions, there are nine million people in Galicia, seven million people in Bohemia, and nearly nine million people in Germanic crownlands of the west. When, therefore, it is suggested that Austria might save herself from dismemberment by signing a separate peace and surrendering Galicia, one overlooks the fact that it would mean abandoning about one-fourth of Austrian territory and nearly one-third of the population to avert the

loss of a much smaller fraction. No one imagines that Bohemia can ever be conquered, guarded as she is from Russia by the heavy bastion of German Silesia. The original Austrian duties are out of the question. These remain, therefore, the southern crownlands which Italy and Serbia may threaten—the Adriatic coast, Dalmatia, and Bosnia, with a population of about five millions. It is plain that Austria will not be over-hasty in giving up Galicia; with nine millions, to avert the possible loss of less than half that number."

ONTARIO'S PLAN.

While some of the temperance people in Ontario are complaining that the new amendments of the existing liquor license laws are not sufficiently drastic, it is evident that the changes which the government proposes constitute a considerable step in advance, even from the temperance standpoint. According to the Toronto World the Ontario government has placed upon the statute books of the province the most drastic and far-reaching liquor license legislation of fifteen years. At one sweep it removes the administration of license law entirely from the hands of the government in power and places it in the hands of a non-political commission, with full power to enact regulations, to control the liquor business and to enforce all the conditions they impose; in addition it is ordained that every shop in the province must close its doors at 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Labor Day, no liquor will be sold at all. In view of the fact that all Ontario is now considered by the government as one vast recruiting ground, where soldiers are enlisting to fight their empire's battles, it is also enacted that no man wearing the King's uniform will be served with liquor at any place licensed to do business in the province. Any infraction of the law will hereafter be followed with a \$500 fine instead of \$100, and on a second offence with imprisonment for four months with no option."

WAR COMMENT.

Italy has called to the colors her Alpine troops, whose first duty is to guard the mountain passes leading into their country. It is also announced that half a million Austrian soldiers have been concentrated on the Italian frontier, so assured are the Austrians of Italy's intention to join the Allies. The German Ambassador at Rome has worked hard to bring about an understanding between these nations that would satisfy Italy's demands and ensure the continuance of her neutrality, but while it remains to be seen how successful he has been, it would seem that each day is bringing Italy nearer war.

THE WAR AND COTTON.

An interesting explanation is given by cotton men for the surprising rise in the price of cotton on the New York exchange last week. They point out that the big guns of the washings at the Dardanelles have been leading the cotton users of the world and that the Greek Elizabeth and other great battleships engaged in reducing the Turkish forts are each firing into the enemy's positions enough cotton in shells to keep a fair sized plantation busy growing a supply. There has been an enormous increase in the use of cotton in preparing explosives since the beginning of the war, and experts say that this has had much to do with the unsettled and advancing price of the commodity. During the latter part of last week cotton advanced nearly twenty points and made new high records for every contract month on the list, not only for this crop but for next year's deliveries running into January. So far as the volume of business was concerned the biggest figure since the reopening of the New York exchange was scored. In fact the rise was so sharp and the activity so general that all the obstacles that seemed to make for lower prices were overcome, including the shutting off of the neutral European countries from further supplies of cotton from America and the lessened prospect of reduced acreage.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

\$50 a Day for a Summary of the Proceedings in the Legislature—Bills and Petitions Presented to the Local House.

Fredericton, N. B., March 25—It cost about \$50 a day to report and print the debates in the house of assembly last year. The province paid \$24,548, as against \$1,500 in 1908, the first year the government was in power. When it is considered that there were only two opposition members last year and no controversial debates, no speeches at all from the French-speaking members of Madawaska, a few remarks in French from Mr. Dugal when accusing Premier Fleming, and that in 1908 there were fourteen or fifteen fighting members of the opposition and lengthy discussions upon the budget and the new road law, the ridiculous character of the huge bill is even more apparent. The debates now are reported in the government organ here as its report of the house proceedings and printed in book form from that type, but this and the travelling expenses of the members of the government and many other items show the extravagance indulged in by the officials. The Canadian Oyster Company has not lived up to its agreement with the government and today its lease would be cancelled. The total amount of interest upon the guarantee bonds of the St. John & Quebec Railway was \$862,125, and the amount earned upon the money in the hands of the Prudential Trust Co., at four per cent was \$14,954.14, leaving a balance of \$71,268.85 which the province had to pay.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE CHEERFUL STATEMENT OF SIR JOHN FRENCH.

The cheerful statement of Sir John French that the war will not be a long one, and can end only one way, is likely to have considerable influence with one or more of the neutral nations who have been waiting to make sure which way the tide is flowing.

THE CHEERFUL STATEMENT OF SIR JOHN FRENCH.

In the Pennsylvania, launched last week, the United States has the largest battleship in the world. She is not the most powerful, however, for although she is 31,400 tons with a main battery of twelve 14-inch guns, and at least five British battleships have main batteries of eight 16-inch guns, and have a speed of 25 knots whereas the Pennsylvania can travel only 21 knots. Theodore Roosevelt is telling United States sightseers that they have no right to go to Europe this season unless their business there is urgent and important. There is something cheap and unpleasant, he thinks, to high-minded Americans in seeing their fellow countrymen going abroad to look on at the agony of the warring nations in a spirit of rapid and idle curiosity. He points out that there are thousands of places in their own country and in Canada that they can visit with profit. New Brunswick should get a large share of this year's tourist business.

THE CHEERFUL STATEMENT OF SIR JOHN FRENCH.

In Germany's reply to Sir Edward Grey's statement that she might have had a European Conference, at her pleasure, and so averted the war, it is pointed out that it did not comport with the dignity of Germany to ask her ally, Austria, to submit her case against Serbia to an international tribunal. Commenting on this the New York Post suggests that it is well to let Burke give the answer: "They tell you, sir, that your dignity is tied to it. I know not how it happens, but this dignity of yours is a terrible encumbrance to you for it has of late been ever at war with your interest, your equity and every idea of your policy."

THE CHEERFUL STATEMENT OF SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Mr. Munro in the chair, and agreed to a bill relating to the assessment of the city of Fredericton for school purposes. The committee then took up consideration of a bill relating to the imposition of certain taxes on certain incorporated companies and associations. Hon. Mr. Baxter explained that this was a consolidation and codification of existing bills on the subject. The first act relating to the matter was Chapter 16 of the Consolidated Statutes, which had been amended from time to time since 1908. Another fact which made revision of the law advisable was the decision of the privy council which makes it clear that no province has the right to impose conditions upon a Dominion company, although it has the right to tax any such company. One object of the bill was to cut out all provisions of the existing law contrary to the privy council decision. Personally he could see no distinction in the place of incorporation of companies. It might be United Kingdom or United States or Dominion of Canada, in every case they were extra-provincial corporations. The bill was introduced by Mr. Munro, and he explained that the date from which taxation on companies was to be imposed. Why were companies incorporated before that date exempt? Hon. Mr. Clarke said 1908 was the year in which the original legislation imposing taxation was passed, and there was no intention in changing it in the present bill. Dr. Price said some provision should be made for taxation of insurance companies not licensed by the Dominion. Some companies were operating in the province that were not reliable, and it seemed to him they were apt to come in and do business without any inquiries being made as to their financial standing. He felt no insurance company should be permitted to do business in this province that had not been passed by the superintendent of insurance at Ottawa. Hon. Mr. Baxter said the provisions of the bill were not finally settled, and he agreed that care should be taken that the people in this province were protected from the means of swindling. However, any such provision as suggested would be out of place in the present bill, which related to taxation matters only. Hon. Mr. Baxter said that such a safeguard should not be confined to insurance companies, and he intimated the case of the Canadian Home Investment Company, which had been the means of swindling hundreds of people in this province. It was licensed to do business here without any inquiry, that it was bona fide at all, whereas Nova Scotia demanded and insisted upon a license of \$25,000 before issuing a license. Some such safeguard should be provided in this province to prevent a recurrence of similar frauds. On the question of taxation of banks, Hon. Mr. Slipp felt that these agencies should not be taxed, as they were a boon to the province. He might say that prior to 1908 there was not a single bank in the county of Kings, but since that time three agencies had been established which had proven of enormous advantage to the people, as they encouraged savings and the extension of doing anything to discourage banks opening such agencies, they should be encouraged. A tax of \$100 for every new agency might prove the extra profit to a bank as to open the an agency.

FARM S...

These Who Sold Province and Regarding M...

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FARM SETTLEMENT BOARD PURCHASES

Those Who Sold Land in Various Places Throughout the Province and the Prices—Morrissy Explodes Tory Yarn Regarding Mr. Dugal, Member for Madawaska.

Fredericton, March 24.—In answer to an opposition query in regard to purchases of farms by the Farm Settlement Board the following information was given:

What is the acreage of any farm or farms purchased by the Farm Settlement Board in the county of Albert? 2. Where are they situated? What was the price paid for each and from whom were they purchased?

Answers to questions 1 and 2 are contained in the following list, showing from whom each property was purchased, its location, acreage and purchase price:

Arthur Hawkes, Lower Cape, 56 acres, \$700.
Andrew Martin, West River, 132 acres, \$800.
Elizabeth McQuarrie, Salisbury, 100 acres, \$600.
Whitney J. Tingley, Hopewell, 40 acres, \$1,000.
Edward K. Steves, Hillsboro, 250 acres, \$1,800.
Seymour S. Hickey, Turge, Creek, 204 acres, \$1,000.
Geo. W. Galdart, Eglon, 160 acres, \$1,500.
Harley Hawkes, Hopewell, 100 acres, \$800.
Richard Morrissy, Beaver Brook, 60 acres, \$600.
Hannah J. Brown, Harvey, 60 acres, \$400.
Ellis H. Hooper, Parkdale, 400 acres, \$1,000.
Wm. J. McLaughlin, Hopewell, 41 acres, \$800.
Lenforth L. Fullerton, Chester, 10 acres, \$200.
Amos W. Peck, Chester, 89 acres, \$400.
John L. Wick, Hillsboro, 200 acres, \$1,000.
Carrie J. Dobson, Hopewell, 5 acres, \$200.
LeBaron Hoper, Forest Glen, 100 acres, \$500.
Lavinia A. Parker, Synton, 200 acres, \$1,000.

3. What farms have been purchased in other parts of the province since the information given to this house last session?

4. What was the price and acreage of each and from whom were they purchased?

Answers to question 3 and 4 are contained in the following list, showing from whom each property was purchased, its location, acreage and purchase price:

Walter Luchford, Lake Edward, Victoria county, 100 acres, \$1,000.
Sam L. Perry, Florencia, Carleton county, 100 acres, \$2,000.
Alex. Campbell, Shipigan, Gloucester county, 100 acres, \$200.
S. S. & R. B. Parter, Parterville, Kings county, 100 acres, \$1,000.
F. A. Fowle, Little Branch, Northumberland county, 100 acres, \$200.
Geo. Boyd, Little Ridge, Charlotte county, 100 acres, \$200.
Mary E. Jordan, Tower Hill, Charlotte county, 40 acres, \$400.
Geo. Blaney, Little Ridge, Charlotte county, 40 acres, \$400.
Frank E. Daughney, Dalhousie Junction, 100 acres, \$200.
C. F. Cooper, South Clons, Queens county, 100 acres, \$200.
Waldron Oak, Salmon Beach, Gloucester county, 100 acres, \$1,400.
E. H. Hooper, Parkdale, 400 acres, \$1,000.
Arthur Hawkes, Lower Cape, Albert county, 56 acres, \$700.
Alex. Allan, Pentiac, York county, 180 acres, \$800.
Kilburn Estate, Victoria county, 100 acres, \$800.
C. S. Waldon, Mount View, Westmorland county, 60 acres, \$1,000.
Chas. Thompson, Oak Bay Road, Charlotte county, 25 acres, \$400.
Wm. McNaughton, Black River, Northumberland county, 300 acres, \$2,000.
Murray Lloyd, Bannon, Carleton county, 75 acres, \$200.
Murray Lloyd, Bannon, Carleton county, 25 acres, \$1,000.
Chas. Jamieson, Glasville, Carleton county, 100 acres, \$200.
Jno. R. Phillips, Knowlsville, Carleton county, 100 acres, \$1,000.
W. Tingley, Chester, Albert county, 40 acres, \$200.
A. C. H. McKinley, Crafter, Carleton county, 60 acres, \$1,000.
Angus Hamilton, Bel River, Restigouche county, 75 acres, \$200.
Edward Melanson, Marcellville, Kent county, 100 acres, \$200.

5. What was the price and acreage of each and from whom were they purchased?

Answers to question 5 and 6 are contained in the following list, showing from whom each property was purchased, its location, acreage and purchase price:

1909.
Sept. 26.—To 1 stove, Koolo-nay \$48.00
1910.
March 29.—To 1 sink 7.50
" 7 1/2 feet black pipe 1 1/2" 1.80
" 1 sheet tin 1.60
" 100 feet 2" pipe collar 1.00
Oct. 3.—To 1 tin can and 3 gals. oil 1.00
Cr. \$31.60
Sept. 28.—By 1 stove—second hand \$ 8.00
Sept. 28.—By 1 stove—second hand 10.00
Dec. 31.—By cash 8.00
1910.
March 28.—By cash 8.00
Balance due \$28.00

6. What in the month of November, 1910, the said Joseph Guy called on me and handed to me a check for \$211 issued by the Department of Public Works for the province of New Brunswick, drawn in my favor, and at the same time informed me that this check represented work done by him, the said Joseph Guy, at the request of the said department, and that for convenience he had authorized the said department to make the check payable to me, and not to him, as he, the said Joseph Guy, owed me that amount. Believing that the said Joseph Guy was speaking the truth, and not suspecting anything wrong, I accepted the check, endorsed and cashed it, and applied the proceeds to the credit of the said Joseph Guy on my books on the 24th day of November, 1910.

4. Said check was not sent direct to me by the department, but was handed to me by the said Joseph Guy, with the above explanation.

5. Some time afterwards, and in consequence of having heard rumors that the said Joseph Guy was suspected of having been guilty of irregularities in connection with the work done by him for the said department, I made up my mind on the next convenient opportunity to inquire into the truth of the reasons given by him to me for the issuing of the said check in my name, and some time in the month of March or April, 1912, I went to Fredericton and in company with L. A. Gagnon, who was in Fredericton at the time, attending a meeting of the sheriffs of the provinces, called at the office of the department of public accounts and inquired into the matter and was informed by an official of said department that said check was issued in my name in consequence of representations made to the department by the said Joseph Guy that I had performed work or supplied materials in connection with the Guilford bridge, and I then and there informed the said official that that information was not correct, that I had not performed any work, and that I had not supplied any materials in connection with the said bridge, and I explained to

MR. CARVELL'S REPLY TO HIS TRADUCERS

Liberal Member for Carleton Volunteered His Services Early in the War OFFERED TO RAISE BATTERY OF ARTILLERY

What He Really Said Last Year in Criticism of General French's Report on Canadian Militia.

(Hansard, March 24.)

Mr. Davidson: I would like to point out to the honorable member for Carleton that it is quite usual for persons to criticize, perhaps not too wisely, persons engaged in military matters. I recall that a very distinguished officer who was very roundly censured and was referred to in this house as an Englishman by the name of French, but that the facts have been cleared up, and that the honorable member has acknowledged that the French-Canadians have done their duty as well as those of other nationalities have done. I can corroborate what my honorable friend the member for Carleton has just said. I have read in many English newspapers in this country allegations that the French-Canadians have been very remiss in enlisting and in doing their duty towards the Empire. The other day the Saturday Post, of London, England, published an article in which it was stated that the minister was not satisfied with the French-Canadians for not enlisting. What I did not like last fall was that the minister was not satisfied with the French-Canadians for not enlisting. The first time that he admitted the fact was when a deputation from Montreal, composed of the French-Canadians, called on him and requested him to organize a brigade. Before that time, and before the various army corps were formed, the French-Canadians had been enlisting in large numbers. The first time that he admitted the fact was when a deputation from Montreal, composed of the French-Canadians, called on him and requested him to organize a brigade. Before that time, and before the various army corps were formed, the French-Canadians had been enlisting in large numbers.

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SURPRISE SPRUNG ON THE BOOT COMMITTEE

Part of Soldiers Shoes, Pronounced by Manufacturer Witness as "Well Made" Found on Sharp Examination to be Trashy—Two Thin Pieces of Leather in Vamp Glued Together by Hydraulic Pressure.

Ottawa, March 27.—The investigations of the parliamentary boot committee are nearing a close. A report—probably two reports—will be presented to parliament before the Easter adjournment.

There will be a majority report from the government members on the committee, emphasizing the points brought out for the defence, and probably excoriating the government for any blame for bad boots, on the ground of the necessity for haste and the lack of time for inspection and drafting of more adequate specifications for a suitable active service boot.

A minority report, from the Liberal members, the committee may be expected allocating the blame to the government, which gave the orders for the boots, and the manufacturers, who filled the orders.

Bad specifications, bad material and bad workmanship have been amply proven by the scores of witnesses who have appeared before the committee in the past four weeks. It is expected that all the members of the committee will agree that the boots which the militia department ordered at the outbreak of the war for Canadian soldiers were not a suitable boot for active service conditions. There has not been a single witness who went so far as to say that the boot even if the material and workmanship had been all right, was a proper boot to give to soldiers going to war.

At today's meeting of the committee another large breach was torn in the defence which some of the manufacturers had been endeavoring to build up on the evidence of the past week. F. H. Markey, K. C., has previously endeavored to watch the evidence as "one of the general public" sprang a surprise. He exhibited to the committee a new pair of Ames-Holden boots, which had been filed in exhibit as a sample of the kind supplied to the government, and which had been pronounced on Friday by James K. Valentine, K. C., as "one of the best boots in the world." Mr. Markey had made a little closer examination of the boot and had found that the leather in the vamp, instead of being one solid piece, was glued or pressed together in two layers. A good job had been done on it. As Mr. Markey said, "I deceived Mr. Valentine, but I did not deceive me."

The vamp leather used in the manufacture had evidently been too thin to pass the inspectors, and consequently another thin layer of leather had been added to it and the two had been stuck together under hydraulic pressure, so as to make it look like one piece of leather.

Mr. Markey has previously endeavored to have submitted in evidence three other pairs of Ames-Holden boots, which had been found to have the similar defect, but the majority on the committee had declined to admit them. This time, however, the boot with the glued leather

was already in evidence and had been identified. The committee decided that on Monday the other three pairs of Ames-Holden boots would also be split open in the presence of representatives of the company to see if they had been manufactured in the same way.

It was also decided that the 1,000 or more pairs of boots which had been condemned by the various regimental boards of inquiry, and which are now contained in a huge pile of bags in the committee room, should be gone over by three inspecting experts and a report as to defects either in material or workmanship made.

C. P. R. "DISCOVERS" NEW BRANCH LINES IN YORK CO. Says the Montreal Gazette: "The C. P. R. is to open a new line on the 14th of April between Fredericton, Southampton Junction, Otis and Woodstock, New Brunswick, to be known as the 'Southampton sub-division.' The new road is to be completed in 37 miles of track. The sub-division will serve a prosperous lumbering district, which has been growing in importance latterly and which the company is now providing for with this new line which will serve not only the lumber, but the general interests of an interesting and important part of the country."

"Between Fredericton and Southampton Junction there are over a score of places which only need encouragement for added growth as the material conditions are favorable in every respect. It has often been said that the maritime provinces have been practically deserted in soil and location, and that two things only were needed to give them an impetus forward—namely, nature's energy and more branch railways. The C. P. R. has been busy in latter years with big projects in the west that it has not had time to put its hands to smaller enterprises in the east; but the lower provinces are about to come into their own, through a persistent advertising propaganda which will leave Otis in the morning and arrive in Fredericton in the forenoon; on return, will leave Fredericton at 4 p. m. for Otis. At Southampton Junction, connection will be made in time for passengers to travel to points across the river."

Regis. (Ottawa Citizen, Ind. Con.) The symptoms of a general election now appearing in the party press should go a long way towards settling a much debated question respecting the identity of the real master of the administration.

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NERVOUS DISEASES IN THE SPRING

Cured by Toning the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. The reason for this is, that in the spring the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the summer months. The system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the summer months. The system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the summer months.

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CANADIANS STRAINING AT LEASH WHEN BRITISH TOOK NEUVE CHAPPELLE

First Report of Our Own Eye-Witness Tells of Canadian Artillery Knocking Out Enemy's Observation Post at Third Round—"Come Out, You Canadians, Come Out and Fight," Call Germans From Trenches—General Alderson's Message on Eve of Action.

Ottawa, March 26—The first account by the official Canadian recorder at the front was transmitted by cable to the minister of militia from the secretary of the war office tonight. It reads:

In Flanders, March 26—None can explain what for want of a better name is called "the front" of this amazing war without realizing the truth of what has been so often said, that it is a war almost without a front. As one approaches from a distance, the actual point of contact between the opposing forces, one is struck ever more and more by the immense numbers which are converging as it seems for some great military purpose but the nearer the front approaches the more completely does that which is spectacular disappear until finally the flower of the youth of Europe disappears and is swallowed by formations that barely visible lines of field fortifications.

And now the Canadian division has reached the front.

The long and tedious winter discomfort of Salisbury Plain, never resented but always endured, already seems far away. No one in the Canadian division grudges the honor which was paid to Princess Patricia's Light Infantry to carry first the bridge of Canada on the battlements of Flanders. It was a feat recognized that this regiment had arrived with greater technical knowledge and had reached a degree of efficiency equal without longer preparations. The time has not come in which it will be possible to describe the fortunes of the Princess Patricia's, but it can be said that the battalion moved up to the front on the morning of the 26th and on equal terms with the army of veterans and heroes which have held the trenches in the terrible winter of Flanders.

The day for a longer story, for the giving of honor to units by exact identification, often comes in this war very late, for in the face of the superb organization of the German intelligence department it is not infrequently necessary to publish details of units and their doings, as long as the general military formations in which these units play a part remain unchanged.

General Picture Only. These notes and those which it is hoped will follow them must always be read in the light of those most restrictive restrictions. But it is perhaps possible, while observing every rule which has been laid down for our guidance, to give a general picture of the situation, to give an impression of its details, which, whether it interests other people or not, will not be read without emotion by those who sent their sons and brothers to the greatest battles of history, in support of principles which in their general application are as important to the liberties of Canada as they are to the liberties of Europe.

It is not necessary to describe the journey of the Canadian division to its present position. It is, however, worth while recalling the march made by the division past an army corps commander and his staff in the presence of the British troops, which was a most interesting and closely associated. Those who watched the troops defile in the gray square market place of a typical Flanders town were experienced judges of the physique and quality of soldiers. No one desires in such a connection to use exaggerated language, and it is therefore unnecessary to say more than that the unanimous view of those who watched the march, and so critically was that, judging the men by their physique and their soldierly swing, no more promising troops had come to swell the ranks since the day the expeditionary force landed in France.

As Lord Kitchener has stated, the Canadian troops have now, after gaining some further preliminary experience in trench fighting, been sent to the front. Nothing sensational has happened to them. It has not up to the present been their fortune to be swung forward in a desperate attack, or to be engaged in defensive tenacity to the trenches which the Germans have resolved to master. There have, of course, been casualties. One does not enter or leave trenches without casualties for the sniper never fails to claim his daily toll; but the trench experiences of the Canadians have not up to the present been anything but a series of incidents in a period of immunity has been all to the good. Whatever else it is, the Canadian is adaptable and the experience of those who have already been drawn from it. Work in the trenches no longer involves in respect of duration, the head-breaking strain which was imposed upon all in the dark and anxious days of last autumn, when a thin line of khaki held, often wholly unsupported by reserves, so immense a line against superior forces.

Not Above Powers. To breach work now, in relation to the period of exposure, is well within the powers of stout and resolute troops. For a certain period relays of the force take their turn in holding their lines. When that period is passed they are relieved by their comrades.

By this time every one is familiar, by description, with the general outline of life in the trenches, and those held by the Canadians naturally desire to know more of it. It is strange to a Canadian, and deeply interesting, to study the tiny town in which the troops in repose are billeted, and on the bustling life of which they have already stamped so much of their own individuality.

Picture to yourself a narrow street, the centre paved, the sides of tenebrous mud. Line it on each side with houses, rather squat, and with a few unimportant stores. Add a chateau (not a grand one), for the headquarters, a modest office for the staff, and you have a fair conception of the billeting place that shelters part of the division which reposes.

But this town is like many others in this unattractive country. Its interest lies in the tenets of the moment. Walk down the street and you will, if you are a Canadian, feel at once something familiar and homelike in the atmosphere. One hears voices everywhere,

MEN SHOT AND MEN ATTACKED BY KURDS WHO TAKE REFUGEES FROM MISSIONS AND HANG THEM

New York, March 26—All the men at Gulpachan, a large village near Urumiah, Persia, have been shot by Kurds, the women grossly ill-treated, an American missionary beaten, and sixty-five refugees taken from the French and American missions have been hanged on gibbets erected in the mission yards according to a cablegram received here today by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The message was signed by Jesse Yonan, E. O. Shoo, Isaac Yohanna and Paul Shirman. The missionary referred to in the despatch as having been beaten is E. T. Allen, who was born in London (Ont.), and became a naturalized American. Mr. Allen has been in the service of the Board since 1891. He was sent, for the second time, to Persia in 1911.

Six thousand dollars for relief at Urumiah was cabled to the United States consul at Tabriz by the Persian War Relief Committee.

APPEALS FOR PROTECTION. Washington, March 26—Appeals have been made to Russian commanders at Tiflis by British and American consuls at Tabriz, Persia, to protect imperilled missionaries and Christian natives in Urumiah and vicinity from Turkish outrages. Assurances have come from the Turkish government that steps will be taken to protect the missionaries.

W. H. BERRY IGNORES CHANDLER SUBPENA

Former Government Scaler Journeys to Woodstock to See Flemming on Eve of Inquiry and Returned to His Home Thursday—Royal Commissioner Forced to Adjourn Stumpage Collection Inquiry for Want of Witnesses—Veniot Gives More Information About Public Works That Needs Probing.

Fredericton, N. B., March 25—W. H. Berry was subpoenaed on Saturday, March 20, by Officer J. W. Bailey, of Charlotte county, to appear and give evidence before Royal Commissioner W. B. Chandler, Thursday, March 25, in Fredericton. So the return of the summons, which reached Mr. Chandler today, stated, but Mr. Berry did not appear.

This is the more remarkable since Mr. Berry came to Fredericton Tuesday afternoon, when he took the train for Woodstock, where he remained until this morning, before he returned to his home. Mr. Berry did not appear at the hearing of the inquiry, which was held at the hotel where he was staying. Mr. Berry did not appear at the hearing of the inquiry, which was held at the hotel where he was staying.

Commissioner Chandler today had not received any excuse for his non-appearance and the service upon him will have to be sworn to before any further steps can be taken to compel his attendance. When Mr. Chandler opened his court in the afternoon, he was informed by Mr. Carter that Mr. Berry had been subpoenaed to appear before him on Thursday, March 25, at Fredericton. Mr. Carter said that he had been subpoenaed to appear before him on Thursday, March 25, at Fredericton.

More Matters for Inquiry. Mr. Veniot handed in additional information which he thought required investigation and Mr. Chandler promised to give consideration and report thereon at a later hour in connection with them and the naming of witnesses. Mr. Veniot has a list of his witnesses in Gloucester and Kent counties, about forty in number, to give evidence.

UNPAID STUMPAGE ON CROWN LANDS. From information contained in the crown land report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1914, and from an answer to a question asked by Mr. Veniot in the legislature, I believe that no stumpage was paid last year (1913-14) for lumber and sleepers cut out of the crown lands held under license by A. J. H. Stewart, M. L. A., between the Miramichi road and Bass River in the county of Gloucester. The area comprised in this license is three and a half miles square.

Mr. Veniot has a list of his witnesses in Gloucester and Kent counties, about forty in number, to give evidence. The additional matters which Mr. Veniot asked to be inquired into were set forth as follows:

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"MOOSE HEAD BRAND" 10 inch High Cut Driving Packs \$5.00 Delivered, All Charges Prepaid

Made with reinforced counter and shank with heavy sole of best quality sole leather that will hold any grade of caulk.

Send in your order at once and be ready when driving starts. Remit by Express or Postal Money Order stating size, and your order will be filled by return mail.

Special Prices to Dealers

JOHN PALMER CO., LTD. Fredericton, N. B.

Manufacturers of "Moose Head Brand" and "Palmer Brand" Oil Tanned Shoe Packs, Moccasins and Sporting Boots.

WANT PAYMENTS TO BERRY PROBED

Fredericton, March 26—The Chandler inquiry is likely to last longer than the session it was by the words of Mr. Veniot, who is now in session for some time.

The commissioner's court stands adjourned now until April 6, after Easter and the additional matters that have been handed him to be inquired into leads to the belief that his court will be in session for some time.

Mr. Veniot's activities in the past few days ago leads to the hope that he is now willing to tell the story of his relations with the lumbermen. This is very desirable in the public interest, and Mr. Carter adds to the statements concerning Berry and his relations to the lumbermen some other of great interest. His letter to Mr. Chandler follows:

Fredericton, N. B., March 25, 1915. W. B. Chandler, Esq., K. C., Royal Commissioner, Fredericton, N. B. Dear Sir,—With regard to the request of the hon. attorney-general at your last hearing Thursday, March 18, as to limitation of the time of bringing any matters to your attention for investigation, may I before you decide this question, request that you inform me if I have interpreted the scope of your commission correctly?

I am guided in my judgment of this by your remarks when opening your court and reading your commission on the morning of March 11, which were present.

We do not intend to stand on the strict rules of evidence but if any person has reason to believe that there is anything wrong in any of the departments which he may not have any knowledge himself which will bear out his belief he will be welcome to communicate his belief or what he has heard to the commissioner and every facility will be given for the complete probe of any such reports.

Further than this, I am also instructed by the words of the premier and leader of the government in the house of assembly on the afternoon of the same day, when he said:

A commissioner has just been appointed for the purpose of carrying on an investigation and his court was open to every man, woman and child who had any complaint to prefer.

In view of these statements, I am desirous of pleading certain matters before you, Mr. Commissioner, which in my opinion demand an investigation and explanation in the public interest.

(1) It has been stated through the press that while the crown lands of this province were being classified in 1913, under the direction of William H. Berry, then chief superintendent of sealers, large sums of money were paid to him, personally by some crown land licensees of this province for his own use.

(2) That in this connection the sum of \$5,000 was forwarded from Bathurst to St. John and paid to Mr. W. H. Berry personally at that place.

(3) That the sum of \$1,000 was paid by Allan Ritchie, Esq., of Newcastle, a crown land licensee, to W. H. Berry for his own use.

(4) That a similar amount for a similar purpose was paid to W. H. Berry by Hubert Stachal, another crown land licensee.

(5) That considerable quantities of lumber for house building purposes were shipped to W. H. Berry at his home at Oak Bay by mill owners who were crown land licensees, and who was not paid for at that time or since.

HELP WANTED WANTED—A housekeeper, with references, Collegiate School for Boys.

WANTED—Complete general housework. Mrs. R. H. Throssy, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED RELIABLE representatives of fruit trees throughout the province.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick market for nursery stock.

There will be sold on Saturday the first of April at twelve o'clock noon, so called, in the Court of the Probate of the City and County of St. John.

Beginning at a large southern shore of the distant westerly about thirty-five feet (187) of the place of beginning.

to them and that anything of this character intimating such relations between the crown land operators and the man who was the principal outside official of the department of lands and mines should be thoroughly investigated and cleared up.

Again, Mr. Commissioner, it has been asserted frequently that after the law prohibiting the exportation of felled pulp wood had been passed the Miramichi Pulp and Paper Company obtained a permit to enable it to do the very thing that the law intended to prevent.

I would also ask, Mr. Commissioner, that you investigate the payments of \$4,500 for cleaning and painting the steel bridge at Beaton, Kent county, by Concrete Construction Co., Ltd., as well as the steel bridges at French Cove, Northumberland county, and the Andover bridge, Victoria county, by the same company.

I am, Your very truly, W. B. CHANDLER.

Mr. Chandler told Mr. Carter after reading his letter that the language attributed to him when he read his commission was really the words of the attorney-general, whose statement the press had given him (Chandler) credit for.

When Royal Commissioner Chandler, opened his court this morning, E. S. Carter and P. J. Veniot were present, but no other witnesses.

Mr. Veniot said that there were many witnesses, some of them living as far away as Shippegan Island, and that it was promised to give him a reply later to those people who attend an investigation in Gloucester county than to come all the way to Fredericton.

Mr. Veniot said that when his court resumed its sessions in April, he would advise him as to when and where he would hold his investigations into the several matters concerning public works.

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Full Staff of Teachers The Best Courses Individual Attention Student.

Our Best Advertisers Success of our Students can enter Catalogues to

Big Concentration Exempt from R. Rate

St. Stephen, N. B. (Cal.)—This morning the officers of the 20th, and the Methodist church, service conducted by G. F. Dawson, vice-church was presided over by the pastor.

The increased freight rates, to this station, will probably result in a higher price for the goods.

With these two companies at the former rate, it is no longer possible to ship goods to St. John at a paying investment.

The Exploitation of this year is so far as compared with 1914, explains satisfactorily the 23 cent increase per cent winter.

