

N. B. ENGINEERS GRADUATES AND PRIZE WINNERS

Frederick, N. B., May 12.—The annual exercises of the N. B. will be held tomorrow afternoon. The graduating class numbers twenty-eight, here will be eight degrees conferred in the arts, fifteen in civil engineering, two in electrical engineering and four in forestry.

12TH BATTALION LEFT ENGLAND FOR FRONT AS UNIT ON APRIL 25

Definite news of the departure of the 12th Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. H. F. McLeod, with other New Brunswick officers, including Capt. R. A. McAvity, quarter-master, to the front as a unit is given in Canada, an illustrated English weekly magazine, under date of April 27. A correspondent writes from Shorncliffe of a garden-party given by Lieut.-Col. McLeod and his officers and states that orders for moving to France came directly after. The description of the garden-party follows:

LEADERS OF CANADA'S SECOND CONTINGENT



Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. McAvity, officer commanding the 26th battalion of the Eastern Brigade. Colonel S. Drayton, brigadier commanding the Ontario Brigade, but who will serve in some other capacity. Major-General S. B. Steeles, who will command Canada's contingent, soon to leave for training in England. Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Stewart, brigadier commanding the Ontario Brigade. Colonel J. P. Landry, brigadier commanding the Eastern Brigade.

GERMANS CHECKED BY THE BRITISH

Stirring Account of Saturday and Sunday Effort to Break the Khaki Lines—Official Eye Witness' Report

London, May 12, 9:30 p. m.—The official British eye-witness under date of May 11 gives an account of the German attempts on Saturday and Sunday last to break the British lines around Ypres, and the commencement of the Anglo-French offensive north of Arras. He says: "The calm that prevailed Thursday and Friday proved to be only the lull before the storm. Early Saturday morning it became apparent that the Germans were preparing an attack in strength against our line running east and northeast from Ypres, for they were concentrating under cover of a violent artillery fire, and at about 10 o'clock the battle began in earnest."

Another most enjoyable function at Shorncliffe was the reception given by the mayor of Folkestone to the Canadian troops, of which Canada says: "A measure of Folkestone's gratification was shown this afternoon, when the Mayor and Mayoress (Sir Stephen and Lady Penfold) were 'At Home' at the Hotel Metropole to the thousand guests they had invited to meet Major-General J. M. Babinington, C. B., C. M. G., Brigadier-General J. C. MacDougall, G. O. C. Canadians, and British and Canadian officers now stationed at Folkestone and Shorncliffe. From the appended list of those invited it will be seen how very much the Mayor and Mayoress have done to bring the residents of Folkestone and their military visitors into closer touch the one with the other. The Mayor has a very warm spot in his heart for Canada and everything Canadian. When the Canadians first reached the camp at Shorncliffe he said that Folkestone would do its best to give them a good time. It goes without saying that the Canadians have the warmest affection for Folkestone, and appreciate to the full the warm-hearted reception they are meeting with here. As the 'First Citizen' and representative of this charming town, the Mayor, on behalf of everyone resident here, has generously shown the Canadians how warmly welcome they are, and how very much they all appreciate the honor and pleasure of having in their midst the comrades of those gallant fellows of the first Canadian division who so nobly 'saved the situation' a few days ago, and sacrificing something like one-third to one-half of their strength in doing so. No less do they appreciate and honor the way in which Canada has responded to the call of the Motherland."

RECEPTION BY MAYOR

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CANADA'S DAY APRIL 28, 1915

Dense was the smoky cloud Charged with Death's poison-fume, Grown with yellow shroud French who had met their doom. Back from the Hun-made hell Drew France's brave war host, Says where their heroes fall, Choked while they held their post. Lost were the guns and all, Left in the deadly zone, 'Sauf qui peut,' was the call Heard above cry and groan. Back went the stricken French, Till they could breathe God's air, Form a line, dig a trench, Wait for their foemen there. Stalwarts from Canada Flanked their right firing line, Men who had come from far Eager to cross the Rhine. Cabs by the Lion bred True sons of Britain's blood, Scorning the Prussian dread, Stemming their fiery flood. Sudden the bugles' sound, Slowly they left their trench, Bending their line around Joining at last the French. Four of their biggest guns, Lent to their brave ally, Fell to the trench-rous Huns, 'Win them back, lads, or die!' Bayonets flashed in air, On the grim foe they ran, Found were the guns, and there Rebounded from German ban. Bravo, young Canada! Cheers, for their living brave, Pride, for their dead that are Sleeping in honored grave. —G. J. S., in Canada, London, Eng.

TWO HALIFAX SOLDIERS WOUNDED; STILL MISSING

Halifax, N. S., May 10—Relatives here are today offering prayers for their missing being wounded, as a result of the recent fighting in Flanders. Lieut. Cecil V. Strong, of the Royal Engineers, was slightly wounded. He is being treated at the Royal Military Hospital, Kingston last year. A. B. Mitchell, whose son Ernest is attached to the 15th Battalion, is reported to be missing. Captain Robert V. Cory, of 15th Battalion, reported missing, is a prisoner in Germany according to a cable received here today from London.

CHANGED ATTITUDE

After the dedication prayer by the Rev. J. C. Carille, Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. McLeod, M. P., in proposing a vote of thanks to the Y. M. C. A. for the splendid work they are doing among the troops, said that they who came from "Sprucefield" at the call of the Motherland had had to modify many of their opinions since they had been in England. He himself had to modify pretty considerably his former opinion of the Y. M. C. A., so much so that in the future he was determined to support and help the association by every means in his power. The Y. M. C. A. was playing the real game. Their attitude towards the soldiers touched him very much. It was a cry of real men to real men. After votes of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Sandeman, and General Babinington, the proceedings terminated, and the company adjourned to the tea table.

America's Note to Germany

Washington, May 12.—The United States, in a note to be sent to Germany tomorrow, demands a guarantee that there will be no further attacks by submarines on merchant ships carrying non-combatants. It serves notice also that full reparation will be sought for the loss of more than 100 American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania, and for other violations of American rights in the seasons of war. While no indication is given of the steps to be taken by the United States in the event of an unfavorable reply, the note informs the German government that the American government will leave nothing undone, either in diplomatic representation or other action, to obtain a compliance with its requirements. No changes were made in the essentials of the communication as formulated Sunday by the president and approved by the cabinet yesterday. The United States points out that it never admitted Germany's right in the submarine war zone declaration, and warned the imperial government that it would be held to a "strict accountability" for attacks on American vessels or lives. A strict accounting, therefore, is now asked from Germany. The United States demands a guarantee that there will be no repetition of attacks on merchantmen carrying non-combatants. Expressions of regret may accompany the legal precedents, but they are valueless unless accompanied by a cessation of the practices endangering the lives of non-combatants. The right of neutrals to travel any point of the high seas, on neutral or belligerent merchantmen, is asserted. In the name of humanity and international law, the United States demands a guarantee that these rights will be respected and that there be no repetition of attacks on merchantmen carrying non-combatants. The point is made that notice of an intention to do an unlawful act neither justified nor legalized it. The suggestion is conveyed that the German government, of course, could not have intended to destroy innocent lives, and that consequently the German submarine commanders must have misunderstood their instructions. The American government indicates its hope that this will be found to be true, and a cessation of the unlawful practices thereby will result. In conclusion, Germany's attention is called to the earnestness of the government and people of the United States in this situation. It is made plain that the United States will leave nothing undone, either in diplomatic representation or other action to obtain a compliance by Germany to the request made. The note throughout is couched in friendly terms, but is unmistakably firm. Warning discontinued. Washington, May 12.—The German embassy tonight notified by letter and telegraph, newspapers in all of the larger cities of the United States to discontinue the publication of its advertisement warning Americans against transatlantic travel on belligerent ships. No reason for discontinuing the advertisement is given in the letters and telegrams, but it was stated at the embassy tonight that it was considered to have been sufficient. Werner Horn DENIED WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS Boston, May 11.—No writ of habeas corpus will issue in behalf of Werner Horn, the officer of the German army who attempted to destroy the International Bridge over the St. Croix River, according to an opinion handed down today by Judge Morton in the United States District Court. The petition filed for Horn by ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell and Daniel T. O'Connell is dismissed by order of the court. Horn will be obliged to remain in East Canada until he secures his \$25,000 bond, which is secured by \$10,000 cash and \$15,000 in bonds. Horn carried the dynamite for use in blowing up the bridge over the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads from New York to Vanceboro, Maine. Horn claimed in his petition for habeas corpus that he was entitled to his release on the ground that he was illegally removed from Maine to Massachusetts to answer to the indictments found against him here. The court says that the questions raised by Horn are open to him at his trial, that if the acts in Maine were illegal, they were outside the jurisdiction of the court here. The Council for Horn declares they will take an appeal from Judge Morton's decision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and if necessary to the United States Supreme Court at Washington. The contention of Horn is that the attempt to destroy the bridge was an act of war and punishable only under international law and that there is no jurisdiction under the municipal law.

MRS. CARMAN FREED OF MURDER CHARGE ON SECOND TRIAL

Mineola, L. I., May 8.—Mrs. Florence Carman was acquitted this afternoon of the murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey in the first trial taken by the jury. The jury was out an hour and ten minutes, but it did not take that long for the twelve men to make up their minds that the remarkable woman whose life has been the feature of a trial which lasted a week, was innocent. The jury began its deliberations at 4:30, and at 5 o'clock it was generally known around the hotel house that a verdict of acquittal would be returned at 5:30.

SOLDIERS' BALLOTS SAFE IN ENGLAND

Ottawa, May 12.—The soldiers' ballots are in England, where they arrived safely on the steamship Hesperian yesterday. The government received the news today. They are being delivered at the office of the Canadian high commissioner, where they will be held until a cable message goes from Canada announcing that a federal election is to take place. Then they will be turned over to the chief paymaster of Canadian overseas forces to be distributed among the corps at the front. In view of the turn which events have taken in Canada, it is thought that the ballots will stay at the high commissioner's office until next autumn, and possibly longer.

THE COOL OF NIGHT

(By Egmont H. Arens, in Collier's). The summer night is stringing lanterns; the lazy crescent moon is pillowed deep clouds, while candle stars go glimmering from out the west a gentle wind is come to fan away the smell of sun-steamed fields, and lay cooling hand upon the fevered pulse of earth. The droxy grasses nod their heads; the great trees stretch their achingly limbs, and sigh drowsy content.

RHEUMATISM, A SNEAKING DISEASE, HAS AT LAST MET ITS CONQUEROR

Throbbing Muscles and Swollen Joints Made Well RUB ON NERVILINE Old age knows no foe more subtle, more unrelenting than rheumatism. At first only a grumbling pain is felt. But, alas, it settles in the joints and muscles, and finally tortures its victims. Today the disease may be in the muscles of the back, thigh, shoulder or neck. Tomorrow in the joints of the hand, feet, arms or legs it may work with doubled fury. Because other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged. Nerviline has cured the worst of cases. It has brought health to those in the deepest despair, has ended years of awful suffering for those who never hoped to be well again. There is a marvellous healing power in Nerviline which it derives from the extracts and juices of certain rare herbs and roots. It always almost magically the awful pain that only rheumatism can describe. Convulsion is drawn out of the muscles, stiffened joints are eased and limbered up, the old time feeling of depression is cast off, and once again Nerviline brings good health. Every home needs good old Nerviline, needs it for earache, toothache, headache, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, stiff neck, chest colds and sore throat. Whenever there is pain, congestion or inflammation, Nerviline will cure it. Large family size, bottle 50c; trial size 25c, all dealers, or the Catarhogue Co., Kingston, Canada.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to a Happy, Healthy, Children Absolutely Without Pain or Suffering. No woman need any longer dread the pangs of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Young's new method of relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain of childbirth is not necessary. No woman need any longer dread the pangs of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Young's new method of relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain of childbirth is not necessary. No woman need any longer dread the pangs of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Young's new method of relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain of childbirth is not necessary.

VILLAGE REGAINED AT FRIGHTFUL LOSS TO ENEMY

"Northwest of the salient a counter-attack carried out by about 11 a. m. was more successful. Our troops swept the enemy out of Wiltje at the bayonet's point, leaving a trail of dead and wounded German dead, and pushing on, regained most of the ground to the north of that point. "As so the light surged to and fro throughout the night. All around the scene of the conflict the sky was lit up by the flashes of the guns and the light of the burning of the enemy's magazines against this background of smoke and flame, looking out in the murky light over the crumbling ruins of the old town, the battered tower of the cathedral, the tower and the spire of Cloth Hall. "At one point, north of the town, 500 of the enemy advanced from the wood and it is said by those present that not a single man of them escaped. "On the eastern face, at 6:30 p. m. an endeavor was made to storm the grounds of the Chateau Hooge, a little north of the Menin road, but the force which attacked fell back under the hail of shrapnel poured upon them by our guns. It was on this side, where they had to face the concentrated fire of guns, machine guns, and aeroplanes, in their efforts to break their way through, that the Germans incurred their heaviest losses, and the ground was literally heaped with dead. "They evidently, for the time being at least, were unable to renew their efforts, and as night came on the fury of their offense gradually slackened, the hours of darkness passing in quietness. "During the day our troops saw some of the enemy's heavy equipment in stripping the British dead in our abandoned trenches, east of the Chateau Hooge, and several Germans afterwards were noticed dressed in a black uniform. "So far as the Ypres region is concerned, this day was a most successful day. Our losses were comparatively slight, and owing to the targets presented by the enemy, the action costed itself on our part little more than a few lives. "At 5 o'clock the bombardment began, slowly and then growing in volume until the whole air quivered with the rush of the larger shells, and the earth shook with the concussion of guns. In a few minutes the whole distant landscape disappeared in smoke and dust, which hung for a while in the air, and then drifted slowly across the line of battle. "Shortly before 6 o'clock our infantry advanced along our front between the Bois Grenier and Festubert. On the left, north of Focmesles, we stormed the German first line trenches. Hand-to-hand fighting went on for a time, with bayonet, rifle and hand grenades, but we continued to hold on to this position throughout the day, and caused the enemy very heavy losses. "On the right, to the north of Festubert, our advance met with considerable opposition and was not pressed. "The reason for this very determined effort to crush our left on the part of the Germans is not far to seek. It is probable that for some days previously they had been in possession of information which led them to suppose that we intended to apply pressure on the right of our line, and that their great attack upon Ypres on the 7th, 8th and 9th was undertaken with a view to diverting us from our purpose. "The failure of their effort was due to the splendid endurance of our troops, who held the line around the salient under a fire which again and again blotted out whole lengths of the defenses and killed the defenders by scores. Time after time, along those parts of the front selected for assault, were the parapsats destroyed and their great attack upon Ypres on the 7th, 8th and 9th was undertaken with a view to diverting us from our purpose. "The failure of their effort was due to the splendid endurance of our troops, who held the line around the salient under a fire which again and again blotted out whole lengths of the defenses and killed the defenders by scores. Time after time, along those parts of the front selected for assault, were the parapsats destroyed and their great attack upon Ypres on the 7th, 8th and 9th was undertaken with a view to diverting us from our purpose."

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA, FIRES ITS GERMAN EMPLOYEES

Ottawa, May 12.—Following a protest from a number of its patrons the management of the Chateau Laurier, the big Grand Trunk hostelry here, today gave notice to a number of German waiters and employes that their services would no longer be required.

Sore Absolutely Painless Corns Go!

No cutting, no plaster or pads to wear. Putnam's Corn Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes away the sting over-night. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Socks—Have No Appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will get you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine with Signature.

HAWK BICYCLES

An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle with the latest improvements. New Departure Center Brake. New High Grade Equipment. Includes 24-speed gears, 2 1/2" tires, Pump, and Tools. \$22.50. Send FREE 1915 Catalogue, 10 pages of Bicycles, Sanders, and other interesting material. You can buy your bicycle from us at Wholesale prices. T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

MANITOBA CABINET QUILTS UNDER FIRE

I. C. Morris Called On to Form Government Accepts the Task—To Avoid a General Election the Conservatives Will Vacate Enough Seats to Give New Administration a Safe Majority—Votes for Women Now in Sight.

Winnipeg, May 12—Premier Roblin with his colleagues tendered the resignation of his cabinet at 11 o'clock this morning and at once Lieutenant-Governor Sir Douglas Cameron summoned T. C. Norris, leader of the opposition, to form an administration. Mr. Norris accepted, and as it is understood he was notified at an early hour of the resignation of Sir Rodmond Roblin of the latter's resignation.

Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, expresses the view that if a good crop is harvested in western Canada this year, with the good prices that are likely to prevail, the west may find itself in the best position of its history. He says that a healthy adjustment of conditions is taking place in the west, and that the mortgage situation is generally very good, with only a comparatively small percentage of mortgage payments in default. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has also given an optimistic interview in relation to conditions, not only in the west, but throughout Canada.

PATRIOTS' ONE DUTY TO PROSECUTE WAR.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley Hopes Patriotic Councils Have Finally Prevailed at Ottawa.

(Toronto Globe, Monday)

Hon. Dr. William Pugsley, M. P. for St. John, N. B., and former minister of public works, who was in Toronto yesterday, gave his views of the political situation to the Globe. In the course of a short interview he declared: "At the beginning of the week I think it had been fully decided to have an election in June but, owing very likely to the strong protests which were voiced from all sections of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, my belief after what I heard at Ottawa yesterday, is that more prudent and patriotic councils have prevailed and that an election has been indefinitely postponed. One Duty is Paramount.

"With regard to the propriety of holding an election at the present time, I think there can be but one opinion, that it would be nothing short of a crime at a period when it is so manifestly clear that the whole people should be united in making every possible effort for the defence of the empire and also contributing to the various needs which are being raised for the comfort of the soldiers, particularly the wounded, as well as for the families of those who are in the front. It would be utterly inexcusable to force a political contest upon the people of Canada, which would necessarily, to a very great extent, divide them into hostile camps.

No Party Considerations
"In expressing this opinion I am not at all influenced by the question of party success or failure, my own view being that if an election were to take place now there would be a strong feeling of resentment against the course of the government that this fact alone would materially assist in carrying the Liberal standard to victory. But the question is not to be looked at from a party standpoint, but from the interests of the country as a whole, and the interests of the country mean not only the interests of Canada, but those of the empire as well.

Dr. Pugsley is on a business trip, and will leave Toronto for Detroit.

POEM THAT HAS GONE AROUND WORLD.

A poem of cheer, so good that it has been credited to various English and American authors, has just been traced to its rightful author. The first appearance of this homespun classic was in the American Lumberman (Chicago).

TODAY.
(By Douglas Malloch.)

Sure, this world is full of trouble—
Lord! I've had my ain' double
Reason for complaint.
Rain an' storm have come to fret me,
Sikes were often gray,
Thorns an' brambles have beset me
On the road—but, say,
Ain't it fine today!
What's the use of always weepin',
Makin' trouble last?
What's the use of always keepin'
Thinkin' of the past?
Each must have his tribulation,
Water with his wine,
Life ain't no celebration,
Trouble? I've had mine—
It's today that I'm livin',
Not a month ago,
Havin', losin', takin', givin',
As time wills it so.
Yesterday a cloud of sorrow
Fell across the way;
It may rain again tomorrow,
It may rain—but, say,
Ain't it fine today!

Memel—A City of Fire.

Memel, now taken by the Russians, was founded in 1292 by Poppe von Ostema, as Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. It was originally known as New Dardanus, but the name was afterward changed to Memelburg. It was repeatedly burnt during the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by the Lithuanians and the Poles, and in 1659 it was again almost entirely consumed by fire. The Russians have occupied it twice before, in 1857 and in 1914. Besides being the central point of the Baltic timber trade, Memel is the headquarters of the amber trade. An enterprising German firm, under the leadership of the mouth and bed of the Kurisches Haff, and established their works at Schwarsort, about one and one-half miles from Memel. It is said that nearly 60,000 pounds of amber has been found there in a season.—Fall Mail Gazette.

London, May 11—The sailing of the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania, sister ship of the Lusitania, advertised for May 29, has been cancelled.

SECOND CONTINGENT ONLY PARTLY EQUIPPED

Ottawa, May 11—Serious complaints of dilatoriness and unbusinesslike methods on the part of the government in equipping the second Canadian overseas contingent have been made for some months past to militia headquarters here by commanding officers from all parts of the dominion. These complaints and protests have been continued right up to the present, but apparently there has been no real reform instituted by the minister of militia since the purchase of the purchase of war equipment.

As a consequence some, at least, of the units of the second contingent, are going forward without complete equipment. The blame for this condition of affairs is laid primarily on the continuance, in spite of the revelations of the past session of the militia, of the certain of the ministers, of politics and patronage. Militia officials have protested without avail, and it is understood the minister of militia has himself entered some vigorous protests.

The criticisms so far have not been made public in any detail, but it is at least, at the present time, that it is high time the practical patriotism of the militia officials and officers, and of some of the ministers, suggested the "practical patriotism" of some of the cabinet ministers.

Militia headquarters is silent in regard to this condition of affairs, but it is known that the equipment of the second contingent has been so generally made that neither the minister of militia nor any one else in authority will deny that this condition exists.

It is understood that as soon as the prime minister returns from his fishing trip next week he will have the deadlock broken and the force speedily furnished with the essentials which they require.

The first overseas contingent was completely equipped. This was done through the efforts of the department on hand and through rush orders given in most cases to experienced army mechanics. Even with the first division there were troubles which have become public property, but they were minor matters compared with that which has happened in the case of the second division.

Politics First.
Shortly after the first rush of ordering supplies for the first contingent was over a sub-committee of the government was appointed to purchase war supplies. Sir George E. Foster, minister of militia, Hon. Robt. Rogers, Hon. J. D. Beld, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. A. E. Kemp and Hon. J. J. Doherty were the most conspicuous members of that committee. Patrons lists were drawn, party friends were favored and the system of open competition by tender was abandoned.

Experienced contractors for supplies were cut off and orders were placed with men and firms who had never made a uniform.

Orders for uniforms were placed with firms whose business it was to manufacture corsets, or ladies' blouses, or women's underwear. The results were not satisfactory to the committee, and the firms who were offered inferior articles and had to put up with delays, nor was it satisfactory in many cases, to the contractors, who made contracts which were not profitable.

At the close of the last session Sir Robert Borden, minister of militia, who had 100,000 voted for this year's war work was spent by an independent commission of business men, whose promise was to purchase the supplies at the lowest possible price.

The commission, named some weeks ago, consisted of the Hon. A. E. Kemp, a member of the sub-committee of the last session, and Mr. J. J. Doherty, a prominent wholesale grocery and liquor dealer of Montreal, and of Mr. Galt, a prominent wholesale grocery and liquor dealer of Winnipeg.

They were very deliberate about meeting and when they met they found themselves in a very awkward position. The requisitions for articles for the troops. The requisitions, in many cases, had been before the government for months without action, and the delay was due to differences of details and over the politics of the persons who were to get the orders.

More Trouble Over Boots.
For some time the new commission has been holding brief meetings twice a week. It is feared that the work has as yet done little. One of the requisitions is for 60,000 pairs of army boots, but the price of the boots has been left out altogether in the distribution of orders.

It is declared that since its appointment the commission should have been sitting almost night and day every day of the week to deal with the situation, which is confronting the force which is being despatched to the front. Two meetings a week are said to be entirely inadequate.

A hundred and fifty motor trucks for the transport corps of the division were wanted last November. Owing to differences in the government over accepting the lowest approved tender the trucks were not ordered until January, and are not yet ready to go forward, owing to an order for a two-ton body being placed in Canada when the trucks were three-ton vehicles.

Construction Corps Without Supplies.
At the suggestion and under the direction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a construction corps, under Colonel Ramsay, 500 men, has been organized. It is not thought now that Mr. Rogers will care to risk the loss of his own seat in the election, and in consequence, the seats of his Manitoba federal colleagues by the bringing about of a Dominion election immediately following upon the construction of a railway bridge at the front or speedily repair a railway line or a bridge damaged in the operations of war.

The force for months and weeks have been vainly looking for picks, crowbars, earthshoes, masons' and bricklayers' tools, as well as engineering and other instruments. All that have been needed for training work and will be essential at the front. Requisitions for these supplies have been held up.

The engineers and the artillery have not been supplied with the binoculars, the rangefinders, theodolites, and other articles in the quantities which they need. They are to be had, but there has been no authority given to get them.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. B. A. A.

Wednesday, May 12.
At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Automobile Association, held last night in the board of trade rooms, there was a large attendance and the reports of the president and other officials were heartily and enthusiastically received.

The report of the president, T. P. Regan, referred in detail to the work that was accomplished during the year just concluded. The Musquash-Levesque road was improved and on many roads throughout the province the danger signals were posted. On the Westfield road the government provided the road dress at large cost, and alarms were erected at the dangerous crossings. Several cases of furious driving have been investigated, road obstructions have been cleared, and dangerous turns have been improved.

The report of the secretary showed that the membership for the year 1915 was in the vicinity of 800. The treasurer's report was also very satisfactory.

The officers were re-elected as follows: President, T. P. Regan, St. John. First vice-president, R. Downing, Fredericton. Second vice-president, Ernest Hutchison, Newcastle. Third vice-president, F. W. Sumner, Moncton. Fourth vice-president, Hon. George J. Clarke, St. Stephen. Fifth vice-president, J. F. VanBuskirk, Fredericton.

Chaplain, Rev. J. J. McCaskill. Secretary, Harry Ervin, St. John. Treasurer, J. M. Roche, St. John. Directors: W. W. Thomson, St. John; W. B. Tennant, St. John; Fred Magee, Port Elgin; F. G. Spencer, St. John; Hon. C. H. Gribben, St. John; G. Fred Fisher, St. John; J. H. McFarlane, Sussex; George W. Fowler, Sussex, chairman legislative committee; Frank J. Likely, St. John, chairman good roads committee; Manley W. Doherty, St. John, chairman publicity committee.

Monday, May 11—George W. Downing, L. C. car inspector, was almost instantly killed while in the performance of his duties in the Moncton yard this evening. Downing was terribly crushed and died on his way to the hospital. James Corbett, under Inspector Downing, was badly injured but will recover. Downing had been employed on the C. P. R. for twenty-six years.

A lengthy debate took place on the matter of paying an account brought before the finance committee by the Lancaster and St. Martins. It was presented by mistake, as it had not come through the proper channels. Some of the councillors urged a payment of the account, which was considerably over \$700, but others were of the opinion that the act should be strictly adhered to, and that they should not receive their fee until the proper statements had been filed with the secretary. Mr. Kelley said that last year he paid the fee without such statements having been submitted that this year he would not do so unless the council instructed him.

The sum of \$2,000 was voted for a charge to the City of St. John, in the form of a trust fund for the benefit of the St. John's Hospital. Both of these were made before, but the term had expired and it was necessary to re-vote them. In the evening the mayor and council decided to act on the provisions of the act recently passed, and to set in motion the machinery for the completion of the work was asked from the council but the applicants were informed that they had no money in the funds of their works.

John C. Boyer was appointed to the board of county valuers in place of Peter Brown. Holidays were voted for the officials' usual.

More Lancaster Sewerage Likely.
It was nearly the conclusion of the meeting that Councillor O'Brien made the motion for the council to issue bonds to the extent of \$200,000 to defray the expense of installing sewerage in Woodworth avenue, Clifton street and City Line, Lancaster, which he said was most urgently needed. He produced plans of the projected work and explained the ideas he had in view. The other councillors from Lancaster, Messrs. Golding and Bryant supported him and urged upon the council that the money should be allowed as soon as possible, because if the matter were allowed to stand until the next meeting it would be too late to do the work this year.

Councillor O'Brien said that it was the intention to connect with the city sewerage system, but the warden questioned whether it was that section the sewer works have the necessary capacity. He advised that the matter be gone into more carefully before passing on it. Councillor O'Brien said that the matter, being a very important one, he left to a later meeting when the rest of the councillors—Frank, Potts and Wigmore should be present.

At length this was agreed to and the warden promised that as soon as they returned he would call a special meeting to consider the question.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT ABSORBINE

It will clean them out permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. Book & free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for marking, cleaning, and disinfecting.

MADE IN CANADA

Potato Insurance

Two lots to spray when blight sets in, and bugs have ruined your crop. Plan early for a full crop. Get a sprayer that will do the work quickly, when it has to be done. Investigate the O.K. Canadian

4-Row Sprayer

See how it is built to resist the effects of the spraying solutions. You will want such a machine, when summer comes and you are too busy to be tinkering with makeshift devices.

O. K. Planter

Here is a 100 per cent planter. A never-miss machine. The cup feed and dial plate make certain a strong even stand. Ask to see No. 25 or write us for full description of these famous Canadian-made potato machines.

O. K. CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED. GALT, ONT. McCall & Trafalgar, East Florenceville. J. F. Van Buskirk, Fredericton, N. B.

More than half a Century of Quality is behind every package of

BENSON'S Corn Starch

Always order by the name BENSON'S in order to get what you want

Practically every grocer in Canada has BENSON'S.

IT'S WASHDAY IN THE MORNING

What does it mean to you? Is it a burden—a toil—a weary round of drudgery? Get a

Maxwell "HIGH-SPEED CHAMPION" WASHER

and laugh at washday. Just put the clothes in. The washer does all the hard work. Clothes come out clean and white—better than if you spent hours scrubbing over a washtub. The Maxwell washer works with crank handle at side as well as top lever. Use which you like. Either way's just as easy.

MAXWELLS LIMITED ST. MARY'S, ONT.

USE THIS COUPON
Gentlemen, please send me further particulars of your "High Speed Champion" Washer as advertised.

Pulverizes Three Times Spreads Seven Feet

That's the kind of service you get from the "Nisco" and "New Idea" spreaders that have specially patented features you can't find on any other spreader in the world.

Forty points of Superiority—The New Idea Takes Three Unquestioned Whacks at the Manure

Special Feed Mechanism and Steel Distributor Found Only on the "Nisco" and "New Idea"

AGENTS Wanted Everywhere in Canada Money-Making Offer for Right Man

NEW IDEA SPREADER CO. "SPREADER SPECIALISTS" 432 Main St., Guelph, Ont.

Making the Chicks Grow

Pratts Baby Chick Food

Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited TORONTO



HUNDREDS OF CANADIANS IN CASUALTY LISTS AT OTTAWA; TOTAL SWELLED

Ottawa, May 11—A casualty list was issued at noon Tuesday, as follows:

FIRST BATTALION

Wounded.

John Marr, 76 Chesley avenue, London (Ont.) Private Harry Griffin, England. Private Harry Ryder, England. Private Wentworth Johnson, England. Private Charles Lind (formerly 9th Battalion), Sweden. John Lavenand, 1720 Hampshire road, North Oak Bay. (May be correction). H. D. Henry Duff, (formerly 9th), Amherstburg (Ont.). Frederick Arthur Cole, Chesley (Ont.). William Hayes, Wingham (Ont.). Edward Givroy Langridge, Preston (Ont.). Corporal A. Trudell, Prairie Siding (Ont.). Private S. H. Radford (formerly 8th Battalion), Ont.

Killed in Action.

Lance Corporal William Palmer, Godsch (Ont.). Charles Polley, 510 Downie street, Stratford (Ont.). Ernest J. Rowe, 81 Hopton street, Galt (Ont.). Edwin Garfield Wilson, Concession street, Ingersoll (Ont.). Corporal Hugh Comerwell, 96 Wellington street, St. Thomas (Ont.). Private Edwin John Davis, Covington (Vt.). U. S. A. Thomas Edwin Powell, Union Hotel, Sarnia (Ont.). Henry Charles Brade, 78 Chalmers street, Galt (Ont.). Sgt. William Bedford Brady, 82 Cumberland street, Charlottetown (P. E. I.). Corporal Albert E. Thomas, Amherstburg (Ont.). B. Cookson, 14 Hillard street, Chatham (Ont.). Lance Corporal Thomas Brennan, North Bay (Ont.). James Kelly, St. Thomas (Ont.). James Leith, 14 Victoria avenue, Galt (Ont.).

Lieut. Thomas Downie Lockhart, Bertha (Ont.).

Lieut. Alfred C. Bastedo (formerly 4th Battalion), Toronto.

Private David Hughes, Liverpool (Eng.).

Missing.

Private Thomas Wylie, Hamilton, Scotland.

Died of Wounds.

William Fred Adams, Middle street, Preston (Ont.).

SECOND BATTALION

Killed in Action.

Lance Corporal Edwin Ernest Hayden, Middlesex, England.

William Natro, London, England.

Percy Wines, Somerset, England.

John Swift, Peterboro, England.

John Meadows, England.

Edward Gray, London, England.

Edgar Brown, London, England.

John Carpenter, England.

William Gray, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Alfred John Oxy, London, England.

George H. Causson, Glasgow, Scotland.

James Gordon Newell, Spencerfort (N. Y.).

George Elliott Minhagen, Beaverton (Ont.).

Company Sergeant-Major William E. Wright, Perth (Ont.).

Sherman Jay Snyder, Picton (Ont.).

Lance Corporal Duat Reicher, Ottawa.

Private Bernard W. Parsons, Ottawa.

Private William X. Daglish, Ottawa.

Private A. Hobin, Ottawa.

Private Thomas Norton, Ottawa.

Bugler Horace Hunt, Ottawa.

Private Reginald Douglas Leal, Peterboro (Ont.).

Private Roger Preston, Montreal.

Private Henry Letait (formerly 9th Battalion), Edmonton.

Private S. White, Quebec.

Private Thomas Kennedy, Struthers, Ohio.

Private R. J. Young, Hillier (Ont.).

Private George Jarrett, Stieblon (Ont.).

Private H. Letts, La Mahle (Ont.).

Bert Lavender, 1720 Hampshire Road, North Oak Bay, near Victoria (B. C.).

Stewart Carlyle Blair (former 12th), 266 St. Cyrille street, Quebec.

Lance Corporal F. Kenneth Glass, 82 Grand Alais, Quebec.

Osdy David Taylor, 890 Water street, Peterboro (Ont.).

Fred Stevens, Peterboro (Ont.).

William Falconer Gibson, 804 Brock street, Peterboro (Ont.).

Company Sergeant-Fred Horowitz, 518 Albert street, Peterboro (Ont.).

Harry Ireland, Bowmanville (Ont.).

Corporal James Down, 192 Perth street, Brockville (Ont.).

Ernest Vereloy Bowell, 58 Sherwood Ave., Toronto.

Sgt. Harry Charles Abland, 194 Dundas street, Belleville (Ont.).

Walter Byrne (formerly 12th), 893 Champlain street, Quebec.

Albert James Bingham, Frankford (Ont.).

Harry G. Lory, Sombra (Ont.).

William Lockard Campbell, Carleton Place (Ont.).

Sergeant Wesley Le Mesurier (formerly 12th), 58 Le Gauchetier street, Quebec.

James Simington Wilcox Ironside, 228 McGregor Ave., Sault Ste Marie (Ont.).

Geo. Gunnip, 560 Champlain street, Quebec.

Sergeant A. Frederick Field, 855 Mountain street, Montreal.

A. Edward Kelly, Brockville (Ont.).

Corporal K. C. Martin, Bowmanville (Ont.).

Private Thomas Henry Griffiths, Peterboro (Ont.).

Private Charles Smith, Waweka (Wis.).

William Newlands Mary Leith, Scotland.

Llewellyn Boyce (formerly 9th), Newport, England.

Wounded.

Private J. R. Barker, England.

Wounded.

Ross Ker McIntosh, 32 Earle street, Toronto.

Private D. Bellman, Scotland.

Private J. Dickens (no particulars).

Harry Ritchie Boal, 208 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

Missing.

Private Charles H. Bowyer, New Toronto Post Office (Ont.).

Charles Watson, 62 Tecumseh street, Toronto.

Corporal James Gordon Baker, Toronto.

James Beattie, 1600 Queen street, East, Toronto.

Frederick A. Blacklock, 10 Chapman street, Galt (Ont.).

Joseph William Thomas Baxter, 1064 College street, Toronto.

Robert Henry Blayney, 79 Campbell Ave., Toronto.

Corporal Richard Barclay, 276 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

Maxwell Baynam (formerly 8th), Centralia (Ont.).

Fred Geo. Arthur Adams, 89 Bertmount Ave., Toronto.

Charles Seaford, 17 Hunter street, Toronto.

Arthur C. Arnold, Toronto.

Killed in Action.

Sergeant Edwin Harry Mulloy, Aurora (Ont.).

Private Lawrence S. Shields, Ashcroft (B. C.).

Lance Corporal Hugh Charles Cameron, 80 Eglinton Ave., Toronto.

E. Moore Bickerstaff, 76 Dominion street, Toronto.

Henry Kellner, Goderich (Ont.).

Lance Corporal Jos. H. Bell, Toronto.

Missing.

Private Jos. Bennett, Edmonton (Alta.).

The latest list gives terrible losses in the Third Battalion as follows:

Missing.

Private George A. Randie, London (Eng.).

Private John Robertson, Dundee, Scotland.

Private Alex. Coburn Robertson, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Private George William Rush, Humber Bay (Ont.).

Private John Duncan Scott, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Private Edward H. Jeffrey, England.

Private Fred Jones, Ireland.

Private R. Arthur Jones, Ireland.

Private George Henry Johnson, England.

Private James Keenan, England.

Private Frank Kent, Hastings (Eng.).

Private John Kennedy, Scotland.

Private G. L. Latimer, England.

Private E. S. Lovell, England.

Private Allister S. MacNaughton, Scotland.

Private Stanley J. Martin, England.

Private Wm. Frank Mesley, England.

Private Edward Charles Nicholson, Portsmouth (Eng.).

Private Thomas Pascoe, Plymouth (Eng.).

Private W. K. Peters, England.

Private Thomas Platten, Yarmouth (Eng.).

Private Thomas H. Porter, Glasgow, Scotland.

Private Samuel Hardman, (formerly 6th Battalion), England.

Private George Holloway, (formerly 9th Battalion), England.

Private Adolph Ingold, Berne, Switzerland.

Private Jas. Wm. Sinclair, Aberdeen (Scot.).

Private Harry Smith, Carlisle (Eng.).

Private Oscar Smith, Huddersfield (Eng.).

Private Wilfred Smith, London (Eng.).

Private Edward P. Stevens, England.

Private Arthur P. Piquet (formerly 9th Battalion), Channel Islands.

Private Andrew Romano (formerly 9th Battalion), Switzerland.

Private John Sadler (formerly 9th Battalion), Scotland.

Private Alfred J. Seymour (formerly 9th Battalion), England.

Private Harold D. Somerville (formerly 9th Battalion), London (Eng.).

Private James J. Hamilton, Ireland.

Sergeant Percy Ives, England.

Corporal William Jacobs, England.

Lance Corporal Percy Harrill, England.

Private Stanley R. Harrington, London (Eng.).

Private James Hazlett, Ireland.

Private Fred Hillier, England.

Private Stephen Holmes, England.

Private Charles P. Holyoak, England.

Private Herbert S. Hunt, Brighton, England.

Private Ralph Jackson, England.

Private J. Johnston, County Down, Ireland.

Private John Edward Kerr, Isle of Man.

Private Old Lindberg, Sweden.

Private John Martynovitch, Montenegro.

Private James J. K. Milne, Dundee, Scotland.

Private Archibald Munro (formerly 9th Battalion), Edinburgh, Scotland.

Private Thomas Martin (formerly 9th Battalion), Constantinople, Turkey.

Private Jas. Marr (formerly 9th Battalion), Donegal, Ireland.

Private F. Perovich, (formerly 9th Battalion), Nish, Montenegro.

Wounded.

Lance Corporal Edwin Spedeman, 591 Concord street, Toronto.

Roy Stephenson, Burlington (Ont.).

Sergeant Harold Weeks, Midland (Ont.).

Bagler William Thomas Palmer, Davis street, Brampton (Ont.).

J. McLean, 185 Marlborough street, Bramford (Ont.).

James Watson, England.

James Michael Murphy, Liverpool, England.

Harold Griffiths, London, England.

Robert Towland, Scotland.

James Watson, Scotland.

William Batten (formerly 9th), Newport, England.

Tommy Midgasky (formerly 9th), Russia.

Private Smith, (formerly 8th), England.

Lance Corporal Norman Dodd, Liverpool, England.

George Simpson, Scotland.

Albert Edwards, Wales.

Cecil Henry Dadsweil, England.

James White, Southampton, England.

Patrick Skiffington, Liverpool, England.

Thomas Armstrong, Edinburgh, Scotland.

John Henderson, Scotland.

William C. Mallen, England.

Harry Jacobs, England.

Wm. Davidson, 238 Niagara street, Toronto.

Wounded.

Private J. R. Barker, England.

Wounded.

Ross Ker McIntosh, 32 Earle street, Toronto.

Private D. Bellman, Scotland.

Private J. Dickens (no particulars).



LOUIS LELACHEUR

of St. John, who was wounded in the trenches in Belgium.

Thomas Percival Andrews, 108 Logan avenue, Toronto.

A. J. Barnes, Tutela Post Office, Brantford (Ont.).

Harry Scott Harwood, Acton (Ont.).

Joseph Bell, Tutela Post Office, Brantford (Ont.).

Frank Atwell, 3 Beverley street, Toronto.

Wilmer Hunter Giffin, Inglewood (Ont.).

SERGEANT EDGAR MCKNIGHT, AMHERST (N. S.).

Edmund Anthony Foy, 90 Isabella street, Toronto.

Thomas J. Jones, 8 Park avenue, Brantford (Ont.).

Ernest William Stewart, Milton West (Ont.).

Lance Corporal Frank James Sloane, Milton (Ont.).

Gordon Leonard Swan, 40 First avenue, Hamilton (Ont.).

Corporal Albert W. L. Crain, Hagersville (Ont.).

Thomas Edgar Ward, Barnsley, Yorks (Eng.).

Robert Cross, 102 Eagle avenue, Brantford (Ont.).

Private Fred Roult, London (Eng.).

Private Thomas Olsen, Edmonton (Alta.).

Private J. E. Rowe, Grimshy (Eng.).

Private Sidney Raggett, Montimer (Eng.).

Private Alex. G. Robertson, Linkwood, Scotland.

Slightly Wounded.

Private Herbert Bellingham, Bromley (Eng.).

Died of Wounds.

Thomas Duncan, (formerly 9th), Scotland.

Corporal C. Fraser Charlton, Waltham (Ont.).

FIFTH BATTALION

Wounded.

Private A. Boulter, Scotland.

Private Peter Kelly, Scotland.

Private F. E. Rogan, England.

Private N. H. Cunningham, Regina (Sask.).

Private R. R. Braman (formerly 11th Battalion), Saskatchewan (Sask.).

Private Thomas Kelly, No. 183 Main street, Halifax (N. S.).

Private H. C. Youngs, Riddell, Scotland.

Sergeant John Melvor, Yorkton (Sask.).

Private Samuel G. Woods, England.

Private Alfred Derbyshire, England.

Private John R. Tawn, England.

Private W. Willis, Sheffield, England.

Private F. G. Stockdale, England.

Sergeant W. B. Bothamly, London, England.

Private George E. Robert, London, England.

Private Albert Risby, West Hartlepool, England.

Private Leonard Collier, England.

Private Arthur James, England.

Private Herbert Lewis, England.

Private Alexander Mann, Scotland.

Private Allan Murray, Scotland.

Private Robert Veale, Scotland.

Private Herbert M. Wightwick, England.

Lance Sergeant D. Nicol, Dundee, Scotland.

Killed in Action.

John McVie, (formerly 11th), Soreburn (Sask.).

Sergeant Robert Davidson, Merrit (B. C.).

Harold Subert, Bethany (Man.).

Missing.

Lieut. W. M. Hart (medical officer), Winnipeg.

Private Fred William Dunn, Wellington, New Zealand.

Private W. J. Broughton, England.

Private Robert Dell, England.

Private Thomas Murray, Scotland.

Private Hector McKinnon, Plymouth, England.

Private Bernard Cooper Tyler, England.

Private Frank R. Clark, London, England.

Private J. H. Leach, Ireland.

Private Fred Morrow, Dublin, Ireland.

Private Sidney Kay, England.

Suffering from Gas Fumes.

Biggie Harry Ambrose Street, Norfolk, England.

Wounded.

Donald Grant, Glasgow, Scotland.

Killed in Action.

William Evelyn Oliver, Greenwood (B. C.).

Montague Frank Mudge, (formerly 12th), Grand Forks (B. C.).



ARTHUR MERRITT MAGEE

Formerly of St. John, who enlisted with Calgary Rifles. He is wounded in France.

Corporal Guy Chapman, Napanee (Ont.).

THOMAS JOSEPH DECOURCEY, SUSSEX, KINGS COUNTY (N. B.).

Albert Edward Ward, Winnipeg (Man.).

Geo. Harvey, (formerly 11th), 11 Riverside street, Moose Jaw (Sask.).

Private Frederick George Fletcher, Sturton, England.

55th Under Canvas At Camp Sussex, Now Nearly 750 Strong

Tuesday, May 11. Camp for the 55th battalion, the second of the distinctively New Brunswick battalions so far in this war, was pitched at Sussex yesterday under the most favorable of conditions.

Chatham, N. B., May 10.—The members of the 55th here were given a rousing send-off this morning when they left for Sussex. It is estimated that about 2,500 people gathered at the station. The school children marched to the station and sang patriotic songs.

St. Stephen, N. B., May 10.—A public farewell was given the members of the 55th this morning when they entrained for Sussex. Under command of Lieutenant A. Watson Gregory and Major Laing, the company formed at the town hall and with the St. Stephen Cornet Band and the Milltown Band, marched to the C. P. R. station.

Woodstock, N. B., May 10.—Two thousand Woodstock citizens were in the street this morning at six o'clock and gave the local detachment of the 55th a rousing send-off.

St. John, N. B., May 10.—The 55th left for Sussex this morning at half past eight o'clock and listened to brief farewell addresses by Major Mitchell and Lord Ashburnham. Major Osborne, in command of the detachment, replied.

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OBITUARY

Mrs. Frederick M. Wall.

Tuesday, May 11. The death of Mrs. Frederick M. Wall took place yesterday morning after a short illness at her home, 48 Canon street.

Margaret Inez Thompson. Many friends of Mrs. Thompson will deeply sympathize with Mrs. and Mr. Wilbert Thompson in the loss of their infant daughter, Margaret Inez, who after an illness of only a few days, died Sunday afternoon, 19th inst.

John W. Sharp. Suddenly, as the result of heart failure, the death took place yesterday of John W. Sharp, at his home, 121 Union street.

Mrs. Hannah Ross. The death took place at Tabusintac, April 28, of Mrs. Hannah Ross, at the home of her son, Fred, aged 84 years.

W. B. Dixon. The funeral of the late W. B. Dixon was held this afternoon from his late residence, Main street, and was very largely attended.

Mrs. Samuel T. King. The news of the death in Toronto on May 7 of Mrs. Samuel T. King came as a great shock to her relatives and friends here.

Mrs. Jane H. Dakin. Digby, March 11.—The funeral took place yesterday of the late Mrs. Jane Hamilton Dakin, widow of Captain Edward Dakin, who died at his residence, Montague street, on Saturday, aged 83 years.

William Molinsky. Recently the body of William Molinsky of Lower James, Queens county (N. B.), was interred in McDonald's Corner cemetery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cole. Thursday, May 13.—The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, widow of William Cole, aged 76 years, occurred yesterday morning at her home in Fairville.

WEDDINGS

Cunningham-Knox. The marriage of William Henry Cunningham and Eleanor Knox, both of Lunenburg, took place on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at the home of the bride's parents.

Ellison-Dobson. The home of Charles L. Heffer, Broad street, was the scene of an interesting event on Saturday evening when his nephew, Frederick Arthur Ellison, and Miss Ardelia Dobson, both of Sussex, were united in marriage.

Short-Buzzard. The wedding of Sidney Howard Short, formerly of Coventry, England, to Miss Anna Buzzard, of Fredericton, took place Tuesday evening at the West St. John rectory.

Landry-Beck. A quiet wedding was solemnized by Rev. Dr. Hutchingson yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's father, Peter Landry, of New Canada, Queens county, and Miss Leva Beck.

Mrs. Margaret A. Sandall. The death of Mrs. Margaret A. Sandall, widow of William Sandall, former chamberlain of the city, occurred yesterday morning at her residence, 218 Princess street.

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WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE AT ST. JOHN MARKETS

The local markets showed no radical changes during the last week. The country market was well stocked with provisions and the prices were reasonable.

The quotations yesterday were as follows: COUNTRY MARKET. Potatoes per bushel, 1.00 to 1.20; Beef, western, 0.12 1/2 to 0.13 1/2.

GROCERIES. Choice seed, raisins, 0.09 1/2 to 0.10; Fancy, do, 0.10 1/2 to 0.11; Currants, cleaned, 0.09 1/2 to 0.10.

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations per case: Salmon, red spring, 4.90 to 5.00; Salmon, white, 4.80 to 4.90.

FLOUR, ETC. Roller standard, 0.00 to 0.01; Medium dry cod, 4.25 to 4.50; Pollock, 3.60 to 3.70.

FISH. Small dry cod, 4.25 to 4.50; Medium dry cod, 4.25 to 4.50; Pollock, 3.60 to 3.70.

OLDS. Yalcine, 0.14 to 0.15; Royalite, 0.17 to 0.18; Turpentine, 0.00 to 0.01.

HIDES AND WOOL. One dealer's quotations yesterday were: Green hides, 0.00 to 0.12 1/2; Salted hides, 0.12 1/2 to 0.14.

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IMPERIAL TEXT OF AMERICAN NOTE AS SENT TO GERMANY

(Canadian Press.) Washington, May 13.—In the note addressed to Ambassador Gerard, today for presentation to the German government, attention was called to the grave situation which has resulted from violation of American rights on the high seas.

The communication expresses the confident expectation of the United States that the Imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains.

The full text of the note was made public tonight by the state department, as follows: "Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915. The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

"Please call on the minister of foreign affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy. In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamer Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is deeply regrettable and desirable that the government of the United States and the Imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 25, through the care of Mr. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulfport by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German government in matters of international right and particularly with reference to the rights of neutrals, and having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity, and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the codes of other nations; the government of the United States was loath to believe that these acts so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government.

"It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address to the Imperial German government concerning them with the utmost frankness, and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German government which will correct the impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

"The government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German government has considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries, in seeking to cut Germany off from commerce, to adopt methods of warfare at sea, which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This government has already expressed its objection to inform the Imperial German government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures, or such a warning of danger, to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American ship masters, or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German government to question those rights.

"It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship, or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take every precaution of visit and search, to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is, in fact, of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

"Disregard Fairness, Reason, Justice. The government of the United States therefore desires to call the attention of the Imperial German government to the intrinsic earnestness of the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative.

"It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize crew on board, they cannot put a prize crew on board, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew, and all on board of her, to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, should be made known to the Imperial German government.

"There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating in effect that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril. His journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this government to the government of the United States.

"I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German government at this time to the surprising irregular and unbecoming communication from the Imperial German embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning of that nature, which is in effect a violation of international obligations, and certainly in the confidence of the Imperial German government, will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

"That German Warning. 'There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating in effect that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril. His journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this government to the government of the United States.

"Long acquainted as this government has been with the character of the Imperial government, and with the high principles of equity by which they have been guided, the Imperial German government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines necessary to do nothing that would involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for the capture or destruction of neutral ships which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

"The government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German government for just, prompt and unhesitating action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special treaties, but by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1898 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice, the nature of which is such as to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

"The Imperial government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment. (Signed) 'BRYAN'.

IMMEDIATE ACTION. London, May 13.—The commissioner of police of London tonight issued orders for the arrest of all subjects of enemy countries of military age. The Nobility of Labrador. (St. Thomas Journal.) Here is an example of real sacrifice for contribution to war funds which is found in an extract from a letter from Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, written from his mission to Labrador. 'This little district has collected by hard labor and unselfish sacrifice \$1,000 for the Patriotic Fund, besides fifteen hundred dollars for the war effort. The men sold watches from their fingers, leg-pieces, cut one day or two free for the fund, and fishermen brought for sale fish, snowshoes, etc., while the women cooked and sold everything they could lay their hands on.'

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OR

London, May 13.—A message tonight, again had assumed back the German man trenches to the front.

This movement oners, many of which gives indication of as was the recent battle from a full p

In the east, activity. This is of outing that the Rus re-establish their army is still advance

A home guard today is reported to have not learned, as it d

The strain of fighting further is meaning special German and Austr press is plainly glo

London, May 13.—The British capture of the French trench 400 German works and oners.

The text follows: 'In Belgium the our successful attack days, with a comple cated last night the

'To the north of ish troops, who w counter-attacked d Sunday-Monday, an

'This morning has prevailed all important action of these, the struggle tively, on the slop ally. There we German counter- At Ville-Au-Bac, the enemy m

'The outbreak Pres. two German attempts to sortie More Quiet in Es Vienna, May 11 m—A further Au



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