

CAREER OF GERMAN RAIDER DRESDEN BROUGHT TO AN END BY GREAT BRITAIN'S WARSHIPS

THE DRESDEN SENT TO BOTTOM SUNDAY, OFF JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLANDS

Elusive Enemy Cornered at Last and Quickly Disposed of by Britain's Sea Fighters—Hoisted White Flag After Five Minutes Fight—Set on Fire and Sunk—Crew Saved and Fifteen of Them Badly Wounded—No British Casualties.

Bulletin—London, March 15.—The British Admiralty announced tonight that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk.

The sinking of the Dresden was announced by the British Admiralty tonight in the following statement:

"On the 14th of March, at 9 a. m., H. M. S. Glasgow, Captain John Luce, R. N., H. M. auxiliary cruiser Orama, Captain John R. Seagrave, R. N., and H. M. S. Kent, Captain John D. Allen, C. B., R. N., caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez Islands.

"An action ensued and after five minutes fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire, and after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank.

CREW SAVED.

"The crew were saved. Fifteen badly wounded Germans are being landed at Valparaiso.

"There were no British casualties and no damage to the ships."

The Dresden was a member of the German squadron which was defeated by the British squadron off the Falkland Islands in December. She was the only one of the five German warships to escape. She was said to have fled to the westward, but there have been no definite reports as to her whereabouts since that time. She was reported unofficially to have been seen in the Straits of Magellan, and later to be in hiding in one of the bays on the Chilean coast. The Dresden was a sister ship of the Emden, which was sunk off Coles Island, in the Indian Ocean, by the Australian cruiser Sydney after an adventurous career.

The sinking of the Dresden leaves at large on the high seas, so far as is known, only the cruiser Karlsruhe, last reported as operating in the West Indies, and the auxiliary cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which is still raiding commerce in the South Atlantic.

The Dresden, a vessel of 3,600 tons was no match for the battle cruisers in the fleet of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee in the battle off the Falkland Islands, and after the destruction of the Scharnhorst, Gueisena, Nürnberg and Leipzig she steamed away and escaped her pursuers in the darkness.

Since that time both British and Japanese warships have searched persistently the waters of the South Pacific and South Atlantic, but for more than three months the German cruiser eluded pursuit.

The Dresden's armament was comparatively light. She carried ten 4.1-inch guns, eight 5-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. She was 395 feet long. Her complement was 321 men.

CAUGHT NEAR CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Juan Fernandez Island, near which the Dresden was finally run down, is a Chilean dependency in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 miles off the mainland. The Chilean government protested to Germany in December against alleged violation of the neutrality by German warships in Chilean waters, and three destroyers were sent by Chile to the Juan Fernandez Islands.

The solitary residence on Juan Fernandez Islands for four years of a Scottishman named Alexander Selkirk is supposed to have formed the basis of De Foe's tale "Robinson Crusoe."

THE CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Mar. 16.—The following casualties among members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were announced by the Militia Department this morning:

First Battalion—Dangerously Ill
Private John C. Waddell, admitted to 13 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, result of leg amputation. Next of kin, Mrs. Elizabeth Waddell, (mother), No. 860 Thornhill Road, Falkirk, Scotland.

Second Battalion—Wounded
Private J. H. Griffiths, March 6th, admitted to No. 13 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in face and shoulder. Next of kin, Mrs. M. Griffiths, No. 33 William Street, Bradford, Yorkshire, Eng.

Fifth Battalion—Slightly Wounded
Private John E. Brerley, admitted to Nelly Hospital, March 11, wounded slightly. Next of kin, Mrs. J. E. Brerley, No. 31 Mill Lane, Church Hill, W. I.

Seriously wounded—Private Outhbert Crowley, admitted to No. 11 General Hospital, Boulogne, March 12, gunshot wound in leg. Next of kin, Henry Crowley, (father), Albury Rectory, Gullford, Surrey, Eng.

Eighth Battalion—Wounded
Private O. E. Ryan, admitted to Remy Fendi Central Hospital, Boulogne, March 6, gunshot wound in leg. Next of kin, Charles Russell, No. 10 Hans Place, London, Eng.

Private Walter F. Page, admitted to No. 11 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in right thigh. Next

of kin, A. F. Page, The Beeches, Chingford, Essex, Eng.

Killed in Action
Private Thomas Monahan, March 3rd at La Bouilliere. Next of kin, Mrs. W. Monahan, No. 53 Evelyn Street, Liverpool, Eng.

Fourteenth Battalion.
Severely wounded—Private Richard Carter Eaton (formerly 12th Battalion) admitted to No. 13 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in face. Next of kin, Mrs. Isabelle Maria Eaton (mother), No. 32 Seymour Ave., Montreal.

Wounded—Private J. N. Cole, admitted to Stationary Hospital, Ronen, gunshot wound, slight. Next of kin, A. B. Cole, No. 1063 Delormier Street, Montreal.

Divisional Engineers.
Wounded—Sapper P. T. Dould, admitted to No. 3 General Hospital, Le Treport, gunshot wound in forearm. Next of kin, Mrs. Beatrice May Dould, 13 Earl Street, Kingston, Ont.

Seriously Ill
Sapper H. J. Anderson, admitted to No. 3 General Hospital, Le Treport, suffering from pneumonia. Next of kin, William Anderson, No. 100 Queen Street, Alva, Scotland.

Princess Patricia's—Killed in Action
Private John Bell, March 5. Next of kin, Mrs. N. A. Bell, care Mrs. Peacock, No. 13 Saltwell Place, Gateshead, Eng.

Wounded—Private B. Gallagher, ad-

AUSTRIA'S TERMS ARE INADEQUATE

Not Considered Probable that Kaiser's Emissary to Rome Will be Able to Reach Agreement With Italy.

Rome, Sunday, March 14, via Paris, March 15.—The report current in Rome today that Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, had absolutely rejected the idea of any territorial concessions to Italy has been given authoritative denial. The situation in this regard seems to be that the little Austria is reluctantly disposed to concede so inadequate, compared to what Italy would accept, that an understanding seems hopeless.

Premier Salandra spoke briefly in the Chamber of Deputies today on this subject. His remarks are interpreted as meaning that the efforts to induce Austria to make concessions to Italy are proceeding under the guidance of Prince Von Buolow, the German Ambassador to Italy.

Rome, Mar. 15, via Paris.—According to a despatch from Vienna to the Messaggero, Emperor Francis Joseph today had an extended conversation with General Ritter Von Krobath, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, on the subject of the defence of the Dual Monarchy on the Italian frontier.

APPRECIATES SERVICE RENDERED BY U. S. REVENUE CUTTER

Boston, March 15.—The appreciation of the Canadian government for the service rendered by the coast guard cutter Androsocogin in rescuing the schooner Mildred Robertson from the rocks at Shelburne, N. S., in January was conveyed to the officers of the cutter today in a letter from the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. The Androsocogin was in Nova Scotia waters at the time as a hospital ship on service for the American fishermen.

Admitted to No. 8 General Hospital, gunshot wound. Next of kin, Mrs. M. Cowley, No. 10 East Blackhole, Greenock, Scotland.

Seriously Wounded
Corporal E. C. King, March 5. Next of kin, J. King, No. 33 Randolph Gardens, London, Eng.

Germans Are Fighting Fiercely to Recover Lost Territory

Putting Forth Every Possible Effort to Retrieve Recent Losses at Neuve Chapelle where Another Great Battle is Expected—Kitchener Gives House of Lords An Optimistic Review of Allies' Progress—China to Appeal to Britain?

London, Mar. 15.—The Dresden has been sunk," "the British are holding the Germans in their efforts to re-take Neuve Chapelle and Epinette," "Russians continue in possession of Przemyśl."

These were the headlines which attracted the attention of the English people today and tonight.

The announcement of the sinking of the German cruiser Dresden came after nightfall, but the news spread quickly through the theatres and restaurants and there was much rejoicing that this commerce raider, whose whereabouts have been a mystery since her escape after the Falkland Islands engagement in December, had at last been sent to the bottom.

The fact that all the crew of the Dresden were saved sets a new record for rescue after an action at sea, and a naval battle of five minutes' duration is probably another record. The details furnished by the Admiralty are scant, but apparently the British ships were not even hit, for no damage whatsoever is reported.

In the region of Przemyśl, Russian Poland, the great battle has not yet been fought, and what fighting there has been each of the contenders maintains is turning in his favor. The Russians are claiming hard earned progress all along the line; the Germans just as stoutly assert that the Russian attacks have been repulsed.

In the west the Germans are not so optimistic regarding Neuve Chapelle, as they omit in their official statements any mention of the fighting there, although they have been bringing up reinforcements and are fighting desperately to re-take the ground from which they were driven with such losses. There is no British statement to throw light on the present situation, but the French War Office says there has been no change.

It is believed that another sanguinary engagement will be fought near Neuve Chapelle. The Germans are seeking to distract the British by their

activity around Ypres, and probably the coming battle will necessitate reinforcements.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, in a speech in the House of Lords today, referred optimistically to the military situation in general from the Allies' standpoint, but he complained of the slowness with which munitions of war are being turned out. He emphasized what is worrying the war authorities more than any other phase of the task of throwing an army into the field—the great problem of keeping the British and allied armies supplied with the vast amount of ammunition that the guns devour, an amount which will perhaps treble, if the generally expected spring advance comes.

Blaming trade unionism, with its restrictions, for some of the delay, he added: "I have heard rumors that the workmen in some of the factories have an idea the war is going so well that there is no necessity for them to work their hardest. I can only say that the supply of war material at the present moment, and for the next two or three months, is causing me very serious anxiety. The output of every round of ammunition has a large influence on the operations in the field."

Japanese Troops Embarked For China?

London, Mar. 16.—The Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent says he is able to assert, on reliable information, that 27,000 Japanese troops have embarked for China, and that China is about to appeal to Great Britain.

Rome, Mar. 15.—The Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs today issued orders suspending the exchange of telegraphic money orders with Austria-Hungary.

Orders also were issued suppressing the travelling post office on the trains bound for the Austrian frontier.

Serbian Army Has Been Strengthened

Two New Classes Added and Fresh Supplies Received—Reports of Typhus Outbreak in Serbia Were Exaggerated.

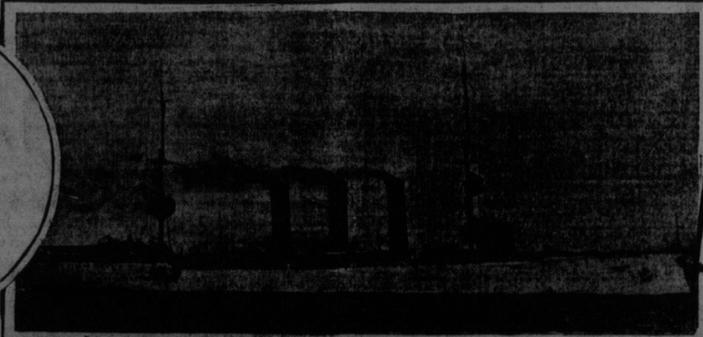
London, March 15.—Official information has been received by the Serbian legation here, which, according to the legation, indicates that the reports of the outbreak of typhus in Serbia have been greatly exaggerated.

The legation further announces that the Serbian army has been strengthened by the addition of two fresh classes, and has received new supplies. The military authorities are well satisfied with the situation, the Austrian forces arrayed against Serbia, it is added, being merely the remnants of those previously defeated.

GERMANS SEIZE SWEDISH SHIP

London, Mar. 15.—The Swedish steamer Gloria, grain laden from La Plata for Stockholm has been captured by the Germans and taken into Swinemünde, according to a despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Copenhagen.

German Cruiser Emden, Sister Ship of the Dresden.



A UNITED CANADA IN HOUR OF EMPIRE CRISIS

Eloquent Appeal by Sir Geo. E. Foster for Union of All Parties, Creeds and Classes, Stirs Parliament—Able Disposes of Liberal Argument that War Has Had Little Effect on Canada.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 15.—I have but one word to say in conclusion, and that is this: Today Canada and the Empire are engaged in a colossal contest, the inner meaning and possible consequences of which not one of us has an adequate realization. But we know that the contest is on. We know that in that contest Britain is fighting for her very life. You can hear the quick, short pants of the contending forces and you can easily translate that to the breathless vigor of an empire and a series of nations who are fighting for their very lives. We are in the midst of that war. Our own friends, our own brothers, our own sons will be there. There is glory on the fighting line, but there is death in the fighting line as well. As we take up our papers from day to day and read that fraction of what comes to us, there is forced upon us some small comprehension of the mighty struggle, of the blood and tears and tribulation through which final victory will be won. What I plead for in this House, in the country, everywhere, is that the best in the Dominion, Liberal as well as Tory outside of race or creed or of political faith, may look upon the realities of this war and may learn to value, as in only such cases we can learn to value, the comparative merit of the trivial and the great. These things I plead for. Let us all bend our backs to the burden, putting behind what is trivial, facing steadfastly the mighty issue in which the proudest and highest and best of civilization that the world has seen develops its fighting for its life and continuance in the trench and under circumstances of difficulty and of peril."

This was the peroration today of Sir George Foster, the great Canadian orator and statesman, at the conclusion of his speech upon the budget.

The debate on the budget was raised to a higher plane today with Sir George's speech, which was one of great eloquence and power. The Minister of Trade and Commerce made a stirring plea for the union of all parties, creeds and classes, in the supreme task confronting the Empire, and his words made a profound impression on the House. There was little of a partisan character in his speech, and it was noticeable that his strong counsel of conciliation and unity was cheered by both Liberals and Conservatives. His closing words deeply stirred the chamber.

The veteran of a thousand parliamentary fights took his seat amidst the applause of the whole House. There was something about the solemn beauty of that peroration which sobered the House, awakened in it something better than the flame of partyism which has been fanned by the more superficial pleas of lesser men during the past few days. Sir George Foster has made greater speeches than that which he delivered yesterday; he has been at times more eloquent, more trenchant, more spirited and formidable in debate, but seldom if he ever has he been so impressive.

LIBERAL CRITICISM ANSWERED

The Minister dealt effectively with the Liberal argument that the war has had little effect on the financial position of the Dominion. To every man who could read and think the effect of the war on Canada was plain. As an integral part of the world it was inevitable that Canada should be affected. She was part of the organism of the world and she had to suffer and rejoice with the rest of the world. The contention that Canada would not be affected by this war would not hold in the forum of public opinion for a single moment. Did Canadians really grasp the tremendous responsibilities and issues of this war? They were standing on the precipice with only a small conception of the seething forces far beyond. Perhaps it would be well if all parties would sit down and endeavor to become more adequately seized of the tremendous events the world was witnessing. What had happened when war broke out? Borrowing was cut off, foreign credits were curtailed, restricted and diminished and finally collapsed, securities dropped in value, became useless as instruments of credit; trade fell off, productions lagged and slowed down, all the industries of Canada, with the exception of agriculture, were adversely affected. Immigration stopped. In the face of these facts how could it be contended that we were not affected by the war. Was it not perfectly plain that the opposition were not sanctioning full measures for dealing with the war and its entailments.

Ottawa, Mar. 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked at the opening of the House today if an order-in-council has been passed regarding the transfer of British ships to foreign ownership. He wanted to know if the Premier would bring down a copy of the order-in-council, and of the authority under which it was passed.

The Premier replied that an order had been passed on that subject. It was similar to an order passed by the British government and the Canadian authorities had acted at the request of the Imperial government.

St. Robert said he would lay the order on the table of the House.

Hon. J. D. Reid, acting Minister of Agriculture, made a further statement in regard to the consignment of Canadian potatoes recently condemned by the American authorities. He said he had been in error in stating that the potatoes had been sent to Cuba. The American authorities had allowed the potatoes to be used or destroyed in pursuance of the order. Sir Wilfrid Laurier Boston. But they had put an embargo

on further importations. Dr. Reid explained that he made this statement for fear that the impression that a carload of damaged Canadian potatoes had been sent to Cuba would damage further trade between Canada and that country.

Sir Geo. E. Foster.

(Continued on page 2)

CANADIAN TROOPS HAVE PROVED THEIR METTLE IN TRENCHES, KITCHENER TELLS LORDS

England's War Secretary Says Equipping of New Armies Seriously Impeded by Shortage of Labor and Factory Facilities — Men in Factories Serving Their Country as Well as Those in the Trench — Praises Indian Troops and French Army.

London, Mar. 15.—Secretary of War Earl Kitchener, gave a brief review of the war situation in the House of Lords this evening. He said that only trench fighting had been possible for many weeks, but that this had not affected the morale of the British troops. Recent occurrences in the fight around Neuve Chapelle and Epinette showed how successfully the British troops have been able to take the offensive.

The Minister of War referred to the gallantry shown by the soldiers of India, and he spoke eulogistically of the French army, which, he said, had made important progress at various points along the line, especially in Champagne, where the soldiers of the republic had given evidence of marked tenacity.

The situation in the Dardanelles was well in hand, the speaker declared, but he was unable to say more than had appeared in the press. Progress in the work of equipping Britain's new armies had been seriously impeded by failure to get sufficient labor and the necessary factory facilities.

SUPPLY OF WAR MATERIALS SERIOUS MATTER

"The supply of war material is now and for the next month or two will be a very serious consideration," he said. "It is causing me serious anxiety. It is absolutely essential that the output of ammunition be increased. To do so is of the utmost importance to the operations in the field."

Continuing along this subject, Earl Kitchener urged firms in certain lines to place their spare labor and machinery at the disposal of the government. He said he considered that men engaged in the supplying of munitions were serving their country as much as the men in the field, and that a medal would be issued to workers on munitions of war on the successful termination of hostilities.

The health of the British troops was remarkably good, was another declaration made by the War Secretary, and a striking testimony to the value of inoculation.

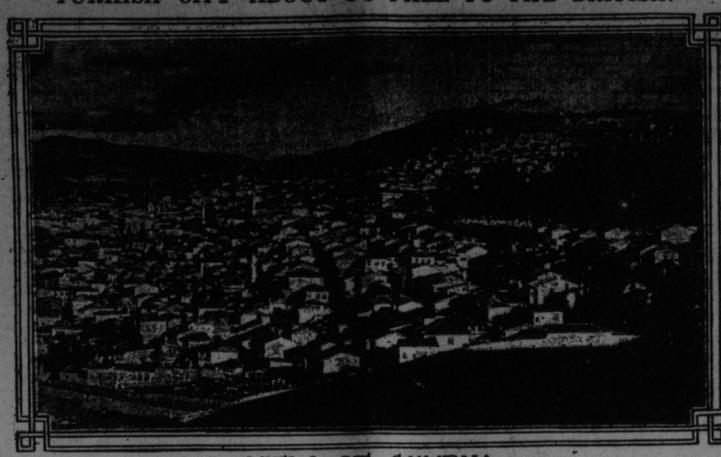
Speaking of the Russian campaign, Earl Kitchener remarked that the German attacks were either well held or had been driven back. In conclusion, the speaker said the government was considering arrangements by which armament firms should come under government control and their employees reap some of the benefits which the war had automatically brought to their employers.

In some cases there has been a marked diminution in the output due in a measure to drink, but "on more than one occasion the failure to work to a high standard has been due to the restrictions of the trade unions," Earl Kitchener declared.

The Secretary for War said he was satisfied that to mention this restriction on the output of war material would remove the difficulties which seriously hampered the progress of recruiting.

Referring to the Canadian division, the speaker said: "They have shown their metal and received the warm commendation of Field Marshal Sir John French for the high spirit and bravery with which they have performed their part."

TURKISH CITY ABOUT TO FALL TO THE BRITISH.



VIEW OF SMYRNA. Above is shown a view of Smyrna, Turkey, which, according to reports, is about to fall before the British ships. Only three Turkish land batteries are now replying to the fire of the British squadron, which has moved into the harbor and is shelling the enemy's guns high on the hills in the Turkish quarter of the city. British occupation of Smyrna is expected to be the first decisive victory in the naval war against the Sultan. With the Smyrna forts levelled, British warships will be landed under protection of big naval guns to seize the city. Little opposition is expected from the Turkish garrisons.

WASHINGTON MAY ASK MORE INFORMATION

Regarding British Order-in-Council—Likely to ask fuller definition of terms.

Washington, March 15.—The text of the British order-in-council was received with keenest interest today by officials of the State Department, and while it has not been decided as yet whether a formal protest will be made by the U. S. government against the order, it is reasonably certain that the order will be made to secure a construction of its terms which will minimize injury to American commerce.

Officials were particularly anxious to learn whether a formal and explicit blockade of German ports was contemplated. The preliminary notice of the order given out here by the British embassy recently lacked definition as to the character of restrictions to be imposed. Since the order itself does not contain the word "blockade," officials are still in doubt as to the legal status of the British plan. The order apparently affects the complete exclusion from American commerce of all goods of German origin, and this is viewed by the American officials as probably the most immediately important provision of the order. Industries, such as woolen mills, dependent upon German dyestuffs, will be seriously affected if some relaxation of the order cannot be secured by diplomatic correspondence.

If British manufacturers are permitted to receive these or similar German products as essential to their business, they are to American mills, it is certain that emphatic protest against such discrimination will be made by the State Department. It is probably a note of inquiry will be directed by the State Department to the British Foreign Office to secure a more exact definition of the extent of the interference with American commerce, the length of time prize courts are likely to hold goods clearly exempt from seizure, and as to the other points.

PEOPLE OFTEN SAY "How Are We To Know When The Kidneys Are Out Of Order?"

EASIEST THING IN THE WORLD!

The location of the kidneys, close to the small of the back, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter. The note of warning comes from the back. The kidneys become overtaxed and fail to do their work at nature's call. Backache is the signal sent out by the kidneys the minute they become overtaxed. Those who heed the warning when it first comes, usually have but little trouble.

The danger lies in delay. Doan's Kidney Pills stimulate the action of the kidneys, and enable them to perform their duty perfectly.

Mrs. Greig Murphy, Lower Ship Harbor, N.S., writes: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills in my family with great success, and don't think there is a better pill for the kidneys. I was very miserable with my back, and could hardly get about. I got a box, and tried them, and found that they were really good, so I took in all about six boxes, and soon found my back cured, and my kidneys as well as ever."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25; for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

I Never Want to Be Without Them

What Mrs. A. Averon Says of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Alberta Lady Feels It her Duty to Tell her Friends of the Benefit she has received from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Faith, Alberta, March 15.—(Special)—"I never want to be without Dodd's Kidney Pills," so says Mrs. A. Averon, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens in this place. "I am an old lady, sixty-eight years of age," Mrs. Averon continues, "and had kidney trouble for twenty years. My heart bothered me, my muscles would cramp, and my back ached. Neuralgia was added to my troubles. 'Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that have helped me and I cannot recommend them too highly. I feel it my duty to tell my friends what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me.'"

FIVE OF NEWFOUNDLAND'S MOST POWERFUL SEALERS FAST IN ICE FLOES

St. John's, Nfld., Mar. 15.—The five largest and most powerful ships of the Newfoundland sealing fleet which left here on Saturday morning, the Florida, Nasopie, Booth, Haven and Bellaventure are today held fast in the ice floes, off Catalina, seventy miles north of St. John's. The wooden sealer Bloodhound is with them, but the wooden sealer Eagle contrived to gain a lead lane of water on the inside, and worked her way north some miles beyond them. The sealers for the Gulf of St. Lawrence which escaped from the ice pack off Cape Race on Friday are working into the gulf today.

SOME GOOD SEATS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY PLAY

Although there has been a heavy advance sale of tickets for the performances tomorrow and Thursday at the Opera House by the Y. M. S. of St. Joseph, in aid of the Orphans, there are still plenty of good seats left for both night performances. It would be well to make application early today, however, to secure desirable locations. The matinee tomorrow, will be one price, 25c, to all parts of the house, no seats reserved.

THE BEST SHORTSTOP

Duke Farrell, having been about considerably here and there, has a wise baseball man. For the Duke knows the game and has always kept his eyes open. According to the Duke's version Rabbit Maranville is the greatest shortstop baseball has ever developed—greater as a shortstop than Hans Wagner, or Herman Long, or Hugh Jennings, or President Wilson or any one else.

"I've seen most of them," says the Duke, "and I've seen them over a long stretch, but Maranville can cover more ground, and get more balls hit either to the right or left than any other shortstop that ever lived. He is not so great a ball player, of course, as Wagner, but when it comes to the one job he has no equal and never has had."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Stebbins*

SAYS GERMANY IS NOT READY TO STOP YET

German Minister of Interior reported as saying Germany will continue war until she gets terms she wants.

London, Mar. 15.—A Reuter despatch from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, quotes the German Minister of the Interior and Vice Chancellor Clemens Del Brueck as declaring, in a speech in the Upper Chamber, Germany's intention to continue the war until she obtained the guarantees she desired.

"If we were satisfied merely with repelling the enemy," said the Vice Chancellor, "we should soon have peace. But we cannot rest satisfied with that alone; we shall not sheathe the sword until we obtain guarantees that our enemies will not attack us again. Discussion of these guarantees at the present moment would not further German interests."

Herr Del Brueck spoke before the Upper Chamber had adopted the budget without discussion. After reference to the great industrial, agricultural and economic resources of Germany, he said: "We are organized from top to bottom and bound together by a fixed purpose. Those who are compelled to remain at home will also do their best to contribute to the victory."

"France wants the provinces she lost in '71; Russia wants to make a province of Prussia; England wants to destroy German commerce and sea power. But what our enemies have accomplished—the loss of the greater part of our colonies—is without decisive influence on the war."

"On the other hand Belgium, a great industrial section of France and part of Russian Poland are in our possession. There are no enemies on German soil; all their efforts to crush Germany have been frustrated."

At the conclusion of his speech, the Prussian Diet adjourned to May 27.

"TIZ" FIXES ACHING, SWOLLEN, SORE FEET

How "TIZ" Does Comfort Tired, Burning, Calloused Feet and Corns.

"Ah! Boys, 'Tiz' is the thing!"

People who are forced to stand on their feet all day know what sore, tender, sweaty, burning feet mean. They use "TIZ" and "TIZ" cures their feet right up. It keeps feet in perfect condition. "TIZ" is the only remedy in the world that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet and cause tender, sore, tired, aching feet. It instantly stops the pain in corns, callouses and bunions. It's simply glorious. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel after using "TIZ". You'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't tighten and hurt your feet.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now from any druggist, department or general store. Just think! a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents.

DON'T USE SOAP ON YOUR HAIR

When you wash your hair, don't use soap. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain unperfumed coconut oil. For this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

CONTRASTS GERMAN METHODS WITH THOSE ALLIES WILL EMPLOY

Paris, Mar. 15.—The Temps in an editorial today contrasts Germany's law of the sea as applied to the American ship William P. Frye, and the British and French treatment of American ships thus far, and adds, with reference to the retaliatory measures about to be undertaken by the Allies against Germany: "We await in all security the reception by the United States of our declarations relative to the application of the maritime regulations decided upon by France and Great Britain and of the rules under which they will be put into force."

Ottawa, March 17.—Transfers of Canadian registered ships to foreigners are approved by the Minister of Marine on behalf of His Majesty. The prohibition applies during the continuance of the war, and includes also the transfer of any share in the ownership of ships of Canadian or British register. The penalty for violation of this order is a fine of \$5,000, or imprisonment for five years.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

It is Rightly Named "Perfection"

WAS MISERABLE COULDN'T STAND

Testifies She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—"After my first child was born I felt very miserable and I could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my nerves became firm, appetite good, sleep pleasant and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago and I have had three fine healthy children since. For female troubles I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it works like a charm. I do all my own work."—Mrs. A. F. KREMER, 1574 Electric Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (consultant), 233 Central Ave., Lowell, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS

Common Sense Advice by a Distinguished Specialist.

"Acid" stomachs are dangerous because acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach, thus hindering and preventing the proper action of the stomach, and leading to probably nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble from which people suffer. Ordinary medicines and medical treatments are useless in such cases, for they leave the source of the trouble, the acid in the stomach, as dangerous as ever. The acid must be neutralized and its formation prevented, and the best thing for this purpose is a teaspoonful of bisulphated magnesia, a simple antacid, taken in a little warm or cold water after eating, which not only neutralizes the acid, but also prevents the fermentation from which acidity is developed. Foods which ordinarily cause distress may be eaten with impunity if the meal is followed with a little bisulphated magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist, and should always be kept handy.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

ANANIAS AND MAN FRIDAY.

In their zeal for "good government," which, translated, means government by gentlemen who will permit Mr. Dark Lantern Brigadier Carvell, Mr. Peter J. Veniot, Mr. Man Friday Carter and others of their ilk to get a little closer to the provincial treasury, the Morning Ananias and the Evening Saphira continue the campaign of complete misrepresentation which has characterized them ever since the last change of paymasters brought them into the fold of the Liberal party.

On Saturday, the Morning Ananias featured on its first page an article from the pen of Man Friday Carter in which that gentleman complained that a request from him that Commissioner Chandler should investigate certain payments made by the Dalhousie Lumber Company and which did not appear in the books of the Province, had been refused.

Before the production of the article in question was finished Mr. Man Friday Carter, according to the Telegraph, "telephoned" to that newspaper and conveyed the information that Commissioner Chandler had met him on Friday night and asked for an opportunity to reconsider the letter in which he stated his opinion that his commission did not empower him to investigate such matters. The Commissioner, in coming to this opinion, was not influenced by any thought that Mr. Carter's charges might include something the Government did not wish to have brought out, but that the Commission did not authorize him to investigate matters already covered by the Dugal hearing some months ago.

Meeting a member of the Government, Mr. Chandler was at once informed that the desire was to have a complete investigation and, accordingly, did what any gentleman would do under the circumstances—sought to set himself right with Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter, however, was not too much of a gentleman to take an unfair advantage in order that the Morning Ananias might make political capital and he, conveniently, chose to forget his own belief that the charges would be fully probed. However, he did notify that newspaper that Mr. Chandler had asked for an opportunity to reconsider his letter. This information reached the office of the Morning Ananias before midnight on Friday. Whether Mr. Carter called personally, or really "telephoned," does not affect the case but as he spent that night in the city, registering at the Royal Hotel and occupying room 47, it does not appear that he was in such a hurry as to make a telephone message necessary when a visit to the office would have enabled him to look over his article and, possibly, add a few touches of burning invective which he had previously omitted.

Had the Morning Ananias desired to play at all fair it had ample opportunity to publish both sides of the case on Saturday and from information which Mr. Carter could have supplied. That it did not do so, but, instead, published a false and misleading story under a heading which conveyed an insult not only to the Premier of this Province but to the thousands of good citizens who have confidence in Premier Clarke and his Government, merely illustrates the depth of dirty journalism to which Mr. Carter and his political associates are prepared to descend.

Neither Mr. Carter nor the disreputable newspaper for which he writes can longer attempt to conceal from the public the information in their possession that there will be a full and complete enquiry into any and every charge they can bring. It will be interesting, this morning, to see if they will give as much prominence to the announcement of the investigation and the letter from Commissioner Chandler to Mr. Carter, himself, as they did to the false and unfair production of Saturday.

GENERAL FRENCH.

One of the most interesting books published since the opening of the present war is "Sir John French, an authentic biography," from the pen of Cecil Chisholm, M.A. The introduction to this little volume is written by Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C. and for the benefit of those new Brunswickers who have formed their estimate of Sir John French from the opinions expressed by that other eminent soldier, Mr. Dark Lantern Brigadier Carvell, we republish Sir Evelyn Wood's tribute to the man who today is leading the British and Canadian soldiers to victory on the battlefields

of France and Belgium. The British Field Marshal says:

"I regard John Denton French as the man who for the last twelve years has been the driving force of tactical instruction in the British army. He made use of all the best ideas of the Generals who preceded him in the Aldershot command, and he was, I think, instrumental in causing the appointment of Horace Smith-Dorrien and Douglas Haig to succeed in turn to that nursery of soldiers. How sound his judgment has proved to be may be discovered from the despatches, carefully worded, in which he describes how Smith-Dorrien conducted the most successful retreat since that of Sir John Moore to Corunna, 1808-9, and how Douglas Haig carried his army across the Aisne River in face of the enemy's fierce opposition. From 1884-5, when as a Squadron Officer he showed marked determination in the abortive expedition for the relief of Gordon, until 1898-1902 in South Africa, he has been the foremost man to inculcate the cavalry spirit and unlike many advocates of that spirit, he has never become a slave to the idea. He has been at pains to teach the cavalry soldier that when he can no longer fight to the best advantage in the saddle, he is to get off his horse and fight on foot. This is a marked feature of his military genius. He is intensely practical and he is possessed of great moral and physical courage which never fail to assert themselves in the face of the most difficult situations. They were conspicuously shown during the Boer war when with an extraordinary determination he formed up his men on their tired and exhausted horses and advanced in extended order, galloping through the Boers in position, and reaching Kimberley as the result of his heroic determination. When in the earlier part of this war, things were not going well, I was asked to give my opinion of our chances of success. I said I did not think our prospects were then bright, but although many men had gone 'hands up' before John French, he never put up his own, whatever happened."

This is the same Sir John French of whom Mr. Carvell said:

"The principal cause of the trouble with the Minister and his topheavy militia is the report of a General by the name of French, who came to this country some years ago, and, in my judgment, his visit was one of the greatest misfortunes that has ever befallen Canada. I told the Minister of Militia, both publicly and privately, that in adopting the ridiculous and unreasonable report made by this General (French) he had committed a great mistake. His (French's) ideas were ridiculous."

Can it be possible that Sir Evelyn Wood was mistaken when he said: "I regard John Denton French as the man who for the last twelve years has been the driving force of tactical instruction in the British army?" Unless Mr. Carvell is seized with a convulsion similar to the procyonism which gripped him when Dr. Edwards of Frontenac offered to chastise him for insulting remarks, and caused him to retreat from the House of Commons by a rear door, he will face the electorate of Carleton-Victoria counties in a contest for the federal representation. The people of those counties might strike a blow for the Empire than by sentencing to political oblivion this blatant libeller of British military heroes.

The Dresden has followed the Genesee and Scharnhorst. Another argument in favor of the "big gun" ship such as Sir Robert Borden would have provided for the British navy if the Grit party headed by Laurier and Pugsley had not stood in the way.

The Cammell, Laird tender for the construction of destroyers and cruisers in St. John was in the hands of the Laurier government for five and a half months. Why did Mr. Pugsley not award that contract?

France's Magic Number Is 75

(Mail and Empire.) Seven is a magic number, thirteen has a world-wide significance, and on this continent the number of 23 has a meaning all its own. In France the figure today is 75. A few weeks ago they had a tag day in Paris and the larger French cities. A huge sum of money was raised for the "work at the front," and the tags bore only the mystic number 75. All France did honor to it, and we may be sure that in the future 75 will stand with 7 and 13, and will be considered the luckiest number in the world. The 75 in question is the official name of the greatest French field gun, "the gun of victory" they call it. To this weapon the people in France attribute the fact that the Germans are not now in Paris. It is one of the greatest, if not, indeed, the greatest, weapon ever produced for the purposes of modern warfare. Italy is said to have the best of field guns, but Italy has not yet had an opportunity of proving that it is superior to the great 75 which is the idol of France today. By all odds the most popular picture post-card in France is one bearing a picture of the 75 in action and the two French officers

chiefly responsible for its development and adoption. Seven inches, being translated, means 75 millimetres, or 75 one-thousand and eighth parts of a metre. In other words, it means about three inches, and the calibre of this wonder-working French gun is three inches. It is the great field gun of the French army, and while it will not batter down fortresses as have the famous German and Austrian siege guns, it is far deadlier to arms in the field than the heaviest ordnance ever turned out from Krupp. The gun itself is far from impressive. It looks like any ordinary cannon, and is small and grey, and a child could lift the projectiles it hurls. The point is that the 75 will hurl its shells faster and with deadlier aim than any field gun so far evolved. It is easy to make, easy to stow and it is put out of action more is no great loss, for the 75 can be turned out of the French armories almost as quickly as bicycles.

The Krupps are commonly given credit for inventing the breech-loading cannon, which followed the breech-loading revolver and rifle. As a matter of fact, it was a French officer, Captain Boleau, who in 1842, devised a cannon that fired loads from the breech, and this was used successfully in the Italian campaign of 1859. For some reason not known, but probably on account of a mere prejudice, the invention of Captain Boleau was not appreciated by the French War Office. At any rate, the specifications continued to call for the muzzle-loading cannon loaded at the mouth. Then in 1866, the Krupps turned out a satisfactory breech-loading cannon on the principle of the invention of the Frenchman. This German breech-loading cannon, and a recent device of the Krupps, which the French with great effect, while the besotted Napoleon III, risked the destiny of his country upon the mitrailleuse, which he had improved himself. The French rapid-fire gun, however, was a failure. The breech-loading field piece was a success.

The Krupps, however, did not develop all the possibilities of their breech-loading cannon, and as recently as 1892 Col. Duport, of the French army, wrote to the Chief of Ordnance pointing out that it would be possible to devise a gun that would solve all the problems of the modern range, which, at that time, were the chief drawbacks to any field gun so far produced. The Colonel had plans to prove his argument, but again the French Government failed to realize the importance of the invention he had made. The Italian Government, however, did not fail, and it is now said by artillery theorists that the Italians have the deadliest field artillery in the world. In the war with Turkey, of course, they did not have much opportunity of displaying their superiority in the matter of field artillery, since the Turks were obstinately outclassed from the beginning. If the Italian weapon is even the equal of the French 75 it may be expected to astonish Germany should Italy make the final plunge and take her place with the Allies.

But even when the first invention had passed to Italy, the enthusiasts in the French army continued their experiments. Col. Rimallé, and Gen. St. Claire Deville made improvements, and then came Gen. Baquet, who perfected the shell that the 75 was to fire. Though he did not add to the efficiency of the gun, Gen. Baquet deserves as much credit as any of the inventors for the enthusiasm with which he developed gunnery in the French army. He was considered the crank of the army, but he persevered, and it is chiefly owing to him that the French gunners have been able to achieve a skill that is the despair and the terror of the German gunners. They are wonderful numbers, whether firing directly or indirectly, and to them as much as to the perfect weapon that has been placed at their disposal is due the amazing success of the 75. The gun which the famous 75 is operated. The gun was described several years ago by a French inspector-general, as "an incomparable instrument, an element of the war, the wonder of the months it has been shown that the works were not too strong."

ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

Reports received in London from all parts of the Ireland show that the number of recruits for the new army is growing from week to week. In Dublin a much larger number of men present themselves daily to the two recruiting offices than in the earlier days of the war. Recruits for Irish regiments are also coming forward in increasing numbers in the southern counties, such as Kerry, Cork and Limerick. The Nationalist population in Belfast has also supplied many men of late for the Irish Brigade.

A writer in the London Times says: "It seems clear that the public are being exploited in regard to coal prices in London. But it is by no means easy to say upon whom the responsibility rests. To a large extent the public are themselves responsible. Just as at the beginning of the war prices of food were forced up by panic buying so it is now in regard to coal. While many colliery owners and coal dealers have done their best to keep prices down, others have seized their opportunity and are making considerable profits. There are very few coal dealers in London who do not obtain their supplies under contracts made before the beginning of the war at prices varying from 3s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per ton, but prices at the pit have now risen to from 21s. to 22s. per ton. The opportunity to obtain a higher price has been too much for some colliery owners."

The latest military toy, produced by the Women's Emergency Corps, in London, is a trench designed by the mother of one soldier and the wife of another from the description of those actually in use at the front. Carved out of solid wood-brown wood, the trench, with dug-outs and communication trenches, are filled with khaki-clad toy soldiers and defended by wire entanglements and piles of sandbags. This ingenious toy, has been pronounced to be an accurate model of the real thing by soldiers from the firing line.

The British Board of Trade announces that arrangements have been completed under which compensation will be payable in the case of all persons employed in any capacity on board British merchant ships who may

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PARE.

I was reassembling with Sid Hunt today, and Pops Simkinses elsy cousin Persey started to hum us the street, and I sed, G, Sid, lets pretend im hipertizing you and try to make Persey believe yure really hipertized. And I startid to make moshins in frunt of his face with my hands, and Sid's eyes startid to go shut as if he was being hipertized by somebody, and just then Persey calm up, saying, Wats you doing, Sid, im hipertizing him, dont make so mutch noise, I sed, And Sid Hunt startid to make farsee faces with his eyes shut as if he was hipertized, and I sed, Look at that, Persey, look at that. G, how do you do it, sed Persey. I sed, Wats you up and then you can try it, he aint hard to hipertize, I sed. And I pushed the end of Sid's nose with my fingir, saying, Wake up, I command you to wake up. And Sid opened his eyes, saying, Ware am I. You was hipertized, now let Persey try to do it, go awn, Persey. I sed, Wats you haif to do is make moshins in frunt of his face and tell him hes hipertized.

Wich Persey startid to do, saying, I command you to be hipertized. I comand you to be hipertized. And pritty soon Sid's eyes startid to go shut agan and I sed, G, Persey, yure doing it, yure doing it. I didnt no I cood, sed Persey, and Sid startid to talk as if he was talking in his sleep, saying, Wake me up, wake me up. G, you bettir wake him up, Persey, I sed, the lawngir you wate hardir it is to wake them up, sumtimes they dont wake up at awl. Dont they, sed Persey, and Sid kepp saying, Wake me up, wake me up, and Persey startid to make moshins in frunt of Sid's face agan, saying, Wake up, I command you wake up.

Im a baby eldunt, sed Sid. And he startid to wawk awl around awn Persey's feet still keeping his eyes closed, and Persey sed, Hey, stop that, wake up, I command you wake up. Im a gote, sed Sid. And he put his hed down and startid to butt Persey in the stummick.

Hey, wake up, will you, yelled Persey. And he gave Sid a farsee kick in the shins with wood of wawk enbody up, and it woid Sid up awl rite, and he startid to rub his shins, saying, Hey, wat do you call that enyhow? Is the any way I cood wake you up, sed Persey, it mite of saved yure life for awl you no. Well dont hipertize me agan, thats awl, sed Sid, still rubbing his shins. I wont, sed Persey rubbing his stummick.

and it has been borne through six long months without complaint.

A London weekly says: "One hears a good deal about the want of experienced seniors to train the young officers with the new armies. There is a special dearth of good company commanders of the right age and the consequence is that the 'slacker' is having a fine time of it in the country towns, in and near which most of the new units are stationed. Many of the youngsters now wearing the uniform of officers are excellent raw material, and only want taking in hand by competent seniors to be turned into good company officers. There are others, however, who come from nobody knows where, and some of them are 'undesirables' who ought to be weeded out, for they are doing the new armies no good, and never will."

The Great Auk and her egg, among all the treasures of the Natural History Museum, in London, have now been removed to a vault, where they will no longer be endangered by bombs from intruding Zeppelins.

To overcome the labor difficulty in the big armament and engineering works at Sheffield, the clerical staffs of the big firms have been searching the records to find the addresses of men who in years past were discharged because they were "too old at forty." The operation of the Workmen's Compensation act led to many men being discharged upon reaching a more likely to meet with accidents. Many of these are now being brought back to their old employment—even men up to sixty years of age.

In consequence of the German submarine menace, the Mercantile Marine Service Association of Liverpool has petitioned the Government first, that all shipmasters who are in command of British ships be granted a temporary commission in the Royal Naval Reserve for the period of the war, without entolment of the Government shall recommend shipowners to pay a war bonus to all their shipmasters and officers in acknowledgment of the special risks incurred while at sea, the adoption of which, in view of the full employment of shipping and the prevailing high freights, can be afforded without imposing any undue burden on the trade.

A plea is made for some official recognition of the irksome and arduous, though not very dangerous, duties performed by the special constables of the United Kingdom—many of them substantial, married, middle-aged men—during the past six months of the war. The task of guarding all the water works, electric plants, gas-works, bridges, and other places of importance which the constables have assumed would have absorbed the energies of some 20,000 troops, who have been relieved for service more active. It has been dull work always, and not seldom in the bitter weather it has involved no little physical hardship;

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KEEPING WATCH ON EXCHANGE RATE

London's opinion as to possible change in the position—Prospect of higher money.

London, Mar. 15.—The Bank of England has begun to borrow from the market, and is now likely before long to obtain larger control over the outside money rate.

Great interest centres in the course of New York exchange. The week's sharp movement of the Italian rate in Italy's favor is believed here probably to be due to the raising of credits in your market to pay for purchased commodities.

The city also believes that your loans to other neutral states are likely to increase. Even now, there is a growing conviction that European credit balances in New York are larger than had been supposed, and this adds interest to the question, how far a rise of money rates in Lombard street will bring your level would affect the exchange market.

Germany and England.

Wednesday's budget speech in the Reichstag by Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, is regarded here as highly significant, in that the recent proposals for enormous taxation are apparently deemed inexpedient, so that the whole programme is one of borrowing; whereas our government has already imposed £20,000,000 new taxes last year, and £70,000,000 more for the coming year, which is cheerfully faced.

The city notes that Helfferich affects indifference to the depreciation of Germany's currency, arguing that the accumulation of gold is more important and that he also dismisses the idea that Germany needs to buy supplies abroad. This seems hardly to square with the recent official assertion that the primary reason for the unlawful submarine attacks was to prevent the starvation of Germany. Doubtless the speech was mainly designed to help the new war loan.

There is a growing feeling that the war will end late in the autumn, unless terminated earlier by the action of European governments now neutral. Money rates here are already advancing. The interesting part of the bank's weekly return is the \$24,000,000 increase of loans within a fortnight.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Chicago, March 15.—Wheat—No. 2, red, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.11; No. 2 hard, \$1.03 to \$1.06 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 75 1/2 to 75 3/4; No. 4 white, 72 to 72 1/2. Oats—No. 3 white, 59 1/2 to 60 1/2; standard, 60 1/2 to 60 3/4. Rye—No. 2, \$1.20. Barley—73 to 88. Timothy—Nominal. Clover—Nominal. Pork—\$17.55; lard, \$10.30; ribs, \$9.25 to \$9.75.

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, High, Low, Close, and various market data.

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET

Montreal, March 15.—CORN—American No. 2 yellow, \$2 to \$3. FLOUR—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.80; seconds, \$7.30; strong bakers, \$7.10; winter patents, choice, \$7.80; straight rollers, \$7.40 to \$7.50; straight rollers, bags, \$5.50 to \$5.60. MILLFEED—Bran, \$26; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$33 to \$34; mouline, \$35 to \$38. HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16. POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, 47 1/2 to 50.

MONTREAL CASH SALES

Montreal, March 15.—C. P. R. Notes—\$100 @ 103 1/2. Cedars Bonds—\$100 @ \$8.90 @ \$8. Steamships Common—14 @ 86. Textile—30 @ 64. Ogilvie's Pfd.—4 @ 113. Crown Reserve—\$100 @ \$0. Hollinger—\$100 @ \$22.50. Western Canada Power—15 @ 25. Pennmans—10 @ 46. WINNIPEG WHEAT CLOSE. May—155 1/2. July—155. Oct—117. May oats—66 1/2. July oats—66 1/2.

DEALINGS LIGHT ON WALL ST. YESTERDAY AND PRICES MOVED IN LIGHTER GROOVE

Extreme apathy marked the day's trading—Important shares reflected firmness—Foreign Exchange Markets dull—More gold from Canada.

New York, Mar. 15.—Extreme apathy characterized today's market session, dealings being very light, and the price movement unusually narrow. In the main, however, important shares reflected firmness, holding fractionally over last week's close. Specialties were again subjected to pool manipulation, but the utter failure to enlist public interest in these issues, was followed by a moderate reaction.

The several markets for foreign exchange were comparatively dull. Reimbursements in London were inclined to harden until a large amount of commercial bills came into the market. Private sales of the new German war notes imparted a firmer tendency to the market. Conservative estimates of the amount of these taken by American investors range from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Another gold entanglement of \$2,500,000 from Canada was reported, and more is expected from the same source in the course of the week. Rumors of additional loans to foreign interests, including Brazil, were current. From present indications it is altogether improbable that our banks will engage in any South American financing for some time to come.

Record merchandise exports for the past week, the largest in the history of this port, surface betterment in the general European situation, and a lull in Mexican affairs, were helpful to the extent of checking bearish operations. Publication of the British order designed to restrict German commerce occasioned some comment, because of its possible effect on this country's foreign trade.

There were further infallible indications of a pause in western business, such as a decline on tonnage movements and a falling-off in purchases of general merchandise. Banks in the west are unusually strong in their reserve holdings, and no change form present easy rates is expected before the end of the first quarter of the year.

London's markets were active and strong, the reported success of the British troops in France contributing largely toward the improvement. Americans also manifested a firmer tendency toward the improvement. Total sales of stocks amounted to 139,500 shares.

Bonds were irregular on more favorable selling, chiefly of Central Pacific and Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific.

to blame for the disaster. The commission was unanimous in holding that the loss of the sailing steamer South-east, with her crew of 175 men, at about the same time, could be ascribed only to the perils of the sea.

The Elder-Dempster Line S. S. Benguela will call this morning for Capetown and other South African ports, with a large general cargo.

The steamer St. Olaf, bound from Cienfuegos for St. John with a cargo of sugar for the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, put into New York, Saturday, short of coal.

The steamer Sagamore sailed from Cardiff yesterday for St. John via Halifax.

The steamer Manchester Citizen sailed from Manchester Sunday for St. John.

The steamer Bengore Head is due from a coaling port.

Furness Line S. S. Durango sailed from Halifax, Friday, for Liverpool, and the Start Point sailed for London.

The repairs on the Belgian relief steamer Camino have been completed at Halifax, and she is now taking on part of her cargo which was unloaded.

S. S. Mongolian is now in dry dock at Halifax for repairs.

Thomson Line S. S. Jacana sailed from Portland, Me., Saturday, for St. Nazaire, France, with 405 horses for the French army. She also carries 30,000 bushels of wheat.

BRITISH PORTS. Bristol—Ard Mar. 11, str Iona, Portland. River Mersey—Ard Mar. 10, str Manchester Miller, Musgrave, Philadelphia.

FOREIGN PORTS. Boston—Sld Mar. 12, sch Eskimo, St. John. New Haven—Ard Mar. 12, sch Emily I White, Jacksonville. New York—Ard Mar. 12, sch L A Plummer, Baltimore for Mystic. Vineyard Haven—Ard Mar. 12, sch Antoinette, Philadelphia for Newburyport.

Sld Mar. 12, schs Moama, Philadelphia; Harold B Cousins, do; Kate L Pray, New Bedford. Portland—Sld Mar. 12, str Northland, Jones, Liverpool. Ard and sld Mar. 12, str Nevada, Willett, Louisburg, C B. Bahia—Ard Mar. 5, sch H R Silver, St. John. Perth Amboy—Sld Mar. 11, sch Annie Allaine, St. Andrews, N B. City Island—Passed Mar. 13, sch Myrtle Leaf, New York for St. John, N B.

The trustees of the British Museum have insured the priceless Elgin marbles in their cars against damage by Zeppelins by removing them to the basement rooms.

St. Johns, Nfld., Mar. 15.—A "grave error of judgment" was committed by Captain Abram Kean, of the steamer Stephano, and an "error of judgment" by George Tuft, chief officer of the steamer Newfoundland, in connection with the seal hunting operations, which resulted in the death of seventy-three members of the crew of the Newfoundland last spring, according to the finding of a commission, made public today. The commission was composed of Chief Justice Horwood and Justices Emerson and Johnson.

The Colonial Supreme Court, Justice Johnson dissented from the finding, and filed a minority opinion that neither Kean nor Tuft was in any way

NEW INDUSTRY WAR BROUGHT TO CANADA

Manufacture Tulo-abase, by-product of coke oven, for use in making high explosives.

Since the war commenced, Canadian industry has produced to some extent, through having new fields opened to it, to the exclusion of the foreigner. There is one new industry opening, which will be encouraged by the Government, which has already ordered some fair amount. This is the manufacture of tulo-abase, a material used in the manufacture of high explosives, which is in much demand by Britain and other warring countries. It is a by-product of the coke oven, which will produce benzol, a gas engine fuel of high power. These products can be manufactured by the steel companies of the Dominion to very great advantage, only necessitating a slight extension of their plants and without interfering in the least with their regular products.

The Dominion Steel Corporation, it is stated, has already received satisfactory orders from the Government for tulo-abase and when the manufacture of the product has reached a satisfactory basis, further heavy orders are expected from the British Government. The other product of the coke oven, benzol, can be used as a substitute for petrol or gasoline, but requires some twenty per cent. more air for combustion and only a slight adjustment of the carburetors, to be used in motor cars and boats.

Work among the steel companies, occupied in the manufacture of shrapnel shells continues to progress very satisfactorily, as well it might, for undoubtedly this is one of the most important new industries which has been established since the war began. The shells are now being turned out in great quantities by a large number of firms in all parts of the Dominion. The establishment of the new industry not only enables many Canadian firms to keep their factories running and to retain their employees at good wages, but is in addition an important factor in providing munitions of war for the arduous fight still ahead of the Allied armies.

It is announced that an immense contract for the manufacture of shrapnel shells to be made in Winnipeg, was closed a short time ago. The work of manufacturing these shells will be started immediately and all of the big foundries of the city—the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, the Dominion Bridge Company, Vulcan Iron Works and the Western Steel and Iron Works, besides the machine shops of the C. P. R., C. N. R., and G. T. P.—will participate in the big enterprise.

In the manufacture of the shells one million dollars will be expended in labor alone. The cost of material will

bring the total to a very large sum. More than 500 men will be furnished with employment for a long time. The contract means that no great expense in extra equipment of the present shops and foundries in Winnipeg will be incurred for the work, and mechanics accustomed to the work in any of the above mentioned places can be utilized.

Paris, Mar. 15.—Government continues to prefer treasury notes and obligations to formal loans in raising the necessary money for immediate extended the limit of treasury note issues to 3,500,000,000 francs, or \$700,000,000. Of this sum, more than \$600,000,000 has already been paid in to the treasury—good French money, according to Finance Minister Ribot. This is in short-term treasury notes, properly so called, running from one month to one year. The obligations of national defence run from six to ten years, and are redeemable at par, with half-yearly coupons. They are issued at 95.5, with 2.50 counted in advance on the first coupon, making 98, and a yearly revenue of from 5.17 to 5.31 per cent. They are given out at all treasury and post offices, and by the Bank of France in all its numerous branches. The treasury notes can be exchanged for obligations, which are more in the line of investment; and so can the bonds of the unfortunate, beleaguered war. And all are good for exchange with any formal loan which the French government may issue up to the end of 1917.

This provides for consolidating whatever increase of the national debt the war will bring about. It is certain that the method as pursued suits France far better than would a war loan issued here and now. It also works in with the common financial policy adopted by the Allies in the recent conference of the Finance Ministers of England, France and Russia, and with the advances which the Bank of England and the Bank of France are making to Belgium, and to other small nations yet neutral.—Correspondence of New York Post.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET SALES

Table with columns for High, Low, Close, and market data for cotton.

Mar. 8.65 8.59 8.61
May 9.00 8.88 8.89
July 9.24 9.13 9.14
Oct. 9.54 9.41 9.43
Dec. 9.70 9.59 9.60

Western Assurance Co. INCORPORATED 1851. Assets, \$3,213,438.28. R. W. W. FRINK - BRANCH MANAGER ST. JOHN, N. B.

Queen Insurance Company. Agents Wanted. C. E. L. JARVIS & SONS 74 Prince William St.

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B. PUGSLEY BUILDING, 48 PRINCESS STREET Lumber and General Brokers SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS, SPRUCE PILING AND CREOSOTED PILING.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. LTD. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE, GUARANTEE BONDS. CHAS. A. MACDONALD & SON, Provincial Managers 49 Canterbury Street Phone Main 1536

Georges Creek Blacksmith Coal The Best in the Market OLD MINES SYDNEY SPRINGHILL RESERVE SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ANTHRACITE In all sizes always in stock. R. P. & W. F. STARR, Ltd 49 Smythe Street. 226 Union Street.

SOFT COAL I have left only a small quantity of the Scotch Soft and New Brunswick Soft Coal, which I want to sell at once. JAMES S. MCGIVERN, 6 MILL STREET, Tel.-42.

BEST QUALITY HARD AND SOFT WOOD All Sizes of Hard and Soft Wood LOWEST PRICES. GEO. DICK, - 48 Brittain St., Tel. M. 1118. Foot of Germain St.

ROBERT CARTER CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Auditor and Liquidator Business Systematized Cost Systems Installed McCurdy Building, Halifax.

Paul F. Blanchet CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Telephone Connection St. John - and - Rothesay

Willis Pianos and Players MADE IN CANADA Endorsed by the World's Leading Musicians Have attained an unpurchased pre-eminence which establishes them as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

WILLIS & CO. LIMITED - Manufacturers 580 ST. CATHERINE STREET, W., MONTREAL, P. Q. Branch Houses and Agencies from Ocean to Ocean

FINANCING THE WAR IN FRANCE

is raising necessary money to carry on conflict.

Paris, Mar. 15.—Government continues to prefer treasury notes and obligations to formal loans in raising the necessary money for immediate extended the limit of treasury note issues to 3,500,000,000 francs, or \$700,000,000. Of this sum, more than \$600,000,000 has already been paid in to the treasury—good French money, according to Finance Minister Ribot. This is in short-term treasury notes, properly so called, running from one month to one year. The obligations of national defence run from six to ten years, and are redeemable at par, with half-yearly coupons. They are issued at 95.5, with 2.50 counted in advance on the first coupon, making 98, and a yearly revenue of from 5.17 to 5.31 per cent. They are given out at all treasury and post offices, and by the Bank of France in all its numerous branches. The treasury notes can be exchanged for obligations, which are more in the line of investment; and so can the bonds of the unfortunate, beleaguered war. And all are good for exchange with any formal loan which the French government may issue up to the end of 1917.

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STEAMSHIPS. ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE

South African Service. S. S. Benguela sailing from St. John about March 10th for Capetown. S. S. "Bassam" March 25th. S. S. "Benla" April 25th. Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Delagoa Bay. Cold storage accommodation on each vessel. Accommodation for a few cabin passengers. Freight and passenger rates apply to J. T. KNIGHT & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL LINE REDUCED FARES

St. John to Boston \$5.00. St. John to Portland 4.50. Staterooms, \$1.00. Leaves St. John Thursdays at nine a. m. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston, nine a. m. Mondays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John. City Ticket Office, 47 King Street. A. C. CURRIE, Agent, St. John, N. B. A. E. FLEMING, T. F. P. A., St. John, N. B. C. E. KINGSTON, Commercial Agent, Eastport, Me.

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester. Jan. 20 Man. Inventor Feb. 23. Feb. 6 Man. Port Feb. 22. Feb. 13 Man. Merchant Mar. 8. Feb. 20 Man. Exchange Mar. 8. Feb. 27 Man. Spinner Mar. 22. Mar. 6 Man. Mariner Mar. 22. Steamers marked (*) sail via Philadelphia. WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

FURNACE LINE

From London. Feb. 17 Start Point Mar. 5. Mar. 3 Sagamore Mar. 29. Mar. 12 Caterino Mar. 30. WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED)

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:—Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a.m., for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting. AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B. (Phone 251, manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B. This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the Steamer.

RAILWAYS. CANADIAN PACIFIC

Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco. Tickets on Sale March 1st to Nov. 30th. Limit Three Months. \$115.70

From ST. JOHN, going and Returning via Chicago. Going via Chicago and Returning via Vancouver, or vice versa, \$17.50 additional.

W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R. St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY INTERCOLONIAL PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RY

DAILY SERVICE Halifax, St. John and Montreal. MARITIME EXPRESS Leaves Halifax 3.00 p.m. Leaves St. John 6.35 p.m. Arrives Montreal, 6.30 p.m. daily. Through Sleepers. Excellent Dining Car Service.

LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually) enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS, with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate Sailings; PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s. Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

The London Directory Co., Ltd 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

BELIEVED NOW THAT THE PRINZ EITEL WILL BE INTERNED

AMERICAN VESSEL SENT TO BOTTOM BY GERMAN CRUISER.



The WILLIAM P. FRYE

Captain intends to have his own mechanics make repairs — Right to sink American ship hinges on destination of cargo.

Newport News, Mar. 15.—It developed today that commander Thierichens of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, plans to make his own repairs with his own mechanics and plans to get the supplies from the local shipyards. So far he has not complied with the request of Collector Hamilton for a statement of the time he will require.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—No fixed rule of international law can be cited to determine what will be the fate of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, whose request for permission to provision and repair at Newport News has been taken up by the Admiralty Board. It is this Board which, as the advisory body to the State and Navy departments upon all such matters, must pass upon this difficult case.

This act may be lawful or it may constitute a serious violation of American rights. Only if the wheat was destined to the armed forces of Great Britain or consigned to the British government could it properly have been considered contraband, and unless the cargo of the Frye was contraband her destruction by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was an unwarranted act.

No belligerent war ship is warranted in sinking a neutral merchant vessel unless more than fifty per cent. of her cargo is contraband of war, and then the vessel may only be sunk if it is clearly impossible for the captor to take her into port as prize.

While the rulings of international law regarding permission to be given to belligerent war ships to repair and provision in neutral ports is hazy and difficult of application, it is considered improbable tonight from the facts of the case already learned that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich never again will steam out upon her marauding career as a commerce destroyer.

Numerous Repairs Needed. She cannot be permitted to make any repairs to her ordnance or armor plate nor any of such character as would increase her fighting strength. For can she be permitted to be repaired completely she properly may be held to only those slight repairs required to make her sufficiently seaworthy to reach her nearest home port.

A report received from the Norfolk Navy Yard by the Navy Department said the chief engineer of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich thought it would require two or three weeks' time to make repairs. This very properly may be granted to her. But the captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich is reported as desiring a much longer period for repairs.

When the decision is made regarding granting permission for repairs to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich no news of it will be made public, lest French and British cruisers gather off the New York Cape to catch the German cruiser as she attempts to slip away to sea. Only if her captain elects to have the commerce destroyer interned will the decision of the United States government in this matter be made public.

It will be demanded by the British government that the United States force the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to disarm and intern or else put to sea as soon as the barest necessary repairs are made. So far as can be learned the question of the sinking of the William P. Frye will not be taken into consideration in deciding whether the Prinz

to sea. The officers, however, might be permitted to go to Germany after giving their promise that they will not engage in the war in any capacity. The Prinz Eitel Friedrich would then be allowed to make repairs at leisure so that she would not depreciate during the period of her internment.

The Frye's manifest showed her bound for Queenstown "for orders." Officials explained that this declaration in the manifest was not unusual, and added that circumstances so far pointed to the fact that the Frye as a vessel of a neutral nation engaged in a legitimate voyage was not subject to seizure or destruction.

Regarding the length of time to be granted to the cruiser for repairs past rulings of the United States and other governments show that she cannot make any repairs or additions to her personnel or material which would place the United States in the position of having been used as a base of operations.

The Russian Ship a Precedent. The Russian Ambassador was advised that the Russian ship was allowed to make repairs in a neutral port.



THE PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.

only such bare repairs could be allowed as might be necessary to render the vessel seaworthy and enable her to reach the nearest home port, and that even such repairs could be permitted only on condition that they should not prove to be extensive. In the case of the Lena, the repairs asked for would have consumed at least four months, and it was decided by the United States that consequently the request could not be granted. The Lena elected internment rather than take the risk of putting to sea with only a few weeks' repairs.

According to the brief reports that have been received here, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich is in almost as bad a condition as was the Lena. Besides her hull, propeller, rudder and auxiliary machinery, her boilers are in very bad condition and the ship is very foul.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, issued this statement, setting forth the information which he thus far has received:—

"Captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and officers are of the regular German navy. The crew came from the Kaiserin Lutz. The captain said that the merchant captain is on board now. On examination made at sea the chief engineer thinks it will take about two or three weeks to make repairs. The Captain says he thinks much longer time necessary, and says the ship must be docked and repairs made to propeller and rudder and the auxiliary machinery. Boilers are in bad condition. He thinks the ship will have to be repaired. Repairs cannot be made in time to be allowed to proceed. He estimates 1,500 tons of coal the smallest amount needed to take him to German port. Ship is very foul. All auxiliaries running.

The collector of customs reports that American ship Frye, from Seattle with cargo of wheat, was sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, as the wheat was for a British port. Captain and crew of twenty-five are on board the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. There were no Englishmen among the prisoners, quite a number of women and children.

Crew Would Be Interned. The sentence of Mr. Daniels' statement stating that repairs could not be made "in time to be allowed to proceed" refers to the twenty-four hour period generally accorded to belligerent war ships seeking refuge in neutral ports. Ordinarily, belligerent war ships are required to leave within twenty-four hours, but when they are in such condition that they cannot put to sea within that time, a further extension of time for repairs is granted.

If the Prinz Eitel Friedrich elects to intern at Newport News her guns will be dismantled or their breeches removed so as to disable her and her coal supply will be limited to an amount that would make it impossible for her to steam. Her officers and crew would be interned with the vessel and would be required to remain within the United States while the

war lasts. The officers, however, might be permitted to go to Germany after giving their promise that they will not engage in the war in any capacity. The Prinz Eitel Friedrich would then be allowed to make repairs at leisure so that she would not depreciate during the period of her internment.

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English Sidelines on the War. Sir W. Watson Cheyne, delivering the Hunterian oration at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, gave a preliminary account of experiments in the disinfection of wounds, more particularly gunshot wounds. The problem, he said, was to introduce an antiseptic into a wound soon after its infliction, which would remain there, which would diffuse in the blood and tissues, and which would inhibit the growth of bacteria, until such time as the wound could be disinfected thoroughly.

The old training ship Britannia, at Dartmouth, in which several generations of British naval cadets have been taught, is to be broken up. Men are removing the houses on deck, and upper works, so as to prepare her for her last voyage to the north of England.

The Prince of Wales has order that Gurney Court be devoted to the accommodation of wounded soldiers, and a number of men have been there for some weeks. It is a fine Jacobean mansion, situated in the London Central Criminal Court recently to twelve months' hard labor. He had been employed as an examiner in the Postal Censor's Department, and was charged with—and convicted of—sending warning to persons whose correspondence was under particular supervision.

The illustration farms, inaugurated by the Commission of Conservation in 1912, were one of the most far-sighted projects ever initiated by a public body for bringing home to the farmer the resources within his grasp and the possibilities which were his if only he would avail himself of them.

The "Illustration" farm was taken to the farmer instead of asking the farmer to go to the illustration farm. It demonstrated that, provided he adopted the methods advocated by the Commission's advisers, he could largely increase his crops and—most important of all—that the increase was practically all profit.

These Illustration Farms were suggested by Dr. J. W. Robertson, as chairman of the Committee on Lands of the Commission of Conservation, and have been carried on under the supervision of Mr. John Fixter, an agricultural instructor. Under the Commission, these farms have attained splendid practical results, but in view of the \$10,000,000 vote to be expended by the Department of Agriculture, under the Agricultural Act, 1912, it was apparent that operations on a vastly greater scale could be carried on with such a large sum. As it was also advisable that such work be carried on by an administrative department, they have been transferred to the Department of Agriculture, which will conduct them along similar lines to those of the past. That the work may still be under the supervision of Mr. John Fixter, he has also been transferred to that Department.

to the grounds of the Royal Naval College and erected there as a memorial to the old ship.

The Commonwealth Statistician has furnished the following figures of the number of men available in Australia, according to the Defence Act. Class I includes all unmarried men of eighteen years and upwards, but not over thirty-five; Class II, from thirty-five to forty-five years (unmarried); Class III, eighteen to thirty-five years (married); Class IV, thirty-five to forty-five (married, and Class V, forty-five to sixty. Twenty per cent is allowed as the proportion that might be omitted as medically or otherwise unfit:

Table with 2 columns: Class, Number of men. Total: 1,414,200

Emile Jules Dupuis, describing himself as a Belgian professor of languages, was sentenced in the London Central Criminal Court recently to twelve months' hard labor. He had been employed as an examiner in the Postal Censor's Department, and was charged with—and convicted of—sending warning to persons whose correspondence was under particular supervision.

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Two-thirds of the Teas of other brands are Dusty and Broken

"SALADA"

Teas are Clean, Delicious and Free from Dust—

Black, Green or Mixed Sealed Packets Only.

ILLUSTRATION FARMS PROVE GREAT BOON

The illustration farms, inaugurated by the Commission of Conservation in 1912, were one of the most far-sighted projects ever initiated by a public body for bringing home to the farmer the resources within his grasp and the possibilities which were his if only he would avail himself of them.

Order Your Daily Paper Now!

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

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

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

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

For a short time, we will give to bona fide new subscribers

The Daily Standard

Two Dollars for One Year

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

Coupon form with fields for Name, Address, and Date (1915)

Cut out the coupon, fill in the name and address, enclose two dollars and mail at once to

The Standard Limited - St. John

DO NOT DELAY. This offer will shortly be withdrawn. You need a daily paper—you cannot find one better than The Standard.

ORDER IT NOW!

Operation Decided On As Only Means of Relief

But the Writer of This Letter Resolved to Try Dr. Chase's Ointment First and Was Cured.

This is not an isolated case, for we frequently hear from people who have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. A few physicians have told me that they have nothing short of an operation would bring relief and cure. If you could read these letters, coming as they do, day after day and year after year, you would realize what a wonderful curative agent Dr. Chase's Ointment really is. Few ailments are more annoying or more persistently torturing than piles, and when this suffering is promptly relieved by the application of Dr. Chase's Ointment there can be no doubt as to where credit is due. Friends and neighbors are told of the results and so the good word spreads, and Dr. Chase's Ointment is becoming known far and wide as the only actual cure for piles or hemorrhoids. Mr. Charles Beauvais, a respected citizen of St. John's, Quebec, writes:—"For 14 years I suffered from chronic piles or hemorrhoids and considered my case very serious. I was treated by a well-known physician who could not help me, and my doctor decided on an operation as the only means of relief. However, I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Ointment first. The first box brought me great relief, and by the time I had used three boxes I was completely cured. This is why it gives me such great pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to everybody suffering from hemorrhoids as a preparation of the greatest value." Dr. Chase's Ointment, 50c a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



MR. BEAUVAIS.

Vertical list of advertisements on the left margin including: HOTEL, LIQUORS, L. GOODWIN, etc.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh northwest and west winds; fair with a little higher temperature.

Table with columns: Location, Min., Max. Includes entries for Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, Calgary, Edmonton, etc.

Around the City

Arrived at Philadelphia. The schooners Harold B. Cousins and the Moana have arrived at Philadelphia from this port with cargoes of lumber.

A False Alarm. Shortly after nine o'clock last night some wise man sent in a false alarm from box 37 on the corner of St. James and Sydney streets, giving the fire department a useless run.

Immigration Prospects. E. H. Turnbull, who is acting agent-general for New Brunswick in London has written the superintendent of immigration of five families are on their way to New Brunswick to look for places on farms, and that the prospects for immigration this spring look good.

A Successful Gardener. James Hulme, an English farmer, who settled on a farm at Lakewood, on the Loch Lomond Road, only three years ago, is making a success of market gardening and on Saturday last managed to arrive in the city market with the first rhubarb of the season. He is receiving the congratulations of his friends.

Talk on Boys' Work. Mr. Taylor Stratton, Boys' Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who has been attending the conference at Moncton, will be in the city today. This afternoon at 3.15 he will address a meeting at the High school on the question of work among boys. It is expected that he will address a business men's meeting tomorrow, dealing with the subject of work among boys.

Inquest Tonight. Coroner W. F. Roberts yesterday morning empaneled a jury to enquire into the death of John Casey, who was found dead in a central police station cell on Saturday evening. The jury viewed the remains at N. W. Brennan's undertaking warehouse at noon and the inquest will be commenced this evening at eight o'clock at the court house. It was stated last night that the funeral will be held on Thursday and Casey will be buried with military honors.

Straighten Tracks in Market Square. A start in the work of straightening the tracks in Market Square will be made during the early part of April and Commissioner Potts hopes to have the fountain set back in the grass plot and other improvements made. During last summer it was decided to fit up the square but it was thought that the street railway tracks should first be deprived of their irregular curves. It was believed that a better curve could be secured and the approach from King street to the square made safer. It is hoped to have the track work completed in May and then it is likely that some steps will be taken to further fit up the square.

Supports for Conveyors. The city commissioners yesterday afternoon gave permission for the strengthening of the supports to the conveyors for the new elevator at Sand Point. It was found that the supports of the conveyors had settled and A. R. Crookshank, government engineer, brought the matter to the attention of the city commissioners. Mayor Frink, with Commissioners Potts, Russell and Wilmore with City Engineers Murdoch and Hatfield went to West St. John yesterday morning and permission was immediately given for supports to be placed under the street for holding the conveyor piers. The work was started yesterday afternoon.

St. Patrick's Day Tea. The Valcartier Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire is to hold on March 17th a St. Patrick's Day tea at the Brown Betty tea rooms, the proceeds being for the petiole fund. Tickets are being sold by the members, but any one failing to secure them can obtain tickets at the door. The tea will run through the evening from 8 till eleven, and there will be lots and gin and ale in addition. Music will be furnished from nine till eleven. Any person desiring to send donations of candy, preserves, etc., can do so by sending them to the Brown Betty tea rooms on Wednesday morning where they will be received and greatly appreciated by the committee.

NEW SPRING RIBBONS. The most recent novelties in ribbons, including black with white edges and white with black edges, are displayed today by the Marr Millinery Company, Limited.

NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING IN ST. GEORGE ARE ORGANIZED

Commissioner Potts has introduced new scheme which has worked well.

Commissioner Potts has now in operation his new system of accounting for the Public Works Department. Under the new scheme the daily reports of the different branches of the work in the department are submitted and the information contained entered in a large loose leaf folio. Each job is kept separately so that any day the Commissioner, by reference to the folio, can tell how far advanced any work is, how many men employed and the cost. The details of any job can be determined at a glance.

Besides being an efficient system of accounting the new scheme gives opportunity for easily comparing the work done in one month with that of another. Under the old system it was necessary to go through the different reports to find out just what a job had cost. Under the new system it can be learned what the cost of a crossing was and comparisons can be made of different jobs.

Workmen from the Department of Public Works have begun street improvement work for this year. Teams and men have been engaged fitting up City road. The work here was started last fall but could not be completed before the snow came. Now, however, the work will be carried on. Already a great improvement has been made in the surface of the street and Commissioner Potts hopes to have a coating, similar to that in Canterbury street, completed in City road within the next few weeks.

In West St. John much work has been done on the streets and a stone crusher has been engaged manufacturing stone for the improvement of the west side roadways. Already a large amount of crushed stone has been prepared, and as soon as the weather permits it will be placed on the streets where needed.

PERSONAL

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Hon. John E. Wilson, C. B. Lockhart, Philip Granan and L. P. D. Tilley, M. L. A. went to Fredericton last evening for the meetings of the Legislature. Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, passed through to Fredericton last evening. F. R. Sumner of Moncton passed through the city last evening on his way from Moncton to Fredericton. Dr. O. B. Price, M. L. A. of Moncton went to Fredericton last evening. Thomas Nagle was a passenger for Fredericton last evening. Sergeant William Kenney of the ammunition column, who has been visiting his father, John Kenney, factory inspector, returned to Fredericton last evening.

Hon. D. V. Landry, Provincial Secretary, passed through the city to Fredericton last evening. George B. Jones, M. L. A. of Apohaqui was a passenger for Fredericton last night. W. F. Humphrey, M. L. A. of Moncton went to the capital last evening. O. M. Melanson of Shediac, speaker of the local legislature, passed through to Fredericton yesterday.

WHAT MR. FERNS THINKS OF US.

J. Hamilton Ferns, who recently spoke here on Taxation matters returned to Montreal and the Daily Mail of that city has the following: The larger cities of the Maritime Province are making progressive strides, according to J. Hamilton Ferns, chairman of the local Board of Assessors, who has just returned from that section, where he delivered several addresses on taxation. Some of the taxing methods in vogue in Halifax, St. John, N. B., and Amherst, especially, as applied to bank deposits and on household furniture, he believes more iniquitous than practical. He was impressed, however, with the healthy desire among the business men to remedy conditions.

CONSERVATIVES IN ST. GEORGE ARE ORGANIZED

Successful meeting held last night - Charles Johnston chosen president.

The meeting was well attended and all present showed a keen interest in the advancement of the organization. An executive meeting of the Ladies' Association of the Natural History Society was held in the museum yesterday afternoon. The various reports showed a successful winter, and proved that in spite of dull times the association has done its share in real philanthropic work.

SUCCESSFUL SEASON BROUGHT TO A CLOSE

Ladies' Association of Natural History Society Give \$75 to Red Cross Work. An executive meeting of the Ladies' Association of the Natural History Society was held in the museum yesterday afternoon. The various reports showed a successful winter, and proved that in spite of dull times the association has done its share in real philanthropic work.

STREET DEPARTMENT OFF TO AN EARLY START

New surface being placed in City Road - More improvements in West St. John. Workmen from the Department of Public Works have begun street improvement work for this year. Teams and men have been engaged fitting up City road. The work here was started last fall but could not be completed before the snow came.

GERMAN PILOT ON AMERICAN STEAMER INTO BREMERHAVEN

Washington, March 15.—Extraordinary precautions adopted by German port authorities to prevent foreigners learning anything about their coast defences, or havens of the German navy, are described in a communication which Washington officials have just received from an officer of an American steamer.

NEW BRUNSWICK FISHERIES

The value of fish caught in New Brunswick waters during the fiscal year 1914, reached the splendid total of \$4,208,707, against \$4,264,052 the previous year. Herring showed an increase, the amount caught being 197,297 cwt., against 189,200 the year before. The catch in the Bay of Fundy waters amounted to 3,998 cwts., while on the northern shore of the province the catch was 3,086 cwts., greater than the year before. Inland salmon catching also shows a gratifying increase over the previous year. The total marketed value of the salmon catch in New Brunswick was \$263,775; of lobsters, \$692,810; cod, \$464,759; herring, \$208,192; sardines, \$676,688; haddock, \$25,161; hake, \$58,523; pollock, \$76,373; mackerel, \$171,806; shad, \$23,260; alewives, \$60,358. The total number of fishermen and others engaged in the fishing business in New Brunswick in 1914 is placed at 21,876.

TO REPAIR MAIN AND KING STREETS.

Commissioner Potts expects to improve the surface of King street as soon as the frost goes out of the ground. During the last summer the surface of King street travelled out to a certain extent and depressions showed. It is the intention of the commissioner to have the surface levelled up and put in good condition again. A new surface will also be placed on Main street below Douglas avenue. Last year a surface was laid between Portland street and Douglas avenue. This proved satisfactory and it has been decided to continue the improvement. With the completion of the work this season Main street will have a good surface that will be expected to give good satisfaction for several years.

ONE HOUR SALE OF GIRLS' DRESSES

From eleven to twelve on Wednesday morning F. A. Dykeman & Co. will place on sale a large lot of girls' duck dresses at tremendously attractive prices. They have been fortunate in securing a very large quantity of these from a manufacturer that needed the money, and as they do not want them to interfere with the sale of the regular stock they are putting them on sale to be disposed of quickly at the following prices: From six to ten years, \$1.15; the sizes twelve and fourteen will be \$1.25. You will say when you see these dresses that many of them are worth more than double the price asked. No more than three dresses to any one customer. The colors are white, navy, cadet, tan and fancy.

All members of the Elks' Club are invited to meet Professor Taylor, the English billiard expert, at the club this evening at nine o'clock.

ORANGEMEN TO GRAND LODGE

Large delegation to Sussex for annual session - Those from St. John.

A large delegation of St. John Orangemen will attend the meeting of the grand lodge of New Brunswick in Sussex beginning today. The sessions will continue till Friday morning and it is expected that delegates from all parts of the province will be present. Among the Orangemen going from St. John are the following: W. B. Wallace, grand master; Neil J. Morrison, grand secretary; David Hipwell, past grand master; Harry Sellen, grand audit; W. H. Sully, P. D. M.; F. G. Sullivan, P. D. M.; Robert Willis, P. D. M.; J. H. Burley, P. D. M.; B. C. Waring, D. M.; C. B. Ward, county master; A. Ellison, W. M. of No. 1; D. B. Webster, W. M. of No. 24; W. B. Marler, C. M. Lindley, P. D. M.; John Kenney, P. D. M.; W. M. Campbell, past county master; Rev. P. P. Denison, H. B. Whiteneck, W. M. of No. 10; Robert M. Thorne, George Blair, C. White.

GERMAN PILOT ON AMERICAN STEAMER INTO BREMERHAVEN

Washington, March 15.—Extraordinary precautions adopted by German port authorities to prevent foreigners learning anything about their coast defences, or havens of the German navy, are described in a communication which Washington officials have just received from an officer of an American steamer.

The officer says that before entering the port of Bremerhaven the vessel was boarded by about sixty Germans, who took complete command of the ship, sending the captain and every one of the officers and crew down below, where they were shut in with closed ports until the vessel was at its berth. The movements of both officers and crew afterwards were closely restricted as long as they were in port. Nevertheless, this officer speaks of the extraordinary number of submarines he saw, some of them very much larger than anything he had ever seen in this country. He says he was told also that the Germans were turning out these vessels at the rate of one a day.

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Bird Cages advertisement with image of a cage and list of prices for various types like Japanned, Brass, etc.

Macaulay Bros. & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B. SPRING MILLINERY OPENING advertisement.

Where Does the Household Expense Go? advertisement for Emerson & Fisher Stove Range.

Spring Millinery Opening TODAY and WEDNESDAY advertisement with images of hats.

SALE THIS MORNING OF Men's Stylish Neckwear advertisement with image of a tie.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited