

INTO  
E BUT NO  
EXPECTED

Think it Would Be  
less Proof Were Had  
the Mine — One Man

ferred with Secretary Bryan  
ean steamer off the coast of Ge-  
ite information, as to the cause of  
atic inquiry was decided upon.

ents, removed some of the tension  
h first reports of the wreck pro-

Frozen to Death.

erlin, Feb. 22, via London, 6 p. m.—  
her reports concerning the sinking  
the American steamer Evelyn, south-  
off Borkum Island, in the North  
show that only one man of the crew  
his life. This man was frozen to  
in a small boat after the sinking  
the steamer.

the Evelyn, which sailed from New  
January 29, with a cargo of cotton  
 Bremen, struck two mines, but she  
 had time to get into lifeboats.  
 members of the crew were taken  
 a German ship to Heligoland while  
 others were landed in Holland.  
ch Hear Nothing.

he Hague, via London, Feb. 22, 8.30  
—Inquiry of the coast guard sta-  
 in North Holland, have been re-  
ply that nothing has been seen or  
 of that part of the crew of the  
merican steamer Evelyn who were  
red to have perished for Holland  
r the steamer was blown up. A  
dense fog prevailed throughout  
yesterday and today along the coast.  
The Dutch Marine Department also  
without information concerning the  
sinking men of the Evelyn's crew.

Reported.

he Hague, Feb. 22, via London, Feb.  
8.05 a.m.—Up to midnight the thrir-  
missing men from the American  
mer Evelyn's crew have been re-  
ted from any point in Holland.

SOCIAL VANITIES  
CAUSE OF WARS

ce Says Mischief Has Been  
Fostered by Writers and  
Politicians

HOPES FOR CHANGE

ieves the Utter Exhaustion After  
the Present Conflagration Will Turn  
Men's Minds Towards the Elimina-  
tion of Jealousy and Hatred and  
Create a More Brotherly Feeling.

London, Feb. 23—Viscount Bryce, lec-  
ing at London University on race  
timents as a factor in history, traced  
origin of the present war to feeling-  
rational common sense and national van-  
developed during the past century,  
a half by the American and French  
olitions.

Racial war," said Viscount Bryce,  
now led to a war conflagration of  
scale vaster than the world has ever  
known. There is ground for hope that this  
deny toward the development of  
of self feeling and the exaggeration of  
national entities may not increase. Years  
exhaustion must follow the present  
senseless destruction of life and prop-  
erty, and economic issues will leave  
time for the development of racial  
entities.

Even though there has come this  
system of folly and suffering, we need  
cause to hope for the future. This  
on to be learned is that doctrines  
deep-rooted passions, whence these  
sprang, can only be removed by  
slow and steady work of new  
forces. What most is needed is the  
mination of those feelings, the teach-  
ing of which in most nations breed  
jealousy and hatred and prompt men to  
ance and aggression.

However much we condemn reckless  
ness, and the ruthless castles who live  
war, and real sources of the mischief  
the popular sentiment behind them,  
a real mischief has been done by the  
races and the political leaders who  
sustained the early achievements of  
force and flattered their exaggerated  
national vanity.

It is now the privilege of the think-  
ers and writers to enforce a broader and  
more sympathetic view. Every  
er and nation must learn that it ought  
even in its own interests, to desire  
dominance, or seek to enforce its own  
on the world. It must recognize  
it exists not for its own good, but  
the good of its neighbors.

General recognition of such truth  
is a long way off, but it is there, any-  
ing for us to do but to work patiently  
ward such an end?"

DRONTO COUPLE WHO  
ASSISTED GERMAN TO  
ESCAPE ARRANGED

Toronto, Feb. 22.—The feature of the  
case against Emil Nerlich and Hedwig  
rich, his wife, charged with high  
treason this morning before the chief  
justice, Sir William Mulock, was the  
ing of the judgment that conspiracy  
to bring down the charge to one  
committing an indictable offence.  
The charges of the crown are:  
"That Emil Nerlich did assist one Ar-  
r Zerkow, a native of Germany, to  
escape from Canada to the ranks of the  
army, giving information to Germany  
at Powell Nerlich and his wife Hedwig  
spired to commit all the offences  
mentioned."

Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

# The Daily Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915 NO. 80.

## ALLIED FLEETS SHATTER ALL FORTS AT ENTRANCE OF THE DARDANELLES AND ARE CONTINUING BOMBARDMENT

### HUGHES WILL TAKE HIS JOB WITH HIM

If Minister of Militia Goes to the Front He Will Retain His Portfolio

Belief in Ottawa That General Sam Will Dictate His Own Terms—War Minister Says He Could Raise Three More Contingents in Canada in Two Weeks—Rogers Makes Bitter Attack on Head of Civil Service Commission for His Return on Dismissals and Appointments—Hon. Dr. Pugsley Fires Not Shot in Budget Debate.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—If Major General Hughes goes into the trenches, the chief of the militia portfolio will go with him. This is his ultimatum to his critics, and there is considerable consternation among the Conservative group, who yesterday were rejoicing in the belief that he had Sam Hughes beaten.

Apparently the minister is not going to make an unconditional surrender, or to give the right of representative to anyone who wants to go to the front he declines to buy his way to the firing line with his portfolio.

The news of the lobbyist is that Major General Hughes is himself dictating the terms of his departure. The government, by a bill introduced this week, would give the right of representative to the front to retain their parliamentary standing while on active service. The legislation will shortly become law.

While the bill applies only to members of the house and the senate, the principle upon which it is based appears broad enough to cover members of the militia.

There is a general belief that the situation will be solved either with this arrangement or through an exchange of letters between the prime minister and General Hughes, which will make it clear that during his absence the portfolio of militia will be transferred to a person unofficially to General Hughes, and upon the return of General Hughes to Canada, if spared by German bullets, the department will be restored to him.

No Trouble Getting Recruits.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Canada can supply Lord Kitchener with three more contingents within three weeks, if found necessary to do so. Such was the assurance given to the minister of militia, in response to an inquiry by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as to recruiting. The Liberal

would have to be made specially, being different from those supplied by the same firm to the American war office. There was also the question of time. The dressings were delivered and further orders placed.

Mr. Powell billed the department at 28 cents. The department objected, and the price was cut to 21 cents. According to the statement of Mr. Brown, Mr. Garland, M.P., came to him and assured him positively that at 21 cents Powell would obtain a profit of only five per cent., on the strength of which Col. Brown recommended the payment as fair and just.

### Admiralty Announces That Outer Forts Have Been Completely Reduced—Battleships Attack at Close Range and Make Fine Progress—Britain in Accord With Russia Regarding Occupation of Constantinople.

London, Feb. 25.—All the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles have been reduced by the Allied fleets. This announcement was made officially tonight. The announcement of the Secretary of the Admiralty follows:

"The weather moderating, the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles was renewed at eight o'clock this morning (Feb. 25). After a period of long-range firing the squadron of battleships attacked at close range. All the forts at the entrance to the Straits were successfully reduced, and the operations are continuing."

In Accord With Russia.

London, Feb. 25, 8.42 p. m.—Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that Great Britain was in entire accord with Russia's desire for access to the sea.

"With Russia's desire for access to the sea England is in entire accord," the foreign secretary said, in response to a question from Frederick Jowett whether England knew of and approved the statement of the Russian foreign minister, Sazonov, in the Duma that "Russia intended permanently to occupy Constantinople."

The foreign secretary responded that he was unaware that Mr. Sazonov had made any such statement, but he added: "The statement I have seen was that Mr. Sazonov had said that events on the Russo-Turkish frontier would bring Russia nearer realization of the political economic problem bound up with Russia's access to the sea."

"With these aspirations," he continued, "England is in sympathy. What form the realization will take will not be settled in the terms of peace."

The announcement of Sir Edward Grey marks one of the important developments in the European political situation since the beginning of the war. Russia's desire for a war winter port and an outlet to the Mediterranean from the Black Sea has long been one of her most cherished national aspirations. Speaking in the Duma on February 9, Premier Gorev said that "Russia has long been ready to see her resistance to the sea cut off by the Dardanelles, and the Russian fleet, which she has been sending to the Black Sea, is being sent to the North Sea, north of London."

The attitude of Great Britain, which has been the subject of much discussion, is now clearly defined, and it is believed that the terms of a future peace will be influenced by this announcement.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Formal announcement was made at the state department today of Great Britain's decision to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa, as from midnight, Feb. 25.

The British ambassador at this capital has informed the department of state that his government has decided to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa, as from midnight, Feb. 25.

This blockade is to extend along the whole coast, including islands; that is, from latitude four degrees, 41 minutes south, to latitude ten degrees, 40 minutes south, four days' grace from the time of institution of the blockade being given for the departure of neutral vessels from blockaded areas."

The Indian Local.

### Norway Will Do Nothing Regarding Lost Steamer

No "Proof" is Decision, That the Regin Was Torpedoed by Germans—Special Ports—The African Blockade—A Loyal Message.

London, Feb. 25, 11.58 p.m.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The Norwegian minister at London has reported to his government that the captain and first officer of the Norwegian steamer Regin, recently sunk in the English Channel, believe that their ship was struck by a torpedo, but are unable to supply any proof of this. The captain had stopped his ship in order to escape 'something black on the starboard side,' presumably a mine, when an explosion occurred under the bows."

"The look-out man says he did not see any sign of a submarine."

Washington, Feb. 25.—All ports in the British Isles were made "special ports," resulting special rules of war risk in force from Feb. 25.

At a meeting today of the Executive Council of India, Lord Hardinge, the viceroy, presiding, a resolution by Mr. M. B. Das, expressing gratitude and loyalty to the king for his personal attention to the Indian soldiers at the front and in the hospitals, was adopted in principle. The viceroy addressed the council in reply and promised to convey the message to the king-emperor.

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The Indian Local.

London, Feb. 25, 8.30 p. m.—"Telegrams from Budapest report fierce fighting around Stankalein, Galicia."

### DESPERATE FIGHTING OVER GREAT FRONT IN EASTERN WAR THEATRE

Russia Facing Enormous Masses of German and Austrian Troops

Situation in the Carpathians Unchanged—Little Doing in France—Germans Say They Have Made More Prisoners—British Public Opinion Strongly Against Any Agreement on German Food Supply.

London, Feb. 25, 11 p.m.—An official statement by the Admiralty announces that all the outer forts of the Dardanelles have been reduced, and that the operations are continuing.

In the houses of commons today, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, made the important announcement, which was received with cheer, that Great Britain sympathized with Russia's aspirations to gain access to the open sea through Turkey.

The American note, the contents of which remained a secret, but which, in general, seeks to bring about an understanding regarding the war zone prescribed by Germany and the shipment of foodstuffs designed for the civilian population of the belligerent countries, was considered at a meeting of the cabinet today, but thus far no intimation as to the official attitude towards it can be obtained.

Public Against It.

The press and public however, on a suggestion by the President when an appeal was made for the evacuation of the coast, carry out her threat to place an embargo on foodstuffs for Germany, and that, in return, Germany should not enforce her submarine blockade against the British Isles, have already expressed their disapproval of acceptance of such a proposition.

While eight British ships have been destroyed in the week that the blockade has been in force, it is pointed out that they are, for the most part, small vessels, and that the majority of them, instead of having food for this country, were either in ballast or carrying coal or other freight for neutral countries.

It is believed here, also, that the destruction of neutral ships and cargoes will embolden Germany with neutral countries, and that, in the long run, the losses to neutral countries, such as Norway, to the Allies will be more than offset by the anger aroused on the part of the neutrals and the possible resulting success in the operations of the Allies to the eastward.

This and other diplomatic questions, such as the possible entry of Italy and Roumania into the war, which again is being discussed, have largely overshadowed the situation in the battlefields, which in military circles is considered of paramount importance. The military experts are keeping their eyes on the operations in the eastern front, where battles of immense magnitude are developing.

The Germans, apparently having found the Russian front line around the East Prussian frontier too strong for them, are attempting to make their way to Warsaw from the northwest, and starting from Miaw they have been the basis of several previous offensive operations, have penetrated as far as the important town of Pzessnys, which is almost directly north of the Polish capital. They claim to have captured there 10,000 prisoners and much war material.

The Germans also claim to have had some success in the Polish front, so that they must be in very strong force in that territory.

On the Bzura and Rawka rivers, directly west of Warsaw, from which direction the Germans early in the year made such desperate attempts to reach the city, the Russians are on the offensive and have, according to the German report, made a slight advance in the vicinity of Bolimow.

In Western Galicia, and along the Carpathians, battles are still being fought without any slackening, and thence, through Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, the Russian and Austro-German forces are fighting stubbornly.

In this war area the temperature remains unusually high, for this time of the year, and the armies are contesting every foot of ground under the most unfavorable conditions, men, horses and guns sinking deep in the mud, which is only coated with ice.

In the West.

The armies in the west are faced with the same situation, and so far as the Allies are concerned, they are confining themselves to a bombardment of the German positions along the coast, and to offensive operations in the Champagne, the Argonne, on the heights of the Meuse, and in the Vosges, where on the larger ground they are not so seriously affected by the thaw.

French Official Statement.

Paris, Feb. 25, 10.30 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the region of Lorraine, our artillery has reduced to silence and severely damaged a battery of the enemy."

"The day has been relatively calm on the front from the Lys as far as the Champagne district. In the region of

Stain and Beausjour the operations continue under conditions favorable for us.

"Notably, we have captured a German work to the north of Menil, inflicted heavy losses on and dispersed by our fire a column on the march to the southeast of Thure, silenced the fire of a hostile battery and blown up several caissons."

"In the Argonne, on the little stream of Mourmouze near Four-De-Paris, we destroyed a blockhouse."

"A Marie, because a German officer, in an attempt to debouch, was repelled by our fire."

"Vienna, Feb. 25, via London, 11.20 p. m.—The official statement, issued tonight by the Austrian war office, says:

"In Russian Poland no change has occurred. On the West Galician front an Austrian detachment captured from the Russians several points of support, 800 prisoners and six machine guns."

"In the Carpathians the general situation is unchanged, the operations still being hampered by the heavy snowfall."

"The attacks by our troops south of the Diester are progressing favorably. During the battles on Feb. 21, and 22, ten officers and 8,388 men were made prisoners, and their whole front."

"In Bukowina calm prevails."

Russians Fighting Well.

London, Feb. 25, 8.30 p. m.—"Telegrams from Budapest report fierce fighting around Stankalein, Galicia."

"The Russians are said to be holding reserves into the fighting line, and to be defending their positions with the greatest stubbornness. The chief struggle is proceeding on the heights around the town, where the Russians have concentrated with the object of stopping the advance of the Austrian right, and threatening their whole front."

"In the Carpathians, near Wyszok, large Russian forces are making continuous attacks with fresh reserves."

Desperate in Austria.

London, Feb. 25, 8.30 p. m.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Vienna, says:

"The Austrian government is confiscating entire stocks of grain and flour in the monarchy. After an approximate estimate is made of the available supplies a per-capita apportionment will be announced, and a distribution made through the local authorities."

"Secret fines and other penalties will be inflicted on any person for attempting to secure supplies of grain and flour."

"The government has issued an order under which 800,000 acres of land which had been used in the cultivation of the sugar beet are made available for grain production. It is said that Austria will receive only supplies from Hungary."

German Food Supply.

Berlin, Feb. 25, via London.—The Prussian minister of agriculture, Baron Von Schorimer, discussing the food question in the Diet said that quantities of potatoes would be brought in from Poland, and that large supplies were left in East Prussia, where the Russians had been.

"I believe I can express the hope," he added, "that the potato supply for human food will suffice."

German Officer Held at Honolulu Commits Suicide

Honolulu, Feb. 25.—Walter Brandt, former master of a German gunboat, captured here, committed suicide last night. The fact that he was unable to rejoin his family or the colors is believed to have preyed on his mind.

### SEES GENERAL ELECTION IN EARLY SUMMER

Ottawa Journal, Tory, Says Government is Likely to Appeal to the Country Because of Liberal Criticism.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The Ottawa Journal, the Conservative organ at the capital, says today: "The impression is growing on Parliament Hill that there will be a general election early in the summer."

The Journal goes on to lay the blame for such an election on the determined and bitter opposition of the Liberal party to the budget. It is pretty well understood in political circles here that the government is seriously considering a sudden appeal to the country as soon as this session is over, trusting to the lull in appeal and desiring to take the election plunge before the waters become too cold.

A possible excuse, however, for an election under present war conditions, is still wanting. Consequently every opinion is being grasped to make legitimate Liberal criticism of the government administration record and fiscal policies look like obstruction of its war measures.

### MORE CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The following casualties among the Canadian expeditionary force are announced:

Seriously Ill. J. S. Davis, 8th brigade, C. F. A., admitted to French Military Hospital, Salin-Nasaire, fracture of right hip (father), Birmingham (Eng.) Injured.

Private E. D. P. Corridan, 7th battalion, admitted to French Military Hospital, Salin-Nasaire, fracture of right hip. Next of kin, Mrs. Edward Corridan (mother), 225 Nepean street, Ottawa (Ont.).

### Russians Declare They Have Repulsed Germans

At 6 o'clock in the evening of the 24th, only 100 Germans of the garrison of the fortress survived. They surrendered.

"On the left bank of the Vistula on Feb. 24 the Germans assumed the offensive in the region of the farm at Moghly. Our troops, by an impetuous advance, seized their positions and, after a hand-to-hand struggle, captured their first and second lines of trenches, making prisoners of seven officers and 400 soldiers and some machine guns."

"Our artillery fire dispersed three battalions of Germans below Bolimow, who had come to reinforce the enemy."

"The battles in the Carpathians continue. In Galicia a desperate fight took place on the Tetcheva river, where, by a night attack, we dislodged the Austrians from the village of Lukka and on the Rivers Zolotyts, Bystrits and Verona. The Austrians overwhelmed by our fire near the village of Volkhnets and Polnje, fled in disorder, the bodies of their dead being heaped in the details near these villages."

"A counter attack, which we delivered with the bayonet near the village of Podpechary, succeeded in throwing the Austrians back after a desperate counter."

### ALLIED AIRMEN GIVE GERMAN BAD SCARE

Geneva, via Paris, Feb. 25.—A despatch received here from Constance says that as the result of two Allied aeroplanes having been seen Tuesday night from Constance, flying northward, there was great excitement in Friedrichshaven. The

Zepplins there, it is said, were covered with metal netting, the lights in the town were extinguished, and the people took to the cellars. The aeroplanes never reached Meersburg, and later reached Belfort safely.

On Feb. 25, according to messages received here today, these messages asserted that the Dacia was 400 miles west of Lande End (Eng.), on that date and would proceed through the English Channel to Rotterdam if not taken.

Course Changed.

New York, Feb. 25.—Later in the day messages were received here saying that the captain of the Dacia had decided to change his course, and instead of proceeding through the English Channel had taken the vessel by the northern route. From this message it was inferred that the Dacia was today north of the Svalbard Islands.

The change in the vessel's course was decided on, it was believed, to avoid the mine fields in the North Sea.

### The Dacia Has Changed Her Course

New York, Feb. 25.—The steamship Dacia, which sailed from Norfolk, Feb. 11 for Rotterdam with cotton in the face of assertions that she would be seized by British warships inasmuch as she had been a German vessel at the outbreak of the war, had almost completed her trip across the Atlantic without interference

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 21.—DeForest Steers, son of Mrs. J. N. Steers, of Albert Mines, met with a bad accident recently while at work in the woods. The young man was engaged at a log house, when a log suddenly rolled down and struck a screw which he was holding, the latter striking the young man a blow in the face, breaking his jaw and bruising his face badly.

Ed Milson, of Hillsboro, who has been here some weeks, went home on Friday and was expecting to leave soon for South Matland (N. S.), to take a position with his brother.

Miss Alice Atkinson, St. Mary's, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arch Ferris, this week.

Miss Terrill, Houlton (Me.), arrived here last week and will spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Walter O'Connell.

Mrs. Robert Aird is spending the week with friends in St. John.

Rev. John Griffiths, returned missionary of China, gave a very interesting lecture on Tuesday evening on life in Honan, China.

The death occurred on Friday morning of Mrs. John Clarke, at her home, Hatley Road, after only a few hours' illness. Mrs. Clarke leaves several children to mourn her loss, besides a large circle of friends.

A patriotic agricultural meeting will be held in the hall here on Thursday, Feb. 25. The speakers are announced to be Prof. Blair, R. Newton and Rev. S. W. Schurman.

Very discouraging word has come from Mrs. Aurelia Colpitts, formerly of this place and now in northern British Columbia, whose condition is now being considered very critical.

The Baptist district meeting for the district of Albert County will be held at New Horton, next week, March 1, 2 and 3.

Grand Falls, Feb. 20.—The week before Lent was a very busy one. On Wednesday, 10th inst., the play, Noel Carson's Oath, was given in the Opera House by the Dramatic Club.

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seven pairs of socks, four nightgales, nineteen night shirts, and a pair of slippers. Postmaster Theo. Vantour returned on Monday from St. John, after a visit to his brother, Stanton Vantour, of the 20th battalion.

Miss Nellie Ross has returned from a visit to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harding, Rexton.

Miss Mayme Kavanagh has returned to Chipman, after spending a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Kavanagh.

Chipman, N. B., Feb. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry King returned home on Wednesday after a week's visit with friends in St. John.

Miss Ruth Tingley and Miss Marion Reid, Sussex, spent the week-end with Mrs. Tingley's parents, Rev. J. L. and Mrs. Tingley.

Welsford, Feb. 22.—A number of the young folks drove to Tracadie Lake on Thursday evening and after skating a few hours went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Godfrey, where a luncheon was prepared by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Godfrey.

Private Sandy McDonald, of the 28th Dragoons in St. John, spent Sunday at his home here.

Meetings were held in the hall at Armfield Corner on Friday afternoon and evening, which were addressed by D. Anderson, of Ontario; Mr. Tilley, of St. John, and Mr. McDonald, of Woodville. The speaker pointed out the importance of farming more extensively.

Grand Falls, Feb. 20.—On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. N. J. Wooten entertained at a bridge of five tables. Those present were Mrs. H. H. Tibbitts, Mrs. J. Carter, Mrs. G. B. Peat, Mrs. E. M. Howard, Mrs. H. L. Alcorn, Mrs. F. M. Stevens, Mrs. H. G. Peat, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. James Scott, Mrs. A. H. Baird, Mrs. Benj. Beveridge, Mrs. N. C. Hanson, Mrs. J. W. Niles, Mrs. W. E. Spinks, Mrs. J. W. McPhail, Mrs. B. W. Moore, Mrs. W. A. Gillett, Mrs. W. Wooten, assisted at lunch time by Miss Emma Miller, Miss Mabel Peat and Miss Annie Magill.

On Tuesday afternoon the Misses Wooten entertained a number of young ladies from 8 till 9 in honor of the nieces, Misses Lulu and Helen Watson, of Frank Falls. The invited guests were Misses Porter, Curry, Tibbitts, Baxter, Gillett, Hoyt, Kilburn, Magill, Wallace, Peat, Lamont, Grate, Walker. The friends of Mrs. Frank Sadler were sorry to hear of her accident while in Fredericton. On the arrival of the steamer, Mrs. Sadler was getting a cab and while the driver was getting the trunk out the horse bolted, throwing Mrs. Sadler out and her arm was broken near the shoulder.

Miss Annie Stewart is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fenwick, at Jacksville. On Wednesday Mrs. G. B. Peat received a letter from Dr. Peat, from Havre, France, dated Feb. 5, saying they had returned safely from an uneventful voyage, and all were well.

On Wednesday evening a jolly party of young people enjoyed a snow-shoe tramp to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Inman, in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Inman's niece, Miss Edna Sloat. A delicious supper was served by Mrs. Inman and the evening spent in games and refreshments. The party was chaperoned by Miss B. A. Harper, principal of Perth school.

Mrs. Thomas J. Roberts, of Vancouver (B. C.), is the guest of her father, Ches. Roberts, of Red Rapids. On Friday evening Mrs. R. B. Bell was hostess to a few friends in honor of her cousin, Major Bull Woodstock, who was in the village last week. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Pickett, Mrs. G. B. Peat, Mr. and Mrs. Le Bedell, Miss Rose Hoyt, Miss M. Baxter, Miss Beatrice Gillett, Mr. Birmingham and Major Bull Woodstock.

Mrs. Edith Kelly, of Grand Falls, is the guest of Mrs. Benj. Kilburn. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. P. Dickson entertained a number of the little ones at tea on Monday evening for the pleasure of their little son, Vernon, it being his tenth birthday. On Tuesday evening a very social and pleasant evening was enjoyed by the children of Perth Sunday school, with their parents and teachers, in Union hall, when a short programme of patriotic songs, choruses and recitations was given, followed by a supper. An address was read by C. W. Lewis and the fair. The outlook for the saw mill season is bad, unless snow comes the pulp company will take all the logs. Miss Helen McCaffery is home from Calais. Miss Grace Doyle is visiting Miss Zenna Carville in Pennfield. George McLaughlin narrowly escaped drowning yesterday, while hauling wood down to Charlotte county, it was the reef. He lost part of his load and after some strenuous work succeeded in clearing the horse and sled. Miss Hennessey of the school staff spent the week-end at her home, St. John. Miss Annie Phillips left yesterday for Halifax to see her nephew, Edward Mullen who expects to go to the firing line soon. William Messerance has returned from St. John where he was consulting a physician. The concert in the Baptist church at Back Bay on Saturday night in aid of

the Red Cross was a decided success. Quite a number from St. George assisted. They were entertained at supper by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McGee. Among those taking part were Mrs. J. Sutton Clark, Miss Helen Clark, Miss Florence McLaughlin, Miss Edna O'Brien, Messrs. Kennedy and Hickey.

St. Martins, N. B., Feb. 23.—The many friends of Mrs. M. L. Cochrane and of her sister, Mrs. James Wisart, will be sorry to hear that they are dangerously ill of paralysis at the home of Mrs. Wisart.

Mrs. H. H. Mott, of St. John, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Titus. Miss Orion Black has returned home after spending several days in St. John. L. A. Hopper, of Medicine Hat, is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. A. Titus.

Misses Blanche and Alice Cochrane, of Boston, were called home on account of the illness of their mother, Mrs. H. L. Moran and son Bernard, of St. John, are the guests of Mrs. James Rourke.

Harry W. Sweet, of Port Jefferson (N. Y.), is in St. Martins owing to the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. James Wisart.

Mrs. E. Sutherland, of Nova Scotia, is with her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Snell, who is very ill.

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George McKay, Esq., "Kippen, Ont., June 17th, 1913. I have been using 'Fruit-a-tives' as a family remedy for many years. They are the best medicine I have ever used. 'Fruit-a-tives' do me the most good; they never gripe and their action is pleasant."

"I have used them for Indigestion and Constipation with the best results, and I heartily recommend them to anyone similarly afflicted. They left me completely and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' full credit for all this. A nicer pill a man cannot take."

"The enormous demand for 'Fruit-a-tives' is steadily increasing, due to the fact that this wonderful fruit medicine gives prompt relief in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Rheumatism, Chronic Headaches, and Neuralgia, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles."

90c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. Sold at all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

day for Boston, where he will enter the Stratton Business College.

On Thursday evening the Round Table Literary Club met at the home of Mrs. James McPhail, Perth, and a very interesting programme was given.

Mrs. E. H. Duane, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. C. Palmer. Her husband, who is on the medical staff of the United States Navy, has sailed for Cuba and will be gone till April.

Herbert Baird returned last week from a short trip to Montreal, where his brother Fred is being treated for his eyes.

Fred Wright left on Thursday for Halifax, where he will join one of the field batteries of the second contingent.

Mrs. Mary E. Kearney is the guest of Mrs. G. B. Peat. On Wednesday Mrs. G. B. Peat received a letter from Dr. Peat, from Havre, France, dated Feb. 5, saying they had returned safely from an uneventful voyage, and all were well.

On Wednesday evening a jolly party of young people enjoyed a snow-shoe tramp to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Inman, in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Inman's niece, Miss Edna Sloat. A delicious supper was served by Mrs. Inman and the evening spent in games and refreshments. The party was chaperoned by Miss B. A. Harper, principal of Perth school.

Mrs. Thomas J. Roberts, of Vancouver (B. C.), is the guest of her father, Ches. Roberts, of Red Rapids. On Friday evening Mrs. R. B. Bell was hostess to a few friends in honor of her cousin, Major Bull Woodstock, who was in the village last week. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Pickett, Mrs. G. B. Peat, Mr. and Mrs. Le Bedell, Miss Rose Hoyt, Miss M. Baxter, Miss Beatrice Gillett, Mr. Birmingham and Major Bull Woodstock.

Mrs. Edith Kelly, of Grand Falls, is the guest of Mrs. Benj. Kilburn. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. P. Dickson entertained a number of the little ones at tea on Monday evening for the pleasure of their little son, Vernon, it being his tenth birthday. On Tuesday evening a very social and pleasant evening was enjoyed by the children of Perth Sunday school, with their parents and teachers, in Union hall, when a short programme of patriotic songs, choruses and recitations was given, followed by a supper. An address was read by C. W. Lewis and the fair. The outlook for the saw mill season is bad, unless snow comes the pulp company will take all the logs. Miss Helen McCaffery is home from Calais. Miss Grace Doyle is visiting Miss Zenna Carville in Pennfield. George McLaughlin narrowly escaped drowning yesterday, while hauling wood down to Charlotte county, it was the reef. He lost part of his load and after some strenuous work succeeded in clearing the horse and sled. Miss Hennessey of the school staff spent the week-end at her home, St. John. Miss Annie Phillips left yesterday for Halifax to see her nephew, Edward Mullen who expects to go to the firing line soon. William Messerance has returned from St. John where he was consulting a physician. The concert in the Baptist church at Back Bay on Saturday night in aid of

the Red Cross was a decided success. Quite a number from St. George assisted. They were entertained at supper by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McGee. Among those taking part were Mrs. J. Sutton Clark, Miss Helen Clark, Miss Florence McLaughlin, Miss Edna O'Brien, Messrs. Kennedy and Hickey.

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office of Mayor Frink. It is a box containing twenty-five pairs of knitted woolen socks of booties marked "For Belgian Babies." Every pair is the handiwork of Mrs. James Scott, North Head, Grand Manan, eighty-one years old. One can imagine how warmly they will be received by the Belgian mothers whose babies have been born amid scenes of desolation and who will be destitute of almost all the little comforts which a mother delights in preparing for her child.

Not content with making them useful Mrs. Scott used various colors of yarn and the result is that every pair is as pretty and dainty as could be. Mayor Frink will see that they reach their destination safely.

The richly freighted vessel's wake. Through blinding fog and hidden snares. Winds, bear you safely, for our sake. One prayer is breathed on sea and land. From King and peasant, out and in. From snow-capped hills to coral strand. God guard you, lads, and bless you all. At the conclusion of Mrs. Smith's speech, Mrs. MacNeill sang and the ladies for their kindness and thoughtfulness in presenting the battalion, which he has the honor to command, with the men, presented arms, and gave three cheers for the ladies. After the noise of the cheers had subsided the fife and drum band struck up the opening bars of the national anthem, the new drums being used for the first time. The majority of whom had flags of the different allies, making a very brilliant spectacle.

A FINE GIFT. A gift, inspired by loving thoughtfulness and one which will be appreciated very highly by those for whom it is intended, arrived Wednesday at the office of Mayor Frink.

WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN. If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, startal contractions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, invite your pen to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment, with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 70 Windsor, Ont.

Dr. J. H. Dye writes: "I have used Dr. Cassell's Tablets for several years and have found them to be a most reliable and effective remedy for all the ailments mentioned above. I have recommended them to many of my friends and they have all found relief. I have seen many women who have been unable to get on their feet, who have been unable to do their household work, who have been unable to care for their children, who have been unable to enjoy life, who have been unable to live, who have been unable to breathe, who have been unable to see, who have been unable to hear, who have been unable to taste, who have been unable to smell, who have been unable to feel, who have been unable to think, who have been unable to live, who have been unable to die."

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NEW FOR

Added Bur

Ordinary Expenses—A Fiscal Year

den Ministry of War But Revenue.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The financial crisis has not yet been passed, and the government's 1915 budget is still being discussed in official circles.

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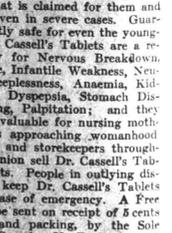
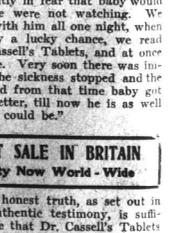
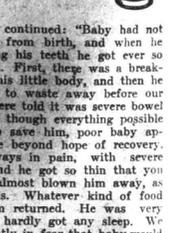
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Don't Throw Away Faded Dresses while material is perfectly good. DYE Them with MAYPOLE SOAP. and makes them over in the season's style. Dress dyed with this dye is as bright as new. It is a perfect dye for all colors. It is a perfect dye for all colors. It is a perfect dye for all colors.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood. Information How They May Give Birth to Healthy, Happy Children Absolutely Without Pain. No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye writes: "I have used Dr. Cassell's Tablets for several years and have found them to be a most reliable and effective remedy for all the ailments mentioned above."

WEAK AND WASTED BABIES. More Striking Cures by Dr. Cassell's Tablets. A British Medicine of World-wide Popularity. Baby's Cure Just Wonderful! Tablets Presented to 26th Battalion. Was Wasting Away for Want of Nourishment. Just Seemed Like Skin and Bone. Months of Treatment of No Avail. Afterwards Completely Cured by DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS.



LARGEST SALE IN BRITAIN. Popularity Now World-wide. Surely the honest truth, as set out in the above authentic testimony, is sufficient to prove that Dr. Cassell's Tablets will do all that is claimed for them and effect cures even in severe cases. Guaranteed perfectly safe for even the youngest babe. Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a reliable remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Stomach Trouble, Infantile Weakness, Neurasthenia, Sleeplessness, Anemia, Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia, Stomach Distention, Wasting, Palpitation; and they are especially valuable for nursing mothers and girls approaching womanhood and in case of emergency. A Free Sample will be sent on receipt of a form for mailing and packing, by the Sole Agents for Canada, H. F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 100 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ont.



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B. a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the rate of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of Wares, Real Estate, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Important Notice—All communications MUST be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 27, 1915

WAR COMMENT.

Mr. H. H. Bell, described in the London as the most interesting of the journalistic strategists, predicts that by April the Allies will have at least a definite superiority in numbers, an advantage which he says the enemy has not yet gained, on both fronts. He says that in August last the unexpected superiority of the Germans to the Eastern Front was as great as six, and that in April the proportion will be eight to eight, and in June ten to eight against Germany.

From many sources in Great Britain recently there have come references to this very danger which Mr. Bell foresees—that Germany may attempt to make peace before she has been badly beaten, perhaps while she still holds out in France and Belgium. This would mean fighting a still greater war in the near future, before which time Germany would seek, by new alliances and by a fever of preparation, to reduce the odds against her. In Great Britain and in France, judging by the utterances of public men and the more serious journals and reviews, there is a fixed determination that the price war in hand shall be finished in such a fashion as definitely to dispose of the danger of another war for a long time to come.

The manner in which Great Britain has been improving an army of millions excites the wonder of observers in neutral countries. Berlin, as the Boston Transcript points out, never dreamed that Great Britain could or would throw into this war any such army as that which Kitchener is now preparing. The Transcript says:

"It is Kitchener who is able to carry out his programme and form an imperial army of 4,000,000 men, without counting troops in India. Great Britain will be in a condition to which its history affords no precedent. Not even when the glories of the campaigns of Napoleon's army at Boulogne could be made out from the British shores of the Channel did the armed strength of the element of the Kingdom approximate the host Kitchener proposes to have ready for what he calls the real beginning of the war. It will be five times as numerous as were all Great Britain's aggregate effective forces two years ago and it will have been raised without resort to conscription. Great Britain will be a nation in arms, a force that the strategists of Berlin never dreamed could be conjured up when they began their war incantations."

In a recent letter to the London Times, Lord Sydenham, one of the foremost of military authorities, surveys the general situation as it appears to him at the end of six months of war. This is a summary of what he says:

"Reviewing the situation as a whole, no reasonable grounds for any reversal of the verdict of the past six months can be suggested. Relatively to the Allies the Germans must grow steadily weaker in men and material. Every gain of their strategists has come to naught. With the possible exception of the Russian reverses, quickly relieved, near Otroude, in August, the German armies have not won a single victory, and when the perfection of their preparation, enabling them to strike before any one of the Allies was ready, is recalled, this must be regarded as the most outstanding fact in the six months of the war. Confidence

in the German arms and the German nation having lagged, soldiers have to be invented for popular consumption. The evidence is that the German nation is not the deliberate victim of its international conventions framed to promote humanity in war, his maniacal reports spread by all warlike agencies, and the violent diatribes directed against Great Britain continue to tell their tale to any student of psychology.

"When the leaders of a great nation resort to methods of this kind it is a sure indication that they believe their cause to be lost. Neither nations nor individuals will oppose them when they are able to overcome."

FIRING OFF MR. WITZEL. Certain frank statements by Mr. O. Turgeon, M. P., and Mr. F. J. Veniot, recently published in this newspaper, very completely disposed of a mean little conspiracy started by the Standard and some Gloucester county Conservatives, the purpose of which was to insulate that Mr. Turgeon and Mr. Veniot were "intentional and diabolical." The result of the controversy was to demonstrate that Mr. Turgeon had been actively engaged in the work of securing recruits in Gloucester county, and that Mr. Veniot had a son who is going to the front to fight for his country.

The production of these undated facts left the Standard and its allies in the position of persons detected in a despicable attempt to insulate two very estimable men for political reasons at a time when the mind of the country is fixed upon the war and upon Canada's very creditable efforts to do its share.

WAR COMMENT. A German Vice-Admiral, Kirohoff, in speaking of Germany's declaration that it will sink non-combatant ships, admits that it is a desperate course, but says that Germany now has "insufficient war materials, and that her present great aim is to bring about such a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity that no human nerves can stand the strain, and so bring directly home to the Allies the dangers impending."

This is another way of saying that Germany is going to so terrify the Allies that they will be unable to carry on the war successfully. Put in that form, the plan is foolish on its face. General Von Hindenburg is another authority on nerves. It was his idea that the campaign on land would be so terrible as to produce a nervous break-down on the part of the allied troops. But there is nothing in the war thus far to indicate that the Allies have been subjected to any nervous strain which they cannot bear, or that their nerves are not at least as good as those of the Germans. What Kirohoff and Hindenburg are overlooking is the fact that, considering the odds even as they stand at present, the nervous strain upon Germany, upon the people as well as the army, must soon become more intense than it could be in Russia, in France or in Great Britain.

Mr. Kipling has asked how the brutal Germans are going to feel, and act, when the war is carried into their own territory. The answer to that question should be given some time during the coming summer. Meanwhile, if any German observer can discover anywhere among the Allies any sign of nervous trouble, his vision must be abnormally strong. As the Allies have not been assailed by the German army at its greatest strength, it is scarcely likely that they will be affected by threats from Berlin, although the words from that quarter grow wilder and more irresponsible week by week, as the pressure by sea and land increases.

ATTACKING A RED CROSS SHIP. The charge that a British hospital ship recently had a narrow escape from a torpedo aimed at it by a German submarine caused widespread horror, but in some quarters there was disbelief. In the British House of Commons a few days ago Lord Robert Cecil asked whether the government had information that the Asturias, the ship in question, had been so attacked, and whether the ministry intended to bring this grave violation of the laws and customs of modern warfare to the attention of neutral nations.

The reply of Dr. Macnamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, furnished the information asked for. He said the Admiralty had received a message "advising them that a submarine with conning tower showing fired a torpedo at the Asturias at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st, which happily missed her. She was painted white, with green bands and red crosses, which were illuminated." He understood she was notified as a hospital ship to the belligerents by the War Office in accordance with the Conventions signed at The Hague on October 18, 1907. These included a Convention for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime war, and those who advocated it were animated by the desire to diminish as far as depended upon them the inevitable evils of war. It was interesting to note that of those who were so animated the first on the list was his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia. Article 1 of the Convention provided that military hospital ships—that was to say, ships constructed or adapted by states for the particular and sole purpose of aiding the sick, wounded, and shipwrecked, the names of

which had been communicated to the belligerent Powers at the commencement or during the course of hostilities, and in any case before they were employed—should be respected, and might not be captured while hostilities lasted. Such ships, moreover, were not on the same footing as warships as regarded their stay in a neutral port.

As to the suggestion that representatives should be sent to neutral nations, Dr. Macnamara said he would refer the suggestion to the Foreign Office, but this much was certain, "that the civilized world would need no representation of ours to enhance its sense of horror at this warlike outrage."

Again and again in this war British consuls and soldiers have stated their lives to save Germany. The British play the game in one way, the Prussian in another. The world cannot ignore the difference.

THE DRUMS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH. Who can say what history the 26th Battalion may make before another year rolls around, or before it comes (some again and steps through the old familiar streets to the drums of the regiment Tuesday by the members of the Western Canadian Club?

WAR TAXES. Mr. A. K. Macdon, in opening the debate on the budget speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday, set forth the position of the opposition with energy and clearness. With respect to the money voted for war purposes, the Liberal party is at one with the government. But Mr. Macdon points out that the new tariff taxes are not properly chargeable to the war, and that the government has seized the opportunity provided by the war for introducing a strong increase of protection, the result of which in many cases will be to impose a new burden upon the consumer without giving the government any additional revenue. This is political and protectionist tariff-making.

GENERAL SAM. The Conservative newspapers have been intimating that Major-General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, is likely to go to Europe on active service in the near future. In some Conservative newspapers, indeed, there can be read between the lines of such announcements a thinly veiled suggestion to General Hughes that it is his duty to go to the front; but whether this suggestion arises from a patriotic desire to advance our cause in France and Belgium, or from a wish to deliver the Conservative party in Canada from the presence and activities of General Hughes, remains to be seen.

MEANING NOT ALL CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPERS are treating General Hughes with that reverence which some of them display. For example, during a period of political truce, the Conservative Toronto Telegram, owned by a former Conservative member of Parliament, rises to remark:

"Hon. Sam Hughes could rant and roar through the country and scatter America broadcast, but did Hon. Sam Hughes ever take his subordinate as he has Canada's soldiers would be shod if they were suddenly called upon to go forth to battle? NO; so far as the evidence shows, NO."

NOTE AND COMMENT. A fine picture of the house in which Elias Carman spent his boyhood at Fredericton was published by the Christian Science Monitor on February 19, together with an appreciative sketch of some of New Brunswick's gifted poets of the past.

HOME GUARDS. Montreal is bestirring itself to some purpose in the matter of Home Guards. On Tuesday last a stock of rifles which had been assembled at the headquarters of the Montreal Home Guard organization was distributed to the various band companies by means of motor cars. This is the second distribution of rifles that has taken place, and some 1,400 men have now been armed in this organization. On Tuesday hundreds of citizens called at headquarters and took departure with a rifle on his shoulder. Many of the

forms for the Home Guards have now been delivered and are awaiting distribution, but the guards have not yet received their web belts and leggings, and in uniforms will not be given out until these have arrived. They are expected within a few days and the equipment will then be completed. The guards are drilling regularly at the militia arsenals, and are also going in for the practice, and in the near future two battalions are to be raised out for a winter drill.

IN TORONTO and other cities this movement has gone forward quite extensively, and where such forces are organized no doubt an arrangement will be made whereby they will come under the authority of the Department of Militia and Defence in case they are likely to be needed.

ELCTIONS AND SUCH THINGS. If Mr. Borden were as ready to go to the front as the Standard intimates that he is, it would no longer be necessary for Conservative journals to attempt to terrify the Liberal party by threatening to bring on the elections. The Standard's noisy and futile talk about bringing on a contest if the Liberals do, or refrain from doing this, that, or the other thing, has long since taken on the character of mere bluster. It has been made fairly plain at Ottawa during the last ten days that the Liberals are not to be driven from what they consider their proper course by threats of elections. With respect to financing the war, expenses and providing liberally for Canada's participation as a generous scale of contribution, the Liberal party has crowned the British Empire with a laurel wreath of glory.

On the other hand, Liberals in Parliament retain and will set upon their rights as representatives of the people, to criticize and inquire into the domestic policies of the government, and all expenditures, in any way they may deem it best to do.

THE SPIRIT OF ENGLISH HOME can stay! Dash the bomb on the dome of St. Paul's! Deem ye the fame of the Admiral fails! Pry the stone from the chancel floor, Dream yet that Shakespeare shall live no more!

CHORUS. It's a lang lang wae Auchtermuchty, It's a lang lang wae Perth, It's a lang lang wae get ta anywhere, Fae anywhere else on earth, Guid-by, wae Ballochullich, Farewell, wae an' hen! It's a lang lang wae wae Auchtermuchty, But I'll gang back again.

THE STANDARD AND THE FACTS (Evening Times). The Standard's moving in large type informs its readers that "unpatriotic grubs would rob Canada's soldiers of their pay and they are hurriedly informed in only slightly smaller type that 'every conceivable objection to giving soldiers at front chance to vote in event of election is put forth by opposition.'"

Under these headings the Standard's Ottawa correspondent, who evidently has little regard for the truth, endeavors to make it appear that the government and its followers sought to grant a measure of justice to the soldiers in the field and were bitterly opposed by the Liberals. This correspondent goes on to assert that the political truce has been broken by the Liberal leaders, and expressed amazement at the extraordinary tolerance of Sir Robert Borden and the Conservatives generally in the face of the outrageous conduct of the "disloyal grubs."

Turning from the Standard's highly colored report of the plain, unvarnished account of the proceedings as set forth in another part of the Standard we find the following:

"The question whether or not legislation should be passed at the present session of parliament permitting election to exercise their franchise at any election which may occur during their absence from the country, will be considered by the special committee of the House of Commons appointed to discuss the revision of the Election Act. The subject was referred to that committee by Sir Robert Borden to the motion made by A. E. Fripp, of Ottawa, in the House tonight."

What really happened, therefore, was that a motion made by Mr. Fripp was amended by Sir Robert Borden, and the Standard itself explains why the prime minister did so, as follows:

"Sir Robert Borden said that the government had not had much opportunity for discussing Mr. Fripp's proposal. He could force difficulties in the way of

carrying on an election among soldiers at the front, but was convinced that the subject should command careful consideration. He moved that the matter be referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Northrup, Maclean, Halifax, Murphy, Carvell, Macleod, Bennett, Galloway and Doherty. His motion was adopted."

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There is no fault to be found with the Liberal party in parliament or out of it. Its attitude has been in general sympathy with that of the opposition in Great Britain. Its leaders recognized that when Great Britain was at war Canada was at war. They recognized also that the responsibility for action rested upon the government of the day and quietly assented to all that it proposed to do. In this they strengthened the minister's hands for the great work placed upon them.

THE FARMERS HIT. (Montreal Witness). The new freight tariff asked for by the railways amounts to a request for permission to make a rise of five per cent, as nearly as we can calculate it from the few figures given, on all manufactured goods, while on most of the farm products the rise is much higher. For instance, on live stock, they are asking permission to increase the rate a hundred per cent; on canned goods, sixty-three per cent; on binder twine for the farmers, they ask permission to raise the rate three hundred per cent; on cheese, too, the advance is considerable. It will be seen from this that the farmers, as compared with the manufacturers, are to get rather the worst of the proposed changes in rates. It is fair to say, however, that this showing exaggerates the discrepancy. The railways, it seems, have been carrying these classes of freight on which they are demanding the largest increase at a lower figure than they have been carrying other products, and are rather evening up than increasing the unfairness. Many of the advances are made simply by changing commodities from one of the numerous classifications into which the freight schedule is divided to another one a little higher up the list.

A CHANT OF LOVE. A song of hate is a song of Hell, Some there be that sing it well. Let them sing it loud and long; We lift our hearts in a loftier song; We lift our hearts to Heaven above, Singing the glory of her we love—England!

Glory of thought and glory of deed, Glory of Hampden and Raimond; Glory of ships that sought for goals, Glory of swords and glory to souls; Glory of songs mounting as birds, Gladly, in a world of sacred words; Glory of Milton, glory of Nelson, Tragic glory of Gordon and Scott, Glory of Shelly, glory of Sidney, Glory transcendent that perishes not—Here is the glory, here be the glory—England!

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Why can't I see the wind? My mother, Why? I see the sky, I see the stars, I can see the fire, And the green ocean Reaching to the sky! Why can't I see the wind? My mother, Why?

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MAY FROM EFFORTS OF THE MINISTER OF MILITIA Result of the Cost the Most Without Reproach

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—ment forces here are exploring the so-called political truce by the tactics on the general posts and other legislation, upon which these same members observing any truce war against Canada's

While General Hughes has been busy with his duties, the political party, and possibly a country might be set of ministers. The opponents of however, are rather any drastic measures know he is in a position to do so. He thinks he is being faked. The suggestion that no objection will be made to his getting into the head of his troops, if the way is opened command for him at the hands of political troubles here a new world to come in Europe.

The developments in politics are awaited with interest in parliament. The Cost of War. A return to parity of horses purchased in the period mentioned was different districts, but the wish of going buying, but not in transportation, varies one of the Toronto in Nova Scotia, when the horses are awarded. Conservative men had purchased 428 h

In fact, the dispa cannot be attributed in locality or province Toronto purchasing a paid average from No. 8, to \$164.94, in 1884, to \$187.99; Kingston, \$137.00; Toronto, \$164.94; Toronto, \$166.52; No. 10, \$130.00; London \$188.94. As the average is presumably the \$20 to \$30 in the average one district and another considerable explanation Princess Pat's Trans

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—mostly a regard was answered in the Robert Borden made ward to the departu "Patriotic regiment from the house the the tic, on which the re Montreal to Lewis, ha ed, passenger rates \$12,000; Brandon \$10,000; Regina \$10,000; Winnipeg \$10,000; The minister of nover that \$4 remon chanced by Sir Adam contingents at a toche the average expense horse being \$7.50, branded when purch was made by an or Western. Cook an officer, endorsed by General Hughes is that A. Dewitt Post chanced \$25,000 in the request of the princ and without remark The High Commiss

The prime minist question by Sir Wi to the appointment. sione, stated that St been acting in this the war and his servi advantage in facilitat for discussing Mr. Frigg's proposal. He could force difficulties in the way of

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# CHARGE FAVORITISM IN PATRIOTIC FUND

## W. H. Bennett Declares That Privates Were Discriminated Against in Favor of Officers—Other Members Criticize Its Administration—H. B. Ames Says \$2,700,000 Has Been Contributed and \$800,000 Paid Out.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Administration of the voluntary fund for the war has been under parliamentary review this afternoon, when Hon. Mr. Doherty submitted his bill regarding the patriotic fund to a committee of the whole for consideration.

As secretary of the fund organization, H. B. Ames undertook its defence in the house of commons and encountered some frank criticism. W. H. Bennett, of Simcoe, protested that the dependents of the private "the man behind the gun" were unfairly discriminated against in favor of those of officers in the matter of apportionment. He referred to conditions as he found them in his own riding.

Reference to Simcoe caused a caustic come-back from Mr. Ames. Simcoe, he said had voted \$25,000 to patriotic funds and had "held on" to \$20,000 of that amount, while two Canadian towns were accused of "refusing to do anything."

James Arthur charged that the patriotic fund had been administered by favor, and that action on the part of the administration was prompted by considerations as to what the municipality had done in the line of contribution to the fund.

Hon. Frank Oliver argued that the patriotic fund should be administered by the state itself and not by any set of individuals who could dictate terms or be governed by the caprice of a committee. W. F. Wickle, of Kingston, and D. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, spoke warmly in support of the enterprise. It was not charily, they maintained, but a grateful gift on the part of those who were unable themselves to participate by service at the front.

In response to a question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Ames said that some \$2,700,000 had already been received and the expenditure to date had been \$800,000. Families of British, French and Belgian reservists were also being assisted. The government had made a separate allowance of \$20 per month to every wife and widowed woman. In cases of actual need, \$25 extra was given each month.

Dealing with the contribution by provinces, Mr. Ames stated that \$1,038,000 had been received from Quebec and \$1,010,000 from Ontario, while the other provinces would probably contribute \$1,650,000.

Oliver Wilcox, North Essex, asked as to the assistance of soldiers' wives and families living in the United States. In his district some 800 soldiers who were British subjects had come from the States.

Mr. Ames replied that there were similar funds in Britain, Newfoundland and the United States, and that there was reciprocity in administration among them.

The bill passed its committee stage and was given a third reading, becoming the first complete piece of legislation of the session.

# SOLDIERS' BOOTS PROBE TO GO DEEP

## Parliamentary Committee to Inquire Into Footwear Furnished Second Contingent—Witnesses in Departmental Investigation Were Not Sworn.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—It was made evident at the resumption this morning of the inquiry into the boots furnished to the Canadian expeditionary forces that the scope of the investigation is to be enlarged and that its functions will be judicial as well as inquisitorial.

E. M. MacDonald desired to have it understood that the scope of the enquiry extended to the boots furnished the second contingent as well as the first, and to boots now furnished, and this view occurred in. He also characterized the departmental investigation conducted some months ago as a farce, since its witnesses had not even been sworn.

Mr. MacDonald gave a notice that he would shortly move that the government appoint a committee to conduct the examination of witnesses instead of entrusting

# WHO IS THE MONTREALER?

(Montreal Gazette.)

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Carbon Steel Company of Pittsburg today refused a \$4,000,000 war contract to manufacture 1,000,000 three-inch shells for the British government.

The reason is said to be that a steel broker in Montreal tried to make \$2,000,000 on the contract. The Carbon Steel Company had tentatively agreed to take the contract at this price, when it was ascertained that the Canadian contractor was to get \$6 each for the shells. This attempt to "scalp" \$2,000,000, angered the Pittsburg people and they withdrew from the transaction. Some unpleasant exposures of the methods of certain Canadian manufacturers and war supply brokers are threatened.

The attempt of this particular beneficiary of the British government would probably have succeeded but for President Charles McKnight, of the Carbon Steel Company. He returned from England only a few days ago, and while in London got some information as to the contract. He knew to whom it went and the price the British war office had agreed to pay for the shells. When he arrived in Pittsburg on Wednesday and was informed of the contract his anger was kindled, and he immediately telegrams were exchanged with the result that the contract was cancelled.

# LLOYD GEORGE SAYS TIME IS ON ALIIES' SIDE

London, Feb. 23.—The plan for a union of the financial and military resources of the entente powers, arranged the early part of this month in Paris, was approved in the house of commons this afternoon.

During the course of the debate David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, announced that there would be another meeting of the finance ministers of allied powers, but this time in London.

Referring to the enormous joint resources of the Allies, the chancellor made this statement:

"In this struggle resources are almost of paramount importance. This is a war not merely of men but even more of equipment. It is in this that the Allies have fallen short of their great enemy, because of the preparations he has been carrying out for years and years. In this matter time counts. In men our resources are greater and in money our resources are greater. Time and a full application of those resources—bold, courageous and resolute application of all our strength—that is all that is necessary. If we do it we shall win."

# COUNT TEN! BAD COLD RELIEVED FIGURE THREE HOURS—GOLD CURED

Never a Failure With Catarrh—It Cures Completely

Don't sniff and sneeze with a nasty cold. Kill it at once by "Catarrhose." It's the surest thing on colds ever known, simply knocks them out in no time. The medicated vapor of "CATARRHOSE" spreads through all parts of the breathing organs, and its beneficial action is felt instantly. Doesn't matter whether the cold is in the head, chest or lungs, "Catarrhose" will reach it and cure it quickly.

Easy to use—you bet it is—not a single drug to take because you simply breathe in the moist, healing and soothing of vapor vapors that come from the wonderful Catarrhose inhaler.

"I can cheerfully testify that Catarrhose is simply a magical cure for colds," writes P. P. Clement of Augusta. "For days last winter my head was completely filled up with cold. My eyes ran water. I sneezed and coughed constantly. I took many medicines. I was sick in the sight of them. Finally, I used Catarrhose. It cured my cold. It soothed the inflamed membranes, stopped the sneezing, and cured in no time. I never met anything to kill a cold like Catarrhose."

Get the complete \$1.00 outfit; it does the work quick. Small size 50c; trial sample size 25c. at dealers everywhere.

# CORPORAL HOLMES, V. C., HERO OF THE HOUR IN ENGLAND—RESCUES COMRADE AND SAVES FIELD GUN



Corporal F. W. Holmes, England's latest hero, riding with the Lord Mayor of London in the latter's carriage through streets filled with enthusiastic crowds.

Corporal F. W. Holmes, V. C., is the hero of the hour in England. The king has just pinned the Victoria Cross, the highest military honor of Great Britain, on his khaki for bravery. France has honored him with its "Croix de Guerre," also the highest honor. When Mary Boyle O'Reilly found Corporal Holmes, he was also V. C. (Vincent Clarence, not Victoria Cross) on his lap, but consented to write how he rescued a comrade and then returned to the field to dash through the foe to save an abandoned piece of British artillery and the horses. A wounded trumpeter—but read Holmes' own story and find out what happened to the wounded trumpeter.

(By Corporal Frederick William Holmes, V. C.)

London, England, Feb. 1.—My story can be told in a few words. But thousands of words would not convey the bravery and gallantry of the regiment around me, and particularly the bulldog pluck of my own battalion, sticking determinedly to their trenches below that little hill near Le Catéau, when the regiments to their right and left had been ordered to retire.

"To have seen our boys on that glorious autumn afternoon fighting brilliantly against desperate odds, fighting over every foot of the ground, and 'holding it out' of the advancing Germans, although it was a rear-guard action, would make a sight to forever live in memory. This is the spectacle that thrills me every time I think of it, while the incident which has brought the honor of the Victoria Cross to me is a very small indeed beside it.

"We were in our trenches at Le Catéau and our retreat from Mons had only just begun. The cornfields sloping away in front of us were a joy to see. The weather was very sunny, and we were very hot. A few hundred yards to our rear on the left was a hill, along the side of which our battalions afterwards retired. Some distance in front to the right was another hill, over which the Germans were coming.

"We took over the trenches at 2 o'clock in the morning. We fought steadily until 11 o'clock, when we were informed that the French were coming to relieve us. Within a quarter of an hour of this we suddenly found ourselves in for real hard fighting. Heavy shell and rifle fire now I cannot describe it, and under it minutes dragged on like hours.

"Our attention was concentrated so much on our own front that we did not know what was happening to the other regiments. But during the afternoon we found that the line of our right and left had vanished. The regiments on either side had retired. We received no orders, so we stopped, and kept blazing at the enemy. We saw no signs of the French, who were told, would arrive.

"About 4.30 we were very severely pressed, but we had plenty of fight in us. If the numbers had been only a little more even! At this moment, however, the order to retire came as we were practically surrounded. On the officer in charge giving the order we jumped out of the trenches. Lots of us were shot as soon as we did so.

"Just as I jumped, I saw a wounded man lying on the ground. I believed

he was one of my own battalion, but I am not certain. He asked me to help him. I said I would do my best for him. It flashed through my mind that I would not get out of this myself, and if I was to be shot, I would prefer it when helping a pal. Strange that this reflection should have passed through my mind then!

"I picked him up and hoisted him on my shoulder. After going about 100 yards he cried out that my equipment was hurting him. I put him down and pulled off my equipment. How the bullets missed me I don't know. I then carried him to a rear position, resting him and again over a distance of two and a half to three miles. On arriving at the second village I left him in charge of some of our medical boys.

"I went back to join my regiment, but when I reached the hill which was behind our line of trenches I could not see them. I only saw our dead and wounded—and the Germans. I also saw some of our guns—out of action. I stumbled across one—at 18 o'clock—with the horses harnessed to it, and a wounded trumpeter sitting beside it.

"What has happened?" I asked.

"I have been wounded," he answered; "but the gun has to be gotten away."

"I do not remember my feelings at the moment. I think I must have had none. The gun was there, and I plunged in to save it from capture.

"I fixed the trumpeter on one of the rear pair of horses, picked up a bayonet off the grass, turned the level of the gun to safety, jumped on the leading pair of horses, prodded them with the bayonet, and off we galloped over the road.

"We went at a furious pace, and passed many of our dead in the first stage of this dash. After going a few miles I caught up the rear of the column and reported to an officer of the artillery.

"This was not done, however, without a tragic mishap, which grieves me and pains me every time I think of that afternoon. I turned my head back to see how the trumpeter was faring, and I found that he must have fallen off on the way. I believe that no more has been heard of him—he is missing. Hard luck!

All of the Carib's Crew Safe

Berlin, Feb. 24, via London, 5.20 p. m.—A dispatch received in Berlin from the American vice-consul at Bremerhaven, declares that all the members of the crew of the American steamer Carib, rescued yesterday as having sunk in the North Sea, have been saved.

# The Boastful Kaiser



The Kaiser: "Why don't you take it away from him for me?"

# PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

## Fertilization and Thorough Cultivation Will Help the Empire

Patriotism and Production must go hand in hand. Great Britain and her Allies need food. Canada must help in supplying that need. You as a Canadian must do your share. The soil is the basis of food production. Therefore, cultivation, proper fertilization and good seed are important factors. This does not seem very complex, but with the right crops on the right soil, this is the whole gospel of crop production.

- How can you better fit yourself for your work this year?
- (1) Attend your Conference.
  - (2) Talk matters over with your neighbor farmers. Give help and get help.
  - (3) Read the agricultural articles in the daily and weekly press and in the agricultural papers.
  - (4) Write to the Canadian Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and your Provincial Department of Agriculture for information.
- Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark have increased their food production enormously during the last twenty years through cultivation, fertilization and seed selection. These are the countries that are being either devastated or most seriously affected by this war. Now is Canada's opportunity as well as Canada's responsibility.
- The German Kaiser has cut off the supply of potash fertilizers from the rest of the world. This does not mean that we are without all supplies. Canadian fertilizers are still available. Use those "Made-in-Canada." Read the Bulletin on "Potash in Agriculture" issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
- Do not waste anything this year. Save carefully every pound of fertilizer in and around barns and stables.
- Get the waste vegetable matter of all kinds. It will pay this year to clean up and to keep clean.
- Wash-water contains potash. Coal ashes are good for heavy soils. Wood ashes are rich in potash and lime. Save everything.
- Every day counts in getting on to the land. Drain off all surface waters as early as possible. Do not wait for Spring. This may mean a week or two more for growth.
- Perform every farming operation thoroughly. Do the ploughing well. Disc and harrow the land until a perfect seed bed is prepared. Sow the seed carefully. After seeding, roll if the soil is not too damp, then lightly harrow.
- See that water furrows are run where needed.
- Keep the weeds in check. Do not economize in labour at sowing time. A last stroke of the harrow after the seed bed seems pretty usually means extra bushes.
- By each and every one of us going the best that is in him and making the very wisest use of every acre, we, as Canadian farmers, may do much to help our Country.

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

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Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Please send me these Bulletins—"Potash in Agriculture," "Alkali Soils," "Preparing Land for Grain Crops," "Crop Rotation and Soil Cultivation."

Name.....

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# KAISER'S BLOCKADE PLANS SO FAR HAVE FAILED

Berlin, Feb. 23, via London, 7.45 p. m.—The American steamer Carib has gone to the bottom of the German coast in the North Sea as a result of running on a mine.

At the time of the disaster to the Carib the vessel was not using the route laid down in the German marine instructions.

The steamer Carib belonged to the Clyde Line. She was of 2,950 tons net and left Charleston Jan. 27 for Bremen. She was in command of Captain Cole.

The Carib was built in 1889 at Port Glasgow, Scotland. She was 298 feet long and 36 feet beam.

Formerly of Clyde Line.

New York, Feb. 23.—The Carib was formerly owned by the Clyde line and was recently sold by them to Walker, Armstrong & Co., of Savannah (Ga.). She left Charleston Jan. 27 for Bremen with a cargo of cotton. She had a capacity of 4,900 bales. She carried a crew of thirty men, commanded by Captain E. L. Cole.

Regin's Crew Safe

Dover, Feb. 23, via London, 4.35 p. m.—The crew of the Regin landed at Dover this afternoon. The men said they believed the ship was torpedoed by a German submarine.

Other Steamers Struck

New Haven, Eng., Feb. 23, via London, Feb. 24, 1.30 a. m.—Eighteen members of the crew of the Cardiff steamer Brankome China, a government collier, landed here this evening. Their vessel either struck a mine or was torpedoed in the English Channel twenty miles southeast of Beachy Head, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The men say the captain and mate of the steamer are standing by the vessel, which is badly damaged and awash. An attempt will be made to pull her to the coast and beach her.

A larger steamer is reported in distress near the same spot. Lifeboats are in attendance upon her.

Channels Closed

London, Feb. 23, 10.01 p. m.—The British admiralty announces that the Irish Channel and the North Channel, waters lying between England and Scotland and Ireland, have been restricted for navigation from today. The southern entrance to the Irish Channel, known as Saint George's Channel, is between Carramore Point on the Irish coast, and St. David's Head, on the opposite coast of Wales. Certain areas of this channel have been closed to mercantile navigation by the admiralty's orders, which also require that all traffic wishing to proceed through the North Channel must pass to the southward of Rathlin Island between sunrise and sunset. No ship will be allowed within four miles of Rathlin Island between sunset and sunrise.

Other Ships Torpedoed

Ldy, via London, Feb. 24, 4.13 a. m.—The steamer Kalibia has arrived here and reports that two vessels have been torpedoed off Hastings. One sank and the other was supposed to be in a sinking condition, with three trawlers standing by.

The crew of the first vessel was saved, and later. A mine-sweeper was attempting to tow the other to Dover. Her crew was saved by a Ramsgate fishing smack.

Probably the two steamers reported by the Kalibia as torpedoed off Hastings are those previously reported from New Haven, one of which was the Cardiff steamer Brankome China. The New Haven dispatch also reported that another steamer had been struck and was awash.

London, Feb. 24.—The German blockade of the British Isles has been in effect for a week with the result that so far as is known two Norwegian, one French and five British steamers have been sunk or torpedoed by submarines, with the surprising small loss of four lives. Two of these steamers, the Belridge and the Dhorrah, succeeded in reaching port.

The blockade, however, has had the effect of increasing insurance rates, and some neutral owners are keeping their ships in neutral waters.

With conditions such as these, the public both in England and neutral countries are naturally curious as to latest proposals of the American government to Great Britain and Germany, of which little has been allowed to leak out either in London or Berlin, and also as to what the Allies' reply to the German blockade will be, another matter in which secrecy is being well maintained.

In addition to the loss of the merchantmen, the British admiralty has been impelled to give up hope for the armed steamer Clan MacNaughton, which has not been heard from since Feb. 8, and which, it is believed, went down, as did another armed merchantman, the Viktor, during the storms which prevailed early in the month. The Clan MacNaughton carried a crew of 280 men, composed largely of royal naval reserve men, twenty of whom belonged to Newfoundland.

ARMED CRUISER PROBABLY LOST

London, Feb. 24.—The official information bureau announced this morning that the Clan MacNaughton, an armed merchant cruiser, is missing. The vessel was last heard of on Feb. 8, and it is feared that she has been lost. Wreckage believed to be from the cruiser has been found.

The text of the bureau's announcement follows:

"The secretary of the admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. Clan MacNaughton, an armed merchant cruiser, Commander Robert Jeffreys, R. N., has been missing since Feb. 8, and it is feared that the vessel has been lost.

"An unsuccessful search has been made and wreckage supposed to be portions of this ship has since been discovered.

"The last signal received from the Clan MacNaughton was made in the early morning of Feb. 8, and it is feared that she was lost during the bad weather which prevailed that time."

From the fact that there is no regular cruiser in the British navy named Clan MacNaughton, and that there is a merchant steamer of that name, it can safely be assumed that the British naval authorities have taken the merchant vessel and made use of her as an auxiliary warship.

The merchant steamer Clan MacNaughton was built at Glasgow in 1911 and was of 4,985 tons gross. Her length was 439 feet, beam 53, and depth 34 feet. She has been in the Indian service, for she reached London from Calcutta Nov. 4 last year. She was owned by Cayzer, Irvine & Company, of Glasgow.

Two hundred and eighty men lost their lives when the Clan MacNaughton went down. Among the crew of the Clan MacNaughton were twenty men of the Newfoundland royal naval reserve.

Twenty officers and 260 men were on board the warship. The commander and the principal officers belonged to the royal navy, the others to the royal naval reserve.

CAPTAIN TELLS OF LOSS OF HIS SHIP

London, Feb. 24, 9.57 p. m.—The captain of the Cardiff steamer Brankome China, a government collier, reported to

the owners of the steamer today that she had been torpedoed and sunk, but that all hands were saved.

Eighteen members of the crew of the Brankome China were landed in New Haven, England, Tuesday evening, and reported that their vessel had been damaged by a mine or torpedoed in the English Channel south of Beachy Head, Tuesday afternoon.

The captain and mate were reported to be standing by the vessel, which was said to be badly damaged, and awash.

APOHAQUI RED CONTRIBUTORS

Apoahqui, Feb. 24.—The ladies of the Red Cross acknowledged with thanks the contribution of \$45.59 from the following persons: Mrs. J. E. Rowley, Mrs. Walter T. Burgess, Mrs. Isaac B. Humphrey, Mrs. Geo. B. Jones, Mrs. W. A. Jones, Mrs. Harley S. Jones, Mrs. Herbert S. Jones, Mrs. H. Montgomery, Campbell, Mrs. Isaac D. Pearson, Mrs. M. H. Parlee, Mrs. Geo. Gregg, Mrs. Warren Colpitts, Mrs. J. P. McAuley, Mrs. John Manchester, Mrs. Ivan Wright, Mrs. Isaac P. Gambill, Mrs. James P. Connelly, Mrs. Isaac Cooper (Point Wolfe), Mrs. Herbert Buchanan, Miss C. L. Myles, Mrs. Noah E. Hicks, Mrs. Herbert Baird, Mrs. C. E. Titus, Mrs. W. T. McKnight, Mrs. Casper J. Adams, Mrs. William Snyder, Mrs. John McKnight, Mrs. Harry Coy, Mrs. Edward White, Mrs. D. Cosman, Mrs. William Leuk, Mrs. Geo. McEwan, Mrs. John B. Armstrong, Mrs. Percy L. Folger, Mrs. Fred. Phelps, Mrs. M. Crofts, Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Mrs. W. L. Kierstead, Mrs. S. A. McAuley, Mrs. J. Kierstead, Mrs. Cyrus McCready, Mrs. C. C. Hayes, Mrs. Duncan Lott, Mrs. Edna P. Roberts, Mrs. Joseph Barrie, Mrs. Monk, Mrs. Hanford McKnight, Mrs. George H. Second, Mrs. Guy Adair, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. J. L. Wallace, Mrs. Miss George, Mrs. N. Second, Mrs. Andrew Bell, Mrs. M. M. Anderson, Mrs. John Armstrong, Mrs. Wm. Parlee, Miss Alice Chambers, Mrs. John Chambers, Mrs. Thomas Lockhart, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Mrs. Nell Johnson, Mrs. Frank W. Moore, Mrs. J. H. Little, Mrs. L. Y. Urquhart, Mrs. Levi Thompson, Mrs. Edwin Cripps, Mrs. Edward Erb, Mrs. John Orchard, Mrs. Chas. Kates, Mrs. William Snyder, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Gallagher, Herbert Wright, Andrew Adair, William Armstrong, Geo. McEwan, L. V. Wright, John Burgess, Geo. Small, James P. Connelly, J. H. Phelps, James Howard, J. Kierstead, Richard Sprague, T. S. McAuley, A. B. Brooks, David Little, Frank Childwick, Harley S. Jones. The society has already made two shipments and is busily engaged in preparing another.

Digby Double Wedding

Digby, Feb. 25.—A double wedding took place last night at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman VanTassel, Bay Road, when Rev. A. H. MacLeod, pastor of the St. Mary's Bay Baptist church, joined in wedlock Frank W. Moore, of Lawrencetown, and Bertha VanTassel, of Digby. Following this ceremony the same clergyman married Emeric M. Bolen, of Marion (N.S.), to Sadie VanTassel.

The bride was prettily dressed in white organdie and carried bouquets of white carnations and roses. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present. The wedding gifts were beautiful and costly. The house decorations were green and white and presented a very pretty appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Morse leave for the honeymoon on Monday. The bride will be held at the home of the groom. The bride wore a travelling suit of green with oat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Bolen remain in Digby until Saturday. After an extended honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Morse will reside at Sydney (N.S.) and Mr. and Mrs. Bolen at East St. Louis (Ill.).

# AGENTS W

RELIABLE represent meet the tremen fruit trees throughout present. We wish four good men to represent in the fruit-grow New Brunswick offer opportunities for men offer a permanent position, the right men, pay, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Habby Agents now in er district. Pay weekly Pelham Nursery Co. T

# HELP WANTED

LADIES TO DO LIGHT SEWING spare time; good pay; distance charges prep for full particulars. N. turing Company, Mont

# TEACHERS V

WANTED—A second teacher, to open March. Apply, stating Johnston, Secretary, C. Queens Co., N. B.

WANTED—A second female teacher to school first of March. Apply, stating salary, to Mill Sett West, Sunbu 22157-3

# WANTED

YOUNG MAN wants in dry goods or gre ten years' experience; and French fluently; Address, P. L. care of R.E.D. No. 3, Woodst

# Full Staff of Iran

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# BIRTH

MALCOLM—On Fe East St. John (N. B.), Wallace and Mrs. Mal BUCK—At Saranac the 24th inst., to Mr. Bock, a son.

# MARRIA

STORM-WEST—In on February 22, 1915, H. A. Anderson, B.D. Ham Storm to Catherine Lawrence, daughter of St. JOHN SHIVES-BLEDDEN—Paul's church, Toront Archdeacon, Cady, assist R. T. McKim, Claire F ter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Kilgour Shives, Kilgour Shives and Campbellton (N. B.)

# DEATH

DAY—At his resi street, on the 22nd inst., John D. Gallagher, son leaving a loving wife and three sons and three daughters. ROBINSON—In this inst., George A. Rob years.

RUSSELL—At her p 164 Waterloo street, of Bella Florence, daughter and Mrs. Henry York, leaving two sons, two brothers and one daughter. HAYES—On Feb. 23 Rosbury (Mass.), John of St. John, leaving w and three sons to mou GALLAGHER—In 23rd inst., Catherine C. John D. Gallagher, and late John O'Leary, of besides her husband, of seven sons.

LAWTON—On Feb. 23rd inst., young son Lawton, aged 56 years. BELL—At her late David street, on the 23rd inst., the late John of the late John O'Leary, leaving six sisters and one son.

MURRAY—In lovin dear mother Mrs. Eliz died Feb. 21, 1914. There is no flock how tended.

But one dead lamb! There is no fieside at But hath one vacat WITTRIEEN—In lo Charles A. Wittrien, 1914.

# IN MEMO

An Apalling "What's that?" ex "out 2 o'clock in the when burglers" B. got dipped on a pa with extended arms, door.

There was a long p "Shades of St. Pat simultaneously with bump.

He had come across of course, his arms h of the door, bringing tact with it.

"Why, what's the n Pat. "Sure it's the bigge lie!" answered Pat. I knew that my nos my ar-rums!"—Answ

Our Baby It's hard to think of the cunning little fi in course of time will And frowning whis



NEARLY TWO HUNDRED SOLDIERS OF ST. JOHN FOR MOUNTED RIFLES

B Squadron Filling and Remainder for Machine Gun and A Squadron—Two Machine Guns Being Used by 26th Battalion—Recruiting for 40th Battalion Lagging Owing to Uncertainty of Date of Departure—Army Aviator in the City.

Thursday, Feb. 25. To date 178 men have been recruited in St. John alone for the 6th Regiment, Mounted Rifles. In this are included the full strength of the 18th Squadron for the machine gun section, the others to be taken from Nova Scotia regiments, and seven men for "A" squadron, which still needs 25 men more. It is thought that the quarters for the regiment at Amherst may not be ready until Monday next. Meanwhile the men are being given regular drill in squads and yesterday were out for a four mile route march on Rockwood Park and district. All of them are accustomed to horses and ride well. Most cases are of the riding exercises will not take long when once the regiment is mobilized at Amherst. Only a short route march and indoor drill were done yesterday by the 26th Battalion. The new recruits were used and proved a valuable addition to the battalion in making the marching of the men easier. They also helped to "whiffen" the 26th Battalion. The 26th Battalion are now in use and the section does the drill promptly and with soldierly cleanliness. Divisional headquarters have asked for a revised and rearranged list of the whole battalion which is being got together.

On the whole recruiting for the 40th Battalion, which is the first locally for the third contingent, has not been nearly so brisk as it might have been. Yet this cannot be said to be due to lack of real interest on the part of the public. The public mind the date at which that contingent may go to Europe seems remote so long as the second is still here. No doubt the third contingent will come when it is announced that recruiting is to be pushed. Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, who is in charge of the recruiting office in the St. John district, is now in Ottawa. Only one man was enrolled for the battalion yesterday by Captain J. R. Miller, who is acting for the lieutenant-colonel.

From Mission Church. Sergeant J. W. Clive Ross, of the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles at Amherst has been presented a silver wrist watch on behalf of the St. Lawrence Guild, the choir and congregation of the Mission Church. The presentation was made by Rev. H. A. Collins, who secured the recipient of the interest with which his career would be followed by the members of the church, adding that he would be interested in the church. Sergeant Ross has now returned to Amherst. The Mission church, which has not numerically a large congregation, has come out wonderfully well. It has been a great help to the overseas duty. Not fewer than thirty-two men have actually joined the Canadian forces or have enlisted in readiness.

"We are indeed proud of our boys," writes a lady correspondent, "and want others to be too." This interest of the women of the city in the recruiting is one of the best features and has been of incalculable help in the work of recruiting among volunteers. Two of them to get back there, though he hopes apparently to be back in Canada once more before then. He was asked yesterday about the dangers of flying corps work he modestly replied that he had not been hit by a bullet, but he had been at first hand. That it was taken as meaning that as an English officer he was allowed to divulge anything that should be an aid to the British forces and to the enemy of what the British forces and airmen are doing. It is understood that a school for flying instruction will some time soon be established in Canada. Probably a Farman bi-plane will be used for the start.

OBITUARY

William G. Morrison. Tuesday, Feb. 23. L. R. Ross, of the I. C. R., has received a telegram from New York, informing him of the death of his brother-in-law, William G. Morrison, of Clarence Hill, N. B.

Mr. Morrison had been ill only a few days, with pneumonia, and his death was a shock and surprise. He was born in St. John, N. B., in 1847, and was in John Morrison, who in early days, was born where the C. P. freight sheds now stand. He went to New York after the St. John fire, and remained there steadily since that time.

He is survived by two sons, Dr. William Howe Morrison, of New York, and Walter Morrison, of New York, and three daughters, Mrs. T. Belyea of Brown's Bay, Mrs. Samuel Short of Boston, and Mrs. John Orburg of New York. The funeral service will be held at his residence at 145 West 120th street, at 10 o'clock, and tomorrow morning the body will be taken to Brown's Flat for interment.

Mrs. W. J. Moran. Tuesday, Feb. 23. The death of William J. Moran, aged 88 years, occurred yesterday morning at his home, 16 Vista street, after a lengthy illness. Mr. Moran formerly was a resident of Greenfield, Kings county, where he had a large farm. He removed to the city only two years ago. He is survived by his wife, one son, Alexander of this city, two brothers, Edgar of Greenfield Hill, and John of this city; three sisters, Mrs. T. Belyea of Brown's Bay, Mrs. Samuel Short of Boston, and Mrs. John Orburg of New York. The funeral service will be held at his residence at 145 West 120th street, at 10 o'clock, and tomorrow morning the body will be taken to Brown's Flat for interment.

Miss Bertha, at home, while the sons are John C. Gallagher, of Presque Isle (Me.); Frederick P. of Bangor (Me.); and John A. of Bangor (Me.). Mrs. Ellen Collins, of Ireland is a sister. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2:30 p.m.

Miss Annie Malloy. Wednesday, Feb. 25. The death of Miss Annie Veronica, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Malloy of Fairville occurred yesterday. She had been in failing health for about a year. Miss Malloy was a bright, popular young woman of twenty-four years. She is survived by her parents and four sisters. Miss Malloy was born in Ireland and came to this country with her parents and Alice all at home and one brother, Daniel.

Mrs. John P. Bell. Wednesday, Feb. 25. The death of Mrs. John P. Bell, resident of the city since childhood, occurred yesterday at the home of her brother, John A. Y. Smith, 62 St. David street, at the age of eighty-three years. For a year or more she had been living a retired life, but was active about the house. Her death came very unexpectedly and as a shock to her many friends throughout the city.

Mrs. Michael Corr. Thursday, Feb. 25. Many will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Michael Corr, who died yesterday at her residence, 121 Brussels street, after a lingering illness. She had been compelled to remain indoors for some time, but the body will be taken on Wednesday morning to the family.

Charles Morrison. Newcastle, Feb. 24. The death of Charles Morrison, who had been ill for about a year, occurred at his home here on Monday morning. Deceased was 76 years of age. He was a native of Sydney (C. B.), but had lived here for many years. He was a very kindly and generous man, and was an honored member of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's R. C. Church. He is survived by a very prominent family, Mrs. Mary Gillis, of Sydney, and the following children: James Macdonald, of Amherst, and Frank, of Sydney. The funeral is being held this morning at St. Mary's church.

Winnie McWha. St. Stephen, Feb. 23. (Special)—Winnie McWha, aged 38 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McWha, passed away this evening at his residence, 100 Water street, after a brief illness of heart trouble. Mr. McWha has been in the employ of Gaugon Bros. for about fourteen years and until a few weeks ago was able to attend to his usual duties. He leaves his widow, his father and mother, three brothers, Harry in Nashua (N. H.), Fred in Sydney, and Frank in Sydney, and one sister, Mrs. H. J. Moran of Bradford (Penn.).

Stanley Lawton. Wednesday, Feb. 25. Stanley Lawton, who had great fame as a musician and reputed to have been one of the most prominent saxophone players in the world, died here last night at the age of thirty-six years. For twenty years he played in Sousa's famous band and accompanied the distinguished band leader on several of his tours. Stanley was forming for years as a member of Sousa's wonderful saxophone quartette. He also played for a while in the Marine Band of Washington. He died of pneumonia, which he contracted while touring with the band in the city of the continent.

He was a native of St. John and the last surviving member of a large family. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Lawton, who was a prominent dry goods merchant of the city and in his later life associated with the firm of Lawton, Yast, and Stanley. Stanley had been in declining health for about three years but his illness did not completely incapacitate him until about three weeks ago. At the time he was moved to the hospital and life gradually left him. The only relative he leaves is a niece, Mrs. H. J. Fielding Rankin. The funeral will be held at the residence of Samuel Girvan, Princess street, Thursday afternoon at 2:30.

When he was a young man Mr. Lawton entered the service of the late George Melbourn, owner of the C. P. R. railway, Melbourn House, at home, where William C. at home. Deceased was highly respected by all who knew him and the sympathy of the entire community goes out to the relatives in their bereavement. The funeral will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the Rev. W. B. Beaumont, pastor of the First Baptist church, who will conduct the services, interment in the rural cemetery.

Mrs. James Ross. Montreal, Feb. 23. Mrs. James Ross, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Ross, and mother of Lieutenant J. K. L. Ross, of the naval forces at Halifax, died this afternoon at her residence, 100 West 120th street, Montreal, after a brief illness of heart trouble.

John Shaughnessy. St. Stephen, Feb. 20. John Shaughnessy, aged thirty-nine years, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Shaughnessy, of this town, is dead from cancer of the throat. He leaves besides his father, two brothers, Harold, in Montreal, and William, of this town, and two sisters, Mrs. Belmonts, of St. John, and Alice, at home.

James Hayes. News was received in the city yesterday of the death of John Hayes, a former resident of St. John. He died in Roxbury (Mass.), on last Sunday, aged about fifty-eight. He was a well-known resident of this city, where he conducted the Cumberland House, a well-known old acquaintance and made many friends. To add to his pleasing qualities he was an interesting narrator and the reminiscences of his career were most entertaining.

James W. McKillop. Thursday, Feb. 25. The sudden death of James W. McKillop, of West St. John, which occurred yesterday morning, caused quite a shock to his friends. He was sitting at breakfast when he was stricken. Heart trouble was the cause of his death. Mr. McKillop was a native of Scotland, and came to this city when a young man. He was employed in the London House for twenty-four years, after which he engaged in dry goods in the West End. He was in the 68th year of his age, and is survived by four brothers and four sisters, besides several grandchildren. His wife, who was Miss Isabelle Weir, died about ten years ago. He enjoyed the esteem and love of all who knew him, and will be missed by all who knew him.

Benjamin Moore. Thursday, Feb. 25. The death of Benjamin Moore, who was at one time a civil employe, occurred last night at his home, 125 Marsh Road. He leaves to mourn his death his wife, one son, Baby, and two daughters, one daughter, Elizabeth at home, one brother, David, and two sisters, Elizabeth Moore and Mrs. James Ingalls, the latter three of Peabody (Mass.).

ST. JOHN MARKETS

Middlings and bran took an advance of 1/10 per ton at the early part of the week. This was due, merchants said yesterday, to a scarcity of the supplies and the fact that the mills are not making extensive outputs or grinding these products.

Other changes in the market quotations yesterday were not very numerous and of little importance. The wholesale prices given out yesterday after were as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET. Potatoes, per bbl. 1.30 to 1.40. Beef, western, per lb. 0.11 1/2. Beef, country, per lb. 0.09 1/2. Mutton, per lb. 0.08. Pork, per lb. 0.09 1/2. Veal, per lb. 0.09. Eggs, hen, per doz. 0.35. Turkey, per doz. 0.25. Butter, per lb. 0.25. Creamery, butter, per lb. 0.30. Fowls, fresh killed, per lb. 0.20. Spring chickens, per lb. 0.24. Hens, per lb. 0.19. Turkey, per doz. 0.28. Cabbage, per doz. 0.00. Squash, per doz. 0.02 1/2. Turnips, bbl. 0.62. 0.60.

GROCERIES. Choice seeded raisins, 10/100. Raisins, 10/100. Apples, 10/100. Cheese, per lb. 0.19. Rice, 4.20. Cream tartar, per box. 0.41. Biscuits, per box. 1.10. Beans, yellow, per bush. 3.80. Beans, yellow eye, 3.80. Split peas, bag, 6.75. Corn meal, 7.00. Granulated cornmeal, 6.00. Liverpool salt per sack, ex store, 1.10. 1.15.

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations per case: Salmon, pink, 4.90. Salmon, white, 4.80. Pinhead haddies, 4.50. Kipper herring, 4.50. Clams, 4.00. Oysters, 2.50. Corned beef, 2.45. Peaches, 1.85. Apples, 2.30. Pineapple, sliced, 2.00. Pineapple, graded, 1.55. Lombard plums, 1.19. Apples, 2.10. Corn, per doz. 1.05. Peas, 1.00. Strawberries, 2.90. Apples, 2.10. Pumpkins, 0.95. String beans, 1.00. Baked beans, 1.00. Baked beans, 1.40. 1.45.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Canadian, 23.00. Pork, American, 23.25. American salt beef, 23.75. Bacon, 23.00. Lard, pure, tub, 0.13. Molasses, fancy Barbados, 0.89 1/2. 0.90.

SUGAR. Standard granulated, 6.95. United Empire, gran. 6.85. Bright yellow, 6.85. No. 1 yellow, 6.85. Pailups, 7.75. 8.00. Roller oatmeal, 8.00. Standard oatmeal, 8.00. Manitoba, high grade, 8.95. Ontario full patent, 8.60.

GRAINS. Middlings, car lots, 32.00. Mid. small lots, 33.00. No. 1 yellow, 31.00. Pressed hay, car lots, 17.00. No. 1, 17.00. No. 2, 16.00. Oats, Canadian, 0.75. Oats, local, 0.97. 0.70.

FRUITS. Marbot walnuts, 0.13. Almonds, 0.17. California prunes, 0.09. Filberts, 0.14. Raisins, per doz. 0.12. Peanuts, roasted, 0.11. Bag figs, per lb. 0.10. Lemons, Messina, box, 6.50. Oranges, per box, 6.00. Coconut, per sack, 4.00. New figs, box, 0.15. California oranges, 4.00. California peaches, 1.75. California plums, 1.75. California pears, 5.25. Oranges, 4.00. Apples, 1.75. 1.80.

FISH. Small dry cod, 4.50. Medium dry cod, 5.25. Pollock, 3.60. Grand Merring herring, 3.40. Smoked herring, 0.18. Pickled shad, half-bbls, 8.00. Fresh cod, per lb. 0.08 1/2. Halibut, per lb. 0.13. Kipper herring, per dozen, 0.90. Smeared, per lb. 0.12. 0.13.

OILS. Palatine, 0.00. Ryalite, 0.16. Turpentine, 0.00. Extra lard compound, 0.91. Beta No. 1 lard compound, 0.00. Premier motor gas-oil, 0.00. Penna, 0.00. Penna, 0.00. Fish oil, 0.00. Hides, 0.13. Calveskins, 0.17. Sheepskins, December, 0.95. Tallow, 0.05. 0.05 1/2.

Mrs. John Fields, 50; Mrs. Fenwick Crawford, 50; Mrs. P. Spence, 25; Arthur Peacock, 51; George Peacock, 49; George Spence, 49; Blamark Murray, 35; Hugh Peacock, 50; Leonard Peacock, 55; Mrs. E. Peacock, 10; Miss Harlan Allan, 50; Hubert Robinson, 51; Harry Spence, 50; Mollie Peacock, 52; Stephen Peacock, 50; Walter Murray, 51; A. Friend, 51; Mrs. R. T. Oulton, 52; total, 494.65; Wicklow, N. B., 165.80; on Quebec bridge construction, \$7,061.84; the federal government had not communicated, and did not intend to communicate, with any of the provincial governments with regard to revising or amending the marriage laws, apropos of the Lancaster bill and the N. Temere decree, and that Major W. St. Hughes, brother of the minister of militia, was appointed inspector of penitentiaries in March, 1914, at a salary of \$8,700, and was now drawing \$7,250 per day, and held allowance, as lieutenant-colonel commanding the First Battalion of the Second Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Budget Debate Resumed. The debate on the budget was resumed by W. W. Wright, of Muskoka, who defended the action of the government in giving assistance to the railways in September last. He said that the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. were a pair of twins left on the Conservative doorstep by the late administration, and that the government had to take charge of them. Referring to arguments advanced by Mr. Turritt, the member for Muskoka, who said that Mr. Turritt seemed to be very much concerned about the farmers of the west. It was remarkable, however, that the members in Saskatchewan and Alberta were nearly all newspapermen and lawyers. It would be better, he thought, if a few farmers were elected.

PROTECTION AND PROTECTION

Patriotism without production is an empty sound. If ever there was a time when by your deeds you are required to be known, it is now. Now, when the Empire is at war, now, when many of the regular channels of supply are closed; now, when men in millions have been summoned from the paths of industry to the inferno of destruction; now, when Britain is fighting for Belgium's right to live; now, when the world's liberties are at stake; now, when Germany seeks to strangle Britain even as she has strangled Belgium; now, when Germany threatens the forty million people of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales with starvation; now, when the enemy is bombarding peaceful towns and villages, slaughtering innocent and harmless women and children; now, when fertile fields and fruitful gardens of other lands are lying in waste and swollen with death; now, is the time when Canada is called upon to put forth her mightiest effort to help stem the tide of destruction, to aid the Empire and to profit herself.

In entering upon the campaign in which it is now engaged, the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion has entered upon a task which is of the greatest importance. It is not that our farmers need altogether to be prompted to themselves, but that perhaps some of them may not fully realize the seriousness of the present and the more than probable critical conditions of the future. If the war were to end tomorrow, there would still be need of every effort in productiveness, for many years must elapse before the devastation that has been caused can be remedied or repaired. Unhappily, the present conditions are such that the great conflict will continue for many months yet, in which case the mind of man cannot fathom the damage that will have been done to every form of industry. To agriculture, particularly, by the waste of life, by the wrecking of property and by the spreading of desolation. It is in replacing the damage done that the farmers are called upon to act. It is their mother country that cries to them. The Agricultural Department is in a holding conference at many points in the country, but it is engaged, as will be seen by the announcements, in distributing large quantities of literature telling how the farmer can best serve the interests of the Empire, display his grateful sense of patriotism and bring profit to himself. In brief and explicit language, that which he may run and understand, is pointed out the needs of the situation and how those needs can be met. Above all, the advice is given to avoid waste. Everything can be utilized. Nothing need be thrown away as valueless. The economy of production is in saving.

Mr. Cocksbutt's Repeal Bill. In the Bulletin and Reports prepared and written by experts and men of practical science, farmers are urged to suggest and submit the value of the greatest possible value at the season, and such as will advantage both their land and themselves for all time. It is suggested that the farmer should do everything in his power to aid the Empire which is such an important and instant importance that to shrink from it is to be criminal. Copies of the publication, which is of the greatest value upon addressing Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. No postage is required on the application. (See government advertisement on page six of this issue).

HUGHES WILL TAKE HIS JOB WITH HIM. (Continued from page 1.) Mr. Hughes, who had a voice in questions of peace and war, Mr. Murphy asked if this talk was made on authority of the government. Hon. Robert Rogers, who was leading the house in the absence of the premier, said the government had taken no notice of the report referred to. The statement of the premier some days ago, said Mr. Rogers, still stood. In the premier's statement referred to, Sir Robert Borden told the house that he had never gone any further than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reported utterance: "If you want our aid, call us to your council."

In the final stages of the bill to provide for members of parliament who go to the front, Hon. Mr. Graham directed attention to its provisions. All were, he said, professedly anxious that there should be no election till the war was over. In case, however, that the government should change or make up its mind, he wanted to know if the law would enable a person who was absent from the country to be considered a member. Hon. Mr. Doherty said there was nothing to prevent it.

Dr. Beland's Name Cheered. Mention of the name of Hon. Dr. Beland by the minister occasioned a round of cheers, in which both sides joined. Dr. Beland's patriotic services in Belgium, declared Hon. Mr. Doherty, would in no sense interfere with his holding his seat in parliament. It might interfere with his receiving his indemnity, but he thought that, on the whole, it would be of heroic service to the injured. Hon. Mr. Doherty said that the injured was a prisoner of war in the hands of the Germans, while Mr. Macdonald pointed out that he had served since the outbreak of the war and was attached to the Red Cross organization. The minister of militia had appointed him a major in the Army Service Corps of the Canadian contingent, but he had never been able to join them.

Mr. Maclean, South York, asked as to the status of individual voters who had gone or were going to the front, in event of a general election. Hon. Mr. Doherty replied that a special committee were considering the matter. He was also having the justice department consider different methods by which men could register their votes, and would probably submit a tentative measure.

Miss MacAdam, Inventor of Trenching Shovel. The patent for the 25,000 combination trenching shovel and bullet-proof shield, which the Canadian expeditionary force is equipped, was held by Miss Eva MacAdam, private secretary to the minister of militia. The patent was taken out on Aug. 17 last. The government paid \$138 for each of the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, Miss MacAdam, as the inventor of the shovel, has not received any royalty. The specifications were not submitted to the minister of militia, and the inventor was engaged in the war as now adopting similar devices.

These were some of the interesting facts given to the committee by General Hughes, in reply to questions from Geo. Bovin. Other replies by ministers to queries from members produced the information that 214 miles of main line track had been laid on the Hudson Bay Railway, and it was anticipated that road would be ready to handle grain for export by the autumn of 1917, that the total expenditure on Hudson Bay Railway construction since 1912 has been \$9,165,860; on Quebec bridge construction, \$7,061,842; that the federal government had not communicated, and did not intend to communicate, with any of the provincial governments with regard to revising or amending the marriage laws, apropos of the Lancaster bill and the N. Temere decree, and that Major W. St. Hughes, brother of the minister of militia, was appointed inspector of penitentiaries in March, 1914, at a salary of \$8,700, and was now drawing \$7,250 per day, and held allowance, as lieutenant-colonel commanding the First Battalion of the Second Canadian Expeditionary Force.

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(Special to The Ottawa, March 1)

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