

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Fresh southwest and west winds showers at first, then clearing and warm.

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
TODAY—AFTERNOON 2 and 4-45
EVENING 7.30 and 9
MARY PICKFORD IN THE
FOUNDLING.

VOL. VIII. NO. 39. TWELVE PAGES. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1916. PRICE TWO CENTS

PRES. WILSON GIVES GERMANY ANOTHER CHANCE; RUSSIANS SWEEPING ON TOWARD MESOPOTAMIA

Australian and New Zealand Troops Now Holding Part of Allied Line in France

Germans Launch Another Fierce Drive Against French Lines at Avocourt Wood and at Hill 304, but French Curtain of Fire Halts Attack—British Raid German Trenches and Inflict Heavy Casualties—Ypres Salient Again Scene of Activity.

London, May 8.—Australian and New Zealand troops have arrived in France, and have taken over a portion of the front, it was announced in an official statement tonight.

German Attack Breaks Down.

Paris, May 4.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued with the same violence against Avocourt wood and the whole region of Hill 304. A German attack, launched during the course of the afternoon against our positions at Hill 237, west of Hill 234, was stopped by our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns.

"On the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woivre the artillery action was quite active. Our batteries effectively cannonaded enemy encampments northwest of Evuzin and south of Thiaucourt.

"The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front."

German Munitions Depot Set Afire.

Petrograd, via London, May 8 (5.16 p. m.).—The following official communication was issued today:

"Our artillery caused a fire at Hlinsk, and prevented efforts by the Germans to extinguish it. An explosion followed in some of the German munitions depots. At one o'clock yesterday morning, the Germans fired guns on the sector south of Hlinsk and then attempted to take the offensive. Their attempts were without success.

"The Germans also violently bombed the sector north of Lake Ilsen, southwest of Drinsk.

"In the region south of Vishnoff, since the morning of the seventh, the Germans have been continually firing some times by guns.

"Two German aeroplanes threw eight bombs on the village of Llaclovichy.

"Northwest of Kremenski we exploded a mine which destroyed an enemy mine gallery.

"Galician front: South of Zbroff, northwest of Tarnopol, our men, crawling by way of a crater of a mine towards an enemy post, overwhelmed the enemy with grenades, driving him from his fortification works.

"On the Black Sea yesterday the Turkish cruiser Breslau, bombarded Eupatoria, an unfortified health station (in the Crimea north of Sebastopol).

"In the Caucasus region, in the direction of Erzerum, the Turks, as the result of our fire, retreated, evacuating the whole of their first line trenches."

British Break Through German Line.

London, May 9 (12.33 p. m.).—The British official statement on the campaign in France reads:

"There was some activity last (Sunday) night at various points. East of Thiepval wood the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, entered our trenches, causing some casualties before he was driven out. The enemy left some dead in our trenches, and one prisoner.

"North of Thiepval wood we raided the enemy's trenches successfully, driving the occupants into dugouts which were effectively bombed. Near Fromelles we were successful. Our troops entered well occupied enemy trenches and inflicted considerable casualties, while our casualties were slight. These raids were carried out by troops of our Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

"Last night and today there was artillery activity in the Ypres salient, especially about St. Eloi and near the Ypres-Boulers railway. Near Boesinghe we carried out successful bombardments."

NEW ORDER HAS GONE OUT TO GERMAN SUBMARINE COMMANDERS

London, May 9.—The German government has already issued new orders to the commanders of German submarines, in accordance with the concessions set forth in the reply to the American note, according to the Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent.

White Star Liner Cymric Is Reported Torpedoed

UNARMED AND CARRIED GENERAL CARGO—CREW OF A HUNDRED BUT NO AMERICANS—CARRIED NO PASSENGERS.

London, May 8 (7.05 p. m.).—It is reported that the steamship Cymric is sinking.

Crew of 100, But No Americans. New York, May 8.—No word had been received at the office of the White Star Line, here it was stated, concerning the steamship Cymric, reported sinking in cable despatches from London, when the office closed for the night at 6.30 o'clock.

J. J. MacPherson, British vice-consul here in charge of shipping, said that as far as he knew there were no Americans among the crew.

The Cymric, he said, arrived here with a crew of 110 men. Twelve deserted and eight were taken on. None of those taken on were Americans, Mr. MacPherson added. In addition to the crew, five distressed British seamen, who had been ill here, were on the steamer.

Another British Steamer.

London, May 8 (11.35 p. m.).—The British ship Galgate, from Portland, Oregon, January 2 for ports in the United Kingdom, was sunk Saturday, according to Lloyd's.

The Galgate was last reported as having arrived at St. Michaels, April 24. She was 3,361 tons gross.

HELD UP SHIP IN CHARGE OF PRIZE CREW

Submarine Took Two British Officers off Norwegian Bark, they Had Captured and Permitted Vessel to Proceed.

Berlin, via London, May 8.—A German submarine, on April 22, held up the Norwegian bark Pestalozzi, which was then in charge of a British prize crew, made prisoners of the prize crew and after an examination released the vessel to proceed to its destination.

This incident occurred 160 miles west of the Hebrides. A British cruiser had placed a prize crew aboard with instructions to take the Pestalozzi to Kirkwall. She was bound from Malmo for Argentina with cement.

The submarine brought a British officer and a petty officer to Germany, it left four sailors to continue the voyage as involuntary passengers to Argentina.

LIEUT. COL. ROSS DIES SUDDENLY IN HALIFAX

Halifax, May 8.—Lieut.-Col. James Ross, of the Army Medical Service,

ANOTHER OF KYTE'S CHARGES FALLS FLAT

Director of International Arms and Fuse Company Witness at Shell Inquiry.

MAKES KYTE'S CHIEF CHARGE RIDICULOUS.

Ninth Day of the Probe and Carvell-Kyte Combine have Failed to Produce Shadow of Evidence Detrimental to Shell Committee.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont. May 8.—Another day of the Meredith-Duff investigation over and still nothing of which the Shell Committee need feel ashamed. Indeed all they have done points to remarkably good work and achievements in advance of the business organizations of the other allies.

The Kyte charges look as if they had been forgotten by counsel for the opposition. They are never referred to. There has not been so far a shadow of evidence to substantiate these charges. The chief of them was that the men who received the advance money from the Shell Committee had divided up one million dollars amongst themselves before commencing to manufacture. Nothing has been heard of this million dollars since the inquiry opened and today R. L. Patterson, one of the directors of the International Arms & Fuse Company, showed that he and his associates put \$2,300,000 of their own cash into their concern when they got the contract from the Shell Committee. This in itself makes the charge of Mr. Kyte ridiculous.

The further the inquiry is proceeding the more irresponsible the charges appear to have been. The talk tonight is that unless Mr. Kyte can bring out something which will show that his charges were not entirely baseless he will find himself in a very serious position.

In the house, of course, he is privileged, but he repeated his charges in Montreal, where he was not privileged.

The inquiry has now been going on nine days.

First Witness From Across Border.

Ottawa, May 8.—(Canadian Press)—Rufus L. Patterson, the first of the witnesses from the United States to be examined in connection with the Kyte fuse charges before the Meredith-Duff royal commission, went on the stand this afternoon at the resumption of the inquiry. Patterson is connected with the American Foundry & Machine Company. He told of having been induced by Dr. John A. Harris, of New York, formerly of Toronto, to go in with him in the formation of a company to make fuses.

A lawyer whose name was not mentioned entered the partnership also, and the International Arms & Fuse Company was formed.

Negotiations for an order began in April of last year with the shell committee, Patterson testified. There were many journeys to Montreal in the dickering for a price. The company first wanted \$4.50 and then came down to \$4.50, in the belief they would get the whole order for five million fuses.

Patterson came to Ottawa on May 19 and went back to New York on the 21st. In the meantime fuse prices were discussed, and on the 25th the shell committee sent a letter committing themselves to an order for two and one-half million fuses. Meantime the parties had been setting options on plant and equipment.

On June 11, when the order was in sight, the company was formed with a capital of \$1,500,000, of which three thousand dollars was paid up. Patterson said he understood at first the fuses were to be made in Canada, but that Dr. Harris had met with some discouragement from a Mr. Bamfield, an expert whose name has figured in the inquiry.

"He knew his business, and I didn't," the witness admitted very frankly, in reference to the view of Lyon (Continued on page 3).

UNITED STATES ACCEPTS GERMANY'S LATEST PLEDGE

BRIEF NOTE DESPATCHED LAST NIGHT SAYS AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WILL RELY UPON SCRUPULOUS EXECUTION HENCEFORTH OF NEW ALTERED SUBMARINE POLICY OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

Washington, May 8.—A note cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard today for delivery to the Berlin foreign office informs the German government that the United States accepts its "declaration of its abandonment" of its former submarine policy, and now relies upon a scrupulous execution of the altered policy to remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries.

With this acceptance is coupled formal notice to Germany that the United States cannot for a moment entertain its continuing menace to Americans much less discuss a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should, in the slightest degree, be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants.

Washington, May 8.—Following is the text of the note cabled today by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, with instructions to deliver it to the German minister of foreign affairs:

"The note of the Imperial German government, under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted as indicating the purpose of the Imperial German government as to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war, for the rest of its duration, to the fighting forces of the belligerents and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted.

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial government announced on Feb. 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the Imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the new altered policy of the Imperial government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany."

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course of results of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding the government of the United States notifies the Imperial government that it cannot for a moment, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should, in any way, or in the slightest degree, be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint, absolute not relative."

Consider Berlin Has Yielded to Demands.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement tonight saying that the greater part of Germany's answer to the demand of the United States was devoted to matters which the American government could not discuss with the Berlin government, but he considered Germany had "yielded to our representation," and that "we can have no reason to quarrel with her," so long as the altered policy is lived up to.

"While our differences with Great Britain cannot form a subject of discussion with Germany," says Mr. Lansing's statement, "it should be stated that in our dealings with the British government we are acting as we are unquestionably bound to act in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that government. We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined. When, however, the subject in dispute is continuing menace to Americans lives it is doubtful whether such obligations apply, unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the process."

The treaty with the British government referred to is the convention, negotiated by former Secretary of State Bryan under which the two nations agreed that any dispute arising shall be submitted to an investigating commission for one year before entering into hostilities.

An offer to enter into such a treaty for Germany brought a request for information, but formal negotiations never were instituted.

The hope that the note might end the discussion regarding the conduct of submarine warfare tonight was entertained by some officials and by persons in close touch with affairs at the German embassy.

Should this prove true, no more ships carrying American citizens being sunk in violation of the principles of international law, the way would be cleared for renewal of negotiations for settlement of the Lusitania, Arabic, Sussex and other pending cases growing out of illegal submarine attacks. In other official quarters, however, there apparently was uncertainty regarding the result which the note might have.

A new crisis, it was pointed out, would arise, should Germany make a rejoinder to the communication insisting that its new policy is contingent upon the United States making certain demands upon Great Britain.

AMERICAN EX-MINISTER IS RELEASED

London, May 8.—James M. Sullivan, former United States minister to Santo Domingo, who was arrested following the recent uprising in Ireland, notified the American embassy here from Dublin today that he had been released.

MARINES LAND AT SANTO DOMINGO

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, May 8.—In view of the serious situation here American marines fully equipped, were landed today on the outskirts of the city.

VENIZELOS HEADS POLLS

Athens, via London, May 8, 8 p. m.—Ex-Premier Venizelos, who was a candidate for the chamber of deputies for Mytilene, headed the poll by a large majority in the elections held yesterday. Much enthusiasm was displayed by the people over the success of the former premier.

RUSSIAN FORCES SCORE NEW SUCCESS

SOLUTION OF THE RAILWAY SITUATION MAY INVOLVE NATIONALIZING ALL LINES

Sir Thomas White, Dealing with Proposed Aid to C. N. R. and G. T. P., in Practical and Businesslike Statement Shows that Government's Action is the Only One of Three Alternatives Feasible at Present and Points Out that Time Has Come to Arrange for a Permanent Solution of Whole Railway Situation.

Ottawa, May 8.—Strong intimations that the government as a result of its investigation into the Canadian railway problem may nationalize not only the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, but the C. P. R. as well, was made by Sir Thomas White, finance minister, in introducing the government railway proposals today. "It is possible and even probable," said Sir Thomas speaking deliberately from manuscripts on his desk, "that the permanent solution of this great question may involve the Dominion taking over one or more of the existing systems, and there may be involved the larger issue of nationalization of all the railways of Canada."

A Businesslike Statement. Sir Thomas White made a plain, practical businesslike statement in presenting the government's proposal to parliament. He gave a brief statement of the financial position of the C. N. R. and the G. T. P., and the obligations of the Dominion and provinces. "No one who listened to me," he said, "was impressed with the serious and stupendous problem which has been facing the government in these two Laurier legacies. The financial statement given by Sir Thomas showed that neither of the alternatives could continue this year without government assistance for some time. This was the practical situation faced by the government, and they had to find some solution."

Sir Thomas pointed out that there were three alternatives, the first was liquidation which was dangerous to the credit of Canada at the present crisis. The second was nationalization which was an almost impossible burden at present on top of the financing of the war, and the third alternative was temporary aid pending a thorough investigation to provide for permanent solution. The Government had decided on the latter. Explaining the third alternative and the one which he presented to parliament Sir Thomas said that it afforded the minimum of temporary assistance which would enable these two systems to continue of operation pending an investigation which they proposed to carry out by the best experts available into the physical, economic and financial condition of the railway situation as it existed in Canada today.

"It is perfectly clear," he said, "that it is not possible nor in the national interest that we should go on as has been the case for many years past, under this and preceding governments, in making loans or giving guarantees at short intervals for the purposes of assisting these two large enterprises. A continuing condition such as this would be intolerable and the time has arrived when in our judgment it has become imperative necessary that a permanent solution should be found for the existing railway situation. No doubt that situation has been aggravated by the war, but it is none the less necessary that some permanent policy should be adopted. We cannot adopt a permanent policy until we know all the facts and have been advised by those most capable of giving advice as to what is really

involved in the problem which confronts us and what the future of the existing systems is likely to be. We cannot adopt such a policy until we know what, if any, rearrangement, redistribution or linking up of existing lines or systems may be necessary in order to get the best economic results from the enormous expenditures which have been made upon Canadian railways.

A Complex Question. "It is possible and even probable that the permanent solution of this great question may involve the Dominion taking over one or more of the existing systems or there may be involved the larger issue of nationalization of all the railways of Canada. The whole question is so vast in its complexity and manifold in its bearings that nothing but a thorough mastery of the problems involved upon the best information and advice obtainable can lead to its proper solution. Nevertheless, for reasons which I have given, the problem must now be faced and the present measure of aid is destined as a temporary expedient to maintain the situation as it is until such time as the whole problem can be fully studied and solved."

In conclusion Sir Thomas said: "I have shown the present condition of the companies. I have pointed out that there are three alternatives, and three only, namely liquidation, taking over by the government of the systems in question, or the affording of temporary assistance pending a solution of the larger question. The first alternative would, as I have stated, be at this juncture a most serious calamity and a great blow to the public credit and standing of the Dominion abroad. The second would add exceedingly heavy burdens to the increasing financial burden of the war and would, I believe, seriously embarrass us in providing for its further financing on the increasing scale to which we are looking forward. The third alternative maintains the situation as it is at present and enables us to gain time to thoroughly investigate the whole problem in view of the fact that at the next session of parliament as may, it is to be hoped, solve in permanent fashion Canada's railway difficulties. It would seem to me that the latter course is unquestionably the best under all the circumstances I have mentioned and I earnestly hope that the proposals of the government which I have presented to you will meet with the approval and endorsement of the House and of the country."

Ottawa, May 8.—Sir Thomas White moved at the opening of Commons today that the House go into committee of supply and made a statement with regard to the government's proposal to make loans to the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railway companies to tide them over their present financial difficulties.

Sir Thomas said that the war had affected the railway company in two ways. First they were obliged to dispose of securities, including those guaranteed by the Dominion, at less than their otherwise would have obtained. In addition to the \$45,000,000 Dominion guaranteed issue given in 1914, the Canadian Northern Railway had had \$55,000,000 of bonds to distribute which it had not been able to realize with \$10,500,000 of what it had expected. There had also been a great fall-off in earnings. Furthermore the past winter had been a severe one and the operating expenses of railways had been largely increased. In the case of the Canadian Northern difficulties in financing had delayed the linking up of the eastern and western lines for nearly a year.

The minister of finance pointed out that the companies had marketed securities to the amount of several hundred millions abroad. Therefore any crisis in their affairs would certainly reflect upon the credit of the Dominion.

The G. T. P. said Sir Thomas White had fixed charges to the amount of \$7,200,000, and would, it was estimated, be faced with a deficit of \$2,000,000 on operating account for maintenance and for exceptional repairs during the coming year. The G. T. P. and the C. N. R. railway were in arrears in April 1st last of interest on the government loan of \$35,000,000 to the amount of \$1,350,000. Under the agreement of 1903, the government would this year be called upon, without recourse, to pay the interest on the bonds of the mountain section amounting to \$2,400,000 and the G. T. P. Company would be responsible for interest to the amount of \$4,000,000. In addition betterments, additions to rolling stock etc., would, it was estimated, involve an additional expenditure of four or five million dollars by the G. T. P. in a year.

Turning to the Canadian Northern system, the finance minister said it amounted to \$33,000,000 year ended June 30, 1915, was \$6,000,000 and the estimated net earnings for the year ending June 30 next were \$8,000,000. The fixed charges on the system amounted to about \$15,000,000. Sir Thomas said that there were three courses open to the Dominion. It might first of all withhold aid and permit the two railways to go into the hands of receivers. That would place the G. T. P. Company, which would be allowed to assume the burden of financing, in a serious position. It would also have a serious effect upon the credit of the Dominion, which could borrow in London only for war purposes and had already had to resort to the issue of United States market paper before January 1st next; of the provinces and municipalities and of industries. In the case of the Canadian Northern a receivership would mean the discontinuance of the system and the Dominion would be obliged to carry the interest on its \$45,000,000 guarantee of bonds. The government might have foreclosed the mortgages which it held, in which event it would have to take over the mortgage premises, to pay interest on all outstanding securities, make the advances now being made and also provide for financing in the future. The government had felt itself unable to assume the burden of financing the war and the railways as well. The third course open to the government was the one adopted.

DECISIVE STAGE OF CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR?

Weather Now Favorable for Descent of Russian Caucasus Army into Valleys.

COSSACKS HAVING THEIR INNINGS NOW.

Both Flanks of Turkish Army in Mesopotamia Bent Back by Severity of Russian Assaults.

Petrograd, May 8, via London.—With the melting snows no longer delaying the descent of the Russian Caucasus armies from the high Armenian plateau into the valleys of Asia Minor, where the Turks, having gathered all available reinforcements, are ready at last to make a determined stand, the campaign in Asia Minor has reached a most interesting and possibly a decisive stage.

The descent of the Russians westward toward Erzerum has thus far proved the most difficult of all the Russian lines of advance. Here, until the last few days, the winter snows still held, and this, added to other hazards accompanying the descent from a table land averaging a mile above sea level, has made satisfactory progress impossible. To the southwest in Mesopotamia, however, owing to the fact that the season is advanced here, the descent has been easier, and the Turks south of Bitlis are being driven from a series of fortified positions, hotly pursued by Cossacks, who have proved themselves masters of this sort of warfare.

Thus both the Turkish flanks—that is, the one along the Black Sea and the one along the Persian Gulf—have been bent back by the severity of the Russian assaults, while the Ottoman centre before Erzerum remains slightly advanced for the reasons just stated. If the Russians succeed in their present effort, directed against this extended Turkish centre, Erzingan and Balabur will soon fall into Russian hands, and the way will be open to Sivias.

It must be borne in mind, however, that despite the series of Turkish defeats, the main Turkish army is still virtually intact, since it wisely chose, in most cases, to retire without fighting, rather than risk being surrounded and cut off.

According to recent news from the Russian expedition aiming at Bagdad, the Russians, after being held for some time, have again scored a success against the Turks defending the mountain paths between Kerind and Hanlik, and having occupied Zernikal, are drawing nearer the Mesopotamian frontier. The attainment of Hanlik, it has been pointed out by military authorities here, would give the Russians access to the rear of the Bagdad army, the expected plan being for Russia to strike north of Bagdad in an effort to cut the railway and sever the only important line of communication over which the Turkish army in the Bagdad region is being supplied.

Great Britain Announcement Made in London by Financial Secretary of the Admiralty

ENGLAND HAS NEW MASTER AEROPLANE

Is as Fast as a Fokker, and a Better Climber.

London, May 8 (3.25 p. m.)—England is building airplanes Zeppelin type was disclosed House of Commons today by the Hon. Mr. MacNamara, financial secretary of the Admiralty, in reply to the question of a member.

Mr. MacNamara said that it was the public interest to say how such aircraft Great Britain possess.

By C. G. Grey, Editor of the "Pilot."

It is interesting to learn from Paris "Journal" of April 11 that a French aeroplane, fitted with a new design, has twice beaten world's records for speed and altitude for military machines in time.

To use an expressive American phrase, this will mean "moving some." The world's speed record, made by French monoplane so far back to autumn of 1913, was perilously close to 150 miles per hour. These two machines were respectively a Deperdussin monoplane flown by Marcel Prevost, and a Hanriot-Po monoplane flown by Emile Vachon, the brother of the more famous Vedrine, and also driven by a P. Gnome.

Both these machines in the G. Bennett race at Rheims covered miles in one hour over a close circuit of about six miles in circumference with some fairly sharp curves. The opinion here is that the new machines must have well over 140 miles per hour. Prevost's race simply because he was generally estimated to be a mile a shade faster than the Deperdussin.

Not Speed Alone. It is just as well to get these figures fairly fixed in the mind, because people who are only just now beginning to take an interest in flying, to think that the Fokker monoplane which did something between 100 and 120 m. p. h., are things which are unobtainable. The fact, however, of fact, there were also British machines which did well 100 m. p. h. before the war, only did not happen to meet with the approval of the theoretical "experts" whose opinion before the war, the Army have hitherto relied in the selection of aeroplanes. Mere speed, however, is not the sole requirement in a fighting aeroplane, so that would like to know something of the climbing power of the French machine before going on to discuss it.

The Fokker machine is not astonishingly fast for its power, for at one British aeroplane has greater speed than the Fokker. The real point about the Fokker is that it climbs so rapidly that it overtake and attack machines which happen to be above it, and can be of great service in the hands of a pilot of such victims as may be and thus reach a speed which it can obtain by engine power alone.

The French monoplane which have mentioned turned all their sine power into speed. Consequently they could not climb fast, nor they climb to any considerable height, and especially was it impossible for them to land slowly. In fact, when their land was quite one of the sights of the Rheims meeting year, for one saw these terrible machines hurtling along at 100 m. p. h. close to the ground, the pilots endeavoring to get down to their lowest flying speed. Then the wheels would touch, and the machine would vanish in a cloud of dust, from which it would finally emerge about a mile further.

Power in Pursuit. Naturally speed is a very important factor in any fighting machine, without a fair turn of speed it is impossible to catch a fast enemy plane, but speed without climbing power and without the ability to slowly is quite a useless attribute. Even the Fokker has a very distinct limit to its climb, for a month or French pilot—one of them Henri met, the well-known exhibition at Hendon, and the other Prevost cousin of the Deperdussin racing plane made a raid on Metz, each made one of the big twin-engined Caudron airplanes which have been frequently illustrated in various French and British papers.

The machines were well laden with bombs, but despite their load they were up to such a height that the Fokker, although at least 20 m. p. h. faster than the Caudrons, were simply unable

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LABOR MEN IN HALIFAX STRONGLY OPPOSED TO DAYLIGHT SAVING SCHEME

Halifax, May 8.—The labor men of Halifax are strongly opposed to the daylight saving time. Today a largely signed petition was presented to the board of control against the scheme, and the president of the "Longshoremen's Union," representing 1,200 men, also appeared before the board, and asked that steps be taken to have the old time restored.

PERSONAL

Dr. M. McGarry, Marguerite, G. B., accompanied by his wife passed through the city last night en route to their home in Cape Breton.

Has Reached England. A cablegram received yesterday by George Maxwell, 183 Paradise Row, announced the safe arrival of his daughter, Miss Marion Maxwell, in London, England.

DIED.

McDONNELL.—At his residence, 41 Harrison street, Sunday, May 7, John McDonnell, leaving two sons and four daughters to mourn. Funeral Tuesday moving at 8.45 to St. Peter's church.

INCH.—In this city, on 7th inst., after a lingering illness, Martha C. Inch, widow of Robert S. Inch, leaving two sons and one daughter to mourn. (Brooklyn papers please copy). Funeral on Wednesday, at 2.30 o'clock, from residence of her son-in-law, J. Herbert Crockett, 55 High street.

ANOTHER OF KYTE'S CHARGES FALLS FLAT

(Continued from page 1). Brown, the war office inspector, that the company was "willy" to have guaranteed delivery in the time it did. The company had secured advances of \$1,700,000, but had put in \$2,300,000 of its own money before it got any remittance from the British government. The advance was less than the company made to its sub-contractors.

DOBBS' KIDNEY PILLS
1825 THE P...

Cheer Your Boys at the Front

Our National Leaders state the best way to help YOUR fighting friends at the front bear the strain of YOUR burden is by the practical helpfulness of the Major Birks National Military Service Fund of the Y. M. C. A. \$250,000 and more is needed at once.

Advise the Honorary Treasurer W. J. Ambrose, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, St. John, what you will do.
Patrons H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and His Honor Lieut. Governor Wood.
Judge McKeown, Dr. A. P. Barnhill, J. A. Titon, F. A. Peters, J. G. Harrison, H. C. Marr, E. A. Goodwin, I. H. Edbrooks, H. A. Foster, H. C. Rankin, G. E. Beaubien, C. A. King, C. H. Peters, E. L. Rankin, committee for St. John.

FOUR MORE IRISH REBELS EXECUTED

Great Britain Building Airships of Zeppelin Type

Announcement Made in Commons by Financial Secretary of the Admiralty.

ENGLAND HAS NEW MASTER AEROPLANE

Is as Fast as a Fokker, Germany's Newest Wonder, and a Better Climber.

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Mr. MacNamara said that it was not in the public interest to say how many such aircraft Great Britain possessed.

By C. G. Grey, Editor of the "Aeroplane."

It is interesting to learn from the Paris "Journal" of April 11 that a new French aeroplane, fitted with a motor of new design, has twice beaten all world records for speed and the record for military machines in peace time.

To use an expressive Americanism, this will mean "moving some," for the world's speed record, made by two French monoplane so far back as the autumn of 1913, was periously close to 150 miles per hour. These two machines were respectively a Deperdussin with a 160-h. p. Gnome flown by Marcel Prevost, and a Hanriot-Ponnier monoplane flown by Emile Verdun, the brother of the more famous Jules Verdun, and also driven by a 160-h. p. Gnome.

Both these machines in the Gordon Bennett race at Rheims covered 135 miles in one hour over a closed circuit of about six miles in circumference with some fairly sharp corners in it, so that the "straight-away" speed of these machines must have been well over 140 miles per hour. Prevost won the race simply because he was cleverer at cornering, but the Ponnier was generally estimated to be actually a shade faster than the Deperdussin.

Not Speed Alone.

It is just as well to get these figures fairly firmly fixed in the mind, because people who are only just now beginning to take an interest in flying seem to think that the Fokker monoplane, which do anything between 100 and 120 m. p. h. are things which will be out of date before the war, as a matter of fact, there were also a few British machines which did well over 100 m. p. h. before the war, only they did not happen to be the type of aeroplane that the "experts" on whose opinion both the Navy and the Army have hitherto relied in their selection of aeroplanes. Mere speed, however, is not the sole requirement in a fighting aeroplane, so that one would like to know something more about the climbing power of this new French machine before going into estimates over it.

The Fokker machine is not astonishingly fast for its power, for at least one British aeroplane has as great a speed with considerably less power. The real point about the Fokker is that it climbs so rapidly that it can overtake and attack machines which have to be above it, and can also, by reaching a considerable height, dive at such victims as may be below, and thus reach a speed which it could not attain by engine power alone.

The French monoplane which I have mentioned turned all their engine power into speed, and very little of it into lifting power. Consequently it is not so rapid a climber as the other types, and it is not so easy to climb to a considerable height, and especially so it is impossible for them to land slowly. In fact, watching them land was quite one of the sights of the Rheims meeting that year, for one saw these terrible-looking machines hurtling along at quite 100 m. p. h. close to the ground, with the pilots endeavoring to get them down to their lowest flying speed. Then the wheels would touch, and the whole machine would vanish in a cloud of dust, from which it would finally emerge about a mile further on.

Power in Pursuit.

Naturally speed is a very important factor in any fighting machine, for without a fair turn of speed it is impossible to catch a fast enemy machine, but speed without climbing power and without the ability to land slowly is quite a useless attribute. Even the Fokker has a very distinct limit to its climb, for a month or two French pilots—one of them Henri Salmet, the well-known exhibition flier at Hendon, and the other Prevost, a cousin of the Deperdussin racing pilot, made a raid on Paris, each mounted on one of the big twin-engined Caudron biplanes which have been frequently illustrated recently in various French and British papers.

The machines were well laden with bombs, but despite the fact they got up to such a height that the Fokkers, although at least 20 m. p. h. faster than the Caudrons, were simply unable to

The Enemy's Viewpoint

Berlin, May 8, by wireless to Sayville.—In the recent fighting on the Verdun front the Germans captured an entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304, the war office announced today. The statement follows:

"Western front: The operations west of the Meuse (Verdun) during recent days have been carried out principally by brave Pomeranian troops. They were attended by great difficulties, but with moderate losses, were successful. Notwithstanding the defense and furious counter-attacks of the enemy, the Germans took an entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304. The German lines reached the top of the height. The enemy suffered extraordinarily heavy losses, so that only forty wounded officers, 1,280 soldiers were captured by us. Attacks by the enemy on our positions on the western slope of the hill were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses.

"East of the Meuse, on both sides of Thilmonst farm, there was bitter fighting. The enemy, along with other troops, employed negroes in the fighting east of the farm. The attack broke down, and 300 men were made prisoner. In the engagements mentioned fresh French troops were recommissioned.

"In the Meuse sector the enemy has employed fifty-one divisions, including divisions which were used a second time after being brought up to full strength. As soon as they crossed the German lines, half a dozen Fokkers attacked them, but were unable to get within a couple of thousand feet of their height, so that they made their journey, dropped their bombs, and returned unharmed to the French lines, escorted all the way by the Fokkers, which flew below them, frantically endeavouring to reach them, and, as Salmet said afterwards, 'looking like a lot of gold-fish trying to get out of the water!'"

Two Men and a Gun.

Happily we have in this country machines which appear to solve all the problems of fighting machine. One which I have in mind in particular is certainly as fast as any Fokker, even when carrying two men and a machine gun, and it also has a most astonishing climbing speed. Moreover, the constructor has solved one of the greatest defects of the fast machine in that he has evolved a perfectly simple system of air brakes, which slow the machine down in the air before it touches the ground.

The humour, or the tragedy, of the situation (according to how one looks at it) is that this machine was offered to the Government over six months ago, and they have only just decided to use it! The solution of the air-brake problem has been a puzzle for Government "experts" for at least two years, yet the ordinary practical aeroplane constructor got over the difficulty at the first shot when his pilot told him that he really wanted an air brake.

There is no doubt that British aeroplane constructors and engine makers can more than hold their own against the ingenuity of the Germans, or any other nationality, if only they are encouraged to exercise that ingenuity.

CATTLE BOAT AND LIGHTSHIP COLLIDE IN NEW YORK HARBOR

New York, May 8.—The Atlantic transport steamer Philadelphia, bound into port from London, collided in a fog early today with the Fire Island Lightship, crushing in the starboard side of that vessel amidship from rail to waterline.

The Philadelphia, a cattle ship, was only slightly damaged, and no one on either vessel was hurt.

The engine room of the lightship was penetrated, and the water rushed in so swiftly that for some time the vessel was in danger of sinking.

Know Your Own Stomach.

"Spring Tonics" are for those who do not know that Nature must repair wasted tissue from the food they eat. Help Nature to throw off the toxins of a heavy Winter diet by eating Shredded Wheat Food, a real whole wheat food that is prepared in a digestible form. Follow Nature's plan—get your strength from a simple, natural food that is thoroughly cooked and easily digested. Try it for breakfast with milk or cream; eat it for luncheon with berries or other fresh fruits; make it your "meat" for the Summer days. Easily prepared, easily digested.

Made in Canada.

Death Penalty Only For Irish Rebels Found Guilty in First Degree

Premier Asquith Informs British Commons That Redmond's Arguments Against Wholesale Executions Being Given Attention and Instructions Issued to Inflict Death Penalty as Sparingly as Possible.

Bulletin—London, May 8.—Four more of the leaders in the Irish revolt have been sentenced to death by the Dublin court martial, and executed, according to an official statement issued tonight. They were Cornelius Colbert, Edmund Kent, Michael Mallon and J. J. Heuston.

Nineteen others concerned in the riot were sentenced to death but the sentence was commuted to various terms of penal servitude. On three others prison terms were imposed. Question was again raised in the House of Commons today by Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist, who attacked the government last week on account of the putting to death leaders of the Dublin uprising. In response to a question from Mr. Ginnell, Premier Asquith said he could not give an undertaking that no more men would be put to death before opportunity was given for a discussion of the matter in the House of Commons. On receiving this reply Mr. Ginnell shouted: "Murder, murder."

John Redmond, the Irish leader, put a question to Mr. Asquith and he suggested that the continuance of military executions in Ireland was causing rapidly increasing bitterness and exasperation among a section of the

population which had no sympathy with the insurrection. He asked whether, following the precedent set by General Botha in South Africa, the premier would cause a stop to be put to executions. Mr. Asquith replied in the very first that Mr. Redmond had been urging upon the government arguments which had not fallen on unwilling ears in favor of clemency for the rank and file. Mr. Asquith had to say that General Maxwell had been in direct personal communication with the cabinet on the subject.

He had great confidence, the premier said, in the general's discretion. General Maxwell's instructions, which conformed to his own judgment, were to sanction the infliction of the extreme penalty as sparingly as possible, and only in the case of responsible persons guilty in the first degree. Mr. Asquith said no one was more anxious than the members of the government, or General Maxwell, himself, that these cases should be confined within the narrowest limits, and that executions would cease as soon as possible. The course to be adopted with regard to the rank and file was at present being considered anxiously by the cabinet. Steps had been initiated to ascertain whether government officials were implicated.

WERNER VAN HORNE IN COURT TO APPEAL FROM DECISION

Boston, May 8.—The federal district court today denied a motion by United States District Attorney Anderson that Werner Van Horne, who attempted to destroy the international bridge at Vancouver, Baine, in February, 1915, be brought to trial immediately.

The defendant appeared in court to enter personal notice of his intention to appeal to the supreme court from the decision of the district court, which denied his petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Counsel for Van Horne contended that the indictment against him for illegal transportation of dynamite relate to an act of war which should be heard by the state department, rather than in the courts.

HOW "TIZ" HELPS TIRED, ACHING FEET

Instant relief for sore, swollen, tender, calloused feet and corns.



"Pull, Johnny, Pull!"

You're footsick! Your feet feel tired, puffed up, chafed, aching, sweaty, and they need "Tiz." "Tiz" makes feet remarkably fresh and sore-proof. "Tiz" takes the pain and burn right out of corns, callouses and bunions. "Tiz" is the grandest foot-gladdener the world has ever known.

Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" at any drug store and end foot torture for a whole year. Never have tired, aching, sweaty, smelly feet; your shoes will fit fine and you'll only wish you had tried "Tiz" sooner. Accept no substitute.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The College of Business Administration of Boston University will establish next year a day course in addition to the evening course which is now maintained. The evening course is for the benefit of students who are engaged during the day in mercantile establishments; the day course is offered to students who are able to give their entire time to the work. Each course is four years in length, but those who take the day course must complete a larger group of theoretical studies, and in addition they must during their fourth year spend the Easter and Christmas recesses and the summer vacation in practical work in a mercantile establishment under the supervision of their college instructors. The catalogue now in press shows a total enrolment of 825, an increase of 447 over the figures of the previous year.

DAYLIGHT SAVING SCHEME IN BR. BRITAIN

British Commons Passes Motion Favoring Scheme—Will Mean Saving of £2,500,000 Year of Lighting.

London, May 8.—The House of Commons today, after a short discussion, adopted the motion of Sir Henry Norman, favoring daylight saving. The vote was 170 to 2.

The bill will introduce a bill immediately, and if, as seems virtually certain, it passes all stages this week, the daylight saving measure will go into effect Saturday, May 20, when at midnight, clocks will be advanced one hour.

Very little objection was raised against the motion and what there was came mainly from those representing agricultural interests. Sir Henry Norman estimated that the economy in lighting alone would be 2,500,000 pounds yearly.

Herbert L. Samuel, Home Secretary, on behalf of the government, said that under such a measure there would be an enormous saving of coal, which was greatly needed by the Entente Allies. Concerning the government's intentions in the matter Mr. Samuel said it was deemed advisable to seek parliamentary sanction rather than to proceed by an administrative order. The bill, he added, would be operative only for the duration of the war, so that afterward the question could be reconsidered in the light of experience. He suggested that the normal time be restored September 30.

CITY HALL

The proposal made to the city to lease the mill pond on the west side, together with the report of the city engineer, has been turned over to Commissioner Russell and he will probably make recommendation to the council in the near future.

Commissioner McLellan said he was prepared to hand the work of arranging for cleaning day over to Commissioner Fisher, as it came properly under his department.

The chamberlain's staff are busy just now issuing licenses to those requiring them. Only forty-four dog licenses have been taken out so far this year, there are in the vicinity of 1,500 dogs in the city.

Commissioner McLellan was out attending to his duties yesterday after his recent illness.

Mrs. E. Atherton Smith gratefully acknowledges the sum of \$28 from the Gibson and St. Mary's Belgian and Soldiers' Aid Society through the treasurer, Mrs. H. M. B. Fleming, for King Albert's Birthday Fund.

DENIES POPE INTERFERED

Report That He Appealed to Wilson and Kaiser Urging Conciliation is Without Foundation.

London, May 8.—Official denial was made today of the report that Pope Benedict appealed to Emperor William and President Wilson in an effort to avert a rupture between Germany and the United States. The foreign office made this announcement:

With regard to the American-German negotiations it has been widely stated that the Pope, on Friday last, telegraphed the German Emperor and the President of the United States, urging conciliation. No such step has been taken by the Pope, and the report is entirely without foundation. The authority for this statement is a despatch to the foreign office from Sir Henry Howard, British minister to the Vatican.

SPECIAL SUBURBAN SERVICE.

For accommodation of suburbanites C. P. R. will run special train St. John to Welsford and return Friday, May 12, leaving St. John 9:30 a. m. Leave Welsford 7:30 p. m. daylight time. All suburban stops. Single fare for round trip.

NO DEARTH OF PRETENDERS TO THE THRONE OF ALBANIA

Paris, May 8 (2.45 p. m.)—A heavy despatch from Athens says that several pretenders to the throne of Albania are conducting active propaganda. They are said to include Prince Cyrille of Bulgaria, Prince William of Wied, former ruler of the country, who has the support of Austrians; Assif Pasha, who is supported by part of the Albanians, and the young Turk Bashi Bey, who contends that a Turk should be selected as the Albanian sovereign.

It was reported several weeks ago that Prince William of Wied, who fled from Albania in 1914, after a short reign, had been again proclaimed ruler of the country.

THE "BLUE CROSS" CARES FOR SICK AND WOUNDED HORSES.

Do not miss the "Blue Cross" illustrated lecture by Major Stethan on his experiences with the khaki boys in Flanders. Views were taken personally. Colonel H. H. McLean says they are fine. 8:30, Centenary church schoolroom, May 11th. His Worship Mayor Hayes introduces the speaker. Tickets: Sign of Lantern, A. Chipman Smith, Co. Hawker's, Prince Wm. street, Gray & Ritchie, and at the door.

The Tea That Never Disappoints

"COLQUHOUN'S" SALADA

Sealed Packets Only. - Never in Bulk.

HIGHLANDERS' DASH AT LOOS

Thrilling Story of the 6th Camerons—How a Colonel Won the Victoria Cross and Died.

The souvenir book of the 6th Cameron Highlanders, tracing the battalion's history from the outbreak of war till the end of last year, contains a very excellent unofficial story of the battle of Loos.

This battalion formed part of the 15th (Scottish) Division, which took part in the fierce fighting near Loos on September 25-26 last. During the night before, the battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Douglas Hamilton (who fell in the great battle, winning the V. C. by his prowess), had been resting at La Bouvriere. On Thursday, the 23rd, they moved up towards the firing line in a violent thunderstorm and the Friday night was spent in a communicating trench near Philoophie. Very few got any sleep, disturbed as they were by the booming of the guns and by frogs which infested the trench.

It was with a feeling of relief that the battalion moved up to the front lines. The attack had begun, and any doubts as to its immediate success were soon dispelled by the arrival of two large bands of German prisoners, who were evidently not displeased to be out of the melee. In an incredibly short time word was passed that "the Jocks are in." The advance had been phenomenally quick—too quick, perhaps—for those in the next sector had been held up, with the result that the left wing of the Brigade was in the air.

Our turn had now come (continues the narrator), and, with a Company leading, we advanced in line of half companies towards the left of Hill 70. Passing through "Puits 14 bis" we were met with a perfect hail of bullets. The enemy was on the point of advancing in large numbers to the attack, but they thought better of it and turned about. Just as they got to the crest of the hill our machine guns came into action and caused great destruction.

Gallant Rearguard Fight.

While it was yet light it was courted disaster to expose oneself, but many a man left his meagre cover to attend to a wounded comrade. The doctor had his dressing station immediately behind the front and there he worked like a Trojan until the place was shelled the following morning.

All through the night we were subjected to a continuous hail of shrapnel and exposed to bullets of hidden snipers. Our men by this time were utterly worn out, hungry and miserably cold. Such was the state of affairs when early on Sunday morning, the enemy, considerably reinforced, launched his counter-attack. The troops on our left were driven back, but our men held on, though exposed to very heavy frontal and enfilade fire, still it was impossible to hold on longer, and we, too, had to withdraw.

A rally was made with a few men at the pit, and again further back. Thus, some of our men fighting a rearguard action, the enemy were checked in their advance, and the battalion was able to retire in good order for about 600 yards. Here, under cover,

sign in an American barroom ready. "Gentlemen shooting at the barkeeper, why please avoid hitting the mirrors, which are the largest in the state and a credit to the town."

The high quality of Purity Flour comes from First—The selected wheat we use. Second—This wheat, milled to a rigid standard under the closest supervision of miller and chemist.

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea"

ESS

purpose of securing the contract Mr. Hollinhead asked. "Not one penny was paid and no business was used," Patterson replied.

To his own counsel, M. A. W. A. water, K.C., Patterson stated that the present time deliveries were being made at the daily rate of 10,000 and before the end of the month 20,000 was almost all.

Patterson also stated that after his companies had received higher advances than his firm.

Mr. Atwater he stated it was to advantage to receive 50 per cent. of the parts, as the whole was needed to keep up delivery. The time rings cause the greater delay. Strikes in factories of the sub-contractors were other factors of delay over which the company had no control.

To Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., labor counsel, he admitted that his company was incorporated on June 11, 1915, and had started business on \$2,000 paid up capital. He had had no previous experience with buses prior to meeting Dr. Harris. He stated it had first been the intention to manufacture in Canada. There were only two companies in the United States ready to load buses when the order was received, and he was not one of them.

Mr. Johnston will continue his cross-examination tomorrow.

SENT ADRIFT AFTER VESSEL WAS DRIPPED

On the Finland, which arrived in New York last week from Liverpool, were Capt. Henry McKegg and thirty-eight men, composing the crew of the British steamer industry, of the Gulf Transport Line, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on the morning of April 27. The industry, according to Capt. McKegg, was 120 miles west by south of Fastnet when she was picked up by the submarine.

The vessel was torpedoed at six o'clock in the morning, and its crew was adrift in three small boats until 8.30 that night, when they were picked up by the Finland.

Capt. McKegg said today that the weather was very hazy at the time, and that he came upon the submarine unexpectedly. The submarine immediately fired three shots across the bow of the industry, and as the vessel was unarmed Capt. McKegg said there was nothing for him to do but to surrender.

"We were given ten minutes to get off the vessel, and did not even have time to save the ship's papers," he said. "We put off in three small boats and rowed alongside the submarine. The officer spoke very good English, and asked the name of our ship and where she hailed from. He did not offer us any assistance to reach land."

Fired Torpedo and Twenty Shells.

"The submarine then withdrew to a distance of about one-eighth of a mile and submerged. From that position a torpedo was fired into the industry, but the vessel did not sink. The submarine then came to the surface and fired twenty shots into the vessel before it sank. Then the submarine, which displayed no name or number, sank. McKegg.

Capt. McKegg said that sails were then raised in the small boats, and they headed for the nearest land, about 120 miles away. After they had gone about fifty miles the Finland came into sight about nine o'clock that night, after the men had spent fifteen hours in the small boats. By burning red torches they managed to attract the attention of the liner, and were picked up about half an hour later.

"I cannot speak too highly of the care and attention which we have received on board the Finland," said Capt. McKegg.

The industry, which was built in Belfast in 1888, was a vessel of 4,000 tons, and was 400 feet long. She was on her way from Bristol, England, to Newport News, Va., in ballast, to await orders. Capt. McKegg has been captain of the industry for seven years. He and the crew will report to the British Consul-general here for assistance.

ays at the Front

Friends state that the best way to burden is by the practical or Birks National Military M. C. A. \$250,000 and more

Treasurer W. J. Ambrose, of Montreal, St. John, what Duke of Connaught and Wood.

RIGHT NOW Is the Best Time to Enter

GIVEN AWAY—Thousands of Dollars in the form of
**Free Trips Across the Continent to
Alaska and Return—Paid College
Courses and Cash by**

THE ST. JOHN STANDARD

HOW TO ENTER

By sending in the nomination blank after being properly filled out you will at once become a candidate. You can win one of the very valuable prizes which will be given in a few short weeks. A little effort combined with perseverance and tact is all that is needed to win the prize. The paramount question now is to enter your name in the competition. Immediately upon receipt of the nomination blank bearing your name the necessary books and instructions will be sent you.

THE FIRST THING TO DO

Cut out the nomination blank which will be found in this page. Fill in the blank with your name, address, etc., if you wish to nominate yourself, or with the name and address of anyone you may wish to nominate. Be very careful to write plainly so that there may be no possibility of error being made. We also wish to impress upon candidates the importance of securing the correct name and address of all new subscribers so that there will be no unnecessary delay in starting the papers.

THE SECOND THING TO DO

Send or bring the nomination blank to The Standard office, Travel Club Department, and you will be credited with one thousand votes towards winning one of the big prizes and will be given a receipt book to be used in securing subscriptions to this paper. If you cannot call, phone or write and a representative will call and explain the plan of the "Travel Club" in detail and will render you every possible assistance. It is better to ask questions than to have to correct mistakes later.

Below is printed a list of the different names nominated for membership in The Standard Travel Club.

Miss Helen G. Alton.....Hartland, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Helen Matthews.....51 Railway Ave, Moncton.....	1,000
Miss Belle Amdur.....117 Elliott Row, St. John.....	1,000	Miss Olive Morrison.....Chipman, N. B.....	1,204
Miss Mary Bowser.....Sackville, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Mildred Murray.....Albert, Albert Co., N. B.....	4,309
Miss Venus Burke.....3 Silver St., Amherst, N. S.....	1,000	Miss Edith Meyer.....Norton, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Barker.....Loch Lomond, N. B.....	1,000	Miss S Grace Machum.....St. Mary's Ferry, N. B.....	1,000
Albert Black.....Sussex, N. B.....	1,000	Frank Mills.....Sussex, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Leah M. Bissett.....200 Queen St., W. St. John.....	2,089	Miss Mary Murray.....Penobscus, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Dorothy L. Brewster.....Hampton, N. B.....	1,000	Mrs. Elwida J. Mason.....R. F. D. 1, Millstream, N. B.....	1,017
Mrs. T. G. Barnes.....Hampton, N. B.....	1,000	G. Miller.....Ossekeag, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Josephine Betts.....188 Queen St., St. John.....	1,000	Miss Bessie Murchie.....River Louisa, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Kathleen Benn.....Douglastown, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Inez McLean.....91 Dominion St., Moncton.....	1,000
Mrs. C. H. Brannen.....Sussex Corner, N. B.....	1,000	William McCracken.....Armstrong's Corner, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Pearl Brown.....Brown's Flats, N. B.....	1,024	Miss Frances E. McKiel.....Brown's Flats, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Gerlie Collicutt.....Elgin, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Beatrice McKay.....Pennfield Ridge, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Lena Cathcart.....Milltown, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Marlon McKendrick.....St. John.....	1,000
James Caldwell.....Coldstream, N. B.....	1,000	Mrs. G. A. McMillan.....Grand Falls, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Jennie Currie.....Penobscus, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Alice McLeod.....Penobscus, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Marjorie Calkin.....109 Wentworth St., St. John.....	2,510	Miss Etta MacDonald.....Blackville, N. B.....	1,031
Miss Alberta Crandall.....Hampton, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Mary McMann.....Newcastle Creek, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Kate Dalling.....Belleville, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Gertrude M. McGivney.....Nashwaak Bridge, N. B.....	1,008
Miss Dora Duffy.....Pleasant St., Moncton, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Emma McKnight.....Lower Millstream, N. B.....	1,058
Miss Mary Dysart.....Cocagne, N. B.....	1,204	Miss Helen McMillan.....Main St., St. George, N. B.....	3,219
Leo J. Doucet.....Nigadoo, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Hazel Newton.....Grand Harbor, Grand Manan.....	1,934
Miss Katie Darkis.....East Florenceville, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Verna Osborne.....Hillsborough, N. B.....	1,006
Miss Maud Duncan.....Campbellton, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Bernice Osborne.....Paraboro, N. S.....	1,000
Miss Ethel Davis.....Sussex, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Myrtle A. Porter.....Wegfield Centre, N. B.....	3,072
Miss J. Myrtle Dunbar.....St. George, N. B.....	1,000	Walter Pidgeon.....Main & Bridge Sts., St. John.....	1,000
Miss Annie Dean.....Lorneville, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Martha Pierce.....Norton, N. B.....	1,745
Miss Elizabeth F. Dixon.....114 Mecklenburg St., St. John.....	1,315	Miss Hazel Polly.....Norton, N. B.....	1,817
Charles L. Fraser.....Rexton, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Mary Roberts.....Cody's, N. B.....	1,013
Miss Ella Fraser.....Chipman, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Netta Robinson.....Dalhousie, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Emma Gaudet.....170 Victoria St., Moncton.....	1,000	Miss C. C. Raymond.....Kouchibouguac, N. B.....	1,232
Miss Lynda Govan.....Riverside, Albert Co., N. B.....	1,000	Miss Maude A. Robison.....Harvey Station, N. B.....	2,515
Joe Gallagher.....Campbellton, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Margaret Ross.....Richibucto, N. B.....	1,012
Mrs. William Gesner.....68 Havelock St., Amherst.....	1,000	Mrs. S. A. Stafford.....Lepreau, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Lydia Giberson.....Bath, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Sadie Stevens.....Hoyt Station, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Ruby Goggin.....Elgin, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Maud Short.....Hatfield's Pt., N. B.....	1,065
Miss Clara Grant.....301 City Road, St. John.....	1,000	Miss Rita Shriley.....Bathurst, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Florence P. Hawkins.....Pennfield Ridge, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Florence V. Stout.....Pugsley Bldg., St. John.....	1,000
Miss Violet Harkins.....Grand Bay, N. B.....	1,000	Mrs. F. C. Taylor.....Hoyt Station, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Vella V. Hoyt.....Grand Bay, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Etta Taylor.....Sackville, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Hazel Henry.....Welsford, N. B.....	1,022	Miss Minnie Terris.....Chance Harbor, N. B.....	1,000
Willard C. Hornbrook.....Loggieville, N. B.....	1,545	Frederick Thompson.....Dalhousie, N. B.....	1,000
Ambrose Higgs.....Pearsonville, N. B.....	1,010	Miss Andrey Troy.....Dalhousie, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Carrie B. Irving.....Milford, N. B.....	4,878	Miss Katie Toland.....Piaster Rock, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Gladys Inch.....Marrysville, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Alice Tilley.....Jackonville, N. B.....	1,000
William P. Jordan.....Loch Lomond, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Mary Tapley.....233 Douglas Ave., St. John.....	1,000
James H. Kaye.....Canada Life Bldg., St. John.....	1,000	Arthur Vanwart.....Hampstead, N. B.....	1,000
A. M. LeBlanc.....Mt. Carmel, N. B.....	1,000	Miss Lila White.....15 Albion St., Amherst, N. B.....	1,000
Miss Alice T. Lockhart.....272 St. John St., St. John.....	1,814	Miss Hazel Winter.....Fredericton, N. B.....	1,000
Mrs. Geo. W. Lee.....Woodstock, N. B.....	1,512	Miss B. Pearl Walte.....Andover, N. B.....	1,000

10% CASH COMMISSION PAID

You can't lose in this campaign—that is impossible. There are six big awards. Six members will enjoy them. If you are not one of the six The Standard will pay you ten per cent. cash commission on the gross amount of subscription money you collect if you remain actively at work until the end. If you want the best trip you ever dreamed of enter your name—if you want a year at college free of charge enter your name—if you want to earn good wages for the next 8 weeks enter your name; enter the Travel Club no matter what you want, you can't lose, enter anyway. Send in your own name or that of a friend today, and remember, the one who nominates the member getting the most votes will get \$25.00 in cash.

THE THIRD THING TO DO

As soon as you are nominated see your friends and get them to subscribe in your favor to The Standard. (The voting scale will be found in this page.) Send or bring all your subscriptions to The Travel Club Department of The Standard together with the proper remittances and upon receipt of same votes will be issued. Once started do not grow discouraged. Pay no attention to how many votes someone may tell you they have to their credit. Look after your own candidacy and thereby set a good example to the other candidates.

THE FOURTH THING TO DO

As soon as you have secured one subscription get after another in your spare time. This "Travel Club" need not interfere with your regular work. However, if you were to spend your time during the next few weeks at nothing but securing subscriptions to The Standard the reward of your efforts would quite suffice to pay you many times over. Think what a wonderful profit would be yours should you win one of the big prizes.

NOMINATION BLANK GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES

I hereby nominate _____
As a member of The Standard "Travel Club"
Sent by _____

WE WILL PAY \$25.00 TO THE PERSON WHO NOMINATES THE LADY OR GENTLEMAN WHO SECURES THE LARGEST NUMBER OF VOTES.

SPECIAL REWARD OFFERED

for this week's work on the part of members of THE STANDARD TRAVEL CLUB

When this undertaking was first announced The Standard stated that from time to time special prizes would be given, available to all members. We are starting this with an offer of thirty dollars, to be divided among the three members of the club who, from this morning until Saturday night, May 8th to 10th, turn in the largest amount of money. The first prize is fifteen dollars, the second prize ten dollars, and the third five dollars. No payments will be accepted from members in St. John city later than midnight on Monday, May 15th. All out of town remittances reaching this office on Monday, May 15th, must bear postmark of not later than Saturday, May 13th. That is, all must be mailed in time to reach this office on Monday.

This will be the real start of the club, for the past week has been devoted by members chiefly to preparation and very few have settled down to work. Get busy now and win these little prizes.

SCHEDULE OF VOTES

The Daily Standard by carrier in St. John for 6 mos.	\$ 2.50—200 votes.
The Daily Standard by carrier in St. John for 1 yr.	5.00—400 votes.
The Daily Standard by carrier in St. John for 2 yrs.	10.00—1200 votes.
The Daily Standard by mail outside St. John for 6 mos.	\$1.50—125 votes.
The Daily Standard by mail outside St. John for 1 yr.	3.00—300 votes.
The Daily Standard by mail outside St. John for 2 yrs.	6.00—750 votes.
The Semi-Weekly Standard in Canada for one year	\$1.00—100 votes.
The Semi-Weekly Standard in Canada for two years	2.00—300 votes.
The Semi-Weekly Standard outside of Canada for one year	2.00—100 votes.

The Semi-Weekly Standard is not mailed to, or delivered in the city of St. John, nor is The Daily Standard sent by mail in the city of St. John.

A Column
Be Of
Herein are Related
Activities
Home, Fas

NEWS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.
We are always pleased to receive any news of Women's Societies, fashion notes, new or tried recipes, etc., which may be of interest to our readers and we will publish same when suitable. All communications for these columns to have name and address (not for publication), and to be addressed to the Editor, Women's Column, The St. John Standard, St. John.

Many delegates to the W. A. meeting arrived in town yesterday and are being entertained at private homes and hotels. The meetings began this morning.

The Young Women's Patriotic Association have undertaken the catering for the dance to be given by the 11th Battalion on Wednesday evening. The proceeds of this support to the Battalion Fund and this in line with the work of this association have as their object to aid assist the soldiers in every way they can.

The Girls' Association of St. J. (Stone) church held their final meeting for the season at the residence of their president, Mrs. Leonard Thompson. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

The local Red Cross have an exhibition of work sent in to the Cross depot or made there, in the parlors of the Royal Hotel, King street. All sorts of surgical and hospital supplies are on view and socks, garments and comforts are displayed, as well as everything that could possibly be needed by the men. There are pictures of the two motor ambulances given by T. H. Eastbrooks and the Maritime Commercial Travellers of New Brunswick. There are also Red Cross certificates of life membership, Red Cross members' pins, workers' pins, a cheque received, \$54 from Innes as a sample of the donations to the society. The idea of this exhibition came from Colonel Hodges, the commissioner in London of the Red Cross Society.

Boy Scouts at Imperial.
Members of the Stone church of Boy Scouts were taken to the show of the Imperial last night, where they enjoyed very much. Their weekly meeting was postponed owing to their headquarters being engaged for other purposes.

Frenchwomen as Farmers.
The appeal to British women to go to farm work at this time should be strongly reinforced by an account which has just been published of wonderful work in which Frenchwomen have filled men's places on the banks of the Manchester Guardian. Berkshire Committee on Women Farm Labor had the happy thought that a deportation of British women to France might come back to some stimulating story to tell. They made their visit when the Battle of Verdun began and most of the work they saw was being done by wives and mothers of men engaged.

Sumptuous Broadway IMPERIAL THEATRE

WE DEDICATE OUR people of St. John, what will be much more describe our innovation and sure of viewing it unbroken



A FEAST FOR THE
The Last W

WED.—Emily Ste
You may
PRICES RE

A Column Which Is Supposed To Be Of Interest To Women

Herein are Related Facts and Fancies Concerning the Activities of Individuals and Organizations, the Home, Fashions and Other Matters.

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ABOUT BUTTONS.

Black crocheted buttons are also used on silk frocks and suits. Gold and silver buttons, ball shaped, form the decoration to many frocks of silk. Leather-covered buttons, too, are used on some of the new suits that have pockets, collars, cuffs and other trimmings of leather. Pearl buttons, too, are much used, in white, opalescent colors and brown and grey. They are used on cloth suits and one-piece frocks. Buttons are one of the widely used trimmings of the spring. Usually, in their trimming capacity they serve also as a useful purpose.

Flower Pots Painted Black.

Instead of swathing the ordinary brick flower pot in crepe paper or other covering to disguise it, give it a coat of black paint. There is no better accompaniment to a mass of yellow jonquils, pink tulips, or any other growing plant, than the simple black jar, its outlines unspotted by awkward wrappings.

When one secures a good plaster cast take it to an art store and have it sprayed with "fixatif." It can be kept clean easily after that and the ivory finish will add to its appearance.

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Frenchwomen as Farmers.

The appeal to British women to take to farm work at this time should be strongly reinforced by an account which has just been published of the wonderful way in which Frenchwomen have filled men's places on the land, says the Manchester Guardian. The Larkshire Committee on Women and Farm Labor had the happy thought that a deputation of British women to France might come back with some stimulating story to tell. They made their visit when the Battle of Verdun began and most of the farm work they saw was being done by the wives and mothers of men engaged in

the tremendous struggle whose thunder could be plainly heard on the farms.

They found that from the moment of mobilization the women had taken up vital work of food production as their natural task. If they did not know how, they learned. One soldier's wife, who had never touched a plough until her husband and brother went, was able, after two days' instruction, to plough fifty to seventy acres unaided. She was one of many who proved that "women can perform much agricultural work that English people believe impossible to them. In economy Frenchwomen had of course many lessons to teach. "If one has rabbits and fowls," they would say, "one need never lack a Sunday dinner," and great numbers of rabbits are bred, at little cost, for feeding purposes. It would be foolish to push too far the analogy from French conditions, or to neglect either the essential differences between agriculture here and in France, or the other and equally important claims on women's work which exist in Britain. But the Board of Agriculture has shown that it is the plain duty of women to help with the land, and with the enlightening of farm hands that duty is daily becoming stronger. The women who come forward may well be heartened by this account of the zeal and success of their French sisters.

Hand of Georgette is called Georgette satin, and in its suppleness will be an admirable stuff for the white satin suits that are to be worn this year.

Comparing one man with another.

You'll find this maxim true, That the man who is good to his mother, Will always be good to you! —Fred Emerson Brooks.

Dear Uncle Dick:

I am sending you the answer to the best written letter I called it the voting contest. The Easter holidays are over again, and we are back to school again. We all enjoy ourselves very much playing baseball at the school house. We are having lovely weather here now.

From your loving niece, Myrtle Cox.

Watch For Conditions Next Saturday.

Campbellton, N. B.

Dear Uncle Dick:

I have been reading The Standard. I would like to write for the Children's Corner. Please Uncle Dick let me know what conditions I have to go to. Will he be on the look out for an answer in The Standard. I am ten years old and in grade four. This is all I have to say for now.

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Yours truly, Sadie Porter.

Clever Little Artist.

Norton, N. B.

Dear Uncle Dick:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am alive. I am sending in the contest. I colored the pictures. I cut it out of a book. I will try and write oftener.

From your niece, Lewis Moffett.

HAD SALT RHEUM ON HANDS.

Could Not Do Her Work.

Recesses or salt rheum is one of the most common of all skin diseases. It may centre itself on any part of the body, but there are certain places where it most usually begins, such as the bends of the elbows, the backs of the knees, the groove behind the ears, the scalp, on the palms of the hands, between the fingers, or on the soles of the feet.

It is, as a rule, not dangerous, but is very irritating and annoying to the sufferer on account of the terrible itching and burning sensation it causes.

It is impossible to eradicate this trouble from the system by external applications, as it is caused by the blood being in an impure state. What you need is a good blood cleansing medicine such as Burdock Blood Bitters. A medicine that will drive out all the poisons from the blood and make it pure and rich.

Mrs. Adelaide Theriault, Theriault, N. B., writes: "Some time ago I was troubled with salt rheum on my hands, and it was so bad I could not do my work. I tried several medicines, but they all failed to help me. One day a friend told me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle, and before I had taken it my hands were better. I am not afraid to recommend B.B.B. to anyone."

B.B.B. has been on the market for the past forty years, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Children's News Of The St. John Theatres Told In The Right Way

Who's Who and What's What in the Picture Game and on the Stage --- Film Favorites and What They Say and Do.

Imperial Theatre.

The Imperial had an unusual programme yesterday—the opening of the Temple of Music, the play of the Great Ruby, the British Gazette and the introduction of women ushers—with a splendid orchestral programme opening with overture "Palace" by Langry. The white columns of the Temple of Music hung with waterfalls and framing a background of a summer landscape made a picture that was greeted with applause. The music was listened to with appreciation, and the new ushers fulfilled their duties well.

The Great Ruby is taken from the drama which ran so long at Drury Lane, London. It is the story of the crimes which followed the possession of a famous jewel. The picture showing how in ancient times the gem came into possession of one man, was taken in both production, and the incidents of Eastern life. The costumes worn all through the play by the ladies were very beautiful, and the military views added picturesque interest. There was a military tournament, horse races and an escape of a balloon with a fall from the same. There is a sleep walking scene and incident follows incident all through.

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Opera House.

For the opening of the Paramount programme at the Opera House the management showed Mary Pickford in the Foundling, and it was an excellent choice for the first part of the picture. She gave an opportunity to show Miss Pickford at her best in the little unkindly treated orphan Molly O. We doubt if any other actress now appearing on the screen could have taken "The Foundling" and made of it the highly interesting and attractive picture that Mary Pickford has.

Her personality is so magnetic, so charming, so winsome, and her work is so thoroughly competent, so finished, and so polished, that irrespective of the dramatic value of the story which she is acting the picture must please, because Mary Pickford is delineating it.

The Carr Sisters offer the patrons of the Lyric some music presented in various ways. They sing duets and solos, play the saxophone and wear very pretty costumes, first appearing in yellow satin, one in pink satin with silver edged ruffles, later in gold lace embroidered dresses with a touch of blue about the bodice. They pleased the audience who applauded a triumph with an afternoon audience in St. John.

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Mr. Stagg was a writer of popular novels, one of the most successful being "High Speed," an automobile fiction story.

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"How interesting. I hope the author will take his call." "Indeed, he won't. He's far too nervous."—London Opinion.

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Among them is Anna Little, the only woman who has so far signified her intention of taking part in the riding and roping contest.

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Sheldon Lewis appeared in person at Loew's New York Theatre in connection with the latest episode of "The Iron Claw" in which he plays the title role.

ALICE FAIRWEATHER.

Try This If You Have Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This dissolves it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid aloe; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single skin and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have. You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

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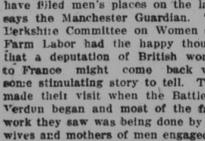
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IMPERIAL THEATRE'S SUMMER OPENING BIG HIT!

WE DEDICATE OUR CLASSIC TEMPLE OF MUSIC to the summer enjoyment of the people of St. John. We feel sure you will enjoy the beauty and novelty of what will be much more pleasing will be the quality of music to be played in this Temple. To describe our innovation would be to spoil its effect—perhaps so we will allow you the full pleasure of viewing it untrammelled by any definite idea of its character or construction.

PICTORIAL PROGRAM

"THE GREAT RUBY"—Cecil Raleigh's famous melodrama which is known the world over and ran for a solid year in Drury Lane Theatre, London. A mystery of mysteries and fraught with a most perplexing combination of circumstances. Most elaborately staged by the Lubin Company's star players, concluding with a sensational escape in a balloon.

BRITISH GAZETTE—Nothing but British war pictures and news of the Empire in general. A most delightful change from so much stuff of less interesting countries.

"HOT HEADS AND COLD FEET"—A Heine & Louie Dutch comedy of the ludicrous type. A good hearty laugh.

A FEAST FOR THE EYE, A CHARM FOR THE EAR, A SPLENDID PLAY

The Last Word in Refined Motographic Entertainment

WED.—Emily Stevens and Bergman in "THE HOUSE OF TEARS."

You may make your Box reservations by 'Phone.

PRICES REMAIN THE SAME, NO CHANGE

Afternoon 2 and 3.45

OPERA HOUSE

Tonight 7.30 and 9

NEW POLICY AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS

TODAY Afternoon at 2 and 3.45 Evening at 7.30 and 9

Good Pictures and a Good Orchestra

MARY PICKFORD in "THE FOUNDLING"

PARAMOUNT TRAVEL PICTURE

THE EARL HURD ANIMATED CARTOON

PARAMOUNT LADIES' ORCHESTRA

AFTERNOON 10c **EVENINGS ONLY 10c-15c**

... in this campaign—that is impossible to give. Six members will be not one of the six The Standard on per cent, cash commission on the subscription money you collect if you work until the end. If you want to earn good wages for the next 8 name; enter the Travel Club no name; you can't lose, enter anyway, name or that of a friend today, and who nominates the member getting \$25.00 in cash.

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The St. John Standard
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 St. John, N. B., Canada.
 H. V. MACKINNON, Managing Editor. ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.
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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916.

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

A CALL TO PATRIOTISM.

"As for myself I have no time at such a crisis for criticism. I am behind the clear-eyed purpose of the Premier of Canada and so are the people of Canada. The time now is to stand under the flag we love and to stand behind a Government whom history will record has done well. I am behind this Government until the war is won beyond all doubt."—Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal M. P., Red Deer, Alta., in the Canadian House of Commons.

Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, Alberta, did not occupy much space in Hansard with the address he made in the House of Commons the other day, but his remarks should be printed in full in every newspaper in the land and, after they have been read, the press should find permanent abiding place on a tablet in the Liberal committee room in the new Parliament building. The member for Red Deer has struck a higher note than any of his colleagues. While not the leader of the opposition, yet he has pointed the way to that party so clearly and so plainly that they will be foolish indeed who fail to heed his message.

The spirit animating Dr. Clark's notable address finds expression in the sentences published at the head of this article: "I HAVE NO TIME AT SUCH A CRISIS FOR CRITICISM. I AM BEHIND THE CLEAR-EYED PURPOSE OF THE PREMIER OF CANADA AND SO ARE THE PEOPLE OF CANADA." This is a crucial period in Canada's affairs, a period when all minds should be unitedly applied to the solution of one problem and one alone. How shall we so bear ourselves that our every action will work to the benefit of the Empire? This is the question demanding primal attention from every Canadian, no matter what his politics, race or creed. All others are of secondary importance.

The member for Red Deer is moderate in his statements, yet he plainly directs the attention of the Liberal party to the fact that, in their course of partisan criticism of the acts of the Government, they have failed to measure up to the duty of the hour. And Dr. Clark, today, is as staunch a member of that party as at any time during his public career. He has always been a party man but never a party-blind fanatic. He bases his Liberalism on the policy of free trade and in that he is a radical of radicals. Consequently, during the reciprocity campaign, he came to be regarded as the leader of the free trade wing of his party, which was strongest in the agricultural sections of the west, and it was his leadership and influence as much as anything else that sent the Liberal following from the prairie provinces to the Dominion Parliament in the campaign of 1911.

But, free-trader and Liberal though he is, the member for Red Deer is also a stalwart up-standing Canadian who sees what has apparently escaped Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Pugsley and the Carvell-Kyte class of back benchers, that this is a time when the attention of the country should be turned to other things, save party politics. He does not approve of the position taken by Grit muck-rakers in connection with war contracts. He scorns the men who are spending their time seeking for some tiny fault on the part of Sir Sam Hughes and the members of the Shell Committee, or the authorities who awarded contracts for boots or binoculars or any of the other articles necessary to the equipment of the Canadian soldier, and points out that if there is fault on the part of any person it can well be investigated after the war. In his own words: "I HAVE NO TIME AT SUCH A CRISIS FOR CRITICISM."

Dr. Clark, like all good Canadians, recognizes that the men in authority in Ottawa are doing and have done their very best to handle the great problems arising from the world war. In this the people of Canada are solidly behind Premier Borden and his colleagues, and it is the people of Canada not particularly interested in party politics who will pay most attention and give most careful thought to the really remarkable address of the talented westerner. There are many reasons why that address should attract attention from coast to coast. As an exchange correctly says: "A Conservative might have

stood in his place in the Commons a dozen times and said the same things and yet have spoken only to deaf ears. But here was a Liberal supporting the work of a Conservative Government. It takes all the strength of a strong man sometimes to put his partisanship behind his back. Dr. Clark grew up in Liberalism. He is as eager under ordinary conditions as any man that the Liberal party should lead in the Government of Canada. He has sacrificed much for the party; for years he has given his time and has submerged his pleasures in behalf of Liberalism. And it is for these reasons that the words of Dr. Clark are transcendent with patriotism. A grateful country will hold him in happy thought for his timely words.

Dr. Clark's speech should also awaken in the more responsible men of the Liberal party a demand for a new and better leadership. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has permitted himself to be overridden by the muck-raking element and, as a result, the country is faced with the spectacle of a once great party placing the seal of its official approval on a mean and partisan campaign not warranted by facts and conducted at a time when there should be unity and co-operation instead of strife and discord. Sir Wilfrid's pledges to observe a truce have been disregarded by his followers both in the House and in the country. Misrepresentation and insinuation have been made to do duty for fact and argument. Suppress the facts when they do not suit seems to be the policy and in pursuance of it we find the Telegraph, the leading organ of the Liberal party in this province, absolutely silent on the remarks of the member for Red Deer. So far as that newspaper is concerned he might never have uttered a word. It can hardly be through an oversight that a public speech which has attracted editorial attention all over Canada should pass without notice or comment. More likely it is that the Telegraph lacked the courage to comment on what was really a stinging rebuke to the small-bore politicians for whom it chiefly speaks. Publication and display of Dr. Clark's address would have shown the loyal Liberals of New Brunswick that they were being misled and deceived by their supposed party leaders who masquerade as high-minded patriots to cloak their mischievous political designs.

As before stated, this is a time for big things and big thoughts. The people of Canada are in no mood to be trifled with and they recognize that to furnish temporary political capital to F. B. Carvell and others of his ilk is not the duty of the hour. Dr. Clark's speech has simply emphasized that opinion.

THAT ALBERT COUNTY FARM.

Referring to some simple questions propounded to Mr. John Morrissey through The Standard, the Times, last evening, said that the ex-Minister of Public Works would reply later. Possibly he will but it is well to recall that, already, there are several other subjects on which replies should be forthcoming from Mr. Morrissey or from Opposition Organizer Carter. The Standard has no desire to crowd either gentlemen but surely it is time that something more was heard of that little matter of the Fullerton farm in Albert County.

It may be recalled that Mr. Carter used considerable Telegraph and Times space in an effort to prove that Hon. Mr. Murray was guilty of falsehood when he said that there was no mortgage on any farm properties in Albert County purchased by the Farm Settlement Board. Mr. Carter produced what he claimed was a statement from Hon. A. R. McClellan to the effect that the farm in question was under mortgage. In reply The Standard published the certificate of A. W. Bray, the Albert County barrister who searched the title of the property in question and on whose word that it was free from all encumbrance the Farm Settlement Board acquired it. Mr. Carter in reply admitted that there might be a mistake but followed this admission with the direful threat that unless Hon. Mr. Murray made some other statement he, Carter, would proceed to Albert County and dig up the awful facts. Mr. Murray's statement came from the records of the Farm Settlement Board while up to last evening Mr. Carter had not been heard from. Presumably he is still digging.

But Mr. Carter or the ex-Minister

of Public Works cannot strengthen their case by all the digging they may do. No evidence that might be produced can change the fact that the Board received the report that the farm was clear and acted accordingly; neither can Mr. Carter nor any person else show that the Minister for Agriculture made one statement to the Legislature which was not fully borne out by the records in the case. The matter of the Fullerton farm was brought up solely for the purpose of attempting to discredit Mr. Murray. In that it has been a miserable failure that is why Mr. Carter, Mr. Morrissey and their newspaper organs are so willing that the people should be allowed to forget about it.

Dr. Clark's Speech

The Standard herewith presents the full text of the remarkable speech delivered in the House of Commons by Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, Alta., as it appears in the Hansard report for May 1st. It will well repay the most careful perusal, as it is one of the most noteworthy contributions to Canadian parliamentary debate in the last decade.

Mr. Michael Clark (Red Deer): "I intervene in this discussion with some reluctance, because I have a very great question in my mind as to whether this discussion should really be taking place. I think, Sir, there is room for grave doubt whether we are not losing our sense of proportion in the greatest crisis that has ever been passed through by this country by this Empire, by the world, and by the world's prospects of the advance of civilization. I intervene from a strict sense of duty, and because I think it would be unfortunate that a vote of this magnitude in connection with a war of this magnitude, should pass without a vote of clear support of the Government at this crisis, coming from this side of the House.

I come from a province where up to the present moment we have recruited 2,656 more men than make our quota towards the 500,000 at which the Government is aiming. That is a fact of which as an Albertan, I am reasonably proud, and that is a fact which I find the explanation, if it is to be found, in this: That the people of Alberta are not so much concerned whether the sugar is being got for the troops and the beating the Germans. I listened with very great care to the statement of my right hon. friend the Prime Minister from beginning to end. I listened to it calmly, and as I listened I was proud to be a citizen of Canada, and proud to be a citizen of Alberta because of what the present Government of Canada has done in connection with this war. There was certain times when which I found before my mind as I listened to that statement, and the first thing which I was impressed with was the magnitude of the burdens and the responsibilities which came upon the Government of Canada with the outbreak of the war, and the first thing which I was impressed with was the magnitude of the burdens and the responsibilities which came upon the Government of Canada with the outbreak of the war, and the first thing which I was impressed with was the magnitude of the burdens and the responsibilities which came upon the Government of Canada with the outbreak of the war.

For my part, in such a crisis in the

Little Benny's Note Book

Pop was reading the paper in the sitting room and all of a sudden the wind banged the door shut, and pop jumped like anything saying, Good night, confound it, you mite as well kill a man as scare him to death.

See see, see ma laffin.

How haw, see pop, you woodent think it was so funny if it happened to you.

It woodent happen to me, Im never alarmed without proper cause, see ma.

Posserbly not, see pop.

Absoootly not, see ma.

O well, see pop. And he started to read the paper agan, and all at wint he looked up and pointed at me, saying, Holey jumping Jukiter, that boys hed is axully attached to his neck.

Wat, for hevnon sakes, see ma. And she looked at me scared as anything, and pop sed, Ha ha ha, who was scared over nutting (that time, ha ha, his hed is axully attached to his neck, ha ha ha.

And you reely think I was scared, do you, see ma.

Think, ha ha, ha ha ha, think, thats a joak, axully attached to his neck, wats did you think it was attached to his feet, ha ha, see pop.

If you wats as smart as you think you are, youd be pritty smart, woodent you, see ma.

Ha ha ha, see pop.

It must be a pritty fine joak that you cant get enybody to laff at except yourself, see ma.

Ho ho, ha ha ha, did you think it was attached to his little finger, see pop.

Im going to the movies, there mite be sumthing there to reely laff at, see ma.

Can I go with you, ma, I sed, and ma sed, Yes, your farther seems thoroly capable of amusing himself. And me and her went to the movies, pop keeping on laffing and saying, Ha, ha, maybe you thawt it was attached to his nee, ha ha ha.

history of our Empire and of the country, as a private individual citizen who happens for a moment to have a seat in Parliament, I have not time for criticism. My talk, and such effort as I am able to exert, have been from the beginning behind the clear-eyed purpose of the Prime Minister, and they are so now; and so, I believe, are the thoughts and efforts of the people of Canada. For I do believe that: that whatever criticisms are to be offered, whatever reputations are to be made or lost, this is not the time for these things. This is the time to stand under the flag that we all love, and for the greatest cause that ever animated our people and our people's allies, and behind a Government of whom history will record that, on the master and his government, and the majority of his supporters have taken that attitude and are determined to occupy it to the end, with a single eye to victory for a cause that transcends the squabbles of party—it is because the people believe this, that I believe they are behind the Government until the war is won."

But censure—Critics all are ready made.

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Give your daughter who graduates this Spring, a Bracelet Watch from Sharpe's. It is a present she very much desires and a very practical gift.

Come in and see Bracelet Watches. There are many designs to choose from, all accurate time-keepers.

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We equip women for doing as good work as the men.

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 40c, 45, 50c per pound

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Effect such a saving of food by utilizing left-overs that it is really not economy to be without one.

THE CLIMAX FOOD CHOPPER

will cut any article intended for table use—meat, vegetables or fruit—into clean, uniform pieces, coarse, medium or fine, as wanted.

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Each	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50

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Men's Nature Arch Boots

that suffer troubled ankles and that is developing on limbs but compare of fine vici across the shank and troubles

\$7.00

A Boon for Tired Feet

King St.

OUR CO For Boys

Drawing and

Here is a splendid contest than fifteen years of age. Be completed and colored in a kiddle who sends in the most the usual coupon correctly filled.

I shall award a beautiful of the next in order of merit also be four diplomas awarded

A "Same"

This week's contest comes best sentence, using the same "Before the LOW fire, M in a LOW chair, singing in LOW of cattle in the LOW-lying field Here you will notice that times in the one sentence.

Now you try and make up as possible in same. To the who sends in the most original story book. There will also to the senders of the next in All attempts must be accompanied with the use in time to reach this office in All communications to be

STANDA For Full Name Address Age...

WOMEN AND THRIFT.

Upon the women of the land rest the greatest burden of su

MADE IN CANADA

GILLETTE'S

SAFE

Use for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

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Make the Flavor

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Effect such a saving of food by utilizing left-overs that it is really not economy to be without one.

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will cut any article intended for table use—meat, vegetables, uniform pieces, coarse, medium

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ONS, Ltd. 13 King St.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GREATEST SHOE HOUSE

Men's Nature Arch Boots

If You Are A Man

that suffers from tired feet or you are troubled with darting pains in your ankles and legs, and you are almost sure that it is a rheumatic tendency you are developing, do not waste time rubbing on liniments or taking strong medicine but come to one of our stores and try a pair of Nature-arch boots, made of real fine vici kid, roomy on the ball and across the toes and with the unlocked shank and our word for it, your foot troubles will cease.

\$7.00

A Boon for Tired Feet

Waterbury & Rising, Ltd.

King St. Main St. Union St.

GERMANY'S DECLINING STRENGTH

Rev. Mr. Crisp's Articles on War Prophecies Answered

Rev. Mr. Crisp's writings on prophecies of wars were read with interest by the public, no doubt. He made many points on the great European war but made no mention of the end of this war.

The war of the nations are bound to come to abolish militarism and despotism and change the condition of the world to prepare for the coming reign of the kingdom of the despised Prince of Peace on earth.

God's plans of ages must be carried out. The great war was prophesied in the Holy Writ by Christ, saying, You shall hear of wars and rumors of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet; for nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. The war of the nations must come before the Judgment Day, that is, in the mission of the Judge of the World. How long will this war be fought out? When will it end? Mr. Crisp made no mention of the length or end. The divine number is the trinity and the divine reckoning is in threes and half years or forty months (A.D. 66-70), when Jerusalem was taken. The American Revolution was fought with Britain in seven years, that is double three and a half years, or seventy months from the Declaration of Independence (1776-83) before the independence of the American colonies was recognized in 1783. The American Civil War was fought in three and a half years, or forty months (1861-65), when Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy of the Southern States, was taken. The life of the Son of Man on earth lasted more than 33 years or 400 months. His ministry on earth lasted more than three years or forty months. In 1914, after declaration of war, it was thought that war would be brought to an end in November, but the writer observed that it was impossible for Germany was not prepared for a long war and nations were not ready to know it would go on for three and a half years. The British, French and American military authorities said it would continue for two or three years. But it continued for the first winter and then the French prophets said it would end in November, 1915. But the writer laughed at this prophecy and knew it was impossible for the war continued over another winter. This year, 1916, is the last year, for it belongs to the estimate of German losses in killed, severely wounded, and prisoners of war; if we leave out 1-2-2 million youths of 17, and men of 45-50 years of age, started through employment in war industries, German instructors in Turkey, and immobilized crews of her fleet, which, at the utmost, if he called out, provide from three-quarters to one million of reserve, scarcely enough to fill the gaps, we shall see the actual strength of the German army—some 7,1-2-3 millions. Out of this total about 500,000 are needed for the garrisons in the country.

This year, 1916, men, both for the Eastern and for the Western theatres of war for transport service as well as garrisons in the occupied countries. In consequence of the 'last' war, the number of men of 18, Germany will have in addition a two corps of reserves ready in about two months' time.

One of my German friends who has the best information available, as far back as December, 1914, stated that human material in Germany would be exhausted in May, 1916. And really we see that Germany will not be able during the coming summer campaign to make use of such reserves as will suffice to counterbalance the forces of Russia and Great Britain, especially after the adoption by the latter of the Compulsory Act.

Lack of Nickel and Copper.

There is another cause which will, without doubt, prove fatal for Germany. It is lack of nickel and copper. Two months ago, as is known, the requisitioning of all house utensils made of copper, brass and bronze was completed, and even the doors of stoves made of either of these metals were taken away. I was able to ascertain that all copper installations from the chemical factories (with the exception of those working for the army) have been taken by the military authorities. Even expensive copper tanks

What a Russian Subject Gleaned of Enemy's Condition while he was Interned in Germany.

A reasoned and persuasive argument that Germany's military power is declining is printed below from a Russian subject who was interned in Germany, and managed to escape over the frontier. The article has been translated from the Petrograd newspaper the "Retch."

In May last all the 1915 class were called to the colors, and in August, 1916. In November last the 1917 class had to undergo medical examination. On December 1 the remaining reserves were called (unadmitted Landsturm), and in the middle of January of this year those of eighteen years were called who had passed the medical examination in November. In January, too, all boys of seventeen were ordered to report immediately. These are the last reserves of Germany, according to existing laws.

In August of last year also the holders of "white tickets," or those who were found in peace time to be entirely unfit, were called. Since the beginning of the war the level of fitness has declined. All sorts and conditions of men have been passed as fit. This especially applies to wounded soldiers. In November 1914 the author saw a soldier on garrison duty with only eighteen teeth left and one eye (a bullet having broken fourteen teeth and paralyzed the nerve of the other eye). In the summer plenty of lame men and even men with a hump could be seen. But it is difficult to imagine what has passed during the re-examination of the "white ticket-holders."

In Mainz, in a ready-made outfit shop, two assistants were kept out of pure charity; the one had a hump, the other a weak heart. At the least effort the face of the latter became blood red and he could scarcely breathe. Both these, however, were found fit for service in the infantry.

In the same city was a half-lunatic boy, who was well known to the whole city. He also was passed for service in the field. In another southern town a gentleman presented himself for examination and told the committee that he must be exempt as one of his eyes was afflicted. In fact, he took out his left eye. Notwithstanding, he was passed for service in the infantry. He became excited with anger, and offered to bring his invalid brother, who had no legs and was for this suggestion ordered three days' close confinement.

Grim Food for Jeating.

Such cases have been reported in hundreds, and have for a long time served as material for comic papers. However, it does not follow that through the fighting quantity of the German army has gone down, as such men are usually employed for garrison duty, transport service, and other duties in the rear of the army. In the prison camp reserve battalions and depots the number of men of 18 to 46 is now serving with the colors. There are about 200,000 men of this age in now in England are called starved trades and occupations, but a great tendency is manifest to replace them, even in military service and on various staffs, by women.

For a real estimate of the German army one might accept the recently published census of Berlin as a basis. According to that census, in the year preceding the war there in round figures more than 1,650,000 women as against 1,000,000 men. On January 1, 1916, the number of men was just short of 745,000, which means that from about 27-28 per cent. have in the meantime been called to the colors. But Berlin, for reasons that have often been explained, is being spared. The young men of 18 are not yet called up; in Berlin, too, they are ashamed to take one-eyed men, lame men, or men with a hump. It would be safe to say that if in Berlin 27-28 per cent. of the males are called to the colors, then the figure for the whole of Germany will be nothing short of 32-33 per cent. This coincides with the generally adopted view that about one-third of the male population can be called to the colors. If we leave out of account the numerical predominance of women over men and take the whole German male population as equaling 25,000,000, then 11,500,000 will be the maximum of what Germany can call up to the end of the war.

We must deduct from this figure about 2-2-2 millions at the lowest drolling out of the money. It is not to boys and girls a sign of good nature; it is death to the recipient. It poisons their disposition and sows seeds of weeds that can never be eradicated. For that sort of thing women are but little responsible, but where their efforts shine is in allowing nothing to go to waste, in making use of every thing, and in exercising ingenuity in food, dress, household labor and the bringing up of children. An incentive to the accomplishment of these is a reflection upon the time, upon the needs and experience of their male relatives at the front, and upon the fact that every ounce saved is a contribution to the welfare of the country and perhaps to winning the war.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF N. Y. MARKET

The Foreign Trade for March Broke All Previous Records.

HOW SUBMARINE "A" ISSUE IS VIEWED

German Note Does Not Clear Away all Future Complications — Crop Situation is Favorable.

Anyone who read the German reply in sections, as Wall Street did, would have concluded after reading the first instalment (which seemed to be conclusive) that Germany yielded nothing and that a break was inevitable. The second section, as it came out on the Wall Street tickers, did not appear promptly, and as the market opened there was much selling and a break of one to three points in various stocks, notably Steel and Anaconda. Then the significance of the latter part of the note began to make itself understood and the market recovered. The one vital part of Germany's answer is the copy of instructions given to submarine commanders, and this appears to be pretty nearly in line with the demands of the United States Government.

It does not, however, clear away all future complications. These might consist in disobedience to orders, on the part of submarine commanders, or the confusion from wide latitude which might be given to them in construing what attempts to escape or offering resistance consisted of.

The action of the market in relating liquidation is another demonstration of the difficulty of disturbing a public heavily in the market, but amply able to take care of its holdings.

In ordinary times, such an occasion as that of Friday morning would have witnessed hysterical unloading and a drop of many points.

The fact is, the public is as well convinced, as are the leaders in financial and commercial circles, that because of the strong fundamental conditions of money and credit and of trade and commerce, that the effects of a break with Germany could not stay the progress of prosperity.

Figures of our foreign trade for March surpass all previous records in volume both ways. Our export balance, what the world has bought from us in excess of our purchases, for the nine months amounts to a total of \$1,491,000,000—at the rate of \$2,000,000,000 for the year.

The crop situation is favorable, aside from comparisons with the enormous crops of the two preceding years.

The Mexican situation has arrived at a status which is as satisfactory as could be expected in as disturbed a zone as Mexico has presented for a long period.

Labor troubles are tending toward mediation and will, it is expected, slowly be worked out into clear atmospheres.

Our securities, both railroad and industrial, are supported by increasing earnings and the activity of domestic trade shows no faintest sign of reversal, with money being freely expended throughout the nation.

The picture is one of a country

Short, Tasty Tea Biscuit

Delightfully tempting and appetizing—the kind that "Taste Like More"—have a charm, quite their own when they're

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We extract teeth free of pain, only 25c. We do all kinds of dentistry. Call and see us. No charge for consultation.

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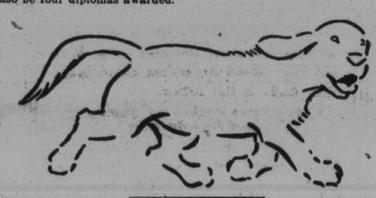
OUR COMPETITIONS For Boys and Girls

Drawing and Painting Contest

Here is a splendid contest, open to all boys and girls not older than fifteen years of age. Below is a picture of "Tower" waiting to be completed and colored in whatever way you think best. To the middle who sends in the most original colored picture, together with the usual coupon correctly filled in, not later than 17th May, to

UNCLE DICK,
THE STANDARD,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

I shall award a beautiful story book, fully illustrated. The sender of the next in order of merit will receive a similar prize. There will also be four diplomas awarded.



A "Same Word" Contest

This week's contest consists of making what you consider the best sentence, using the same word whenever possible, such as: "Before the LOW fire, Mrs. LOW, wearing LOW shoes, reclined in a LOW chair, singing in LOW tones, whilst listening to the LOW of cattle in the LOW-lying fields."

Here you will notice that the word "LOW" has been used seven times in the one sentence.

Now you try and make up a sentence using some word as often as possible in same. To the Boy or Girl, not over fifteen years of age who sends in the most original sentence, I shall award a beautiful story book. There will also be six other prizes and diplomas given to the senders of the next in order of merit.

All attempts must be written on one side of the paper only, and be accompanied with the usual coupon correctly filled in, and mailed in time to reach this office not later than Wednesday, 10th May. All communications to be addressed to

UNCLE DICK,
THE STANDARD,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

STANDARD COMPETITION For Boys and Girls

Full Name.....
Address.....
Age..... Birth day.....

WOMEN AND THRIFT.

Upon the women of the land will rest the greatest burden of success.

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Use for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

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EMERALD COMPANY LIMITED

GERMANY'S DECLINING STRENGTH

Rev. Mr. Crisp's Articles on War Prophecies Answered

Rev. Mr. Crisp's writings on prophecies of wars were read with interest by the public, no doubt. He made many points on the great European war but made no mention of the end of this war.

The war of the nations are bound to come to abolish militarism and despotism and change the condition of the world to prepare for the coming reign of the kingdom of the despised Prince of Peace on earth.

God's plans of ages must be carried out. The great war was prophesied in the Holy Writ by Christ, saying, You shall hear of wars and rumors of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet; for nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. The war of the nations must come before the Judgment Day, that is, in the mission of the Judge of the World. How long will this war be fought out? When will it end? Mr. Crisp made no mention of the length or end. The divine number is the trinity and the divine reckoning is in threes and half years or forty months (A.D. 66-70), when Jerusalem was taken. The American Revolution was fought with Britain in seven years, that is double three and a half years, or seventy months from the Declaration of Independence (1776-83) before the independence of the American colonies was recognized in 1783. The American Civil War was fought in three and a half years, or forty months (1861-65), when Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy of the Southern States, was taken. The life of the Son of Man on earth lasted more than 33 years or 400 months. His ministry on earth lasted more than three years or forty months. In 1914, after declaration of war, it was thought that war would be brought to an end in November, but the writer observed that it was impossible for Germany was not prepared for a long war and nations were not ready to know it would go on for three and a half years. The British, French and American military authorities said it would continue for two or three years. But it continued for the first winter and then the French prophets said it would end in November, 1915. But the writer laughed at this prophecy and knew it was impossible for the war continued over another winter. This year, 1916, is the last year, for it belongs to the estimate of German losses in killed, severely wounded, and prisoners of war; if we leave out 1-2-2 million youths of 17, and men of 45-50 years of age, started through employment in war industries, German instructors in Turkey, and immobilized crews of her fleet, which, at the utmost, if he called out, provide from three-quarters to one million of reserve, scarcely enough to fill the gaps, we shall see the actual strength of the German army—some 7,1-2-3 millions. Out of this total about 500,000 are needed for the garrisons in the country.

This year, 1916, men, both for the Eastern and for the Western theatres of war for transport service as well as garrisons in the occupied countries. In consequence of the 'last' war, the number of men of 18, Germany will have in addition a two corps of reserves ready in about two months' time.

One of my German friends who has the best information available, as far back as December, 1914, stated that human material in Germany would be exhausted in May, 1916. And really we see that Germany will not be able during the coming summer campaign to make use of such reserves as will suffice to counterbalance the forces of Russia and Great Britain, especially after the adoption by the latter of the Compulsory Act.

Lack of Nickel and Copper.

There is another cause which will, without doubt, prove fatal for Germany. It is lack of nickel and copper. Two months ago, as is known, the requisitioning of all house utensils made of copper, brass and bronze was completed, and even the doors of stoves made of either of these metals were taken away. I was able to ascertain that all copper installations from the chemical factories (with the exception of those working for the army) have been taken by the military authorities. Even expensive copper tanks

and other plant in chemical factories, which cost a tremendous amount of money have always been the glory and pride of Germany, have been requisitioned. Now only copper door-handles and the copper on windows in houses and railway carriages are left. These handles are only a small proportion and cannot nearly satisfy the demands of the artillery fire of modern warfare.

That this lack of copper is already being felt is shown by the fact that a number of factories, working for the war office, had to close. So, for instance, I was shown one in Charlottetown, near the Zoological Gardens, which has been producing shell-fuses, but had to close down about two months ago.

A PAIN IN THE BACK COMES FROM THE KIDNEYS.

When a pain asserts itself in the back you may rest assured that it comes from some derangement of the kidneys, for there is nothing wrong with the kidneys the back would be strong and well, and would be without a pain or an ache.

For backache, lame or weak back, there is no remedy to equal Doan's Kidney Pills.

They take out the stitches, twitches, and twinges, limber up the stiff back, and give perfect relief and comfort to all poor, suffering women who suffer so much from a weak, lame, aching back.

Miss Iva A. Ferris, Mill Cove, N.B., writes: "I suffered for two years from pain in my back. I tried several kinds of patent medicines, and was almost discouraged until I noticed your advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills. I thought it would not hurt to try them. I had only used two boxes before I noticed a great difference, and after I had taken four boxes I was completely cured. I would not be without them in the house. I can recommend them to all I know."

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

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal.

S T Coates, Amherst; W F Bowen, Detroit; D M Roy, M L Woodall, Toronto; C H Carnes and wife, A H Welch, Halifax; A F Keirstead, Fredericton; H L McEwen, Montreal; Wm Young, Kentville; W P Lowell, Calais; C S Mallard, Boston; H J Simonds, A H Lange, New York; H N Goldberg, Roxbury; Mrs T Foley, Miss Foley, Newcastle; P F Dixon, Sussex; Mr and Mrs T B Clift, Miss Gally, St John's, Nfld; Lt Col P A Guthrie, Mrs Guthrie, Pt R Guthrie, Miss M Guthrie, W E Farrell, Busser, Fredericton; H E Mullin, R B Hall, J H McCarty, Montreal; G A Macdonald, Pittsburgh; W E Bell, Miss Holstead, F J Snell, Moncton; Robt Dysart, Boston; Geo J Ross, Shearwater; H G Morton, Halifax; W D Turner, Moncton; Mrs Hattie Treedie, Moncton; C S Hickman, Dorchester, Victoria.

J Lou Chisholm, Truro, N S; D W Robb, Jr, Amherst, N S; Geo H Turton, Montreal; H S C Sprague, Moncton; J R McInerney, Rexton; D G Beveridge, Chatham; Wm Cruikshank, Fredericton; P Gallacher, Moncton; P Lister, McAdam Jet; W P Mallam, and wife, Toronto; F Bodley, Moffat; J E Cruikshank, Vancouver; J Royden Thomson, Bear River, N S; E H Sinclair, Yarmouth; E J Warren, Digby; E R Reid, Granville Ferry; T J Bourque, Richibucto; John Kennedy, Sableburg; J T Chapman, Capt 185, Amherst; C C Marsall, Grand Manan; Scott D Guptel, Grand Manan; C H Lynott, St George; T A Lowther, Amherst; C T Munroe, Petitodiac; Donald Munroe, Woodstock; A N Hulsman, Boston.

Lt. Cameron On Duty Again.

R. K. Cameron of Mecklenburg street, received a cable last night from his son, Lieut. W. A. Cameron of the 25th Battalion, who was wounded on April 16th, saying that he had reported for duty again on May 4th. This will be good news for his many friends in the city.

C. P. R. TRAIN CHANGES.

Effective Saturday, May 13th, C. P. R. trains will leave Montreal daily, instead of daily except Saturday. Commencing Sunday, May 14th train will leave St. John daily, instead of daily except Sunday, as heretofore.

BARK LEAKING.

London, May 4.—Bark Normandy, De Buhr, from Halifax March 14, from Melbourne, has arrived at Barbadoes today.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Purity! Purity! Purity!

The one dominating note that runs all through the making of Sunlight Soap is Purity. The \$5,000 Guarantee you get with every single bar is not a mere advertisement. It marks a standard set for the buyers who select the choice Sunlight Soap materials—for the soap boiler—for the expert chemists—for the girls, even, who wrap and pack Sunlight.

All are mindful of the Guarantee—it is a source of gratification to all the Sunlight workers.

Sunlight 5¢ Soap

and Platinum JEWELRY

and novel designs. You and combinations of Stone that are not shown in any section.

stands for Quality Fair Dealing

ON & PAGE Jewellers - King Street

Forest Farms Selected Eggs

Wholesale and Retail

Forest Farms, Ltd. South Bay

WREN, LIMITED,

Manufacturers of

Oak Tanned Leather Salata Belting

Wholesalers of Every Description. Complete Stock at Phone 1121 St. John, N. B.

Whiskey taken moderately will do the ways of moderation or

wants just such a whisky—

DOWN SCOTCH

the most wholesome and palatable in this market.

& COMPANY

for New Brunswick St. John

YESTERDAY WITH THE LOCAL SOLDIERS

115th.

Yesterday morning was spent by the men of the 115th in the usual routine drill. In the afternoon three of the companies marched out under company commanders for field work and spent a very profitable afternoon indeed. Lieut. Short will be orderly officer today, and routine work will be in order.

140th.

Yesterday afternoon the two companies of the 140th quartered here started out at two o'clock accompanied by their field kitchen, and marched out the Manawagonish Road to the old Gipsy field, where they had field drill under the eye of the O. C., Lieut. Col. Beer. Supper was served at the usual hour, after which a number of games were indulged in and the men arrived back at barracks about nine o'clock. Two men were taken on the strength. The band is working hard preparing for the tattoo. Lieut. Bennett will be the officer of the day today and the time will be spent in the usual round of duties.

Late Sport News and Notes

WAGNER'S RISE TO THE TOP RUNG OF BASEBALL LADDER STIRRING TALE

Twenty Years in Big Leagues and Still Going Strong—Ed Barrow Lifts Curtain on Famous Pittsburg Player's Early Experiences—Got \$450 for First Season's Work.

New York, May 5.—It is a far cry from John Wagner of the Paterson club of the Atlantic League in 1896 at \$450 a season to Hans Wagner of the Pittsburgh club of the National League in 1916 at \$10,000 a year—yet that about measures the progress of professional baseball in the last two decades. The giant strides made in the national game can be appreciated only when one compares the financial conditions, number and characters of players and general status of baseball a score of years ago with those of the present day.

This is the twentieth anniversary of Hans Wagner's real debut in professional ranks. We were reminded of that one day last week when Ed Barrow, pointing to a picture hung in the International League offices, reminisced. "There's that old Paterson club of 1896, Wagner and all, and what a lot has happened since!"

The calm after the baseball storm, the soft warmth of spring in the air, harbingers of what promises to be one of the greatest years in the history of baseball—their presaging bigger and better things made Barrow think back across the bridge of years to the time when Wagner worked for \$90 a month.

Yes, there was old John Henry right up there on the wall, sleepy-eyed, but even then early in his career a redoubtable batsman and a fine fielder. There were other famous figures in that fading picture, Bill Armour, Emmet Hedrick, George Smith, Dick Cogan, Bill Hayward—all worked for Barrow when he managed the Paterson team of 1896, and all were destined to make their marks in professional baseball.

"We should have won the Atlantic League pennant that year," said Barrow, "and I am still sore over it. Newark played three games with the Billy Sharkey Athletics the last day of the season, and thus managed to beat us out of a hard-earned flag. That left Paterson second and Hartford, managed by Billy Barnie, was third.

"Sam Crane was president of the league then, and Buster Burns was

in 1901 landed with the Giants. In 1902 Smith was named manager; after Horace Fogg had made a mess of the job. After Smith came John McGraw and John T. Brush, and the Giants entered on a new era.

Barrow's Big Achievement.

Barrow took hold in Paterson after winning the pennant for Whibbling in the Tri-State League in 1896. During 1896 Barrow developed the crowning achievement of his career—one of the finest mistakes seen in baseball even in that era of such beautiful misadventures as John M. Ward, and others carried out to the field.

Bill Smith, who caught for Barrow's club, afterward became an umpire and later a warden in a jail. Killackey now works in a steel rolling mill, while Hedrick joined the Browns in 1902. The poor fellow died only several months ago from an attack of pneumonia. Cogan, who is still mixed up in baseball in Paterson, went from Barrow's club to Chicago, and in 1900 joined the Giants.

Bill Hayward managed the New Haven club of the Connecticut League and other minor league teams, while Caffery, after a trial with Baltimore, disappeared from baseball. Paddy Touhey, catcher, was also with Paterson.

Wagner played with Geo. Moreland's Steubenville club of the Interstate League in 1895, but that circuit broke up. Moreland paid him \$35 a month, I believe. I gave Wagner \$90 a month the first year, and in 1897 I raised him to \$125 a month.

"The highest salaried player on the Paterson club was Dick Cogan, the pitcher, who afterwards joined the Giants. Cogan got \$2.50 a month, partly because he defected his Entre Nous independent team when we came to Paterson. The next biggest salary went to George Smith, late manager of the Giants. For playing second and being captain George got \$150 a month. Those were pretty high salaries for those days," added Barrow.

Next to Wagner, the most famous figure in the Paterson picture is Bill Armour, who later managed Cleveland, Detroit and Kansas City. It was Armour, who, while managing the Tigers in 1906, discovered Ty Cobb on the Augusta club of the South Atlantic League. Armour was a wonderful teacher, and he soon made of the raw recruit one of the most formidable players in baseball.

Bastian came to Paterson from the majors and then disappeared. Smith went from Paterson to Louisville, and

BASEBALL IN THE BIG LEAGUES

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 5; Montreal, 1.

At Newark—001000000—1 6 1
 Montreal—000000000—5 8 8
 Batteries—Pullerton and Madden; Fish and Schwert.

Toronto, 6; Providence, 3.

At Providence—011100120—4 11 1
 Toronto—100101000—3 6 1
 Batteries—Herbert and Kelly; Mulrannan and Yelle.

Baltimore, 12; Buffalo, 10.

At Baltimore—002400000—10 13 1
 Baltimore—232020200—12 16 1
 Batteries—Cooper, Gaw and One; Morrisette, Jaynes, Anderson, Sherman and McAvoy.

Rochester, 10; Richmond, 3.

At Richmond—020410003—10 15 0
 Rochester—000000000—3 6 1
 Richmond—001000000—3 6 1
 Batteries—Hersche and Hale; Gleason and Reynolds.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 0.

At Boston—100100002—4 8 9
 Boston—000000000—0 0 0
 Batteries—Morridge and Alexander; Gregg, McAlle and Arnes.

Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 1.

At Cleveland—001000000—1 4 1
 Cleveland—000000123—3 6 1
 Batteries—Fitzgib and O'Neill; Dubuc and Stange.

Phila, 4; Washington, 2.

At Philadelphia—020000000—2 12 1
 Philadelphia—100020013—4 13 1
 Batteries—Johnson, Boehling and Atamith, Henry, Myers and Schang.

Only three Americans scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 6; New York, 2.

At New York—023001000—6 10 6
 Boston—010010000—2 8 1
 Batteries—Razan and Gowry; Palermo, Stroud, Schauer and Doon.

Brooklyn, 2; Phila, 0.

At Brooklyn—000000000—0 5 1
 Brooklyn—020000000—2 7 1
 Batteries—Alexander and Burns; Dell and McCarty.

Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 1.

At Chicago, first game—000000001—4 5 1
 Chicago—090000023—3 7 1
 Batteries—Mamaux and Wilson; McConnell and Allen.

Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 4.

Second game—000120200—6 11 1
 Chicago—000011023—4 4 2
 Batteries—Mamaux and Gleason; Packard, Pierce, Hendrix, Prendergast and Allen.

Other Nationals not scheduled.

A Soldier's Satire

A soldier, a farmer before the war, has been observing the discussion on the employment of women workers, noting especially the remark of a clergyman that women would have to do the ploughing and let the men go to fight. The soldier has sent to a Cumberland, England, paper the following entertaining doggerel:

I am not an agitator, nor am I an M.P.
 A modest bombardier, that is all I claim to be;
 Still I used to be a farmer and I can't understand
 Why some persons are so anxious to have women on the land.

They ask for volunteers, and they get them from the towns.
 And send them to the farmer—can you wonder why he frowns?
 For they're very fond of animals—ay, frightened of a mouse,
 But a beautiful addition to have about the house.

Picture a "fancy goods" shop girl sent out to use a rake,
 She never noticed one before, but how it makes her ache!
 Then take a pretty typist with a dimple on her chin,
 When the farmer sends her out to go and bring the bullocks in.

Now come into the field, my friend, and try and picture how
 A lovely little mannequin would look behind a plough!
 And how a nice confectioner would feel a trifle sick
 When the farmer sends her draining with a shovel and a pick.

A dressmaker, I fancy, would be ready for a wig
 If Father Turpin should insist that she should knit a pig.
 Then take a pretty lassie who's been used to pushing prams,
 Helping Farmer Terdwigg when he tails his little lambs.

Of farming very soon, no doubt, a schoolmistress would tire
 When the farmer got a barrow and sent her to clean the byre,
 And the change of smell would almost send a nice barmaid to sleep
 If sent out with a gully or a knife to skin a sheep.

Then take a pretty maid when Mr. Farmer Pipkin
 Tells her to strip off to the waist and help him with the dipkin,
 And take a cook, who all her life's been used to pots and kettles,
 Out in the rain from morn till night a scooping' trash and nettles.

Then take a pretty milliner, how long would she endure
 When Farmer Hyspeed sends her out to help to spread manure?
 And then a pretty scotch, how soon her legs would wag
 If sent out with an apron and ten tons of basic slag.

And take an artist's model with a frown upon her brow
 When the herdsman tries to show her how to get milk from a cow.
 And the flower girl, who's used to selling violets and ferns,
 Will be happy 'mongst the turnips and the turkeys and the churns.

Our womenfolk all do their best, their pluck we all admire,
 To see the soldiers home again is their earnest desire.
 And then the country lads, no doubt, will be fascinated by the charms
 Of the gallant town and city girls who work upon the farms.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Martha C. Inch.

The death of Mrs. Martha C. Inch, widow of Robert S. Inch, occurred on Sunday, May 7, after a lingering illness. She is survived by two sons, George W. and Frank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and one daughter, Mrs. J. Herbert Crockett of this city; also one brother, Edward Johnston of St. John, and Mrs. Jacob Ross of this city; Mrs. Robert Gabriel of Vancouver, and Mr. Robert Foster of New York.

Her late husband, Robert S. Inch, was at one time a prominent citizen of St. John. He was an accountant by profession and was an active member of the old volunteer fire corps and the militia. He removed with his family to Brooklyn, N. Y., about thirty years ago, and eventually died there. Mrs. Inch's funeral will take place on

Wednesday, May 10, at 2.30 p. m. from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Herbert Crockett, 55 High street.

Mrs. F. A. Wightman.

Mrs. Wightman, wife of Rev. F. A. Wightman of the Methodist church, Bathurst, is dead. She was formerly Miss Alice Crosby and was born near Bedford, P. E. I., where she spent her early life. She was married to Rev. Stanford B. Sweater of the New England conference of the M. E. church and after some years of widowhood she was united in marriage to Mr. Wightman.

B. J. Preston.

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, May 7.—B. J. Preston died yesterday afternoon about three o'clock. He has been ailing all winter, but has only been seriously ill for about three days. He was ninety years old, and was born in Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England. He came to this country almost half a century ago, and has been in the mercantile business for many years. He leaves one son, Walter, New Bedford, Mass., and three daughters, Mrs. Alice Coley and Mrs. Annie Young, New Britain Conn., and Miss Mary at home. He also has one grandson, Benjamin of Halifax. During his long residence here he has always been an active supporter of the Conservative party.

A. E. MacGray.

Special to The Standard.

Yarmouth, N. S., May 8.—A. E. MacGray, for almost half a century a leading citizen of Yarmouth, died today aged 74 years. He was a son of the late Deacon Asa MacGray, of Centreville, Cape Island. As a young man he went to Calcutta and was for eleven years in the customs service. Coming to Yarmouth 45 years ago he opened a grocery store and was afterwards a partner in Kinney & MacGray. Lately he was manager of the Canadian Wood Working Company. He leaves a widow and three daughters, Mrs. Amos O'Dell, Dorchester, Mass., and Misses Winnifred and Jean at home.

In the Window Boxes.

The windows may be made beautiful in city homes by preparing window boxes—plain wooden boxes, nine inches deep, 12 inches wide and of proper length. At the end of the season remove the plants, refill the box with new soil and plant Dutch flowering bulbs, hyacinths, narcissi, etc. Place in cool, dark place for a few weeks and then set them out into the light and heat gradually. With a little care the flowers will be ready for Easter-Exchange.

Dots on the Dress.

Dots and dashes usually comprise the sum total of the figured summer fabric, says the Philadelphia Record. This season is no exception. There's no summer without the dot. A charming new cream blouse has a few vermilion dots embroidered on the collar; a narrow crepe de chine tie in the same-glowing hue is knotted at the V-shaped neck.

But dots proper for summer are polka dots, dots debonaire. They may be mere pin points or they may be dollar size—these last are not intended to blush unseen, in a paragon, hats and the various accessories they crop up to advantage, though they must be carefully cut else a whole one is rare.

While dots occur in all fabrics they are supreme in the sheer summer weaves. Dotted swisses and dotted dimities are classics and there are quantities of dotted silks.

In the silks they may be in a contrasting color or they may be but a matter of weave.

But the dot really belongs to the wash fabric. A simple dotted muslin is often a sartorial feast. Who doesn't remember some pretty girl who looked her prettiest in a little dotted

What does a bevel gear cost? The Ford owner saves \$12 that the other fellow has to pay for one

\$16.00—Average cost of the bevel gear of cars priced around \$1000 and less.
 \$ 4.00—Cost of Ford bevel gear.
 \$12.00—This stays in the Ford owner's pocket book.

Other Ford spare parts are just as low priced in proportion—the 26 most called for parts altogether cost only \$8.04.

And less than a dollar a year as a total expense for spare parts is not at all an uncommon experience of Ford owners.

Ford Motor Company
 OF CANADA, LIMITED.
 St. John, N. B.

All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.

Printing

We have facilities equal to any printing office in Eastern Canada for the production of high-grade work.

Job Printing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Phone today Main 1910

Standard Job Printing Co.
 St. John, N. B.

RED BALL ALE and PORTER

Tonic and Appetizer

Recommended For Family Use

Particular Attention Given to Out-of-Town Orders.

SIMEON JONES, LTD.
 Brewers
 St. John, N. B.



Cigar Smokers

You may not be aware of the fact that the "TENNYSON" 5c. Cigar is equal to most 10c. cigars made in Canada.

Lord Tennyson

The \$1,000.00 Reward 5c Cigar

—costs the retailer MORE than any other 5c. brand. That is the reason why some retailers do not offer you a "TENNYSON" when you enter their shop and ask for a 5c. cigar.

S. Davis & Sons, Limited,
 Makers of cigars for over half a century.
 MONTREAL.



Bringing Up Father



KEEP IT UP—CLANCY—YOU ARE ACTING THE PART OF A DUKE VERY NICELY—ME WIFE WILL NEVER GET WISE—

HONOR—BUT I'VE HAD MORE FUN AT MANY A FUNERAL—

ALL TELL MAGGIE LATER THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO GO TO MY CLUB—THEN I KIN GIT OUT—

ALL RIGHT—I'LL HANG AROUND THE FEED TENT UNTIL I HEAR FROM YOU!

HAM—I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE MATTER WITH THAT DUKE—HE'S TRYIN' TO DRINK THE CHARLOTTE RUSSE!

GO TELL HIM HOW TO EAT THEM!

I DID AND HE'S EATIN' THE PAPER BOXES AROUND 'EM TOO!

O—U!

All the WALL ST. RESPONSE TO FAVORABLE NEWS

Broad and Active Demand For Stocks on Resumption of Trading.

SHORT INTEREST DRIVEN TO COVET

U. S. Steel and Other Investments, Including Shares, Less Active More Irregular Than U.

New York, May 8.—The broad active demand on the resumption of trading today that for its chief motive the announcement of the armistice at Washington had done to accept the submarine contracts contained in the recent German terms, including the government bonds on winter wheat, which disclosed over conditions over a month large traffic gains by transportation and further copper advance.

In the early trading Mexican irregular to heavy, as a result of night advices from across the border but recoveries in these issues materially reduced losses. In fact, lean Petroleum was the strong feature of the first hour, closing with a net gain. Texas Company also lining substantially.

On the surface it was apparent a considerable part of the day's turnover emanated from professional sources, the short interest being impelled to cover. During mid-session became very active, notably United Fruit bade fair to hold but recoveries in these issues materially reduced losses. In fact, lean Petroleum was the strong feature of the first hour, closing with a net gain. Texas Company also lining substantially.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

May—Phases of the Moon.

New Moon—2nd 1h 20m
 First Quarter—10th 4h 47m
 Full Moon—17th 10h 11m
 New Moon—24th 3h 37m

(The time given is Atlantic Standard, one hour slower than present time.)

PORT OF ST. JOHN

Arrived Monday, May 8, 1916
 Stmr Yuna, 948, Carey, San Diego, Wm. Thomson & Co., sugar.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston, May 5.—Cld stmr Niagara, Manchester; schs Anne Lord, Yore; Florence E. Melanson, mouth, N. B.; Little Ruth, Clark's bor, N. S.

Mobile, May 4.—Sld schs Jenn Hall, Nipe Bay, Cuba.
 South West Harbor, May 2, schr L. T. Whitmore, —; 3rd, Samuel Hart, bound east; John Walter, —; W. E. and W. L. Rockland, in tow.

RECENT CHARTERS.

Steamer Harry Luckenbach, York to Malta, 33,000 cases petroleum, 10, prompt. Schooner —, tons, Jamaica to New York or Ch with logwood, \$20.

SCHOONER SALVAGED.

The schooner W. E. & W. L., wrecked and given up for lost, been salvaged and was towed week from Southwest Harbor to land, Me., where repairs will be made. The schooner went on Sutton's

All the Latest News and Comment From the World of Finance

WALL ST. RESPONDS TO FAVORABLE NEWS

Broad and Active Demand For Stocks on Resumption of Trading.

SHORT INTEREST DRIVEN TO COVER

U. S. Steel and Other Industrials, Including War Shares, Less Active and More Irregular Than Usual

New York, May 8.—The broad and active demand on the resumption of trading today had for its chief incentive the announcement that the government at Washington had decided to accept the submarine concessions contained in the recent German note.

On the surface it was apparent that a considerable part of the day's large turnover emanated from professional sources, the short interest being again impelled to cover.

The automobile division was heavy, Maxwell issues supplementing last week's gains after an early reaction. Crown and Readings, however, were less active and more irregular than usual.

U. S. Steel and other industrials, including the war contract division, were less active and more irregular than usual.

Bonds manifested increased firmness on the demand for railroad issues.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

May—Phases of the Moon. New Moon 10:48 a.m. First Quarter 10:48 a.m.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Monday, May 8, 1916. Strm Yuna, 84, Carey, San Domingo, Wm. Thomson & Co., sugar.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston, May 5.—Old strm Ninian, Manchester; schs Anne Lord, Windsor; Florence E. Melancon, Weymouth, N. S.; Little Ruth, Clark's Harbor, N. S.

RECENT CHARTERS.

Steamer Harry Luckenbach, New York to Malta, 83,000 cases petroleum, 27,110 bbls, schooner towed last tons, Jamaica to New York or Chester, with logwood, \$20.

SCHOONER SALVAGED.

The schooner W. E. & W. L. Tuck, wrecked and given up for lost, has been salvaged and was towed last week from Southwest Harbor to Rockland, Me., where repairs will be made.

STRONG TONE IN MONTREAL MARKET THROUGHOUT DAY

Despite Unsettled Prices of New York Exchange—Detroit Soared to New High Following Scotia's Lead.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, May 8.—The local market opened with an exceptionally strong tone today and despite the fact that the New York prices were unsettled for the most part, and the list here did not derive much encouragement from the trend of prices, there the strength was maintained for the most part throughout the session.

Steel of Canada was 59 to 59 1/4, and Iron 49 3/4 to 50. Other features were Power, 240 1/2 to 240 1/4; Shawinigan, 135; Textile, 83 1/2; Car, 12 to 12 1/2; 69 1/4; Cemep, 64; Smelters, 40; Cottons, 47 1/2; Carriage, 35; MacDonal, 14; Spanish River, 9 3/4; Steamship, 81 3/4; Waynamack, 47 1/2; Bonds, 70 1/4; Hollinger, 29 3/4; Ames, 72; Porcupine, Crown, 72.

MONTREAL MARKET

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Price. Includes items like Ames Holden Com., Ames Holden Pfd., Canadian Car, Canada Cement, Canada Cement Pfd., Can. Cotton, Crown Reserve, Detroit United, Dom. Bridge, Dom. Canners, Dom. Iron Pfd., Dom. Iron Com., Dom. Tex. Com., Laurentide Paper Co., Lake of Woods, MacDonal, Minn. and St. Paul, Pst. L. H. and P., N. Scotia Steel and C., Ottawa L. and P., Ogilvie, Penman's Limited, Quebec Railway, Sher. Williams Co., Spanish River Com., Steel Co. Can. Com., Toronto Halls, Tuckett's Tobacco, Winnipeg Elect.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET SALES

Table with columns: Date, High, Low, Close. Includes Jan, Mar, May, July, Oct.

BARGES REEQUIPPED.

Tonnage is so scarce that sailing vessels long ago converted into barges are being re-equipped to carry canvas. Among several that have recently undergone that change are the barge Frothing Stuy, of which mention has already been made, and the Amy Turner, a 40 year old craft that has been on the Pacific coast for many years, and has just been purchased from James Griffiths & Sons of Seattle by Hong Kong merchants, who will operate her in connection with another sailing vessel. She will be rigged as a bark at Seattle.

PROMISING CAREER IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD CUT SHORT

Royal Trust Co. Suffers Severe Loss by Death of Lieut. Gordon Knox—La Rose Co. Changes.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, May 8.—Officials of the Royal Trust Company suffered a serious loss through the death at the front of Lieut. Gordon Knox, who was secretary of that company. He entered the service of the Royal Trust at Montreal as junior clerk in March, 1901, and rapidly rose in the company. He was appointed secretary in 1912. His death cut off what promised to be a distinguished career in Canadian financial affairs.

STOCK QUOTATIONS ON N.Y. EXCHANGE

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close. Includes Am Beet Sug, Am Car Fy, Am Loco, Am Wool, Am Smelt, Anaconda, Am Tole, Atchafon, Am Can, Balt and O Co, Bald Loco, Beth Steel, Brook Rap Tr, C F I, Chino, Cent Leath, Can Pac, Crit Steel, Erie Com, Gr Nor Pfd, Lehigh Val, NY NH and H, NY Cent, Nor Pac, Penn, Press Sul Car, Reading Com, Rep Steel, Sou Pac, Sloss, Studebaker, Un Pac Com, United Fruit, U S Steel Pfd, U S Rub Com, Westing Elec.

NEWS LETTER FROM MONTREAL EXCHANGE

Montreal, May 8.—Detroit was the most active and showed the biggest advance in the local market today. Have been unable to get any news on it. Some people say it is Detroit buying. Outside of this stock, there is nothing special to comment on in the market.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE PRICES

Table with columns: High, Low, Close. Includes Chicago, May 8—Wheat—No. 2 red, 1.18; No. 3 red, 1.14 to 1.15; No. 2 hard, 1.14 to 1.17 1/2; No. 3 hard, 1.13 to 1.14. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77 1/4 to 79; No. 4 yellow, 75 1/2 to 77; No. 4 white, 74. Oats—No. 3 white, 44 1/2 to 45; standard, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2. Barley—63 to 73. Timothy—4.50 to 7.75. Clover—3.00 to 4.00. Pork—23.50 to 24.00. Lard—13.05. Ribs—12.25 to 12.85.

SHARP ADVANCE IN DETROIT WAS DAY'S FEATURE

Jumped From 101 3/4, Saturday's Closing Mark, to 110—No Special News to Account for Rise.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, May 8.—The rapid advance of Detroit United shares on the local exchange this morning on 101 3/4 at the close Saturday to 110, a new high record for the stock, was the most remarkable feature of the local list today and indicates, if the ticker can be relied upon, that all the good news regarding Detroit is not out yet. No special news was forthcoming to account for the striking advance, however, but it was learned that a great proportion of the stock purchased today was for local investment account.

MONTREAL TRANSACTIONS

McDUGALL & COWANS. Morning. Montreal, Monday, May 8.—Steamships Com.—106 to 27. Steamships Pfd.—75 to 82 1/2, 5 to 8 1/2, 10 to 34. Brazilian—114 to 44. Textile—25 to 83 1/2, 120 to 83 1/2, 3 to 8 1/2, 10 to 34. Can Cement Pfd.—8 to 24 1/2. Can Cement Com.—120 to 64 1/2, 150 to 64 1/2, 5 to 65, 50 to 64. Steel of Canada—85 to 59, 25 to 58 1/2, 40 to 59 1/2, 100 to 59 1/2. Dom. Iron Steel—125 to 60 1/2, 40 to 60 1/2, 10 to 50. Shawinigan—10 to 13 1/2. Montreal Power—85 to 24 1/2, 127 to 24 1/2, 50 to 240. Dom. Loan—300 to 98, 1,000 to 98 1/2, 200 to 98 1/2, 100 to 98 1/2. Bell Telephone—4 to 145. Canada Car—125 to 70, 50 to 69. Toronto Railway—111. Detroit—50 to 109 1/2, 150 to 102 1/2, 200 to 103, 100 to 109 1/2, 65 to 104, 25 to 104 1/2, 22 1/2 to 106, 33 1/2 to 106 1/2, 106 1/2, 25 to 107 1/2, 80 to 106 1/2, 25 to 107 1/2, 25 to 107 1/2. Smelters—110 to 40 1/2, 225 to 42. Weynamack—25 to 49 1/2, 25 to 49 1/2, 175 to 113 1/2, 75 to 113 1/2, 25 to 113 1/2, 400 to 114, 25 to 113 1/2. Quebec Ry.—23 to 29 1/2, 915 to 30, 110 to 29 1/2, 50 to 29 1/2, 490 to 29 1/2, 50 to 29 1/2. Spanish River—200 to 9 1/2, 390 to 10. Dominion Bridge—25 to 214. Ames Pfd.—40 to 72. Penmans Pfd.—5 to 85. Afternoon. Steamships Com.—30 to 27. Steamships Pfd.—45 to 81 1/2. Textile—13 to 84, 50 to 83 1/2. Can Cement Pfd.—75 to 83. Can Cement Com.—85 to 64. Steel of Canada—145 to 59, 25 to 59 1/2. Dom. Iron Steel—65 to 50, 25 to 59 1/2. Weynamack—25 to 49 1/2, 25 to 49 1/2, 240 1/2, 15 to 240 1/2, 25 to 241. Dom. Loan—200 to 98 1/2. Canada Car—25 to 69 1/2, 25 to 69 1/2. Toronto Railway—3 to 111. Detroit—45 to 108, 630 to 107 1/2, 55 to 108 1/2, 50 to 108 1/2, 165 to 109, 100 to 109 1/2, 25 to 109 1/2, 50 to 109 1/2, 105 to 110. Smelters—50 to 40, 10 to 40 1/2. Montreal Com.—20 to 54. McDonalds—20 to 14 1/2, 100 to 14. Weynamack—40 to 41 1/2, 10 to 41 1/2. N. S. Steel—195 to 14 1/2, 225 to 114, 25 to 113 1/2. Quebec Ry.—155 to 29 1/2, 235 to 29 1/2, 29 1/2, 125 to 29. Spanish River—125 to 9 1/2. Ames Pfd.—40 to 72. Can. Cottens—50 to 47. Can. Cottens Pfd.—25 to 78 1/2. WINNIPEG WHEAT CLOSE. McDUGALL & COWANS. May 8.—Wheat—117 1/2. July 118.

CLOSING LETTER OF N.Y. MARKET BY E. & C. RANDOLPH

(McDUGALL & COWANS.) New York, May 8.—There was no change in the market situation during the day, and prices continued irregular and rather uncertain with some of the rails showing strength throughout the session, with some of the specialties also strong, and with others selling off. The government crop report, showing improvement in the condition of the crop, as compared with a month ago, was a development favorable to the immediate future, but until Germany's intentions regarding the length of time which its new submarine orders shall remain in force are better known, the situation cannot be dismissed from consideration by the market. There is also to be considered the matter of "mistakes" which Germany may make in following out this order which might result in a break in relations between the two countries at this critical stage of the negotiations. The market seems likely to continue in its present uncertain situation for the time being. Sales, 75,500. Bonds, \$3,500,000. E. & C. RANDOLPH.

WILL CONSTITUTE GREATEST GOLD MINE IN WORLD

Amalgamation of Hollinger, Acme and Millerton Properties Almost Certain to be Ratified Next Week.

Special to The Standard. Timmins, Ont., May 8.—The amalgamation of the Hollinger, Acme and Millerton properties will undoubtedly be ratified at the annual meeting of the Hollinger to be held in Montreal on the 16th. That the amalgamation will make the greatest gold mine in the world is the opinion of mining men. With a capacity of 4,000 tons a day in 1917 the Hollinger consolidated mines will produce approximately \$35,000,000 a day or about \$12,500,000 a year. Two-thirds of this will be profit, or over \$8,000,000. Some mining men claim that the Dome will be a bigger mine than the Hollinger. The Dome is steadily increasing its mill capacity, and is carrying out a program of mill extension similar to the Hollinger.

COAL AND WOOD.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, 6.00; seconds, 5.10; stream bakers, 5.50; winter patents, choice, 6.00; straight rollers, 5.30 to 5.40; bags, 2.45 to 2.50. Millfeed—Bara, 24; Shorts, 26; Middlings, 28 to 30; steels, 30 to 35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 20 1/2 to 21. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 1.62 to 1.62 1/2.

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET

(McDUGALL & COWANS.) Montreal, May 8.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 87 to 88. Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 54 1/2; No. 3, 53; extra No. 1 feed, 53; No. 2, local, white 52. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, 6.00; seconds, 5.10; stream bakers, 5.50; winter patents, choice, 6.00; straight rollers, 5.30 to 5.40; bags, 2.45 to 2.50. Millfeed—Bara, 24; Shorts, 26; Middlings, 28 to 30; steels, 30 to 35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 20 1/2 to 21. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 1.62 to 1.62 1/2.

REMOVAL NEW YORK LIFE

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Buildings and All Structures of Steel and Concrete. Designs, Estimates and Investigations. T. CUSHING, M. Sc. (M. L. T. Boston) Crighton Ave., - Crafton, Pa., U. S. A. 1/2 in. Maritime Provinces Society Solicited.

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Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange 58 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B. SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD IN ALL MARKETS LISTED STOCKS CARRIED ON MARGIN OFFICES:—Montreal, Quebec, Vancouver, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax. Connected by Private Wire.

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When Needing Oats, Middlings, Bran or Hay We have Western Oats—good quality, reasonable price. A. C. SMITH & CO. Union Street - West St. John

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We represent first-class British, Canadian and American tariff offices with combined assets of over One Hundred and Sixty Million Dollars C. E. L. JARVIS & SON, 74 Prince Wm. St.

Western Assurance Co.

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

RAILWAYS

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Commencing Monday, May 15th ST. JOHN--MONTREAL Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday Dep. Halifax 8.00 a.m. Arr. Montreal 8.05 a.m. Maritime Express, (As at Present) Daily Dep. St. John 6.10 p.m. Arr. Montreal 6.30 p.m.

STEAMSHIPS.

Majestic Steamship Co.

STEAMER CHAMPLAIN Until further notice Steer. Champlain will leave Public Wharf, St. John, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock for Halifax Point and intermediate landings, returning on alternate days, due in St. John at 1 p. m. R. S. ORCHARD, Mgr.

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester to St. John. From St. John to Manchester. April 2 Man. Inventor April 19 April 10 Man. Merchant April 29 April 16 Man. Exchange May 2 Steamers marked * take cargo for Philadelphia. Wm. Thomson & Co., Ltd. Agents, St. John, N. B.

FURNACE LINE

The following first-class steamers will sail from London for Halifax and St. John, N. B., on Monday, April 29, St. John, N. B., for London via Halifax: S. S. Rappahannock S. S. Kanawha. Wm. Thomson & Co., Agents, St. John, N. B.

Head Line

St. John to Dublin. S. S. Torr Head April 29 St. John to Belfast. S. S. Bengore Head May 3 Subject to change. Wm. Thomson & Co., Ltd. Agents.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

Atlantic Way by Water. INTERNATIONAL LINE. Steamship "Governor Cobb" Leaves St. John Wednesdays at 9 a. m. for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston. Leave Saturdays at 7.00 p. m. for Boston direct. Return—Leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays at 9 a. m. for Portland, Eastport and Lubec and St. John. Also Fridays at 9 a. m. continuing stop at Portland. Atlantic Standard time also departure of steamers from St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Direct Between Portland and New York. Steamships North Land and North Star. Leave Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m. Return, leave New York—same days at 6 p. m. A week day trip in each direction leaves Portland and New York Mondays at 10.30 a. m., June 19th to September 11th. City Ticket Office, 47 King Street. A. C. CURRIE, Agent, St. John (N. B.) A. E. FLEMING, T. F. & P. A. St. John, (N. B.)

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing May 8th, 1916, and until further notice while steamer "Grand Manan" is undergoing her annual repairs the service will be maintained as follows: Mail boat "Harvey and Ralph" will leave Grand Manan at 7 a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for St. Andrews, returning leave St. Andrews on arrival of noon train for Grand Manan on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Both ways via Campbell and Eastport. On Wednesday mail boat "Harvey and Ralph" will continue on from St. Andrews to St. Stephen, leaving St. Stephen Thursday morning on the tide for St. Andrews where she will wait arrival of train and continue to Grand Manan. Freight boat "Jennie T." will leave Grand Manan Monday 7 a. m. for St. John direct; loading freight at Market Slip, will leave St. John Wednesday 7 a. m. for Wilson's Beach, Campbell and Grand Manan with freight, Atlantic standard time. SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

On March 2, 1916, and until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf & Warehousing Company Ltd, on Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbour, Beaver Harbour, Black's Harbour, Red Store of St. George's, returning leave St. Andrews, N. B., Tuesday for St. John, N. B., calling at Loates or Back Bay, Black's Harbour, Beaver Harbour and Dipper Harbour. Weather and tide permitting. Agent—Thorne Wharf & Warehousing Co. Ltd. Phone, 2551, Mr. Lewis Connors. This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

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The Lady—The last officer billeted on us knew no one else in the neighborhood. The Officer—Great Scott! How awful—London Opinion.

O-U!

ATIN

The Broad Highway

Jeffery Farnol

"Which We Call Life"

(Continued from yesterday.)
"And you are now a blacksmith?"
"And mightily content so to be."
"You are a most strange young man!" said the preacher, shaking his head.
"Many people have told me the same, sir," said I, and vaulted over the stile. Yet, turning back when I had gone some way, I saw him leaning where I had left him, and with his pipe still in his mouth.
CHAPTER XXXVIII

In Which I Meet My Cousin, Sir Maurice Vibart.

As I approached the smithy, late though the hour was, (and George made it a rule to have the fire going by six every morning), no sound of hammer reached me, and coming into the place, I found it empty. Then I remembered that today George was to drive over to Tonbridge, with Prudence and the ancient, to invest in certain household necessities, for in a month's time they were to be married. Hereupon I must needs contrast George's happy future with my dreary one, and fall bitterly to cursing myself, and sitting on the Ancient's stool in the corner, I covered my face, and my thoughts were very black.

Now presently, as I sat thus, I became conscious of a very delicate perfume in the air, and also, that some one entered quietly. My breath caught in my throat, but I did not at once look up, fearing to dispel the hope that tingled within me. So I remained with my face still covered until something touched me, and I saw that it was the gold-mounted handle of a whip, wherefore I raised my head suddenly and glanced up.

Then I beheld a radiant vision in polished riding-boots and speckled stockings, in handsome flowered waistcoat and perfect-fitting coat, with snowy frills at throat and wrists; a tall, gallant figure, of a graceful, easy bearing, who stood, a picture of cool, gentlemanly insolence, tapping his foot lightly with his whip. But as his eye met mine, the tapping whip grew suddenly still; his languid expression vanished, he came a quick step nearer and bent his face nearer my own—a dark face, handsome in its way, pale and aquiline, with a powerful jaw and dominating eyes and mouth; a face (as a mask rather) that smiled and smiled, but never showed the man beneath.

Now, glancing up at his brow, I saw there a small, new-healed scar.
"Is it possible?" said he, speaking in that softly modulated voice I remembered to have heard once before. "Can it be possible that I address my worthy cousin? That shirt that utterly impossible coat and beltcher! And yet—the likeness is remarkable! Have I—the honor to address Mr. Vibart—late of Oxford?"
"The same, sir," I answered, rising. "Then, most worthy cousin, I salute you," and he removed his hat, bowing with an ironic grace. "Believe me, I have frequently desired to see that paragon of all the virtues whose dutiful respect our revered uncle rendered with the proverbial shilling. Had he went on, examining me through his glass with a great show of interest, 'had you been any other than that same virtuous Cousin Peter whose graces and perfections were forever being thrown at my head, I could have sympathized with you, positively, only on account of that most obnoxious coat and beltcher, and the grim and scowling of things in general. 'Good!' he exclaimed, pressing his perfumed handkerchief to his nostrils, 'faugh! how ddamnable sulphur-and-brimstone you do keep yourself, cousin—oh, gad!'"

"You would certainly find it much clearer outside," said I, beginning to blow up the fire.
"But then, Cousin Peter, outside one

must become a target for the yokel eye, and I detest being stared at by the uneducated, who, naturally, lack appreciation of the whole I prefer the smoke, though it chokes one most infernally. Where may one venture to sit here?" I tendered him the stool, but he shook his head, and, crossing to the anvil, flicked it daintily with his handkerchief and sat down, dangling his leg.
"Pon 'Pon my soul!" said he, eyeing me languidly through his glass again, "pon my soul you are ddamnable like me, you know, in features."
"Ddamnable," I nodded.
He glanced at me sharply, and laughed.
"My man, a creature of the name of Parks," said he, swinging his spurred boot to and fro, "led me to suppose that I should meet a person here—a blacksmith fellow—"

"You man Parks informed you correctly," I nodded; "what can I do for you?"
"The devil!" exclaimed Sir Maurice, shaking his head as if ddamnable, "drag a man!—you are a very monster of profligate and rectitude!" exclaimed Sir Maurice; "indeed I am astonished! you manifested not only shocking bad judgment, but a most deplorable lack of thought (virtue is ddamnable selfish as a rule)—really, it is quite disconcerting to find one's self first cousin to a blacksmith—"

"Really it is most distressing to observe to what depths Virtue may drag a man!—you are a very monster of profligate and rectitude!" exclaimed Sir Maurice; "indeed I am astonished! you manifested not only shocking bad judgment, but a most deplorable lack of thought (virtue is ddamnable selfish as a rule)—really, it is quite disconcerting to find one's self first cousin to a blacksmith—"

"Fellow!" nodded Sir Maurice, "Oh, the devil! to think of my worthy cousin reduced to the necessity of laboring with hammer and saw—"

"Not a saw," I put in.
"We will say, chisel, then—a Vibart with hammer and chisel—deuce take me! Most distressing! that you will pardon my saying so, you do not seem to thrive on hammers and chisels; no one could say you looked blooming, or even flourishing like the young bairns who would seem to make her an easy victim—"

"Very little beside her name," I said.
"Ah! she told her name, then?" "Yes, she told me her name."
"Well, cousin?"
"Well, sir?" We had both risen, and now we stood facing each other across the anvil. Sir Maurice's demeanour and smiling, while I stood frowning and gloomy.
"Come," said I at last, "let us understand each other for once. You tell me that you have always looked upon me as your rival for our uncle's good graces—I never was. You have deceived yourself into believing that because I was his ward that alone augmented my chances of becoming the heir; it never did. He saw me as

an idiot as possible, and, if he ever troubled his head about either of us, it would seem that he favored you. I tell you I never saw your rival in the past, and never shall be in the future."
"Meaning, cousin?"
"Meaning, sir, in regard to either the legacy or the Lady Sophia Sefton. I was never fond enough of money to marry for it. I have never seen this lady, nor do I propose to, thus, so far as I am concerned, you are free to win her and the fortune as soon as you will; I, as you see, prefer horse-shoes."
"And what," said Sir Maurice, flicking a speck of soot from his cuff, and immediately looking at me again, "what of Charman?"
"I don't know," I answered, "nor should I be likely to tell you, if I did; whoever she may be she is safe, I trust, and beyond my reach—"

"No," he broke in, "she will never be beyond my reach until she is dead—or I am—perhaps not even then, and I shall find her again, sooner or later, depend upon it—yes, you may depend upon that!"
"Cousin Maurice," said I, reaching out my hand to his, "wherever she may be, she is alone and unprotected—pursue her no farther. Go back to London, marry your Lady Sefton, inherit your fortune, but leave Charman Brown in peace."
(Continued tomorrow.)

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Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open sluices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, split tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning.

We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach.

The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast and it is said to be a little while until the roses begin to appear in the cheeks. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation. Try it and you are assured that you will look better and feel better in every way shortly.

OBSTINATE INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Go Right to the Root of the Trouble

No trouble causes more widespread suffering and discomfort than indigestion. The ailments take various forms. Some victims are ravenous for food; others turn sick at the sight of food; some, as a rule every meal is followed by general uneasiness in the chest, heartburn, sick headache and often nausea. Indigestion assumes an obstinate form because ordinary medicines only subdue its symptoms—but do not cure. So-called pre-digested foods only make the digestion more sluggish, and ultimately make the trouble take a chronic form.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion because they go right to the root of the trouble. They make new, rich blood, which so strengthens the system that the stomach does its own work and digests the food in a natural way. Many a terrible sufferer from indigestion has found a permanent cure through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among them is Mrs. H. Carmern, Locke street, North, Hamilton, Ont., who says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only gave me new health, but new life. For five years I was a great sufferer, was almost constantly doctoring, and spent a great deal of money with absolutely no result. My stomach was in such a dreadful condition that frequently it would not receive nourishment of any kind. When I ate I suffered terrible pain, a fluttering of the heart and often a feeling of nausea. In addition to this I was in a very sensitive condition, and felt as if I was being burned by the sun. One day while sitting in the park a lady got into conversation with me, and I told her my trouble. She asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that she had had a great benefit to her daughter. When I went home I decided to try this medicine. I soon found the pills were helping me, and continued taking them for several months, when I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for years, and I have since been the picture of health. I hope my experience may be the means of pointing to others the way to health."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"And yet, we have met before," said

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

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

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

ADAM'S BEESWAX FLOOR POLISH

Cleans-Tones-Preserves

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Backfilling and Cribwork Retaining Wall, West St. John, N. B." will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Monday, May 22, 1916, for the construction of a Retaining Wall and Backfilling at West St. John County, N. B.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, and at the offices of the District Engineers at Halifax, N. S.; St. John, N. B.; and at Shaughnessy Buildings, Montreal, P. Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the amount of tender, which will be returned if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at the Department of Public Works in case of tender, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
R. C. DESBORCHERS,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 6, 1916.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert without authority from the Department.—94066.

Even in HARD water, there is plenty of suds to soften and loosen dirt, quickly but gently with—
SURPRISE PURE SOAP

THE SOAP THAT MAKES CHILDREN PLAY OF WASH DAY!

Classified Advertising
One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1-3 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. Minimum charge 25 cents

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT
R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The New Brunswick Provincial Department of Public Works hereby gives notice that it has, under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Queens County, New Brunswick, at Gasquet, Queens County, N. B., a description of the site and the plans for the proposed new Upper Jemseg Bridge over Jemseg River, Parish of Cambridge, Queens County, N. B.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the New Brunswick Provincial Department of Public Works will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said Bridge.

Dated at Fredericton, N. B., this 29th day of April, 1916.

JOHN MORRISSEY,
Minister of Public Works
Province of New Brunswick

TENDERS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the Common Clerk, City Hall, addressed to him and marked "Tender for Painting Ferry Steamer Governor Carleton," up to noon Monday, May 1st, 1916.

A cash deposit equal to five per cent of the estimated full value of the contract is to be made to the City of St. John, N. B., on Monday, May 1st, 1916.

The above tender closing date has been extended until Monday, May 8th, 1916, at noon.

NOTICE.
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, will be held in the Company's Office, Fredericton, N. B., on Thursday, May 18th, 1916 at four o'clock p. m.

A. W. MCKIMM,
Secretary-Treasurer,
St. John, N. B., May 2nd, 1916.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STATIONS.
The sole head of a family, or any male over 16 years old, who has homesteaded a quarter-section of land in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must be a Canadian citizen, and must have been a resident in Canada for one year immediately preceding the date of application.

Duties.—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years after earning homestead patent. A homesteader may live within nine miles of the land. A farm of at least 20 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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Correspondents' Corner.

HARCOURT

Harcourt, May 6.—Mr. William Cameron was taken to the Monitor hospital on Monday, suffering from a deep cut in the knee, sustained in the woods. While cutting a tree Mr. Cameron's axe slipped, and the keen blade was driven into his leg. Dr. Fairbanks was called and rendered first aid, but found it necessary to have him removed to the hospital. Latest reports say Mr. Cameron is improving and hopes shortly to return home.

Miss Drusilla Smallwood, of the teaching staff, Sackville, returned to town, on Tuesday, having spent the Easter vacation at her home here.

Mrs. James Livingston, after spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Lyon, of Millerton, returned home on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Dunn left on Wednesday for Campbellton, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. G. F. Ward visited Campbellton last week.

Mrs. Jas. Reid is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Betts, at River Herbert, N. S.

Mrs. G. F. Ward entertained at a very delightful dinner on Tuesday evening, for her daughter, Miss May, of Halifax Ladies College.

Miss Iva Ward of the P. N. S., Fredericton, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Beattie.

Miss Maud Smallwood went to Sackville today, where she will visit friends.

Miss Lorna Parker of Millerton, was the guest of the Misses Baxter last week, returning home on Wednesday.

Rev. C. Ritchie of Pine Hill, Halifax, who will supply the Buctouche Presbyterian church during the summer, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. McKay, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Omer Lutz are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son on April 29th.

Many friends of Mrs. Peter Cornish, and Master Emery went to Buctouche on Saturday, where they will be guests of Mrs. Cornish's father, who is in poor health.

Many friends of Mr. William Cameron are sorry to learn he is not improving as rapidly as they would wish. Mr. Cameron is still in the Moncton hospital. His son, Sergt. James Cameron, of the 145th, who is recovering from a severe attack of mumps is home on furlough.

Mr. Harrison MacWilliams, of Ottawa, who has been visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McWilliams, of Ford's Mills, returned home on Monday.

Mr. J. N. Wathen spent several days last week in Richibucto and Rexton, returning on Friday.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Institute met at the home of Mrs. G. F. Ward on Wednesday. Subject "The Spring Garden," was discussed by the members. The present Miss Trina Wathen opened the subject with an excellent paper, adding many practical and timely suggestions for the spring garden. His energetic society shipped a large box of Red Cross supplies last week, and many pairs of socks are being sent to the boys of our village who are at the front, and who will distribute them where needed.

Miss Evangeline Sautier returned from Richibucto on Wednesday.

Mrs. Nell MacDonald, of Sussex, and Mr. Thos. McAnn, of St. John, attended the funeral of their father the late Edward McAnn, on Sunday.

Rev. J. R. MacKay visited Moncton on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ernest Hetherington went to Moncton on Saturday to see her father, Mr. William Cameron who is in the hospital.

Mrs. J. Taylor and Mrs. C. Cameron spent Saturday in Moncton.

BLOOMFIELD STATION

Bloomfield Station, May 6.—Miss Bernetta Fleming has returned after spending the Easter holidays at her home in Port Elgin.

Miss Hazel Millican, who has been spending the holidays with her parents in Fredericton, has returned.

The funeral of Archibald Dolan took place on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery, Norton.

Miss Zeta Williams, who has been home for a month, owing to sickness, left Monday for Hampton to resume her duties in the New Brunswick Telephone Exchange office in that place.

Mrs. Howard D. Wetmore, who has been visiting relatives in Hampton, is at present the guest of her daughter, Mrs. B. A. Wetmore of this place.

The Red Cross Aid met as usual on Wednesday afternoon, the day being warm and fine, quite a number were present and all worked with a will.

The funeral of John MacVoy, Passages, took place on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock and was very largely attended.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. A. MacKeigan of St. David's church, St. John, interment being made at the old Kirk cemetery, Central Norton.

Gr. H. A. Wetmore of the 7th Siege Battery, St. John, is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. B. A. Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Albany are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son at their home.

Mr. A. C. Burnett, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Edna, were visitors to St. John on Wednesday.

Mrs. B. W. S. Titus returned home Wednesday after spending a short time with relatives in St. John.

Miss Ida Provan is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Purdy of Lakeside.

The monthly meeting of the Bloomfield Station and Central Norton branch of the Women's Institute met Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. F. Hayes. There was a very good attendance. Several papers were read, "True Neighbourliness in Sickness," by Mrs. Charlotte Bette, and "The Value of Music in the Home," by Mrs. B. C. Williams were followed by a general discussion. Refreshments were served by the hostess during the afternoon. The singing of the National Anthem closed a very pleasant meeting.

HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., May 6.—There was a small disturbance in military circles on Wednesday evening, and the offender was promptly dealt with. Monday was pay day and one, Private Kelley, took French leave on Tuesday, going to Woodstock, where he partook of refreshments that are not on the soldiers' menu. A. M. P. went after him Wednesday, and brought him back, but before being confined to barracks he enacted some disturbance on the street. Thursday he was fined \$5.00 and sent to St. John for a twenty-eight day sojourn on Partridge Island, with hard labor. Corporal Britton, and Private Graham were in charge of the prisoner. He was a "bad egg" since joining up with his departure the rest of the platoon have a relieved feeling.

Mrs. Ethel Boyer, who is a nursing sister with the troops at Salamis, writes a most interesting letter to her mother here, telling of events in the hospital, where she is employed in the officers' ward. She says there are ten hundred and forty beds in the hospital. Her letter breathes the true spirit of patriotic sacrifice, and says "the war must be our victory and each of us must be ready for sacrifice, but the end must come. Sugar is very scarce, there is no milk, coal is only \$60.00 a ton, and there are many make-shifts in the equipment, such as tin cans with a stick in the side for dippers, etc." She says as long as she keeps well she wants to stay, would not be happy at home, and wants to see the finish.

Mrs. Richard Owens, for many years station agent here, has accepted a similar position with the C.P.R. at Edmundston, and will shortly be transferred there, his duties here being taken by the present agent at Bristol, Mrs. Edward A. Caldwell, who has been in St. John for the winter, prior to her husband going overseas, has returned to her home in Lansdowne.

Privates Clifford Thornton, and Ernest C. Noddin of the 115th at St. John, have been home for a few days on furlough.

At Waterville this week there was an Easter party in honor of Private Lester L. Rockwell, of the 55th Battery at Woodstock. During the pleasant evening he was presented by those present with a wrist watch.

After an illness of over two months of pneumonia, Mr. Wm. L. Grant, the mail-carrier from Cloverdale to Rockland, died on Thursday, April 27th. The funeral was held on the following Saturday; the services being conducted by Rev. I. E. Vanwart. The remains were taken to Millville for burial. He was forty years of age, and leaves two sisters and other relatives to mourn.

There was a pleasant time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence, Jacksonville, one evening last week, the occasion being a farewell to their son Melvin, who is enrolled with the 14th Regt. During the evening he was presented with a ring inscribed "14th Regt."

The pupils at the Floreenceville School have presented their teacher, Mr. Harold V. Goodwin, with a wrist-watch, he having resigned his school to join the 14th Regt.

Mr. John T. G. Carr had as a guest the first of the week his nephew, Capt. H. T. Bigg, of the steamer Manchester Trader, which has been discharging and loading freight at St. John.

Expre's drive are this week working on the north branch of the Beaubien mac, having got out of the south branch last week. Rain is much needed to bring the lumber to the mill.

Last week Burton Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Taylor, of this place, but now employed with the Summer hardware concern at Moncton,

COLLEGE ATTACKS OF DYSPEPSIA

Suffered Tortures Until She Tried "Fruit-a-lives"

St. Jean De Matha, Jan. 27th 1914.

"After suffering for a long time with Dyspepsia, I have been made well by 'Fruit-a-lives'. I suffered so much that at last I would not dare to eat for I was afraid of dying. Five years ago I received samples of 'Fruit-a-lives' and after taking them I felt relieved. I then sent for three boxes and I kept improving until I was well. I quickly regained my lost weight—and now I receive samples of 'Fruit-a-lives' and I am fully recovered, thanks to 'Fruit-a-lives'.

MME. CHARBONNEAU, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

obtained a broken leg in trying to prevent a large case of plate glass from toppling over. He is in the Moncton hospital and being cared for by his employers.

Mr. Geo. W. Alton, of Hartland, has been transferred from the Woodstock branch of the Bank of Montreal to the branch in St. John.

Miss Edith Hamm completed her visit with the Misses McCollum, and returned to her home in St. John, this week.

After a long illness the death took place the other day at East Brighton, of Samuel Parsons at an advanced age. He leaves a large family.

Mr. G. Nixon, of Somerville, has purchased the farm of Mr. Donald McCormack, who intends following his profession as a civil engineer. Mr. Nixon is now the holder of a block containing about 300 of as fertile acres as are to be found in Canada.

The Soldiers' Comford Association at W'nsior, have been doing good work during the four months they have been in existence. They have forwarded a good consignment of their product to headquarters.

Pythianism is flourishing here, both in the lodge of Knights and the temple of Pythian Spikes, both organizations initiating candidates at nearly every weekly meeting.

There are some sick boys in the 15th platoon of the 140th here now, the result of recent inoculation. Otherwise the health of the unit is in good shape.

DEATH CLAIMS THREE ALBERT CO. RESIDENTS

Hillsboro, N. B., May 6.—On Saturday, May 6, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Gillespie, the death occurred of Mrs. Daley, widow of the late John Daley of Riverside. Mrs. Daley, who had been in failing health for some time, was in the 80th year of her age. Her death is learned with regret by a large circle of friends at Riverside, where she had lately resided. Surviving are two daughters and two sons—Mrs. Frank Gillespie of this place, Miss Rosa Daley, Riverside; Mark of Y'nceton, and Arthur of U. S. A. The remains will be taken to Riverside for interment.

The death occurred on Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m. of Mr. Thomas Stannard, at his home, Edgett's Landing. The late Mr. Stannard had been a sufferer from heart trouble and his death came suddenly in the 74th year of his age. He is survived by a wife, six daughters and one son. The daughters are Mrs. John Tinsley of Ansonia, Conn.; Mrs. Edward Richardson of Wolston, Mass.; Mrs. William Davies of Braintree, Mass.; Mrs. James Worthington of Malden, Mass.; Mrs. Henry Smith of Vancouver, B. C.; Mrs. Wm. J. Steeves of this place. The son, Murray, at home. Funeral service will be conducted on Tuesday by Rev. R. Elliott.

The news of the death of Mrs. Jas. Taylor came as a great shock to the community on Saturday, May 6. Although deceased had been ailing for some time, death came suddenly and unexpectedly. Mrs. Taylor was 49 years of age, and is survived by a husband, one daughter and four sons. Mrs. George Steeves of Edgett's Landing, and Thomas of Stellarton, N. S.; Geo. and Walter of the 104th Batt., Sussex, and Fred of the 140th Batt., Moncton. Funeral will be conducted by Rev. R. Elliott on Tuesday.

OPEN AIR MILITARY SERVICE HELD AT WOODSTOCK SUNDAY

Woodstock, May 8.—About four hundred civilians attended the military service held in Connel Park, Woodstock on Sunday. The parade to the park was headed by the Woodstock band followed by the 45th O. S. Battalion. The service was taken by Capt. C. G. Lawrence, chaplain of the 104th. The choir of the city churches occupied the grandstand. The singing was conducted by Lieut. Brown of the C. A. S. C.

N. B. and J. A. Cooper, of Bathurst, visited Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Bate, this week.

Miss Lillian Williamson has accepted a position in Moncton.

Mrs. Jesse Hawthorne, of Colorado, formerly Miss Maggie MacKinnon, daughter of the late Benj. MacKinnon, of Newcastle, passed away recently. She survived by her husband and two brothers, Wm. G. and John, of Michigan.

Miss Alice Harrison, of Summerside, P. E. I., is visiting her parents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Harrison at the Methodist parsonage.

Mrs. C. P. Harris, of Moncton, and Mrs. Claude Peters, of New York, spent last week with the former's daughter, Mrs. East Floreenceville, was Mrs. R. Tabor, of New York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kingston.

Mrs. Kathleen McGowan, of Boston, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Owen McGowan.

Mrs. Eugene Savage and family, have removed to Marysville.

Who Knows

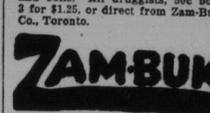
What may result from an injury if neglected? Many a case of blood-poisoning can be traced to a simple cut, which, neglected, becomes infected with dangerous germs.

Be safe rather than sorry, and avoid all danger of blood poisoning by the timely use of Zambuk. As soon as a cut or injury is sustained Zambuk should be applied. Being a strong germicide, it immediately destroys all germs lodged in the wound, and protects the sore place from the germ-laden air.

In cases, however, where blood poisoning has been allowed to develop, there is nothing that will purify the sores and heal so quickly as Zambuk. Mrs. O'Barry of Lucan, Ont., writes:

"My son cut his hand recently, but not thinking there would be any serious result, we neglected it. Before long it became very painful, began to fester, and finally blood-poisoning was commenced. If we had only used Zambuk at the beginning all the pain and inconvenience could have been avoided."

Zambuk is just as good for burns, bruises, eczema, ringworm, ulcers, piles, abscesses, pimples, and boils. All druggists, 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25, or direct from Zambuk Co., Toronto.



four years in the Hongkong University. One of the conditions was: "The winner must be a Confucianist." To a poor student the temptation to defer baptism was very great, but he resisted, and stood before the altar for baptism at the appointed time. A friend, a Confucianist, stood next in line for the scholarship, but was so impressed that he refused the scholarship, saying, "If Christianity is worth so much to my classmate, it can be worth no less to me. I will be a Christian." He also was baptized.

How many nominal Christians would stand such a test?

Never Be Without Herbine Bitters

CONTAINS the active principles of Sarsaparilla, Mandarake, and other potent medicines that have been on the market over 30 years and cannot be displaced because of real merit.

As a Blood Purifier—a cleanser of foul stomach and tongue—cure for headache and biliousness it has no equal.

Specially valuable at this time of the year when the blood is sluggish from indoor living.

25c. at your store. Family size, 50c. at five times as large \$1.00.

THE BRATLEY DRUG CO. Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B. Ask for The Well-known Brandmark Wormick Candy for Children.

WELSFORD

Welsford, May 5.—The monthly meeting of the L. O. L., No. 111, took place in the Orange Hall on Tuesday evening last, at which it was resolved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the many friends who helped in various ways to bring the Eastern Entertainers to such a successful issue.

A most enjoyable dance took place in the Orange Hall last evening, quite a large number being present. The violinists were Messrs. Plannigan and Mushrow.

Privates Herbert Hanson of the 140th Battalion, and J. Leroy Kerr, of the 115th Battalion, returned to the city yesterday, after spending a short furlough at home.

The many friends of Mrs. Willard Wilson will be pleased to know that she is recovering nicely from her recent attack of rheumatism; Euphemias is also well on the road to recovery.

Good news has been received from St. John from Foster Lacey and Andrew Kipky, both are doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. Sam Hoyt of Clarendon has done sawing; he got through yesterday afternoon.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, May 6.—A requiem service for late Samuel Regan of Newcastle, a private in the 26th Battalion, who died recently in France, was held in St. Mary's Church yesterday, attended by the militia and a great number of citizens from Newcastle and vicinity. The pastor, Rev. P. W. Dixon celebrated mass, assisted by Revs. S. J. Crumby and Chasson of Blackville, as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Thibault of Renous as master of ceremonies. Rev. Fathers E. S. Murdoch of Renous, Power, of Nelson, and Martin of Bathurst were also present. The sermon was preached by Rev. B. J. Murdoch, chaplain of the 132nd Battalion here.

Miss Julia T. Garden of St. John, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. Percy Burchill, of Nelson.

Miss Bertha Ferguson, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson of Moncton, has come to New York for a fortnight's holiday.

Revs. Henry Waterton, of Kingston, and Mrs. E. M. Sawyer.

Miss Bertha Ferguson, of the 55th Battery, Fredericton, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sharpe.

Mrs. S. H. Gillett, North Bay, Ont., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Davies.

Rev. Perley Quigg, Peel, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Clarence Cronkhitte, May 4th.

Miss Anna Miller is spending a few days in Fredericton.

Miss Ina Caverhill, and Miss Mabel McGuire, were visiting in Fredericton this week.

Mr. J. Abraham, who has been spending the winter with his son at Plaster Rock, has returned home.

Private Melton H. Stairs of the 104th Battalion, Woodstock, spent last week-end with his parents' Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Stairs.

SOUTHAMPTON

Southampton, May 7.—Mrs. E. P. Dayton, St. Marys, and Mrs. Anna Sawyer, Prince William, are the guests of Mrs. E. M. Sawyer.

Miss Bertha Ferguson, of the 55th Battery, Fredericton, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sharpe.

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HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, May 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry and child, who have been residing here for the past year, have moved to Riverside.

Mrs. Walker Killam and child have returned to Moncton, after a few days spent with friends here.

Mr. Stovewell is very low at her home, and her daughters, Mrs. Rutledge and Mrs. Magee, and son, Charles, of Port Fairfield, came this week.

Mr. Marr, principal of Riverside Consolidated School, has cordially invited the Hopewell and Harvey schools to attend the exercises to be held at Riverside, on Empire Day.

Alfred Pell, of Woodville, and others of the Forestry Battalion, visited their homes in Albert this week.

APPOHAQUI

Apohaqui, May 5.—The many friends in this vicinity of Lieut. Arlington S. Ganong, who went overseas with the 6th Mounted Rifles, were grieved indeed when his name appeared in the casualties recently, as being wounded. Snyder Mountain, which is only several miles from Apohaqui, and is well-known here, being for a time a valued employee of the firm of Jones Bros., though immediately previous to his enlistment he was employed as mail clerk on the railway running from St. John to Halifax.

Lieut. Ganong was married shortly before going overseas, the nuptials will be remembered by many, where Miss Sadie Kierstead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Kierstead, of Snyder Mountain became the wife of Lieut. Ganong. The wedding being decidedly military and took place in the Barwick Methodist church. Mrs. Ganong who is a professional nurse, accompanied her husband across the water. Isaac Gambin is spending a few weeks at Head of Millstream, where he is engaged in making an addition to the residence of John McMillan.

Geo. H. Secord attended the Masonic smoker in Sussex, on Friday evening last.

M. & T. MCGUIRE.

Direct Importers and Dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada, very Old Irish Whiskeys, Ales and Stout, Imported and Domestic Cigars.

11 and 15 WATER STREET. Telephone 578.

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We manufacture Electric Freight Passenger, Hand Power, Dumb Waiters, etc.

E. S. STEPHENSON & CO., St. John, N. B.

The Union Foundry & Machine Works, Ltd.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS. Iron and Brass Castings. WEST ST. JOHN, Phone West 10 GEO. WARING, Manager.

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MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS. Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work. INDIANTOWN, T. JOHN, N. B. Phones, M-225; Residence M-1724 11.

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ERNEST LAW

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, 3 COBURG STREET, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

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Musical Instruments Repaired

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ENGRAVERS.

F. C. WESLEY & CO. Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 59 Water Street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 982

NERVES, ETC., ETC.

ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrician Specialist and Masseur. Treats all nervous diseases, weakness and wasting, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Facial blepharitis of all kinds removed, 27 Coburg Street.

DRINK HABIT CURE

Phone Main 1885, Galtin Institute, 46 Crown street—Will stop your drinking in 24 hours. Permanent guarantee. Terms easy. Address Galtin Institute, 46 Crown street, for particulars.

MASTER WORKMAN

SMOKING TOBACCO

It is a continuous strain for a builder to watch his buildings go up.

A pipe-full of MASTER WORKMAN tobacco is a great soothing when some deep thinking has to be done. This world-famous brand may now be had at all tobacconists for 15c. per cut.

THE "NEW PERFECTION" OIL SUPPLY SYSTEM INSURES A STEADY EVEN FLAME

This flame is the secret of the popularity of the New Perfection. As quickly and as easily regulated as gas, it insures perfect heat for any cooking.

It can't creep up or down—it stays just where you put it. It won't smoke or smell.

Two million housewives in America use the New Perfection. It saves labor. It saves time—and costs less than gas, coal or wood.

1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. At hardware, furniture and department stores everywhere.

Royalite Coal Oil gives best results.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

STEAM BOILERS

On Hand at Our Works and Offered for Sale

NEW.

- 1 Inclined Type, on skids, 50 H.P.
- 1 Locomotive Type, on skids, 20 "
- 1 Vertical Type, 20 "
- 1 Return Tubular Type, 45 "

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- 1 Return Tubular Type, 40 "

Complete Details, together with prices, can be had upon request.

L. HATHESON & CO. Limited Boiler Makers New Glasgow, Nova Scotia

THE WEATHER.

Forecasts. Maritime—Fresh southwest and west winds, showers at first, then clearing and warm.

Toronto, May 8.—The western disturbance which was approaching the Great Lakes last night has moved quickly to Northern Quebec, and has caused a westerly gale on Lake Superior and milder showers in Ontario and Quebec.

Table with columns: Min., Max., and locations including Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, etc.

Around the City

Only One Recruit. Only one man passed the doctor yesterday at the German street recruiting rooms, M. F. McLeod of this city.

Arrived in England. W. H. Humphrey has received a cablegram from his son, Lieut. J. M. Humphrey, of the Canadian Grenadier Guards of Montreal, announcing their safe arrival in England.

New Secretary Outlines Programme. A special meeting of Baptist ministers and Sunday superintendents of the city was held in the Central Baptist church yesterday afternoon.

15th Regt. Ball. A subscription ball will be given by the officers of the 15th Battalion in the Knights of Columbus Hall tomorrow night and promises to be one of the most enjoyable functions of the season.

Visiting Missionary. An interesting visitor in St. John is Rev. W. H. Foot of Toronto. Mr. Foot has been a missionary to Corea and was ordained and designated for the mission field in the St. John's Presbyterian church eighteen years ago.

Two Small Fires. The North End Fire Department were called out yesterday morning by an alarm from Box 125 for a fire in a house owned by H. C. Green on the corner of Main and Durham streets.

For Relief of Needy. At a meeting of the Protestant ministers of the city, held at St. Andrew's church yesterday morning, a resolution which is expected to have a far-reaching effect in social work was passed.

Bandmen Honored. Five members of the band of the 95th Battalion, Toronto, Bandmaster F. McNicol and bandmen G. McNicol, H. B. Ferris, George Nobles and Thomas Pyle, former members of the Temple Band, in this city, who have been home for a few days were given a rousing send off last night when they left to rejoin their band.

Regimental Ball. A regimental ball will be given in the Knights of Columbus Hall on Wednesday night by the officers of the 15th Battalion, for the benefit of the regimental fund. Dancing will commence at 8:45 o'clock and the music will be furnished by the 15th Band.

Miss Nina Tait of Dorchester, N. B., is visiting friends in the city.

SCHOOL BOARD TIME TAKE UP WITH ROUTINE

Report Submitted Shows Possibility of Cadet Corps in City Schools—The Douglas Ave. School.

The regular meeting of the Board of School Trustees was held last night in the board room at eight o'clock with the chairman, R. B. Emerson, in the chair. Those present in addition to the chairman were Mrs. Dever, Messrs. Russell, Nagle, Manning, Day and Coll.

Applications for positions on the teaching staff were received from the following and referred to the teachers committee: Mrs. E. G. Enock, Misses E. Nicholson, E. M. Dick and E. E. Vincent and from Joseph E. Howe.

A communication was read from Capt. R. R. Black stating that he had visited several of the schools in connection with the formation of Cadet Corps, and found the principals and scholars in hearty accord with the work.

The secretary of the Marine Engineers wrote thanking the board for acceding to their request for the use of the King Edward school and stating that representatives of the society would call and complete arrangements.

A communication from Dr. Melvin in regard to the Millsideville school was referred to the visitors committee. A communication in regard to the penny banks in the schools was referred to the chairman and superintendent.

Trustees Day and Manning reported on the cost of having the basements of Winger street and Victoria schools wired and it was decided to have the work done at once.

Tenders were submitted for an addition to the chimney of the High School; this was referred to the visitors committee, they to report back to the board. Trustee Day reported that the flag poles at Dufferin, Alexandra and Winter street schools needed painting and submitted a tender of \$19 per pole.

Trustees Manning reported that Mr. Mercer, janitor of King Edward school, had resigned, the board not seeing its way clear to raise his salary, and that Thomas Lewis had been appointed to fill the vacancy. This appointment was approved.

The visitors were instructed to have the necessary repairs made to the fire escapes on the different school buildings. Trustees Coll and Day with the superintendent were to take up the matter of buying the lot in Millsideville on which the school building stands.

GERMAN TAKEN FROM HIS SHIP BY THE POLICE

Beinhard Hansen May be Sent to Internment Camp at Amherst—Came from San Domingo.

The steamship Yuna, 948 tons, Captain Carey, arrived in port yesterday morning from San Domingo with a cargo of raw sugar for the Atlantic Refinerie. A short time after the ship docked at the Refinerie wharf she was visited by the police who found, as one of the crew, Beinhard Hansen, a German.

The man was taken into custody and is detained at police headquarters for further examination by the authorities. From what can be learned the chances of the German returning to his ship are not very good, and in all probability he will be given free transportation under escort to the internment camp at Amherst, N. S.

Last fall a United States ocean tug arrived in port, and two young Germans were found on board as members of the crew. These were taken from the tug and finally placed in the Amherst camp.

The directors of the St. John Protestant Orphans' Home met in annual session yesterday afternoon when the officers were re-elected. W. T. H. Estabrooks, president; Mrs. Fannie B. MacLaren, secretary; H. C. Rankine, treasurer. Mrs. MacLaren who has been acting secretary during the absence of Lieut. Roy Davidson, who has been acting secretary during the absence of Lieut. Roy Davidson, reported that there are at present in the home nineteen boys and twenty-one girls.

The Natural History Society and the Sunshine Circle of German Street Baptist Church had each given the children an enjoyable picnic and the 25th annual picnic given by James Manchester on his grounds proved a great success.

The Lenten Sewing Circle had supplied the girls with aprons. Messrs. W. H. Golding and F. G. Spencer had entertained the boys and girls at their theatres, and Drs. W. S. Morrison and J. S. Bentley had given their services free. The report also stated that a farm was out necessary where the children could spend their summer holidays.

H. C. Rankine, the treasurer, reported that the receipts for the term were \$6,426.03; the expenditure, \$5,700.31, leaving a surplus of \$725.72.

A farewell luncheon was tendered to W. B. Bamford, who has been transferred to Toronto, yesterday at the Union Club by J. A. Likely, president of the Board of Trade.

Those present included, besides Mr. Likely, and the guest of honor, Mayor Hayes, Rev. W. H. Barracough, Commissioner Fisher, Russell, Wigmore and McLeish, H. C. Groat, C. W. Halimore, A. H. Wetmore, W. F. Burditt, W. K. Ganong, P. W. Thomson, W. E. Foster, C. S. Philips, E. A. Schofield, C. B. Lockhart, R. B. Emerson, J. Hunter White, H. B. Schofield, T. H. Estabrooks, F. B. Ellis, A. M. Belding, E. W. McCready, Captain Mulcahey and R. E. Armstrong.

WESTMORLAND IN TOP PLACE FOR RECRUITS

Forty-six Men Secured in That County Last Week—Carleton County Second, St. John Third.

Last week was another small one for the province in recruiting, only 149 men being secured. Westmorland county did well and heads the list with 46, Carleton county also did very well, having 30, St. John is in third position with 19. The tabulated returns are as follows:

Table listing recruitment numbers for Westmorland County, Carleton County, St. John County, and Albert County.

Table listing recruitment numbers for Kent County, Northumberland County, Restigouche County, and Queens and Sunbury Counties.

Table listing recruitment numbers for Gloucester County, Madawaska County, and Victoria County.

Table listing recruitment numbers for Kings County and a total for the province.

From No. 10 Scotia for French Acadian Battalion. L. P. D. TILLEY, Captain Chief Recruiting Officer for N. B.

ROTARIANS HEARD A TALK ON FRIENDSHIP

Rev. Mr. Williamson Guest of Honor at Rotary Club Dinner Last Evening.

A representative body of Rotarians was present at the regular weekly dinner held in Bond's restaurant last evening to hear Rev. Mr. Williamson speak on the principles of friendship.

Keep Your Food Cool, Clean and Fresh. Proper care and protection of food is even more important than good judgment in selecting it.

Wonderful Bargain Special in Imitation Panama Hats. Ready-to-Wear. You will agree with us that we have excelled ourselves in the matter of extraordinary Bargain Values.

The Most Important Duty of a Refrigerator. Is to keep your food pure and wholesome—to keep it cool only is not enough. You will find that La Favorite Refrigerators will do this, and with a minimum of ice consumption.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited. Business Hours from 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturdays 10 p. m.

Extra Value Wool Rugs. At Each \$4.00, \$5.75 and \$8.25. These Rugs are genuine Scotch Wool and have just been received.

This Charming Girlish Fudge Apron. Is one of the many novelties of our art Needlework Department from its complete line of Package Outfits.

NEW HAND BAGS FOR SPRING. Affording a Fine Range of Choice and Splendid Values. This is a most attractive showing of Hand Bags and comprises practically all of the new season's best offerings in kind and color.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited. Affording a Fine Range of Choice and Splendid Values.

THE WEATHER. Maritime—Moderate west winds, generally fair, stationary or lower temperatures.

VOL. VIII, NO. 40.

FOOD. CA.

ONLY ON BUT FR DRO

Russians Put Down. meningia and In Ottomans—Re- vance in Egypt on Macedonian

Paris, May 9.—The official cation issued by the war office reads: "In Champagne our artillery the trenches and batteries of mas north of Ville-Sur-Tour the enemy communications in gion of Somme-Py.

"On the left bank of the Me bombardment was less intense, course of the day an enemy against a trench west of Hill stopped short by our curtain and was not able to debouch. "On the right bank and in the very serious losses.

"Latest reports show that night of May 8-9 the Germans in the region of Hill 304, three violent attacks, which were carried by heavy effectiveness—our the communication of this in against our positions on Hill other against our trenches n of Hill 304, and the last again wood to the west. All these broken by our fire, cost the ad very serious losses.

"Our batteries took under the revictualing controls and en- tachment on the road between and Bayonville, northwest of Mouscron.

"There was some slight attrition at divers points on the fr According to Berlin. Berlin, May 9.—The text of a man official statement is as fo "In connection with our suc Hill 304 we took, south of T Hill, to the south of Harcourt, trenches by storm. Attempts enemy to recapture with stron the terrain lost on Hill 304 fall enemy's losses were heavy.

"Other attacks by the French east bank of the Meuse, in the of Thiaumont Farm, were equ successful. The number of taken prisoner there increased officers and 375 men, besides wounded. Nine machine gun were taken.

"On other parts of the weste there were only a few part prizes which proved successful Germans." The Italians have lost 3,000 since the beginning of the according to private statistics of in Germany. This included wounded or missing. Of these five were generals, 62 colon majors and 544 captains.

Germans Abandon Attacks Crushing Losses. Petrograd, via London, May following official communication issued today: "The Germans have again the Ikskul bridgehead. Drina, near Jacobstadt, our dispersed enemy working part "Caucasus front: in the dire Eringran, during the course of the Turks made stubborn but cessful attacks against our po Having suffered crushing loss enemy, toward evening, abando offensive.