

BRITAIN'S MOST POWERFUL WARSHIP ENTERS DARDANELLES AND IS ATTACKING THE FORTS

The Queen Elizabeth Now in the Straits Bombarding Forts in the Narrows by Direct Fire—Two More Turkish Batteries Silenced and Fire of Forts Growing Weaker—Germans Making Another Drive at Russian Line in Northern Poland.

London, Mar. 10.—Balked at other points, the Germans are making another attempt to break through the Russian line of fortresses in Northern Poland. They are advancing from Khorjole, on the East Prussian frontier, along the Orzyc river, and by the roads leading southward to Praszys. This is one of the routes the Germans took in their great rush from East Prussia in February, which finally ended in their defeat.

For their new attempt they have brought up troops which have been operating in the region of Grodno, and some of the new army which has been training since the outbreak of the war in the interior of Germany.

The point selected for the attack is the most favorable along the East Prussian front, for the splendid railway system can bring troops and their supplies to the border, from which good roads lead to Praszys. A big battle is developing in this region, while one of almost equal importance is in progress further north, in the region of Suwalki, where the Russians have pressed the Germans back to their own border.

The Russians appear to have successfully countered the German offensive on the Pilica river, and in the Carpathians they are withstanding continued attacks along the whole front.

In the western zone the fighting, as for many weeks past, has been confined to the Champagne region, the Argonne and the Vosges, although there has been an occasional skirmish north of Arras.

With all this heavy fighting on the Continent the people of England continue to concern themselves chiefly with the operations of the German submarines, one of which was sunk today by the destroyer Ariel, and the attempt to force the Dardanelles.

The Queen Elizabeth Now in the Straits

In an Admiralty report, issued early in the day, it was stated that the submarine

marine sunk by the Ariel was the U-20, one of the newest under-water craft. This evening, however, it was learned that the vessel was the U-13, one of the smaller and older submarines, which had paid more than one visit to British waters since the war began, and had done considerable damage to British shipping. Of her crew of twenty-eight, ten were saved. As in the case of other submarines sunk, the Admiralty gives no details, beyond the mere fact that the destroyer rammed her. This makes the fifth submarine sunk by British warships, but it is believed in London that as many more have been sunk by merchantmen, or met with accidents.

So far as the operations in the Dardanelles are concerned, the most significant news is that the super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth has entered the Straits and commenced to bombard the forts in the Narrows by direct fire. It is considered very certain that Vice Admiral Carden would not allow his biggest ship to pass the entrance unless it was fairly safe.

Further evidence that the forts in the Narrows have suffered severely is contained in despatches from Athens, which say that two battleships ventured right into the Narrows during the night to protect the vessels engaged in mine-sweeping there. These despatches report that the Kild Bahr and Erenkeul batteries have been badly damaged, and that the fire of the Turkish forts is becoming weaker.

Some experts believe that all the forts in the Narrows should be demolished within two weeks, after which it would be smoother sailing for the ships, as most of the guns are concentrated in that part of the Straits. Nothing is being left to chance, however.

The new Greek ministry was sworn in today, and issued a declaration advising the country to maintain neutrality for the present at any rate. There is no news of any political change in the other Balkan states.

Mexicans Would Bury Hatchet and Unite Against an Invader

El Paso, Texas, Mar. 10.—General Villa, in a statement received today from Torreon by the Associated Press declared that in event of intervention

DYNAMITE PLOT OF GERMAN-POLES IN COBALT A FAILURE

Toronto, Mar. 10.—A piece of fuse about two inches long, to which was attached a cap for exploding and which it was said was cut off in the dark by a German Pole conspirator in error, had saved Cobalt from a terrific explosion which would have carried with it death and great destruction to property. This has been revealed through the efforts of provincial Police Inspector Rowell and officers Lefebvre and Wilson, who followed up information laid by the Nipissing Mining Company that their powder magazine had been broken into some time during the last week in February and an attempt made to blow it up.

Thomas Szyszkow was arrested a week ago, and it is alleged his story

was that at the instigation of two other men, John Szyszkow, (no relation), and Alec Hensel, he broke into the powder house, laid a stick of dynamite, and set it off.

In the dark he had cut off two inches of the fuse, but did not appear to know it included the cap, with the result that the explosion did not take place. Had this happened at the time the fuse was lit, 3.30 in the evening, all the mills at the south end of Cobalt would have been put out of commission, the street railway destroyed and much loss of life resulted, as the powder house is on solid rock and three tons would have exploded.

All three men named are German

MANY MOURN DEATH OF MRS. J. R. H. SIMMS

Bath, N. B., March 10.—The death of Ida M. Simms, of Bright's disease, wife of J. R. H. Simms, barrister-at-law, of this town, took place at her home here on Sunday morning last, at the age of thirty-nine years.

Mrs. Simms was the youngest of the late John Buckley's family, and was born at Holmesville, N. B., and on the death of her mother in her infancy was adopted by E. F. Shaw, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of this town. She was educated at the village schools here and at the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, where she followed for some time. On June 30, 1894, she was united in marriage to her surviving

husband. Of the union of their marriage there are left to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother, four children, Miss M. Ethel Simms, principal of the Bristol, N. B., schools; F. Webster; Dorothy A. and Eileen F., aged 12, 10 and 7 years respectively.

The deceased was for thirteen years organist for the Baptist church here, until a short time ago when her health compelled her to retire.

Many tokens of regard for the deceased were shown by the many floral offerings, from the King's Daughters, Bath, N. B.; from Hartland, N. B. friends and from Houlton, Me., friends.

The funeral services were very largely attended many coming from distances, which was held in the Baptist church yesterday afternoon. Rev. Wm. Amos, pastor of the Baptist church assisted by Rev. G. A. Giberson were the officiating clergy.

STAGE SET FOR OPENING OF LEGISLATURE TODAY

No Change in Ceremonies But Presence of Khaki-clad Soldiers Will Lend Warlike Aspect to Opening—Speech from Throne Will Probably Announce Introduction of Act Providing for Survey of Crown Lands of Province.

Fredericton, March 10.—All is ready for the opening of the session of the Provincial Parliament tomorrow.

It will be a khaki opening with military officers engaged in active service, training to go to the front, taking a prominent part in the display with their men.

Lieutenant-Governor Wood is to have a staff of twenty-seven officers, about twenty more than usual, and with all appearing in khaki, and the guard of honor and firing party also in service uniforms. The occasion is expected to be of a particularly warlike appearance.

There is to be no change in the opening ceremonies, and everything has been mapped out and arranged so that there should not be a hitch in the proceedings. The opening will take place at 3 o'clock, and promises to attract even more attention than usual.

The fact that admission to the legislative buildings will be by ticket only will not cause a smaller attendance than usual, for as a matter of fact there has been an unending demand for tickets of admission for the ceremonies. The galleries will doubtless be taxed to capacity and the floors of the House will hold as large a gathering as usual.

The Divisional Ammunition Column of Canadian Expeditionary Forces will provide guard of honor and party to fire the salute, while the 62nd regiment band will come from St. John, there being no military band available here to play guard of honor to and from Parliament buildings.

The Opening Ceremonies.

Following the entrance of Lieutenant-Governor Wood and the reading of the speech from the throne, the address in reply will be moved by H. Frank Smith, M. L. A., for Carleton, and seconded by Arthur Culligan, M. L. A., for Restigouche and the speakers of the afternoon will also include Premier Clarke.

(Continued on page 5)

BR. COLLIER SUNK, TWO OF CREW LOST

Bound for Gibraltar—Not Known Whether Disaster Was Due to Torpedo or Mine

London, March 11.—A wireless despatch from Berlin says a report has been received from Rotterdam that the British collier Beethoven, bound from Newcastle for Gibraltar, has been sunk either by a torpedo or a mine. Two of the crew are said to have been drowned. The others were saved.

SEVEN THOUSAND SEE OTTAWA TEAM WIN

Ottawa, March 10.—Outplaying their opponents from start to finish, the Ottawas gained a lead of four goals over Wanderers at the local arena tonight, in the first of the home-and-home games to decide the championship of the N. H. A. The score at the finish of six minutes gruelling hockey was 4 to 0, for the locals. Wanderers were never dangerous and it was only by tripping or bodying the Senators that they were able to hold the score reasonably low. The ice was hard and fast when the teams started out and while it was so the Ottawas skated the Wanderers off their feet. After the second period it grew slushy and it was almost impossible to play good hockey, but while Wanderers tried quickly and appeared lost on the slushy surface, the Ottawas stood the pace far better and were going strongly at the finish. Play grew very rough and ill-fittingly cropped up many times, though Cooper, Smeaton and Dr. Wood handled the game splendidly.

Seven thousand people were in attendance and they went nearly frantic as the Ottawas ran in the goals. Daragh scored the last shot of the match on a golfer's drive from centre which hopped along the ice and landed in the net before McCarthy could catch his eye on it. The Ottawas changed their tactics completely and out-generaled the Wanderers, though they were crippled in the third period by injuries to Duford and Gerard, who fell victims to wild slashing. Art Ross again starred against his former team mates, scoring the first goal on an end-to-end rush.

The committee consisted of Georges Payelle, president of the Court of Accounts; Georges Maringer, Councillor of State; Armand Mollard, Minister Plenipotentiary and Edmond Poitlot, Councillor of the Court of Cassation.

Paris, Mar. 10.—The treatment of French civilian prisoners, men, women and children at the hands of the Germans is the subject of a report issued by the Foreign Office today.

This report is the work of a standing committee appointed by the French government to inquire into alleged violations of international law. It states that about 10,000 French men, women and children had been returned from Germany to France prior to February 18, after having been held as prisoners of war in German territory. These were the prisoners questioned by the members of the investigating committee. The only men among them were over sixty years of age, or boys under seventeen.

The investigators cite in detail a number of alleged instances of ill-treatment and suffering. The declarations of individuals questioned by them show a remarkable accord. The committee consisted of Georges Payelle, president of the Court of Accounts; Georges Maringer, Councillor of State; Armand Mollard, Minister Plenipotentiary and Edmond Poitlot, Councillor of the Court of Cassation.

London, March 10.—The casualty office today announced the death on March 8th of Private Gerald Stewart Patterson, Fourth Battalion, at No. 10 Stationary Hospital, St. Omer, from spinal meningitis. Next of kin, Rev. R. S. Patterson, Sanderstead, Surrey, England.

WIFE OF IRELAND'S CHIEF SECRETARY IS DEAD

London, March 10, 7.30 p. m.—Mrs. Augustine Birrell, wife of the Chief Secretary of Ireland, died today, England.

TURKS LONG DISTANCE FROM SUEZ CANAL

Bound for Gibraltar—Not Known Whether Disaster Was Due to Torpedo or Mine

London, Mar. 11.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Cairo says that a British airship reconnaissance shows that there are no Turkish troops within a fortnight's march of the Suez Canal.

SAY THEY WERE ILL-TREATED BY GERMAN CAPTORS

Civilian Prisoners Sent Back to France Tell of Hardships in German Detention Camps.

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HON. MR. WHITE IN MASTERLY SPEECH DISPOSES OF GRITS' CRITICISM OF BUDGET

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT AT EASTER IMPROBABLE

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Mar. 10.—There is absolutely no chance of the House prorogating at Easter as some had expected. An arrangement may come to between the whips today whereby the vote on the amendment to the budget proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be taken on Tuesday next. It is regarded as hardly possible now that parliament will prorogue before May.

REICHSTAG HEARS SPEECH ON THE BUDGET

Many of Members of German Parliament Appear in Uniform—Only Short Session.

Berlin, Mar. 10, via London.—The Reichstag met today with a large attendance of members, many of whom were dressed in field gray uniforms. Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, submitted the budget, and delivered his maiden speech concerning it.

In addition to the budget the Reichstag at this session will only take up a bill providing for ways and means for increasing the supply of nitrogenous fertilizers. A recess will be taken, after today, until March 18, in order to give the committee time for their work. It is expected that the session will be concluded before the end of the month.

ASSISTANCE OF UNITED STATES APPRECIATED

London, March 10.—The Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Neil Primrose, speaking in the House of Commons today on the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, said that no reply had yet been received from the German government to the proposal made five weeks ago that the American Quartermaster-General's department, working under the American Ambassador at Berlin, should keep in touch with the prisoners' camps, and distribute money and supplies sent to the prisoners from England. He added, however, that owing to the good offices of the American government he had reason to believe that the proposal soon would be accepted.

In conclusion, the Under Secretary expresses the British government's heartfelt gratitude to the government of the United States for the use which they have allowed us to make of United States representatives, and the ready way in which those representatives have put themselves at our disposal.

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF 11 SUBMARINES

Preference Actually Increased
After showing that no injury had been done the British manufacturer by the new tax rate, the Minister of Finance proved that the British Preference had actually been increased. Upon every hundred dollars worth of goods the British manufacturer sends into Canada he enjoys a preference of \$2.50 over his foreign competitor more than he had before.

This government, said Mr. White, has been placing itself behind the men in the trenches. He had placed taxes upon luxuries and upon the people who are the best able to sustain them. If the Militia Department had not been starved they could have been the better able to bear the strain.

Finance Minister in His Reply Riddles Arguments Put Forth By Opposition and Ably Proves Their Sophistry—Charges That Budget Proposals Are Not For War Purposes are "Acme of Absurdity and Partisan Misrepresentation; He Tells House—Laurier Moves Trick Amendment as Possible Election Dodge.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD
Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 10.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley's catch cry that in this season of war and hard times the public works of St. John and other important places throughout the Dominion should be cut in two, received an effective answer today from Hon. W. T. White who was replying on behalf of the government to the amendment proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "The Ministers," said Mr. White, "do not propose to lose their heads and destroy the country," a reply which was greeted with prolonged cheering by the Conservatives.

As foreshadowed by The Standard, Sir Wilfrid moved an amendment attacking the government along the lines of the British Preference. This is a trick attack. There is to be no decrease in the British Preference. There will be a general increase in the tax rate, but the British Preference will remain the same as it was before the war tax became necessary. Sir Wilfrid, it is known, did not favor moving an amendment along these lines as the falsity of the argument only requires to be pointed out to be realized by the fullest wit, but at the result of long conferences on the subject the western Liberal free traders have managed to coerce the rest of the party and finally the Opposition leader gave way. At all costs the Liberals must appeal to the free trade section of the west in view of an election, for there is no support awaiting them elsewhere except in Quebec, and even that will be divided.

Sir Wilfrid's amendment stated that the measure proposed "instead of favoring it is placing extra barriers against Great Britain's trade with Canada at a moment when the mother country is under a war strain unparalleled in history."

REVIEWS RECORDS OF LIBERAL RECKLESS EXPENDITURES

There was a dishonest ring about this that was obvious on the face of it. All parts of the Empire are under a war strain. One of the problems is to raise money to meet the war expenses. So the report of Mr. White was easy. He asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Dr. Michael Clark to explain why in 1907 the tariff on wool cloth, silk cloth, oil, paints and other articles from Great Britain had been increased. Was it for protection or revenue. If for protection, what is all the present talk about. If for revenue with what face can they accuse the government during the greatest war in all history of taking this action in order to produce the necessary revenue.

Mr. White made a great speech in which he raked the Liberal ship fore and aft. He showed that the late Liberal government had been the inventors of the most reckless and purblind expenditure this country had ever witnessed. That its railway policy had been ruinous and would be a heavy burden on the people for generations yet to come, and that Liberals who supported that policy should never mention freight rates.

What has the Liberal railway policy done? Why, as Mr. White pointed out, the difference between Mr. Fielding's estimate of the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway and the actual cost would pay the entire cost of this war so far as Canada is concerned up to the end of next year.

Despite the estate of hundreds of millions of direct and indirect obligations, obligations which were due to the mismanagement and reckless expenditure of the late government, the Minister of Finance has been able to see his way through and he was able to announce that never had the prospects of the government been so good as they are today. Up to the beginning of the war the Conservatives had increased the net debt of the Dominion by only eight million dollars, while the Liberals in the same length of time up to going out of office in 1911 had increased the net debt of the country by \$70,000,000. This was the answer of the Minister of Finance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier who made the usual Liberal blue ruin speech, during which he unjustly declared that while the Tories were more partisan than patriotic the Liberals were more patriotic than partisan. This, coming from a man who has been responsible for so much anti-British action of the part of Canada, will be set down as the hypocritical palaver of a trickster politician.

To take any other course, Sir Wilfrid maintained, would be to be delict in duty. To sit silent would be purposeless. It would mean that the government, which in time of peace, under our system, should be kept under rigorous observation, should, in time of war, be given absolutely free hand. It would mean that opposition should be silent even though wrong were rampant under its very eyes.

Had the war with Germany been wrong in principle, precedent showed that public men would have been justified in voicing their opposition. There was the precedent of Charles James Fox who, in 1800, severely blamed Wm. Pitt, for rejecting the peace overtures of Bonaparte. There was the precedent of John Bright and Richard Cobden criticizing and condemning the war of the Crimea, representing it as useless, if not criminal, a judgment which had been pronounced by history to be correct.

(Continued on page two.)

BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER SENDS ANOTHER OF ENEMY'S SUBMARINES TO BOTTOM

ENEMY SUBMARINE SUNK BY BR. WARSHIP YESTERDAY WAS U-12

London, March 10.—The British Admiralty announced tonight that the German submarine which was rammed and sunk today by the British torpedo boat destroyer Ariel was the U-12 instead of the U-20 as previously stated. The Admiralty statement said:

"Later and more detailed reports have now been received, which establish the fact that the German submarine which was rammed and sunk by the Ariel was the U-12, and that out of her crew of 28 the number saved was 10."

The submarine U-12 was an older and smaller vessel than the U-20.

FAITHFUL DOG SAVES FRENCH OFFICER'S LIFE

Summoned Stretcher Bearers to place where Master was buried under pile of earth—Glaring case of German falsification of evidence is exposed.

London, March 8.—The Paris Figaro makes itself responsible for the following story of the adventures with the French Army of a dog that rejoices in the name of Fend l'Air. Fend l'Air, it explains, was born in Algeria of unknown parentage, a street Arab, that fended for itself from puppyhood. Intelligent and affectionate, he devoted himself passionately to the master that chance gave him. The war called his master to serve under the colors, and the dog managed to get on board with him. From Marseilles he crossed France and went to Belgium taking part in the grand retreat. He was in the victory of the Marne, shared the life of the regiment in the trenches, and one night the trench which his master was helping to guard was blown up by a shell. Fend l'Air's master was buried, wounded. The dog scented out the exact place where he lay and started digging, until at last he succeeded in summoning the stretcher bearers, who saved the wounded soldier from what seemed certain death. The man has been taken to the American hospital at Neuilly and is recovering while the hospital rules have been relaxed so as to avoid the separation of the two friends.

Professor A. Hamon of the University of Brussels has in a letter to the London press exposed a glaring case of the falsification of official evidence by German authorities. Professor Hamon writes in part:

"In October and November last (13th and 24th) the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung published the documents seized by the Germans in the Belgian archives. The German government then published a Dutch edition of these documents, accompanied by a photographic reproduction of the said documents. The pamphlet bears the name of R. W. E. Wilmans as publisher, in the town of Den Haag (The Hague). On the photographic document we read in the margin:

"The entry of the English in Belgium would only take place after the violation of our neutrality by Germany."

Now this extremely important note is omitted in the Dutch translation. It was also omitted in the German translation. This is a falsification through omission, a very serious falsification, as it modified the meaning of the document.

But we have worse still. On the top of page 2 of General Ducasse's letter to the Minister, he says: "My interlocutor insisted on this fact that our conversation was quite confidential."

"In the Dutch translation, instead of 'conversation' there is 'conversation' (overhearing). The mistake is great and cannot be purposely made. The German government thus changes into a convention, that is to say, an agreement, which is but a simple conversation. And the falsification is so obvious that the pamphlet is published under the title of 'Anglo-Belgian Conventions.'

A Liverpool chaplain at hospitals at the front, writing to friends, pays a striking tribute to the spirit of the British troops. "The... pluck of the men," he says, "is wonderful. One, quite a lad, who was bleeding inwardly, opened his eyes and said, 'Well, how did we do?' I told him of the grand charge his regiment had made, and he said 'That's all right, then,' and died on the spot."

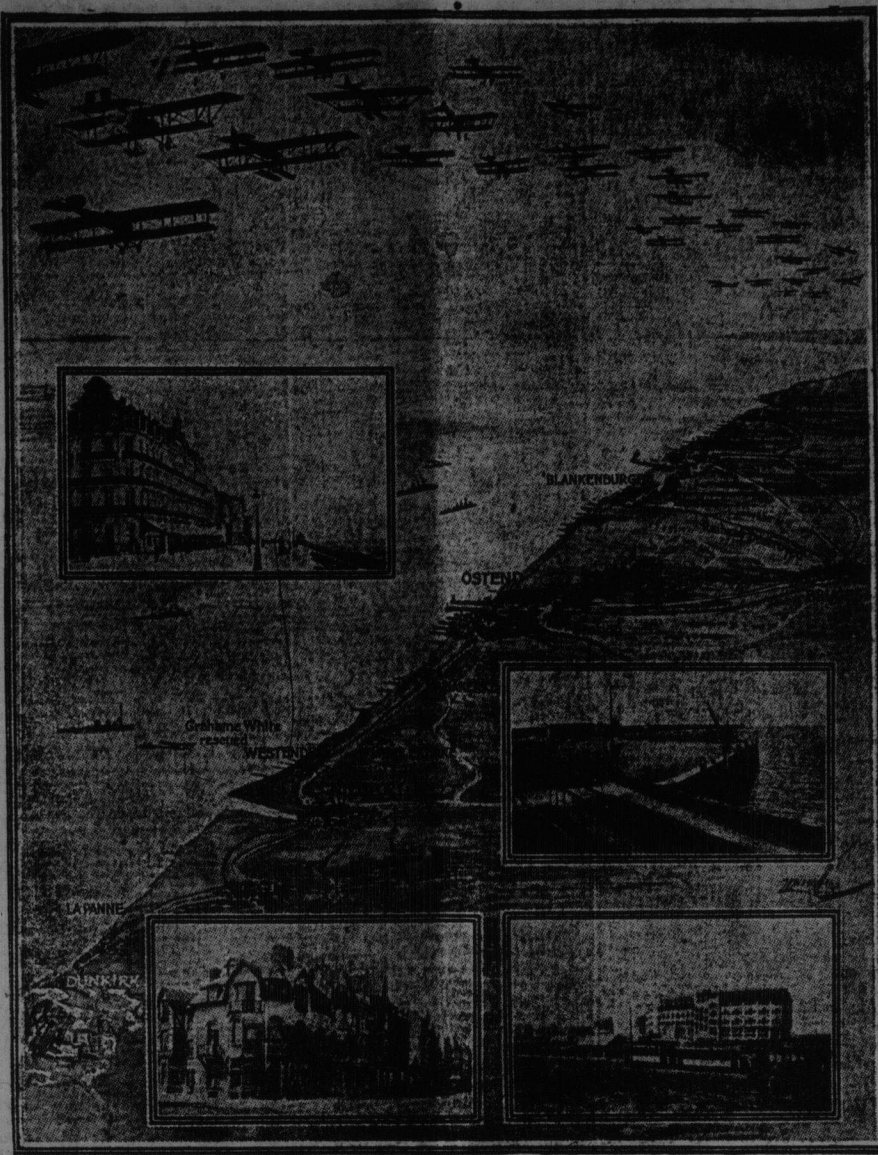
Resources of Russia Are Said to Be Inexhaustible

Geneva, Switzerland, Mar. 10.—From information derived from a distinguished Swiss chemist who has lived for many years in Russia, the Journal de Geneve states that the announcement made by the Russian government to the French war office recently, that it would not require war material for which an order had been given at the beginning of the war, should cause no surprise.

The Swiss paper's informant states that Russia, in the matter of arms and ammunition, has inexhaustible resources and has no need of aid. The Motobilkha center employs 20,000 workmen in large iron works. In the enormous factories of Baranetcha, projectiles are exclusively manufactured. Poudlort in Petrograd is a Russian center for the production of munitions. The Russian people, continued the informant of the Journal de Geneve, that is the Russian working classes, are fundamentally altruistic and generous. They share without effort. The sense of individual possession is not found in the same degree as in the western countries, and now that vodka has been done away with, things are even better. I saw the Manchurian war break out, and I have seen this one. There is no comparison. The Japanese in Asia; today in the face of the German aggression, the nation is of one mind, their unanimity is a thing to be witnessed.

The only article which Russia needs is nitrate which is possessed entirely by Chile, and the transport across the Pacific and via the Trans-Siberian railway, is effected without difficulty. Nitrate is also the weak spot in Germany. The lack of nitric acid would mean the impossibility of manufacturing nitro-glycerine, gun cotton, lyddite, or any other explosives. If the English blockade prevents the arrival in Germany of nitrate, this will mean a victory which will finally be decisive. Germany has a large reserve of nitrate of potassium for agricultural purposes, and she will devote this to the demands of her armies, but as she did not foresee a war lasting a year or eighteen months, the time will come when her provisions will be exhausted.

THE BIGGEST AIR RAIDS OF THE WAR.



HOW THE EPOCH-MAKING FLIGHTS OF THIRTY-FOUR AND FORTY FLYING MACHINES ATTACKED THE GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF BELGIUM.

In this illustration, prepared especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, are shown scenes in connection with the Allies' air raids on German positions in Belgium. The attacks were made not singly or in couples but by battalions of airmen. The first flight of thirty-four machines navigated by the Air Grenadiers took place on Friday, February 12; the second a few days later, when forty machines followed up the work of the first. Of the thirty-four only one machine, that of Flight Commander Graham-White, fell out. On the second occasion no casualties to machines were reported. The passage of all these flyers along the Channel is described as a magnificent sight. Serious damage was done at Middelkerke, Ostend, Blankenburg, Zeebrugge and Bruges. The uppermost of the inset views shows the sea front at Blankenburg, where the railway station was damaged; the next, the outer canal works at Zeebrugge, seriously damaged, while the left hand bottom view shows the front at La Panne, and on the right a big hotel at Middelkerke.

RUB YOUR STIFF NECK AWAY TODAY--- GOOD OLD "NERVILINE" WILL CURE

Fifteen Minutes After Using Nerviline You Are Well.

Cold, excessive strain and exertion are a common cause of stiff neck, soreness or inflammation. Generally the cause is so deeply seated that only a liniment as powerful and penetrating as Nerviline will effect an immediate removal of pain.

Nerviline is powerful, yet penetrating, is the most rapid pain-expelling agent the world knows. Millions have proved its reliability.

produced, in spite of the war, a condition of quite unexpected financial prosperity. This monetary influx fully balances the outlay caused by the mobilization.

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OBITUARY.

Percy W. Cox.

The death of Percy W. Cox, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cox, of

and millions will share the relief its marvellous properties confer upon suffering people.

Nerviline is sold upon a positive guarantee that is more prompt, more powerful, penetrating and pain-expelling than any other remedy.

If you have failed to obtain relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, try Nerviline. Good for small pains, the surest to drive out the big ones.

Nerviline is guaranteed to quickly cure any pain or soreness in the joints, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Large size, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, or direct from The Carruthers Co., Kingston, Canada.

55 Britannia street, took place yesterday morning at Central Norton. The deceased was only twenty-four years of age and his untimely death will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Cox fell and injured himself severely about two weeks ago, and his parents closed up their home on Britannia street to go to Norton to look after him. In spite of the best of care, however, his injuries proved fatal. A sad feature of his untimely death is the fact that Mr. Cox had only recently become engaged to be married.

Mr. Cox was employed as an auditor with F. B. Blanchett of St. John, and previously worked with Waterbury and Rising as a book-keeper. He was well known in St. John and will be greatly missed by his many friends.

Besides his parents he leaves three brothers and four sisters. The brothers are Wilfred and Harold, employees of the St. John Street Railway, and Edgar of this city. The sisters are Mrs. W. H. Rinehart, 55 Britannia street and Misses Nellie, Marion and Winifred at home.

The body will be brought to the city this morning and the funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2.30 from 55 Britannia street, with service at Trinity church at 2.45.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

WINTER BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE IS ENDED, BERLIN REPORTS

Berlin, Mar. 10, via London.—German army headquarters today gave out the following:

"In the western arena: The military activity has been restricted generally by snow and cold weather, and in the Vosges it had to be almost entirely discontinued. Only in the Champagne region has the fighting continued. At Souain, after protracted fighting at close quarters, the Bavarian troops were victorious.

"To the northeast of Le Mesnil the enemy at certain points temporarily penetrated our lines. After a determined night engagement with French reserves which had been hurried up in support, and which were prevented from attacking by our counter attacks, we finally dislodged the enemy from his positions.

"In the eastern arena: A renewed attempt on the part of the Russians to advance on Augustowo resulted in failure.

"The fighting to the northwest of Ostrolenko continues. The fighting to the northwest and to the west of Przas-

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S DESCRIPTION OF FIRST EXPERIENCES IN TRENCH

London, March 8.—The captain in a Line Regiment has sent, relative to a description of his first experiences. He writes:

We halted at length in a village, and my company was detached to take up a part of the front line of trenches. We stumbled out of the little black village into a perfect blaze of light and a pandemonium of noise. The German starlight showed up the flat, swampy countryside (and ourselves) advancing up the road across it with horrid distinctness. With all the bullets whizzing past overhead, one would have liked to have slipped forward into the cover of the trenches as unobtrusively as possible, and it felt embarrassing to be marching up a road as brightly lit as Piccadilly (in the good old nights). We stumbled through a little village that had been taken by the Germans and retaken by us several times. This ruined village, shown to us suddenly in the violet glare of one of those starlight photographs, revealed in the House of Commons this afternoon the interesting fact that no underwriting commission whatever had been paid to issue the British war loan of \$1,625,000,000.

One felt quite glad when the blackness suddenly hid it again. We stumbled through as quickly as possible (the road had become a running stream of water with occasional deep pools where a shell had landed), and at the end of the village turned off the road into a turnip field and plunged knee-deep into a narrow, deep canal, technically known as a communication trench. We sloshed along for a few hundred yards, and then came to a broader, deeper trench, twisting away on either side at right angles to us. It was faintly lit at intervals with a brazier, and standing on a ledge here and there were strange individuals peering through loopholes, with rifles beside them. They had goatskin coats, cap-comforters on their heads, a week's growth of beard on their chins, usually by a cigarette behind their ears, and the lower portions of their frames seemed clothed simply in a sheath of yellow clay. They seemed uncommonly pleased to see us, these fantastic beings, who in ordinary times are usually employed, in red tunics and busbies, marching up and down in front of Buckingham Palace and other Royal residences. I would have liked to put one of these hairy, prehistoric cold-muddy creatures into the sentry box at Buckingham Palace—it would give people an excellent insight into the conditions in which the war is being carried on at present.

The silken Ensign and Jack presented to the cruiser Kent in 1846 by the ladies of the County of Kent, having been torn to ribbons in the action off the Falkland Islands, when the Kent sank the German cruiser Nürnberg, with the loss of all but seven of her crew, a Ladies' Committee has decided, with the full approval of the Council of the Association of the Men of Kent and Kentish Men, to replace the tattered flag with new colors. It is also intended to collect the fragments of the original colors and deposit them in some position of honor in the county.

Constipation, Indigestion and Horrible Backaches

Searched for a Cure for Years—Advised to Try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Cured.

Where there is poison there is pain. This is a provision of Nature to warn you against conditions that are likely to prove serious.

Constipation of the bowels is undoubtedly the greatest source of disease and suffering. By using one of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at bed-time as often as necessary to keep the bowels regular you can cure constipation and the consequent indigestion, and remove the cause of backache, rheumatism and other painful diseases.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the greatest law of health. Dr. Chase's

Kidney-Liver Pills will help you to form this habit, add to your years, and bring comfort in old age.

Professor A. T. Smith, 1 Mt. Charles street, Montreal, and formerly of Boston, Mass., writes:—"I suffered for many years from bad digestion, constipation and horrible backaches. I have been treated by many doctors, without any results. One day a friend in Boston advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After using two boxes I noticed great improvement, and after the fourth box I was completely cured. My digestion is good. I never feel any pain in the back. My head is clear, and I feel like a young man. I think Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are one of the best medicines on earth."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 15 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



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Willis Pianos and Players

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Have attained an unpurchased pre-eminence which establishes them as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

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Clean Enough to Eat From—are Made so by

Old Dutch Cleanser

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Large Sifter Can with Full Directions, 10c

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AID OF OUR
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A Shoe for Every Foot

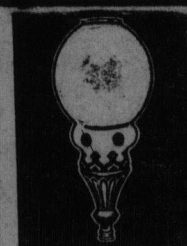
Our full line of Men's Spring Shoes are now ready for inspection. The best shoemakers in America contribute to our stock. Not only are we able to tie the fancy of the young man with the newest shapes and designs but the man who delights in a modest, comfortable shaped boot can be suited down to the ground. Then for the man who from various causes has developed corns, bunions and enlarged joints. We have provided some lines that will make him feel himself once again. Patent Colt, Mahogany, Willow and Russia tan, Velour, Box and Gun Metal Calf, in Button and Lace.

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It will pay you to try them.

P. CAMPBELL & CO.

73 Prince Wm. Street.

Official Reports

FRANCE

Paris, Mar. 10.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"As the Italian government has recalled certain categories of its reservists, the French government has given liberty to the Fourth Regiment of the foreign legion, to which the Garibaldians belong."

"Belgium the town of Neuport has been very violently bombarded with 42-centimetre guns."

"Between the Lys and La Bassée the British army, supported by French heavy artillery, has gained an important success. It has carried the village of Neuve Chapelle, to the east of the road from Estaires to La Bassée, and has progressed to the northeast of this village, in the direction of Aubers, and to the southeast, in the direction of the Bois de Riez."

"It has taken a thousand prisoners, among whom are several officers, and has captured also some machine guns. The German losses were very heavy."

"In the Champagne region the enemy, on various occasions on the night of March 9-10, and in the day of the tenth, counter-attacked with great violence, but did not gain an inch of ground. We have consolidated and broadened our positions on the ridges which we seized, inflicting very heavy losses on our assailants."

"On the heights of the Meuse our artillery has completely demolished a number of the enemy's trenches."

"There is nothing to report on the east front."

RUSSIA

Petrograd, March 10, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

"In the region of Suwalki our offensive continues with success. Near Semy and Krasnopol our cavalry took about 200 German infantrymen prisoners."

"Yesterday and the day before the enemy fired a large number of 12-inch shells at Ossowetz."

"There was a serious artillery engagement along the entire front on the right bank of the Mure River. From Khorle toward Przasnysz, and along the Orjitz River, the enemy attacked with considerable force, made up of troops drawn from the region of Grodno and of men brought from the region of Germany."

"On the left bank of the Vistula in the region of the Pilica River, our counter-attacks were successful, despite lively resistance. We captured several hundred prisoners, and took some machine guns. We continued to advance."



ROYAL YEAST

MOST PERFECT MADE

MAKES LIGHT WHOLESOME BREAD. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

APPLE SHOW TO BE HELD IN ST. JOHN NEXT NOVEMBER

Decision Reached at Meeting of Fruit Growers' Ass'n Last Night—At Enthusiastic Meeting of Farmers and Dairymen Last Night Raising of More Live Stock Urged—Efforts of Provincial Gov't. to Aid Farmers Are Recognized.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., March 10.—The farmers and dairymen spent another busy day, with a routing meeting in the Opera House in the evening. The morning and afternoon were given over to a visit to the Dominion Experimental Farm at Doon and an inspection of the stock and equipment there.

The advisability of eliminating the grade stallions from the province was the matter of prolonged discussion this evening and the question of whether or not the province would be benefited by prohibition of these animals giving public service was debated.

Many in the meeting decided that only thoroughbreds should be tolerated in New Brunswick, but others opposed the idea and it was finally decided to leave further consideration till tomorrow morning at 8.30 o'clock.

Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, was present and pointed out that the government did not wish to force any legislation on the farmers, but he had asked that this question be taken up in order that the government might have the opinion of the farmers as a guide.

One of the pleasing features of the evening was the introduction to the delegates of S. L. Peters and D. C. Parent, the two members who had been in this organization since its inception.

Apple Show This Year.

Before the farmers and dairymen met there was a meeting of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association when it was decided to have an apple show in St. John on the first Tuesday in November.

The officers for the ensuing year were also elected.

The evening session of the Farmers' Convention was opened by W. H. Moore, who called upon W. D. Ford. He took up the question of the government's registration of stallions. He outlined a law in accordance with the regulations in other provinces and asked for a discussion.

Mr. Ford made a strong plea for more effort in the live stock line, the most important part of farming. It was noticeable that in communities where livestock was scarce the farms were in poor condition and the buildings even did not show prosperity.

Last year the Department of Agriculture promised to bonus pure bred animals secured by an agricultural society which promised to stick to that breed for ten years.

The stallion act was then discussed and the delegates were entertained to a barn dinner. Long tables were arranged in the cow stable and a hearty dinner was served to more than two hundred farmers.

The experimental farm was heartily enjoyed by all. A special train conveyed the party to and from the station.

Liverpool, Eng., Mar. 8.—In the course of a lecture given under the auspices of the Liverpool Economic and Statistical Society at the Liverpool University recently, A. Bruce Ross, M.A., lecturer in Slavonic history at the university, dealt with the openings for trade in Siberia and Russian Poland.

He said, he said, two parts of the Russian Empire which had hitherto been neglected by British commercial men and which presented great opportunities for trade relations. The first was Siberia, the second was Poland, whose natural resources were inexhaustible, and regarding which country popular English notions were in need of serious revision.

Siberia, he said, offered exceptional opportunities for British mining and engineering firms and yet such firms had remained singularly impassive to opportunities which would make for their own profit. Russian Poland had also been neglected by British firms.

It was, the lecturer insisted, a mistake to suppose that the Poles were always in a state of rebellion, although he admitted that trade conditions could never become permanent in a country where there was an oppressed nationality. There was every reason to hope, however, that the result of the war would be the reconstruction of an autonomous Poland embracing Posen and Galicia, with a port on the Baltic. Thus united, Poland would form a strong economic unit, and Great Britain he maintained, must be prepared to avail herself of the trade opportunities which would then arise, especially in view of the fact that Great Britain had no greater admirers in Europe than the Poles.

Going on to consider the difficulties which hitherto had operated against closer economic relations between England and Russia, Mr. Ross maintained that the war was a war of emancipation and that had good reason to suppose that its conclusion would see a greater stability in the political affairs of Russia. There were some reactionary ministers still in Russia, but the present foreign minister was almost an Englishman in his liberal outlook and politics and he would probably have a great say in the settlement after the war.

Proceeding, Mr. Ross said that in order to establish themselves commercially in Russia, the British consular service would have to be improved, and they must insist on a adequate knowledge of the Russian language, which was often entirely lacking in their consular service in Russia. A knowledge of the language was also imperative if British commercial travellers ever hoped to do business in Russia, and they must follow the example of the Germans in familiarizing themselves with the customs and local traditions of the Russians.

Alfalfa Growing

He wished to call particular attention to corn and alfalfa, for these were two important crops for the farmers. Corn did not do as well in New Brunswick as in other places, but still as a fall food for cattle it was very good and could be grown to advantage there.

Alfalfa was being considerably experimented with. As varieties of clover plants were valuable to the farmer for they were the best plants to increase the fertility of the soil. As a food alfalfa was worth as much as wheat bran when properly cured. Many of the farmers had not had satisfactory results with this plant. One cause of failure was dry ground. Many particular conditions were necessary. Yields also hurt it. Mr. Newton considered that the seed should be planted in well-tilled land, about the middle of June or the first of July. He believed where planted right it would give every satisfaction.

Mr. Newton then went into the details of the distribution of seed by the experimental farms and distributed literature in that connection. Another important matter for the farmer was the growing of his own seed. Clover and other seeds should be grown at home. It was the custom of the farmer to take the second crop of clover for the seed, but down here it could hardly be done, so he advised that the clover be pastured until the middle of June and then clipped and the crop resulting would produce seed within the season.

W. W. Hubbard said he would take the matter of experimental farm production at a later date and the meeting adjourned.

Fruit Growers Elect Officers.

At the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association the following officers were elected:

President, H. H. Smith; Vice-President, W. H. O'Brien; Secretary-Treasurer, A. G. Turner. Members of the executive, R. R. Patchell and S. B. Hatheway.

The financial statement showed \$550 on hand. The association will secure apple trees for its members at twenty-four cents a piece.

At the Experimental Farm this morning there were talks on horse and cattle selection by experts, and the delegates were entertained to a barn dinner. Long tables were arranged in the cow stable and a hearty dinner was served to more than two hundred farmers.

The experimental farm was heartily enjoyed by all. A special train conveyed the party to and from the station.

TRADE OPENINGS RUSSIA HOLDS OUT TO GREAT BRITAIN

Siberia and Poland, hitherto neglected by British, are said to have great natural resources—Only need enterprise.

ITALY AND THE TRIPLE

ENTENTE GIVEN DISCUSSION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.)

Rome, March 10.—Signor Torre, a leading Italian political writer, has contributed to the Corriere della Sera a vigorous reply to a recent article by Count Andrassy, advising Italy not to enter the lists on the side of the triple entente.

The arrival of Russia in the Mediterranean would not, Signor Torre maintained, necessarily menace Italy or diminish her political and economic independence; whereas, if Italy helped Austria to combat the Slav world, the position of the former country would not be improved. Austria, indeed, was unable to suppress what she called the "Slav peril"; rather was she engaged in conquering Slav territory, and in endeavoring to increase her number of Slav subjects.

The Italian politician, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that Italy would do well to come to an agreement with the Slav, in order that they might form a bulwark for the protection of some of Italy's essential interests.

London, Mar. 9.—In a letter to the Morning Post, Signor Carlo Paladini, lecturer in English to the Royal Technical Institute, and to the Royal National Forester Institute of Florence, writing from Florence, enters a vigorous defence of Italy's policy in regard to the war.

Our military unpreparedness, Signor Paladini writes, has been exaggerated, and the discouragement over the sacrifice made for Libya is in great measure a fable. And now to face the most delicate and gravest argument, the war. We are inclined to believe that the inexorable logic of events and the irresistible force of our greatest national interests will relieve us soon from doubts and uncertainties, both great and small.

Our daily exhortation of expectation is honest and reasonable; our neutrality has also been of no small advantage to the Allies. Now we cannot possibly jump, as if it were of no account, from a state of neutrality one

OPENING OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE TODAY

(Continued from page 1)

Members of the Legislature are arriving in the city, and already a good many are at the hotels. O. M. Melanson, M. L. A. for Westmorland, who is Deputy Speaker, will preside over the deliberations of the House. He arrived this morning. Tonight many of the military men are expected, including Lieut.-Col. F. B. Black, M. L. A. for Westmorland, and Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity, A. D. C. to Governor Wood, who are both in training for active service.

Lieutenant-Governor Wood entertained an informal reception tonight in honor of officers who include ten from the 28th Battalion, five from the Army Service Corps, and five from the 62nd Regiment St. John; one from the 71st Regiment St. John, and six officers who are engaged in active work in Fredericton.

Following the opening ceremonies tomorrow afternoon Lt. Governor Wood will hold a reception at the Queen Hotel. His Honor will be assisted in receiving by his daughter, Mrs. F. B. Black and Miss Fawcett and Miss Allison of Sackville.

An Act to Provide for Crown Land Survey.

The speech from the throne with which Lt. Governor Wood will open the session of the Legislature tomorrow will, it is understood, contain formal announcement that a new act to provide for a complete and accurate survey of the seven odd million acres of crown lands of New Brunswick, at a cost of some \$400,000, and extending over a period of some three or four years, will be the most important legislation foreshadowed in the speech. This will lead to a re-classification of Crown lands, and together with St. John Valley Railway matters will absorb the bulk of the attention very largely during the session. A number of important acts are being consolidated, including the Liquor License Act, General Mining Act and some others.

Extended references will, of course, be made in the speech to the world war in which the Empire is engaged and the part which New Brunswick has played in sending so many of her finest young men to the firing line, as well as in making a generous provincial gift to the Imperial government and which has been so warmly appreciated by those participating in it.

The contribution which the province also makes to the suffering Belgian people will also doubtless be referred to.

The completion of the St. John Valley Railway from Gagetown to Centreville and commencement of operation of the road under a temporary arrangement will, of course, be subject of a paragraph in the speech, and it would not be surprising if His Honor also forecasts final taking over of the completed portion of the railway at an early date by the Intercolonial Railway management under lease entered into by the Dominion government.

Successful flotation of provincial bonds to the amount of almost \$1,500,000 recently at the most advantageous conditions of any large issue, has been placed upon the markets since the world war began will no doubt be referred to by His Honor as evidence of the confidence entertained in the present administration and his standing of the province in the opinion of investors.

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STANDARD, MARCH 11, 1915.

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One "Inclined" Type 50 H. P.

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One Locomotive Type 30 H. P.

Two Tubular Type 20 H. P.

Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request.

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Carleton Co. Hay, Manitoba White Oats

All kinds of Mill Feeds

At lowest possible prices.

A. C. SMITH & CO.,

9 Union Street, West St. John, Telephone West 7-11 and West 81

Silver Plate that Wears

Memories of '47

1847 ROGERS BROS.

The quality standard in silver plate was fixed in the year 1847, when Rogers Bros. goods were first manufactured. To-day, the trade mark 1847 ROGERS BROS. assures not only the original brand of Rogers, but the highest grade in plate—backed by the largest makers with an unqualified guarantee made possible by an actual test of over 65 years.

Sold by Leading Dealers Made in Canada by Rogers Bros. Equal in Quality to the Best World Produces.

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Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended



There never were such cookies! Delicately, lusciously, deliciously, vanishing when school is out. Cook your cookies with Five Roses.

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We extract teeth free of pain.

Only 25c.

We do all kind of dentistry.

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Dr. J. D. Maher, Proprietor.

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All the Latest News and Comment from the World of Finance

LONG ACCEPTED THEORY DISPUTED

Swings of the Market attributed to good or bad news, often due to other forces.

There is a theory that the course of business towards good or bad times, the fall and rise of prosperity, the advancing trend or decline in the stock market, are all controlled or influenced, or brought about, by deep underlying causes. According to this theory, current happenings, that is, what ordinarily happens today or happened yesterday or will happen tomorrow have no real and immediate effect upon the larger underlying movement. Take, for instance, the stock market, which acts like a great wave that rises and falls without respect to what floats on the surface. So when the market shows an upward trend and good news comes out, it is said that the further rise is caused by the good news, but the fact is the rise would have occurred anyway. This is proved by the fact that when the rise is taking place, bad news may come out, but without affecting the rise. As financial writers say, "the market has arrived at that point of strength that it entirely disregards bad news." When directors of the Steel Corporation announced that the dividend on Steel common had been passed, the market had about reached the high on the January rise. It immediately began to go down and people said that the passing of the dividend had put it down, but that was not it. It would have gone if there had been no news at all; the wave, controlled by other great forces, events before or events to come, had reached the apex for the time and was bound to swing downwards.

A week ago and early this week the German war zone matter was occupying the stage, causing considerable caution. Simultaneously the stock market was making lower figures. It was natural to attribute these to the war situation. The fact is, however, that the wave of the February decline was at that very time merely completing its swing downward, and on the theory we are referring to, would have done the same thing on good news or no news at all.

Following out this theory, in the later days of the week the market has begun to show a certain strength, which indicates that the wave is now swinging irresistibly up for the spring rise.—Bache's Review.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)
Chicago, Mar. 10.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.53½ to 1.53¾; No. 2 hard, 1.55 to 1.55½.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72½; No. 4 yellow, 69½ to 70½; No. 4 white 70 to 70½.
Oats—No. 3 white, 55½ to 56½; standard, 56½ to 57.
Rye—No. 2, 1.15.
Barley—No. 2, 84.
Timothy—4.50 to 6.50.
Clover—10.00 to 13.75.
Pork—17.20.
Lard—9.97.
Ribs—9.00 to 9.50.

	High.	Low.	Close.
May	153	149½	151½
July	121	117½	119½
Corn.			
May	73	71½	71½
July	75	72¾	74½
Oats.			
May	57½	56¼	56½
July	52½	51¾	52
Pork.			
May	17.60	17.47	17.57

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET

Montreal, Mar. 10.—CORN—American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81.
OATS—Canadian Western, No. 2, 71; No. 3, 67½; extra No. 1 feed, 67½.
FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, 7.80; seconds, 7.30; strong bakers, 7.10; winter patents, choice, 7.90; straight rollers, 7.40 to 7.50; bags, 3.50 to 3.75.
MILLFEED—Bran, 26; shorts, 28; middlings, 33 to 34; moultie, 35 to 38.
HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 18 to 19.
POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, 50 to 52½.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET SALES

	High.	Low.	Close.
Mar.	8.67	8.55	8.67
May	8.92	8.73	8.91
July	9.15	8.99	9.14
Oct.	9.42	9.26	9.45
Dec.	9.60	9.46	9.59

MONTREAL CASH SALES

Montreal, March 10th—
Sugar Bonds—1,000 @ 86.
Wyamack Bonds—500 @ 74.
Shawinigan—5 @ 115.
Montreal Power—7 @ 211.
Toronto Ry—7 @ 111.
Lake of Woods—25 @ 129.
Textile—10 @ 65.
Bank of Montreal—10 @ 234.
Merchants—1 @ 180.
Winnipeg Electric Bonds—1,000 @ 87½.

WINNIPEG WHEAT CLOSE.

May—149½.
July—149½.
May oats—63½.

SCOTIA STEEL & COAL RECOVERING FROM EFFECTS OF THE WAR

After trying period Company is meeting improved conditions—Has re-chartered many of its steamers—Some large contracts closed with Great Britain.

The annual statement of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1914, shows that, when confronted with the unprecedented conditions occasioned by the European war, the management devoted every attention towards maintaining the properties of the company in most efficient condition and utilizing the resources in a manner that would help in time to bring about an increase in earnings power. Following such a policy, arrangements were carried out which resulted in the company re-chartering a very large number of its steamers on most favorable terms. In addition, the company has booked large orders for ordnance material and forgings for Great Britain and has sold considerable quantities of ore, all of which has resulted in the directors reporting that the present indications are that business for the year 1915 will prove satisfactory to shareholders.

HARD HIT BY WAR.

As was to be expected under the conditions, every part of the company's operations was affected by the war. In the first place, as was well known in the trade, the Scotia Company had sold a large amount of its iron ore at the beginning of last year to Germany and, of course, these sales could not be consummated after the war broke out. On this account the iron ore had to be shut down and at the same time the general recession in the steel trade in Canada was so immediate that practically all the iron and steel departments were idle for a large proportion of the last half of the year. During all this time the company was also confronted with the problem of meeting the cost of keeping the mines unworked and maintaining the full amount of all of which naturally caused serious losses to be made upon the profits of the first half of the year. Under these unusual and unprecedented conditions, however, the showing made should not be regarded as satisfactory and while the company has had to meet conditions that nobody ever dreamed of, still the situation is already much improved and the indications are that from now on further improvement should be the rule.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The report of the directors showed profits for the year of \$415,164.08. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account at the end of the previous year was \$527,886.61, which, with the profits of the year and the sum of \$150,000 transferred from general reserve, made a total of \$1,093,050.69 which was distributed as follows: Interest paid on bonds and to bank, \$421,070.41; interest on debenture stock, \$180,000; dividend on preferred shares, \$41,200; dividend on ordinary shares, \$130,000; directors' remuneration, \$12,500; transferred to reserve fund for depreciation, renewals, etc., \$76,169.50; sinking fund, \$34,409.54; improvement and betterments written off, \$86,605.27; transferred to insurance fund \$3,629.56; leaving the balance to be carried forward at the end of the year, \$57,466.41.

FEATURES OF GENERAL STATEMENT.

The sum of \$874,331.47 was charged to Capital Account in connection with the expenditure of the year. Of this sum \$250,000 arises in respect to the bed or seam of iron ore at Wabana, known as the Little Upper Bed, which, in order to avoid possible occasion for dispute when withdrawing ore from our underlying ore seam, was taken over from the Dominion Steel Company, to be paid for by instalments extending over a period of years as this ore is mined. As the purchase price appears in our liabilities it has been charged for the time being to Capital Account and as the ore is mined due allowance will be made and the Capital Account reduced accordingly.

The new coal washing plant under construction at the beginning of the year was completed, work on the new Jubilee Colliery shaft was continued and a considerable expenditure was made in the further development of our submarine areas at Wabana and additions and improvements to plant at Sydney Mines and New Glasgow. Practically all of this expenditure was made during the first half of the year. This expenditure was to have been met out of the proceeds of an issue of debenture stock, negotiations for the sale of \$2,000,000 of which were pending, but not finally concluded, when the war broke out.

It is proposed to dispose of this debenture stock when the conditions are opportune. Notwithstanding the depressed conditions of the Steel industry we were able to keep the most of our plant in operation during the first half of the year. In view of the fact that Parliament had provided for assistance to the Transcontinental Railway, to the extent of \$50,000,000—a very large part of which it was understood would be expended in equipment—we felt justified, from negotiations then pending, in assuming that there would be considerable improvement in our business during the last six months of the year.

The outbreak of the war not only destroyed these expectations but it very seriously interfered with all our operations. We had sold our output of iron ore, for the year principally in Europe, and on the first of August had about 120,000 tons mined and ready for shipment. As further shipments to the Continent were impossible, we immediately suspended mining operations and our ore mines have since been idle. Not only the profit on all the ore on hand at Wabana, but also on all ore which would have been mined during the remainder of the year was lost to the company.

The last half of the year was a very trying period. There was no demand for ore, steel or iron; the blast furnace and open hearth plants were shut down, many of our workmen were idle and no profitable business could be done. On the other hand, the monthly expenditures incident to keeping our mines unworked and the mining and other plant cared for, notwithstanding the fact that every economy was exercised, absorbed a considerable portion of the earlier earnings of the year, and it was only toward the end of the year that any improvement took place.

The blast furnace, open hearth furnaces and a portion of our plant at New Glasgow have been in operation since about the beginning of the year, principally on orders for war material and forgings for export. A quantity of ore has been sold for delivery in Great Britain during the coming season, and the time chartered shipping of the company has been relet at favorable rates.

Among the directors attending the Annual Meeting of The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., held at the company's offices at the Windsor Hotel were: Mr. R. E. Harris, President, Halifax; Mr. J. Walter Allison, Halifax; Mr. George S. Campbell, Halifax; Mr. Frank W. Ross, Quebec; Mr. R. E. Chambers, C.E., New Glasgow; Mr. Lorne C. Webster, Montreal; Thomas Cantley, 2nd Vice-President and General Manager, New Glasgow, N. S.

World's Shipping News

water. It is feared that her hull has been so corroded by the acid that it will be necessary to blow up the steamer with dynamite to get the hull out of the way.

Avonmouth—Ard Mar 8, str Nova, Glover, Portland, Me, via Louisburg, C.B.
Liverpool—Ard Mar 4, str Metagama, Webster, Clyde (for Halifax).
Barbadoes—Ard Feb 26, str Mary Henry, Geldert, Liverpool, N.S. (will load at Trinidad for Philadelphia).
Cork—Ard previous Mar. 6, str Beryl M. Corkum, Corkum, Halifax.
Glasgow—Sld Mar. 2, str Athenia, Black, Baltimore.
Nantes—Ard Mar. 7, str Kendal Castle, Harrie, Louisburg, C.B.
Sld Mar. 6, str Manchester Shipper, Perry, Philadelphia.
Liverpool—Ard Mar. 9, str Bohemian, Boston; Scandianvian, St. John.

BRITISH PORTS.

Avonmouth—Ard Mar 8, str Nova, Glover, Portland, Me, via Louisburg, C.B.
Liverpool—Ard Mar 4, str Metagama, Webster, Clyde (for Halifax).
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FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston—Cld Mar. 8, str B.B. Hardwick, St. John.
Sld Mar. 8, str Langan, Louisburg, Boothby Harbor, Ard Mar. 8, str Flora M., Apple River for Bath and New York.
Portland—Ard and Sld Mar. 8, str Harold B. Cousins, St. John, N.B., for New York; str Eastington, Stevenson, Louisburg.
Havre—Ard Mar. 9, str Roman Prince, St. John.
Huelgoat—Sld Mar. 5, str Tanagra, Dalton, Philadelphia.
Havana—Sld Mar. 2, str Melba, Sabine Pass; Conneliff, Mobile.
City Island—Ard Mar. 7, str Hartry Miller, Perth Amboy for St. John, N.B.; Sunlight, Port Liberty for Calais, Me. (came to anchor).

MAY BLOW UP STEAMER

St. Johns, Nfld., a Mr. 8-Steamer Desola, which put in here two weeks ago on a voyage from New York for Ardrossan, with her valve of sulphuric acid leaking, sank at her dock today. The vessel rests in twenty-five feet of

DELEGATION WILL VISIT SO. AMERICA

British and French business men arranging commercial expedition to bid for Germany's trade.

London, Mar. 9.—British and French business men are arranging for a commercial expedition to South America with the avowed intention of seeking the trade which those countries hitherto have given to Germany. A French liner has been chartered and will be re-christened the Argonaut.

The personnel of the Anglo-French delegation will comprise fifty French merchants representing the champagne, silk, cotton and other industries of France, and 100 business men of Great Britain representing the industries of Leeds, Bristol, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leicester, Coventry, London and Manchester.

The arrangements are being made by the British Trade Intelligence Department of Kelly's, London. Samples will be loaded and the delegations will embark at Southampton. The party will visit Caracas, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and then will go through the Straits of Magellan and on to Valparaiso, Antofagasta and Lima, through the Panama Canal to Barranquilla and, if time permits, a side trip will be made to Bogota.

Exhibits of British and French manufactures will be arranged on board the steamship to which South American buyers will be invited. The business men aboard will seek not only to interest South American trade in their goods but also to arrange for permanent representation in the various cities visited. The voyage will occupy about ninety days.

DROPPED FROM N.Y. EXCHANGE LIST

New York, Mar. 9.—In connection with the dropping from the list by New York Stock Exchange of International Mercantile Marine stock trust certificates, common and preferred, it will be recalled that holders were notified in exchange vouchers entitling the holders to terminate the Voting Trust Agreement on February 23, 1915, and that on that date there would be issued in exchange vouchers entitling the holders to receive stock certificates.

The Voting Trust Agreement was entered into on October 28, 1902, by and between the International Navigation Co., Ltd., and J. P. Morgan and others, as voting trustees.

This agreement was extended so as to expire on October 1, 1917, but the trustees in exercise of their discretionary power under the agreement voted to terminate the trust as of February 23, 1915.

On December 23, in a letter to holders of stock trust certificates, the voting trustees pointed out that in view of serious interruption of ocean transportation and world-wide financial disturbance the International Marine Company felt obliged to defer payment of interest due on October 1, 1914 on the 4½ per cent mortgage and collateral trust bonds. The Antwerp service of the Red Star Line, it was pointed out, had to be entirely withdrawn

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SPRUCE PILING AND CREOSOTED PILING.

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Western Assurance Co.

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

RUMORS OF RUSSIAN LOAN ON WALL ST.

Not confirmed, however—Tone of London Markets more cheerful—Present indications point to continued activity in the Steel Trade.

New York, March 10.—Because of its possible bearing upon investment conditions, the attention of the financial community was today drawn largely toward Albany, where bids were opened for the New York State \$27,000,000 four and a half per cent bond issue. Up to the close of the day the market was quiet, and the award of the bonds had been made, but the average of prices bid for the issue was regarded as satisfactory.

On the "curb" which traded in the bonds "when issued," the high quotation was 104 3/8.

Other incidents of the day embraced the publication of the United States Steel figures, for February, showing an increase of about 97,000 tons, which was considerably under general estimates. Incidentally, several of the smaller steel companies submitted statements of earnings for 1914.

A better showing was made in other industrial lines, American Tobacco making a gain in net earnings, although total receipts fell off because of losses from other sources of income. The American Sugar Company and the National Lead Company scored substantially over their previous year.

STOCK QUOTATIONS ON N.Y. EXCHANGE

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal Cop	54½	55½	54½	54½
Am Beet Sug	39½	39½	39½	39½
Am Loco	20½	20½	20½	20½
Am Smelt	63½	64½	63½	64
Anaconda	26½	26½	26½	26½
Am Tele	120½	120½	120½	120½
Archison	95½	95½	95½	95½
Am Can	27½	28½	27½	28½
Balt and O Co	67½	67½	67½	67½
Brook Rap Tr	87½	87½	87½	87½
Cons Gas	116	116	115½	116
Can Pac	159½	161½	159½	160
Eric Com	22½	22½	22½	22½
Gr Nor Pfd	115½	115½	115½	115½
Lehigh Val	134½	135½	134½	135½
Miss Pac	12½	12½	11½	11½
NY NH and H	52½	52½	51½	52½
NY Cent	83½	83½	83½	83½
Nor Pac	102½	102½	102½	102½
Penn	105½	105½	105½	105½
Press St Car	26½	26½	26½	26½
Reading Com	145½	145½	144½	145
St Paul	87½	87½	87½	87½
Sou Pac	84	84½	83½	84½
Un Pac Com	120½	120½	119½	120
U S Steel Com	45½	45½	44½	45½
U S Rub Com	55½	55½	55	55

and other services and become so disturbed that the company's earnings were seriously affected.

The voting trustees deemed it proper to dissolve the Voting Trust so that shareholders would be in a position to act independently in behalf of their own best interests, in case readjustment of finances and capitalization should be necessary.

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LOWEST PRICES.
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Tel. M. 1116. Foot of Germain St.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the light on Isaac's Harbor automatic gas and whistling buoy is not burning. Will be relighted as soon as possible.
CHAS. H. HARVEY,
Agent Marine & Fisheries Dept
Halifax, March 8th, 1915.

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A. E. FLEMING, T. F. P. A., St. John, N. B.
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From	Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.
Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.
Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.
Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.
Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.

WILLIAM THOMSON & CO.
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FURNESS LINE

From	Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.
Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.
Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.
Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.
Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.	Man.

WILLIAM THOMSON & CO.
Agents, St. John, N. B.

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Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:—
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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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STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged

FRANCE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

Georges Prades describes, in *Le Journal*, a visit to one of the trenches in northern France, during which an officer of the General Staff conducted him to within sixty metres of the German lines. "Suddenly it became dark," he tells, "as in a cellar without any opening to the sky. The path below the ground by which we entered is narrow; we had to bend forward and feel our way like the blind. There, way back, far in the distance, as it seemed, a light was visible; in reality it was quite near—a well-known optical delusion in darkness. Our guide talks in low tones to two men. They are asleep. We are in a sort of little square, sixty metres from the German lines. Our first approach was through a zigzag path; now we are walking parallel to the enemy's line. From here new paths lead to the German trenches, but below them, so that they may be mined at several points and blown up at the proper time and in sufficient extent—provided, of course, that the light is not seen. "What an existence! The rifle-pit with the open sky over it, with the sun, the rain, and the frost, is a palace compared with this cave of silence and ghastly darkness. There is no security anywhere. Is there protection conceal the enemy? And what a fight, what a victory, what a death! Invisible, silent, these greivous enemies below the ground shall triumph or die, without seeing the enemy whom they are to kill or who is to kill them. One or the other will, without being aware of it, pass from darkness to death.

"The officer of the sappers, a splendid fellow, with the thoughtful head of a scholar, whispered to us, as the lamp throws its flickering light around us: 'Let us go to the end of the path, where one can best listen, five metres below, barely thirty metres away from the Germans.'

"I shall never forget the ghostly picture, beside which any Rembrandt lights and shadows pale—the small circle of yellowish light, the bearded, careworn head of the sapper, the fine resolute profile of the officer, and the dark hole into which the kneeling man again and again bends, to fathom the mystery of life or death.

"We are now almost creeping on all fours, and feel strange below the hands and feet. Slowly and silently the work is being carried on back there. Ceaselessly and irresistibly the tentacles move forward; with slow and sure and steady steps the mole burrows on. We put our heads together and whisper: 'Do you hear the Germans work?' 'Yes, but the sound is so far off, so indistinct, that one cannot tell where they work. 'Well, what then?' 'Then we must be first, that's all.' And confidently, as he puts his hand on my shoulder, our guide murmurs: 'We shall be first—it must be so!'

Gustave Herve, in his *Guerre Sociale*, said as early as December 28: 'The Russian army is, at the moment, the best of the world. The paper contains an enumeration of all the causes that feed the pessimism of the "neutrasthenics"—disaffection with the tactics of the Russians today with the movements of the British fleet tomorrow, and with Gen. Joffre's "war of the trenches" at all times.

Gen. Cherfils says in the *Gauche*:

that Japanese intervention would be a humiliation for the armies of the Allies, and that France will be victorious without the help of Japan.

The Republican, of Lyons, in an article on the military situation, remarks that it would require an enormous sacrifice of lives to drive the Germans from the endless rows of trenches. Gen. Joffre is too wise to take such risks. The Germans will leave Belgium much sooner than is expected, under the pressure of events, such as the landing of Englishmen on the Belgian coast. The *Echo de Paris* writes in a similar strain: 'Let us patiently continue in a firm and resolute defensive, and let the Germans wear themselves out.'

A war correspondent of the *Nerve* writes in a letter on "French Interiors," speaks of the many ties between French and Germans, that are now severed. "I have not been in a single French house," he says, "which I did not find works of German literature, either in the original, or in French translations. And German music is to be found wherever there is music at all. At the home of land proprietor, near the hamlet of T—, there was the score of 'Parsifal'—a volume of Schubert's songs, the fugues and preludes of old Bach, and besides a few French things, whole stacks of German music for the piano. And what should I see on the floor of a house in S—, scattered among all the refuse, but Beethoven's sonata, a stout, much-thumbed volume of Freytag's 'Soll und Haben,' in French translation, and Goethe's 'Werther' in the original! All this amidst the chaos on the floor! When will there arise—once more arise—out of the chaos of this world-war, the spirit of civilization, and bring together man and man?"

A French lieutenant gives, in a letter to the *Temps*, a rather matter-of-fact view of life at the front. "Do not believe," he says, "that ours is a life of constant tension and activity. Neither must you trust the accounts that picture us as moving in an atmosphere of heroism, or, on the other hand, as seeking entertainment in barracks jokes. We are irritated by the soldier who strays by mistake into a hostile trench and finds the enemy dying of starvation and anxious to surrender as quickly as possible; the anecdotes about the polite or ironic letters exchanged between us and the enemy, etc.

"And just as ridiculous are the accounts of our being incessantly exposed to a fusillade of grenades or rifle balls, and of our wonderful soldiers and officers acting the part of antique heroes. The reality is much more prosaic. Every one is doing his duty. Germans and Frenchmen are at their posts, fire every day their appointed rifle shots or grenades, as best they can. Our strength and that of the enemy are about equal; their trenches are as good as ours, and they are as brave as we. One of these days there will be an end to the drawn game which has been played for four months. When and how? Joffre will manage that. I do not know. He who keeps his eyes open can well see why we are not making progress."

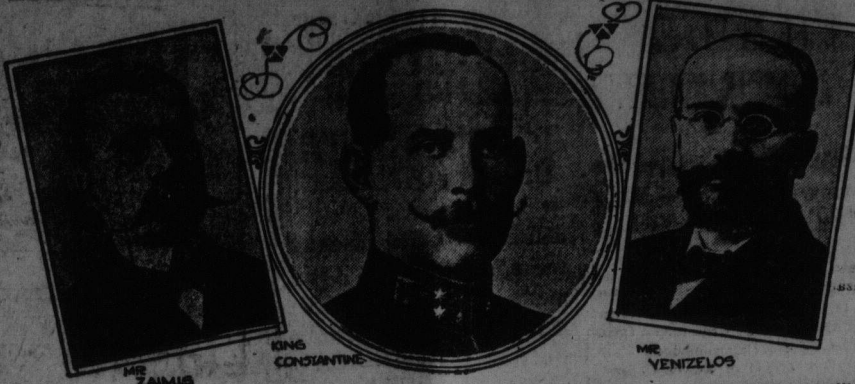
WHAT THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE WILL MEAN

The fall of Constantinople, which is expected to take place inside the next few weeks, will undoubtedly prove to be the biggest thing of the war to date. Its capture by the Allies will be more important than was the taking of Antwerp by the Germans, although Napoleon characterized Antwerp as "a pistol pointed at the head of England."

In the hands of the Germans it has proved to be an empty pistol. But the capture of Constantinople will not prove an empty victory to the Allies. The probabilities are that the capture of the Turkish capital is the one thing necessary to drive Italy and Roumania into the war. Both these countries, as well as Bulgaria and Greece, are vitally interested in the eastern situation. Especially as it centres around Constantinople. If the Allies, unaided, force the Dardanelles, capture Constantinople and expel the Turks from Europe, they will naturally have the chief say in regard to what shall take place in the eastern Mediterranean. Roumania, as a great wheat and oil exporting country, is vitally concerned in securing an outlet from the Black Sea, while Bulgaria, which has been holding back and keeping Roumania from entering the war on the side of the Allies, is probably anxious to regain possession of Adrianople and Thrace, which she lost in the second Balkan war. Roumania, to equalize matters, would probably seek an extension of territory at the expense of Austria-Hungary and would endeavor to conquer Transylvania, especially as that province is peopled very largely by Roumanians.

Italy is, of course, vitally concerned in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and in the curtailing of Turkish power in general. She has not forgotten the war in Tripoli, and as a great maritime nation is vitally concerned in who shall control the eastern Mediterranean. The fall of Constantinople is very apt to hasten her entry into the conflict on the side of the Allies, in order that she may have a say in the terms of peace. Altogether it looks as if the entry of Turkey into the struggle was one of the biggest blunders which German diplomacy ever perpetrated. Turkey is hated and distrusted by all the nations of Europe, and her participation in the war has tended to unite the Allies, as nothing else could have done, and has given them an excuse for settling once and for all the Turkish question, that the Allies mean business is shown by the fact that a powerful fleet of warships is now busily engaged reducing the forts along the Dardanelles and it will only be a question of weeks before the Crescent is hauled down from St. Sofia and the Cross run up in its place.

LEADING CHARACTERS IN GREECE'S TROUBLESOME SITUATION.



That Greece is at the parting of the ways, with her King exerting his influence to maintain the neutrality of his country in opposition to Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, the retiring Premier, and the man to whom Greece owes her revival, is the opinion of Europe. Mr. Venizelos announced the resignation of himself and his Cabinet, as King Constantine did not approve the policy of the government. Mr. Venizelos clearly indicated that the difference between him and the monarch was over the question of peace and war. He said he had advised the King to select as a new Premier, Mr. Zaimis, governor of the National Bank, who, he said, would follow a policy of neutrality which he hoped would not endanger Greece's newly acquired territory. Mr. Alexander Zaimis was Governor of Crete from the autumn of 1905 until 1911, succeeding Prince George of Greece at the mandate of the European Powers. His career has been brilliant. He bears, moreover, a name which is honored in Greece and which he has enhanced by the possession of a large fortune and the exercise of administrative talents of a high order.

PAPER DECLARES AUSTRIA CEDES GERMANS TRENT

Plan said to contain provision for the Town going to Italy at a later date.

Geneva, Switzerland, Mar. 9.—The *Stampa*, an Italian newspaper known as the organ of Signor Giolitti, states that an arrangement was arrived at on Jan. 22 by which Austria cedes Trent to Germany, who will hand it over to Italy at a later date. "Is this news true?" asks the *Journal de Geneve*. "If it is, it deserves close attention, for it gives a key to many recent events."

"This arrangement aims," says the Swiss newspaper, "at securing the neutrality of Italy at a moment when Rumanian, apparently contemplating united action with Italy, showed signs of taking the field. The partisans of Italian intervention wanted Trent, Trieste and Dalmatia, and, on the principle of a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, they are contenting themselves with Trent. Germany has always dreaded to see Trieste become an Italian city, for it is the German window on the Adriatic. As to Trent, who is indifferent as to its fate. In handing over that province to Germany, Austria is preserving her self-esteem which would have suffered a cruel blow if Trent had been ceded by her to Italy. . . . We note the fact that Trent having become German, if Italy still wished to fight, it would be with Germany that she would have to deal. This is important in the face of the popular movement in Italy which has been directed against Austria, the traditional enemy, and not against Germany, which has given no direct cause of enmity to Italy. . . . Some light is thus thrown on the telegraphic information recently received of the presence of Bavarian troops in Trent. Light is also thrown on the mission of Prince Buelow to Rome. . . . and on recent events in Vienna and Budapest. Trent, claim-

ed by Italy, belongs to Austria; Transylvania, claimed by Rumania, belongs to Hungary. In the face of two new adversaries it is not surprising that Germany should have propitiated Italy, the stronger of the two, leaving Rumania to be dealt with, in the hope that the defection of Italy would intimidate the weaker power."

"That Hungary should consider the arrangement satisfactory in that it enabled her to preserve Transylvania is quite comprehensible, as is the reluctance of Austria to fall in with the

German plan. We understand now the reason of Count Tiesla's mission to the German headquarters, the resignation of Count Berchtold, the appointment of Count Burian and the preponderance given to Hungary in the dual monarchy. As for Italy she has played her part effectively. Germany and Austria have understood that it was necessary to make a sacrifice in order to prevent another million men being added to the forces which oppose them.

MAY SOON LIFT BAN ON SUGAR

Prohibition against importation of sugar into United Kingdom likely to be removed in few months

London, March 10.—The prohibition against the importation of sugar from neutral countries probably will be removed within two or three months, Mr. McKenna said, the Home Secretary, intimated as much today in the House of Commons.

Mr. McKenna expressed the view that the measures to be taken by Great Britain and her allies against German trade would prevent further shipments of sugar to neutral countries. Within two or three months Mr. McKenna said, the stocks of German sugar in neutral countries would be exhausted and Great Britain would be able to purchase sugar in these countries with the certainty she was not buying German or Austrian products.

The importation of sugar into the United Kingdom was prohibited by an official decree last October. The decree was explained as necessary on the ground that Germany and Austria were paying for goods needed for the conduct of war with sugar, which was being re-exported to England. Questioned in the House of Commons this afternoon regarding the American cotton ship *Pacific*, Dr. Thomas J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, said that the vessel had only been detained pending the usual examination of her cargo. This being in order, Mr. MacNamara said, the steamer was allowed to proceed.

WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

Mrs. Kelly Advises all Women To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

Hagersville, Ont., Aug. 26th, 1913.

"I can highly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking 'Fruit-a-tives' for a general breakdown, and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollars' worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking 'Fruit-a-tives' after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case."

MRS. W. N. KELLY.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, six for \$2.50, trial size, 25c., or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Order Your Daily Paper Now!

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

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

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

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

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

The Daily Standard

AT Two Dollars for One Year

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

THE STANDARD, St. John, N. B.

Enclosed find Two Dollars, for which send me *The Daily Standard* for one year as per your special offer. I am not taking *The Standard* at present.

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

The Standard Limited - St. John

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

ORDER IT NOW!

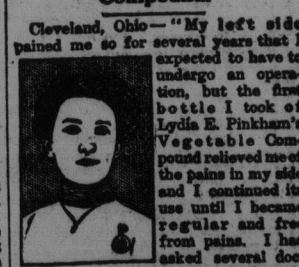
Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-punctured toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" today.

HOW WOMEN AVOID OPERATIONS

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Cleveland, Ohio.—"My left side pained me so for several years that I expected to have to undergo an operation, but the first bottle I took of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieved me of the pains in my side and I continued its use until I became regular and free from pain. I had asked several doctors if there was anything I could take to help me and they said there was nothing that they knew of. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."

—Mrs. C. H. GARY, 7305 Madison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

HAD DYSPESIA

So Bad Could Not Take a Drink of Water Without Suffering.

"Dyspepsia is one of the most difficult diseases of the stomach there is to cure. You eat too much. Drink too much. Use too much tobacco. You make the stomach work overtime. You make it perform more than it should be called on to do. The natural result is that it is going to rebel against the amount of work put on it. It is only a matter of a short time before dyspepsia follows."

That old forty-year-old remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters, will cure the dyspepsia and will cure it to stay cured as we can prove by the thousands of testimonials we have received from time to time.

Miss Sarah McRae, Newfield, Ont., writes: "I write to say that I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters, and have found it the best remedy I have ever used for dyspepsia. Two years ago I had stomach trouble so bad that I could not even take a drink of water without suffering. I took six bottles of B.B.B., and have been entirely cured, and can now eat anything without any bad after effects."

Burdock Blood Bitters is an old and well tried remedy but on account of the many substitutes we would ask you to make sure that our name appears on both the label and wrapper as this preparation is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Furnished to
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THE WEATHER.

Forecast.
Maritime—Fresh to strong northwesterly winds, fair, not much change in temperature.
Washington, March 10.—Northern New England: Fair Thursday and Friday. Fresh south-west winds.

Toronto, March 10.—An area of high pressure remains nearly stationary to the westward of the Great Lakes, and fine, comparatively mild weather prevails throughout the Dominion.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	40	46
Vancouver	42	54
Calgary	18	50
Edmonton	12	52
Battleford	8	40
Prince Albert	4	36
Moose Jaw	9	47
Regina	5	41
Winnipeg	10	38
London	23	38
Toronto	28	42
Kingston	32	40
Ottawa	24	34
Quebec	18	28
St. John	22	40
Halifax	22	36

—Below zero.

Around the City

Can Tie the Knot.

Rev. P. R. Jarvis, of St. John, has been registered to solemnize marriages.

Traffic Blocked.

Fraser Johnson's horse fell on Water street yesterday afternoon and for nearly half an hour traffic was blocked.

Small Boy Injured.

Yesterday afternoon a small boy fell from an express wagon on Main street and was slightly injured. When he fell to the pavement he had a narrow escape from being run over by an automobile.

St. John Soldier Ill.

Gunner Robert Turner, of the Divisional Ammunition Column, was taken to the Victoria Hospital, Fredericton, at noon yesterday suffering from an attack of pneumonia. Gunner Turner is a St. John boy.

New Brokerage Concern.

B. L. Gerow, W. A. Ross, D. King Hazen, Angela F. Power and Catherine E. Higgins, of St. John, are applying for incorporation as the Kay Corporation, Ltd., with an authorized capitalization of \$50,000 and head office at Rotherham, N. B. The corporation will carry on a general brokerage and financial business.

Farm Settlement.

A. W. Hay, of Woodstock, writing to the secretary of the Farm Settlement Board yesterday that he had just completed a trip of inspection to all the families in Victoria and Carleton counties placed on farms by the Farm Settlement, and found everything satisfactory and in a fair way to making good. The board has sold 32 ready made farms in Carleton county, and 7 in Victoria county. The report of Mr. Hay is considered a very encouraging one.

U. N. B. Graduate's Appointment.

George P. O. Fenwick, formerly of Apohaqui, N. B., and now of Edmonton, Alta., has been appointed Deputy Attorney General of the Province of Alberta. He is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, having taken his B. A. degree from that institution in 1902. He later took a post graduate course at Queen's University and then at the Western University in Middleton, Conn.

PERSONAL.

A. B. Connell, K. C., of Woodstock, is at the Barker House, Fredericton. Mrs. W. E. McIntyre and Mrs. W. F. Roberts, of St. John, are registered at the Barker House, Fredericton. James McCleave, of the I. C. R., Moncton, was in Fredericton yesterday, a guest at the Barker House.

W. B. Chandler, K. C., of Moncton, passed through St. John yesterday on his way to Fredericton.
Rev. E. J. Walsh, C. S. S. R., and J. Willard Smith returned to the city on the Montreal train yesterday morning.

Hon. A. S. White, of Sussex, registered at the Royal yesterday.
R. O'Leary, of Richibucto, is at the Royal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Armstrong Murdoch, daughter of William Murdoch, of this city, and Ronald MacKay Carson, of Calgary. Miss Murdoch has for the past eighteen months been visiting the family of her late uncle, George Murdoch, one of the western pioneers, and the first mayor of Calgary. Mr. Carson is an Ontario young man who has for some time been in business near Calgary. The marriage will take place at the home of Miss Murdoch's cousin, Mrs. Frank Collett, on April tenth.

W. A. Jones of Apohaqui was in the Victoria yesterday.

BUSINESS GOOD IN SMALL TOWNS

R. Smeall of the Brantford Roofing Company who has been on a trip through the Maritime Provinces, is at the Royal. He said he found business conditions surprisingly good in the small towns, but that matters were rather dull in the big manufacturing centres. He was particularly pleased with business conditions in Prince Edward Island.

SPRING OPENING OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES AT M. R. A'S

This is the annual event of such great interest to the mothers, and this year the exhibit will be greater and grander than ever in the presentation of the season's most charming styles. These fine new dresses, suitable for all ages from one to fourteen years, will be shown in the Whitehead Department, second floor, commencing this morning.

NEARLY \$1,500
FOR N. D. WARD IN
BASE HOSPITAL

Splendid response to appeal for funds to furnish a New Brunswick Ward for Wounded Soldiers—Moncton ladies contributed \$450.

Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, Regent of the Royal Standard Chapter, Daughters of Empire, announced last evening that the contributions for the furnishing and equipment of a New Brunswick ward in the Canadian base hospital at Bologne so far received amounted to the sum of \$1,480.50. Considering the short time since an appeal was made for funds for this purpose this is a magnificent response. In addition to the \$400 set aside by the Royal Standard Chapter from the proceeds of the Flag Day contributions have been received as follows:

Mrs. James Walker, South Bay, \$100; Mrs. T. H. Batabrooks, St. John, \$100; Mr. W. S. Fisher, \$25; Mrs. W. S. Fisher, \$25; a St. John lady, \$100; Mrs. John H. Thompson, \$25; Mrs. Henry Wilson, \$15; Sir Thomas Tait of Montreal, \$10; Miss S. B. Reynolds, St. John, \$10; Mrs. R. G. Haley, \$5; Mrs. S. P. Dibble, \$1; two friends \$2; Mrs. Sydney Young, on behalf of the Patriotic Sewing Society, \$12.50.

In addition to these amounts, Mrs. Smith received yesterday a cheque for \$450 from the Women's General Patriotic League of Moncton and the suburbs, and also a cheque for \$500 from the Royal Saskatchewan Chapter of the Daughters of Empire, of Saskatoon, N. B. The contribution from Moncton was given for the purpose of buying anaesthetics and surgical equipment for the New Brunswick ward.

Altogether these contributions amount to \$1,480.50, and it is expected that other contributions will be coming in from other parts of the province. It is the intention of the officers of the Royal Standard Chapter to cable the contributions received to Col. Shillington, who is in charge of the Canadian hospital, on Friday of this week and ask him to send word to New Brunswick if any more money should be needed to fit up the New Brunswick ward in a manner consistent with the honor of the province.

"For we feel," said the Regent of the Royal Standard Chapter, "we feel that our brave defenders from New Brunswick are on the firing line and liable to be wounded by the shell or rifle fire of our enemies, that the patriotic women of New Brunswick will make a very generous response to any appeal for funds to provide for the comfort and welfare of any of our boys who may be wounded in defence of the Empire."

SOLDIER IN UNIFORM
APPEARS IN PARADE
OF THE CHAIN GANG

Citizens Think Authorities Should Not Allow the Uniform of King's Fighting Men to be Worn by a Prisoner.

There is considerable comment about the city on account of a prisoner on the chain gang wearing the uniform of the 26th Battalion. The young man who wears the suit was a member of the battalion, but was discharged on account of drunkenness and being arrested a number of times. The last time arrested he was found guilty of assault and sentenced to jail for a term of two months. It is thought that some other clothing might be supplied the prisoner and thus save the King's uniform from being worn by a prisoner on the gang.

TWILIGHT RECITAL
AT STONE CHURCH

Excellent music yesterday drew large audience—Aid for Workers' Guild.

A "twilight recital" was given yesterday at St. John's (Stone) church under the auspices of the Church Workers' Guild. Dr. Arnold Fox presided at the organ and was assisted by Mrs. L. Murray Curran, Miss Olivia Murray, Mrs. C. S. E. Robertson and C. A. Munro. There was a large audience and the different numbers on the programme were presented in a way that could not fail to please. At the conclusion of the recital both the instrumentalists and vocalists were the recipients of warm congratulations. The programme follows:

- (a) Introduction to first act "Eran" Verdi
- (b) Overture to opera "Nabuccodonosor" Verdi
- (c) Chanson Sans Paroles Lemare
- (d) Naxos Nevin
- (e) Vocal solo, "Hear ye Israel" (Elijah) Menellssohn
- (f) Mrs. L. M. Curran.
- (g) Larghetto from Symphony No. 2 in D Beethoven
- (h) Violin solos (a) "Traumerei" Schumann
- (i) "Romance" Svendsen
- (j) Incidental music "La Reine de Saba" S. B. Murray
- (k) Vocal solo "The Penitent" Van der Water
- (l) Duet, "Love Diving" Stainer

WOLF FROM A FARM
ADRIPT IN ST. JOHN,
ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Boy Was Sent to Salvation Army Metropole—Many Kids About Streets Late at Night.

It is not an uncommon thing to see little tots of boys on the public street as late as eleven o'clock at night, when they are supposed to be home hours before that time. Last night about eleven o'clock a citizen found a young fellow on Charlotte street and on being asked why he was out so late the youngster said he had been discharged on Tuesday from a farm where he had been employed near the city. Tuesday night he kept clear of the police and slept in a shed and as he had no place to go he intended sleeping out last night. The boy was given shelter in the Salvation Army Metropole last night and a position will be found for him today.

NEWFOUNDLAND SENDS
LARGE QUOTA OF MEN
TO EMPIRE'S DEFENCE

Ancient Colony Has 1,000 Men in Navy and 1,000 in Army—Fishing Industry in Good Condition.

"Considering its population and the fact that it is not a wealthy country Newfoundland has made a magnificent contribution of men to the Empire's fighting line," said L. C. Harvey of St. John's, who was at the Royal yesterday on his way to New York.

"The ancient colony has sent 1,000 men to England to serve in the army, and has another 1,000 men serving in the navy. Besides there are several hundred men on a training ship at St. John's. It should be remembered that every man Tommy and every man Jack contributed by Newfoundland is a native of the colony."

Speaking of the seal fisheries, Mr. Harvey said it would not be prosecuted this spring to the same extent as in former years, partly because so many men had gone to war, and partly because there would be uncertainty about the markets. As regards the fishing industry, he said it was in a good condition, and that Newfoundland fish were selling at big prices in France and other European countries. Operations were being carried on at the iron ore mines at Wabana. On the whole business was quiet, new developments being held in abeyance on account of the war.

NEW BRUNSWICKERS
GIVING \$100 A DAY
FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Provincial Committee Met Here Yesterday, and Heard Gratifying Reports—Question of Loading Another Ship.

"Since the first of March the people of this province have been contributing about \$100 a day in cash to the Belgian Relief Fund, besides making considerable contributions in clothing and provisions, etc. This was the gratifying report made at the meeting of the Provincial Committee on Belgian Relief held here yesterday in the local government rooms. Those present at the meeting were Richard O'Leary of Richibucto, Dr. T. Carter Allen of Fredericton, Irving R. Todd of Milltown, Mayor Frink, G. E. Barbour and James Gilchrist.

A communication was received from Halifax requesting information as to whether the New Brunswick committee considered it best to co-operate in the loading of another ship with supplies. On account of the high prices of provisions here it has not yet been decided whether to send supplies of cash to the Belgians in the future. This question will be decided later on. Other business before the committee was of routine nature.

Chic French Fashions in
Feminine Headwear Find
Ready Sales at Marr's

The exquisite beauty and wonderful completeness of the spring style of the Marr Millinery Company, Limited can only be realized by a visit to the firm's showrooms where reasonable prices form another interesting feature. The popularity of real French styles was clearly evidenced by the rapid sales of Parisian patterns which proved a striking feature of yesterday.

The selection of ultra-stylish headwear for early spring can present no difficulties to those who visit the splendid display at Marr's.

Mrs. Robertson and Mr. Munro. 9. Overture, "Semiramide" Rossini

ARTILLERYMEN
WANTED FOR
GARRISON DUTY

Lieutenant Colin Mackay recommended for Command of Overseas Detachment, and Capt. Allen for duty at Halifax—Campaign to stimulate recruiting.

Lieut.-Col. B. R. Armstrong has received orders to enlist 72 men for garrison duty at Halifax. Col. Armstrong has also been instructed to enlist one officer and a smaller number of men for garrison duty overseas. He has recommended to the Militia Department that Lieut. Colin Mackay be appointed as officer to command the detachment of artillerymen wanted for overseas garrison service. How many officers will be wanted to go with the 72 men to Halifax is not known definitely, but it is expected that the number will be three, and Col. Armstrong has recommended that Capt. L. T. Allen and two local lieutenants be sent with the St. John detachment. It is expected that a considerable number of men wanted for garrison duty will be taken from Warbridge Island.

All militia men connected with the artillery during the last three years are expected to report to Col. Armstrong within the next few days. Those who do not will be given an opportunity to volunteer for garrison duty if they want it. Also they will be given an opportunity to show why they should not be called out on active service. It is said that if the men have been in the service during the last few years show any great disposition to hang back, and are not able to give a satisfactory reason why they should not go on active service the military authorities may take steps to compel them to serve.

Former employees of the I. C. R. serving with the military units here received checks yesterday from the I. C. R., covering the period they have been in uniform. They are getting full pay from the I. C. R. in addition to their pay from the Militia Department.

The Army Service Corps has had 40 horses placed at its disposal, and these were used yesterday in connection with the 26th Battalion. Recruiting for the 26th Field Battery was fairly good yesterday, but there were not many volunteers for the 56th Battalion, and arrangements are being made for a campaign to stimulate recruiting.

Lieut.-Col. MacAvity, Major MacKenzie and a number of other officers of the 26th Battalion left for Fredericton last evening to be present at the opening of the legislature today.

Forty-one recruits are now training in Fredericton for units of the Third Canadian contingent. Those recently enlisting are: A. H. Bodden, Fredericton; George C. Nichols, Fredericton; George Boyd, Antigonish, N. S.; Beverley Quigley, Minto, N. B.; John Mabey, St. John, N. B.

Major Gray is arranging a party of men to go to Halifax on Saturday, four men having enlisted for the 71st company of the composite regiment doing garrison duty there.

The Woman's Auxiliary of St. Jude's Church met yesterday afternoon, being both morning and afternoon sessions. Holy Communion was administered by Rev. G. F. Scovill, assisted by Rev. W. P. Dunham, at 10.30 a. m. Rev. Mr. Dunham delivered an eloquent sermon to the ladies, his text being "Without Me ye can do nothing." After the morning service nomination of officers took place.

In the afternoon the reports of the different departments of the branch were read, showing that much good work had been done during the past year. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

- Honorary president—Mrs. G. F. Scovill.
- President—Mrs. J. A. Coster.
- First vice-president—Mrs. Charles Coster.
- Second vice-president—Mrs. S. G. Olive.
- Corresponding and recording secretary—Miss E. Long.
- Dorcas secretary—Mrs. F. W. Cunningham.
- Treasurer—Mrs. J. L. Connors.
- Treasurer (extra extra day)—Miss Tilton.
- Leaflet secretary—Miss Thompson.
- Superintendent of juniors—Mrs. E. E. Taylor.
- Baby's branch secretary—Miss L. Coster.

After a thoughtful and interesting address by Mrs. D. Foster, Mrs. Stanley Crawford spoke of woman's work and gave much pleasure to the many present. Miss Elinor Robinson spoke feelingly of the War and the Kingdom of God. Among those attending was Mrs. Thomas Walker, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Fredericton, and other officers of that organization.

SILK WAISTS

In the Silk Waist Department at F. A. Dykeman & Co.'s store they are showing a lot of very handsome petite silk waists at a good bit less than the regular price. These waists are all new and up to the minute in style. Prices run from \$2.25 up to \$6.00. They are also showing a lot of silk undergarments at \$1.25 and from that up to \$5.75.

JAPALAC
A VARNISH
AND STAIN COMBINED

Brightens Up the Shabby Places

A tin of JAPALAC and a brush will work wonders on worn, scratched shabby floors, woodwork, furniture, picture frames, radiators, etc.—will make them look like new.

JAPALAC comes in 21 beautiful colors and Natural (Clear); and the New JAPALAC Floor and Porch Enamel is made in Light Drab, Dark Drab, Tan and Terra Cotta.

No special skill is needed to use JAPALAC; any clever woman can get beautiful results with just a brush and a tin of JAPALAC.

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD. MARKET SQUARE AND KING STREET

Macaulay Bros. & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B.

Our Stores Open 8.30 a. m.; Close 6 p. m. Each Evening During January, February, March.

New Spring Designs in Cretonnes, Art Tickings and Silkolenes

Our house furnishing stocks for Spring are now at the top notch of completeness and among various other drapery materials will be found a host of new and pretty designs and colorings in Cretonnes, Art Tickings and Silkolenes, and all priced as you would have them.

ART TICKINGS, light medium or dark grounds, with stripe or floral designs in many new combination color effects, suitable for shirt waist boxes, cushions, curtains, etc. 34 inches wide 40c yard

ART SILKOLENES. Numerous dainty floral effects are depicted in this showing, in colorings which are adaptable for the shade scheme of any room. 36 inches wide 18c yard

CRETONNES. Single or double width cretonnes in a large range of handsome designs, some have double borders, all are perfectly fast in color. Price range 18c to \$1.50 yard

CRETONNES. Ask to see the new Warp printed cretonnes in new shadow designs. 50 inches wide \$1.50 yard

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

The Modern
Wall Finish

MURESCO covers more surface and covers it better on one coat work than any other material on the market.

There is nothing in the composition of Muresco injurious to Kalsomine Brushes

Because of the nature of its ingredients it is highly sanitary, and is being used extensively in hospitals, schools, theatres, colleges, etc.

It is made in white and sixteen colors and tints.

Packages containing 5 lbs. White 35 cts. Tints 40 cts. Colors 15 cts. to 34 cts. a pound

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

STORES OPEN AT 9 A.M. AND CLOSE EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK AT 6 O'CLOCK.

Spring Opening of Children's
WHITE AND COLORED DRESSES

A Grand Exhibit Presenting the Most Fashionable of the New Season's Models from the Tot's First Short Frocks to Dresses for the Little Miss of Fourteen

Commencing This Morning



This will be a wonderful display of pretty dresses in every conceivable style, pattern and color. Gingham and other serviceable wash fabrics appear in combination with white or plain colors, presenting an almost endless number of interesting models for spring wear. The use of contrasting colors is the predominating feature of the small sizes. It is to be a color season for the little ones, and pinks, blues, reds, stripes, checks and plaids are all represented.

Many of the favorite models have the high waistline, either buttoned on or simply corded, but on the other hand there are equally as many with the extreme long French belt or sash. Skirts are shorter and wider in these styles. It is impossible to give descriptions of all these dainty little dresses, following, however, are brief word pictures of a few of the most interesting styles.

- Dresses in Mother Hubbard Style, pink and sky gingham. Ages 1, 2 and 3 years. Each 50c
- Dresses in French Style, pretty checked ginghams, piped with red and blue. Ages 1 to 14. Each 80c
- Dresses in Balkan Style, pretty striped chambray, collars and cuffs of ratine. Ages 1 to 14. Each 95c
- Dresses in Russian Style, plain colors buttonholed with white. Ages 1 to 14. Each \$1.15
- Dresses in Middy Style, white Indian head trimmed with sky, also white middy with navy or sky blue skirt. Ages 1 to 14. Each \$1.15 and \$1.35
- Dresses in Oliver Twist Style, white with Copenhagen, sky and pink. Ages 1 to 14. Each \$1.50 to \$5.00
- White Dresses, an immense variety of the handsomest and smartest of the new styles in Mull, Lawn and Voile, plain and in the prettiest of trimming effects, sizes from the wee tot's first Mother Hubbard to dresses for girls of fourteen years.

NO APPROBATION

Whitewear Department—Second Floor

NO APPROBATION

SEE KING STREET WINDOW DISPLAY OF THESE DRESSES

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited