

FIGHTING SLACKENS AT VERDUN; BRITISH FOL HUN RADS; U. S. BREAK WITH GERMAN YEAR OVER SUSSEX INCIDENT

CHURCH UNION IS RECOMMENDED BY PRESBYTERIANS

Sixty Per Cent. of General Assembly Committee Move for Action in June

NO FORCE APPLIED TO CONGREGATIONS

By Majority Vote Individual Churches May Stay Out of United Church, is Plan—Urgent Need of Evangelizing West Emphasized.

Toronto, April 15.—After two days' discussion the union committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada today passed a resolution again recommending church union. The resolution received the support of sixty per cent of the committee. The resolution, after citing the results of the recent voting and the urgent need of converting non-Christian immigrants, is as follows:

"The committee on church union with the Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada recommend to the general assembly that at the meeting in Winnipeg in June, 1916, a resolution be passed definitely committing the church to union with the Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada, on the basis approved by the general assembly of 1915, and by a large majority of the presbyteries under the Barrier Act, provided that the other churches mentioned agree to the same terms."

"That the date for the consummation of union be not fixed at present. Congregations Given Option.

"That within the period of one year after the close of the war any congregation which gave a majority vote against union be permitted to take a vote of the communicants as to whether they will enter the united church, or not, the majority of those voting to decide.

"That thereafter the assembly proceed through its union committee, in co-operation with committees of the Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada, to see the necessary legislation in parliament to enable the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches of Canada to unite, and that, should there be any congregation which have decided by a majority vote of the communicants not to enter the united church, equitable provision be made in this legislation for such congregations.

"That the union be consummated as soon thereafter as the regular steps can be taken.

"That in the meantime presbyteries be instructed to move along the lines authorized by the general assembly in Edmonton in 1915, either by local unions or by withdrawal of synods, and that other serious overlapping is taking place, to the detriment of religion. Interdenominational Committees.

"That to the better furtherance of this end in each of the thirty-seven presbyteries of western Canada, and in the ten presbyteries of New Ontario, a committee of three (one of whom shall be the superintendent of the bounds) be appointed to meet a like number of the Methodist church of Canada and one from the Congregational church of Canada, where missions of that church are found, to advance local union or co-operation of congregations or mission stations, such joint committee to be authorized.

"That the general assembly continue to act as a minister in good standing in this church, which may accept the union of a union or co-operative church, the rights that he now enjoys in this church, and that the conference of the Methodist church and the Congregational church be asked to do the same."

JAPAN HAS NOT FREE HAND IN CHINA; HOPES TO SEE STABLE PARTY

Tokyo, April 15.—The revolution in China is causing some disquietude in Japan, where the opinion is held that it will be difficult for Yuan Shi kai to retain the presidency. In well-informed circles, both Japanese and foreign, military intervention by Japan is regarded as extremely improbable, unless the lives and interests of Japanese subjects should be imperilled. Should intervention become necessary, Japan presumably would act on the behalf of her allies, on account of the fact that they are occupied by the war.

The Japanese government has given Japan a free hand in China are discarded. Officials reaffirm the determination of the government not to interfere in Chinese affairs.

The opinion expressed in some quarters, but not officially, is in favor of the withdrawal of Yuan Shi kai and the substitution of a stable government, which would be more favorably disposed toward co-operation with Japan in the future development of the far east.

Berlin Computes French Losses at Verdun at 150,000

Berlin, April 15, by wireless to Bayville.—French losses at Verdun, are computed to have reached a total of 150,000 officers and men, or about four army corps.

BRITISH LOSSES AT SANWAYAT

Less Than 3,000 as Claimed by Turks, Reports Sir Percy Lake

FLOODS ON TIGRIS ARE INCREASING

London, April 15, 7 p. m.—Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, states in a report received here today that the number of British troops killed or wounded in the attack on the Turks at Sanwayat, April 9, was much below the figure 3,000 given in the Turkish official statement of April 11.

Replying on behalf of the foreign office to a question asked in the house of lords concerning the Turkish report that some 3,000 British dead had been collected in front of the Turkish trenches after the attack on the 9th, Baron Sandhurst, lord chamberlain, said:

"General Lake reports that his total casualties were about 2,000. He satisfied himself by a personal inspection. An inquiry among the wounded themselves showed that the medical arrangements generally had been satisfactory. He also reports that the weather there was very bad, and that on the 12th there was a hurricane, accompanied by torrents of rain. The floods on both banks of the Tigris were increasing."

MURPHY CHARGES HE PAID POLICEMAN \$10 MONTHLY FOR FOUR YEARS

Charlottetown, April 15.—A public inquest began this afternoon before Stipendiary Magistrate Martin into charges against Police Officer Kiggins, laid by M. J. Murphy, who had been recently committed to jail for a year and sentenced to prison without the option of a fine, the conviction following a raid on his premises where liquor was found.

Murphy charged that he paid Kiggins ten dollars per month for four years, his living bill for serving summons and also gave him a fur coat. In return Kiggins had saved him from being fined for four years. He had tipped him off a fortnight before a raid was made, giving Murphy time to shut off his seven per cent beer and substitute a beer below three per cent.

The magistrate intimated that as Kiggins had resigned it was unnecessary for him to proceed with the investigation. Any further steps would have to be taken by other authorities. The affair has created a big sensation, the members of the Temperance Alliance being specially interested.

52 RECRUITING LEAGUES ASK CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION

Memorial Prepared by Delegates for Presentation to Premier—Not Agreed on Form But Mention Draft

Ottawa, April 15.—With the object of formulating a plan for compulsory military service in Canada, which will be urged upon the prime minister and the cabinet tomorrow at a meeting, delegates from forty-two recruiting leagues in Canada met here today and discussed the memorial drafted by the Hamilton Recruiting League, which sets forth a plan for compulsory enlistment. There was no definite decision to the form, but the meeting was unanimous that some form of conscription was necessary in Canada.

The meeting was called by the Hamilton Recruiting League, and there were fifty influential representatives from all parts of the dominion present. They endorsed the memorial set forth by the Hamilton League, but the differences were only as to the wording of the memorial to be presented to the premier. The meeting was closed to the press.

The Hamilton memorial suggests that whereas the dominion is at war, the Hamilton Recruiting League humbly begs the government of Canada to appoint a commission for the purpose of (a) taking a census of all men in Canada of 18 years and upwards, specifying married or single; (b) classifying the men according to their occupations, or their fitness or preference for certain kinds of work; (c) classifying of industries, with the view of eliminating those not essential to the welfare of the country, and (d) it being understood that the foregoing is urged with a view to the immediate application of some just and comprehensive system of draft, whereby the men necessary to complete the Canadian expeditionary forces may be readily secured.

The last clause caused most of the discussion. The word "draft" was objected to by some; it being claimed that it was offensive. It was pointed out that there were 1,274,697 men of between 18 and 35 in Canada who could be compelled to enlist, and it was urged that the government introduce some such system as suggested.

Chief Justice Martineau, Winnipeg, said the time was now ripe for compulsory service. There were many jobs which women could do.

ALLISON GOES BACK ON HIS PROMISE TO APPEAR AT OTTAWA

Reported Now That He Will Plead Precarious State of Health

HUGHES TO SEE HIS LAWYER ON ARRIVAL

Wallace Nesbitt at New York Awaiting Minister Who Will Land This Morning—Appearance in House Probably Not Before Monday.

(Special to The Telegraph)

New York, April 15.—General Sir Sam Hughes will land in New York tomorrow morning from the American Line Steamer St. Paul. The boat is in the lower bay and will come up as soon as the health and immigration officials get finished with their business with her in the morning. Wallace Nesbitt, R. O., whose services were retained by the minister by cable arrived in New York from Canada and with him General Hughes is expected to have a conference early tomorrow.

Allison Backs Out

It is reported tonight that Colonel J. Wallace Allison, who had sent word that he would gladly go to Canada and place himself at the disposal of parliament and the royal commission as well as the Dominion Commission for examining him, has now sent word that the state of his health is such that he may not be able to make the journey to Ottawa and attend the examination which would ensue.

What the attitude of General Hughes will be toward the Allison situation will not be known until he lands. There is said to be no change in the decision of Youakim, Bassick, Gedwell and Lignanti, who are all expecting to take the trip to Canada and give evidence under oath. Commission May Go South.

There is considerable regret and some resentment among those in New York industries in the shell business over the latest news from Allison. It is believed that even if he cannot come to Canada, the Dominion Commission will decide to go south and take his evidence there.

Sir William MacKenzie has reached New York and will be among General Hughes' callers tomorrow. The news that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had named E. F. B. Johnson as opposition counsel was heard in New York with much interest.

As parliament is not sitting Saturday, General Hughes will be urged by his friends to remain over in New York for a day and make his first Canadian appearance when the house opens Monday morning. Neither Premier Borden nor the Canadian government as a whole so far as can be learned has anyone in New York to meet the returning minister of militia.

Convicted of Murder

Guelp, Ont., April 15.—This afternoon the grand jury returned a verdict against Tony La Gully of the crime. He was sentenced to be hanged on July 5.

WAR SUMMARY

Heavy Bombardment of One Section of Verdun Front

British Fought Germans in Several Attempts to Retain St. Etot—Enemy Offensive Falls in East

Before Verdun the infantry has remained inactive and only in the sectors to the northwest, embracing Hill 204, and the front from Le Mort Homme to Coumevix, has there been heavy work by the artillery. Berlin reports that unfavorable weather is hindering infantry operations.

In the German line the Lake Narce and Iskull bridgehead positions on the Russian front have made attempts to advance against the Russian attack on the 12th, but were repulsed. Near Baranovich the Russian infantry captured the attack on the Germans, but was driven back.

On the Austro-Italian line the usual bombardments and infantry attacks at various points continue. In Asiatic Turkey the Turks have delivered powerful counter-attacks in the Caucasus region against important positions occupied by the Russians. They are considered by the Russians as attempts failed, according to Petrograd.

THE GERMAN PLAN

Paris, April 15.—The Germans are now bombarding the French lines at Verdun, apparently with a view to an early return to the policy of delivering a series of short, sharp blows at different points on the line. The object of this method of warfare is considered by the French authorities to be to disorganize the systems of reserves by dividing the points attacked and by gradually wearing down the reserves until they are prepared for an opportune moment for a general assault.

The German first put this plan into operation on the 12th, by a series of attacks on the 12th, 13th and 14th of March. Alternating attacks were made east and west of the Meuse throughout the month and the German lines were being sufficiently shaken to justify a general offensive with a good chance of success, positions on the west bank of the Meuse and east of Verdun were in force during the night.

These positions by an escalating fire across the river have made vain attempts to carry the Peper Hill and Vaux sector, which is the key to the position of the Verdun defenses, and therefore it is expected that the German will attack the west bank positions again as soon as favorable opportunity presents itself.

German Raid British Trenches. London, April 15.—The British official statement on the campaign in the western sector issued tonight reads: "The enemy made a raid Tuesday night on our trenches near La Boisselle after a heavy bombardment, in which we used a large proportion of lachrymatory gas. He was driven out. We lost a few men taken prisoners.

"Last night the enemy made three attacks on our trenches northeast of Carrières. These attacks resulted in some dead in the trenches. A few men belonging to a party working on our trench were missing.

"There was some shelling today about Souchez and Carancy, between Loos and Hohenlorenz, and about St. Etot. We retaliated against the enemy's positions. This morning the enemy exploded a small mine in Hohenlorenz; no damage was done.

"There was trench mortar activity in this section and about Arras today. Bombardment West of Meuse.

Paris, April 15, 10.40 p. m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads as follows: "Between the Oise and the Aisne our artillery displayed activity against enemy organizations at Monli-Sous-Poutvieux and Namptel.

"To the west of the Meuse the bombardment of Hill 204 and our front from Le Mort Homme to Coumevix continues. "To the east of the Meuse, and in the woods, the artillery was less active and no infantry action occurred during the course of the day.

"One of our long range guns shelled the station at Novant-Sun-Mossele and the enemy made a raid at Pont-A-Mousson. A fire broke out in that section.

"The day was calm on the rest of the front." The Belgian official communication reads: "There was slight artillery activity at the various points of the front, except in the direction of Dixmude and Reninghe, where the bombardment was more spirited."

Russians Check Enemy Advances

Petrograd, via London, April 15, 10.40 p. m.—The official communication issued from general headquarters today reads: "A German attempt to approach one of the Iskull bridgehead, after artillery preparation, was repulsed by our fire. In the region of Iskull and Divink there was an artillery duel.

"West of Lake Narce, at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening the enemy commenced our positions, and soon afterwards advanced, first by small bodies, then in strong column, from the direction of the village of Mokritsa. The

FOSTER PLAYS OLD GAME OF KNOCKING ST. JOHN AS PORT

Grain Diverted to American Ports Through Lack of Facilities Here

DR. PUGSLEY OFFERS STRONG CRITICISM

Government's Failure to Grapple with Transportation Problem Rots Canadian Ports of Trade—Hughes' Explanation and C. N. R. Legislation Going Over Until After Easter.

(Special to The Telegraph)

Ottawa, April 15.—The common sense of the greater part of today, voting members of the supply and commerce estimates and the interior department estimates occupied the attention of a sparse and somewhat listless house. Most of the members were out in the corridor or in their rooms canvassing the main issues of interest, namely, what will Sir Sam Hughes do, or what will the government do on it without provoking another serious revolt among its followers.

Sir Sam will not be in the house until Monday next. The house adjourns on Wednesday until the following Tuesday, when the House resumes its sittings. Sir Sam will hold over his statement of the defence until the house resumes after Easter. Meanwhile, he can plead the necessity for time for looking over the charges and for investigating the facts. Meanwhile, the cabinet colleagues will have a little opportunity to talk things over with the minister who may wreck the government, unless diplomatically dealt with.

The Canadian Northern legislation is not yet in shape to present to the party caucus and the Easter recess will be devoted to solving the embarrassing problem. The bi-lingual question also likely to be left over until parliament resumes after Easter. At present no one seems particularly anxious to make the first move. It will probably come from the Nationalists.

Replying to Hon. Dr. Pugsley, of St. John, who protested that the government was allowing Canadian grain to go to American ports through failure to grapple with the transportation problem, Hon. George R. Foster said this was necessary through lack of facilities at St. John and Halifax, and that out of seven vessels sent to St. John three or four had to be sent elsewhere.

Hon. C. J. Doherty moved the second reading of his bill to amend the prisons and reformatories act, and provision is also made for the transfer of prisoners from the jails to the industrial farms. Another provision gives wider powers to the parole board established in Ontario to deal with the determination or suspension of indeterminate sentences.

Hon. George P. Graham commended the bill. He had always considered it an improper practice to confine all prisoners in the same place.

ITALIANS JOINED IN ALLIES' EFFORT TO RELIEVE VERDUN

Continued Attacks Along Whole Front Brought Gains in Many Sectors—Italian Dirigible Retaliates by Dropping Bombs

Washington, April 15.—An Italian general staff statement, describing operations designed to keep Austria from withdrawing forces from her own southern frontier to aid in the German drive against Verdun, was made public here tonight by the Italian embassy. It follows:

"When the operations against Verdun began the Italian general staff decided to bring energetic pressure to bear upon their own front in order to prevent the Austrians sending troops to the French front. This plan was successfully carried out by means of continued attacks, which were begun on March 8 and which resulted in gain to us in nearly all sectors. About 700 prisoners, also machine guns, and other arms and ammunition were captured.

"The Austrians hastily brought up reinforcements and endeavored to direct an offensive against Pavesio and also in front of Gorizia. Italian troops, however, promptly counter-attacked and succeeded in completely throwing the enemy back, capturing about 700 prisoners, including many officers and quantities of arms and munitions and other war material.

"Soon after this Austrian aerial squadrons, in several attacks, endeavored to destroy Italian lines of communication and also to drop bombs on the unfortified cities of Ancona and Udine. But the Italian anti-aircraft artillery and airplanes were able, in five days, to best down eleven enemy aeroplanes. Moreover, an Italian dirigible, in a raid upon Austrian territory, threw about 300 kilograms of explosives upon the railroad junction of Opicina, while the Caproni aeroplanes threw forty bombs on the station at Adelsberg, all returning safely."

Organized Labor To Raise Battalion From All Ontario

Toronto, April 15.—Labor is to have a battalion all its own. Authorization of a labor battalion came from Ottawa today, and the unit is to be raised by the whole of Ontario.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF 64TH ARRIVAL

Maritime Battalion Crossed on Adriatic With Other Units, 2,437 in All

THREE STEAMERS LAND 8,597 SAFELY

Ottawa, April 15.—The safe arrival in England of three Canadian troop ships, with a total of 8,597 officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary forces aboard is officially announced through the chief press censor office.

The Adriatic, which sailed from Canada on March 31, had on board the following troops: 64th Battalion, thirty-eight officers and 1,088 men; 73rd Battalion, thirty-six officers and 1,088 men; No. 8 Field Ambulance, ten officers and 181 men; draft heavy artillery, one officer and fifty men—total, 2,437 of all ranks.

The Baltic, which sailed on March 23, had on board the following troops: 68th Battalion (Calgary), forty officers and 1,078 men; 23rd Battalion (Vancouver), thirty-six officers and 1,050 men; No. 2 Loyal University General Hospital, thirty-eight officers, forty-five nurses and 200 men; Canadian O. P. C. candidates for regular commissions, forty-five naval ratings, three officers and eighty-three men; civilian doctors, for army, three; medical officers and 1,114 men; draft heavy artillery, one officer and sixty-one men; medical corps reinforcements, four officers and 144 men—Total, 3,337 all ranks.

The Empire of Britain which sailed on March 29 had on board the following troops: 63rd Battalion, thirty-five officers and 1,022 men; 74th Battalion, thirty-four officers and 1,046 men; 76th Battalion, thirty-six officers and 1,114 men; draft field artillery, one officer and sixty-one men; medical corps reinforcements, four officers and 144 men—Total, 3,337 all ranks.

GERMAN MAYORS PREPARE FOR THIRD WINTER OF WAR

Berlin, April 15, via wireless to Bayville.—At a meeting of the lord mayors of the German cities held today under the presidency of Adolf Wurmuth, the lord mayor of Berlin, a manifesto was issued proposing necessary measures in order to organize properly the distribution of victuals in the course of next winter, the third year of the war.

The manifesto points out that during last winter some cities, owing to insufficient organization, several times temporarily ran short of potatoes and bread, and measures are proposed which will make impossible a repetition of such incidents.

Other measures are proposed with the object of regulating the distribution of milk, butter and meat.

The Time Agrees. London, April 15.—Asked to give an official view on Germany's note to the American government concerning the Sussex, the foreign office today made the following statement to the Associated Press, based on information obtained from ministry officials:

"There is no resemblance between the Arabic class and the Sussex. The Germans are condemned by their own statements, which says that a submarine attacked a ship at 3.55 p. m. the exact time at which the Sussex was attacked.

"The submarine commander also reports that the forecast of the ship was blown off. No ship but the Sussex has suffered damage in any way resembling this. That the sketch of the vessel made by the commander of the submarine does not resemble the picture of the Sussex, said to have been taken from an English newspaper, will hardly cause surprise."

Death Steamer Goes Down. London, April 15.—The British bark Inverlyon has been sunk by a submarine, according to a report received by Lloyd's. Twelve members of the crew were picked up.

The Inverlyon was a vessel of 1,227 tons, and was built in 1904. Her home port was Aberdeen, and she had sailed from Portland, Oregon, Dec. 7 for Havre or Bordeaux, and was last reported as leaving St. Michaels, Azores, March 31.

Danish Steamer Goes Down. London, April 15.—The Danish steamer Dorthes struck a mine Monday and foundered immediately, says a Lloyd's Amsterdam despatch. The crew was saved and landed at Ymuden. The captain was wounded.

The Austrians hastily brought up reinforcements and endeavored to direct an offensive against Pavesio and also in front of Gorizia. Italian troops, however, promptly counter-attacked and succeeded in completely throwing the enemy back, capturing about 700 prisoners, including many officers and quantities of arms and munitions and other war material.

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There are two British steamers Angora. The larger, which probably is the one referred to, was last reported on her arrival at Suez on March 17, on a voyage

"DRASTIC ACTION," SAYS WASHINGTON IN SUSSEX CASE

Description of Sinking of Steamer in Channel, Practically Admission by Germany

ALLIES CAN GIVE COMMANDER'S NAME

Information Said to be Secured From Prisoners Taken on Another Submarine—British Steamers Torpedoed, Danish Craft Sank by Mine.

(Special to The Telegraph)

Washington, April 15.—The United States is disposed to consider that Germany, in the latest submarine note, virtually has admitted one of her submarine commanders is guilty of torpedoing the channel steamer Sussex. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing today examined the official text of the communication from Berlin and are understood to have reached this conclusion, although no announcement was made.

Unless Germany should, without equivocation, admit attaching the vessel, which had aboard more than a score of American citizens, inflict adequate punishment upon the commander of the submarine, and in other ways show evidence of good faith, active nature undoubtedly will follow. Details of the policy to be pursued are expected to be formulated at the meeting of the cabinet tomorrow.

The assumption of Germany's admission of guilt is founded upon the marked similarity of the circumstances surrounding the explosion which damaged the Sussex and the attack upon a steamer in the channel described in the German note.

German Prisoners Confirm Contention. Paris, April 15.—Semi-official announcement was made here today that the French government has documentary evidence that the Sussex was attacked by a submarine. The statement, which was given out after the receipt here of the German note to the United States, German Prisoners Confirm Contention.

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(Continued on page 8.)

and Thrift

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sources, by money, by foodstuffs, as ideas. While war is our first business, man in Canada is a peace man, while our soldiers are in the trenches, entry may not only be conserved, but at the same time, "Work and Save" —SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister

ES AGAIN IN 1916

GROWERS, GARDENERS

FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

the Allies. The need is greater in water, the task is heavier, the louder—therefore be loud.

is now in the press. To be had from culture, Ottawa.

CANADA THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

SUSTAINED

EPING MAJORITY

used from page 1.)

ward system, a majority for the commission yesterday than in 1915, but again two to one in favor of the commission form, by twenty-two votes than in 1915. That this is shown by the fact that money was being opinion that the commission form would

ates for the vacant commissionerships that he may have been a few citizens who had not given voice to their opinions and the close of the contest was a surprise to most

ed as follows: Fisher, 2,370; McLellan, 1,647; and Eagles, 104. Commissioner of the final count.

Perkins, of this city, in the presence of about thirty invited guests, Rev. Arthur Hodges, pastor of Coburg street Christian church officiating. The house was artistically decorated for the occasion and the bride, who was given away by her father, was handsomely gowned in white silk poplin carrying a bouquet of white roses. After the ceremony a dainty repast was served and the happy couple left on the Fredericton train escorted with good wishes and comforts from their many friends. After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will reside at 88 Sewell street. They were the recipients of many substantial tokens of esteem and good will.

FRENCH MEET ATTACK OF FRESH DIVISIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

On April 6, as reported in the Turkish communication of April 10 (9th).

Sir Percy Lake reports that an attack made at dawn on the 9th, failed to get through the enemy's lines. The operations were much hampered by floods, which are extending."

Italian Zepelin Raids Riva. Rome, April 10, via London, April 11, 12.18 a. m.—The following official communication was issued today:

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

HARTLAND
Hartland, N. B., April 10.—Mrs. D. F. Day, of Bath, is the guest of Mrs. Frank Thornton, at the Exchange Hotel.

ST. GEORGE
St. George, April 10.—Messrs. Patterson and White, millmen of St. Martins, were here last week.

BATHURST
Bathurst, N. B., April 10.—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bent returned last week from Toronto after an absence of two weeks.

PARSBORO
Parsboro, April 10.—Mrs. Bryna Atkinson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Clarence Fullerton, returned to Amherst on Wednesday.

ROSELAND
Roseland, April 12.—Mrs. M. B. Keith is guest of relatives in Sussex.

HOPEWELL HILL
Hopewell Hill, April 10.—Nathaniel Smith, of Albert, who recently enlisted with the Forestry Battalion, left on Saturday for Quebec.

regarded as a curiosity especially by the children of the town, who enjoy a peep at the "Boasies."

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THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN

"Fruit-a-lives" Is the Standby in This Ontario Home

Scotland, Ont., Aug. 29th, 1915. My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction.

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dental office in Parsboro and will practice elsewhere after the war. Mrs. Harvey, with her two young sons, Jack and Stanley, has gone to Toronto to visit her father, Mr. Newman, and Mrs. Harvey's departure is regretted by a large circle of friends.

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after spending several months in and about Boston. A. B. Nickerson was a passenger on Wednesday morning from Boston.

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Lieut. and Mrs. Ashford, Misses Margaret and Janet Curry, Walter, Miss Donald, Misses Frances and Gertrude Tibbitts, Miss Annie Magill, Capt. Smith, Lieutenants Roxborough and Wilson, Robert Curry, Donald Wiley, G. Birmingham, Mrs. McDonald and Mr. Causton.

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DOHERTY PROHIBITORS

Brewers Persistently Lose Licenses—Admitted

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AVOID HARSH PILLS DOCTORS CONDEMN THEM Most Pills unfortunately are harsh and drastic; they cause inflammation and great discomfort.

60 Years Old Today Feels as young as ever PEOPLE who are able to do their work as well as they did 60 years ago are those who have used Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Only a man harrowing clouds in the sky can be so sure of his own strength.

WORRIED AND SLEEPLESS? Nerves Are Racked, Vitality is Lowered, Brain is Congested, Health Undermined.

GET A FRIEND When you are losing weight and the nerves condition and gain, at the speed of light.

DOHERTY FEDERAL BILL FOR PROHIBITION STRENGTHENED

Brewers Persisting in Violation of Anti-Shipping Law Will Lose Licenses—Patronage Favors in Post Office Department Admitted.

Ottawa, April 10.—At the opening of the house today, Hon. C. J. Doherty introduced a bill to amend the provisions of the act in relation to the sale of liquor in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The bill also contains wide amendments to make it applicable to provinces such as have been established in Ontario and to provide for the transfer of prisoners from jails to provincial farms. The bill also contains wide amendments to make it applicable to provinces such as have been established in Ontario and to provide for the transfer of prisoners from jails to provincial farms.

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REMARKABLE VIEW OF BRITISH TRENCH DURING A QUIET SPELL



This striking photograph shows a section of the British Grenadier Guards strengthening one of their trenches. In the background is a trench mortar with a man holding a bomb ready for it. The solid and comparatively comfortable conditions of the trenches today is well illustrated.

It was sure of getting his mail. He had no objections to friends of the postmaster general getting the jobs. But new post offices should not be established in small radius to supply jobs. He also protested vigorously that the tender system had been abandoned. He knew of no cases where the lowest tender was put in by a Conservative at a lower figure. The tender admitted that he had been shown the door.

REID STORE AT CHARLO TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE

Dalhousie, April 12.—The large store owned by James A. Reid, at Charlo Station, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire first started in the rear of the store and spread rapidly to the main building.

Young Man's Exciting Fight With Wildcat

Roy Rowley, son of Station Master Rowley, at Westfield, had an exciting experience with a wild cat in the woods a few days ago. During the winter months he had been trapping and had met with success.

NATURAL GAS TO CITY THIS YEAR?

Thursday, April 13. Dr. J. A. Leo Henderson, a director of the New Brunswick Gas and Oil Fields Ltd., arrived in the city yesterday from London, having traveled via New York.

PLANNING FOR FINE NEW SCHOOL FOR ST. JOHN, ST. VINCENTS.

Fredrickson, April 11.—Bishop LeBlanc, of St. John, is a guest of Roy F. C. Carter, his lordship, in company with Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education. The bishop's plan for the proposed new buildings to be erected at St. Vincent's school at St. John.

THE DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE LEGISLATURE

Its Dignity Has Disappeared—Some Things Which Stand Out Prominently—What Will People Say When They Get a Chance?

Fredrickton, April 12.—The dignity of the legislature has disappeared. The house of assembly of New Brunswick has in the past been marked by its observance of all the courtesies of parliamentary debate. Strangers used to comment upon the dignity of the proceedings, the gravity, courtesy and method that characterized even the routine work of the representatives.

There was no one in control. Murray and Baxter were helpless. How quickly would Blair or Pugsley have been on their feet, and when Pinder and Swin began to throw charges and call names, insisted upon them keeping within the rules of debate. But the acting premier, Murray, was powerless. He made no move, and the chairman took no action. So the orgy of speech went on. The days of the old Portland town council were recalled. No scene in the common parlance of seventeen sat at the board recalled this.

Close Call From Blaze in House at Riverside

Hopewell Hill, April 11.—Dr. Carnwath's building at Riverside, comprising his residence and drug store, had a very narrow escape from total destruction. The fire started in the basement, where a gas stove exploded, blowing a fierce blaze up the stairway, the woodwork of which was destroyed.

ANTIGONISH DEGREES

Antigonish, N. S., April 10.—Conferring of degrees at the University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish (N. S.), will take place on Wednesday afternoon, April 20. The examination for the senior class began about the 30th inst. The other university classes will continue their work until the usual time of closing.

Worry, overwork, over-study and indigestion cause insomnia. Healthy, natural sleep can't be produced by drugs. First, the blood circulation must be improved. Congestion of blood in the head must be removed. Irritation in the brain must be relieved. It's because Ferrozene equalizes circulation, because it soothes the irritation, because it removes congestion that it does cure insomnia.

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"I'm a Wise Old Bird"
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
A Healthy Liver helps A Happy Life
Genuine bears Signature

NEEDS SUCCESS
When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves.

Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime and you will arise feeling Refreshed, Bright & Vigorous.

When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves. It is not natural to be solitary and unsocial, it shows clearly that vitality has become reduced, and the nervous system correspondingly weakened.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets
GET A FREE SAMPLE
Britain's Greatest Remedy

WINNIPEG EDITOR had Pain in Back for Three Weeks, then GIN PILLS Cured Him
GIN PILLS brought speedy relief. But let Mr. Conklin tell the story—
"Dear Sir— I think it is only right that I should give you an unsolicited testimonial as to the benefit which I received the last couple of weeks by using Gin Pills, which I believe were manufactured by your Company. I might say that I was troubled for over three weeks with a pain in my back, and tried a number of remedies without any benefit. Dave Scott, our night police reporter had also been troubled the same way and, saying nothing to me, he had bought a box of these pills and got another box and you will be all right."
Second Box of Gin Pills Cured Him
"I am glad to inform you that before I used the second box I felt myself all right again and the pain was gone. I am sure that the pain has left." He said, "You take this other half of the box and get another box and you will be all right."
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO
Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

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

President and Manager, W. McCREADY. SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at one dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at two dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

In mailing price of subscription always send money by post office order or registered letter. ADVERTISING RATES—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. IMPORTANT NOTICE—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 15, 1916.

A HOUSE DIVIDED.

There is an old saying that when thieves fall out honest men come to their own. Of course no one would think of applying that proverb to occurrences in the New Brunswick Legislature on Tuesday. Nevertheless the proceedings in the Legislature on that day exposed to the public gaze a fine example of a house divided against itself.

There was a considerable exchange of vulgar abuse in the course of the debate between Messrs. Pinder, Swin and Morrissey, but what the public will take most notice of is that when these gentlemen began to say publicly what they knew, and what they suspected, about one another, and about the public business with which the present government has had to do, they confirmed many statements of the opposition and many speculations which the public has long entertained.

During the storm the treasury benches were silent, although a member of the government was under heavy fire. Hon. Mr. Morrissey, if he has any regard for his political future, must, I regret that he did not leave the government as soon as it became clear that Hon. Mr. Fleming and the administration were on the downward road three or four years ago. By struggling to hold his place in the existing government, in the face of hostile elements, Mr. Morrissey has fallen between two stools.

Mr. Pinder said that when some of these matters were discussed in caucus last year "they (members of the caucus) saw that these were going on though they couldn't just put their finger on the exact spot, but some of these things developed so strongly that they could not be kept dark any longer and it was very apparent that somebody was getting a pretty good rate-off. There was no doubt in his mind that there were lots of other jobs of the same kind where equally big steals were going on and the Department of Public Works was undoubtedly responsible for it."

Mr. Pinder went into ghastly particulars in connection with many transactions. He confirmed opposition accusations with respect to the public roads, pointing out that while the "Haesen" platform had promised to bring the roads more under the control of the people, now every vestige of control had been taken away from them.

Mr. Swin made many general charges and some specific ones. He said for example, "There had been \$300 a year paid out to the caretaker of French Port Cove bridge. If that caretaker had been on the job ever since this government came into power it meant a total of \$2,400 that he had received; it meant just that much of a clear steal as ten dollars of services had been given. Accounts showed that \$1,112 had been paid out for photographs of bridges. That was another direct steal."

"These," said Mr. Swin, "were terrible things to have happening at this time of life when the young men of the country were going to the front to fight for the Empire. Thousands of dollars were being spent each year to feed sharks and shysters all over the country who were hanging on to the Department of Public Works."

Hon. Mr. Morrissey entered a general denial, and, according to the official report, wound up his speech by saying, "That was what he had to say about the two beasts who had been heard from tonight, and who, if they were in their right place, would be under some other roof than this one."

There is much reason to believe that published reports of the debate did not bring out the full gravity of all of the

charges made, or fully disclose the violence of language and the luxuriant scope of invective employed by the beligerents. But whatever Messrs. Pinder and Swin think of Mr. Morrissey, or whatever he may think of their virtues, public interest will centre chiefly upon the light which this debate throws upon the administration and its methods. Even a government so desperate as this present one can scarcely avoid taking official notice of and official action upon the charges made across the floors of the Legislature by government supporters. Already quarrels among the government following have led to serious disclosures, but if Mr. Pinder and other members would carry their frankness further and give the public all the information they have concerning the patriotic potatoes, the operations of the farm settlement board and other government departments, how long would the present administration last? That it is already drifting rapidly upon the rocks must be plain to all who do not shut their eyes obstinately against the facts.

MR. ROBICHAUD ALSO.

Mr. A. J. R. Stewart no longer graces the New Brunswick Legislature by his presence. It is generally anticipated that announcement will be made presently that Mr. Stewart has received some office of emolument. It was so in the case of Mr. John Sheridan, who received an appointment as Indian Commissioner before the Chandler report was complete. Having caused the Legislature to give Hon. J. K. Fleming a strong certificate of character, the local government can scarcely do less by Mr. Stewart, whose offences, while established clearly enough, are by no means so serious as those of which Mr. Fleming was found guilty.

But Mr. Martin Robichaud, M. P. P., still sits in the Legislature, although Royal Commissioner Chandler found him dishonorable mention in his report on certain transactions in connection with the estate of Gloucester County. In summing up Mr. Chandler devoted this paragraph to Mr. Robichaud's various activities.

"Mr. Martin J. Robichaud offered no explanation whatever of his course in connection with this matter, but it is of course obvious that if many of the provincial representatives had acted in the same way as Mr. Robichaud the whole revenue of the province would hardly be sufficient to meet the expenditure that would be incurred."

Later in his report the Royal Commissioner returned to the subject, and placed these remarks upon the record: "Mr. Martin J. Robichaud seems to have virtually taken upon himself the superintendence of the work performed at the Caribou bridge."

Valentine Robichaud really knows nothing at all about this transaction, and it is entirely upon Mr. Martin J. Robichaud and the foreman, Docteur Chouinard, that all the cases in the control of the county representatives, Messrs. Stewart and Robichaud.

The Fredericton Mall, which reminds the public concerning these paragraphs in the Chandler report, dwells upon the significance of this linking up of Messrs. Stewart and Robichaud by the Royal Commissioner, and asks pointedly what the Legislature is going to do in Mr. Robichaud's case. The inquiry is quite in order. It will be awkward for all hands if Mr. Robichaud remains in the House. Doubtless it would be awkward for some people if an attempt were made to force him out. But a government which was able to come to terms with a man of Mr. Stewart's calibre is equally successful in the case of Mr. Robichaud. The government must sacrifice him or fight its own Royal Commissioner. What is its choice?

RESTLESS UNCLE SAM.

The American newspapers are filled with letters urging the United States government to break off diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria and join the Allies in preserving the freedom of the world. These letters follow in the main the tenor of the appeal made in Paris, in asserting that the good name of the United States is at stake and that a decision has already been postponed too long.

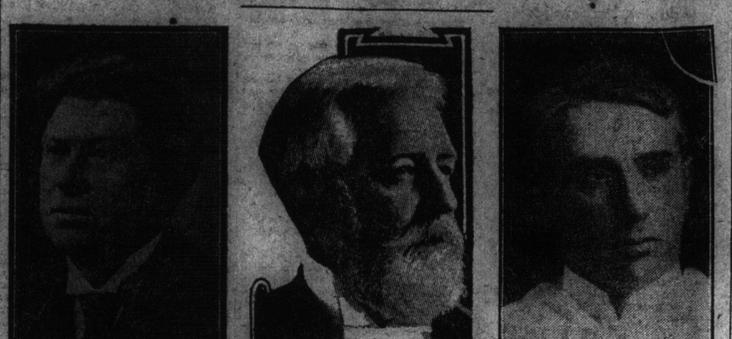
On a single page of one New York newspaper yesterday appeared a day or two ago, all similarly urging intervention. Reginald Wright Kniffen, a well known writer, the author of these letters, makes the sarcastic proposal that Count Bernstorff be selected for President of the United States to succeed Woodrow Wilson. In nominating the Count Mr. Kniffen says his political record in the United States marks him as the man for the job. "He has forged his way to leadership in Washington, and, among all the other men connected with Mr. Wilson's administration, there is none that has so thorough a knowledge of our country and none that has had such a complete experience in governing it."

Mr. Kniffen says that to try to stand by President Wilson "is to waste without reversing—or rather, it is to do nothing but reverse. We are dismay."

Another correspondent calls attention to the course of an American magazine in issuing a "Humiliation Number." He says:

"What is the nation coming to? If Owen Wister is right, we should be judged in history by the reaction this greatest of wars makes upon the American people. The light of the world storm will show mankind what we are. First, no protest against the invasion of Belgium. Then no ultimatum, no seven days' given sharply to Germany to make disclosure of the greatest crime in modern history, but months and months of a sinning down process. Next I explain what I mean by the greatest crime

NEW ROYAL COMMISSION ON SHELL CHARGES AND THE MAN WHO LAUNCHED THE CHARGES



SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH.

G. W. KYTE, M. P.

In history, must I use the word Luthardt? Referring to that massacre at R. The murder of a hundred American citizens has not even now been discovered. It is too bitter a task to attempt to name the other cases of barbarous murder without warning on the high seas."

This writer rehearses Germany's many challenges to the United States and says that the course of Washington is familiar: "First, 'The situation is very grave'; next, 'It is now time for action'; then, 'It is necessary to wait for more conclusive evidence'; then, 'The tension has relaxed considerably'; and, finally, 'There is no proof.'"

Washington is still considering—and the war began in August, 1914, twenty months ago.

MIDDLE AGE, AND ALL THAT.

What is middle age, anyhow? Some citizens of Toronto who possibly noticed of late that his feet were not so light as they used to be, or whose hair is not at all the same thing it was twenty years ago, wrote to his favorite Toronto newspaper to ask when a man is middle-aged, and when he is old, according to the correct view of such matters. The middle-aged editor, who may be crowding sixty, but who likes to think that he is still one of the young fellows, responded to his subscriber's inquiry with a classic, quoting Census Bulletin No. 1 as showing that while a man may be old at thirty he is still officially middle aged until he has passed his sixty-fifth milestone. The bulletin which gives this official classification is as follows:

"The years under five may be considered as those of childhood; the years from five to fourteen as those of school-life; the years from fifteen to twenty-four as those of apprenticeship, trade learning or other means of preparation for life's battles; the years from twenty-five to forty-four as those of the prime of life; the years from forty-five to sixty-four as those of middle life; and those of sixty-five and over as old age."

A very young man is inclined to think of a man of sixty as pretty well down the hill. A man of sixty, if he has been life with a good physical endowment and has exercised reasonable care, is likely to regard three score as a fairly comfortable stage, unless he has fallen upon evil circumstances in the matter of employment and environment. As a matter of fact, the last twenty years have seen a noticeable change in regard to the common view of age. Men last a bit longer and retain their activity somewhat later in life than they did when the old men of today were school boys.

If the philosophy of the age were better, if there were more real philosophy and less somewhat senseless pursuit of money, or the mere means of existence on one plane or another, the mind of the average man would be kept younger, and he would grow old much more gracefully. Too many people have little plan in life, but drive themselves endlessly without ever being fully conscious as to what their object is or as to whether any form of deliverance from the present is ever to be possible. Half the schools in the world would do of much more benefit to the human race if they were employed in teaching folk how to live, catching them young and giving them equipment and balance for the race before them, instead of holding up to them false ideals by example and leaving them unreasoned by some snatter of true philosophy.

The schools reflect a hurrying and materialistic age. We make the schools and so are more to blame for them than they for us. We teach little appreciation of beauty and harmony, and of nature as a whole. We expect children and young men to gain such values by magic, out of the air—and a few do. They are favorites of the gods. As for children, we do not direct their thoughts into normal channels, because we have so much lost the sense of what is normal. So we lose much, half of life. Too many of us resemble the passenger on a train which speeds through a beautiful country while he figures up how much he owes, or he busy with an expense bill, while he might better be employed in appreciating the hills and the rivers, the sunlight on the water, the sweep of the country, the various greens which the grass, the forest and the crops present, or in trying to reach some understanding of his real place or mission in this sentient world. He comes to his journey's end, poorer, not richer by his passage. The span of life is not to be measured by years. Many a man of seventy has

JUDGE L. P. DUFF.

lon government, the Federal House alone having power to act in such matters. Hon. Mr. Murray introduced a measure yesterday providing for a sort of register of the remaining men of military age in this province presumably through the parish revisors. Both these measures deal with matters in regard to which the Dominion government should have a national lead long ago. If the voluntary system will not produce men enough, some form of conscription must come. But the Dominion authorities have by no means exhausted the possibilities of the volunteer system. They have left the job to civilians. New Brunswick, of course, will readily submit to any form of recruiting or enlistment which is applied throughout the Dominion. This province does not require any special treatment.

The British, in a laconic bulletin, announce the recapture of a mine cartier on the Germans, together with some additional ground. Evidently there has been some stiff fighting on our front. At Verdun there is a renewal of the terrific struggle, and the issue is still undecided. And this is the eighth week of the battle.

"In 1908," says the London Chronicle, "Lord Fisher wrote in his daughter's birthday book that Germany would be at war with England in 1914, and that Jellicoe would be the Nelson of the fleet. He justified his prophecy at the time by saying that by 1914 the Kiel Canal would be enlarged, the German fleet greatly strengthened and the financial burden in Germany so great that it must mean war or diminished armaments."

Richard Harding Davis, whose sudden death was reported Wednesday, was a powerful advocate of the Allied cause from the beginning of this war, and undoubtedly exercised a considerable influence upon opinion in the United States, where he had a large following. Davis had a strong spirit of adventure, and had seen many wars. Military rules made it impossible for him to see more than the outer fringe of the present conflict, but he made good use of what he did see. He was a man of good physique, and his death at fifty-two is most untimely. Davis was one of many successful authors who entered upon that career through the newspaper business. Good work as a reporter won him early recognition, and he turned from that to short-story writing. It seems only the other day that his first success was scored, but in reality it is twenty-five years ago. Imagination lifted him above the commonplace.

Why is it "impossible," as Hon. Mr. Murray asserts in his telegram, for a member of the local government to come to St. John and tell the people about the new Valley railway scheme? "Will send engineer's report with engineers," he says. What can the engineer tell us about the Vaneboro "branch" of the Valley line? What can he tell us about the plans of Mr. Gutelius, or about the real prospects for a satisfactory Transcontinental connection, or about the cost of the western route through to Courtenay Bay, inasmuch as no complete survey has been made, or about the real reasons behind the change of route? The engineer cannot speak for the government, or pledge the government. That is not an engineer's business. The government is not so busy that one of its members cannot devote a single evening to a public meeting here. If an election campaign were in progress several members of the administration would be ready and willing to come.

Gen. Bertram and the Fuse Contract.

The fragmentary statements made by General Bertram since his return from the south indicate that the chairman of the defunct Shell Committee has not yet got into touch with the situation. When General Bertram says that his skirts are clean he denies something no one has charged. There has been no suggestion from any quarter that General Bertram shared in the profits from the fuse contract. The chairman of the room companies or had any knowledge that Col. J. Wesley Allison was arranging to obtain a huge rake-off. In that respect General Bertram's skirts are clean. There is no need for details of something that is not asserted. General Bertram's reputation of intimate acquaintance with Col. Allison is no less emphatic than his denial of complicity in Allison's operations. The chairman of the Shell Committee, which through Allison's "good offices," let to Allison's friends and associates enormous contracts for munitions that were urgently required at a time of grave national peril, says he knew practically nothing of Allison; because he had only met him casually a couple of times. No word spoken either on the floor of parliament or outside brings the responsibility for a colossal blunder more clearly home to General Bertram than this reputation of Allison. If the chairman of the Shell Committee did not know Allison sufficiently well to trust him, what influence was brought to bear upon General Bertram to award huge contracts to the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms Company, two corporations which had a total capital of \$4,000,000 when the contracts for \$22,000,000 worth of fuses were awarded them? These munition corporations had no factory buildings or plant or raw materials or working staffs. They had never made a fuse or any part of a fuse. They were exactly three weeks old, and no one out of an asylum could have led them into their position without learning that they could not make immediate delivery of fuses. General Bertram would not let a contract for supplying the home under the conditions on which he awarded the rest of the order on which the lives of men and the cause of liberty in no small measure depended. To a middleman who claimed that he had intimate relations with a newspaperer he would have put the natural question: Is the newspaperer in business, and has he the equipment to do the work? The most elementary precautions would have disclosed the fact that Yorkton, Cadwell, and his associates did not then control any factory capable of turning out fuses. Under these conditions it was surely the duty of General Bertram to award the contract or a considerable part of it to the Canadian manufacturer who had factories and management adaptable to the business, and who, when given the opportunity later, had demonstrated that they could make fuses to stand the most exacting tests.

Why did General Bertram turn aside from legitimate Canadian manufacturers and give those huge contracts, with advances aggregating three millions, to mushroom American concerns? He evidently did not do so at Col. Allison's solicitation, for he met that clever manipulator only casually a couple of times. Who was the man behind and higher up the man strong enough to make General Bertram award this reckless and imprudent and almost treasonable contract? That is the question the chairman of the Shell Committee must answer when he appears before Sir William Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to receive. Assigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be in return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor, Telegraph.)

THE VALLEY RAILWAY.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—I crave the indulgence of yourself and readers in the discussion of a subject that is of vital importance to the future prosperity of our province, that is the river crossings and terminal of the St. John Valley Railway. I am one of the ever increasing number who look with favor upon the route so aptly championed by our honored friend, L. P. Duff, that is via the so-called "High Island" route.

With regard to the proposed western route, we cannot blame the comparatively few, yet plenty, people who live along the coast for putting up the best fight possible. Even our legislators are accused, falsely of course, of putting personal motives before provincial ones; so they care to elect the people's choice is bounded by a high cliff at Devil's Back to be so very far from their outlook. Pat said of the bull that he would not let the railway train pass. "Good spunk, but with judgment." The question at issue, is which party to the conflict will be the people's choice to represent today? An expression of their opinion, which objections arise from the best and shortest route to the great docks of Courtenay Bay, or are they the foolish habit of oversteering their attention when a mangled wreck at some juncture with the C. P. R.

Our brave brothers, today, are unflinchingly facing the German onslaught on the battle lines of Europe. Are we to be traitors to them and the cause that they represent and not protect our country from those that would strike us in the back?

No, Mr. Editor, in this fight we are neither Liberal nor Conservative, but a people anxious to build a great trunk railway to develop a country that is only in its infancy.

RELIGION AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—When the Intercolonial Railway was projected the people of New Brunswick expected that it would be built through the St. John River Valley. North Shore politicians had the pull—the result is the long haul. When the Transcontinental was built the valley was side-tracked again, this time on account of the Nova Scotia influence.

Now for the third, and probably last time, political influence may result in the Valley Railway becoming a branch line of the C. P. R. Surely the future development of the west, as well as the certain growth of our own province, will be retarded by the failure to build a trunk line. This is the third time looking back on the past, the essential future work is hidden by more or less clever juggling of figures that might apply to the Valley Railway, the next ten years; but consider the future of St. John as the winter freight port of Canada; consider the millions already spent on the construction of a harbor to provide shipping facilities that will be needed most assuredly if the Valley Railway comes in from the east side.

It is a very real and possible question of competitive rates. Everything considered, this line if built to connect with the C. P. R. at Welsford (or near point) would be a most valuable asset to the province. It will if built to come in via Robtsey. The interests of all Canada will be best served by a direct line. Get the big idea—"One big humphrey."

To a Young Man's Marriage.

(By Lucia LaMesse.) How like a cobweb hangs' thou' o'er his lip. Each tiny hair immaculate in place. Shielded from harm when he his soap suds sips. The very essence of tonsorial grace! Yet I must dread the time when thou' art grown "A bit wavy and unkempt and best. Dipped in hair dresser's ever known. The veritable strainer of his face. Still, as I gaze on thee in anxious thought, I sometimes wonder, are you there or not?"—Stanford Chaparral.

Exactly.

"Would you or—marry me, W. W.?" "Oh! Algy, you surprise me! Certainly I'll marry you." "But—I'm not serious, doncher know! I want you to accept a joke!" "That's exactly what I've done. Life."

nothing of Allison; because he had only met him casually a couple of times. No word spoken either on the floor of parliament or outside brings the responsibility for a colossal blunder more clearly home to General Bertram than this reputation of Allison. If the chairman of the Shell Committee did not know Allison sufficiently well to trust him, what influence was brought to bear upon General Bertram to award huge contracts to the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms Company, two corporations which had a total capital of \$4,000,000 when the contracts for \$22,000,000 worth of fuses were awarded them? These munition corporations had no factory buildings or plant or raw materials or working staffs. They had never made a fuse or any part of a fuse. They were exactly three weeks old, and no one out of an asylum could have led them into their position without learning that they could not make immediate delivery of fuses. General Bertram would not let a contract for supplying the home under the conditions on which he awarded the rest of the order on which the lives of men and the cause of liberty in no small measure depended. To a middleman who claimed that he had intimate relations with a newspaperer he would have put the natural question: Is the newspaperer in business, and has he the equipment to do the work? The most elementary precautions would have disclosed the fact that Yorkton, Cadwell, and his associates did not then control any factory capable of turning out fuses. Under these conditions it was surely the duty of General Bertram to award the contract or a considerable part of it to the Canadian manufacturer who had factories and management adaptable to the business, and who, when given the opportunity later, had demonstrated that they could make fuses to stand the most exacting tests.

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UNAWARE.

(H. C. in the Evening Magazine.) Behind the sloping meadows where the dusky hills divide. I have staked my eyes. And behind the far horizon, with a setting sun take flame. And the mountains glorified; I have watched the flocks dispersing and the birds in honours flight. As they vanished in the valley dim and wide. And yet have failed to find her in the passage of the night.

I have waited by the marshes when the drifting clouds were high. And the winds went singing by. I have listened to the shouting when the tides came pouring in. And have caught the bitter cry: "I thought I surely found her when the world was all ash." But yet I've turned me homeward with a sigh. The day foregone and wasted for the love and want of her.

And then some casual morning when my heart was least aware. I have stepped without—and there She was leaning from the chalice of the Lily's shaken cup. She had set the chimes a-ringing in the bell-tower's silver throat. (Its dusty pollen gold upon her hair) And her laugh was like the pealing of small flint bells afloat.

The Patriotic Work of Mr. Carvell.

(Montreal Herald.) Montreal Liberals will welcome the opportunity afforded by the banquet to Mr. Carvell at the Reform Club on Saturday evening next, to do honor to one of the outstanding members of the party. Frank Carvell has done the country and the world a great service by uncovering a mass of unrighteousness in connection with the supply of munitions. But for him, and men like him, there is no hope for the future. It is the duty of every citizen to know the truth, and to know the truth is to know the looters of the treasury who have gone, or to what infamous depths they would have descended in pursuit of "blood-stained graft." Every influence that could possibly be brought to bear has been used to cover up infamous transactions carried out in the name of patriotism; in fact, those who have insisted on a stop being put to grafting in connection with munitions, and who have called for exposure of the criminal methods by which millions of the people's money have been squandered, have been branded with the ugly name of traitors. Undeterred by such intimidation, Mr. Carvell has turned the withering light of publicity on this grafting. In spite of threats and denials, he has given fact and figure in the most explicit detail to back up the charges launched. The culmination is now seen by the fact that the leaders of the Conservative party itself stand aghast at the graft which has been going on under the very noses of the administration. Mr. Carvell is an incisive speaker and a brilliant debater. We are sure he will be given the welcome here that he deserves.

Putting It Up to Sir Robert.

(Toronto Telegram, Ind. Con.) The Col. J. Wesley Allison affiliations of the Borden government are Sir Robert Borden's fault and this country's misfortune. The profit-sharing agreements are morally deplorable, but on their material side these agreements only represent the LOSS OF MONEY. The shell committee impudently diverted to American brokers \$26,000,000 of time fuses and percussion fuses that Great Britain tried to place with Canadian manufacturers.

The diversion to Yankee brokers of \$26,000,000 worth of work that Britain would have placed with Canadian manufacturers is a national OPPORTUNITY, and is nationally the most disastrous result that can be charged against the Col. J. Wesley Allison affiliation for which Sir Robert Borden is responsible.

Canadian manufacturers stood by Sir Robert Borden for their country's sake in 1911. Did Sir Robert Borden stand by the Canadian manufacturers when the Borden government allowed its unofficial minister of munitions, Col. J. Wesley Allison, to figure in the process of diverting \$26,000,000 worth of British war orders from Canadian manufacturers to Yankee brokers?

The man who tells you he is no fool may merely be mistaken.

POLITICAL IN PRO

Government and

Fredricton, April. Hon. John Morrissey, next members supporting charges of graft, were such that in lowering the dignity of as members in the next and his officials the public works began the attack. The and the opportunities by Swin, of Northern whose criticism was of bridges was divided.

MORRISSEY GIVES R

Hon. John Morrissey and Swin and have said, to please either of more wings. Referring to roads, he said it was "same old same old." His books and accounts that he had made five liter of public works. them to show that he Swin and Pinder to in.

He had asked the porters of the government premier had refused Harry M. Blair, and said he had hounded this man as a "murderous tones," got as a "heroic Blair."

There had been re

debt," said the minister. "Blair is a good boy and all the rest of a. Dr. Price—Thomas Dr. Price—"I want to be of order and Dr. Price were in after Blair, they say. Why, then, do they not asked for a commission advantage of it. "They say they are than that. They say 'Gait'."

Voices—"Oh, no, no." Hon. Mr. Morrissey, I'm proud to be a Royal Commissioner. I'm teaching that I am too crooked and the minister to all and to those two sets would be under Mr. Pinder—"The Hon. Mr. Morrissey."

Continuing, Pinder said getting a lawyer to Blair, and paying him crooked and the minister to all and to those two sets would be under Mr. Pinder—"The Hon. Mr. Morrissey."

Mr. Swin followed charges of all kinds. The people of the country knew that the department crooked and the minister to all and to those two sets would be under Mr. Pinder—"The Hon. Mr. Morrissey."

