

# The Daily Telegraph

The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916

NO. 92.

## BULGARIA TO GUARD AGAINST ROUMANIA

(Continued from page 1.)  
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...were five men killed and thirty-five wounded."  
Turkish Statement.  
"Constantinople, March 18.—In the fighting in the Fehalke sector the enemy was defeated, sustaining losses estimated at 5,000, while sixty prisoners and two officers fell into our hands."  
Two monitors and a cruiser fired at long ranges upon our batteries at Seddul Babayi Gallipoli. Our batteries replied effectively and drove them to the open sea.  
Our troops destroyed enemy fortifications near the village of Yemou (Yemou front), capturing all the place and finding there a great number of bodies the enemy had been unable to bury within the allotted time.  
A reconnoitering detachment was sent against El Sali, encountered a strong hostile cavalry column with machine guns. After fighting half an hour the enemy fled in the direction of Shekman, leaving twenty dead or wounded."

Relief in Poland.  
London, March 18.—The question of the military work in Poland is being anxiously considered by the British cabinet, but it has not yet arrived at any decision in the premises, according to a statement issued by the foreign office today.  
The entire question is being complicated by the suffering civilians in the district of the province of Lodz, which is occupied by the Russian army, and the fact that the Russian army occupies the same relation to Poland as England to Belgium, and that nothing can be done there without consultation with Petrograd.  
That there is necessity for an early decision in the matter is acutely felt by the foreign office, the statement says, but the question is being considered with necessary guarantees, especially those for recovering the native food supplies, as so complicated that no immediate decision can be expected.

Italians Launch Offensive.  
Rome, March 18, via London, March 18, 12.25 a.m.—The following official statement was issued by the Italian war office today:  
"On the Isonzo front incessant activity and for hindering our activity in the greater part of yesterday. The afternoon bombardment, however, was resumed with great violence, and was especially intense in the regions of the Piave. After careful preparation, our artillery fire, and despite the bad weather, our infantry, supported by machine gun and mortar units, charged against the enemy's position, thereby continuing the destruction of his defences."  
Towards the church of San Martino, in the Carso region, notified several large explosions caused by our bombs.  
"The enemy also displayed greater activity along the entire front."

Turkish Coast Bombarded.  
Constantinople, via London, March 18.—The following official communication was received from the Turkish war office today:  
"On the Caucasian and Irak fronts there is nothing to report."  
"In the sector of Fehalke one English aeroplane was brought down by our fire. The occupants of the machine were killed by our bombs, which exploded within the machine field."  
"Two destroyers, and a monitor fired some shells in the neighborhood of Jeniko, on the coast near Smyrna, and at Chesme, and then withdrew."

Manitoba Votes Dry Two to One  
(Continued from page 1.)  
toxicaling liquors within the province of Manitoba for beverage purposes (sec. 48).  
The act will pass—  
(a) Liquor to be sold in hotels, clubs, and wholesale stores, and thus will do away with the treating system.  
(b) Provide for the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes to scientific and sacramental purposes through licensed drug stores—Sections 37, 40 and 41.  
(c) Permit hospitals to keep liquor for medicinal purposes and will allow a person to keep liquor in his home—Section 49, sub-sections 2 and 3.  
(d) Allow such persons as are properly registered in their particular profession, as draughts, opticians, etc., to obtain alcohol for strictly medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes—Section 49, sub-section 1.  
(e) Allow a licensor to keep liquor in his own home for his private use (sec. 49), provided it is not purchased within the province (sec. 119). It will prohibit any liquor in hotels, clubs, offices, places of business, boarding houses, etc.  
(f) Provide against the abuse of this privilege (sec. 11). A private dwelling house ceases to be such within the meaning of this act if offences against this act are permitted (sec. 68).  
(g) It will prevent the importation of liquor from outside the province, as this right is granted by dominion statute (sec. 51).  
(h) It will prevent the sale of such liquor within the province (sec. 119). These provisions may be enforced by the dominion house.

Army of 12,000 on Villa Chase  
(Continued from page 1.)  
Officers here talked of a march straight southward in pursuit of Villa.  
Agreement With Carranza.  
Washington, March 18.—The United States government today entered into a formal agreement with the de facto government of Mexico under which American troops will cross the border to hunt down the army headquarters of Carranza's forces.

Germany's Attacks Feeble.  
London, March 18.—The British official statement of the campaign in the western zone reads:  
"Last night the enemy made a feeble bombardment with bombs near the front. He was repulsed. Today we sprung our counter attack with our own force, which was very effective."  
"There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides, about Loos and Ypres."  
This Misleading Statement.  
Berlin, March 18, via London.—A number of unnecessary attacks have been made by the French on the German lines south of St. Souplet, west of the Chemin des Dames in the Champagne region. The Germans took two officers and 150 men prisoners and captured two machine guns.

## WAVE AFTER WAVE HURLED BACK BY FRENCH AT VERDUN; ITALIANS BEGINNING TO GAIN GROUND ON ISONZO FRONT

### Repulse Net Result of German Attack in Mass on "Dead Man"

Repulse at the hands of the French again has been the net result of a German infantry attack launched with huge effectiveness, after a heavy bombardment against French positions at Le Mort Homme, northwest of Verdun. The Germans, who attacked in serried masses, were driven eastward toward the Bois Des Corbeaux, where the French guns inflicted heavy casualties on them.  
The attack at Le Mort Homme constituted the only infantry manoeuvre along the entire French front, but from Belgium to the Vosges the artillery of both sides has been active at numerous points. Around Douaumont and the village of Vaux the big guns are operating with redoubled violence, while southward in the Woëvre the artillery duels in the Meuse hills continue.  
In the Argonne forest the French guns are still shelling the German positions northwest of the road from Varennes and German batteries near Montfaux.  
The latest German official communication, making reference to French attempts to "dispute our possession of the height of Le Mort Homme," has brought forth a statement from the French embassy at Washington that the Germans have never gained a footing on the hill, which the French still hold.  
Only engagements between patrols have taken place on the Russian front.  
The Italians continue strongly on the offensive against the Austrians on the Isonzo front, especially on the Podgora heights sector and southwest of San Martino. On Podgora the Italians entered the Austrian lines, but according to Vienna, were repulsed in vicious hand-to-hand fighting.  
Both Austrians and Italians lay claim to successes around San Martino. The Austrians assert that an Italian attack in this sector failed, and that the Italians left numerous dead on the field. The Italian official statement declares that after severe artillery and musketry preparations the Austrians launched two strong attacks and succeeded in reaching the edge of the trenches taken from them recently, but were on each occasion repulsed, "leaving the ground covered with dead."

German Statement Denied.  
Washington, March 18.—The French embassy today made public the following cablegram from the French general headquarters:  
"The German statement of March 15 claims that German troops have advanced their line west of the Corbeaux wood on the height of Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill). The truth is that in the great attack which was repulsed on a front of more than fifty kilometres, the Germans have succeeded only in penetrating the concentrated fire of our trenches at Hill 265, of which we hold the trenches on the counter slope. They have not taken any footing on Dead Man's Hill (Hill No. 295), which we still hold."  
German Loss Heavily in Failure.  
Paris, March 18, 10.25 p. m.—Another very strong German attack was delivered this afternoon against the French positions at Le Mort Homme, in the Verdun region, but the assaulting force were driven back in the direction of the Corbeaux woods, where, according to official statement, issued by the war office tonight, the concentrated fire of the French guns inflicted heavy losses on them. No infantry attack took place today on the right bank of the Meuse.  
The text of the communication follows:  
"To the north of the Aisne there has been no artillery activity on both sides in the region of Bois Des Buies, south of Ville Aux Bois."  
"In the Argonne we carried out a concentrated fire on the German positions in the north-west of the road from Varennes, and on batteries in action on the outskirts of Montfaux."  
"To the west of the Meuse, after a very violent bombardment of the Bethancourt-Camiers front, the Germans launched, during the course of the afternoon, a powerful attack against our positions at Le Mort Homme. The assaulting masses, which came on a footing, were not able to gain a footing at any point, and were forced back in the direction of the Bois Des Corbeaux, where our concentrated fire, let loose immediately, inflicted heavy losses on them."  
"On the right bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery redoubled to the east and west of Douaumont, as well as around the village of Vaux. No infantry attack was carried out, however. Our batteries took under their fire, on several occasions, troops engaged in evolutions in that region."  
"The Woëvre a rather spirited bombardment on both sides occurred in the sectors at the foot of the hills."  
The Belgian official communication reads:  
"There has been reciprocal artillery actions in the regions to the west of Dixmude, Roninche and the Ferryrains House."

Canada Raising \$75,000,000 For Expenses in War  
New Loan of \$75,000,000 Being Raised in U.S., Announces Finance Minister  
NO TRUCK WITH YANKEES NO LONGER A SLOGAN  
Besides Credit of \$150,000,000 in Bullion, Canada Must Borrow \$225,000,000 and New Domestic Loan Coming Soon—Liberal Demand for Economy and Reduction of Estimates Disregarded.

(Special to The Telegraph.)  
Ottawa, March 18.—Parliament is becoming accustomed to big figures. Financial obligations which, two years ago, would have been staggering, do not now create a quiver among the legislators of the dominion.  
The finance minister talks glibly and coolly about the raising of one quarter of a billion dollars. Moreover, he has become entirely conversant with the fact that Canada must not only do seventy-five per cent of her trading with the United States, but that she must look to that country for borrowings amounting to very large figures. Government of Canada, and the Treasury of the day, has a loan of \$175,000,000 in British which is being used to defray the expense of troops in that country and in France. Over and above that, a further \$150,000,000 is being borrowed in the coming year from the United States and the United States. In addition the finance minister has a loan of \$170,000,000 from ordinary taxation, and \$30,000,000 from the new direct taxes. In other words it would seem that the enormous sum of \$75,000,000 to be raised for spending purposes in the dominion during the coming year. As the minister calculated upon a wage expenditure of \$200,000,000 and a general expenditure of \$180,000,000, it would seem that the dominion has no intention of running short.  
Every conceivable sort of method, excepting retrenchment in domestic expenditures, it is to be resorted to in collecting it.  
Borrowing in United States.  
Last year, the first venture in the once-depleted United States market was made when the minister borrowed \$45,000,000. Today he secured the passing of a resolution for the borrowing of \$75,000,000 more in the same place, and the firm of Morgan & Co. is even now negotiating the transaction. Judging by the minister's statement that it was not expedient for the present to borrow any more in Canada, it is evident that there will be further pilgrimages to the American market later on. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux suggested as a partial substitute for all this borrowing the holding of a round table conference for the purpose of raising \$25,000,000 from the citizens. Sir Thomas Blaisdell, a member of the cabinet, replied that they were doing all the same of the inequalities of Sir Thomas Blaisdell's direct taxation proposals were pointed out tonight by W. S. Loggie, of Northumberland. Mr. Loggie pointed out that to permit unincorporated companies to have made a good beginning, taking seals as follows: Neptune, 14,000; Eagle, 10,000; Blandford, 8,000; Florida, 6,000; Terra Nova, 6,000; Bloodhouse, 8,000.  
Reik and Seale unreported. A blizzard is raging today and it is feared will hamper their operations. The squadron in the Gulf of four steamers have not yet reported taking any seals.

Germany Fail to Push Third Stage of Battle  
Paris, March 18.—The third battle in the campaign for Verdun, which is generally thought to have begun on Tuesday, has fallen altogether to develop so far, as the Germans, whether from their exhaustion or for other reasons, have not attempted to follow up their successes west of the Meuse, even their bombardment slackening.  
Meanwhile the French reserves, which in the opinion of some critics are kept much too far in the rear out of the reach of the curtain of fire, came up and won back most of the lost ground, according to reports from the scene of fighting. The official statement of Wednesday reporting this movement only mentioned the capture of positions near Hill No. 296, northwest of Dead Man's Hill, but it is generally believed here that the counter-offensive went further than that during the day. It being the habit of the general staff only to announce advantages when they are definitely won.  
The abrupt halt in the German offensive after what, according to the official reports, was a most successful success, is regarded by military opinion here as a highly significant symptom, if being considered that from the heavy forces engaged in Tuesday's attack the Germans had a greater objective than the capture of a few advanced trenches.  
The critical advance numerous reasons forces no longer have the same elasticity and driving power that they possessed at the beginning of the great struggle. The general feeling now is one of decided optimism.

Germany Fail to Push Third Stage of Battle  
Paris, March 18, 10.25 p.m.—General Joseph Simons Gallieni, minister of war, has resigned because of ill-health, and General Charles Rogue has been appointed to succeed him.  
U. S. KEEPS TARIFF ON SUGAR  
Washington, March 18.—The house today passed the administration bill to retain the present tariff of one cent a pound on sugar. Under the sugar clause of the Underwood tariff act, sugar would go on the free list after May 1 next.

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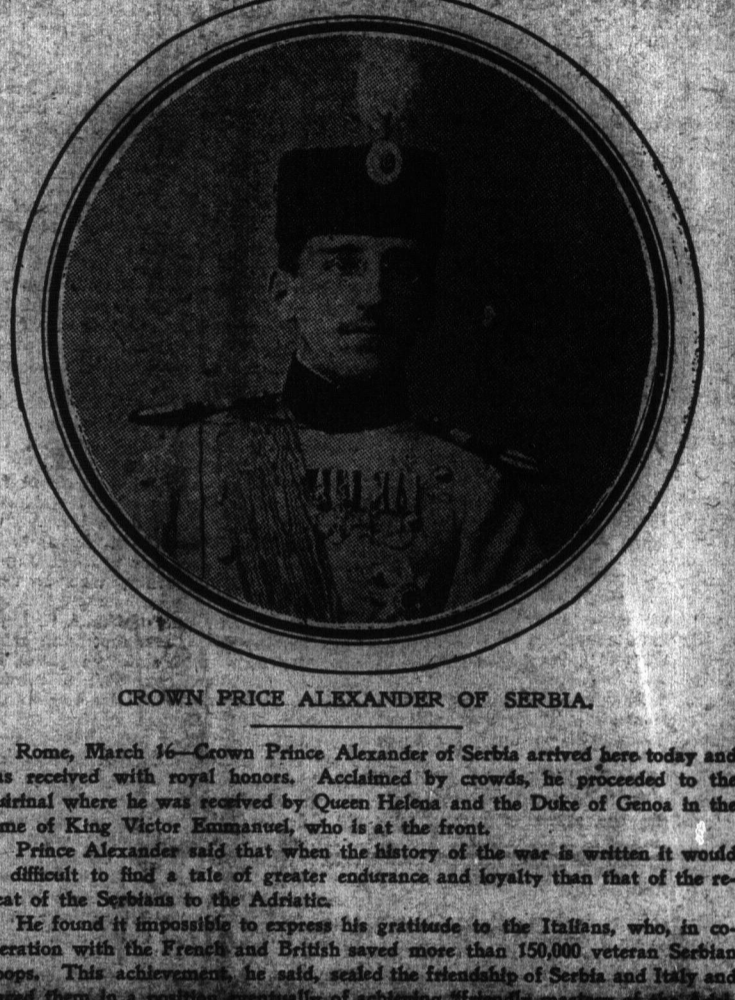
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## Serbia, With Italy, Master of Adriatic, Says Crown Prince



CROWN PRINCE ALEXANDER OF SERBIA.

Rome, March 18.—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia arrived here today and was received with royal honors. Acclaimed by crowds, he proceeded to the Quirinal where he was received by Queen Helena and the Duke of Genoa in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, who is at the front.  
Prince Alexander said that when the history of the war is written it would be difficult to find a more grand and loyal than that of the Serbians to the Adriatic.  
He found it impossible to express his gratitude to the Italians, who in co-operation with the French and British saved more than 150,000 veteran Serbians troops. This achievement, he said, sealed the friendship of Serbia and Italy and placed them in a position of equality as victors of the Adriatic.

## TURKS AND GERMANS, ON MISSION, FIGHT Sanguinary Conflict Develops When Defences of Angora Are Under Study—German Reports of British Shelling Turkish Town and on Von Tirpitz's Resignation.

London, March 16, 11.20 p.m.—A sanguinary conflict took place between members of the Turco-German mission, which went to Asia Minor to study the defences in Angora, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens, dated last Tuesday and delayed in transmission.  
The despatch adds that the mission returned to Constantinople without achieving any result, owing to divergence in views of its members.

Berlin, March 18, via wireless to Sayville.—"Reports have been received here from Athens that British warships have bombarded the open towns of Vuruk, near Smyrna, of which the inhabitants are nearly all Greeks," says an Overseas News Agency item given out today.  
The town, the report states, was almost entirely destroyed. A part of the Greek population was taken to Mytilene.  
"The Athens advice states that the news has caused a storm of indignation in the Greek capital. The official paper Neos Asy says: 'The British pretence that there were Turkish camps in Vuruk, but as a matter of fact these camps were outside of the town. And what had the defenseless population of Vuruk?'  
"The Greek minister in London, it is stated, has protested in the sharpest manner."  
Cholera Raging at Belgrade.

London, March 18, 10.50 p.m.—Asiatic cholera has broken out at Belgrade according to an Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Fifty cases have been reported daily, and thirty deaths have occurred. The people of Belgrade are suffering from a shortage of provisions, and sanitary conditions are bad.  
German Comment on Naval Charges.  
Berlin, March 18, via wireless to Sayville.—"In some quarters," says the semi-official Overseas News Agency, "the belief prevails that the resignation of Admiral Von Tirpitz as minister of marine was connected with Emperor William's decision not to extend submarine warfare beyond the limits announced to neutrals in the German government's memorandum, and not to direct it against neutral ships."  
"Admiral Von Capelle's appointment as minister of marine is not of importance in relation to the question of submarine warfare," the news agency continues. "His chief function is to supervise the limits of the new construction, especially the organization of naval construction, in which he was the most capable collaborator of Admiral Von Tirpitz. He successfully represented the marine department before the Reichstag, where he obtained the funds necessary for construction work."

London, March 18, 10.50 p.m.—A later Reuter despatch from The Hague says the Dutch ministry of marine has received information that two of the Tubantia boats with survivors, have reached Noordhinder lightship. The Dutch steamer Krakatau, which is standing by, passed another steamer which had many survivors on board. A Swedish steamer was torpedoed. The correspondent believes they cannot celebrate the anniversary more fittingly and more in accordance with the spirit of the nation here today. The ships will be used to carry freight between this port and Great Britain. Officials of the line said the ships already are in its service. They are all of British register, and have been built by the Anglo-Bolivial, renamed Vandalia; Den of Airle, renamed Valeria; Den of Ogh, renamed Valodia; and the Luetic, renamed Valacia.

London, March 18.—A wireless despatch sent from the Tubantia last night as given by Reuter's correspondent at Imuiden. Holland, says the steamship here today. The correspondent asserts there were Americans on board.  
The wireless message, which was signed "First Wireless Operator," was received last night at Imuiden by way of Scheveningen, Holland, and is quoted as follows:  
"Tubantia torpedoed and lost. Am now leaving ship with captain. Don't worry." Among the passengers, Reuter's correspondent says, were "some Americans and Germans."

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## TUBANTIA SINKS; ALL ON BOARD SAFE

Opinions Differ as to Whether Big Dutch Liner Was Struck by Mine or Torpedo

### Alleged American Consul on Board Not Known at Washington—Steamer Arriving at New York with 20 Americans on Board Just Escaped Torpedo Sent Without Warning—British Steamer Mansouda Sunk.

London, March 16.—The Holland Lloyd passenger steamer Tubantia, sank early today off the Noordhinder Lightship as the result of striking a mine, or an attack by a submarine. The passengers, among whom are said to have been several Americans, and the members of the crew are all believed to have been rescued. The steamer carried between eighty and ninety passengers and a crew of 300. She was a vessel of 15,000 tons.  
The Tubantia left Amsterdam Wednesday for the river Plate, and was to have stopped at Falmouth for additional passengers and freight. Early this morning wireless distress calls from the steamer were received at the Hook of Holland, and torpedo boats and other craft rushed to her assistance. Some of these boats reached the steamer before she sank, and took off passengers and members of the crew, while others picked up survivors from the ship's boats, in which they had taken refuge, after the explosion.  
The first flashes from the liner said she had been torpedoed, and was in a sinking condition near the Noordhinder Lightship. Later messages credited the sinking to the vessel coming in contact with a mine. Until full details of the sinking of the steamer are at hand it will be impossible to say definitely what the cause of the sinking was.  
Among the American passengers said to have been on board the Tubantia was Richard Schilling, described as an American citizen, and his wife and daughter. Seventy survivors of the disaster were taken into Flushing, Holland, by two torpedo boats. Others took refuge on board the lightship, while still others were picked up by Dutch and Swedish steamers. Those arriving at Flushing said the explosion occurred at 2.30 o'clock this morning, just as the vessel was about to drop anchor. Opinions among them varied as to whether the vessel had struck a mine, or been torpedoed by a submarine.  
Captain Reports No Warning.  
London, March 16, 7.33 p. m.—Wireless despatch from the captain of the Tubantia declared that the vessel had been attacked without warning, according to a despatch to the Central News Agency from Amsterdam. The torpedoed, the despatch says, struck the stern of the steamer.  
Among the passengers on board was Dr. Salinas Vega, Bolivian minister to Germany, with his wife and three daughters, bound for Buenos Ayres. Seventy Brought to Flushing.  
London, March 16.—Two torpedo boats have arrived at Flushing with about seventy persons who were rescued from the steamer Tubantia, according to a Reuter despatch. Most of the survivors are members of the crew. They say that the explosion which sank the ship occurred about 2.30 o'clock this morning, when the liner was about to cast anchor.  
Opinions among the survivors differ as to whether a mine or a torpedo caused the explosion, but several of those interviewed here held absolute certainty that it was a torpedo.  
Three Americans on Board.  
London, March 16.—"It is now certain that the Tubantia was torpedoed without warning," telegraphs the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News Agency to the Americans on board. They were Richard Schilling, an American consul; Emma Schilling, and Carmen Schilling.  
Not on Consular List.  
Washington, March 16.—State department officials say there is no Richard Schilling in the consular service. The records fail to show any similar name in any other capacity.  
Inquiries will be made into the case of the Tubantia.  
Steamers Standing By.  
London, March 16.—A later Reuter despatch from The Hague says the Dutch ministry of marine has received information that two of the Tubantia boats with survivors, have reached Noordhinder lightship. The Dutch steamer Krakatau, which is standing by, passed another steamer which had many survivors on board. A Swedish steamer was torpedoed. The correspondent believes they cannot celebrate the anniversary more fittingly and more in accordance with the spirit of the nation here today. The ships will be used to carry freight between this port and Great Britain. Officials of the line said the ships already are in its service. They are all of British register, and have been built by the Anglo-Bolivial, renamed Vandalia; Den of Airle, renamed Valeria; Den of Ogh, renamed Valodia; and the Luetic, renamed Valacia.

## MARRIED MEN IN LONDON HAVE NO TASTE FOR SERVICE

Resolutions Call on Authorities to Release Men Who Have Attested Until 2,000,000 Single Men Go.

London, March 18.—Premier Asquith and the Earl of Derby were criticised severely at a large meeting in London today of married men who have attested for service in the army. Speakers declared there were still 2,000,000 men available and that the married men would refuse to serve until Premier Asquith redeemed his pledge to bring out the single men before the others were called to the colors.  
The feeling of the meeting was intensified by the reading of a letter from Mr. Asquith declining to receive a deputation representing the married men, on the ground that this was a subject to be dealt with by parliament.  
The meeting adopted by acclamation resolutions demanding that the premier receive deputations and that all proclamations calling upon married men be withdrawn.  
Irish in Different Tone.  
Liverpool, March 18, 10.50 p. m.—The Irish Nationalists, celebrating St. Patrick's Day, under the chairmanship of T. P. O'Connor, this evening passed the following resolution:  
"The Irish Nationalists of Liverpool believe they cannot celebrate the anniversary more fittingly and more in accordance with the spirit of the nation here today. The ships will be used to carry freight between this port and Great Britain. Officials of the line said the ships already are in its service. They are all of British register, and have been built by the Anglo-Bolivial, renamed Vandalia; Den of Airle, renamed Valeria; Den of Ogh, renamed Valodia; and the Luetic, renamed Valacia."

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Astounding Proposal in Valley Railway Matter

Deal More Startling Than Was First Believed -- How Saint John Would Suffer by It

Frederickton, March 14--In spite of the secrecy surrounding the new plans of the Valley railway, the whole project is really more startling than was thought at first.

In the first place, the original routes from Centreville to Grand Falls and from Gagetown to Roversay, have been abandoned. The fact that the Dominion railways between several points have expired and been cancelled places the New Brunswick at the mercy of the federal government whose railway department has been trying in every way to get clear of a contract to operate the Valley railway upon terms as originally agreed upon.

When the acting premier, Mr. Murray, and Hon. Mr. Baxter were in Ottawa recently they were faced by this condition of affairs and were persuaded to adopt an alternative plan which will make a greater drain than ever upon the credit and resources of New Brunswick.

To save the Dominion the cost of construction of bridges across the St. John and Kennebec rivers, which Engineers Maxwell in his latest survey is said to have reduced so that \$2,000,000 is much nearer the sum than \$8,000,000, the department of railways suggested that the Valley railway should make connection with the C. P. R. at either Westfield or Welford and have its terminus there. Then the intercolonial would operate the Valley railway as far as this terminus and upon its own account get running rights over the C. P. R. and the Centreville bridge and railway to the St. John depot.

This, the Telegraph's authority states, is the plan and several years hence if the traffic shows that it would be cheaper to have its own line from Westfield or Welford, then the government (C. P. R.) will have an independent entrance, but as part of this plan this same authority said, it would be necessary to build an overhead bridge at Mill street for the city traffic, as any more additional freight would so congest that thoroughness as to make conditions impossible. "Of course," he said, "when they had an independent entrance there would be a new bridge across at or below the falls, but that was in the future and need not be thought of now."

From Gagetown to the C. P. R.

The route from Gagetown to the C. P. R. would, he said, be chosen with regard to grades and expense and the route that yields the greater traffic to the road. He pointed out some of the great difficulties of the river route, the long detours and bridges and said the river steamer competition in summer time was a great drawback to choosing this route. The Welford route, on the contrary, was through country agriculturally rich and promising, and the grade would not be hard to get. But, he pointed out, everything would depend upon the detailed survey to each point. It was somewhat shorter to Welford than to Westfield but the freight charges of the C. P. R. would be greater from Welford because it is about ten miles further from St. John.

He did not seem to think there would be any large amount of traffic from the Grand Falls to Fredericton. Whatever did go from Valley road would come via McGivney to Fredericton and thence to St. John by the valley. But in order to handle any big trains and engines such as those in Africa, it would be necessary to build a steel bridge across the river at Fredericton. He pointed out that the route from Grand Falls to Fredericton would have to be straightened out and rebuilt in many places, and there would have to be a new and stronger steel bridge across the river at Fredericton because it is about ten miles further from St. John.

He pointed out, however, that the mileage from Grand Falls to Fredericton via McGivney was shorter than it would be by the Valley road if extended to Grand Falls. He said nothing about the route that would be accommodated by each route but gave these figures: Grand Falls to McGivney, thirty-seven miles. McGivney to Fredericton, thirty-four miles. Total, 71 miles. Then by Valley line if completed: Grand Falls to Andover, twenty-four miles. Andover to Centreville, twenty-six miles. Centreville to Fredericton, eighty-eight miles. Total, 188 miles.

By present C. P. R. line Grand Falls to Woodstock, seventy-one miles. Woodstock to Fredericton, sixty-four miles. Total, 135 miles.

This railway authority gave the above figures and then said that through freight from the west over the Grand Trunk Pacific could be handled far cheaper to Fredericton via McGivney, provided the I. C. R. improved the Canada Eastern and rebuilt the Fredericton to Woodstock line.

The Dominion government was apparently willing to do this and save half a million by Moncton, which is ninety-six miles from McGivney and then ninety miles from St. John, or 186 miles. It said that freight and passengers from Grand Falls to Fredericton via McGivney to St. John via Fredericton and the Valley line with C. P. R. and points east. But there was apparently another condition. The intercolonial, or governed railway as it is now called, does not attempt to continue paying the Canada Pacific for the maritime provinces from Vancouver to St. John, and so the big New Brunswick to issue some more guarantee bonds, about \$2,000,000 worth to construct an air line fifty miles or more long from Vancouver to, to right ten miles above Fredericton on the valley road so that freight and passengers from New York and Boston for Nova Scotia and P. E. Islands should be able to make a short cut through the centre of New Brunswick instead of going to St. John by the C. P. R. and points east by the I. C. R. This is how the railway mileage would work out.

By the new lines: Fredericton to Moncton ninety-six miles. From St. John to McGivney thirty-four miles. From St. John to Moncton ninety-six miles. Total, 190 miles. The old route via St. John: Vancouver to St. John ninety-two miles. St. John to Moncton eighty-nine miles. Total, 181 miles.

The Old Route Shorter. The old route is shorter than the new one through the centre of the province. It is said that the new route via McGivney is about 100 miles longer than the old route. It is also said that the new route would be about 100 miles longer than the old route. It is also said that the new route would be about 100 miles longer than the old route.

DID NOT SHARE MR. DUGAL'S VIEWS REGARDING ECONOMY

Fredericton, N. B., March 15--L. A. Dugal, M.P.P., is one of the members of the contingency committee of the House, but was unable to attend the first meeting this morning because of his absence of an invitation to attend an opposition convention in Kent county this afternoon.

Before he left Fredericton, however, to fill this engagement, he wrote the chairman of the contingency committee a letter urging that the coach used by members, which costs the province \$5 a day, should be dispensed with this year, as well as any other allowances.

Mr. Dugal took the ground that the representatives of the people should not set an example with regard to habits of economy during the war. His letter is as follows: "It was read to the contingency committee."

Fredericton, N. B., March 15. H. W. Woods, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman of Contingency Committee, House of Assembly, Fredericton: I regret my inability to be present at the first meeting of the committee, as I intended to suggest that we recommend that the coach for the use of the members be dispensed with this year, as well as any other allowances that we can save, particularly in this year.

I think that the members should set an example in economy, and I hope if you bring this matter to the attention of the committee, they will adopt this view. I am, yours very truly, (Signed) L. A. DUGAL.

The other members of the committee evidently did not agree with Mr. Dugal for they passed the usual allowance to each member for postage, for telephoning and telegraphing, and for the coach for members to take them to and from their hotels. The contingency committee met this morning. Chairman Woods said afterwards that the usual appropriations were passed.

THE WORLD WAR: WHY GERMANY PUTS OUT FEELERS FOR PEACE



(Boston Evening Transcript.) The above clear key map to the whole war was prepared by the London Daily News to illustrate where British troops were fighting. It has been completed by the War Office to include all theatres of operations and furnishes an excellent geographical guide for those who follow the war in its course. The shaded areas in Africa show the important territory Germany has lost in the Old World since the war began, estimated by Germany as 681,460 square miles. In the Pacific she has also lost 56,180 square miles. The black boundary lines in Europe which are also the battle fronts, show what territory outside of Germany in Poland, Courland, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro is estimated to be 66,226 square miles, of which 5,400 are held by her enemies. This includes 10,000 in Poland and Courland and 18,000 in Serbia.

What is shown on the map of the North Sea, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Black Sea practically covers the whole area of sea operations of Germany, Austria and Turkey. The line of the operations as they stand today are as follows: Western Theatre. The fighting line remains practically what it was after the French drive in Champagne and Artois in September last. In the Verdun sector the fighting is today more or less at a standstill. During the last ten days the Germans have advanced their lines sufficiently to include about 30 square miles of French territory not previously held by them. The amount of territory recovered from the Germans in Champagne last September was approximately 27 square miles. In the western theatre King Albert commended the Belgians for their heroic resistance to the Germans who had roughly 221-2 miles of the front in Flanders. The last 76-80 miles are held by Sir Douglas Haig with over one million men. The balance of the French line to the Swiss frontier—approximately 537 miles is held by the French with about 2-1-2 million men. The whole of this western theatre is under supreme command of General Joffre, a commander of the very first order.

Eastern Theatre. The front runs from the Baltic, west of Riga, thence southeast to Whitechapel, south following the river valleys between Russia and Poland to the northeast corner of Austria Galicia, through this and easterly to the Deserharan border, or the Austrian crown lands of Bukovina, which the Russians have penetrated. This line is estimated to be a little over twelve hundred miles. The British forces under General Duxton, commander of the front in the east, has his headquarters in the centre of this line. General Kutoupal command on the north and General Iwanoff on the south. For three months past on this line the Russians have been slowly forcing back the Germans. A British force under the command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The great activity is to be expected in the spring when the weather is better. Then the Russian armies, reported on this front at two and a half millions with one and one-half million reserves will operate for a decision in this theatre.

Turkey in Asia. In the east the Grand Duke Nicholas has carried out a brilliant operation, capturing Erzerum and other towns and it is not more than two or three weeks' work from cutting the Bagdad railway and the line of communications for the Turks who are fighting to the southeast of Bagdad. Here, at Kut, the British force under the command of General Townshend has been besieged for six weeks. The relief force of General Aynur is now very close to Kut and the Russian column follows the Bagdad railway. A Russian force is reported as having sailed from Dalny, in Japanese transports, for Basra to reinforce this Mesopotamian campaign which

war including a formal declaration against Germany. Italy has a full million and a half soldiers she can yet use in addition to the approximately 800,000 she has in the field. What her recent acceptance of co-ordination with the other powers of the Entente will depend upon the belief that she will take her full share in the great united movement of this spring is not doubtful. Defence by the Central Powers. The strength which the Central Powers must meet all these movements is not clearly known. Turkey is demoralized, Bulgaria unwilling to see a further heavy on meet all these movements is not clearly known. The present situation is probably sufficiently temporary to Roumania, especially after the attempt on Verdun. The Germans have given up any belief that Roumania will join them or the Kaiser would have an interview with King Ferdinand of Roumania, when the Kaiser the other day inspected the Roumanian defenses on the Danube from the Austrian front. Austro-Hungary has called her last man up to fifty-five and will find it impossible to furnish any more assistance. This is reported from both Vienna and Budapest. The remaining resistance and offensive therefore depends entirely on Germany. All military writers unite in the belief that her reserves are exhausted by August-September, while her strength by May will be seven to ten for the Allies. Verdun demonstrated that in artillery offence the French equal the Germans—save perhaps in the new heavy Skroda and Krupp weapons, reported, seventeen-inch and twenty-inch howitzers. These weapons, however, cannot win the war. They can smash any fort, but are useless against

infantry. Man to man the French and British have proved superior to the German. Submarine and Aerial War. The projected aggravation of Germany's submarine war which began Friday cannot affect the issue or force any decision. This is also true of the war in the air which is only incidental. The next four months should bring decisions which will go a long way to settle the duration of the struggle.

When the Band Played "Tipperary." (At Vitry-Sur-Marne.) (N. W. Jenkins, in N. Y. Times.) O Little Red Cross Lady, my head upon your knee, I dreamed I saw you coming through smoke and fire to me! The night was dark and dreary, and death was in the air, But the band played "Tipperary," and I knew my friends were near.

"It's a long way to Tipperary, it's a long way to go; It's a long way to Tipperary, to the sweetest girl I know. So, good-bye, Paddy, and farewell, Leicester Square; It's a long way to Tipperary, but my heart is there."

There's an Irish girl named Mary, at home beyond the sea, I saw her in the battle—she seemed to smile at me. My little Red Cross Lady, the day we marched away—The band played "Tipperary," and all was grand and gay.

We went with colors flying; I had but time to say, "It's a long way to Tipperary, where we are called away; So, good-bye, little Mary, till we come home again. To the tune of "Tipperary," King George's fighting men!"

How black the skies are growing! The night is very cold. My little Red Cross Lady, I want your hand to hold. The muster roll is calling—the next man is my own. It's a long way, and a dark one, for a name to go alone!

It's a long way to Tipperary, but the call has come for me; No matter where the trail leads, or what the end may be. So, good-bye, Red Cross Lady—good-bye, Mary; and a dark one, for a name to go alone! It's a long way to Tipperary—but my heart is there!

Advertisement for a medicinal product, possibly 'Sells Pills'. It includes an illustration of a woman and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'HOTEL GUESTS HAVE CLOSE CALL'. It describes a fire that occurred at the Waverly Hotel in Campbellton, N. B.

Advertisement for 'ONE VICTIM DEAD IN CHATHAM FIRE'. It reports on a fire in Chatham, N. B., which resulted in the death of Joseph Lobban.

Advertisement for 'CONDITIONS FOR CHOOSING NAME OF BERLIN, ONTARIO'. It outlines the process for selecting a name for the new town of Berlin in Ontario.

Advertisement for 'A Part Missing'. It mentions a missing part of a furrier's equipment in Chicago.

Advertisement for 'A good tea'.

Advertisement for 'HERBINE BITTERS', a medicine for various ailments including indigestion and constipation.

Advertisement for 'CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS', described as 'Purely Vegetable Nothing Mineral in CARTER'S Little Liver Pills'.

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.

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.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisement taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Important Notice—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 18, 1916.

WAR COMMENT.

If Maximilian Harden, speaking unofficially for the German government, is anxious that there shall be an early discussion of possible terms of peace it may be inferred that his real reason for desiring a conference is not only the industrial situation in Germany but the terrific losses of men which Germany has met in battle, which have brought the Kaiser no real profit, but in the light of which he now sees himself upon the edge of the abyss.

In the American Review of Reviews for March Mr. Frank H. Simonds takes up the question of Germany's real losses and reaches the conclusion that the number of Germans put permanently out of action since the beginning of the war is about three millions. Mr. Simonds notes that the French losses were recently given as 2,500,000, which would be fifty per cent of the greatest number of men France is ever thought to have engaged in the war—5,000,000.

The whole matter was discussed at length at a representative meeting in Fredericton yesterday and a resolution in favor of a qualified form of conscription was passed unanimously. The French figure is 2,500,000; divided, 1,250,000; captured, 1,250,000; killed, 1,250,000; wounded, 1,250,000; missing, 1,250,000. The total figures given for Germany have been about a million less than this.

Writing just before the attack on Verdun, Mr. Simonds examined the chances for a successful German offensive on the western front this spring. He said:

"Now, it must be conceded at once that if the Germans could win a great victory in the West—take Calais, Boulogne, and the Channel Coast—the moral effect would be incalculable and might lead with brief delay to the making of peace, which is postponed now because of the belief in all Allied capitals that Germany is approaching exhaustion, that the war has been won. If Germany could succeed now, when she is outnumbered in the West and has to face equal if not superior resources in munition and in guns, when she has to break through long stretches of permanent works that have been building for months, if it were not possible for Germany to do it fifteen months ago, when she had more men, more guns, and more shells than her opponents, when there were 100,000 British instead of 1,000,000 in the field, at least the weight of probability is against such a success now."

It reminds us that prophesy is unwise in a war like this, but while he thought it possible that Germany might attack heavily in the West, he did a few days after his article was written—pointed out that before the Germans could make a real breach in the Allied

line, "the Allies, having superior numbers, would be able to make a concentration of greater numbers behind the danger point and the German advance would be checked." What has happened at Verdun during the last three weeks appears to confirm his judgment that a German offensive in the West must fail though, remembering his warning that prophesy is unwise, it must be noted that the movement at Verdun is not yet at an end.

BEFORE CONSCRIPTION.

From many parts of Canada come reports of resolutions by recruiting committees, and other bodies, favoring conscription. Conscription may come. It must come if the voluntary system or some modification of it does not produce the men needed. The question of conscription is one which only the Federal government can really deal with.

There are many who think the government should long ago have registered the men of service age, not only in order to get records but to avoid drawing unduly upon occupations in which men are needed to carry on work vital to the country.

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The New Battalions.

In many quarters the suggestion is being made that a national register will have to be adopted before Canada secures the 500,000 men promised by the government.

With effort at stake, Canada cannot afford to trifling with this, the leading issue of the day.

A THREAT TO THE U. S.

The United States has been hearing some unpleasant language from Berlin. The message is not likely to contribute to the ease of mind of those Americans who argue that their country has nothing to fear from Germany.

"With the fall of England, however, Russia and France will automatically collapse like the organs of a body whose

DEFINITE SHELL CHARGES AS LAID BY HON. WM. PUGSLEY, M. P.

William Pugsley, a member of this house, in support of the motion now under consideration, standing in his place in this house and on my responsibility as a member of this house, declares and charges that the shell committee appointed by the minister of militia and referred to in said motion, fixed excessive and unreasonable prices for shells and for office munitions and goods to be furnished to the British government, which, by arrangement between the British government and the Canadian government were to be paid for in part by Canada.

That such prices were fixed without competition and were far in excess of what would necessarily have been paid if ordinary business methods had been pursued, thereby involving an unnecessary expenditure of money, millions of dollars, conservatively estimated at least \$30,000,000, which will be improperly taken from the people of the United Kingdom and Canada.

That the said committee gave large orders at such excessive prices and without competition to companies in which members of the committee were largely interested and of some of which companies members of the said committee were the directing heads.

That there has been great and wholly unnecessary delay in furnishing the completed shells for use of the Canadian and British forces at the front. That the said shell committee neglected and delayed for an undue period of time to provide the fuses necessary to render the shells effective, and, failing to endeavor to provide for their construction in Canada, as they might have done, proceeded to give and award, through J. Wesley Allison, in the United States, contracts for fuses amounting to \$22,000,000, which they made an advance of \$3,750,000.

That the making of the said contracts through the said Allison was unwise and imprudent and was entered into with the knowledge and connivance of the minister of militia and the shell committee failed to obtain delivery of said fuses for an unreasonable time.

And I do also charge that the government of Canada had, through the minister of militia to whom the said shell committee reported weekly, knowledge of such irregular and improper methods and acts of the said shell committee, and while having the power at any time to put an end thereto, the said minister improperly consented to such irregular and improper methods and acts, and permitted the same to continue.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley Tuesday in parliament at Ottawa made these specific charges. A few days ago Hon. Robert Borden said in effect that if any member of the house on his responsibility of a member would stand up in his place and make a formal charge against any member of the government in connection with the Canadian shell transactions a full and free investigation would be made.

Tuesday Hon. Mr. Pugsley complied but Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general, was put up to answer him and, despite the premier's assertion, investigation was refused.

heart has been bored through. Then, also, America will remain isolated, and must for her part accept any conditions which we impose, because in the peace treaties with our European foes we can, among other things, also demand the handing over of all large battleships and submarines, whereby our fleet would become seven times the strength of the American navy.

The German idea, to pursue this uncomfortable revelation, is that the Allies will be unable to pay indemnities after the war, and that therefore the United States will have to pay heavily because it has sold munitions and supplies to Germany's enemies. The method of payment is set thus forth:

"The Entente Allies will be bankrupt, and thus unable to pay. So Uncle Sam will be the indemnity payer. A round bill, say \$10,000,000, to Germany, \$5,000,000,000 to Austria, \$2,000,000,000 to Turkey, and, say, \$1,000,000,000 to Bulgaria, in all \$18,000,000,000—a handsome sum."

The Toronto Globe refers to the German newspaper's article as "plucking the beard of Uncle Sam." If anything, says the Globe, "could stir the Yankee from his egotistical pastime of wealth accumulation and remind him how futile is his faith in the sanctity of the Monroe Doctrine as a national mascot that wards off all dangers, it is his impudent boast of a responsible and representative German newspaper, which is not the idle chatter of the street, but of the heads of the German Admiralty—the Admiralty that is responsible for the behavior of German submarines." The American people now know what to expect were the Prussian to emerge as victor in the European war. "Well may the New York Globe exclaim that 'gratitude is due to our German friends for this minute description of the part they are to play in the grand settlement.' The Germans have snatched a brief interval in which to turn from their ghoulish pastime of murder on the high seas to pluck the beard of Uncle Sam."

THE SHELL CHARGES.

Sir Robert Borden said in the House of Commons last week that no investigation of the opposition's shell charges would be made unless some Member of Parliament made a formal charge against members of the government in connection with the business. Hon. William Pugsley rose in his place in the House on Tuesday and made formal charges such as leave the government no excuse for further evasion of the issue.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley had prepared his case with care, and he accepted complete responsibility for the grave accusations he placed upon the records of the House. He pointed out that the old shell committee, appointed by Sir Sam Hughes, provided shells and other munitions a part of the cost of which was to be paid for by Canada. That shell committee reported frequently to the Minister of Militia. It fixed prices without competition, and Hon. Mr. Pugsley charged that its methods involved an unnecessary expenditure of an immense amount, estimated conservatively at \$30,000,000, which amount will be taken improperly from the people of the United Kingdom and the people of Canada.

He charged further: That the committee gave large orders at excessive prices and without competition to companies in which members of the committee were largely interested and of some of which companies members of the said committee were the directing heads.

That there has been great and wholly unnecessary delay in furnishing the com-

pleted shells for the use of the Canadian and British forces.

That the said shell committee neglected and delayed for an undue period of time to provide the fuses necessary to render the shells effective, and, failing to endeavor to provide for their construction in Canada, as they might have done, proceeded to give and award, through J. Wesley Allison, in the United States, contracts for fuses amounting to \$22,000,000, which they made an advance of \$3,750,000.

That the making of the said contracts through the said Allison was unwise and imprudent and was entered into with the knowledge and connivance of the minister of militia and the shell committee failed to obtain delivery of said fuses for an unreasonable time.

And I do also charge that the government of Canada had, through the minister of militia to whom the said shell committee reported weekly, knowledge of such irregular and improper methods and acts of the said shell committee, and while having the power at any time to put an end thereto, the said minister improperly consented to such irregular and improper methods and acts, and permitted the same to continue.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley Tuesday in parliament at Ottawa made these specific charges. A few days ago Hon. Robert Borden said in effect that if any member of the house on his responsibility of a member would stand up in his place and make a formal charge against any member of the government in connection with the Canadian shell transactions a full and free investigation would be made.

Tuesday Hon. Mr. Pugsley complied but Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general, was put up to answer him and, despite the premier's assertion, investigation was refused.

heart has been bored through. Then, also, America will remain isolated, and must for her part accept any conditions which we impose, because in the peace treaties with our European foes we can, among other things, also demand the handing over of all large battleships and submarines, whereby our fleet would become seven times the strength of the American navy.

The German idea, to pursue this uncomfortable revelation, is that the Allies will be unable to pay indemnities after the war, and that therefore the United States will have to pay heavily because it has sold munitions and supplies to Germany's enemies. The method of payment is set thus forth:

"The Entente Allies will be bankrupt, and thus unable to pay. So Uncle Sam will be the indemnity payer. A round bill, say \$10,000,000, to Germany, \$5,000,000,000 to Austria, \$2,000,000,000 to Turkey, and, say, \$1,000,000,000 to Bulgaria, in all \$18,000,000,000—a handsome sum."

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THOSE SHIPS.

The House of Commons discussed on Monday a question raised by Mr. R. M. Macdonald, M. P., regarding the protection of Canada's shores from raiding enemy cruisers. In replying to Mr. Macdonald, Sir Robert Borden made a statement of the substance of which is repeated frequently by newspapers supporting the government.

Referring to his old proposal that Canada should contribute three Dreadnoughts to the Imperial navy, Sir Robert said:

"If the measure which Hon. Mr. Pugsley so persistently obstructed had been adopted, there would be to-day three ships as powerful as any in the world assisting in the defence of the Empire.

shell game—the problem is to guess what shell the price is under," Sir Sam is one of the strictest explainers in the whole world. Anything will do that gets by for the minute.

The Ottawa Free Press calls Sir Robert Borden sharply to account for these remarks. The Free Press says:

"Sir Robert must surely have forgotten that immediately following the action of the Canadian Senate in refusing to pass his government's bill without first getting the endorsement of the people, Winston Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons that the construction of these three ships would be begun any way—in other words three capital ships were added to the British programme."

Canada's lack of naval defence is due entirely to the failure of the Borden government to take any effective action in naval matters between the autumn of 1911 and the summer of 1914.

ITS OWN WITNESS.

In its frantic endeavors to make capital against the Liberals the Standard is sometimes caught in its own trap. An example of its own undoing was provided in its Tuesday, March 7, issue. It quoted a portion of an editorial published by the Ottawa Free Press on March 9, in which the Free Press addressed disapproval of Mr. Frank B. Carrvell. The subject under discussion was the Liberal demand for an investigation of the old shell committee's operations.

The Free Press not only attacked Mr. Carrvell, but said that it could not uphold Sir Wilfrid Laurier's contention that there should be an investigation of the Bertrand Shell Committee. The Standard was so anxious to discover some newspaper utterance hostile to Mr. Carrvell that it naturally embraced with delight the Free Press criticism of the member for Carleton.

But, unfortunately, an examination of the Free Press of March 9 shows conclusively that the Standard suppressed much of the testimony of its own witness, and particularly that portion of that portion of the Free Press article in which Sir Robert Borden's refusal to allow an investigation of the old shell committee. The Free Press, remember, is opposed to an investigation at this time, and strongly defends the Bertrand committee. But as the Standard calls the Free Press to the stand as a wholly reliable and acceptable witness, why did it suppress the first two or three paragraphs of the Free Press editorial? Here they are:

"Sir Robert Borden does not appear in a very strong light when he endeavors to throw upon the responsibility of the Liberal party the blame for the refusal to allow an investigation of the operations of that committee."

It is not difficult to understand why the Standard begins to display anxiety concerning the overbearing of the party trace as that trace is dishonestly interpreted in Conservative circles. In these days the publication of news and views concerning matters political necessarily keeps the public constantly informed as to the various circumstances which formed as to the grave troubles which Conservatives are encountering all over Canada.

What happened in Manitoba a short time ago was everywhere recognized as deeply significant. Then came the verdict in the withdrawal of candidates by the Conservatives. We have some similar cases in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia upon which a verdict is to be expected before long.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The convention at Kent County, and a strong ticket was placed in the field. It is highly significant that the delegates included many former supporters of the present administration.

Later figures from Manitoba make the verdict for prohibition even more emphatic than that it appeared in the light of the first reports. Other provinces will doubtless follow Manitoba's example, not only in adopting prohibition but also in asking the Dominion parliament to forbid manufacture and importation in all provinces which have voted for prohibition.

Also concerning the dismissal of Frank Robinson, game warden at Gloucester.

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Also concerning the dismissal of Frank Robinson, game warden at Gloucester.

Little Elsie (after being punished)—I think papa is dreadful. Was he the only man you could get, mama?

ARE ASKING FOR INFORMATION

Messrs. Dugal and Pelletier Want to Know Certain Things

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT

What About the Patriotic Potatoes and the Sources of Certain Refunds to the Province?—Why the Omission of Certain Items from Auditor's Report in December Last?—Other Matters.

Fredericton, March 14.—In their search for information, the opposition members, Messrs. Dugal and Pelletier, questioned the government upon many subjects this afternoon, the most important of which were those concerning the money spent upon patriotic potatoes and the sources of certain refunds to the province within a short time, the funds in the hands of the Provincial Trust Company for the Construction of the Valley railway, and what offences have been charged against them by the lawyers and officials of that concern. The questions call for reply next Friday.

The potato inquiry embraces some questions that were not answered last session because of the illness of Mr. Dagglett, the deputy minister. In addition to the shipment by the Thomson steamer to England and a later consignment to Belgium, a large quantity of the tubers were left in the warehouses on the West Side—to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue.

1. How many barrels of potatoes, purchased by the agricultural department, to express the loyalty of the people of New Brunswick, were represented by this amount appeared in the expenditure on the house opened last year? It had disappeared from the public accounts as published in the Royal Gazette in December.

2. Is it true that potatoes bought through this expenditure were in a large measure condemned by the inspector as unfit for forwarding, or for any purpose whatsoever?

3. To whom were these potatoes sold? How many were sent to Cuba? By what means? Through what intermediaries? And what were the net proceeds of this shipment? How many were disposed of to local grocers or brokers, and to whom? How many were sent to other parts of the province, and what were the net proceeds of these local sales? Were any further quantities sent by rail to other provinces for shipment to express the loyalty of the people of New Brunswick, and what were the net proceeds of these local sales? Were any further quantities sent by rail to other provinces for shipment to express the loyalty of the people of New Brunswick, and what were the net proceeds of these local sales?

4. What was the total revenue to the province from the potatoes, thus sold? What was the amount of damages refunded to the province by the Canadian Pacific Railway? Was any other amount for any purpose or reason whatsoever? How many were sent to other parts of the province, and what were the net proceeds of these local sales? Were any further quantities sent by rail to other provinces for shipment to express the loyalty of the people of New Brunswick, and what were the net proceeds of these local sales?

5. In what way was the amount of \$25,887.43, which was brought down on the expenditure side in the Consolidated Statement, given to the legislature in March 1915, accounted for, as it did not appear in the Auditor's Report published in the Royal Gazette in December last?

The expense in connection with the Chaney investigation, and how much was paid to the commissioner and his staff and the witnesses?

The amount paid to the Ontario auditor, W. M. Dunlop, who spent many months in this province, and why the government went outside the province for an auditor?

The arrangement between the province and the Grand Street Railway Company for crossing the new bridge at the Falls and who negotiated it? What amounts were paid to purchase the appropriate lands for the approach to the new bridge at the Falls in St. John, and who negotiated the sales?

What legal firm in Montreal was engaged by the province in connection with the railway railway affairs and how much they were paid? What amounts have been spent upon the Pettibone bridge at Moncton since the date of the Auditor's Report and how they are regarded by the department of public works and concerning the inspector upon the works?

Also concerning the dismissal of Frank Robinson, game warden at Gloucester. Also concerning the dismissal of Frank Robinson, game warden at Gloucester. Also concerning the dismissal of Frank Robinson, game warden at Gloucester.

Lamblike. To March this simple like I raise. I do not care a button. How soon drops its iron ways. And gets back to its midton.

BORDEN OF THE

While government organs Carvell because they stoutly deny, what does the country investigation? The Telegraph—Conservative Ottawa Citizen.

THE SHELL OFFICE

By refusing an inquiry and the Canadian shell profiteer's attempt to land itself out of the nation and to restore a more disgraced patriotic orgy of greed and indifference to human suffering, this profiteering out of the agony.

Canadian soldiers, for lack of ammunition and lack of many's artillery and poison gas and flame projectors. While men stood with only their rifles, the German shells were raining down upon them in the fat of war, and government shops were in London lest they should profiteering game to come increasing the output of the profits.

It is no defense to say that the government is trying to that in some instances higher paid in the United States than in Canada. Some Canadian patriotic names, too, condemn their own stock boosting. They boast of supplying shells at a rate of \$300,000 when the price of the shells is \$180,000, including all expenses.

At such a rate, plain shells were getting so scarce that they might have been sold with 200,000. Left a fat surplus for profiteers.

What if profiteering did not mean the enrichment of a few British Germans excused for the crime, because evidence is shown that Austria or Turkey did not refuse to purchase them? Furthermore, there is this difference in the position of nations: Canada and Britain. Profiteering is a crime in Britain. What Canadian public man has expressed as the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Crime of Profiteering in Britain? Profiteering is a crime in Britain. What Canadian public man has expressed as the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Crime of Profiteering in Britain?

What effort has the Dominion of Canada made, applied to the Dominion of Canada, to apply the same principle to the crime of profiteering in Canada? Has the Dominion government thing but oppose national renegades? This is its proud record.

Canada's men were bleeding on the fields. Sir Robert Borden's government refused to let the nation be the only national shop in use at the disposal of one more profiteering group. So profiteering is a crime in possession of Canada.

So the Dominion government's shell profiteering is a crime in possession of Canada. So the Dominion government's shell profiteering is a crime in possession of Canada. So the Dominion government's shell profiteering is a crime in possession of Canada.

BORDEN'S "DEFINITION"

(Montreal Herald.) Sir Robert Borden never made a speech in his life than that in parliament this week. He spent many months in this province, and why the government went outside the province for an auditor?

The arrangement between the province and the Grand Street Railway Company for crossing the new bridge at the Falls and who negotiated it? What amounts were paid to purchase the appropriate lands for the approach to the new bridge at the Falls in St. John, and who negotiated the sales?

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Unfortunately we (Canada) only developed a capacity to shell upon which the world's best performance. Work task of providing the

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Fredericton, March 14 - In their search for information the opposition members, Messrs. Dugal and Pelletier, queried the government upon many subjects this afternoon, the most important of which were those concerning the money spent upon patriotic potatoes and the sources of certain refunds to the province within a short time; the funds in the hands of the Prudential Trust Company for the construction of the Valley railway, and what expenses have been charged against them by the lawyers and officials of that concern. The questions call for reply next Friday.

The potato inquiry embraces some questions that were not answered last session because of the illness of Mr. Duggart, the deputy minister. In addition to the shipment by the Thomson steamer to England and a later consignment to Belgium, a large quantity of potatoes were left in the warehouses on the West Side - the value, "With Contingent Expenses," Minister of Agriculture Murray said last session, of \$2,857,442, and while this amount appeared in the expenditure when the house opened last year it had disappeared from the public accounts as published in the Royal Gazette in December.

The opposition seeks to know how this amount was wiped out, and the questions which follow give an idea of the information asked for: 1. How many barrels of potatoes, purchased by the agricultural department, to express the loyalty of the people of New Brunswick, were represented by the sum of \$28,827.43, which amount was brought down in the Consolidated Revenue statement, last session? 2. Is it true that potatoes bought through this expenditure were in a large measure condemned by the inspector, as unfit to be forwarded, or for any reason whatsoever?

3. To whom were these potatoes sold? How many were sent to Cuba? By what vessel? Through what brokers? And who were the recipients of the shipment? How many were disposed of to local grocers or brokers, and to what brokers or grocers, in what amounts, at what prices, and what were the net proceeds of these local sales? Were any further quantities sent by rail to United States ports for shipment to the West Indies? And in what quantities, to whom sold and what were the net proceeds? Was there also a sale of unmarketable potatoes to any party and how many barrels were sold at what price?

BORDEN'S "DEFENCE" OF THE SHELL GAME WAS VERY WEAK

While government organs heap abuse upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Carvell because they stoutly demand an open investigation of the shell scandals, what does the country think of Sir Robert Borden's defence of the government? The Telegraph publishes here an editorial from the Independent-Conservative Ottawa Citizen and another from the Liberal Montreal Herald.

THE SHELL PROFITEERING. (Ottawa Citizen, Ind. Con.) By refusing an inquiry and defending the Canadian shell profiteering, the government is lending itself to the internal enemies of the nation and the empire. Nowhere in the history of Canada has there been a more disgraceful and revolting indifference to human suffering than in this profiteering out of the nation's agony.

Canadian soldiers, for lack of shells, were compelled to hold positions and be mangled and torn and maimed by German artillery and poisonous clouds and nerve projectiles. In the front line stood with only their rifles to rely on German terrorists, groups of shell profiteering interests safe at home were writing in the fat of war contracting government shops were being kept in business lest they should cause the profiteering game to come to an end by increasing the output of shells and raising the price thereby.

It is no defence to say, as the dominion government is trying to make out, that in some instances higher prices were paid in the United States or in Britain than in Canada. Some Canadian profiteering interests, with high-sounding patriotic names to commend themselves and their own stock boosting circulars. They boast of supplying shell work at a rate of \$880,000 when it costs only \$180,000, including all expenses, to the British armies. Here is a specimen of the old shell profiteering contract. It is a specimen of the old shell profiteering contract. It is a specimen of the old shell profiteering contract. It is a specimen of the old shell profiteering contract.

What if profiteering did take place in the United States and Britain? Is it any more criminal for the Louisiana crime, because evidence is produced to show that Austria or Turkey committed similar crimes in the Mediterranean? Furthermore, there is this difference between the position of national leaders in Canada and in Britain. Profiteering has been roundly condemned by leading public men in Britain. What leading Canadian public man has expressed himself as the chairman of the steel company of Scotland, and other men with ideas above the service of greed have done? What dominion minister has spoken out from the treasury bench as Bonar Law did in the British parliament against the rapacity of the war contractors?

What effort has the federal government of Canada made, as the governments of the Motherland and the Commonwealth and other parts of the king's dominions are making, to apply the principle of national service to the munitions industry? What has the dominion government done to stop profiteering in the shell industry? What has the dominion government done to stop profiteering in the shell industry? What has the dominion government done to stop profiteering in the shell industry?

3. To whom were these potatoes sold? How many were sent to Cuba? By what vessel? Through what brokers? And who were the recipients of the shipment? How many were disposed of to local grocers or brokers, and to what brokers or grocers, in what amounts, at what prices, and what were the net proceeds of these local sales? Were any further quantities sent by rail to United States ports for shipment to the West Indies? And in what quantities, to whom sold and what were the net proceeds? Was there also a sale of unmarketable potatoes to any party and how many barrels were sold at what price?

4. What was the total revenue to the province from the potatoes thus sold? What was the amount of the revenue so derived from the province by any of the departments? How many of these potatoes were used for the construction of the Valley railway? Was any other amount for any purpose or reason whatsoever refunded by any department of the government? How many of these potatoes were used for the construction of the Valley railway? Was any other amount for any purpose or reason whatsoever refunded by any department of the government?

5. In what way was the amount of \$28,827.43, which was brought down on the expenditure side in the Consolidated Revenue statement, given to the legislature in March 1915, accounted for, as it did not appear in the Auditor's Report published in the Royal Gazette in December last? The expense in connection with the Chandler investigation and how much was paid to the commissioner and his staff and the witnesses? The amount paid to the Ontario auditor, W. M. Dunn, and giving reasons for refusing an investigation into their work. The whole effect of this speech was to show that the members of the committee did such magnificent service that the Dominion of Canada and the British Empire as a whole were under a deep debt of gratitude to them. Supporting for a moment this was true. Does it not make the mystery all the more deep as to why these men were thrown out of office and succeeded by an entirely new committee, a committee more over, in the appointment of which the government was not given a free hand by the British authorities, as it had been with the old shell committee? If this old shell committee did such wonderful work would it not be almost in the nature of a crime against the well-being of the Empire to tell them one and all that their services were no longer required?

This however, is not the only curious thing about Sir Robert Borden's defence. He claimed that there had been no slackness in the delivery of shells, as had been charged by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In support of this he quoted a letter from Mr. Flavelle, dated January 14, stating that \$100,000 worth of order had been accepted. This statement has nothing to do with the question. The point is when did the order call for the delivery of the shells, and were they or were they not delivered in a completed condition on time? The premier chose to avoid a direct answer. We doubt very much whether he did Mr. Flavelle justice in quoting him in such manner. To make it appear that Mr. Flavelle was authority for claiming that no precious parts of shells and no powder were being wasted by delay in making delivery. We also use in giving a quote a letter from Mr. Flavelle, also written in January last, which shows that at that time Canada had only one single completed shell and had been delivering. Here is an extract from the letter: "Unfortunately we (Canada) have only developed a capacity to produce a shell upon which the easiest labour has been performed. The difficulty of providing the fuse has

IN LOCAL HOUSE

Lt. Col. Guthrie in Favor of Conscriptio First Evening Session is Held - Important Queries by Messrs. Dugal and Pelletier - Bills Agreed To

Fredericton, March 14 - Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Guthrie, M. P. P., closed the debate upon the address this afternoon in a speech that dealt almost wholly with the duty of the member for Brunswick owed to the empire, the splendid bravery shown by the men who have gone to the front from this province and what was due to those who have returned and will come back from the battlefields.

Colonel Guthrie never had such a subject to speak upon at the assembly chamber, nor one with which he was so well acquainted. Naturally fluent, he found no difficulty in being really eloquent, and his speech was listened to with the closest attention of the house through and at the close he congratulated those of his fellow members who had not been consulted concerning the policy of the government, yet took occasion to discuss the speech from the throne. He said that he also discussed the subject of the war and discussed the railway and crown land policy of the government as well as the question of prohibition, industrial education, no gross delay in the completion of orders.

On the question of prices, Sir Robert Borden quoted average prices paid for shells in Canada and the United States, and added that these figures show that "the general impression is at high prices in Canada are absolutely unfounded." That again is besides the point. There are no "general impressions." There are particular charges. Here is a specimen. The old shell profiteering contract is a specimen of the old shell profiteering contract. It is a specimen of the old shell profiteering contract. It is a specimen of the old shell profiteering contract.

When we think of Sir Robert Borden's statement that the Canadian government recognized no responsibility in connection with munition-making in Canada, but that to use his own words, "the government's responsibility ended with the naming of suitable men for the committee" if that has indeed been the attitude of the government all along then no wonder there has been made in regard to various other work. Not one charge has been specifically denied. It is all very well to talk about the average price being paid for shells at \$2.70 at ten months later contracts for the same work were let at \$1.70 - after certain happenings. Charge after charge of similar character has been made in regard to various other work. Not one charge has been specifically denied. It is all very well to talk about the average price being paid for shells at \$2.70 at ten months later contracts for the same work were let at \$1.70 - after certain happenings.

The bill respecting election to the legislature was taken up and Hon. J. K. Pender spoke strongly in favour of political corruption. Hon. Mr. Baxter agreed, saying that it was folly to waste so much money at election time. Progress was reported on the subject. The house met at 8 o'clock. Mr. Dugal gave notice of an inquiry regarding the name of Robert Borden as a member of the committee. The bill respecting election to the legislature was taken up and Hon. J. K. Pender spoke strongly in favour of political corruption.

Halifax Goes Dry by Vote of 28 to 3 in N.S. Legislature Halifax, March 16 - By a vote of 28 to 3 the house of assembly this morning rejected the motion to give the three months' notice to give the bill relating to the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors. The bill bringing Halifax under the operation of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, that is to say bringing provincial prohibition into force in the city and sent the bill to the committee of the whole house.

THICK SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a Horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Cough, can be reduced with ABSORBINE also any Bunch or Swelling, No blister, no hair-growth, and horse kept at work. Concentrated - only a few drops required at an application - only a few cents delivered. ABSORBINE, JR. is a scientific preparation for man, horse, dog, or cat, for all kinds of swellings, inflammations, and sores.

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AWK BICYCLES An up-to-date High Grade New Dependable or Hercules 1916 Model Cycle, with all the latest improvements, including a 22.50. FREE 1916 Catalogue. 60 pages of Bicycles, Svarin and Motor Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

LARGEST CONVENTION EVER HELD IN KENT

Allison Dysart, Phileas Melanson and A. J. Bodge Chosen as Opposition Candidates - Many Former Supporters of Government Present at Enthusiastic Meeting

Renfrew, March 15 - That a wave of opposition is sweeping over Kent county was evidenced today by the large convention at Renfrew to choose candidates to opposition to the provincial government. Among the delegates were recognized numerous old-time supporters of the present administration. The candidates chosen were Allison Dysart, Phileas Melanson, and A. J. Bodge. L. A. Dugart, M.L.A., and P. J. Vezlot, opposition organizers, accompanied by Dr. E. A. Smith, president of the Provincial Opposition Association, were present and delivered strong addresses. The convention was the largest ever held in this county. Besides the naming of candidates the convention organized a strong county association.

There is no change in the fur market, and trappers are disposing of their catch at the same prices as last week. There is to be a lower range of prices when the rubbed, shedding, faded and springy skins come to market. The past season has been very satisfactory to the manufacturers and retailers and they are encouraged to go ahead with their sample lists to care for next season's business.

Canada's Greatest Seed House STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS THE BEST BY EVERY TEST FOR SALE BY RELIABLE MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE THROUGHOUT CANADA

Empire Mechanical Milk Separator 3 Grand Varieties - Good as Gold Beans Corn Peas

MARSHALL'S EASY Churning "FAVORITE" CHURN WITH BOW LEVER

MAXWELL'S MARSHALL WIRE FENCE Makes Pigs "Stay Put" The hog never grunted that could get the better of a Marshall's Wire Fence.

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Ltd. Moncton, N.B.

STIRRING DEEDS OF CANADIANS  
WIN 88 D. C. M'S IN LAST LIST

Chapters From the Hall of Fame in  
Tabloid Form

Woodstock Man, Burdette Harmon, Probably  
in List—Two Sergeants Refused to Surrender  
When Commanded in English by Dis-  
guised German Officers.

London, March 14—Saturday's Official Gazette contains notice of the award of Distinguished Conduct Medals to eighty-eight non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian forces in France for acts of bravery, exceptional ability and devotion to duty. The names of the men decorated and the gallant deeds which won them the coveted medals should be of absorbing interest to all young men who answer the call of country. Sapper Harmon, of the Engineers, who won the medal, is probably the Woodstock man, Burdette Harmon.

The list follows:  
Private Ableson, 13th Battalion, Montreal. The medal was awarded Private Ableson for "bravely native troops and getting them back into their trenches under trying conditions. He was ultimately wounded."  
Corporal Baker, 9th Battalion. "Corporal Baker remained alone within ten yards of an enemy redoubt after six men of his company were killed or wounded."  
Corporal Barrett, 4th Battalion. "Corporal Barrett rushed forward from the Canadian position to the enemy's wire and carried back a severely wounded man."  
Sergeant Bevan, 2nd Engineers. "Sergeant Bevan checked native troops who were retreating in disorder. He inspired all ranks with his fine example."  
Gunner Bleakley, 8th Artillery, who, the award states, though working under heavy fire as a line man, was "always cheerful and energetic."  
Private Bonner, 27th Battalion. "An enemy soldier was lying dead close to the enemy's lines. Identification of the German unit was urgently needed. Private Bonner, with his rifle, crawled back to the German's cap and shoulder and, at a postcard and newspaper from his pockets."  
Sergeant Bonner, 14th Battalion, Montreal. "Many times during the total darkness of his own safety, Sergeant Bonner, alone, led his men into positions of strategic importance."  
Sergeant Bowler, of the Princess Patricia's, for continuing the work at great personal risk at the dressing stations.

Private Brongrest, of the Patricia's, for "great bravery and coolness, at a critical moment."  
Corporal Brooks, 9th Battalion. For leading a party under extremely heavy fire and bringing in an officer who had been severely wounded."  
Private Bruno, 8th Battalion. "Private Bruno, was working at the captured trench, when he was ordered to collect the gas mask at the company officer, when Bruno shot him dead."  
Sergeant-Bowyer, of the Patricia's, for "bravery and coolness, at a critical moment."  
Corporal Christie, of the Patricia's, for "valuable reconnaissance work."  
Private Clark, 8th Battalion. "Private Clark, after getting a bullet through his cap while recovering a wounded man, immediately went out again and safely brought in a machine gun."  
Sergeant Crowe, 14th Battalion. "Took command of his company and continued the bringing up of ammunition."  
Quartermaster-Sergeant Craig, Headquarters. For consistent devotion to duty as clerk.

Private Dehols, 22nd Battalion. For carrying a wounded man on his shoulder through barbed wire entanglements under fire.  
After his detachment had been killed or wounded, Dehols rallied the men, leading them forward under a heavy fire.  
Private Dunwoody, Strathcona Horse. For reconnoitering "best bravery."  
Sergeant Ferris, 2nd Engineers. Advancing alone under extremely heavy fire, Sergeant Ferris made a valuable report, although he was shot through the lungs.  
Sergeant-Major Minter, 12th Battalion Reserve. Sergeant-Major Minter gallantly kept his men together under fire, although he himself was wounded.

Sergeant-Major Goodfellow, 15th Battalion. Sergeant-Major Goodfellow rallied his company after the other officers were killed or wounded.  
Sergeant Hamshere, 10th Artillery. For bravery and resource during important operations.  
With the Engineers.  
Sapper Harmon, 1st Engineers. For constructing barricades and remaining alone thirty-six hours constructing tunnels, though severely wounded in several places.  
Private Harris, 29th Battalion. For throwing himself on a bomb to save his comrades. The bomb exploded, and Harris was severely wounded.  
Corporal Hewison, Strathcona Horse. For leading patrols through the enemy's wire entanglements.  
Sergeant Holland, 7th Battalion. For conspicuous and consistent good work during ten months' operations.  
Corporal Hourston, 29th Battalion. For carrying wounded men under a heavy fire.  
Corporal Jones, 8th Battalion. For conspicuous gallantry while repairing a telephone wire.  
Corporal Jones, 8th Battalion. For laying telephone lines under heavy fire.  
Sergeant Jones, 18th Battalion, Montreal. For leading a party which occupied an exposed mine crater.  
Sergeant-Major Kay, 16th Battalion. For conspicuous gallantry during all actions since the formation of the battalion.



GENERAL PEÑAIN, (in foreground), the heroic defender of Verdun.

SWEEPING BRITISH  
VICTORIES IN AFRICA

London, March 15, 7:46 p.m.—Further progress for the British expeditionary force in the campaign against German East Africa was officially announced this evening. The statement said that Gen. Jan Christlans Smuts, in command of the force, had reported the occupation of Mushi, and that the British were pushing on to occupy Arusha, which was believed to have been evacuated.  
The text of the statement reads:  
"General Smuts reports: 'Our troops occupied Mushi the thirteenth of March, and are pushing on to occupy Arusha, which is believed to have been evacuated by the Germans.'  
"The enemy appears to be retiring rapidly southward. His movements are greatly assisted by the Tanga railway. Numerous rivers in the area of operations have somewhat hindered our pursuit."  
"Further evidence as to the severe defeat inflicted on the enemy at Kivoto is still being received. A search of the slopes of the hills, which are covered with dead and wounded, has resulted in the capture of three machine guns and one gun which the enemy abandoned in his retreat."  
Arthur H. Steel-Maitland, colonial under-secretary, at a meeting of the Overseas Force Club this evening, stated that Gen. Smuts' advance as another striking success. He said the Germans, demoralized, were retreating southward.

BRITISH OCCUPY SOLLUM ONCE MORE  
London, March 15, 8:45 p.m.—The secretary of war tonight issued the following announcement:  
The force under Major-General Peyton, yesterday re-occupied Sollum, the Egyptian frontier port on the Mediterranean near the Tripoli frontier which was evacuated by the British last December. The enemy, on the thirteenth, blew up their ammunition stores, and on the fourteenth only offered slight resistance.  
"The retreating enemy was successfully pursued by armed motor cars and cavalry and camel corps, with the result that twenty-six prisoners, including three officers, and three guns and nine machine guns, were captured. About fifty of the enemy, including three officers, were killed. Their camp is now in our hands."  
"A quantity of gun ammunition and over a quarter of a million rounds of rifle ammunition and nearly one hundred rifles were destroyed."

TURKS DRIVEN FROM POSITION  
London, March 15, 7:55 p.m.—The following British official communication concerning the Mesopotamian operations was issued tonight:  
"General Lake reports that on March 10 information was received by the Tigris Corps that the Turks had occupied an advanced position on the Tigris. A column was sent before dawn on the eleventh to turn the enemy out. The column met the Turks with two officers and fifteen men prisoners. There have been no further developments."

DORCHESTER'S FINE  
RECRUITING RECORD

Dorchester, N. B., March 13—Recruiting for the "All Dorchester" platoon took a big jump here today, when six men were added to the honor roll. Those who enlisted were Wellington Atkinson (married), Martin Campbell (married), George S. Bishop, Wilfred Rye, Grover A. Crossman and E. Bert Reid, all of whom passed the medical examination. The platoon now stands at forty-four. Dorchester out of a population of 1,080 (census 1911), has 110 of her sons on the honor roll, a record of which she feels proud.

tain were both seriously wounded while in the same dugout.  
Sergeant-Major Stephenson—While supplying ammunition, was twice wounded.  
Gunner Stickland, reserve artillery—For gallantry while serving at a telephone line man.  
Private Style, 18th Battalion—For carrying wounded all day and night.  
Driver Sutcliffe, divisional train—For taking bomb supplies into the trenches while under heavy fire.  
Sergeant Swindells, 8th Battalion—When the remnants of his company were forced from their trench by the terrific enemy fire, Sergeant Swindells held his back.  
Sergeant-Major (now lieutenant) Turner, 3rd Engineers—For carrying wounded and digging new trenches.  
Sergeant Verner, 16th Battalion—For telephone work under heavy fire.  
Sergeant Ward, 2nd Ammunition Column—For maintaining communication when the brigade was forced from two successive positions.  
Sergeant-Major Willgoose, 9th Bat-

WORD COMES TO OTTAWA THAT  
HIS NAME IS ON LIST OF PRISONERS  
TO BE EXCHANGED—  
Now Held by Germans.

Ottawa, March 15—Good news has been received here as to the likelihood of the release from Germany in the near future of Hon. Dr. Beland, Canada's member of Parliament who has been a German prisoner ever since the Germans took Brussels over a year and a half ago. Hon. Raoul Dandurand who is the chairman of the Canadian group of the Interparliamentary Union, a letter written from Christians, Norway, under date of February 11, in which the latter says: "I have pleasure in informing you that Herr Jongheims, director of the Reichstags Bureau, and permanent secretary of the German Interparliamentary Group, writes me in a letter dated January 30, as follows: 'Dr. Beland is still at the Stadthof. He has been permitted to choose his name for the interim camp at Rubelen and the one at Stadthof and he has preferred to remain at Stadthof. Negotiations have been made in many quarters for the release of Dr. Beland. His name is now on a list of prisoners who will be exchanged.'"  
"Mr. Lange adds that there is therefore no reason for abandoning the hope of Dr. Beland's return to freedom before long."  
Hon. Dr. Beland who at the outbreak of the war was in Belgium with his wife, promptly offered his services as a medical officer to the Belgian cause and did brave and useful service until he was taken prisoner when Brussels was captured. Since then many efforts have been made both by his friends here and by the war office, acting on requests from Sir Sam Hughes to secure his exchange for a German prisoner of war. These efforts have hitherto been unsuccessful, but the above letter to Senator Dandurand indicates that the repeated representations to the German authorities have at last been favorably considered.

TRIBESMEN IN  
EGYPT QUELLED  
BY BRITISH FORCE

Sussex, N. B., March 14—Gunner Harry Hopcraft, of the siege battery, Fairbridge, Canada, who was stricken with pneumonia a few days ago, died very suddenly in the Public Hospital, St. John, Monday noon. The body was brought to Sussex this afternoon, where an interment will be made tomorrow afternoon at Rockville, with military honors. Service will be held at Trinity Church at 1 o'clock, Rev. Emmanuel Sheppard officiating. Captain William T. Barnes, of the 14th battalion, will furnish a firing party, and pall-bearers from the machine gun section.  
A month's recruiting meeting will be held in the Opera House Sunday afternoon and evening. Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Guthrie will be the speaker and Colonel G. W. Fowler will preside. The 14th regimental band will be present.

MEMBER OF SIEGE  
BATTERY DIES IN  
HOSPITAL HERE

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A Continual Tiredness  
Precedes Ruined Health

Thousands are physically exhausted, lacking in courage, just on the verge of a break-down. Such low spirits, your brain is fagged, vitality so exhausted your constitution is high-noon. What you need is Ferrero's, the great vitality and nutritive tonic. It's making flesh and blood, by infusing iron and oxygen into the system that Ferrero's helps; it repairs weak spots, instils new life into worn-out organisms, makes you feel like new. Ferrero's lifts you from the old and imparts resilience and buoyancy to the depressed. Be manly, ruddy-colored, eatable weakness after the happy life that comes from using Ferrero's. Fifty cents buys a box in any drug store.

The real joy of having good bread  
is realized by those who use

PURITY FLOUR  
More Bread  
and Better Bread

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, March 16—In the midnight casualty list Harris G. Read, 54th Battalion, of Upper Rockport (N. B.), is officially reported as dead from illness. The list is as follows:

FIRST BATTALION.  
Killed in Action—Charles F. Constant, Wardsville (Ont.).  
Killed in Action—William Jeffrey, England.  
Wounded—William Weatherden, England.

THIRD BATTALION.  
Shell Shock, Rejoined Regiment—Samuel George Davis, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION.  
Dangerously Wounded—John McLaren, Scotland.

SEVENTH BATTALION.  
Wounded—William G. Dally, England.

ELEVENTH BATTALION.  
Seriously Ill—Ernest Edmunds, England.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.  
Wounded—John McCausland, St. Thomas (Ont.).  
Killed in Action—Duncan Colvin, London (Ont.); George Munro, Scotland; Sgt. Harold S. Gardner, England; Robert Gageby, Ireland; John Bass, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.  
Suffering from Shell Shock—Walter Sutter, Colborne (Ont.).  
Wounded—Alex. Omeaga, Roseneath (Ont.).

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.  
Wounded—Alphonse Jacob, Montreal.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.  
Killed in Action—Adolphe Grenier (no address given).  
Wounded—Henry J. Daylue, Channel Islands.

FORTY-THIRD BATTALION.  
Dangerously Wounded—William Martin Noble, Faldmbur, Estehary (Sask.).  
Seriously Wounded—David Warren, Scotland.  
Wounded—James E. Brewer, England.

FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION.  
Died—HARRIS G. READ, Upper Rockport (N. B.).  
FORTY-FIRST BATTERY CANADIAN DIAMOND ARTILLERY.  
Seriously Ill—Gunner John A. Scott, Victoria Harbor (Ont.).

Ottawa, March 14—The casualty list follows:

SECOND BATTALION.  
Killed in Action—Harrison Cleveland, Cranbrook (Ont.); James C. Steinburg, Cordova Mines (Ont.).  
Slightly Wounded—John Hamer, Galt (Ont.).

THIRD BATTALION.  
Slightly Wounded—Henry Loeuyer, Montreal; Edward M. Lindsay, Scotland.

FIFTH BATTALION.  
Killed in Action—Douglas Rathven, England; Alexander F. Whitelaw, Scotland.

TENTH BATTALION.  
Wounded—Edmund B. Deane, England.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.  
Accidentally Wounded—Edward Milton, Toronto.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.  
Constant Bartolo, Malta; Lewis W. Moore, England; Lance Corporal Arthur G. Daws, England.

NINETEENTH BATTALION.  
Wounded. Returned to Duty—Lance Corporal Samuel Elliott, Brantford (Ont.).

TWENTIETH BATTALION.  
Wounded—James Rahmer, Orillia (Ont.).

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.  
Wounded—Herbert A. Van Hatten, Walkerton (Ont.).

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.  
Died of Wounds—Adrien LeBlanc, Montreal.  
Wounded—Joseph Simard, Montreal.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.  
Wounded—Edgar Andrew Mott, Montreal.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.  
Wounded—Corporal Peter W. Walton, England; Sgt. Edward J. Williams, England.

THIRTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.  
Died—Peter Valyear, Trenton (Ont.).

FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.  
Killed in Action—John Smith, Scotland.

FORTY-THIRD BATTALION.  
Wounded—Thomas Dawson, Ottawa.

FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION.  
Seriously Ill—ROY H. METCALF, 300 High street, Moncton (N. B.).

SIXTIETH BATTALION.  
Died of Wounds—Corporal John R. Morgan, England.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.  
Died of Wounds—Lance Corporal Eugene L'Eauve, Montreal.  
Wounded—David McMurdo, Scotland.

FIRST CANADIAN MACHINE GUN COMPANY.  
Accidentally Killed—Ovilia X. Ayette, Deschenes Mills (Que.).  
Wounded—Sapper Lynn Wilson, Basano (Alb.).

SECOND ARMY CORPS TROOP COMPANY ENGINEERS.  
Wounded—Sapper Allan H. Munro, Peterboro (Ont.).

SIXTH FIELD COMPANY, SECOND CANADIAN DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.  
Wounded—Sapper Allan H. Munro, Peterboro (Ont.).

Ottawa, March 16—The midnight casualty list has the names of several maritime province men, including James E. Daley, St. Patrick street, St. John, slightly wounded with the 1st battalion. The list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.  
Killed in Action—Charles Raymond, Ferry Sound (Ont.); Lance Corporal Arthur Metcalf, Windsor (Ont.).  
Wounded—Lance Corporal Andrew J. Petrie, Scotland; James Walker, Scotland.

Slightly Wounded—JAMES L. DALEY, St. Patrick street, St. John (N. B.).

FIFTH BATTALION.  
Died of Wounds—James Christensen, Humboldt (Sask.).

EIGHTH BATTALION.  
Killed in Action—Archibald Brode, Scotland; Colin Nicholson, Scotland.  
Wounded—Alfred St. Louis, Fort William (Ont.).

THIRTIETH BATTALION.  
Previously Reported Missing, Now Killed in Action—Bruce A. Peterson, Montreal; Gordon C. Freehand, Buffalo (N. Y.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.  
Shell Shock—Keith Murray, Scotland.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.  
Wounded—Duncan M. Ross, Stratford (Ont.).

NINETEENTH BATTALION.  
Died of Wounds—Ernest P. Dickes, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.  
Wounded—George E. Wood, Monticello (Ont.).

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.  
Died of Wounds—Albert J. Cameron, Masville (Ont.).  
Slightly Wounded—Lieutenant Aime P. Grothe, Montreal.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.  
Wounded—MILTON COVEY, Indian Harbor, Halifax county (N. S.).

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.  
Seriously Ill—George Shoultice, Peterboro (Ont.).

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.  
Killed in Action—Lieutenant James E. Robertson, Milton (Ont.).

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.  
Wounded—Harry Pratt, England.

FORTY-SIXTH BATTALION.  
SERIOUSLY ILL—SERGI F. SIMMONS, CLYDE RIVER (P. E. I.).

FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.  
Wounded—Sergeant Alexander M. Macdonald, Scotland; William Chalmers, Scotland.

PRINCESS PATS.  
Killed in Action—Reginald E. Parrott, Saitouak (Sask.).

LORD STRATHOONA'S HORSE.  
Suffering from Concussion—Sergeant Reginald J. Newlands, England.

FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.  
Died of Wounds—Franklin J. Oldfield, Niagara Falls (Ont.).  
Wounded—John St. Pierre, Montreal.

THIRD CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.  
Died—GUNNER GEORGE MORRIS, SYDNEY MINES (N. S.).  
RESERVE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.  
SERIOUSLY ILL—Gunner Joseph Fletcher, Hamilton (Ont.).

SIXTH FIELD COMPANY, SECOND CANADIAN DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.  
Slightly Wounded—Sapper Philip M. Macdonnell, Kingston (Ont.).

NUMBER FOUR COMPANY DIVISIONAL TRAIN.  
Accidentally Wounded—Gordon H. Stokes, Sebastopol (Calif.).

NUMBER THREE CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE.  
SERIOUSLY ILL—John C. MacKenzie, Tacoma (Wash.).

NUMBER ONE FIELD BAKERY COMPANY.  
SERIOUSLY ILL—Samuel McAllister, Winnipeg.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.  
Died—Thomas Harkness, (returned in disabled soldier), died at Victoria Hospital, London (Ont.).

Has Enlisted.  
Newcastle, March 14—Dan Gillespie, lately clerk of the Miramichi Hotel here, enlisted last week in the 21st Highlanders at Sydney (N. S.).  
Miss Ursula Appleby, of Boston, who has been visiting her home in New Brunswick, is spending a few days in town.

AGENTS WANTED  
RELIABLE representative  
meet the tremendous  
fruit trees throughout New  
present. We wish to secure  
our good men to represent us  
in the fruit-growing  
New Brunswick offers excep-  
tional opportunities for men of enter-  
prise for a permanent position  
to the right men. Stone  
Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED  
WANTED—A second class  
teacher for school District  
of Peterville, to take  
school at once. Apply, stating  
qualifications, to Joseph Kelly, Secretary of  
Trustees, Peterville, Queens Co.  
88815-9-16

FOR SALE  
FARM for sale, three mi-  
Bellefleur station. Apply,  
Benson, Shannon post office, C.

Vacancies in Off  
Caused by enlistment of those  
answered, and those who their  
king and country's call,  
Who will qualify themselves  
advantage of those great oppor-  
Catalogues free to any address.

BIRTHS  
ROBB—To Annie Fraser,  
Bruce S. Robb, a daughter,  
1916.

MARRIAGES  
HARRISON-TAYLOR—A  
dence of J. P. Jewett, Sheriff  
March 8, by Rev. G. H. Pe-  
Pelleu M. Taylor, sister of Mr.  
to Rev. T. H. Harrison, of G.  
YOUNG-MACLAUGHLIN  
Mrs. J. Boyle Tseyery and  
Goring Alder, Vera Constante  
of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Macle  
Major Frank Bennett Young  
son of J. W. Young, son of Mrs.  
the late James Bennett, D.D.,  
WESTMORE-KINGAID, O.  
15, by Rev. F. S. Porter, King  
and Mrs. Westmore, son of Mr.  
Stacey, to Miss Florence King-  
ter of Daniel Kincaid, of Bell

DEATHS  
BRANSCOMBE—In loving  
Mrs. A. C. Branscombe, form  
154 Smith street, died  
daughter, father, mother and  
suffer their loss.

PORTER—In this city on  
died, Jessie Porter, nee He-  
Robert Porter, aged 90 years  
two sons and two sisters to m-  
LINTON—At Bayswater, on  
March 14, at 63, Mrs. H. H.  
Linton, aged sixty-eight years  
one sister and one brother.

MCCABRON—Suddenly, at  
died in this city in 1917  
daughter of Elizabeth and the  
rick McCabron, leaving her mo-  
brother and three sisters to m-  
Mrs. J. McCabron, nee Meehan,  
Michael Sheehy, leaving his wife,  
and one daughter to mourn.

IN MEMORIAM  
BARTEAUX—In loving m-  
our dear mother, Mary Eliza  
teaux, who departed from this  
14, 1916. Gone but not forgot-  
Sleep on, dear mother, thy la-  
thy willing hands can do no  
The bright star shines o'er  
of one we loved but could not  
DAUG

LIKELY TO MEET  
IN FREDERICTON  
AGAIN NEXT

Fredericton, March 16—The  
annual convention of the New-  
foundland Federation of Labor will  
of this afternoon. The special  
appointed to go before the  
government with regard to the  
prohibitory legislation, the  
compensation act, a fair wage  
other measures, reported that  
ation was promised by the go-  
The selection of a place of m-  
the Federation in 1917 rests  
executive. It is probable, how-  
the Federation will meet in F-  
next year in March.

The officers are: J. L.  
John, president; C. A. Mel-  
Moncton, secretary-treasurer;  
han, J. Moncton, recorder;  
dents—St. John, J. E. Tighe-  
ton, R. J. Baxter; Moncton,  
Stevens, Sackville, Chester Mc-

Real Estate Transfer  
Transfers of real estate hav-  
be held as follows:  
St. John County,  
J. E. Beattie, et al, to Jess-  
of Robert Stackhouse, prop-  
street, West St. John,  
C. A. R. Kelley to S. C.  
property in Simonsville.  
Walter Macaulay to W. J.  
property in Guilford street,  
Margaret and Nell McKel-  
Whipple, property in Lan-  
resbyterian church to W.  
Kings County,  
F. G. Mitchell to H. M.  
property in Upland.  
Georgina Prescott to C. S.  
property in Sussex.

of having good bread those who use... RITZ... read Bread... CASUALTIES

CASUALTIES

Accidentally Killed—Ovila X. Aoyette, Deschenes Mills (Que.)... Wounded—Sapper Lynn Wilson, Basano (Alb.)... Ottawa, March 16—The midnight casualty list has the names of several maritime province men...

AGENTS WANTED... RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick... TEACHERS WANTED... WANTED—A second class female teacher for School District No. 8...

FOR SALE

FARM for sale, three miles from Bellefleur station. Apply, Elanthen Benson, Shannon post office, Queens Co.

Vacancies in Offices

Caused by enlistment of those who have answered, and those who will answer their king and country's call, must be filled.

BRITISH PORTS

London, March 12—Ard, stars Sardinia, Fortland (Mo). Liverpool, March 12—Ard, stars Dominion, Portland. London, March 12—Ard, stars Milwaukee, St. John's, Cambridge, Boston.

DEATHS

BRANSCOMBE—In Verdun (Que.), Mrs. A. C. Branscombe, formerly Miss Smith leaving her husband, son and daughter, mother and brother to mourn their loss.

IN MEMORIAM

BARTEAUX—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mary Elizabeth Bartheaux, who departed this life March 14, 1916. Gone but not forgotten.

LIKELY TO MEET IN FREDERICTON AGAIN NEXT YEAR

Fredricton, March 15—The sessions of the annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labor closed here this afternoon.

MARINE JOURNAL

Arrived. Monday, March 13. Sch. Blunose, 166, Tower, Perth Amboy, coal. Sch. Myrtle Leaf, 860, Merrimack, New York, coal.

CONDENSED NEWS LOCAL AND GENERAL

A case prosecuted by S. M. Wetmore, local officer of the S. P. C., was heard yesterday before Magistrate Adams, of Brookville. The case, involving a charge laid by County Folkman Sanders that Fred Shields had on March 13 last killed a horse on the Loch Lomond road, in his possession.

CANADIAN PORTS

Cld. Ida M. Zinck, for Harbor Breton, to load fish for European ports. S. S. Lancelotti, for St. John's, Portland, Lunenburg, March 16—Ard, tern sch. Eliza A. Scribner, Pace, lumber laden from Sherbrook, for Bridgeport (Conn.).

BRITISH PORTS

London, March 12—Ard, stars Sardinia, Fortland (Mo). Liverpool, March 12—Ard, stars Dominion, Portland. London, March 12—Ard, stars Milwaukee, St. John's, Cambridge, Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS

Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 10—Ard, stars J. H. Deveraux, Boston for Norfolk (and proceeded); sch. Catherine, Philadelphia for St. John's (and proceeded). Boston, March 10—Ard, stars (and proceeded). Liverpool, March 10—Ard, stars (and proceeded).

CHARTERS

British schooner, 174 tons, salt, Turke Island to Halifax, private terms; schooner, 174 tons, salt, Turke Island to Halifax, private terms.

TROOPSHIPS ARE SAFE IN ENGLAND

Ottawa, Ont., March 16—The troopships Mississauga and Schombrun, which sailed from Canada on March 10, have arrived safely in England.

LINSEED COMPOUND

is a reliable old English remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung & Throat troubles.

PARDONED AND HELPLESS

Prominent Merchant Restored to Health by "Fruit-a-lives"

Bristol (N. B.), July 28th, 1914. "I had a stroke of paralysis in March, and this left me unable to walk or help myself and the Constipation was terrible. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-lives' and gradually I was able to walk and actually returned to the normal state. By the use of 'Fruit-a-lives' I grew stronger until all the pain left me. I am now well and attend my store every day."

STRONGLY FAVOR CONSCRIPTION

A provincial recruiting association, composed of representatives from every county, was formed at a meeting held in Fredericton Wednesday.

Brief Despatches

London, March 16—J. P. Morgan, who has been in London for several weeks, has sailed for Liverpool for New York on the steamship Philadelphia.

HAS LEG CUT OFF BY THE TRAIN

Edmundston, N. B., March 16—Fidelis Perron, a young boy of fifteen years, was seriously injured at Lapointe Station, on the Franco-American railway, between Edmundston and Quebec, today.

French Take Tip From Canadians

Writing to Mrs. T. Crawford, of Upper Hantsville, recently from "Belgium," a young scout of the 4th battalion, tells of a French officer who has been going around their lines, seeing how they do things.

Get Lots of Socks

Referring to the sock question, he says: "All those stories you have heard about us paying for socks and clothes are false. We never go short of clothing or boots. Our Q. M. stores are about five miles behind the firing line, and every time we come out of the trenches if there is anything we need we are paraded there for it. As for socks, I have had as many as six pairs in my pack, and other things with me. The 8th battalion, when they were in the trenches, got a fresh pair of socks every day. We get well fed and get twenty cents a day field pay. We are not short of anything. When the Belgians used to have stores near the firing line. These have been moved back five miles. When in the trenches we have to cook our own rations. We always get dinner, tea and jam for supper."

Get Lots of Socks

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BREAK OF PRISONERS FROM AMHERST AGAIN DISCUSSED IN SENATE

Senator Cloran Wants to Know What Happened to Officer in Command—Is There Hun Spy System in St. John and Halifax?

Ottawa, March 16—In the senate to-night, Senator Cloran, of Montreal, moved for a return showing the names of all employees of enemy race, by birth or extraction, in the federal service, and also for the names of Canadian subjects in the public service of the enemy nations.

14 YEARS OF AGE, SENSELESS PANIC DOUGLAS ANDERSON SOON OFF TO WAR

IN N. S. HOUSE CAUSED BY SMOKE

Halifax, March 16—Smoke, from the chimneys of the custom house pouring in through the open windows of the provincial building tonight caused a near panic among hundreds of people who had gathered to listen to the debate on the bill for the return of the Huns.

MAINE COMPANY GETTING READY FOR QUARTALITIES

Bangor, March 15—Company of the Maine National Guard and other militia companies in eastern Maine are being called to war strength so that in the event of a long campaign for Villa or other eventualities, there will be no cause for complaint on the grounds of preparedness in this little corner of the United States.

Amsterdam, March 15—The marriage of Prince Joachim, fifth son of Emperor William, and Princess Marie Augustine, daughter of Prince Edward of Anhalt, was celebrated on Saturday at Berlin. The Kaiser was not present.

Winnipeg, March 15—The latest returns of the prohibition vote show the following figures: Dry, 49,823; wet, 28,648; dry majority, 21,175. The official return will be published on Friday.

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GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS... Liniments Won't Cure Lame Back—Gin Pills WILL as this Gentleman Testifies... "I have suffered much from Lame Back and soreness across the Kidneys, and used to apply liniments to relieve the pain until I was told to take GIN PILLS. Now, I am well without them."

