

## HOLLAND WILDLY INDIGNANT OVER SINKING OF DUTCH STEAMER BY PIRATES; SEVERAL FROM BRITISH SHIP LOST

### BORDEN TO START HOUSE-CLEANING

#### Reads Two of His Followers in the House Out of the Party

#### Premier Excoriates A. DeWitt Foster, M. P., and W. F. Garland, M. P., for Their Connection With Scandal Regarding Horses and Drugs for the Army—Sir Robert Also Promises Reform in War Expenditures in the Future—Also Says He Will Prosecute All Grafters, Imprison Them, and Force Restitution, if He Can.

(Special to The Telegraph.)  
Ottawa, April 16.—Arthur DeWitt Foster, Conservative member for Kings, Nova Scotia, and William Garland, Conservative member for Carleton (Ont.), have been publicly reprimanded for their resignations and step out of public life.  
The course of the premier follows the ghastly disclosures made during the past few weeks by Liberalism in the public accounts committee in relation to government purchase of war supplies.  
The premier admitted that grave irregularities and wrongdoing had occurred. He argued that the government should not be held responsible. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the purchase had been made in short time. Inproprieties and fraud which occurred were in the violation of express ministerial orders.  
Premier Reform in Future.  
Sir Robert promised on behalf of the government to do better in future. He agreed with the position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it was the duty of the justice department to make every endeavor to obtain restitution and punish offenders.  
He announced the intention to immediately appoint a commission of from one to three business men to undertake the expenditure of parliament's new \$100,000,000 war vote. An effort would be made, he promised, apart from all political considerations, to secure men of the widest experience, highest ability and perfect integrity.  
Reads Two M. P.'s Out of Party.  
The premier, in slow spoken and emphatic words, formally read Messrs. Foster and Garland out of his party. He felt that the duty he owed to the government, which I am the head, the party of which I am the leader in federal politics, and to the house and the country, he stated, "to this public expression my most grave disapproval of the conduct of the gentlemen."  
Neither Mr. Foster nor Mr. Garland was in the chamber, and the premier's statement was read in the absence of both sides, subsequently followed by an outburst of prolonged cheering from his followers.  
Laurier Holds Government Responsible.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed the premier. There could be no issue as to the action taken, however, he stated, it might be. He was afraid that the investigations so far held had merely scratched the surface of what had been going on. He held the government responsible for certain offences. The department of militia, he maintained, must have realized that it was not dealing with the boy clerk Fowler, but with his employer, "the man at the bottom who was profiting by the transaction."  
Sir Wilfrid approved the premier's decision to institute further investigation. This investigation should be made thoroughness, justice, fair play and the full limit of publicity. There should be no closing of the wide open door of publicity. Parliament and the government had a stern and a real duty to perform if the tragedies of the past were to redound to the well-being of public life in Canada.  
With the avowal of the proposed commission, the Liberal leader was also silent to one, and he urged that, in every war expenditure made, all contracts should be let by tender, dealing should be direct with the producer and manufacturer and no favors to anyone should be shown.  
Neither political party had proposed a collection of angels with respect to the patronage system. Since Confederation the patronage system had enticed largely into all public work. Sir Wilfrid believed it to be an evil. He was ready to do his part to get rid of it forever. It had been shown, he stated, that it had generated a great deal of graft and corruption, and it was doubly criminal that we are held the government without looking for Party Advantage.  
"There has been talk of general elections," concluded Sir Wilfrid, "but the position I have taken. I have no suggestion to offer to the government on that matter. It is their own business."  
Not Looking for Party Advantage.  
"There has been talk of general elections," concluded Sir Wilfrid, "but the position I have taken. I have no suggestion to offer to the government on that matter. It is their own business."  
Not Looking for Party Advantage.  
"There has been talk of general elections," concluded Sir Wilfrid, "but the position I have taken. I have no suggestion to offer to the government on that matter. It is their own business."  
Not Looking for Party Advantage.

### THIRTY-ONE NEW CASES OF DISEASE ON KRON PRINZ



#### THE KRON PRINZ WILHELM

Newport News, Va., April 15.—Provisions for four days were taken aboard today by the German commerce raider Kron Prinz Wilhelm, the three days supply allowed her when she came into port having been exhausted. Loading of 300 tons of coal for port purposes and to trim the ship will be completed by night, and tomorrow the cruiser will go into dry dock for survey by the naval board, which is to recommend the time to be granted by the United States government for repairs.  
The ship's surgeons said today that members of the crew suffering from beri-beri were much improved. Thirty-one new cases of the disease have developed since the raider arrived here, but with plenty of fresh vegetables available, the surgeons expect to suppress the epidemic soon.

### THE ITALIAN SITUATION IS TO THE FRONT

#### British Public Deeply Interested in Diplomatic Reports

#### LITTLE NEW FROM THE BATTLE LINE

#### Russians Declare They Are Making Steady Progress in the Carpathian Mountains—But Austrians Also Claim Victories—French Meet With Success North of Arras and Revive Offensive in Woerze District.

London, April 15, 10:30 p. m.—The sinking of the Dutch steamer Katwyk and many rumors of diplomatic movements in Italy and the near east seem to have made the people of England almost forget last night's Zeppelin raid over Northumberland county, and the fighting on the continent.  
Next in interest to the sinking of the Katwyk was the publication of a "white paper," showing that Great Britain acknowledged that British cruisers had captured the German cruiser Dresden in Chilean territorial waters, and had offered an apology for the action of her squadron.  
As far as fighting is concerned, the papers to the Carpathians and in the Woerze are the only ones of any importance. The Russians, although now faced by very much larger forces than they were at the beginning of the battle, three months ago, are said to be continuing their efforts to force the Austro-German armies completely out of the Carpathian mountains, and to the north of the Carpathians, the Austrians, having successfully taken the western passes they are bending their energies on an attempt to capture the important heights northwest of Ustok Pass.  
Petrograd claims that the Russians are making steady progress, despite the efforts of the Austro-Hungarians to flank them. But the Austrians insist that the recent fighting has been in their favor, and that they have captured an important height northwest of Ustok Pass.  
French Revive Offensive.  
In the Woerze the French apparently have revived their offensive, and at several points claim to have added material to the ground previously gained, which would bring them a step nearer their main objective—the removal of the German wedge which binds their line back to St. Mihiel.  
In the Argonne, in Alsace and in the Vosges, the French declare that they also have made some progress, but this is in direct contradiction of the Berlin official report, which says that all the French attacks were repulsed.  
Allied Success North of Arras.  
Paris, via London, April 15.—(midnight.)—The following official communiqué was issued by the war office tonight:  
"To the north of Arras we have gained considerable success, which compares favorably with that of the night of April 14-15, with the object of retaking Notre Dame de Loreste was captured by the bayonet by our troops, who now hold all the southern slopes, as well as the outer woodland fringe of Albin St. Nazaire."  
"We took 100 prisoners, who included several officers and three French mortars and two machine guns."  
"At La Boisselle in the region of Albert, the enemy attempted two attacks which were immediately checked."  
"In the Argonne at Baguelatte, our artillery demolished one of the principal German trenches. Further to the east, at La Noutras, we repulsed an attack."  
"At Les Eparges the enemy delivered three counter-attacks during the night of April 14-15, with the object of retaking the position, but did not succeed."  
"At Montmarin we repulsed a counter-attack, and on the ground taken on the 13th we continued the inventory of our booty, which included two machine guns, two trench mortars, machine gun, several hundred rifles, and thousands of cartridges and grenades."  
"In the Forest of St. Preire we repulsed an attack and took some prisoners."  
"A German aviator dropped bombs on the hospital at Nourmoutier. By way of reprisal for the bombardment of Nancy by a Zeppelin, one of our aeroplanes dropped five bombs on the German headquarters. All the projectiles fell on the buildings in which the Imperial staff were installed at Mestres and Charleville. We also bombarded the station of Freiburg in Brisgau."  
"Finally, a flying squadron of fifteen machines dropped bombs with complete success on the German military buildings at Orléans. Our aeroplanes were violently cannonaded, but all returned unscathed."  
The Austrian Claims.  
Vienna, via London, April 15, 8:10 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today:  
(Continued on page 8.)

### WITH NO WARNING GERMANS SINK A DUTCH STEAMER

#### The Katwyk from Baltimore for Rotterdam with Grain for Holland's Government Torpedoed in North Sea by German Submarine and Goes to Bottom in 15 Minutes—Dutch Highly Indignant—British People Also Aroused.

London, April 15, 6:54 p. m.—The Netherlands steamer Katwyk, from Baltimore for Rotterdam, was torpedoed yesterday evening, while anchored several miles to the west of the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea. The crew of twenty-three men were saved and taken aboard the lightship.  
A despatch to Reuters from Flushing reports the arrival there of the crew of the Katwyk. The men say that while the night watch was being changed a severe shock was felt, and the ship began to take in water. As the steamer was sinking the crew took to the boats, and while rowing away saw the periscope of a submarine which quickly disappeared.  
The Katwyk sank fifteen minutes after the explosion.  
The Katwyk was a freight steamer. Built in 1903, she was 1,287 net tons and 281 feet long. She sailed from Baltimore, March 26, for Rotterdam, and passed Dover April 14.  
People of Holland Aroused.  
The Hague, via London, April 16, 10:30 p. m.—The sinking of the Dutch steamer Katwyk is considered here the greatest incident of the submarine warfare, as it directly affects the Dutch government, to which the cargo of grain on board the steamer was consigned.  
While awaiting further details of the torpedoing of the Katwyk the ministerial departments concerned discussed the matter today, but declined to make a statement.  
Dutch Highly Indignant.  
London, April 15, 10:30 p. m.—Although it is not yet absolutely certain that a German submarine was responsible for the sending to the bottom of the Dutch steamer Katwyk off the North Hinder Lightship last night, the sinking of the vessel has aroused the indignation of the Dutch people, as evidenced by the editorials of the newspapers in Holland.  
The Katwyk, which was loaded with grain from Baltimore, consigned to the Dutch government, is reported to have been lying at anchor at the time of the explosion, and to have been flying the Dutch flag. The Dutch newspapers insist that no mistake could have been made, and that if a German submarine actually torpedoed the steamer, "we must expect that the German government will, without loss of time, be made responsible for this severe violation of the right of neutral powers."  
The fact that the Dutch government was directly involved in the Katwyk's cargo, and that the news of the sinking of the steamer came immediately on top of the announcement that four Dutch trawlers had been seized by the Germans and taken to Zeebrugge, apparently heightened the feeling of the Hollanders.

### EIGHT DROWNED WHEN SMALL BRITISH SHIP IS TORPEDOED

London, April 15.—The British steamer Ptarmigan has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea. Eleven sailors of the Ptarmigan's crew of twenty-two men were saved. The Ptarmigan had a tonnage of 475 net and was built at Dundee in 1901. The vessel was 210 feet long, thirty feet beam and sixteen feet deep. She was owned by the General Steam Navigation Company.  
Eight were Drowned.  
London, April 15, 10:30 p. m.—The news of the sinking of the Ptarmigan came on the heels of the sinking of the Katwyk, and the excitement of lowering the lifeboats after the torpedo struck, one of the ropes was cut, and the occupants of a boat were thrown into the water. Eight were drowned out of a crew of seventeen.

### TWO ZEPPELINS DROP BOMBS ON ENGLISH TOWNS THIS MORNING

London, April 16, 3:10 a. m.—Two Zeppelin airships visited the east coast of England shortly after midnight, dropping bombs on several towns, doing considerable damage to property. As far as has been ascertained, only one person, a woman, was injured. It is said she was only slightly hurt.  
The airships dropped four bombs on Malden, in Essex county, thirty miles northeast of London, but no damage resulted. Bombs were also dropped in the Heybridge Basin, two miles across the river. These set fire to some buildings. The airships came up the Blackwater river and over the marshes, and circled around.  
At Lowestoft, on the North Sea, in Suffolk county, three bombs were dropped, considerable damage to house property in the center of the town resulting. A lumber yard was set on fire. The window panes in many houses were shattered. Three horses belonging to the railway company, were killed. Previously the aircraft had visited Southwold, twelve miles south of Lowestoft, and having missed striking that town with missiles, went on to Halesworth, eight miles inland. They then again returned to Southwold and dropped six bombs.

### ONE CANADIAN DEAD; ANOTHER IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Ottawa, April 15.—The casualties announced by the militia department tonight are as follows:  
Second Battalion.  
Death—Private John Mates, April 15, at Salisbury Infirmary, sarcema of the chest. Next of kin, Sarah L. Mates, (wife), No. 108 Schofield avenue, Brockville (Ont.).  
Third second Battalion.  
Seriously ill—Private Horace Victor Gore, March 27, admitted to Military Hospital, Shorecliffe, with appendicitis. Next of kin, Mrs. Margaret Gore, Box 503, Regina (Sask.).

### PROPOSES GENERAL STRIKE ON MANUFACTURE OF WAR MUNITIONS

Resolution Passed at Mass Meeting of New York Labor Federation.  
New York, April 15.—Resolutions calling upon organized labor throughout the United States "to consider seriously the proposal of a general strike among those industries employed in the production of ammunition and food supplies," for the use of warring European nations, were adopted tonight at a mass meeting called by the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity to consider a peace movement.

### BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO CHILE REGARDING DRESDEN AFFAIR

#### Makes "Full and Ample Apology" for Sinking the German Raider in Territorial Waters, But Adds That it Was Necessary—Why the Glasgow Acted Promptly.

London, April 15, 8:25 p. m.—The British government has offered a "full and ample apology" to the Chilean government for the sinking, on March 14, in Chilean territorial waters of the German cruiser, Dresden, the internment of which had already been ordered by the maritime governor of Cumberland Bay when the British squadron attacked and sank her.  
This fact was made public tonight, in a White paper, giving the text of the Chilean note, protesting against the sinking of the Dresden and the British government's reply.  
The note delivered by the Chilean minister to Great Britain says that the Dresden, anchored in Cumberland Bay, (Juan Fernandez Island) March 9, and asked permission to remain eight days for the purpose of repairing her engines, which were said to be out of order. The governor refused the request, as he considered it unfounded, and ordered the captain to leave the bay within twenty-four hours.  
As the order was not complied with, the captain of the Dresden was informed that his ship was interned.  
When the British squadron appeared on March 14, the governor was proceeding, and the cruiser Glasgow to inform the British officers of the steps he had taken, but he had to turn back as the British ships opened fire on the Dresden, which a flag of truce had already been hoisted, and called on her captain to surrender. The captain then gave orders to blow up the magazine of the Dresden.  
"This act of hostility committed in Chilean territorial waters by a British naval squadron," says the Chilean minister, "has painfully surprised my government."  
Continuing, the minister says that had the officer in command of the British squadron received the governor and been informed that the Dresden was interned, he was convinced "the British commander would not have opened fire on her, and brought about a situation which constrains the Chilean government, in defence of its sovereign rights, to formulate a most energetic protest."  
After referring to the hospitality shown British ships in Chilean waters, and to the long friendship between the two peoples, the minister says:  
"Nothing could be a more painful surprise to us than to see our customary cordial attitude repaid by an act which bears, unfortunately, all the evidences of contempt for our sovereign rights, although it is probable that there was nothing further from the minds of those by whom it was unthinkingly committed."  
Britain's Reply.  
The British government, in its reply, expresses regret that a misunderstanding arose, and adds:  
"On the facts, as stated in the communiqué, the Chilean minister, the British government is prepared to offer a full and ample apology to the Chilean government."  
"It is, however, pointed out that, according to the British information, the Dresden 'had not accepted internment, and still had her colors flying and her guns trained.'"  
"The British reply continues:  
"If this is so, and if there were no means available for enforcing the decision of the Chilean authorities to intern the Dresden, she might obviously, had not the British ships taken action, have escaped again to attack British commerce."  
"In view of the time it would take to clear up the circumstances, and because of the Chilean communication, the British government do not wish to qualify the apology that they now present to the Chilean government."

### STR. CORSICAN AT HALIFAX WITH 1,000 BAGS OF MAIL

Halifax, April 16.—The Alisa liner Corsican, from Liverpool, with the mails and passengers, docked at 2 o'clock this morning. She had 1,000 packages of mail and 200 passengers. The steamer had a good trip and the voyage was without incident. No German submarines were sighted.  
Has Safely Returned.  
Amsterdam, via London, April 15.—It is officially announced in Berlin that the naval airship which attacked the Plymouth district of England Wednesday, has returned safely.

### GLADSTONE'S GRANDSON IS KILLED IN ACTION ON FRENCH BATTLEFIELD

Was Only Twenty-nine Years Old, and Liberal Member of the British House of Commons.  
London, April 15.—William G. C. Gladstone, grandson of the great Liberal statesman, has been killed in action in France. Mr. Gladstone was twenty-nine years old. He was a Liberal member of the commons.  
VILLA LOST 5,000 KILLED AND 6,000 PRISONERS IN BATTLE.  
Vere Cruz, April 15.—Five thousand of the enemy dead were counted during the movement northward from Olaya. Six thousand prisoners and 40 field pieces were captured.  
This is General Obregon's summary of the result of the fighting about Culiacan, which he reported today he had gained a decisive victory over the forces of General Villa.

### CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, April 12.—The casualties among the Canadian expeditionary force announced by the militia department today are as follows:  
PRINCESS PATRICIAS.  
Died of Wounds.  
Corporal E. C. King, April 10 (transferred from 82nd battalion), at Canadian Military Hospital, Bomolville. Next of kin, Y. King, No. 82 Randolph Gardens, London, W. England.  
SECOND BATTALION.  
Wounded.  
Private John Carpenter, March 30, Next of kin, Mrs. J. Carpenter (mother), No. 74 Creelan street, Maldstone, Kent, England.  
TENTH BATTALION.  
Wounded.  
Private F. C. Hunt, March 31, Next of kin, C. Hunt, No. 28 Valletta Grove, Plastow, Essex, England.  
ELEVENTH BATTALION.  
Death.  
Lieutenant Stanley Hall Mitchell, April 10, at Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, while under operation for appendicitis. Next of kin, Alice L. Mitchell, No. 107 Lafayette avenue, Winnipeg.  
FIFTEENTH BATTALION.  
Wounded.  
Lance Corporal Hugh Ross, April 1, Next of kin, Mrs. Jane Ross, No. 170 University avenue, Toronto (Ont.).  
Death.  
March 28.—Corporal John Wilson Thompson, cerebro spinal meningitis, at Alderley Place, Next of kin, Miss George Thompson, Alderley, not stated, at Cameron street, Toronto.  
THIRTY-SECOND BATTALION.  
Seriously ill.  
Private Thomas P. Thomas, pneumonia, at Military Hospital, Shorecliffe. Next of kin, Mrs. Edith Thomas (wife), Shellmouth, Manitoba.  
Seriously ill—Private Charles Bogie, admitted to Military Hospital, Shorecliffe, with erysipelas. Next of kin, Mrs. F. Flower (sister), Sinaluta (Sask.).  
DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.  
Wounded.  
March 29.—Private R. T. Douglas, Next of kin, Edward Douglas, (father), Glenburn Terrace, Rowlandsgill, Durham, England.  
THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.  
Died of Wounds.  
April 2.—Gunner David Miller. Next of kin, Hugh C. Miller, relationship not stated, Pelham Road, St. Catharines (Ont.).

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, April 8—Allen Ramsey, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Brander.

Miss Frances Fish, of the Campbellton Grammar school staff, who was the guest of her father during Easter vacation, returned to her duties Tuesday.

Fred McKean, of Bathurst, spent the Easter holidays with his sister, Mrs. William Stable.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Appleton and two daughters, of Moncton, who were guests of Mrs. Appleton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Leighton, for Easter, returned home Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Thurber, of Sussex, is the guest of her parents in Millerton.

Miss Margaret Crocker, of Millerton, has gone to Providence (R. I.), to enter as a student nurse in the hospital there.

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., April 10—Death has again visited the town and county during the week.

ceased was the only surviving son of the late Robert Sims, of Plymouth, one of this country's best known shipbuilders, and was engaged with his father for years in building ships, later he carried on farming.

The police court had a somewhat busy week. A number of bicycle riders were fined for riding on the sidewalk; a motor cyclist was fined for exceeding the speed limit; a young lady was fined for assault on another woman; two cases for uttering one of which resulted in two months in jail, the other offender given the chance to leave town, which he did.

The violet committee met at Mrs. A. K. Van Horn's on Tuesday afternoon and voted \$60 to install a bed in the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden, this bed to be for the "Violet Day Bed, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia."

Miss Ruth Thurber, of Sussex, is the guest of her parents in Millerton.

Miss Margaret Crocker, of Millerton, has gone to Providence (R. I.), to enter as a student nurse in the hospital there.

Miss Ruth Thurber, of Sussex, is the guest of her parents in Millerton.

Miss Margaret Crocker, of Millerton, has gone to Providence (R. I.), to enter as a student nurse in the hospital there.

Miss Ruth Thurber, of Sussex, is the guest of her parents in Millerton.

Grand Harbor, in conjunction with Rev. J. E. Gosling, the present pastor.

The church of Ascension and St. Paul's church held their annual business meeting at Grand Harbor on Monday last.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

Mrs. Kelly Advises All Women to Take "Fruit-a-Tives"

Hagersville, Ont., Aug. 26th, 1913. "I can highly recommend 'Fruit-a-Tives' because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly of them. About four years ago, I commenced taking 'Fruit-a-Tives' for a general breakdown and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollars' worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking 'Fruit-a-Tives' after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case."

MRS. W. N. KELLY. "Fruit-a-Tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

Mr. G. G. Gaskill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

For Your 3 Best Recipes Handsome Pandora Range and \$200.00 in Cash Given as Prizes



Every woman sending a set of recipes that are accepted and duly qualified for publication in the 'Recipe Page' of 'EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD' will receive a handsome Pandora Range as a prize.

ARJORY DALE, one of Canada's foremost cooking experts, opens the 'Recipe Page' in 'EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD' for the first time. It is our desire that Miss Dale give the readers of 'EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD' how to make the dishes that are the best of her kind.

Write out your Three Best Recipes and send them to us to-day. They can win you one of these Big Prizes.

THIS HANDSOME ROYAL ALEXANDRA CASEROLE FOR YOU

Every woman sending a set of recipes that are accepted and duly qualified for publication in the 'Recipe Page' of 'EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD' will receive a handsome Pandora Range as a prize.

MISS MARY O'CONNOR, of St. John, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

MISS MARY O'CONNOR, of St. John, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

MISS MARY O'CONNOR, of St. John, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

MISS MARY O'CONNOR, of St. John, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

MISS MARY O'CONNOR, of St. John, who has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis and grippe, is able to attend to business again.

RETAIL MERCHANTS HAVE GO

retailers in New Brunswick their first provincial day at St. John and view and ideas pro- them about there. If convention will be held under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, meetings will be held in the afternoon.

retailers in New Brunswick their first provincial day at St. John and view and ideas pro- them about there. If convention will be held under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, meetings will be held in the afternoon.

retailers in New Brunswick their first provincial day at St. John and view and ideas pro- them about there. If convention will be held under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, meetings will be held in the afternoon.

retailers in New Brunswick their first provincial day at St. John and view and ideas pro- them about there. If convention will be held under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, meetings will be held in the afternoon.

retailers in New Brunswick their first provincial day at St. John and view and ideas pro- them about there. If convention will be held under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, meetings will be held in the afternoon.

retailers in New Brunswick their first provincial day at St. John and view and ideas pro- them about there. If convention will be held under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, meetings will be held in the afternoon.

retailers in New Brunswick their first provincial day at St. John and view and ideas pro- them about there. If convention will be held under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, meetings will be held in the afternoon.

retailers in New Brunswick their first provincial day at St. John and view and ideas pro- them about there. If convention will be held under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, meetings will be held in the afternoon.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, inflamed or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 70, Windsor, Ont.

MAYPOLE SOAP

The Easy Home Dye. Maypole Soap cleans and dyes at the same time. It is the only soap that does this. It is the only soap that is so easy to use. It is the only soap that is so economical. It is the only soap that is so effective. It is the only soap that is so pleasant. It is the only soap that is so safe. It is the only soap that is so reliable. It is the only soap that is so popular. It is the only soap that is so famous. It is the only soap that is so well known. It is the only soap that is so highly recommended. It is the only soap that is so universally used. It is the only soap that is so generally accepted. It is the only soap that is so widely distributed. It is the only soap that is so extensively sold. It is the only soap that is so abundantly available. It is the only soap that is so easily obtained. It is the only soap that is so conveniently carried. It is the only soap that is so pleasantly smelling. It is the only soap that is so effectively cleaning. It is the only soap that is so thoroughly rinsing. It is the only soap that is so completely removing. It is the only soap that is so perfectly leaving. It is the only soap that is so beautifully finishing. It is the only soap that is so wonderfully perfecting. It is the only soap that is so amazingly improving. It is the only soap that is so astonishingly transforming. It is the only soap that is so unbelievably enhancing. It is the only soap that is so fantastically elevating. It is the only soap that is so miraculously uplifting. It is the only soap that is so divinely inspiring. It is the only soap that is so heavenly enlightening. It is the only soap that is so gloriously illuminating. It is the only soap that is so splendidly radiating. It is the only soap that is so brilliantly shining. It is the only soap that is so gloriously sparkling. It is the only soap that is so brilliantly twinkling. It is the only soap that is so gloriously shimmering. It is the only soap that is so brilliantly glistening. It is the only soap that is so gloriously gleaming. It is the only soap that is so brilliantly glowing. It is the only soap that is so gloriously radiating. It is the only soap that is so brilliantly shining. It is the only soap that is so gloriously sparkling. It is the only soap that is so brilliantly twinkling. It is the only soap that is so gloriously shimmering. It is the only soap that is so brilliantly glistening. It is the only soap that is so gloriously gleaming. It is the only soap that is so brilliantly glowing.

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., MONTREAL

SOOME PROVISIONS OF STAMP TAXES

Ottawa, April 15—The special war taxes which will apply to the general public in Canada, will go into effect immediately after midnight on Wednesday, which will be Thursday morning. The new taxes apply to bank checks, railway, steamship, parlor car and sleeping berth tickets; letters, postcards and all kinds of mail matter, except open letters and circulars, telegraph and cable messages and money orders.

PORT ELGIN

Port Elgin, N. B., April 7—Miss C. C. Nason, one of the Port Elgin High school staff, returned to her duties here on Tuesday evening after spending the Easter vacation at her home at Fredericton Junction.

RICHBUOTO

Richibucto, April 15—The lower part of Kouchibouctou are flooded. In Clifford Atkinson's store the water has risen above the counters and William Tweedie has been obliged to remove his cattle up the hill.

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, April 15—The weather for some time past has been fairly dry with considerable sunshine and it looks as if the farmers would get to work up on the land earlier than usual this season.

MARITIME NURSES INCLUDED

The militia department in Ottawa has issued the confirmation of the rank and standing of the officers of the No. 8 General Hospital (McGill). On the list of the nurses of the hospital are several names of ladies from the maritime provinces, including the following: Ruby B. Graham, Campbellton; Margaret Woods, Wolford; Frances McKean, Robesay; Miss Forsey, St. John; E. Pearl Babbitt, Gagetown; Ruth Loggie, Burnt Church; Elizabeth L. Dickle, River Charles; Louise F. McLeod, Woodstock; Jessie M. Sedgewick, Musquodoboit; Margaret L. MacIntosh, Halifax; Cora P. Archibald, Truro; Hilda Macdonald, Sydney; Lillian Ferguson, P. E. Island; Louise Myrtle Stevens, Wallace Grant (N. S.); Glare Gass, Shubenacadie.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, April 15—A very pleasant incident took place at the close of the Baptist Sunday school, Sunday afternoon, when Miss Francesca Peck, who has been a most efficient and faithful teacher, was presented by her class with a handsome gold coin brooch accompanied by an address, the latter being read by Miss Mary Russell. The brooch contained the name of the teacher's monogram, with a suitable inscription on the reverse side.

FUNERAL OF MISS AMANDA BACON

Jerusalem, N. B., April 15—The funeral of Miss Amanda Bacon, of Central Greenwich, took place on Monday. After a short service at the house a fuller one was held in the Methodist church at Brown's Flats, conducted by the pastor, Rev. L. J. Watson, assisted by Rev. J. Hancy, of the Baptist church. Interment was in the Methodist cemetery at Brown's Flats.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely WITHOUT PAIN OR SUFFERING. No woman need any longer dread the pain of childbirth. Dr. J. H. DeWolfe, who has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women, has discovered a new method of childbirth, one that is so simple and so easy that it can be performed by any woman, and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. DeWolfe, Medical Institute, Canadian branch, Dept. 111 St. Mary's, Ont., and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear or pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B., 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 advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

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

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 17, 1915.

THE ALLIES OFFENSIVE.

The Russian drive over the Carpathians and the mighty blows of Joffre between the Meuse and the Moselle are accepted by the London Times military expert as the beginning of the Allies' offensive in the great spring campaign. These attacks, East and West, he regards not as isolated operations but as parts of a common plan. Now for the first time, he reasons, Germany lacks a numerical superiority, and the co-ordination of the Allies' plans, absent under former conditions, is clearly seen. Hereafter he anticipates heavy simultaneous pressure by arrangement on both fronts. If the Times' reading of the signs is sound it is to be expected that the British, who have consolidated their gains at Neuve Chapelle, will strike again, and heavily, on some part of their front in order to take advantage of the heavy fighting in the Verdun region or to draw strength from the German forces facing Joffre's drive.

The British "Eye-Witness" at the front, who is not always optimistic, and the purpose of whose published articles is not always clear, now reports indications that the German masses facing the British beyond Neuve Chapelle are showing a gradual weakening of resistance. A month has elapsed since the British victory, yet the enemy has made no serious attempt to retaliate. Formerly any attack by the British was sure to bring a fierce counter-attack. This time there has been none. He does not infer that the enemy's resistance is "collapsing," but that with the forces at present at their disposal on this part of the line the Germans do not feel strong enough to risk a sustained counter-stroke. From prisoners, both officers and men, the British and French have learned that German confidence has diminished very much since Christmas. French civilians have been told by German soldiers that Germany will not be able to resist the vast army which Great Britain is to throw into the war—and that France will suffer in turn from the British, who "would grab everything for themselves." The German spirit, evidently, has changed greatly during the last three months. How much more intense will German discouragement be when the pressure on both fronts is applied with full force.

SAVING THE EMPIRE.

Having no legitimate issue on which to appeal to the country the Borden government is trying to manufacture one. As it wants a "flag" election it is going to assert that the Conservatives want to "save the Empire" and that the wicked and traitorous Grits will not allow them to do so—although Mr. Borden has a majority of forty in the House of Commons!

Flag-waving in Ottawa and in the Conservative newspapers begins to take on a pre-election energy. And Hon. Mr. Rogers—who looks after the party funds—is said to be "ready." In fact, Ottawa despatches indicate that Hon. Mr. Rogers has decided that it is about time to "save the Empire" by bringing on the general elections. A war-like speech by the Hon. Robert the other day was greeted by wild applause from the government benches, and the spirit displayed by the Minister of Public Works and a considerable wing of the Conservative following in the House are held in some quarters to be decisive evidence that the government intends to go to the country. The government's plan may be altered by events to come, but it has begun to publish a noticeable amount of campaign matter. Apparently it is the intention to appeal the Liberal party, and particularly the Liberal Senate, because the Senate took the ground that Mr. Borden's proposal to borrow \$85,000,000 for three Dreadnoughts should be referred to the judgment of the electors of Canada. As a result of the way there is likely to be some recasting of naval strategy, and while all parts of the Empire will be ready to co-operate in the matter of Imperial naval defence, as they are co-operating in army matters for the common cause, it is not wholly clear at this moment what form of Imperial naval contribution will best serve the needs of the situation after Germany has been beaten. Australia and New Zealand are sticking to the plan of local squadrons as auxiliary naval forces acting in conjunction with the Imperial navy and placed under the orders of the British

Admiralty in time of war. That is most probably the plan Canada will ultimately adopt.

Of course, if Mr. Borden had been sincere he would have taken the Senate at its word and referred his \$85,000,000 scheme to the electors at once. He decided to let the Dreadnoughts wait rather than risk his hold upon office. There can be no question about that. As for the renewed assault upon the Senate because of its proposal to refer Mr. Borden's last naval policy to the country can be very strongly supported by quoting from several famous utterances on the naval question by Sir Robert Borden himself. Mr. Borden's best known utterance on the naval question is undoubtedly that which he delivered in his own constituency, when he said:

"One governing principle at least should control, namely, that out of our own materials, by our own labor, and by the instructed skill of our own people, any necessary provision for organizing naval defence should be made so far as may be reasonably possible."

Mr. Borden at that time was anxious that Canadian capital, industry and labor should benefit by the building of Canadian ships of war; and he said, further:

"In this connection we do not hope that there shall be given a stimulus and encouragement to the shipbuilding industry in Canada which has long been lacking."

And, again: "Today should be Nova Scotia's opportunity. Providence has endowed this province with the material, with the men, and with the maritime situation which are essential, not only for developing a scheme of naval defence and protection, but also for the resuscitation of that shipbuilding industry which once made Nova Scotia famous throughout the world."

These statements by Mr. Borden have sometimes been quoted as indicating that they were intended purely for consumption in his own constituency or his own province, and doubtless there is much to support that view. But it must be remembered that in a memorable speech in London Mr. Borden spoke strongly against the whole principle which Mr. Foster described as "hiring out our fighting." In his London speech Mr. Borden, referring to the joint naval resolutions adopted at Ottawa in 1909, said:

"The effect of the resolutions which were passed was—1. That they recognized the duty of Canada to take her share in Imperial defence as her wealth and importance increase; 2. That the payment of regular and periodical contributions to the Imperial treasury was not as far as Canada was concerned, the most satisfactory solution of the problem of Imperial defence; 3. That the House would approve any expenditure for the speedy establishment of a Canadian navy in close relation to and in co-operation with the Imperial navy; and 4. That the Canadian people would be prepared to make any sacrifice necessary for the purpose of co-operating with the Imperial navy in maintaining the integrity of the Empire and its naval supremacy."

Again, speaking to a Conservative audience in Toronto Mr. Borden "characterized as absurd the plea that we are incapable of building a navy that we are, and said, also, 'I also believe that in any such undertaking our natural resources and raw material, and best of all, our laboring people, ought to be considered and employed as far as may be reasonably possible.'"

In that Toronto speech Mr. Borden was strongly in favor of autonomy and a distinctly Canadian naval force. After dealing with the argument that the construction of ships of war in Canada might lead to a reckless expenditure of public money, he said:

"Any remedy is not to be found in any abrogation or abandonment of the functions of self-government; otherwise we should hand over to Great Britain all of our great spending departments for better administration. That would be a counsel of despair and a shameful confession of our incapacity for decent self-government."

The naval policy of Australia and New Zealand has worked out well, and their ships have been of the greatest utility during the present war. Moreover, Great Britain has not been short of more fast cruisers to run down commerce-destroying ships of the enemy. The naval history of the war up to date has produced much in favor of the naval policy agreed upon by both parties in the House of Commons in 1909 and afterwards adhered to and developed by the Liberal party of this country. So far as the Liberal Senate is concerned Mr. Borden's own public utterances furnish very strong arguments in support of the Senate's action.

In Britain they are deferring the elections until the war is won and peace and security restored. In Canada Mr. Borden is bringing on the elections in the hope that a patriotic electorate can be made to forget his party's sins and shortcomings in the supreme hour of the Empire's peril.

DEFENDING THE GRAFT.

If the Borden government were really anxious to uncover all of the wrongdoing in connection with the purchase of war supplies, members of Parliament supporting that government would not be so eager as they are to block inquiries before the Public Accounts Committee. The independent Conservative Ottawa Citizen comments upon the activities of a Maritime M. P. in this connection. It says:

"Mr. Davidson, M. P. for Annapolis, seems to have stepped forward as the chief applicant for shady or suspicious deals in connection with the militia contracts. The member for Annapolis is now on his tip-toes in the public accounts committee to 'protect' the witnesses—when it looks bad for the militia department. As an evidence of Mr.

Davidson's activities his effort to make it plain that only Grits desire would cheat the government was a typically crude attempt, the more so as it was immediately brought out in evidence that one of the intelligent body of three horse buyers at Berwick included the organizer of the Conservative party in King's county. Annapolis is a grand old place, historically and otherwise, and it seems somewhat of a pity that it should be afflicted with a representative whose hidebound partisanship prompts a palliation rather than a complete exposure of facts which must disgust every good Canadian, irrespective of party."

The fact that the Conservative organizer in young Mr. Foster's constituency was one of the official horse-buyers, fairly well disposes of the feeble contention that Conservatives that the wicked Grits were really responsible for the lamentable happenings in connection with the purchase of war steeds in Nova Scotia.

PULPIT METHODS.

"Billy" Sunday's "evangelistic" campaign in Philadelphia produced a \$61,000 "thank-offering," together with certificates of approval and appreciation from the Mayor, John Wanamaker, and many other prominent men. As a result of a stormy controversy over the propriety or impropriety of Sunday's methods, his slang, his platform gymnastics, and his sincerity, there is now published a tabulation of the "results" of his work in twenty-one cities within the last ten years:

Table with 4 columns: City, Population, Converts, Thank-offering. Cities include Philadelphia, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Columbus, Wheeling, Va., McKeesport, Johnstown, Des Moines, E. Liverpool, Canton, Detroit, Erie, Pa., South Bend, Wichita, Denver, Colo., Beaver Falls, Lima, Portland, Me., and Columbus, Ohio.

283,077 \$946,685.91

Sunday was formerly a baseball player, and popular as such. Having become "converted," he began to apply hippodrome methods to evangelistic work; by sensational tactics he has attracted large crowds in many places, and, as a rule, left each community sharply divided as to his merits and his ways. To those of quiet and dignified taste in religious matters he is anathema; yet it is confessed by some of his critics that many who expected only vaudeville found something more. Boston, which it thought conservative, sent fifty clergymen to hear Sunday in another city and report upon the advisability of bringing him to the Hub. At least half this jury of men inclined in advance to decide against him because of what they had read and heard. Yet when they returned to Boston the fifty clergymen were almost unanimous in favoring his visit and he is to go there next year. A decision like that halts many critics, but many will continue to adhere to their conviction that his methods are unworthy and the "results" feeble. About the financial success there is no room for doubt.

THE WAR.

"I know that when the time comes for a great move we can break through the Germans," says Sir John French in a statement read at a recruiting meeting in London on Monday night. This cheering and confident assertion was accompanied by an appeal for a greater supply of ammunition for the guns. At the same time there comes a statement by the Premier of France, who says: "We are certain of victory, the victory of justice. We want Europe free, Belgium liberated, our lost provinces restored, Prussian militarism crushed, since the peace of the world is irreconcilable with its sanguinary whims. We shall accomplish this task with our Allies."

WAR COMMENT.

British military observers in London interpreted the news of the day as meaning that the next three months will see the heaviest fighting of the war, and they expect a general advance by the British and French, while the Russians are pressing forward into the Hungarian plains.

"ANTARCTIC GERMAN."

The American people just now are engaged in a process of self-examination with respect to national defence. In many publications a campaign is going forward, led by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the purpose of which is to demonstrate that the United States, a nation of 100,000,000 people, could not protect itself tomorrow from foreign aggression because its army is small and without the means of quick expansion, while the navy, though rapidly growing and formidable already in first line ships, is woefully lacking in destroyers, submarines, hydroplanes, cruisers of all grades, and transports. Being without a merchant marine the United States was unable to send its fleet around the world some years ago without chartering British colliers to carry coal for its ships of war. The great mass of Americans do not expect war either with Japan or Germany, not to speak of Great Britain; but undoubtedly the agitation for national preparation is becoming formidable, and it has been assisted very much of late by certain revelations concerning German aims and ambitions with respect to South America. Recently Professor Roland G. Usher, the author of "Pan-Germanism," predicted in a new book that the United States would have to fight for its existence at the conclusion of the present war. This view receives support in a recent utter-

ance by Sir William Haggard, brother of Sir Rider Haggard, who had long diplomatic experience in South America, and who says that Germany, unless it is rendered powerless for future offensive operations, is certain to make an attempt to seize extensive territory in South America and to challenge the United States at its own door.

Already there are 1,000,000 Germans in Southern Brazil alone, a population which, Sir William Haggard says, "would form a solid basis on which to rear a future wealthy, powerful and prosperous country on the very Fatherland so long has cast a covetous eye." Sir William tells of a map published in Germany which exhibits as German territory certain regions in South America including Southern Brazil, which the Germans call "Antarctic Germany." The Pan-German Union speaks of this as "our inheritance in one of the richest quarters of the globe." It has been known, Sir William says, that secret German official instructions have long been sent to German consulates and legations in South America, and that the schools in Southern Brazil are conducted in German and directed by the German government through its diplomatic representatives.

He quotes Dr. Eisenhart, a prominent German writer, who has proclaimed that Germany intends to deal with Britain first and then with the United States, and that it is the settled purpose of Germany to challenge the Monroe Doctrine and seize Southern Brazil "when the psychological moment arrives." What stands between the United States and a German attack? The British fleet and the Allied armies in France and Belgium.

Sir William Haggard refers to certain publications of the Pan-German Union, including a pamphlet by Prof. Robert Winer, entitled "Germany in Tropical America" in the course of which after repeating the stock German argument that "the moral core of the Monroe Doctrine vanished on the day when the document concerning the annexation of the Philippines was signed by McKinley," he goes on to say that the United States "thereby gave us the right to confront this greater American doctrine with a greater German one—namely, that European, and among them German, interests exist also in South America. In case we have power to assert them." He insists on the comparatively slight importance of the United States in South America. "Germany, he argues, needs room for her rapid growth of population (800,000 yearly), and 'cannot allow herself to be simply dispossessed of her inheritance in one of the most thinly-peopled and richest quarters of the globe—South America.' 'Equality of treatment with the United States in South America, that is the theory which we, both in principle and as occasion serves, must oppose to the Monroe Doctrine, and which, too, should the moment come, we must defend by force.'"

To speak of a German "inheritance" in South America is, characteristic enough, it is reminiscent of Germany's aggressive assertion of certain rights in Algeria, in southern Africa, in Asia Minor, and in China. The statements of Sir William Haggard and Professor Usher, and of many another publicist, are at least a useful offset to the campaign so openly and so vigorously carried on in the United States by the pro-German school. The United States, it is true, may never have to fight Germany, but if it escapes that great struggle the ace will be due to Great Britain's escape in going to the rescue of Belgium and in throttling Germany's insolent plan to dominate Europe and to make a greater German Empire the world's dictator.

The narrative of the work done in the French army since the defeats of August last should correct the somewhat extravagant and, to the French, unjust views that were once so widely entertained here about the part that the British army has played in the war. Its services have been of inestimable value, but it neither did nor could save France. Nothing could "or can" save France except herself, and the whole history of what she has done since August is a refutation of the false view that the French are not good at fighting inlanders. The common notion that the French are a losing campaign so brilliantly fought as that before the Marne, and rarely has a modern nation done so much difficult work on the reorganization of its army as the French have done in this war. Nor has popular opinion in this country done full justice to the assistance of the French armies in the fighting in Flanders. The common view which recognizes the existence of no other army in Flanders but the British is quite inconsistent with the facts. The only pity is that Sir John French's views on the assistance of the French army did not begin a week earlier, as he no doubt would have wished; but the transference of the British army right across the French lines of supplies was a feat of the greatest magnitude, and should have been possible says much for the relations between the two staffs.

Lastly, the remarkable military ability of General Joffre has now been demonstrated beyond all doubt. The first two weeks of the war ruined most of the elaborately prepared strategy at which the French army had been working for a generation. General Joffre's new and completely new system, and brilliantly he has done it. The formation of the new army on the flank of the German advance just before the Marne was one of the master-strokes in the history of the world. In conception and execution little or nothing to German models. All strategy should be distinctly national; one nation can do no more copy anything than another. The French have done it, and they have done it with a loss that no other nation could have done.

Having proved so steadfast in the earlier part of the war, when everything was going against them, the courage, dash, and tenacity of the French, now that they have begun to advance, should show the nation at its best as a great military people.

THE WORST IS CONCEALED.

Under date of April 10, before the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa finished its work, the Financial Post, Toronto, in the course of an editorial on the revelations at Ottawa had this to say:

"There is much to be done yet in the way of investigation. Only the little things have been investigated so far. There are well authenticated rumors of mis-deeds, going to middlemen, ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 on some of the larger contracts. One important Canadian manufacturer of the highest reputation was unable to get an order until he agreed to give a middleman, who had a pull of some kind, a percentage which will amount to well over \$50,000. The late Lord Strathcona once said that if he had not sent Fred Taylor—now Sir Fred Williams-Taylor—to Ottawa to watch his interests, (the equipping and despatching of the Strathcona Home to South Africa would have cost him several hundred thousand dollars more."

The Borden government can scarcely overlook or ignore a charge of this kind. The Financial Post is a reputable journal, and its owners and publishers are known as business men of prominence. It must be taken for granted that they would not make charges like these unless they knew what they were talking about. In view of the other revelations which have been made recently at Ottawa the country will be persuaded of the truth of the Post's assertion that transactions much worse than those already brought out can be uncovered if the proper steps be taken. The Post expresses the hope that Sir Robert Borden will refer "to go to the country until he can show that the whole dirty business has been cleaned up," and says that if he takes this stand "he will greatly strengthen the high opinion in which he is now held among the business men of the country."

The more servile of the Canadian newspapers are now contending that the government has done all that it could to guard the public interest and to prevent dishonesty and graft in connection with the purchase of war supplies. The idea appears to be that a section of the Conservative press is to be employed to spread the impression that the innocent government has been imposed upon by dishonest citizens, and that the administration is to be pitied rather than blamed. This method of defence is denounced by the Toronto Globe as "absurdly untrue." The Globe says:

"There was a patronage list of several thousands; there were unnecessary middlemen working for exorbitant commissions which they did not earn; there were relatives, friends, or employees of members of Parliament who were enabled to make money by the perpetration of palpable frauds. Boats, binoculars, glasses, and horses—all absolutely necessary to the safety and efficiency of those who had to wear or use them—were supplied at high prices and of poor quality."

"These things were unearthed by a quite superficial because hurried investigation by sectional committees; the presumption is that this was the lifting of only a corner of the screen, and that a thorough investigation would disclose a more disgusting mass of reeking corruption. It is going much too far to ask the public to relieve the government of all responsibility in the premises. From the Premier down they must bear their share of the blame and take their share of the penalty. People who would, on any plea of extension, fall to punish an administration under which such things were possible would write themselves down in history as unworthy of self-government."

The country is not deceived as to conditions at Ottawa and will not be deceived. The people at large know how to interpret the testimony about horses, boots and bandages. The country knows what it means when it sees that cost \$17 a pair were sold to the government at \$48, or when those that cost \$15 a pair were sold to the government at \$52. No amount of flag-waving will suffice to deceive the country now.

More testimony about "war horses" was heard at Ottawa yesterday, including the evidence of Mr. A. DeWitt Foster, Conservative M. P. for Kings county, N. S. The story told by that exponent of purity and social reform under cross-examination is a pretty one indeed.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"The 'true' is at an end," says the Toronto Globe. "Not only are we to have an election, but we are to have a political campaign deliberately planned with the object of raising the 'loyalty' cry once more."

With the imprisonment of the Kron Prins Wilhelm at Newport News Germany's naval losses greatly exceed in tonnage the losses of Great Britain. Germany has now lost sixty-two units with a total displacement of 228,000 tons, while Britain has lost twenty-four units of 206,000 tons.

The loyalty cry by the bad-boot brigade recalls the story of a man suddenly asked to say a few words at the burial of a gambler shot by the Vigilance Committee in a western mining town. With earnestness he said: "It is true that I stacked the cards. And he often played it low down on the boys. But his heart always beat true to his native country."—Toronto Globe.

The British had 2,422 killed at Neuve Chapelle. The list is not even now complete. "In three days fighting at Gettysburg," says the New York Sun, "which was a pitched battle extending over a good deal of territory, the Federals had 3,068 officers and men killed. Evidently the new warfare is much more deadly than the old, for Neuve Chapelle was a demonstration of the power of the British offensive and not a pitched battle."

Colonel J. A. Currie, M. P., commander of the 4th Highlanders, Toronto, who was in the fighting with the Canadian division at Neuve Chapelle, in a statement made to a Canadian correspondent says: "The German machine gun bugbear has been worked to death in the English press. It is very much like the 'Pom-poms' in the South Africa war. Nobody ever hears anything of 'Pom-poms' in this war. We have more machine guns than they have."

"Further the British gun fires two shots to their one. Sometimes our troops have suffered from machine guns' fire, but they suffered twice as much. 'Don't be disappointed if this war lasts until fall. The Germans would like to have peace now if they were allowed to hold Belgium, but the Allies now have the preponderance both in men and in all these things which go to make war possible.'"

"When the fields become dry and the troops can manoeuvre, when days get longer and brighter so that artillery can see what it is doing, then German troops along the whole line will be rushed. Then will occur a series of field combats which we hope to win. Then the cavalry will come into its own again."

The Boy in the House.

There's a boy in the house. You can tell by the basket of blocks on the stairs. By the caps and the sweaters that clutter the chairs— By the hoops at the door. And the sashes on the floor, By the stiffs in the hall. And the dents in the wall. By the pane that he marked and the curtain he tore, There's a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house. From the hatchet and saw that can never be found. From the little worn breeches left lying around. From the stockings he strews. And the little scuffed shoes. From the marbles, the toy. And the buttons he drops— From tokens like these you may gather the news. There's a boy in the house.

Colonel McLean's Brigade (Montreal Gazette). The intimation is made that the command of a brigade in the new forces being sent over seas will be given to Colonel H. H. McLean, M. P. Colonel McLean has had long service with the militia and has successfully filled positions that required large capacity for work and the power of winning the confidence and respect of men. Those who know him will expect that both he and the men who will serve with and under him will do their duty with credit to themselves and to their country.

effective occupation; a large fraction of France, including its most important industrial districts, is present in our hands, and though the British fleet is an overwhelming instrument on the sea, still as yet it has not destroyed the German fleet? It seems to me that a German, not some great politician, but an ordinary German citizen, might very well reflect on certain aspects of the situation at that sort of way.

"And, therefore, let us make no mistake, the situation as it exists at this time is not a situation that can be usefully dealt with by speculating in abstract terms as to what would be the pleasant way in which the war could be ended. (Cheers.) Our business is to end it, and to end it in the only way in which it can be ended by remembering how we got into it, by urging that as the overwhelming reason for a united national determination to carry it through, and by preserving that same memory when the happy time comes in which we may usefully and fruitfully discuss what are to be conditions of victorious peace." (Cheers.)

Sir John impressed upon his audience the view that the immediate duty of all is to prosecute the war, and not to talk about peace when no peace is in sight. He told them that "there is no indication whatever that Germany contemplates peace on terms which would involve the defeat of the objects for which she went to war. Those who think otherwise misunderstand the energy of the German people; they minimize the deliberate precision with which she has been considering how she could conduct her campaign; and they disregard that sense of prestige and pride which in some of its aspects is an admirable quality, but which is certain to make it a long and difficult business to produce such a revolution in the German temperament as would be involved in an agreement with terms of peace such as we would contemplate." To people who inquire not only when the war is going to end but what the end is going to be, he said he had no reply but to say that these questions are unsolved and that at the moment he regarded them as insoluble.

While Sir John Simon and other leaders of public thought are taking steps to impress upon the Empire the fact that the war may still be long and that immense sacrifices are both necessary and unavoidable, general confidence in the final result is greater than ever, and with news from every part of the field justifies this confidence. The men and the ammunition which Sir John French calls for will undoubtedly be supplied, rapid as on a scale which before this war would have been considered wholly impossible. What the British army will be able to do when its numbers are sufficiently great and its supply of ammunition sufficient, can best be judged by the work of the British soldiers during the last eight months. Sir A. Conan Doyle has recently given the world some facts concerning the great deeds done by British troops in this war. He speaks of the British victory at Ypres as "probably the greatest as well as the most expensive victory in our annals." In that case, he says, "600,000 Germans were determined to get to the coast, and 150,000 British and Indian troops were determined that they should not get through. The Germans, in an attempt to get through, lost anywhere between 150,000 and 200,000 men with nothing to show for it. If that is not a great victory I do not know what to call it!"

THE WORST IS CONCEALED.

Under date of April 10, before the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa finished its work, the Financial Post, Toronto, in the course of an editorial on the revelations at Ottawa had this to say:

"There is much to be done yet in the way of investigation. Only the little things have been investigated so far. There are well authenticated rumors of mis-deeds, going to middlemen, ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 on some of the larger contracts. One important Canadian manufacturer of the highest reputation was unable to get an order until he agreed to give a middleman, who had a pull of some kind, a percentage which will amount to well over \$50,000. The late Lord Strathcona once said that if he had not sent Fred Taylor—now Sir Fred Williams-Taylor—to Ottawa to watch his interests, (the equipping and despatching of the Strathcona Home to South Africa would have cost him several hundred thousand dollars more."

The Borden government can scarcely overlook or ignore a charge of this kind. The Financial Post is a reputable journal, and its owners and publishers are known as business men of prominence. It must be taken for granted that they would not make charges like these unless they knew what they were talking about. In view of the other revelations which have been made recently at Ottawa the country will be persuaded of the truth of the Post's assertion that transactions much worse than those already brought out can be uncovered if the proper steps be taken. The Post expresses the hope that Sir Robert Borden will refer "to go to the country until he can show that the whole dirty business has been cleaned up," and says that if he takes this stand "he will greatly strengthen the high opinion in which he is now held among the business men of the country."

The more servile of the Canadian newspapers are now contending that the government has done all that it could to guard the public interest and to prevent dishonesty and graft in connection with the purchase of war supplies. The idea appears to be that a section of the Conservative press is to be employed to spread the impression that the innocent government has been imposed upon by dishonest citizens, and that the administration is to be pitied rather than blamed. This method of defence is denounced by the Toronto Globe as "absurdly untrue." The Globe says:

"There was a patronage list of several thousands; there were unnecessary middlemen working for exorbitant commissions which they did not earn; there were relatives, friends, or employees of members of Parliament who were enabled to make money by the perpetration of palpable frauds. Boats, binoculars, glasses, and horses—all absolutely necessary to the safety and efficiency of those who had to wear or use them—were supplied at high prices and of poor quality."

"These things were unearthed by a quite superficial because hurried investigation by sectional committees; the presumption is that this was the lifting of only a corner of the screen, and that a thorough investigation would disclose a more disgusting mass of reeking corruption. It is going much too far to ask the public to relieve the government of all responsibility in the premises. From the Premier down they must bear their share of the blame and take their share of the penalty. People who would, on any plea of extension, fall to punish an administration under which such things were possible would write themselves down in history as unworthy of self-government."

The country is not deceived as to conditions at Ottawa and will not be deceived. The people at large know how to interpret the testimony about horses, boots and bandages. The country knows what it means when it sees that cost \$17 a pair were sold to the government at \$48, or when those that cost \$15 a pair were sold to the government at \$52. No amount of flag-waving will suffice to deceive the country now.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"The 'true' is at an end," says the Toronto Globe. "Not only are we to have an election, but we are to have a political campaign deliberately planned with the object of raising the 'loyalty' cry once more."

With the imprisonment of the Kron Prins Wilhelm at Newport News Germany's naval losses greatly exceed in tonnage the losses of Great Britain. Germany has now lost sixty-two units with a total displacement of 228,000 tons, while Britain has lost twenty-four units of 206,000 tons.

The loyalty cry by the bad-boot brigade recalls the story of a man suddenly asked to say a few words at the burial of a gambler shot by the Vigilance Committee in a western mining town. With earnestness he said: "It is true that I stacked the cards. And he often played it low down on the boys. But his heart always beat true to his native country."—Toronto Globe.

The Boy in the House.

There's a boy in the house. You can tell by the basket of blocks on the stairs. By the caps and the sweaters that clutter the chairs— By the hoops at the door. And the sashes on the floor, By the stiffs in the hall. And the dents in the wall. By the pane that he marked and the curtain he tore, There's a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house. From the hatchet and saw that can never be found. From the little worn breeches left lying around. From the stockings he strews. And the little scuffed shoes. From the marbles, the toy. And the buttons he drops— From tokens like these you may gather the news. There's a boy in the house.

ANSWERS TO OPPOSIT

Frederickton, April 11 queries have been answered as follows: Hon. Mr. Landry, Sir Joseph John Tucker, Pelletier's inquiry, Sir Q. 1—What estates, Sir Q. 2—What estates, Sir Q. 3—What estates, Sir Q. 4—What estates, Sir Q. 5—What estates, Sir Q. 6—What estates, Sir Q. 7—What estates, Sir Q. 8—What estates, Sir Q. 9—What estates, Sir Q. 10—What estates, Sir Q. 11—What estates, Sir Q. 12—What estates, Sir Q. 13—What estates, Sir Q. 14—What estates, Sir Q. 15—What estates, Sir Q. 16—What estates, Sir Q. 17—What estates, Sir Q. 18—What estates, Sir Q. 19—What estates, Sir Q. 20—What estates, Sir Q. 21—What estates, Sir Q. 22—What estates, Sir Q. 23—What estates, Sir Q. 24—What estates, Sir Q. 25—What estates, Sir Q. 26—What estates, Sir Q. 27—What estates, Sir Q. 28—What estates, Sir Q. 29—What estates, Sir Q. 30—What estates, Sir Q. 31—What estates, Sir Q. 32—What estates, Sir Q. 33—What estates, Sir Q. 34—What estates, Sir Q. 35—What estates, Sir Q. 36—What estates, Sir Q. 37—What estates, Sir Q. 38—What estates, Sir Q. 39—What estates, Sir Q. 40—What estates, Sir Q. 41—What estates, Sir Q. 42—What estates, Sir Q. 43—What estates, Sir Q. 44—What estates, Sir Q. 45—What estates, Sir Q. 46—What estates, Sir Q. 47—What estates, Sir Q. 48—What estates, Sir Q. 49—What estates, Sir Q. 50—What estates, Sir Q. 51—What estates, Sir Q. 52—What estates, Sir Q. 53—What estates, Sir Q. 54—What estates, Sir Q. 55—What estates, Sir Q. 56—What estates, Sir Q. 57—What estates, Sir Q. 58—What estates, Sir Q. 59—What estates, Sir Q. 60—What estates, Sir Q. 61—What estates, Sir Q. 62—What estates, Sir Q. 63—What estates, Sir Q. 64—What estates, Sir Q. 65—What estates, Sir Q. 66—What estates, Sir Q. 67—What estates, Sir Q. 68—What estates, Sir Q. 69—What estates, Sir Q. 70—What estates, Sir Q. 71—What estates, Sir Q. 72—What estates, Sir Q. 73—What estates, Sir Q. 74—What estates, Sir Q. 75—What estates, Sir Q. 76—What estates, Sir Q. 77—What estates, Sir Q. 78—What estates, Sir Q. 79—What estates, Sir Q. 80—What estates, Sir Q. 81—What estates, Sir Q. 82—What estates, Sir Q. 83—What estates, Sir Q. 84—What estates, Sir Q. 85—What estates, Sir Q. 86—What estates, Sir Q. 87—What estates, Sir Q. 88—What estates, Sir Q. 89—What estates, Sir Q. 90—What estates, Sir Q. 91—What estates, Sir Q. 92—What estates, Sir Q. 93—What estates, Sir Q. 94—What estates, Sir Q. 95—What estates, Sir Q. 96—What estates, Sir Q. 97—What estates, Sir Q. 98—What estates, Sir Q. 99—What estates, Sir Q. 100—What estates, Sir Q. 101—What estates, Sir Q. 102—What estates, Sir Q. 103—What estates, Sir Q. 104—What estates, Sir Q. 105—What estates, Sir Q. 106—What estates, Sir Q. 107—What estates, Sir Q. 108—What estates, Sir Q. 109—What estates, Sir Q. 110—What estates, Sir Q. 111—What estates, Sir Q. 112—What estates, Sir Q. 113—What estates, Sir Q. 114—What estates, Sir Q. 115—What estates, Sir Q. 116—What estates, Sir Q. 117—What estates, Sir Q. 118—What estates, Sir Q. 119—What estates, Sir Q. 120—What estates, Sir Q. 121





IT'S THE GENUINE KING... A new life is yours... The King of Kings... A new life is yours... The King of Kings...

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout the Brunswick and general agents. We wish to secure three or four general agents. The special interest is taken in the fruit-growing opportunities for the men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right man. Stone & Walling, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. if.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Teacher for district No. 16, Castaway, Queens County; second or third-class male of female to open school anytime. Apply to George R. Fulton. 26206-5-1-s-w.

WANTED—At once, second class teacher to commence duties immediately after the Easter vacation. Apply, stating salary, to Daniel Sullivan, Sr., School, St. John's. 25975-4-10.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—A maid for cooking and general housework, no washings; references required. Apply to Mrs. David D. Robertson, Robbsey. 26221-4-2-s-w.

WHEN PEACE COMES WILL YOU BE READY?

Wise men tell us that Times will be brisker and opportunities greater than ever before. Now is the time for preparation. Send for our Catalogue.

S. KERR, Principal. MARRIAGES. ROWLEY-SMITH—At the home of O. J. Clark, Esq., on Wednesday, April 14, 1915, by Rev. J. J. Pinkerton, Joseph and the German in six weeks more, had they continued to hold Newer Chappelle, thus flanking the British on the north and the south, would have included losses equal to those sustained by the attackers on that memorable March morning. Thus the British would in a short time have lost just as many men, and the German in six weeks more, had they continued to hold Newer Chappelle, thus flanking the British on the north and the south, would have included losses equal to those sustained by the attackers on that memorable March morning.

DEATHS

CUNNINGHAM—In this city, on the 17th inst. of meningitis, Thomas M., aged 18 years, only child of George A. and Sarah Cunningham, leaving his parents to mourn.

STEVENSON—In this city, on the 11th inst., Charlotte, the 15-year-old daughter of the late Stephen E. Stevenson, of Ingleisle.

TRAVIS—At Vancouver (B. C.), on the 13th inst., George D. Travis, the 60-year-old son of a well-known business man and one daughter.

TEED—Died at the city of Moncton, on the 10th inst., Louisa A. Teed, widow of the late Stephen T. Teed, Methodist clergyman, aged 76 years.

LILLEY—At 21 Orinon avenue, on the 10th inst., Ellen Lilley, widow of the late William Lilley, aged 99 years, leaving two daughters and four sons to mourn.

POLEY—In this city on the 12th inst., Mrs. P. E. Poley, leaving three sons and three daughters to mourn.

MACDOUGALL—At Chipman, N. B., on April 19, very suddenly, Neil L. MacDougall, aged 68 years, leaving a wife and one daughter to mourn.

CARLETON—At 229 City Road on 18th inst., William Carleton, late of H. M. Customs, in the 84th year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM

O'BRIEN—In loving memory of Peter J. Abraham O'Brien, who died April 14, 1914.

SON AND DAUGHTER

HOW WAR TAX AFFECTS TICKETS OF SUBURBANITES.

Since the first announcement of war tax on railway tickets, interest has awaited further details in St. John in regard to the suburbanites. Yesterday official word was received applicable to the tax on tickets for the purpose of the war tax is taxable on the whole amount paid for it at the time of purchase, whether it covers ten trips, forty-six trips or a single trip. It is true in respect to mileage books. As regards excursion or party tickets they are taxable on the whole amount paid for "movement of the party or gang and not on the separate fare for each individual."

NO TIME NOW TO TALK OF PEACE, SAYS DR. ELIOT

Boston, April 16—Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, declared at a meeting of Baptist ministers here for peace, especially peace-at-any-price. He said a sudden cessation of the European conflict would set civilization back several centuries. He believed that ministers should remain neutral when they speak of civilization being crushed.

WHY KNEW THE HIGHWAY ACT

Fredericton, April 14—There was a caucus of government supporters this morning to consider some amendments to the highway act. The principal changes provide that road supervisors may appoint road masters in their divisions to assist in road repairs during the summer season, also that road taxes of those who do not perform statute labor shall be collected by the road superintendent and paid into the hands of the county secretary instead of by the parish collector. Another section provides that parish road superintendents shall expend the moneys in divisions in which they are collected unless otherwise upon special order of the minister. Supervisors are required to render their accounts up to Oct. 31 by November 10 on pain of dismissal and they also are required to furnish a copy of their accounts for road expenditure to county secretaries.

County councils are authorized especially to assess an amount for keeping highways open in winter where the number of people resident is not sufficient to do so.

It is expected that the municipalities committee will tomorrow morning consider the St. John bills with regard to the extension of the plebiscite to change to the ward system.

There is much canvassing for candidates for the office of deputy receiver-general. It is said that Donald Munroe, M. P., of Woodstock has the inside track. If the principle of promotion prevailed in C. Cruikshank would be the natural successor to Mr. Babbitt but politics is likely to prevail.

MARINE JOURNAL

Port of St. John. Arrived. Monday, April 13. Schr Lina C. Kermilich, 241, Johnson, New York, A. W. Adams, coal.

Tuesday, April 14. R M S S Grampian, 6489, Williams, Liverpool, via Halifax, C. P. R. pass and gun cargo.

Wednesday, April 14. Stmr Pelopon, 79, Sweet, New York, with two barges in tow, coal laden for C. P. R.

Thursday, April 15. Str Northern, Roberts, trans-Atlantic port.

Friday, April 16. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Saturday, April 17. Str Ramore Head, Findlay, Dublin. Str Hochelaga, Tudor, Louisbourg. Str Tongarua, Australian and New Zealand ports.

Sunday, April 18. Tern schooner Donald, Calhoun, Great Britain.

Monday, April 19. Str Northern, Roberts, trans-Atlantic port.

Tuesday, April 20. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Wednesday, April 21. Str Northern, Roberts, trans-Atlantic port.

Thursday, April 22. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Friday, April 23. Str Northern, Roberts, trans-Atlantic port.

Saturday, April 24. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Sunday, April 25. Str Northern, Roberts, trans-Atlantic port.

Monday, April 26. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Tuesday, April 27. Str Northern, Roberts, trans-Atlantic port.

Wednesday, April 28. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Thursday, April 29. Str Northern, Roberts, trans-Atlantic port.

Friday, April 30. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

BIG DELEGATION NORTH SHORE MAN THE ALBERT

Fredericton, N. B., April 13—The corporations committee met this morning and heard a large delegation from the town of St. George in favor of a bill to incorporate the Canada Docks & Railway Company.

Captain Charles Johnson, Vaughan Dewar, Irwin-Fillmore, Morton Baldwin, Captain McLeod, Captain Elgin McNeil and A. E. Grant spoke on behalf of the delegation, strongly urging that the bill be passed, after which they returned to their homes.

Committee also took up consideration of a bill to incorporate the Kent Coal & Railway Company, and both bills will be further considered at the next meeting of the committee.

As pointed out by Dr. Taylor, who introduced the delegation and various speakers, the proposition is in some respects unique, in that the railway to be built is not a public utility, but a private enterprise.

George W. Marsh, managing director of the Canada Docks & Railway Company, stated before the committee that the amount of authorized capital, \$80,000, has all been subscribed, and is believed to be sufficient to build the railway together with the ordinary dominion subsidy.

All the various interests involved are strongly in favor of the project, and Premier Clarke and his colleagues from Charlotte county spoke very strongly in favor of passing the bill in the shape in which it was presented to committee without any hampering conditions.

It was pointed out that the driving of the Hamburg-American line steamers from the high seas had created wonderful opportunities for the Canada & Jamaica Steamship Company for trade between Canada, the United States and West Indies.

The complete list of delegates follows: H. V. Dewar, Capt. Charles Johnson, M. E. Bradley, George Arthur Fraser, E. J. O'Neill, Hugh Phillips, John Doyle, Herbert Gouche, H. McLean, Irwin Gillmor, T. R. Kent, Fred. Gillmor, George Mealing, Henry Young, Joseph Hooper, Chas. Craik, Chester Johnson, Samuel Craig, Wm. Selby, Roscoe Burgess, Jas. McLean, Wilfred Kinney, Fred. Frye, George W. Marsh, Stephen Dick, John Catherine, Colin Dick, Harold Catherley, Jas. McKee, R. A. Gross, Leslie Goodwill, John Phillips, James O'Neill, Edward McGrattan, Chas. Crowley, Jas. L. Watt, M. Mahowen, Victor Cook, Harry G. Vanaman, John Kennehan, Andrew Oliver, Dennis LeBlond, W. Lynott, Douglas Spitzer, Patrick McLaughlin, Capt. Jas. McLeod, Young, Chas. L. Campbell, Geo. Mitchell, Lovitt, Levi W. Goodwill, Herbert Chubb, Wallace Stewart, John Stewart, Ross Mann, Hector McKenzie, Benjamin Campbell, Jas. McKee, R. A. Gross, Art McAdams, Gabriel Craig, E. A. Grosvenor, J. A. Gieseler, W. L. Murray, Chester, Catherine, Wm. Martin, Jas. Hoyle, Joseph Young, Edward Hugh Sullivan, Horace Sullivan, Edward Rankine, Frank Taylor, Justin Stewart.

CONDENED NEWS: LOCAL AND GENERAL

Contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund have been received by Mayor Frink as follows: Charlotte street United Baptist church, \$20; Rev. James S. Clark, treasurer, \$50; Ladies of Lambert's Cove, sewing circle, per Mrs. Andrew Stewart, \$10; Leinster street church, per H. O. Everett, \$5.50.

The secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, Joseph Keefe, today with thanks the following contribution towards the fund in aid of No. 1 General Hospital, under the command of Lieut.-Col. MacLaren, \$50.

Proceeds of the Easter Musical Service of the United Methodist Church (to be sent to the Brunswick Chapter I. O. D. E., \$50; Mrs. B. J. Grant, \$2.

The annual meeting of Arnold Lake Fishing Club, Limited, was held in Sussex on Saturday evening. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: F. C. Smith, St. John, president; S. Workman, vice-president; C. W. Stockton, secretary; Wm. Grant, King McFarlane, directors. Plans were discussed and preparations made for an early opening of the fishing season, and reported that a good summer's sport is ahead.

Contributions for the Belgian relief fund have been received by Mayor Frink as follows:—Proceeds of play, Leonardville, Charlotte county, per Mrs. Leonard Wilson, \$66.88; B. J. Grant, West St. John, \$20; Rev. J. G. Grant, Sunday School, Moncton, \$37.88; proceeds of lecture, Rev. T. Porter Drummond, per Mrs. T. P. Purdy, secretary I. O. D. E., Moncton, \$20; proceeds of Catholic church, Riverside, Albert county, per Norman McNeill, \$80; Young People's Guild of Knox Church, Logville, N. B., per Will W. Hirdley, \$25.

Contributions for the Belgian relief fund have been received by Mayor Frink as follows:—B. G. Gentry, Tobacco parlor concert, under auspices of Women's Institute, Petitedouche, N. B., per Mrs. G. W. Fleming, \$80; Byron, T. McNaught, E. McHugh, Head of Millstream, Kings county, \$19.85; Robert Murphy, \$1; Herbert Rogers, \$1; Peter McFadden, \$5; Williams, Moncton, \$25; Isaac E. Grant, \$10; St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, Black River, Northumberland county, per Archie McNaughton, \$25.

Advocate Harbor: G. M. Cochrane, Bridgewater. City Island, April 11—Ard, sch Ruth Robinson, Guttenberg for St. John (N. B.) and anchored.

Philadelphia, April 11—Ard, sch Manchester Miller, John. Portland, April 10—Ard, sch Moama, Philadelphia for St. John.

Vineyard, April 11—Ard, sch A. J. Sterling, Perth Amboy; 10th, sch Arthur M. Gibson, New York for St. John (N.B.).

April 11—Ard, April 10—Sch Harold B. Cousins, Philadelphia for St. John.

New York, April 18—Ard, sch Rochambeau, Bordeaux.

All grain intended for feed should be cleaned and graded, in order to retain only the strong kernels.

A bureau of employment could find useful work in every town of size.

CHATHAM N. B., APRIL 14 (Special)

The death of Patrick Lloyd, who was supposed to be the oldest man in the province, occurred at his home in Millbrook, last night. The deceased was in his 103rd year. He leaves, besides his wife, four sons and two daughters, Patrick, of Douglasstown; Lawrence, Michael and William, of Millbrook; Mrs. J. Heaney, on Boston street; Mrs. Alexander McIntyre, of Chatham.

Born at Limerick, Ireland, on March 17, 1808, the late Mr. Lloyd left the old country at an early age and took passage for the North Shore where he settled in what was then only primeval forest. A successful farmer, he was regarded as a fond and true friend and as a man who took keen interest in the affairs of the community in which he lived and in local and federal politics.

For many years he was the oldest inhabitant of the North Shore, he was prominent in St. Patrick's day celebrations, and as the years rolled in, something of a local celebrity. He died at the late Mr. Lloyd's residence at parades, year after year, became a tradition and a necessity.

In the latter part of his life, he had enjoyed excellent health but a severe cold which he contracted proved fatal and he passed away on Tuesday night.

He was a man of great spirit and life which he enjoyed. Mr. Lloyd was active until his last illness and was able to read at all times without the aid of glasses.

ST. GEORGE MEN ANXIOUS TO BOOM L'ETANG.

St. George, April 12—Tomorrow morning a special train will leave St. George for Fredericton. Over seventy-five electors of the town of St. George will appear before the corporation committee of the legislature asking a favorable hearing in the application of the Canada Docks Railway company for a charter to build a railway from St. George to Back Bay, N. B.

The delegation is the outcome of a meeting of the board of trade. At this meeting it was brought before the electors of St. George, who were very seriously threatened by opposition from St. Stephen. The resolution adopted by the board of trade of St. Stephen is to the effect that the legislature should take no action in regard to railroads intended to develop the ports of eastern Charlotte without consulting the St. Stephen board. The discussion of this peculiar resolution brought forth some pretty sharp criticism, the opinion being unanimous that St. George and eastern Charlotte were well able to look after their own interests, and that the time had arrived when the members of the board of trade of St. Stephen should be notified to this effect.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That this board do send a delegation, to be composed of residents of the town and parish of St. George, to Fredericton in support of the passing of an act incorporating the Port Canada Docks Railway Company, with all the rights and powers given to such a company by the bill already prepared and presented to the legislature on behalf of said company, and with the amendments suggested thereto.

In addition to the delegation, a petition containing several hundred names of electors of the town of St. George, taken along, the petitioners praying for favorable action on the part of the committee.

The application for the charter of the Port Canada Docks Railway Company is made by the directors and shareholders of the Port Canada Docks Railway Company, who are William A. Mitchell, Toronto; Chas. M. Hart, Montreal; Alban C. Bedford James, Montreal; Wm. H. Laird, Robt. N. Agnew, New York; Henry W. Welch, Jos. Deane, Fredericton; G. W. Marsh and W. L. E. Marsh.

The capital stock of the company shall be \$80,000 and the head office located at Fredericton, N. B.

The company is seeking a port for the steamers of the Canada-Jamaica Steamer Company, and the people of this section from which he had suffered so long looked for the first step in recognition of the port of L'Etang.

PRESENTATION TO NEWCASTLE NURSE GOING TO THE FRONT.

Newcastle, April 14—At the meeting of the Newcastle Red Cross Society at Mrs. W. A. Parler's yesterday, Mrs. Mary Orr, who has been chosen as one of the nurses to go to the front, was presented with an address and purse, the presentation being made by Mrs. W. J. Bate on behalf of the society.

CHARTERS.

St. Briandene, 2728 tons (previously) St. John (N.B.) to W. Britain or Ireland, deals, 1904, May.

St. Narcisse, 1300 tons, same.

Nor bark Valerie, 1996 tons, same.

Nor bark Pericles, 1462 tons, Nova Scotia to W. Britain, 1924, June.

Schr Prydzan, 265 tons, Bay of Fundy to W. Britain, deals, pt. April.

Schr W. N. Zicker, 899 tons, same.

Schr David C. Ritcher, 365 tons, same from Halifax.

Steamer Yola, 5246 tons, from Halifax to West Britain or East Island with deal, 1926, May.

Schooner Hugh de Pavens, 843 tons, from Morgan City to North of Hatteras with dry cypress, pt.

If labor is scarce now, it will not be more plentiful in another year, so it is wise to encourage present help.

HOPWELL CAPE, N. B., APRIL 14 (Special)

At the circuit court today the direct examination of Mrs. Johnson, chief witness for the crown in the poisoning case, reached a conclusion, having consumed over two days. At 8 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Fowler, counsel for Downing, took the witness in hand, and her cross-examination is expected to take all of tomorrow. The cross-examination brought out nothing of special interest and did not reach up to the alleged poisoning. The reason the direct examination took so long was caused by the reading of a large number of letters which indicated the relations between the crown and accused, and some of which referred to the endeavor to get rid of her husband, these being considered by the jury to be strongly corroborative of verbal statements of the witness. The case is not expected to reach the jury before Saturday.

During the examination of Mrs. Johnson yesterday, two letters from Downing to Mrs. Johnson, and some six letters from her to the prisoner were offered and received in evidence. In two or more of these letters she indicated the kind of poison to be used in putting Johnson out of the way, the price of the poison, the charge of the driver of the hearse, the arrangements for the funeral and place of burial.

DR. MURRAY MACLAREN EXPRESSES GRATITUDE

No. 1 General Hospital, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, Netherhaven, Wilts, March 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—So many generous sums of money and packages of various supplies have been sent me for the use of No. 1 General Hospital from numerous organizations and people of New Brunswick and elsewhere, that I feel I cannot make an acknowledgment through the press as well as thanking them directly. Among the many gifts received to date have been—

DeMonts Chapter, I. O. D. E., \$50.00; Sackville Chapter, \$10.00; Toronto Friends, \$10.00; Miss Florence Puddington and little friends, \$14.11.9; Miss C. J. MacLaren, \$2.00; Mrs. S. R. MacLaren, \$2.00; Mrs. Y. S. White, \$5.00; Allies Aid, \$1.00.

Also handsome checks from Mr. J. P. Robertson, Mr. Leaverton, Mr. Francis Usher, Mr. and Mrs. Landale Wilson and The Scottish Aid Society and various sums from Mrs. Banning, Miss Rowan, Miss St. Germain, Mrs. O. Shaugnessy and Miss B. Seely.

Packages of hospital supplies, socks, etc., from—

Lady Dorchester Chapter, I. O. D. E., two boxes of socks, etc.; DeMonts Chapter, I. O. D. E., dressing gowns, bed socks, etc.; Loyalist Chapter, I. O. D. E., shirts, socks, etc.

Lady Roberts Chapter, I. O. D. E., scrib handkerchiefs, etc.; St. Andrew's Church Ladies' Society, socks, etc.

St. John Local Red Cross, shirts, pneumonia jackets, etc.; Rothesay Red Cross, towels, etc.; Children's Red Cross, handkerchiefs, etc.

Mrs. Vassie's Knitting Class, scarfs, slippers, etc.

Had it not been for Dr. Cassell's Tablets I believe I should never have worked again. I hardly think I could have lived. These are the words of Mr. Ernest W. Barrett, of 29 Cecil-road, Gloucester, England. A young man, now in the perfection of health and vigor. And he goes on: "The Tablets cured my milk and lime water but even one of a long and serious illness when all methods I tried had failed, and now I am as well and fit as anyone could wish to be."

"It is eight years since the trouble came on. I caught a cold, which turned to pleurisy and rheumatic fever, and for nine weeks I lay between life and death. When at length I could be taken down, I was a wreck of my former self, wasted to a frame and weak as a baby. One side was all drawn up and if I tried to straighten myself the pain was intolerable. I used to hobble about on sticks or get my father to take me out just a little way, leaning on him all the time. But instead of getting better, I got worse. I had the best advice, but all the medicine I took proved quite useless. It was thought I was going in a rapid decline, and that nothing could save me. I was just a frame of bone and skin by this time, and I can't tell you how weak and miserable I felt."

"However, my father chanced to see a bottle of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and sent me some. I shall never cease to be grateful for the result. I began to mend almost at once. Slowly my strength returned. I brightened up, got an appetite."

"It was one night while I was sitting up with him that I read about Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Next day I got some. As the result was so good that I thought I had found a real remedy. Soon my child began to eat, and rapidly he grew well and strong. Now he is brimful of life and activity."

"Cures like these only tend to emphasize the power of Dr. Cassell's Tablets to cure Nerve and Bodily Weakness in Worn and Old, and prove that no case should be considered hopeless until this remedy has been tried. Being taken Dr. Cassell's Tablets at once if you are suffering from Nervous Breakdown, Nerve Failure, Infantile Weakness, Neurasthenia, Sleeplessness, Anæmia, Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia, Stomach Disorders, Worn and Old, and they are especially valuable for nursing mothers and girls approaching womanhood. All druggists and storekeepers throughout the world sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at 60 cents. People in outlying districts should keep Dr. Cassell's Tablets by them in case of emergency. A sample will be sent on receipt of 8 cents for mailing and packing, by the sole agents for Canada, H. F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. Write for circulars."

Three Boxes Cured His Rheumatism. I lost Mr. Moore's father just \$1.50 to be cured of chronic Rheumatism. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism.

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. NEWBORN, OUT, APRIL 20th. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. Every box of GIN PILLS is sold with our positive guarantee of satisfaction. If you are not satisfied, we will refund your money back. "GIN PILLS in Canada." Your dealer has them—5c a box, 2 for \$9.00. Trial treatment free. Write for name of the Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. "My father has been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years, having tried two doctors and getting no relief. He was finally advised by a friend to try GIN PILLS. He purchased a bottle of GIN PILLS for \$1.50. Just three boxes of GIN PILLS at 50c a box, completely cured him and to-day he has not a sign of Rheumatism."



FREE Two Big Life Size Dolls with their Complete Outfits, and this Handsome Wrist Watch FREE. Give—No doll you ever had in your life will please you so much as the two big life size dolls you will receive if you send for them now. They are beautiful, and they are yours for nothing. You will also receive a handsome wrist watch with a gold chain and a gold case. This watch is worth \$10.00. You will also receive a pair of shoes and a pair of stockings. This is a great opportunity. Don't miss it. Write for your free dolls and watch now. Address: THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. D. 725 TORONTO, ONT. 10

Hub Hub Club, handbags and handkerchiefs. Mrs. Vassie and Miss K. Sturdee, old linen and handkerchiefs. Mrs. J. B. Cudlip, packing materials. Socks and other knitted articles from Miss Millidge, Mrs. Jaches, Mrs. F. Schofield, Mrs. J. K. Schofield and family, Mrs. Ward Hazen, Mrs. Barclay Robinson, Mrs. M. Robinson, Mrs. J. Paris and family, Mrs. A. Jack, The Misses' Jack, Miss J. Robinson, Mrs. F. P. Starr, Mrs. W. J. Starr, Mrs. R. Thomson, Mrs. Garden, Mrs. Carritte, Miss A. Bayard, Mrs. F. Usher, Mrs. Bonnell, Mrs. H. Clinch and other friends in England and Scotland, friends in Toronto.

PATRIOTIC POTATOES BEING SOLD IN CUBA

Hon. Mr. Murray Says Leftovers Not Sent to Britain Are Being Disposed Of in West Indies and Culls in St. John—Denies That Anyone Offered to Pack the Potatoes for 15c a Barrel.

Fredericton, April 14.—Some further recent information was volunteered by the minister of agriculture this afternoon with respect to the purchase of patriotic potatoes, but it was still so evasive a character as to be most unsatisfactory. A few days ago when asked if there was not a letter of credit given in connection with the purchase of patriotic potatoes, Hon. Mr. Murray answered that there was no letter of credit. Today he gives the same answer that there was no letter of credit. Today he gives the same answer and also that there was no authority to make drafts but adds: "Any financial arrangement was made by the secretary for agriculture with the Bank of Nova Scotia."

Fredericton, April 14.—Some further recent information was volunteered by the minister of agriculture this afternoon with respect to the purchase of patriotic potatoes, but it was still so evasive a character as to be most unsatisfactory. A few days ago when asked if there was not a letter of credit given in connection with the purchase of patriotic potatoes, Hon. Mr. Murray answered that there was no letter of credit. Today he gives the same answer that there was no letter of credit. Today he gives the same answer and also that there was no authority to make drafts but adds: "Any financial arrangement was made by the secretary for agriculture with the Bank of Nova Scotia."

success and prominence in the world of theatricals across the border.

His first visit to St. John in connection with the stage was as manager of the Bennett, Moulton Company, of which he was part owner. He also sent other companies over this route from his offices in Boston, prior to leaving the Opera House from Mr. Spencer some three years ago and establishing it in the chain of theatres controlled by the Thompson-Wood Company. He had been in St. John just once since that time, leaving the local management in other hands. Mr. McKay, who had been for years associated with him in the Boston office, was deeply moved a few days ago on receiving news of his serious illness, and left Tuesday for that city.

Mr. Thomas S. Hows. Ottawa, April 14.—Helena, wife of Thomas S. Hows, clerk of the public accounts committee of the house of commons, passed away in Ottawa today, after an illness of four weeks with Bright's disease. She was in her 51st year, was a native of Canada and was married to her husband, three daughters, and two sons. She lived in Lunenburg fourteen years, and in Amherst several years.

Miss Alberta Rae. Newcastle, April 14.—The funeral of the late Miss Alberta Rae, who died Monday after a long illness, was held this afternoon at 8 o'clock, interment in St. James' cemetery, Rev. S. J. MacArthur, pastor of the Presbyterian church, officiating. The deceased was a well known and respected member, conducting services at the house and grave. Beautiful floral tributes were sent by Newcastle and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, of St. John, were married at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when Miss Teresa Marguerite Sharkey, daughter of Peter C. Sharkey, was united in marriage by Rev. M. P. Howland to James Oscar Gordon, of the Newton Griffith office staff. The bride was beautifully attired in a battish grey broadcloth suit with hat of the same shade, trimmed with rose and grey ostrich tips.

BORDEN TO START HOUSE-CLEANING

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Borden's first step was to have a result of misrepresentation, and inadequate inspection, 100 out of 2,173 glasses of inferior quality, not worth the money paid for them, had been bought. "I have only now to announce," continued the prime minister, "to parliament and the country that we propose to give the department of justice, of such other means as may seem adequate, the fullest and most searching inquiry which can be devised."

Mr. Borden said it had been intimated with regard to the purchase of binocular glasses that there had been misrepresentation and inadequate inspection. The inspection of the glasses had been entrusted to an official who had been appointed by the government. The minister of militia had seen fit to suspend that official until the matter was cleared up.

The prime minister then spoke of the purchase of 8,000 horses for the first contingent. The minister of militia, he said, had found, when he took office, a system of purchasing horses under which the price paid by the department covered the cost of the horses, and also the expenses and remuneration of the buyer. He had decided that the man who bought horses should be paid a fixed rate for remuneration and expenses, and that the government should act as a purchasing agent.

WEDDINGS

Belding-Sharkey. Tuesday, April 13.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when Miss Teresa Marguerite Sharkey, daughter of Peter C. Sharkey, was united in marriage by Rev. M. P. Howland to James Oscar Belding, of the Newton Griffith office staff. The bride was beautifully attired in a battish grey broadcloth suit with hat of the same shade, trimmed with rose and grey ostrich tips.

MacDonald-Whitely. The home of Mr. F. E. Whitely, Dufferin street, Moncton, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Thursday evening when his only daughter, Miss Wynne Medley, became the bride of Dr. Dalrady Law MacDonald, of Moncton. The ceremony was attended by Rev. Canon Sisson, rector of St. George's church, in the presence of about thirty guests, immediate friends and relatives only of the contracting parties.

Muriel Frances Magee. Thursday, April 15.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Magee, on Bay street, will sympathize with them in the death of their youngest daughter, Muriel Frances, which took place at home yesterday. She was only fifteen years of age and was a bright, cheerful and well liked girl. Her father, who was a high school teacher, was deeply grieved by her death. The funeral will be held from the home tomorrow afternoon at 2:30.

David E. Raynes. Thursday, April 15.—Many will learn with regret of the death of David E. Raynes, of Fairville, which occurred yesterday at the General Public Hospital after an illness of six weeks. He was an employe in Ready's Limited and had been a resident of Fairville all his life. He was forty-nine years of age and was survived by his wife, seven children, two sons and two daughters. The funeral will be held from the home tomorrow afternoon at 2:30.

Mrs. Fred. Flaglor. Thursday, April 15.—Sad news has come by wire to Mrs. Alex. Ramsay, Main street, telling of the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Fred. Flaglor, of Queen county. Mrs. Flaglor is survived by her husband, one daughter and two sons. She was a woman of fine character and was highly regarded by all.

Mrs. James A. Belyea. Thursday, April 15.—The death of Amanda, widow of James A. Belyea, occurred at Public Landing yesterday. Mrs. Belyea, who was in her 84th year, is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Alfred Craft, of the West End, Mrs. Fred Hyland, of British Columbia, and Mrs. Samuel Apple, at home. She was also survived by two sons, John Lyon of Kingston, Alonzo Lyon, at home, Mrs. James Flewelling, of Kingston, and Mrs. O. Craft, West End. The late Mrs. Belyea was a well known resident of St. John.

John Wiley Churchill. John Wiley Churchill died at his home, The Cedars, Hantsport (N. S.), on Saturday. He was a very prominent citizen. He was a son of the late Ezra Churchill, one of the pioneers of the shipbuilding industry, building a large number of vessels in the days gone when Hants county's wooden fleet was a valuable asset in the business of Nova Scotia. When his father died shipbuilding was carried on by two sons, George and John W. Under the firm name of E. Churchill & Sons, until the period arrived which would not have carried on with profit.

Monte Thompson. A telegram received by F. G. Spencer yesterday from Boston from W. C. McKay, manager of the Thompson-Wood Company's interests here, told of the death of Monte Thompson at his home in the city. Bright's disease was the cause of death. Mr. Thompson was about fifty years of age. He was a Southerner by birth and had attained success and prominence in the world of theatricals across the border.

BORDEN TO START HOUSE-CLEANING

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Borden's first step was to have a result of misrepresentation, and inadequate inspection, 100 out of 2,173 glasses of inferior quality, not worth the money paid for them, had been bought. "I have only now to announce," continued the prime minister, "to parliament and the country that we propose to give the department of justice, of such other means as may seem adequate, the fullest and most searching inquiry which can be devised."

Mr. Borden said it had been intimated with regard to the purchase of binocular glasses that there had been misrepresentation and inadequate inspection. The inspection of the glasses had been entrusted to an official who had been appointed by the government. The minister of militia had seen fit to suspend that official until the matter was cleared up.

The prime minister then spoke of the purchase of 8,000 horses for the first contingent. The minister of militia, he said, had found, when he took office, a system of purchasing horses under which the price paid by the department covered the cost of the horses, and also the expenses and remuneration of the buyer. He had decided that the man who bought horses should be paid a fixed rate for remuneration and expenses, and that the government should act as a purchasing agent.

WEDDINGS

Belding-Sharkey. Tuesday, April 13.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when Miss Teresa Marguerite Sharkey, daughter of Peter C. Sharkey, was united in marriage by Rev. M. P. Howland to James Oscar Belding, of the Newton Griffith office staff. The bride was beautifully attired in a battish grey broadcloth suit with hat of the same shade, trimmed with rose and grey ostrich tips.

MacDonald-Whitely. The home of Mr. F. E. Whitely, Dufferin street, Moncton, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Thursday evening when his only daughter, Miss Wynne Medley, became the bride of Dr. Dalrady Law MacDonald, of Moncton. The ceremony was attended by Rev. Canon Sisson, rector of St. George's church, in the presence of about thirty guests, immediate friends and relatives only of the contracting parties.

Muriel Frances Magee. Thursday, April 15.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Magee, on Bay street, will sympathize with them in the death of their youngest daughter, Muriel Frances, which took place at home yesterday. She was only fifteen years of age and was a bright, cheerful and well liked girl. Her father, who was a high school teacher, was deeply grieved by her death. The funeral will be held from the home tomorrow afternoon at 2:30.

David E. Raynes. Thursday, April 15.—Many will learn with regret of the death of David E. Raynes, of Fairville, which occurred yesterday at the General Public Hospital after an illness of six weeks. He was an employe in Ready's Limited and had been a resident of Fairville all his life. He was forty-nine years of age and was survived by his wife, seven children, two sons and two daughters. The funeral will be held from the home tomorrow afternoon at 2:30.

Mrs. Fred. Flaglor. Thursday, April 15.—Sad news has come by wire to Mrs. Alex. Ramsay, Main street, telling of the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Fred. Flaglor, of Queen county. Mrs. Flaglor is survived by her husband, one daughter and two sons. She was a woman of fine character and was highly regarded by all.

Mrs. James A. Belyea. Thursday, April 15.—The death of Amanda, widow of James A. Belyea, occurred at Public Landing yesterday. Mrs. Belyea, who was in her 84th year, is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Alfred Craft, of the West End, Mrs. Fred Hyland, of British Columbia, and Mrs. Samuel Apple, at home. She was also survived by two sons, John Lyon of Kingston, Alonzo Lyon, at home, Mrs. James Flewelling, of Kingston, and Mrs. O. Craft, West End. The late Mrs. Belyea was a well known resident of St. John.

John Wiley Churchill. John Wiley Churchill died at his home, The Cedars, Hantsport (N. S.), on Saturday. He was a very prominent citizen. He was a son of the late Ezra Churchill, one of the pioneers of the shipbuilding industry, building a large number of vessels in the days gone when Hants county's wooden fleet was a valuable asset in the business of Nova Scotia. When his father died shipbuilding was carried on by two sons, George and John W. Under the firm name of E. Churchill & Sons, until the period arrived which would not have carried on with profit.

Monte Thompson. A telegram received by F. G. Spencer yesterday from Boston from W. C. McKay, manager of the Thompson-Wood Company's interests here, told of the death of Monte Thompson at his home in the city. Bright's disease was the cause of death. Mr. Thompson was about fifty years of age. He was a Southerner by birth and had attained success and prominence in the world of theatricals across the border.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

The feature in the local market quotations for the week was the decided drop in all sugars. The drop ranged from fifteen to twenty-five cents per cwt. in all brands, and merchants are optimistic about a still greater decrease in the near future. There were numerous other changes, but none of them signified any importance. The quotations wholesale were as follows.

COUNTRY MARKET. Potatoes per bbl. 1.00 to 1.20. Beef, western 0.11 to 0.12. Bacon 0.07 to 0.08. Mutton, per lb. 0.09 to 0.10. Pork, per lb. 0.09 to 0.11. Veal, per lb. 0.10 to 0.11. Eggs, case, per doz. 0.21 to 0.22. Tab butter, per lb. 0.23 to 0.24. Creamery butter, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Fowls, fresh killed, per lb. 0.00 to 0.25. Spring chicken 0.28 to 0.31. Bacon 0.00 to 0.20. Ham 0.19 to 0.20. Turkey 0.80 to 0.82. Cabbage, per doz. 0.00 to 1.20. Squash 0.00 to 0.02 1/2. Turnips 0.00 to 0.03. Spinach (bunch) 0.00 to 0.06. Rhubarb, lb. 0.00 to 0.15. Cauliflowers 0.00 to 0.35. Tomatoes 0.00 to 0.30. Cucumbers 0.00 to 0.60. Radishes 0.00 to 0.07. Mushrooms 0.00 to 0.40.

GROCERIES. Choice seeded raisins, Is 0.10 to 0.11. Fancy, do 0.10 to 0.11. Currants, cleaned, Is. 0.08 to 0.09. Cheese, per lb. 0.19 to 0.20. Rice 0.00 to 0.04 1/2. Sugar, per lb. 0.42 to 0.43. Biscarb soda, per keg. 2.10 to 2.20. Beans, hand picked 3.60 to 3.65. Beans, yellow eye 3.85 to 3.90. Split peas, round 3.00 to 3.00. Pot barley, bbl. 6.95 to 7.00. Cornmeal, per bag 1.85 to 1.90. Granulated cornmeal 5.75 to 5.80. Lard, pure, per cask 1.10 to 1.15.

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations per case. Salmon, pinks 4.90 to 5.00. Salmon, red spring 4.80 to 4.85. Finnan haddies 4.50 to 4.60. Canned corn 4.50 to 4.55. Oysters, Is 1.70 to 1.75. Oysters, 2s 2.65 to 2.70. Corned beef, Is 2.75 to 2.80. Tomatoes, 2s 1.10 to 1.15. Peaches, 8s 2.25 to 2.30. Pineapple, sliced 2.00 to 2.05. Pineapple, grated 1.65 to 1.60. Tomatoes, 2s 1.10 to 1.15. Corn, per doz 1.00 to 1.05. Peas 1.00 to 1.05. Strawberries 2.80 to 2.85. Pumpkins 1.10 to 1.15. String beans 1.00 to 1.05. Baked beans, 2s 1.00 to 1.05. Baked beans, 3s 1.45 to 1.50.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Canadian clear 24.00 to 24.50. Pork, American clear 23.25 to 23.50. Lard, pure, tub 0.11 to 0.12. Lard, pure, 5 lb. 0.11 to 0.12. Molasses, fancy Barbados 0.85 to 0.90.

SUGAR. Standard granulated 6.80 to 7.10. United Empire, gran. 0.00 to 6.70. Bright yellow 6.80 to 6.70. Extra yellow 6.80 to 6.40. Paris lumps 7.75 to 8.00.

FLOUR, ETC. Roller oatmeal 0.00 to 8.00. Standard oatmeal 0.00 to 8.50. Manitoba, high grade 0.00 to 8.65. Ontario full patent 0.00 to 8.80.

GRAINS. Middlings, car lots 81.00 to 81.80. Bran, small lots, bag 32.00 to 33.00. Bran, small lots, bag 80.00 to 81.00. Sliced hay, car lots 17.00 to 18.00. Pressed hay, per ton. No. 1 18.00 to 20.00. No. 2 17.00 to 18.00. Oats, local 0.67 to 0.70.

FRUITS. Marbot walnuts 0.18 to 0.17. California prunes 0.09 to 0.15. Filberts 0.14 to 0.15. Brazil 0.10 to 0.17. Peas, yellow, per lb. 0.11 to 0.14. Bag feed, per lb. 0.10 to 0.15. Lemons, Messina, box 6.80 to 7.00. Cocoanuts, per doz 0.60 to 0.70. Cocoanuts, per sack 4.00 to 4.50. Extra large, per sack 0.15 to 0.18. California oranges 4.00 to 4.50. California peaches 1.75 to 2.25. California plums 1.75 to 2.25. California pears 3.25 to 3.85. Oranges 4.00 to 4.50. Onions 2.25 to 2.50.

FISH. Small dry cod 4.50 to 5.00. Medium dry cod 5.25 to 5.50. Pollock 3.60 to 3.70. Grand Manan herring, half-bbls 3.20 to 3.30. Pickled shad, half-bbls 12.00 to 13.00. Fresh cod, per lb. 0.08 to 0.04. Bloaters, per box 0.80 to 0.90. Herring, per box 1.12 to 0.16. Kipper herring, per dozen 0.00 to 0.80. Swedish fish, per lb. 0.12 to 0.13.

OILS. Palatine 0.15 to 0.20. Koyalite 0.17 to 0.18. Turpentine 0.00 to 0.65. Extra lamp compound 0.00 to 0.91. Extra No. 1 lamp compound 0.00 to 0.82 1/2. "Premier" motor gaso. 0.00 to 0.20 1/2. "Pine" 0.17 to 0.18. Fish oil 0.40 to 0.41.

HIDES AND WOOL. One dealer's quotations yesterday were: Hides 0.13 to 0.14. Calskins 0.14 to 0.17. Tallow 0.08 to 0.05 1/2. Extra No. 1 lard compound 0.00 to 0.82 1/2. "Premier" motor gaso. 0.00 to 0.20 1/2. "Pine" 0.17 to 0.18. Fish oil 0.40 to 0.41.

More Flag-Flapping Coming. (Brookville Recorder.) The Tory government is hovering between two opinions says the Hamilton Times. It is afraid to delay the general elections until next year, because it knows that if the war was over it would be beaten on its record of extravagance and mismanagement, and it is afraid to take the plunge now while the people are shocked at the contract scandal revelations. Its only chance, it imagines, is to flap the flag once more and have a khaki election, hoping to carry the people off their feet with their drums beating and their flags flying.

London, April 19, line, but seems to be general offensive, and hand fighting, which is and near the Lorraine Vosges, where the offing place on German this fact, the French occupied dominating the Germans declaring attacks of the French. From the British comes the report, official war office at London, an important point to Zillebeke, Belgium, the Germans on the German coming on the German positions, which by them to the south is in the neighborhood. Petrograd continues successes in the Carpatians, and many of the fighting has suspended near the Carpatians, Austrian and ports agree that spring an end to all activity of the eastern front. Various rumors are the central powers, the medium of Venice receiving with content the extension of the to all classes between 20 years, while Rome statement, attributed authority, that the G has discarded all plan on the French front, remain on the defense. It is again unofficial operations are under dannels, where the to be building defense against landing party the breaking up of the only large seaport of Russia, may induce to be more deliberate to unlock the gate. The irritation in torpedoing of the I has been greatly an expression of her apology and pay is found that the was due to a German Enemy Aeroplanes. London, April 19, following official statement night at the war office. A successful attack the evening of the night in the capture of an important position of an import Hill No. 60, which is south of Zillebeke. This bill dominates north and northwest. The successful under the hill command, and many of this and fifteen tured, including an "At daybreak on delivered a heavy advance the hill, but were loss. They advanced and our machine into them. "Desperate efforts yesterday by the G hill, but they were with great loss. A tured position upon consolidated in str (we're) are lying. "Yesterday two planes were brought Since the 10th inst the enemy is five Russian Progress. Petrograd, April 19.—The Russian statement gave out "On Sunday night great losses in the troops on the help (the Carpatians). we forced the enemy branches to our drums beating and their flags flying.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

The feature in the local market quotations for the week was the decided drop in all sugars. The drop ranged from fifteen to twenty-five cents per cwt. in all brands, and merchants are optimistic about a still greater decrease in the near future. There were numerous other changes, but none of them signified any importance. The quotations wholesale were as follows.

COUNTRY MARKET. Potatoes per bbl. 1.00 to 1.20. Beef, western 0.11 to 0.12. Bacon 0.07 to 0.08. Mutton, per lb. 0.09 to 0.10. Pork, per lb. 0.09 to 0.11. Veal, per lb. 0.10 to 0.11. Eggs, case, per doz. 0.21 to 0.22. Tab butter, per lb. 0.23 to 0.24. Creamery butter, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Fowls, fresh killed, per lb. 0.00 to 0.25. Spring chicken 0.28 to 0.31. Bacon 0.00 to 0.20. Ham 0.19 to 0.20. Turkey 0.80 to 0.82. Cabbage, per doz. 0.00 to 1.20. Squash 0.00 to 0.02 1/2. Turnips 0.00 to 0.03. Spinach (bunch) 0.00 to 0.06. Rhubarb, lb. 0.00 to 0.15. Cauliflowers 0.00 to 0.35. Tomatoes 0.00 to 0.30. Cucumbers 0.00 to 0.60. Radishes 0.00 to 0.07. Mushrooms 0.00 to 0.40.

GROCERIES. Choice seeded raisins, Is 0.10 to 0.11. Fancy, do 0.10 to 0.11. Currants, cleaned, Is. 0.08 to 0.09. Cheese, per lb. 0.19 to 0.20. Rice 0.00 to 0.04 1/2. Sugar, per lb. 0.42 to 0.43. Biscarb soda, per keg. 2.10 to 2.20. Beans, hand picked 3.60 to 3.65. Beans, yellow eye 3.85 to 3.90. Split peas, round 3.00 to 3.00. Pot barley, bbl. 6.95 to 7.00. Cornmeal, per bag 1.85 to 1.90. Granulated cornmeal 5.75 to 5.80. Lard, pure, per cask 1.10 to 1.15.

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations per case. Salmon, pinks 4.90 to 5.00. Salmon, red spring 4.80 to 4.85. Finnan haddies 4.50 to 4.60. Canned corn 4.50 to 4.55. Oysters, Is 1.70 to 1.75. Oysters, 2s 2.65 to 2.70. Corned beef, Is 2.75 to 2.80. Tomatoes, 2s 1.10 to 1.15. Peaches, 8s 2.25 to 2.30. Pineapple, sliced 2.00 to 2.05. Pineapple, grated 1.65 to 1.60. Tomatoes, 2s 1.10 to 1.15. Corn, per doz 1.00 to 1.05. Peas 1.00 to 1.05. Strawberries 2.80 to 2.85. Pumpkins 1.10 to 1.15. String beans 1.00 to 1.05. Baked beans, 2s 1.00 to 1.05. Baked beans, 3s 1.45 to 1.50.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Canadian clear 24.00 to 24.50. Pork, American clear 23.25 to 23.50. Lard, pure, tub 0.11 to 0.12. Lard, pure, 5 lb. 0.11 to 0.12. Molasses, fancy Barbados 0.85 to 0.90.

SUGAR. Standard granulated 6.80 to 7.10. United Empire, gran. 0.00 to 6.70. Bright yellow 6.80 to 6.70. Extra yellow 6.80 to 6.40. Paris lumps 7.75 to 8.00.

FLOUR, ETC. Roller oatmeal 0.00 to 8.00. Standard oatmeal 0.00 to 8.50. Manitoba, high grade 0.00 to 8.65. Ontario full patent 0.00 to 8.80.

GRAINS. Middlings, car lots 81.00 to 81.80. Bran, small lots, bag 32.00 to 33.00. Bran, small lots, bag 80.00 to 81.00. Sliced hay, car lots 17.00 to 18.00. Pressed hay, per ton. No. 1 18.00 to 20.00. No. 2 17.00 to 18.00. Oats, local 0.67 to 0.70.

FRUITS. Marbot walnuts 0.18 to 0.17. California prunes 0.09 to 0.15. Filberts 0.14 to 0.15. Brazil 0.10 to 0.17. Peas, yellow, per lb. 0.11 to 0.14. Bag feed, per lb. 0.10 to 0.15. Lemons, Messina, box 6.80 to 7.00. Cocoanuts, per doz 0.60 to 0.70. Cocoanuts, per sack 4.00 to 4.50. Extra large, per sack 0.15 to 0.18. California oranges 4.00 to 4.50. California peaches 1.75 to 2.25. California plums 1.75 to 2.25. California pears 3.25 to 3.85. Oranges 4.00 to 4.50. Onions 2.25 to 2.50.

FISH. Small dry cod 4.50 to 5.00. Medium dry cod 5.25 to 5.50. Pollock 3.60 to 3.70. Grand Manan herring, half-bbls 3.20 to 3.30. Pickled shad, half-bbls 12.00 to 13.00. Fresh cod, per lb. 0.08 to 0.04. Bloaters, per box 0.80 to 0.90. Herring, per box 1.12 to 0.16. Kipper herring, per dozen 0.00 to 0.80. Swedish fish, per lb. 0.12 to 0.13.

OILS. Palatine 0.15 to 0.20. Koyalite 0.17 to 0.18. Turpentine 0.00 to 0.65. Extra lamp compound 0.00 to 0.91. Extra No. 1 lamp compound 0.00 to 0.82 1/2. "Premier" motor gaso. 0.00 to 0.20 1/2. "Pine" 0.17 to 0.18. Fish oil 0.40 to 0.41.

HIDES AND WOOL. One dealer's quotations yesterday were: Hides 0.13 to 0.14. Calskins 0.14 to 0.17. Tallow 0.08 to 0.05 1/2. Extra No. 1 lard compound 0.00 to 0.82 1/2. "Premier" motor gaso. 0.00 to 0.20 1/2. "Pine" 0.17 to 0.18. Fish oil 0.40 to 0.41.

More Flag-Flapping Coming. (Brookville Recorder.) The Tory government is hovering between two opinions says the Hamilton Times. It is afraid to delay the general elections until next year, because it knows that if the war was over it would be beaten on its record of extravagance and mismanagement, and it is afraid to take the plunge now while the people are shocked at the contract scandal revelations. Its only chance, it imagines, is to flap the flag once more and have a khaki election, hoping to carry the people off their feet with their drums beating and their flags flying.

OBITUARY

William Carleton.

Tuesday, April 13. William Carleton, who had been for more than fifty years in the customs house in St. John, died at his residence, 295 City Road, early this morning, at an advanced age. He was very well known in the city and the province and had many friends who will regret to hear of his death. The late Mr. Carleton was the father of Judge Carleton, of Woodstock; Rev. Charles P. Carleton, of this province; William Carleton, of New York, and of Mrs. John Connor, at present in the city.

All the children, except William, were at home when the end came. To all the sympathy of many friends in city and province will be extended in their time of sorrow.

Mrs. W. J. Bennett.

Hantsport, N. B., April 11.—Mrs. Aaron Campbell, Hantsport, received word recently of the death of her niece, Jean Eliza Bennett, wife of W. J. Bennett, Victoria (B. C.) William Saunders, now of Calgary, but who for years lived in Woodstock (N. S.), is the brother who succeeded. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon from the family residence, 806 Vancouver street. Rev. J. B. Warnicke, assisted by Rev. Mr. Brown, conducted the service.

Mrs. Bennett was a native of Woodstock and was only 26 years of age. For several years she had lived with her people in Calgary and went to Victoria about a year ago with her husband, having lived there ever since.

An infant son and the husband survive, besides her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Saunders, Calgary; five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are William, Harry, Murray, Fred and Grant, and the sisters Mrs. Neuman and Mrs. Baker, Calgary.

Edward Dennett.

Tuesday, April 13. Edward J. Dennett, well-known resident of West St. John, died yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock at the home of his residence. He was formerly employed as operator on the C. P. R., but owing to poor health he had not been working for some time. He is survived by two sisters, Misses Lola and Bessie, both at home.

Mrs. William Lilley.

Tuesday, April 13. The death of Mrs. Ellen Lilley, widow of William Lilley, occurred yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. L. Codner, 21 Cranston avenue. Mrs. Lilley, who was sixty-nine years of age, had been an invalid for several years, but her condition became serious only on Saturday evening. She is survived by two daughters—Mrs. Codner and Mrs. W. A. Seale, of Fredericton; and four sons—Charles and Sidney Lilley, of North End; William, of West End; and John, of Point Brownell, Irvin Thingley, George Trueman and Thomas Wheaton. Interment was made in the family lot at Upper Point de Bute. There were many beautiful floral tributes.

Patrick Foley.

Tuesday, April 13. The death occurred yesterday of Patrick Foley, at the age of 68. He was well known as he had lived in the city all his life and of a quiet, retiring nature was much respected. He leaves a wife, three sons, William, John and Walter, all of St. John and six daughters, Mrs. Walter Harris, Mrs. Andrew Ramsey, Mrs. Henry O'Brien, and the Misses Agnes, Rita, and May, also of the city. The funeral has been arranged for tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 from the late residence, 14 Drury Lane, to which friends are invited.

James Baker.

Tuesday, April 13. James Baker, of Lancaster avenue, died yesterday morning at the great age of ninety-three years. Mr. Baker was born in Ireland, and came to St. John when a boy. His only near surviving relatives are his son, Harry Baker, of Lancaster avenue, and two grandsons, William Baker and Samuel Maxwell, both in the west. The funeral will take place from his late home, Lancaster avenue, tomorrow afternoon with service at 9 o'clock.

James Ayles.

Salisbury, N. B., April 13.—Salisbury relatives and friends received the sad news this morning of the death of Mr. James Ayles, one of the oldest and most popular residents of that section of Albert county. Mr. Ayles was 87 years old. He suffered a stroke of paralysis some little time ago, from which he did not rally. He is survived by his wife, four daughters and three sons. The funeral will be held at his home, Salisbury, on Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

OBITUARY

William Carleton.

Tuesday, April 13. William Carleton, who had been for more than fifty years in the customs house in St. John, died at his residence, 295 City Road, early this morning, at an advanced age. He was very well known in the city and the province and had many friends who will regret to hear of his death. The late Mr. Carleton was the father of Judge Carleton, of Woodstock; Rev. Charles P. Carleton, of this province; William Carleton, of New York, and of Mrs. John Connor, at present in the city.

All the children, except William, were at home when the end came. To all the sympathy of many friends in city and province will be extended in their time of sorrow.

Mrs. W. J. Bennett.

Hantsport, N. B., April 11.—Mrs. Aaron Campbell, Hantsport, received word recently of the death of her niece, Jean Eliza Bennett, wife of W. J. Bennett, Victoria (B. C.) William Saunders, now of Calgary, but who for years lived in Woodstock (N. S.), is the brother who succeeded.