

TWENTY OF ALLIES' MIGHTIEST SEA FIGHTERS POURING SHELLS INTO DARDANELLES FORTS

The Queen Elizabeth, One of England's Latest Super-Dreadnoughts Leads the Attackers—Men From Warships Land and Complete Work of Naval Guns—New 15 Inch Guns Used For First Time—British Flag Floats Over 4 of The Forts—Attacking Fleet Have Reached Fort Kilit Bahr, Four Miles From Entrance—Hardest Task Begun.

London, Feb. 28.—After having completed the destruction of the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles, the Allied fleet of British and French warships, the greatest which has ever been in action, are now attacking the inner forts, which heretofore have stood between Turkey and invasion by the sea.

Apparently the outer forts could not withstand a great bombardment, and when they had been levelled, and deserted by their defenders, men were landed from the ships to complete the work of destruction, while mine-sweepers cleared a passage for ships in the Straits.

More serious work is now ahead, for the all important fortifications are at Kilit Bahr and Chanak, which guards the narrowest part of the Straits, which the fleet is now approaching. There is no doubt, however, that the Allied commanders have instructions to make their way to Constantinople in spite of all obstacles, and have been supplied with the best means for carrying out these orders.

TWENTY OF ALLIES' BEST SHIPS TAKING PART

A complete list of the ships engaged is not available, but reports from Athens and other points say that twenty large vessels are taking part, and the report issued last night by the British Admiralty up to Friday night, mentions no less than ten of these. Previous reports mentioned others that were not engaged on Thursday or Friday, the period covered by the Admiralty statement.

At the head of the fleet is the Queen Elizabeth, one of England's latest super-dreadnoughts, which has been commissioned since the war began, and which mounts eight fifteen-inch guns. The Queen Elizabeth took part in the bombardment, so that for the first time these monster weapons had been used, and, according to the Admiralty report, they did their work with great accuracy.

Other ships which assisted in silencing the outer forts were the British battleship Agamemnon, which was struck by a Turkish shell, and had three men killed and five wounded; the British battleships Irresistible, Vengeance, Cornwallis, Albion and Majestic, each of which carries four 12-inch guns, and the Triumph, which has four ten-inch guns, and the French battleships Gaulois, Suffren and Charlemagne, each of which carries four 12-inch guns.

Other vessels, including the French battleship Bouvet, and one or two British battle cruisers, are in the vicinity, to render assistance should it be required.

The Fort Dardanus, which the ships attacked Friday afternoon after the entrance to the Straits had been swept of mines, is not far from the Narrows and it is probable that the big, and more important attack has begun by this time.

Reports from neutral Balkan states say that the residents of the islands in the Sea of Marmora have been ordered to evacuate their homes and that an imperial train is waiting to take the Sultan to Asia Minor.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, however, the most important immediate result of the initial success is the reduction which it has brought in the price of wheat, which has dropped two shillings and a quarter.

The Queen Elizabeth Takes Part in Bombardment

The Admiralty announced last night that during the bombardment of the Dardanelles fortifications the battleship Agamemnon had been struck and that three men were killed. The announcement said further that the Dardanelles operations were still proceeding.

The new battleship Queen Elizabeth, one of the largest members of the British fleet, took part in the bombardment. This is the first time, it is stated, in which fifteen-inch naval guns have been in action. The Queen Elizabeth, a vessel of 27,500 tons, has eight fifteen-inch guns.

The Admiralty announcement says that landing parties went ashore from the Allied fleet. With the assistance of three of the four forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles were completely demolished, and the fourth was damaged badly.

The Admiralty statement follows: "The entrance to the Dardanelles was guarded by four principal forts, namely: Cape Helles battery, Fort Seddul Bahr, Fort Orkhanieh Tabia and Fort Kum Kaloes Tabia, which will be described for convenience as A, B, C and D. These forts were armed as follows: A—Two 9.2 guns; B—Six 10.2 guns; C—Two 9.2 guns; D—Four 10.2 and two 6.5 guns.

"The weather having improved, although the wind was still from the southwest that attack on these was resumed Thursday morning (Feb. 26) at ten o'clock. The Queen Elizabeth, Agamemnon, Irresistible and Gaulois began by deliberately bombarding forts A, B and C, respectively, and at long range.

"Fort A replied. One shell at 11,000 yards hit the Agamemnon, killing three men and wounding five. The Irresistible and Gaulois made excellent practice on Forts C and D, while the Queen Elizabeth concentrated with great accuracy on A, putting both of its guns out of action about 11.30 a.m.

"The Vengeance and Cornwallis then ran in under cover of long range fire and engaged Fort A at close range. The reduction of Fort A was completed, while Forts C and D opened a very slow and inaccurate fire.

"The Suffren and Charlemagne next delivered an attack on Forts C and D, advancing to within two thousand yards of them. It was then seen that they were in no condition to offer an effective resistance.

"The Vengeance, Triumph and Albion were then ordered in to complete the reduction of the forts. All four were reduced by 5.15 p. m.

"Sweeping operations, covered by a division of battleships and destroyers, were immediately begun. The enemy set fire to a village at the entrance as darkness fell.

"A report also has been received of the operations of February 26. The Straits had been swept up to four miles from the entrance. The Albion

GOLD EXPORTS LARGER THAN THE IMPORTS

Last Month, for First Time Since War Began—Balance of Trade Now Almost in Canada's Favor.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—A statement of the Canadian trade statistics for the month of January, and for the first ten months of the present year, as just published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, show that, for the first time since the war started, exports of coin and bullion are again larger than the imports.

With the restoration of normal rates of exchange, and the comparative balancing up of gold balances due from the United States to England, the flow of gold to Canada, under the arrangement with the Bank of England, for holding in trust here, has ceased, and during January the exports of gold were a little larger than the imports, the relative figures being \$863,007 of exports, and \$638,174 of imports. As compared with the figures for January of last year, the total imports of gold for the ten months amounted to \$131,257,281, while exports amounted to only \$5,042,799. The total influx of gold during the seven months of the war was little over \$120,000,000. That amount is still held in trust in the Treasury here for the Bank of England, but from now on it is expected that the exports will exceed the imports.

Exports and Imports Almost Equivalent

For the month of January Canadian exports, for the first time in years, were practically equivalent to the imports, and the balance of trade has now almost reached the stage where it is in favor of Canada.

Total imports for the month amounted to \$30,938,331, a decrease of a little over \$10,000,000, as compared with January of last year. Total exports amounted to \$30,830,337, an increase of approximately \$1,000,000, as compared with January of last year.

For the ten months of the fiscal year the total trade in merchandise amounted to \$762,478,347, a decrease of \$171,000,000, as compared with the corresponding ten months of the previous fiscal year.

For the twelve calendar months of the year ending with January last, the total trade of Canada was \$902,094,473, as compared with \$1,113,428,320 for the preceding twelve months.

Destroy Guns Found Under The Tomb of Achilles.

"After being shelled from inside the Straits, the enemy retired from the forts at the entrance and, during the afternoon, demolishing parties were landed at Kum Kale and Seddul Bahr (Sedd-El-Bahr) from the Vengeance and Irresistible. Forts B, C and D were then completely and fort D was partially demolished.

"The enemy encountered in Kum Kale were driven out over the Medera bridge, which was partially destroyed. Two new four-inch guns, concealed near the Tomb of Achilles, were also destroyed, and four Nordenfells, covering the entrance were destroyed. Our casualties on the 26th were one killed and three wounded."

The Turkish Version of the Attack.

Constantinople, Turkey, 27, via London, Feb. 27.—At the war office today the following statement was issued: "After being subjected for several hours last Wednesday to bombardment by heavy guns, the outer forts of the Dardanelles were damaged at some points, but we had only five killed and fourteen wounded."

"Some hundreds of soldiers who landed from French cruisers on the coast at Akabah (Arabia), were compelled to flee to their ships, with heavy losses, after a two hours battle. "Despite the severity of cannon and machine gun fire, we had only three killed and three wounded."

Heavy Losses by Defenders.

London, Feb. 27, 7 p. m.—It is reported from Sofia, Bulgaria, that the Turkish forces manning the fortifications at the Dardanelles suffered heavy losses during the bombardment by the Anglo-French fleet. Reuter's Sofia correspondent says that, according to credible information which he has obtained, about 600 wounded soldiers were taken from the Dardanelles forts to Constantinople after the bombardment of February 19th.

Allied Fleet has Reached Fort Kilit Bahr.

London, Feb. 28.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says: "The Allies have disembarked detachments of artillery near the destroyed Dardanelles forts, and British and French flags are now flying over them. (Continued on page 2)

The Dacia Captured By French Cruiser



Paris, Feb. 28.—A French cruiser would be seized on her way to Rotterdam as Great Britain questioned the validity of the recent transfer of the Decatur from German to American registry. The announcement of the capture of the Dacia, which was issued by the Marine Department, gave no details, nor the name of the cruiser which took her under arrest. The steamship Dacia left Galveston for Rotterdam on January 31 with 11,000 bales of cotton to be transhipped to Bremen. It was fully expected at that time that the ship

PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE, CABINET MOVING TO BROUSSA

London, Feb. 28.—There is a panic in Constantinople and many inhabitants are leaving, says the Athens correspondent of the Weekly Despatch.

"Internal trouble is imminent. The cabinet has decided to transfer the seat of government to Broussa, Asia Minor."

NO DANGER OF SECOND INVASION OF EGYPT.

London, March 1.—"It is officially announced," says the Morning Post Cairo correspondent, "that the Turks have evacuated the Sinai Peninsula. This confirms the belief here that all danger of a second invasion of Egypt is now removed."

First Contingent In Thick of The Fighting

More Canadian Names on Latest Casualty List—Promise to Surpass British Soldiers in Marksmanship.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—While nothing official as to the whereabouts of the First Canadian Contingent in France has yet been given out by the government, it is understood that the report shortly received by the Canadian authorities as to the condition and situation of its Overseas Expeditionary Force. The casualty list received today contains the names of two members of the First Contingent, which would indicate that some of Canada's

soldiers, at least, are now in the thick of the fight. It is understood that the report from England will be that the First Contingent is now in splendid trim, and as good a body of fighting men as can be found in Kitchener's army. From what can be learned the Canadians have made a splendid showing as regards marksmanship, in connection with which they promise to surpass the performance of the ordinary British soldier.

TUG LORD KITCHNER IS MISSING; LEFT YARMOUTH WEDNESDAY

Halifax, Feb. 28.—The steam tug Lord Kitchener, from Yarmouth for Lunenburg is missing and some anxiety is felt regarding her safety. The tug sailed last Wednesday and has not reached her destination. The marine department has been asked to make a search for her.

WHOLE VILLAGE SNOWED UNDER

Paris, Feb. 27.—A snow avalanche near Radou, in the department of Haute-Alpes has completely buried the village of La Callie. The houses are obliterated from sight, and it is believed that some of the people must perish before they can be dug out.

TIDE OF BATTLE TURNED IN RUSSIAN POLAND

Germans, on Offensive Few Days Ago, Now In Retreat Before Czar's Forces—Heavy Fighting in Western Galicia—Battles in Western Theatre Confined to the Champagne and Vosges Regions Without Any Results of Importance.

London, Feb. 28.—The Russian offensive operations appear at the present time to extend along their whole front—an indication that they have been able to bring very strong reinforcements into the field. They have successfully checked the German advance in North Poland, where the Germans are reported to be in retreat, and the re-capture of Przasnysz, after heavy fighting, has given them an excellent point from which to carry on further operations.

All the Petrograd correspondents refer to the capture of a large number of officers among the German armies, and the large number of young untrained men who have been drafted into them.

The Russian offensive extends to the front, where they successfully opposed Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's attempt to advance on Warsaw in December and January. There has also been heavy fighting in Western Galicia and in the Carpathians, but without bringing any notable change in the situation. In Eastern Galicia the Russians report another repulse for the Austrians, who have again lost a number of prisoners.

Representations were made immediately by the British embassy at Washington, questioning the validity of the transfer of the Interned German vessel, and it was generally understood that if the ship sailed she would be seized by British or French warships and taken before a prize court.

With Russia it would seem to be a case of keeping up the supply of ammunition, which the opening of the Dardanelles would greatly assist. The attempt to force the Straits by the allied fleet is indeed of momentous importance to the Allies.

The opening of the Straits would release the Russian grain which the Allies want, and would give to Russia war material which she herself cannot produce, while it would be certain to have a marked effect on the future policy of the Balkan States.

The Allies, however, do not anticipate that their success in the Dardanelles undertaking will be immediate, for they are now facing the hardest part of the problem, having the strongest forts ahead of them, although the guns of these forts have not the range of the guns of the larger ships, particularly the fifteen-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth.

The fact that the Queen Elizabeth is in commission suggests that her four sister ships, at least, will be laid down within a few weeks of each other, are either in the fighting line or ready to join it. These five ships

are considered the greatest fighting machines in the world, and besides being heavily armed, are almost as fast as battle cruisers. Although their speed is given as 25 knots, the Queen Elizabeth made 28 in her trials, and she may exceed that.

The Belgian army, re-organized and re-equipped, has again been taking part in the fight for the recovery of its country, and, according to the French report has advanced across the Yser and taken a farm from the Germans, while its artillery has demolished two German works.

Otherwise, the battles in the west are still confined to the Champagne and the Vosges, where both sides claim to have been successful.

The Labor Situation Creating Interest

The labor situation and the government's demand that work be resumed on the Clyde tomorrow is creating a lot of interest in England. The Clyde workmen will hold a series of meetings in Glasgow tomorrow, so it is not likely that they will return to work until Tuesday, at least, but that they will then obey the government's order is almost certain, as all their leaders urge them to do. Should they disobey the order, the government can declare martial law.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today intimated that as a small minority of the employees of the armament works were not working full time owing to the lure of drink, the government was considering measures to further control the sale of intoxicants. He did not explain what the regulations would be, but it is thought that they will not go further than shortening the hours during which the saloons may remain open.

The capture of the American steamer Dacia, formerly sailing under the German flag, by the French is welcomed here, as it will enable a French prize court to decide her fate. The English court will deal with the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina. Thus the responsibility for stopping goods in neutral bottoms bound for Germany will be borne equally by the two allies.

The larger question of the Allies' prohibition of goods to Germany, it is expected, will be expounded by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons tomorrow. At the same session the Prime Minister will be asking for more money to carry on the war, explain the financial needs of the country. It is understood that no new tax or ready to join it. These five ships

It is intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperiled for the sake of a farthing an hour. During war governments should have the power of settling differences so that work shall go on. If men are entitled to more money the government should give it. I do not believe the parties involved will refuse to comply with the urgent command of the government that there should be no delay."

Expressing confidence in the outcome of the war, the Chancellor said the people of the country hardly realized yet the importance of the struggle in which they were engaged, and warned them that victory could not be won without a long struggle. He declared that while England had enrolled the largest volunteer army ever gathered in any country, or in any century, it ought to be larger still.

No Time For Industrial Differences. The government would use its powers discreetly, and in a spirit of moderation, Mr. Lloyd George asserted, but "fearlessly." He was sure the public would support whatever action

was taken, and allow no indulgence of this kind to interfere with the country's prospects in the war.

# CUT OFF ENEMY'S SUPPLIES IN RETALIATION FOR GERMANY'S SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

## STOP ALL SHIPPING TO AND FROM GERMANY AND HER ALLIES' COUNTRIES

London, Feb. 28.—Great Britain, France and their Allies have advised neutral countries that they hold themselves at liberty to stop all shipping to and from Germany and the countries of her allies.

Public announcement of this action will be made early this week, probably Monday. The text of the declaration will set forth that this decision is necessary because of German submarine attacks, but that Great Britain and France will respect the lives of crews and passengers in any steps they may take.

The declaration is not a reply to the American representations looking to a cessation of German submarine activity and the admission of food to Germany for civilians. The declaration will not affect cargoes shipped before the date of this advice to neutrals. The exact date carried by the declaration has not been announced, but it is probably February 26 or 27.

No special articles of commerce will be mentioned in the British-French declaration. Cotton and foodstuffs, for example, will not be specified, but the terms will be general. The situation created will be entirely justified, according to the English view, because of Germany's unprovoked action in attempting a submarine blockade, regardless of danger to the crews and passengers of ships.

Doesn't Affect Baltic Shipping.

Shipping in the Baltic will not be affected, except as Great Britain and her allies prevent supplies from entering Norway, Sweden and Denmark for re-exportation to Germany. Holland, by making its prohibited export list conform with the British contraband list, and by creation of the Netherlands inter-seas trust—to which virtually all cargoes entering Holland are now consigned with the government guarantee that they will not be exported to Germany—has put its shipping in a position which will be affected little by the declaration.

It is believed here that the Scandinavian countries doubtless will take similar action to insure continuation of supplies from America and elsewhere for home use. While Denmark, Sweden and Norway have repeatedly modified the lists of prohibited exports, their regulations for the prevention of re-exportation apparently have been unsatisfactory to Great Britain, or the administrations of the regulations has been unsatisfactory, as cargoes have not moved to the Scandinavian countries with the same freedom as to Holland.

Paris, Feb. 28.—A despatch to the Liberte from Modlitz, in the Department of Finstera, on the English Channel, says that a ship's boat, bearing the name "Liverpool," and containing two dead negro seamen, was picked up today in the Bay of Loquocur, a well known bathing resort.

From the appearance of the bodies it is believed the men died from exposure or starvation. The correspondent says it is inferred that the Liverpool either struck a mine or was torpedoed.

There are four British steamers named Liverpool. The largest of these, a vessel of 3,176 tons, was last reported at Capetown, South Africa, last October. The others are small craft.

## MAY HAVE STRUCK MINE

Small Boat With Two Dead Bodies Picked Up at French Bathing Resort.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office Saturday night: "In the dunes near Lombardzyde one of our patrol captured a German trench, killed the occupants and took a machine gun.

"In Champagne our progress of Friday evening to the north of Meuse has been made up by our masters of five hundred metres of German trenches, where we made about 100 prisoners and captured two machine guns and one quick-firing gun. This attack was brilliantly carried out with the bayonet.

"A strong German counter attack was repulsed during the course of Friday night. Today we made fresh progress to the west of Perthes and to the north of Beausjour."

Paris, via London, Mar. 1.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office last night: "At Secourt, near Albert, a German attack was immediately stopped by our fire. The enemy bombarded Secours with two hundred shells, but was repulsed.

"In the Champagne district we made marked progress on the whole front, from Combres to the north of Perthes. We repulsed a counter-attack, retained the work which we won yesterday, and extended our positions by occupying new trenches.

"We have gained ground in all the woods between Perthes and Beausjour. Our gains yesterday to the northwest and north of Beausjour represented 2,000 metres of trenches (about a mile and a third). These gains have been appreciably extended today. In one trench alone the enemy left more than 200 dead. We captured a machine gun, and also the latest new struggle continue under favorable conditions.

"In the Argonne, at Hill No. 263, west of Soureuilles, we captured about 100 yards of trenches. At Vauquois, a brilliant infantry attack enabled us to reach the edge of the plateau on which the village is situated.

"In the Vosges, at La Chapelle a rather sharp attack by the Germans was completely repulsed."

## Official Reports

### FRANCE

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to the Jasainovitz-Borniatow front, inflicted on the Austrian a severe defeat. This offensive movement was carried out in the midst of a thick forest. Our regiments, who were not supported by artillery, were obliged to hack their way with the bayonets. In this battle we captured 4,000 prisoners and nine machine guns.

Petrograd, Feb. 28.—Russian successes are reported in an official communication from the general staff of the army in the Caucasus. The statement says: "On Feb. 26, on a line from Trans-Choruk, our troops progressed from the ward to the front of the Turkish forces from their positions.

"In the passes south of Alachekke our troops, in an engagement, seized two Turkish artillery pieces."

### GERMANY

Berlin, Feb. 28, by wireless to Sayville.—The following official communication from a German army headquarters was made public tonight:

"In Champagne yesterday the enemy continued his attacks, which were completely repulsed. "South of Malincourt (which lies to the west of Verdun), and north of Verdun, the Germans stormed several enemy positions behind each other. A weak French counter-attack failed. The Germans took as prisoners six officers and 250 men, and also captured one machine gun and one mine-thrower.

"On the western side of the Vosges, the Germans, after violent fighting dislodged the French from their positions near Blamont and Blonville.

"In an attack on the entrenched line of Verdun-Bremont, east of Sadoville, the Germans pushed back the enemy over a front of thirteen miles long for a distance of four miles. The enemy's attempt to win back the conquered ground failed with heavy losses.

"The enemy's advances in the Southern Vosges also were repulsed.

"Northwest of Grodno new Russian forces advanced yesterday, but German counter-attacks threw back the Russians on to the advanced position of the fortress. We took 1,800 prisoners there.

"Northwest of Ostrolova, an enemy attack was repulsed.

"The German troops retreated before superior enemy forces advancing on Przasnyz from the south and east into the region north and east of this town.

"South of the Vistula there have been no developments of importance."

### RUSSIA

Petrograd, Feb. 28.—The following official statement from the general staff was issued today: "On the left bank of the Niemen, to the north of Grodno, the action increases in intensity. The battle extends now far in front of the fortified works.

"On either side the attacks are supported by the fire of the artillery. The number of prisoners taken during an attack on Height No. 103 we captured six German guns and several hundred prisoners. This height, as also those in the village of the village of Kekasik, fell into our hands on the evening of Feb. 27.

"The artillery engagement near Osowetz is still going on. On Feb. 27 the enemy brought up new reinforcements and again invaded Przasnyz. A fierce battle for the possession of that town was fought all through the day, but that evening we were masters of it. The German defenders in large numbers laid down their arms.

"In the other sections of the battlefield beyond Przasnyz we also made important progress. In several places the enemy abandoned wounded and convoys.

"The battles in southeastern Galicia continue with great obstinacy."

Vienna, via London, March 1.—The following official communication was issued today: "In Poland and Western Galicia there has been only artillery fighting.

"On the Carpathians in the region of Wyszok and also south of the Dniester, fighting continues."

## SAYS CANADIANS SCARCELY HAD A LOOK AT ENEMY ALTHOUGH SIX DAYS IN THE TRENCHES UNDER FIRE

London, Feb. 28.—The first surgical operation on a wounded member of the Canadian contingent at the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital at Shoancliffe was performed yesterday. When the Montreal Globe correspondent visited the hospital, Col. Armour was just starting to remove several pieces of shrapnel from the foot of Private John Davis of Renfrew, Ont., who was wounded while serving with the Second Battalion, First Brigade.

The surgeon-in-chief was assisted by Dr. Wallace, of Toronto, the resident surgeon, and Dr. Charles J. Stewart of Clagary, administered the anesthetic.

With the aid of an X-ray photo, taken by Dr. Wallace, the shrapnel was located and removed within a quarter of an hour. The ambulance on which the patient was wheeled from the ward to the operating room was the gift of the Girls' Friendly Society of St. Peter's Church, Coburg, Ont., the birthplace of Dr. Armour.

Major George M. Higginbotham, of Toronto, who arrived at the hospital from the front in suffering from gastric ulcers, necessitating surgical treatment. He was second in command of the Third Battalion, First Brigade, and wounded, of the Patriotes, and Corporal Deves, of the Canadian Engineers, sick. The hospital authorities also expected five more last night.

when the battalion entered the trenches ten days ago, still refused to be left behind. It was only when the command was relieved from the trenches at the end of six days that Major Higginbotham was obliged to surrender to the physical suffering.

In discussing his experience in the trenches, Major Higginbotham said the Canadians hardly had a look at the enemy during the six days before they were relieved, and all that time it seemed as though neither side made any perceptible headway. It was one constant rain of bullets and shrapnel, endangering the life of any man leaving cover. The contingent had bristled with them in the trenches. During the time he was under fire no attempts were made at charges. While the contingent has been brigaded with Imperial troops, it is believed that this is only a temporary arrangement for instruction purposes, and it is expected that later it will go forward as a division. The health of the contingent has been generally good in France, although influenza has been prevalent.

Other recent entrants at the Shoancliffe Hospital are Corporal John Jacques, Privates Bristowe, Rooks, Verdun, all sick, and Private Snyder, wounded, of the Patriotes, and Corporal Deves, of the Canadian Engineers, sick. The hospital authorities also expected five more last night.

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same cause, nephritis.

Funeral today was the largest here for years, several thousands turning out. McEachern was a popular athlete, being one of our best hockeyists and football players. The pall-bearers were fellow members of the Abegweit Athletic Club.

### BALKAN STATES HAIL PAU.

London, Feb. 27.—Two news agency despatches received in London today from southeastern Europe describe the warmth of the receptions lately given General Paul Pau, of the French army, in Roumania and Serbia. General Pau recently has been in Russia, and it is evident that he is being employed by the French Government on special mission. A despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, says he was given a hearty welcome upon his arrival, and that he made himself popular in the capital. The message from Nish, Serbia, says General Pau came there from Roumania. At the station he was welcomed by Premier Pachitch, the Serbian Minister of War, and other members of the cabinet. As he drove to the French legation he was given an ovation by the crowds which lined the streets.

A third despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says General Pau's trip through Roumania was expected to stimulate feeling in that country in favor of the entente Powers, Great Britain, Russia and France, in spite of the fact that the political situation in Roumania is still very uncertain. Senator Dobrescu has made a speech in the Roumanian Senate urging the abandonment of the country's neutrality. The senator declared that only by such a course could the aspirations of the Roumanian people be realized. A representative of the cabinet replied that the Government was fully conscious of its responsibility, and appealed for the support of all parties.

## TWENTY OF ALLIES' MIGHTIEST SEA FIGHTERS SHELL DARDANELLS FOPTS

(Continued from page 1)

"The fleet continued a bombardment of inner forts yesterday afternoon. A powder-magazine was blown up. There were numerous victims. The fleet had reached as far as the lighthouse near Fort Killid Bahr. The forts on the European side have been reduced to silence. Mine-sweeping operations continue.

"There are fifty thousand Turks on the European side, and fifteen thousand on the Asiatic side."

Fired Thousand Shells At Forts in One Day.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The Ministry of Marine has issued the following statement regarding the operations in the Dardanelles:

"The Anglo-French fleet continued methodically during February 26 the operation of forcing the Dardanelles. The mine-dragging was affected without incident up to four miles from the entrance. Three battleships advanced in the Strait as far as the limit of the dragging operations and successfully bombarded the batteries, while a detachment which was landed finished the destruction of the four forts which had been cannonaded and reduced the day before.

"The loss of the combined fleet in this operation was insignificant, one man being killed and three injured."

The allied fleet, on Friday fired thousand shells at the Dardanelles forts, says a despatch from the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency.

Miss E. K. Gorbell has returned to Moncton after a pleasant visit to relatives and friends in this city.

## FAKED STORY OF ATROCITIES BY BRITISH

British Ambassador Says Allegation that English Troops Brutally Treated German Soldiers is Malicious Invention.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The British Embassy has given to the press copies of a letter sent to the editor of the Chicago Evening Journal by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, in reference to statements printed in that newspaper on the authority of the German consul in Chicago charging British troops with brutalities to German soldiers. The letter follows:

"Sir.—The Chicago Evening Journal of December 19 last contained an article reproducing an affidavit made public by Baron Kurd von Reiswitz, the German consul in Chicago, in which charges of brutal cruelty to German soldiers were brought against the British troops in France by Mr. Robert F. Meyer, of 4055 Washington Boulevard.

Mr. Meyer states that on September 10 he was fraudulently induced to enlist at Liverpool, Eng., in the Fourteenth Company of the Grenadier Guards, under the name of Frederick Meyer. He states that he reached Ostend, Belgium, with his regiment on September 17. The final portion of his affidavit follows:

"Affiant further says that on September 19, 1914, while in action at Rheims he was wounded by a bullet in the neck, and was taken to England to the Caterham Hospital, Rochester Road, London, arriving there September 20, 1914, remaining there until September 25, 1914, when he was transferred to the Caterham Hospital in Surrey."

"Affiant further states that during his stay in the Millbank Hospital he saw wounded German soldiers in at least eight cases of mutilation among the said wounded: Three who had both eyes gouged out, three whose tongues had been cut out and two with their ears cut off.

"Affiant further states that the foregoing eight men were suffering from other wounds apparently received in battle, and that four of these told him they were mutilated by English soldiers."

This article having been brought to the notice of the War Office in London and of the superintendent of the Millbank Hospital, inquiries were made and the following facts have now been communicated to the embassy:

1. There is no record of any man of the name of Frederick Meyer or Meyer having at any time served in the Grenadier Guards.
2. No such unit as the Fourteenth Company of the Grenadier Guards has ever existed.
3. The Grenadier Guards were not at Ostend during the month of September, nor have they ever been at Rheims; nor would it have been possible to transfer troops from Ostend to Rheims between Sept. 17 and 19. Moreover, no British troops have ever been in Rheims during the present war.
4. It is stated in the affidavit, it would have been impossible for this man to have reached the Millbank Hospital in London on the name of F. Meyer or Meyer has been a patient at the Millbank Hospital.
5. No German soldiers have been treated in the Millbank Hospital.

The above facts prove indubitably that the story is a malicious invention, and I should, therefore, be grateful if in the interests of truth and fair play you would be good enough to publish this letter in your columns. Believe me, yours faithfully,

Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador.

## DR. J. D. PHINNEY DIED YESTERDAY

One of Oldest Members of New Brunswick Bar and for Eight Years Member of Provincial Legislature.

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 28.—Dr. James Douglas Phinney, K. C., one of the oldest members of New Brunswick bar and for eight years a member of the provincial legislature, died at his home here today after a long illness of anaemia. He was eldest son of late Zacheur and Elizabeth Clark Phinney, having been born at Richibucto in November, 1844. He was called to bar in 1869 and created a Queen's Counsel in 1891.

In 1871 he became clerk of Kent County Court and in July, 1878, was appointed Judge of Kent County Probate Court. He was one of the builders of Kent Northern Railway, a director of and son-in-law of the late Robert F. Meyer, of 4055 Washington Boulevard.

Dr. Phinney had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the University of New Brunswick in recent years, having graduated from that institution in 1864. In 1907 he became president of Alumni Society and in 1907 became a member of University Senate.

Dr. Phinney was also a member of the Masonic order and Hiram Lodge P. A. and M. No. 6 of this city will have charge of the funeral which will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. He was also a member of the Fredericton society of St. Andrew and other organizations. He had been president of the New Brunswick Baristers' Society and was unanimously elected a member of the council of the society at its annual meeting lately.

In 1872 he married Frances J., daughter of late John Davis of Fredericton, by whom he survived. He also leaves a son, Dr. Frank D. Phinney of Cincinnati, and one daughter, Mrs. R. W. McLellan of this city. One brother, Havelock Phinney of Winnipeg, and three sisters, Mrs. J. D. Moffin and Miss Betha Phinney of Richibucto, and Mrs. Fred Brown of Aspen, California, also survive.

## CANADIANS' NAMES IN LIST OF WOUNDED

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The following casualties among members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force are announced officially by the Militia Department: Killed in Action.

Feb. 18.—Private John Murdoch, P. C. C. L. I., at La Brasserie. Next of kin, J. Murdoch, No. 6 Comiston Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Feb. 19.—Private A. F. Cameron, P. C. C. L. I., at La Brasserie. Next of kin, Mr. T. L. Cameron, St. Lambert, Montreal, Que.

Feb. 26.—Lt. Duncan Peter Bell-Irving, Second Field Company, Divisional Engineers. Next of kin, D. Bell-Irving, 1121 Seaton street, Vancouver, B. C.

Wounded Severely.

Feb. 18.—Private Albert John Duchesnay, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mrs. H. Duchesnay, St. Joseph De Beauce, Que.

Wounded Slightly.

Private George Austin, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mrs. Austin, 23 Curzon street, Reading, Eng.

Private Lloyd Salsbury, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, J. A. Salsbury, Reynolds, Ont.

Wounded.

Private Alfred George Nugent, Third Battalion, in right thigh. Next of kin, William Nugent (father), Queen and Waverley Road, Toronto, Ont.

Beware of teas that are dusty and full of broken leaves—as these are injurious in use and unpleasant in the cup, the dust being generally put there to reduce the cost.

"SALADA" Teas are always Fresh, Fragrant, Free from dust and economical in use—preserved and sold only in sealed packets at 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c.

## GERMAN CRITIC ON ATTACK UPON EGYPT BY TURKS

Dr. Schneller believes Ottoman triumph there would be defeat to Progress.

(Special to the Christian Science Monitor.)

Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 27.—Dr. Ludwig Schneller, a German missionary, published a book recently which contained some interesting observations on the present German-Turkish alliance.

Dr. Schneller, who was in Palestine when the war broke out, expressed the opinion that a Turkish triumph in Egypt would be a disaster not only for Christianity, but for culture generally. It would mean throwing back civilization for centuries and the relapse of Egypt into barbarism. He had known Egypt, he wrote, both before and since the British occupation, and the difference was like that between light and darkness. If the English were really driven permanently out of Egypt, Islam would raise its head high above all Africa, and shut the door completely on the Christian faith. Egypt, which since the British occupation had for the first time in many centuries, learned to know right and justice, would relapse again into the old system of

## MILITARY FUNERAL FOR P. E. I. SOLDIER WHO DIED IN HALIFAX

Thousands at Funeral of Gunner McEachern, One of Island's Greatest Athletes.

Charlottetown, Feb. 28.—Gunner Oliver S. McEachern, the Island Artilleryman of the Overseas contingent who died in Halifax on Thursday, was buried with military honors here today.

There was a turn out of the militia with a firing party and band. He is the second Islander to die when under training in Halifax, the first being Alfred James. Both died from the

## Imperial's Galaxy of Features!

Our Soldiers | Vanceboro Affair | Italian Earthquake

OUR BOYS 26th BATTALION IN MOVIES!

Splendid view of every soldier. Spirited tactics in Lancaster. Col. McAvity and his staff. Dashing charge, half-mile long. Major McKean's men, too. Many St. John folks in film.

A SPLENDID MEMENTO OF OUR BRAVE VOLUNTEERS!

REIDY & CURRIER THE GREAT CHAPLIN!

Harpiate and Song Demonstrator World's Finest Comedian. ANOTHER BIG KEITH ACT IN TWO-REEL SCREAM.

HEARST-WEEKLY Zeppelin Raid England. THE BEST ISSUE YET SHOWN HERE

Orchestral Concerts | Dramatic Pictures Too

WED. Famous Novel "MOTHS" --- 4 Reels

TONIGHT 8.15 OPERA HOUSE TUE.-WED. Wed. Matinee

YOUNG-ADAMS COMPANY In Bertha M. Clay's Best Story

"Thorns and Orange Blossoms"

ALL NEW VAUDEVILLE—Including "THE GREAT TENNY" a Wonderful Juggler, and the Extra Added Attraction "HEVERLY" the World Famous Headbutt King and Ball Breaker. A special invitation is extended to Police Officers and others to bring their own headbutts and place them upon "Heverly" and see how quickly he can free himself from them. SOUVENIR MATINEE WEDNESDAY

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Number Sailing on Each Boat Limited and Passengers to Cross at Their Own Risk.

Amsterdam, Feb. 28 (via London)—Passenger service between Fushing and England, which was interrupted by the activity of German submarines, will be resumed on Monday. The number of passengers will be limited to 100 from Fushing and 50 from England, on each steamer. Passengers will be required to sign declarations freeing the steamship company from all responsibility.

## RUSSIAN OFFICERS BRAVERY TURNED TIDE OF BATTLE

Petrograd, Feb. 28.—An official communication describes Russian feats in the recent fighting:

"As a German battery to the south-east of Przasnyz was impending our offensive," says the statement, "Captain Gourdoif sent out several armored automobiles under fire in the direction of a hostile battery, and at a distance of twenty yards they killed all the gunners."

Captain Gourdoif was killed at the very moment his valor had turned the tide in our favor.

"The garrison at Osowetz sortied and captured several German officers engaged in making observations in the outskirts of the wood."

"Since the beginning of the war General Brussloff's army has captured 1,900 officers and 116,000 soldiers."

Dr. Schneller believes Ottoman triumph there would be defeat to Progress.

(Special to the Christian Science Monitor.)

Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 27.—Dr. Ludwig Schneller, a German missionary, published a book recently which contained some interesting observations on the present German-Turkish alliance.

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# The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 83 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.  
H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.  
ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.  
United States Representatives: Henry DeClerque, Chicago, Ill. Louis Klebahn, New York.  
British Representative: Frederick A. Smyth, London.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915.

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

### SEVEN MONTHS OF WAR.

The Allies have every reason to be well satisfied with the position and achievements of their fighting forces after seven months of war. Today finds the German armies while not beaten yet fighting on a desperate defensive everywhere and straining every nerve to postpone the evil day when they will be forced back over their frontier lines onto their own territory, there to make their last stand. The day when the result of the war might have been questioned has long passed and now the only point on which there is any room for doubt is not how will it end, but when will it end? And evidence is accumulating to show that an answer to this question may be furnished much more quickly than many people now expect.

The German idea of crushing France has not succeeded. Today the Kaiser's soldiers are closer to German soil than they were a month or two months ago and the spring is approaching, that time when Lord Kitchener says he will have three million men ready for the sweeping forward movement. It is only a matter of a few weeks before that advance will commence, when Britain, to again quote Kitchener "will begin to fight." In the East while the Germans have shown great bravery and an utter disregard of their own lives, they have not succeeded in stopping the slow but terrible advance of the Russian steam roller. Checked and temporarily forced back time after time, it has always gathered new strength and come on again more menacing, more deadly than ever. Advances of last night from Petrograd were to the effect that the Germans, who had made gains, were once more retreating before that terrible force, and that in some cases the retreat was almost a rout.

It must be remembered that in this war time fights against Germany. If she was to succeed she must do it in the early stages of the war, a contest prolonged beyond six months was almost surely lost. Not only six, but seven months have gone and as yet there has been no appreciable weakening on the part of any of the Allies. Great Britain has not yet got half her fighting forces into the field, while millions of Russian soldiers are waiting for the word to send them into the battle. Germany, on the other hand, has already suffered terribly both in men and treasure and resources. Already she is feeling the pinch of actual starvation, while her commercial and industrial prosperity, in a short seven months, has been set back half a century. The world war may prove a costly undertaking to every one of the Allied nations engaged in it, but from present indications as they are, what will be the effect on Germany? There appears to be more than a little reason for the ground already taken by some European economists and observers that the German nation will never recover from the "scourge of 1914-15."

### CONCERNING AN ELECTION.

While the newspapers supporting Mr. Pugsley are busily engaged in attempting to clear that gentleman of any suspicion of trying to develop political rancour in the absorbing debates now engaging the attention of the House of Commons, it is amusing to note the opinion of other Liberal and Independent newspapers concerning the actions and activities of the ex-Minister of Public Works. The consensus of such opinion is that the Liberal party, that is, the better element of it, does not desire an electoral contest until after the war, but that the belligerent wing, led by the same sweet and gentle spirit whose praises are so constantly thumbed out from the strings of the Telegraph lyre, is the real "red hot sand and ginger" article of a fighting machine. Mr. Pugsley apparently has no greater compunctions in regard to smashing into pieces that badly twisted truce and thus increasing party strife at a time when all should be union and harmony, than he has about cutting the appropriations for St. John harbor work in half and thus throwing hundreds of men out of employment and unnecessarily delaying the time when this city shall be properly equipped to handle the great traffic to come to her.

peace of mind will not be increased by the reflection "I brought it on myself."

### THE TELEGRAPH'S CHANCE.

The Telegraph of Saturday, in reference to The Standard's claim that Mr. Pugsley, in Parliament, had advocated that the vote for harbor work in St. John should be cut in two, the effect of which would be to throw half the men employed on such work out of employment, remarked as follows: "Yesterday the Conservative organ charged Dr. Pugsley with wanting to throw half the men engaged on harbor works in St. John out of a job, although the report of the debate shows that there is absolutely no excuse for any such interpretation of Hon. Dr. Pugsley's remarks."

Mr. Pugsley, we believe is in the city and if he still practices the same political tricks he was wont to use a few years ago has been interviewed by the Telegraph before this, or, possibly, has interviewed himself for that august journal. In either event we may expect a weird and wonderful production, half indignant disclaimer, and half pathetic appeal, but with the gentle William always more sinned against than sinning. If Mr. Pugsley has neglected this little bit of routine in connection with his occasional visits to this city there is another way in which the Telegraph can give its readers what its idol really did say. Let it publish the Hansard record of the remarks passing between Mr. Pugsley and Hon. Mr. Rogers. That would be, possibly, a more convincing reply to The Standard's charge than the stock "you're another" argument, at present so evidently in favor with the Telegraph, Mr. Veniot and other paid camp followers of the Pugsley-Carvell army.

### THE DACIA CASE.

After crossing the Atlantic unmolested, and coming into the English Channel, the American steamer Dacia was arrested by a French war vessel on Sunday and towed into Brest a prisoner. It will be remembered that the Dacia, originally a German vessel, was purchased by a German-American and loaded at Galveston with cotton for Rotterdam, for which port she sailed on January 28. At the time of her purchase a protest was lodged by the British Ambassador to Washington and notification served on the American Government that the Dacia would not be permitted to proceed. The British Government also made certain proposals in regard to her cargo, even agreeing to purchase it if the vessel was arrested or to transship to point of destination in a British ship. There was considerable talk, some of it of the jingoistic variety, in the country to the south of us, but the British Government did not recede from its attitude. The Dacia sailed, in spite of all warnings, the owners declaring that they would make a test case. Now that the arrest has been made by a French war vessel instead of a British as expected, it is not unreasonable to believe that France will be justified by the same sense of even handed justice and fair play which would have directed the British attitude. The Dacia, in all likelihood, will be turned over to a prize court, her cargo paid for and the vessel declared confiscated. And that the case should cause international difficulties between the republics of the old world and the new is inconceivable. It will probably attract attention for a few days as a subject of conversation and will then be crowded out of the limelight by newer and more interesting matters.

### SOCIALISTS PROTEST HIGH COST OF FOOD AND COAL IN ENGLAND

London, Feb. 28.—A big Socialist labor demonstration was held in Trafalgar square today to protest against the prevailing prices of food and coal. A resolution was adopted expressing indignation and disappointment at the government's refusal to take "effective measures to deal with the alarming increase in the cost of food and fuel." The resolution demands government control of carrying ships, the commandeering of home-grown supplies for sale at the lowest possible prices, and the fixing of maximum prices for the necessities of life.

### The First Robin

(Grand Rapids News.)  
Bill August, the soda jerk, stood at Jandorf's marble bar, in meditation deep was he. His mind, it roamed afar.  
To bosky dells and rippling streams where trout are apt to lurk.  
A vision of a joyous Spring came to the luncheon clerk on his lips.  
"Say, bo," he said, as he brought on our sinkers and our tea,  
"Spring's on the way to this burg, sure, take that tip straight from me.  
When I came down at 5 o'clock this morning—just at dawn—  
I limped the first Spring robin hop-pin' round upon a lawn."

Of course these first Spring robin guys we've very often heard,  
But Bill is a religious right—we've got to take his word.  
He's somewhat like George Washington, to his he's not been taught;  
We've not known Bill to tell a lie—or, tell one and be caught.  
When that religious census thing was started in our town,  
Bill was the first to go to work and take the census down.  
We've got a lot of faith in Bill. For many years we've heard  
His brand of wise philosophy on all that has occurred.

If any other friend of ours had said this wondrous thing  
Concerning the discovery of this first bird of Spring  
We would have taken it with salt and winked the leeward eye,  
But Bill is such an honest cuss—he'd tell the truth or die.

"The harbinger I saw," said Bill, "was somewhat weak and pale,  
And was somewhat like his pils, No, it were not no quall.  
It staggered round about a tree, as crazy as a loon.  
His song was weak and seemed to say, 'I guess I'm here too soon.'  
'Go back,' said I, 'Go back you nut, onto the sunny South,  
Before our climate stops your song by freezing up your mouth.'  
But that bird simply looked at me pathetic like and broke  
Into a song which seemed to say, 'I'll stay here, if I croak.'"

"You say that it might not have been a robin? Mercy, man,  
If I can't tell a robin I would like to know who can!  
It wasn't any whippoorwill or hen or stork or crane.  
A man who cannot pick out birds gives me an angling pole and broke  
O, yes, he was some skinny and his feathers they were rough.  
But for all that I know it was a robin right enough."

### Popular Song Stuff

(Carl Schloss in N. Y. Evening Sun.)  
In a pleasant park in Boston a nice young man proposed  
To his best girl while sitting beneath a tree.  
He talked about his prospects, his salary he disclosed  
And depicted just how happy they would be.  
And as he thus enthused her face assumed an iron mask,  
More firmly she adjusted her principles;  
She bit her lips, one at a time, to nerve them to their task,  
And to him these painful words did say:  
Refrain (con espresstione).  
To a certain extent you're right,  
But your words need qualification.  
For it seems you've forgotten quite my male parental relation.  
His temper's decidedly tropic;  
He likes to display it too;  
His affection for you's microscopic,  
And he wears a No. 8 shoe.

Her statements he refuted, and to New York they eloped,  
Alas! they did not know where they were at!  
They did not live in happiness, as fondly as they had hoped,  
But in a much constructed Harlem flat.  
The husband fell an easy prey unto the Demon Rum;  
He'd come home slightly pickled every day;  
And when his wife to cap the climax, took to chewing gum,  
He thought of how she once to him did say:  
Refrain (as before).

### GR. BRITAIN'S MAGNA CHARTA RESTORED

### Parliament modifies the Defence of Realm Act

London, Feb. 27.—The House of Commons passed unanimously on second reading today a bill restoring to British subjects to whom the military law or naval regulations do not apply the right to demand trial by a civil court and jury when charged with offences under the Defence of the Realm Act. This Act, which was passed hurriedly at the beginning of the war, provided that all persons charged with offences under its provisions should be subject to court-martial. The operation of the new bill, however, may be suspended by proclamation, either generally or in any specified area, in case of invasion or any other emergency resulting from the war.  
Lord Parmoor gave some "unanswerable reasons" on Feb. 5 in support of his bill for amending the Defence of the Realm Act and the code of regulations made under it. Lord Haldane, speaking on behalf of the Government, accepted the principle of the measure. Lord Parmoor's bill provides that civilians charged with offences under the Defence of the Realm Act shall be tried by the ordinary courts, in conformity with the usual procedure and the constitutional safeguards against injustice.  
An innovation without a precedent

### Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE.  
Say, mother, pop sed to ma last nite, yure swiways tawking about the high cost of living getting higher, well jest think of a regular class 5 course dinner for 15 cents.  
Wy, Willyum, nervir, sed ma.  
Jest think of it, a regular, first class, kumpsted, bona fide 5 course dinner for 15 cents, jest think of it, I say, sed pop.  
Wat, 5 full courses, sed ma.  
E, count them, 5, sed pop, first, soup, 2nd, fish, 3rd, entry, 4th roast, and 5th, dizart, jest think of it.  
Ware, for mercy sakes, ware? sed ma.  
Noware, but jest think of it, sed pop, ha, ha ha, you sertyny bit propit awn that wun, ha ha ha.  
Is that sippose to be a joak, sed ma.  
Sertyny its a joak, and a good wun, to, sed pop, noware, but jest think of it, haw ha ha.  
By the way, I dropped yure meersham pipe and broak it today, sed ma.  
Wat, wat, sed pop awl excited.  
Jest think of it, sed ma.  
Do you mean to say you can axually sit thare with a strate face and tell you youve gone and bustid my 7 dollir meersham pipe for whose sake I have bin polcaoning myself with nicketeen for 3 lawng years, sed pop.  
Jest think of it, sed ma.  
Dont make that idiotick statesman agen, if you value yure hubbins sanly, sed pop, for the luv of fragments how did it happin.  
O, dont get awl werked up about it, I dident brake yure old pipe, sed ma.  
Then wat in the nam of Tom Dick and Harry did you say you did for, sed pop.  
I sed, Jest think of it, aftirwards, dident I, sed ma, it was a joak.  
A wat, sed pop, and ma sed, A joak, if you can make a joak by telling a lie and then saying Jest think of it, wy cant I.  
Good nite, sed pop.  
Hee hee, sed ma.

since the revolution was made in the Defence of the Realm Act, and Lord Parmoor's bill puts an end to it, and restores to all persons not subject to military law their fundamental rights. Some of the offences falling within the new legislation or the rules under it might amount to treason or treason-felony. Some of them might be punishable as of the nature of seditious libels; some might be offences under the general powers of the crown in time of war, or misdemeanors at common law. Others, again, are distinctly novel, though, it may be, necessary in these times. The provisions of regulations 15 and 27, for example, as to information likely to be useful to the enemy, may be required in the present circumstances. They concern especially newspapers, and on their part there will be no complaint merely on the ground of stringency. The criminal courts are open as usual; and if promptly in bringing offenders to justice in these times. 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NEW BRUNSWICK'S GREATEST SHOE HOUSE

Women's \$4.00 Boots, Neat, Dressy and Comfortable



OUR Waterbury & Rising 'Special' for Women have long been recognized by St. John Women as the best fitting line of Women's boots on the market.

There is no doubt but that Patent Leather is going to be just as popular as ever but customers will please remember that no Shoe man can guarantee patent at any price.

Waterbury & Rising

"Perfection" Oil Heaters

Low in Price—Superior in Construction. Converts the Coldest room into "Livability" P. CAMPBELL & CO. 73 Prince Wm. St.

A Uniform Standard of Quality



"KING GEORGE IV." WHISKY

THE "TOP NOTCH" SCOTCH

OBITUARY.

Harry D. Driscoll.

Harry D. Driscoll, who was taken suddenly ill with meningitis on Friday, died Saturday morning at the residence of his parents, 84 Broad street.

Mrs. Wm. Stephenson

Newcastle, Feb. 27.—The death of Eliza, wife of Wm. Stephenson of Chatham, occurred at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson.

Advertisement for Royal Yeast, featuring an image of a yeast container and text: 'ROYAL YEAST IS BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD'.

LUDDLOW STREET BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES

Special Music and Sermon—The Negative and Positive Sides of Christianity.

A large congregation was present last evening at Luddlow street Baptist Church when special music was provided by a male choir and an impressive sermon was rendered by Rev. R. Robinson.

Rev. W. R. Robinson spoke of the negative and positive sides of Christianity, the negative side meaning cease to do evil, the positive to learn to do well.

"If we would but observe the methods of the Divine Master," remarked the speaker, "we would find that both the spirituality and service are absolutely essential to the development of manhood and womanhood in Christ Jesus."

IN THE COURTS.

A boy who escaped from the Boys' Industrial Home a short time ago, and was captured yesterday, was remanded to jail in the police court Saturday morning.

George Ford, charged with wandering about and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, was sentenced to a fine of \$3 with the option of two months' enforced seclusion.

Thomas David was again in the toils charged with drunkenness and as Thomas came under the Dominion act, His Honor sentenced him to six months imprisonment without a fine, and \$50 fine, in default of payment.

Another drunk was sentenced to a fine of \$8 or two months in jail.

A fine of \$20 was imposed on Joseph Hicks, who was reported for running a pool room without a license on King street, Carleton.

The case of Michael Harley, who was reported for allowing drunkenness and fighting on his licensed liquor premises, 57 1/2 Main street, was stood over until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

PROBATE COURT

Estate of Charles Edward Colwell of the West Side, coast and fish merchant, deceased. Last will and codicil proved, whereby the deceased gives to his married daughters, namely Bessie, wife of Henry A. Palmer, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts; to Sadie, wife of Daniel Buchanan of Houston, Me.; to Paul, wife of Joseph C. Nichols, of St. John, accountant, and to Margaret, wife of Frederick T. Walsh, of St. John, \$500 each condition that they first convey their respective interests in the house at No. 105 King street west, where the deceased died, and the furniture and household effects therein to his widow, or to the trustee of and benefit of his unmarried children, who shall occupy the said house, it being his desire that so long as they remain unmarried they shall have the use of such house.

HOPEWELL HILL. Hopewell Hill, Feb. 27.—J. Wesley Newcomb returned home Thursday from Alma where he has been working under the direction of Contractor A. E. Smye for some months.

Mrs. A. M. Dimock of St. Martins, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. C. Calhoun for several weeks, is visiting now in Sackville.

Mrs. Urena Milton has received word from her son, De Mille, who has been residing in Al. Salle, Ill., for the past few years, of his marriage.

Archie Cameron of Hillsborough has been spending the past week visiting friends in Hopewell.

PATRIOTIC DAY CAMPAIGN MUCH BIGGER SUCCESS THAN PROMOTERS ANTICIPATED

Army Corps of 350 Women were engaged in Campaign to raise funds for patriotic purposes—Flag sellers met with splendid reception—Entire city decorated with flags and patriotic emblems.

After a brilliant campaign the army corps of women who had possession of the city on Saturday retired from the field at 5 o'clock, immensely pleased with the success of their efforts and with the fullest assurances that all classes of the people of the city were in hearty sympathy with the objects of their campaign.

Officers and men of the artillery garrison at Partridge Island sent a substantial cheque for souvenir flags for all there. During the morning detachments of the 26th and other units marched about the city to arouse interest and in the afternoon were given a holiday.

A feature of the morning was the impatience displayed by many citizens to secure souvenir flags. The telephone would ring and a voice would demand, for instance: "What's the matter with the I. C. R.? Isn't anybody going to get round to the freight sheds? We are looking for those flags."

Not Chocolate Soldiers. Although the morning dawned misty and threatening it was decided to go on with the campaign and before nine o'clock some 350 patriotic women and girls had mustered at the Knights of Columbus hall.

"We have an opportunity to show that the patriotic women of St. John are not chocolate soldiers," she declared. Then company by company they marched from the hall.

Arriving in the different wards the captains detailed their forces and everybody got busy selling souvenir flags. So successful were their efforts that the carrying orders came to headquarters for more flags and the automobiles were sent out with new supplies.

Col. Mrs. Smith and Majors Mrs. J. H. Frink and Mrs. George McAvity were on duty at headquarters most of the day, but they made one tour of the city, encouraging the forces and selling flags.

Mrs. Smith, on behalf of the chapter, made a graceful and feeling response. She said she spoke out of a heart full of gratitude to the people of St. John.

Major Fred McKeen and Lieut. D. B. Pidgeon sang patriotic selections with Dr. Arnold Fox as accompanist and were given enthusiastic encores.

A local photographer then took a picture for the Montreal Standard of the Patriotic Army, and after singing God Save the King, they were dismissed.

High Price For Souvenirs. Mrs. Smith obtained the largest single offer for a flag, that of \$100 from E. L. Rising. Contributions of \$25 each were made by Joseph Allison, Thomas Bell, J. F. Robertson.

GREATER EFFICIENCY FOR BOYS OF I.M.C.A.

Taylor Statten here in interest of work—Classes will be started in St. John—The object of the tests.

Taylor Statten, Canadian National Y. M. C. A. Boys' Work Secretary and secretary of the National Advisory Committee for Co-operation in Boys' Work, addressed four meetings in the city yesterday in the interest of Boys' Work.

Mr. Statten will work in the Maritime Provinces for a month. This morning he will go to Wolfville, where he will address the Acadia students and will later proceed to Halifax for a conference there during the weekend.

The physical programme will include health education, together with tests in athletic ability. Spiritual standards include church attendance, Sunday school work and mid-week Bible study. Appreciation of religion in nature is also included.

The social or service line of development requires training for first aid and life saving with courses in teaching boys' Bible classes. One feature of this branch of the work is a course in vocational guidance.

During last week Mr. Statten was in Ottawa where 72 boys were charted in the average scores were 640 points out of the thousand for wisdom; 525 for physical standard; 502 for spiritual standard, and 430 for service standard.

Mr. Hutchinson of the Y. M. C. A. took a post graduate course in work connected with the standard efficiency tests, and it is expected that a class under his direction will be started here within the next few weeks.

FUNERALS. The funeral of ex-Ald. John McMullin took place on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. His remains were conveyed from his late residence, 143 Bridge street, to St. Luke's church, where services were conducted by Rev. R. P. McKim.

The funeral of Miss Violet Stewart took place on Saturday afternoon at a quarter to three from her late home, St. Patrick street. Services were conducted by Rev. G. A. Kishring and Ven. Dr. Raymond, and interment was in the Methodist burying ground.

The funeral of Mrs. Hugh Miller took place on Saturday afternoon at half past two from her late residence, Douglas avenue. Services were conducted by Rev. J. James McCaskill, and interment was in Fernhill.

The funeral services of Mrs. Elnor Crothers were conducted Friday evening at the residence of her son-in-law, T. H. Estabrooks, Mount Pleasant, by Rev. F. S. Porter. On Saturday morning the remains were taken to Upper Gagetown for interment.

The late Hanford Kelly's funeral took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 167 St. J. S. stands street. After the funeral services interment took place in Cedar Hill.

A large number attended the funeral yesterday afternoon of the late Miss Sarah Parry, which was held from the home of her sister, Mrs. James Ready, Manawagonish Road. Services were conducted at St. Rose's church by Rev. Father Collins. Interment was in the old Catholic cemetery.

TO THOSE INTERESTED.—The Executive of the Metropole Citizens' Committee desire to announce that the new Industrial Home for men, 21 Brittain street, will be opened for inspection on Tuesday, March 2nd, from two till four p. m., also the Evangeline Home, which forms part of the Mens' Social Scheme, and which will later be turned over to this branch of the work.

Announcement is also made that a special gathering over which Mayor Frink will preside, will be held at the S. A. Citadel, Charlotte St., at 8 p. m., when Colonel C. T. Jacobs of Toronto will speak on the "Aim and Object of the Social Work of the Salvation Army."

Contributors and all interested will kindly accept this official invitation. (Signed) W. J. S. MYLES, Secretary Citizens' Committee.

Advertisement for Painless Dentistry, featuring an image of a dental chair and text: 'Painless Dentistry! We extract teeth free of pain. Only 25c.'

Advertisement for Coal, featuring text: 'THE BEST WE KNOW HOW TO BUY CAREFULLY PREPARED AND DELIVERED COAL For Kitchen Use'

Advertisement for Consumers Coal Co. Limited, featuring text: 'CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED 331 CHARLOTTE STREET TELEPHONE: MAIN 2670'

Advertisement for Steam Boilers, featuring text: 'STEAM BOILERS We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:—'

Advertisement for I. Matheson & Company, Ltd., featuring text: 'I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd. BOILER MAKERS NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.'

Advertisement for Printing, featuring text: 'Printing WHEN YOU WANT IT As You WANT IT Send your orders to THE STANDARD JOB PRINTING CO. 82 Prince William Street'

Advertisement for Job Work of All Kinds, featuring text: 'Job Work of All Kinds Give us a share of your business'

# Late Gossip Of The Sporting World At Home And Abroad

## FOUR WONDERFUL PLAYERS-- M'INNIS, COLLINS, BARRY, BAKER

New York, Feb. 28.—If J. Franklin Baker, of the Philadelphia Athletics adheres to his determination to drop baseball in favor of farming, Connie Mack's famous \$100,000 infield will pass into that portion of history reserved for the National sport. Following closely upon the sale of Ed Collins to the Chicago White Sox, it appears as though this remarkable combination of players was broken beyond reassembling or rebuilding. McInnis and Barry remain but, the probability of finding among the Athletic recruits two layers capable of filling the places of Baker and Collins, and bringing the infield machine up to its previous standard appears extremely remote.

A quartet of players of the calibre of McInnis, Collins, Barry and Baker playing for several years in succession in the same positions upon the same team, is a combination not duplicated in a baseball generation. Manager Mack was some years in assembling this hard hitting accurate fielding and throwing machine, and it was not until the season of 1911 that the Athletics' inner line of defense began to work in its most effective manner. Collins joined the team in 1907 and was followed by Barry a year later. In 1909 McInnis and Baker also donned Athletic uniforms, and the \$100,000 infield was in the making.

McInnis was still shifting about the inner defense, and Harry Davis was playing the initial base. In 1910 McInnis succeeded Davis and from that time until the close of the World's Series of last season, the quartet worked regularly, except when illness or injury temporarily broke up the combination. It was between 1910 and 1914 that the Athletics travelled their fastest as their record of winning four out of five pennant shows.

The calibre of the quartet is proved by the average of the players in both batting and fielding for the period between 1909 and 1914. The regular season record was batting, 311; fielding, 353 and the World's Series figures, batting 271; fielding 358. McInnis showed an average for five years of .318 and .977; Collins for six years averaged .345 at bat and .963 in the field; Barry in a similar period hit .258 and fielded .936 while Baker's average from 1909 to 1914 was .321 at bat and .934 fielding. With Collins and Baker missing, McInnis and Barry are left as a nucleus about which Mack must rebuild his infield. As batters Collins and Baker outshine McInnis and Barry, for their combination average is .333 to .288. In fielding, however, Barry and McInnis average .9565 to .9485 for Baker and Collins.

The individual and infield averages for both the regular season and World's Series, during the existence of this famous combination are shown in the following tables:

McInnis, 1st. base		Collins, 2nd base			
B.	F.	B.	F.		
1909	.318	.977	.346	.967	
1910	.301	.927	.322	.970	
1911	.321	.985	.365	.966	
1912	.327	.984	.348	.955	
1913	.326	.992	.345	.949	
1914	.314	.993	.344	.970	
Average .318		.977	.345		.963
Barry, s.s.		Baker 3b.			
B.	F.	B.	F.		
1909	.215	.927	.305	.920	
1910	.259	.916	.283	.927	
1911	.265	.943	.334	.942	
1912	.261	.923	.347	.941	
1913	.275	.955	.336	.919	
1914	.242	.947	.319	.955	
Average .258		.936	.321		.934

## YANKS' NEW "BOSS" CERTAIN TO BE A BIG FACTOR.



COLONEL JACOB RUPPERT JR.

If there is any lurking suspicion in the minds of the great American public that Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr., let baseball alone, the great American public is going to have a real man's size surprise. There is no question that Colonel Ruppert knows the brewing business. And more than one person who has come in contact with him since he and Captain "Till" Huston assumed charge of the Yankees has become convinced that Colonel Ruppert is a great factor in the baseball world. He says the team will be run on a strictly business basis without letting business disagreements fought out and forgotten in the club house and not on the diamond. He is no firebrand in his present position. That's not his way. If it was he would not be the head-to-day of one of the biggest brewing companies in the world. And what he did for beer he'll do for baseball.

## MARQUARD LEAVES WITH THE GIANTS

Under contract to the New York National League Club, Marquard yesterday decided that after all he still wanted to be a Giant, and so made haste to be at the Grand Central Station for the trip to Marlin, Texas, where the players will do their preliminary spring training. It is understood that John J. McGraw settled the little matter of \$1,500 between "Rube" and Mr. Ward.

Besides Marquard, in the squad of ten McGraw took along, were "Christy" Mathewson, "Jim" Thorpe, "Larry" McLean, Ples, the outfielder who was in one or two games last season; Press, a pitcher, and Wendall, a catcher, who have been playing semi-professional ball in this city and who are to be given a thorough try-out. Beat-

ing, a shortstop, last year with the Poughkeepsie team; Williams, a recruit outfielder, and George Chalmers, the pitcher, who last season was unconditionally released by the Quakers. Arthur Devlin and "Eddie" Brannick, assistant secretary of the Giants, were also in the McGraw party. The former will train with the New York team and expects to obtain a berth as manager for some club in the Texas League.

At Utica George Burns and his wife will join the travellers, and Scull, the new outfielder, will board the train at Syracuse. The Giant squad is making the trip in a special car. At St. Louis several additional players will be picked up.

## BLUE BLOODED CANINES VIE WITH EACH OTHER FOR PRIZES.

The biggest crowd which has attended a dog show in many years was on hand to look over the aristocrats of the canine world for the thirty-ninth annual Westminster Club exhibition, which opened recently at Madison Square Garden, New York. Persons prominent in society were there in force; so were those who came just because they love dogs.

After all, it was shown that the Garden is the place where the dog lovers like to meet to show their pets.

One of the most impressive things is the large showing of the big dogs, the Newfoundland, St. Bernard and Great Danes being plentiful. Another feature of the show is for the first time on record—every dog that was entered was passed by the veterinarian.

## BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

**ENGLISH LEAGUE.**  
First Division.  
Aston Villa, 3; Tottenham Hotspur, 1.  
Blackburn, 1; Sheffield Wednesday, 1.  
Bolton W., 1; West Bromwich, 1.  
Liverpool, 3; Burnley, 0.  
Everton, 2; Manchester United, 1.  
Middlesbrough, 1; Manchester City, 0.  
Notts County, 3; Sunderland, 1.  
Oldham, 0; Chelsea, 0.  
Sheffield United, 1; Newcastle, 0.

Second Division.  
Derby, 2; Woolwich Arsenal, 1.  
Barnsley, 3; Notts Forest, 0.  
Clapton, 3; Lincoln, 1.  
Bristol City, 2; Fulham, 1.  
Preston, 1; Glossop, 0.  
Leeds, 2; Birmingham, 0.  
Leicester, 2; Blackpool, 2.  
Stockport, 2; Huddersfield, 1.  
Wolverhampton, 1; Bury, 1.

**SOUTHERN LEAGUE.**  
Queens Park Rangers, 3; Gillingham, 0.  
South End, 2; Brighton, 2.  
Swindon, 0; Cardiff, 0.  
Exeter, 2; Portsmouth, 0.  
Crystal Palace, 2; Luton, 1.  
Croydon, 2; Plymouth, 2.  
Bristol Rovers, 1; West Ham, 0.  
Watford, 4; Millwall, 0.

**SCOTTISH LEAGUE.**  
Aberdeen, 1; Third Lanark, 0.  
Dundee, 2; Airdrie, 0.  
Ayr, 3; St. Mirren, 0.  
Celtic, 2; Patrick Thistle, 0.  
Clyde, 2; Hamilton, 2.  
Dumbarton, 3; Morton, 2.  
Falkirk, 3; Ralh Rovers, 1.  
Hibernians, 2; Hearts, 2.  
Kilmarnock, 3; Queens, 0.  
Rangers, 4; Motherwell, 2.

**ENGLISH CUP.**  
RESULTS SATURDAY.  
Hull 4; Southampton 0.  
Norwich 0; Bradford City 0.

## UPPER CANADA HOCKEY

**WANDERERS 7; CANADIENS 4.**  
Montreal, Feb. 28.—The Wanderers easily defeated the Canadiens at the Montreal arena Saturday night by 7 to 4. The result was never in doubt from the start.

The lineup:  
Wanderers Goal. . . . . Vestna  
Defence . . . . . Dubau  
S. Cleghorn . . . . . Corbeau  
Left Wing . . . . . Lavoilette  
O. Cleghorn . . . . . Lavoilette  
Centre . . . . . Pitre  
Right Wing . . . . . Fourait  
Roberts . . . . . Fourait

**QUEBEC 5; TORONTO 4.**  
Toronto, Feb. 28.—In a game devoid of anything which resembled good hockey Quebec defeated the Toronto at the arena on Saturday night by 5 to 4.

The lineup:  
Toronto Goal . . . . . Moran  
Defence . . . . . Mummery  
Carpenter . . . . . Hall  
Lowther . . . . . Hall  
Forwards . . . . . Crawford  
Foyston . . . . . Crawford  
Wilson . . . . . McDunn  
Walker . . . . . McDunn

Ottawa, 2; Shamrocks, 2.  
Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Ottawa won from Shamrocks, 3 to 2, in an exciting game here last night. The teams:  
Ottawa Goal . . . . . Lesueuer  
Defence . . . . . G. McNamara  
Merrill . . . . . H. McNamara  
Shore . . . . . H. McNamara  
Centre . . . . . Ronan  
Darragh . . . . . Corbett Denenney  
Broadbent . . . . . Corbett Denenney  
Left Wing . . . . . Cy Denenney  
Gerard . . . . . Cy Denenney  
N. H. A. Standing.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—Following is the standing of the teams in the National Hockey Association:  
Won. Lost.  
Ottawa . . . . . 13 6  
\*Wanderers . . . . . 13 6  
Quebec . . . . . 11 8  
Toronto . . . . . 8 11  
\*Shamrocks . . . . . 6 13  
Canadiens . . . . . 6 13

—Defaulted game which will probably be replayed, but in the meantime counts as a win for Wanderers.

## FAMOUS ATHLETES IN CHARGE

New York, Feb. 27.—Many former athletes, famous in college sport, have been nominated as officials for the indoor intercollegiate games to be held at Madison Square Garden on March 6. The list of names is unique in that it presents a number of men who, although connected with athletics for some years, have not heretofore acted in this capacity.

Among those prominent in variety sports in past decades are Robert D. Wrenn, Harvard quarterback, United States tennis champion and now president of the National Lawn Tennis Association; Robert Garrett, Princeton, member of the first American Olympic team which won at Athens in 1896, and intercollegiate shotput champion in 1910-11; and John R. Kilpatrick, all-American football end and captain of the Yale track team during his undergraduate days.

Others among the officials who made athletic history before some of the present-day competitors were born are H. L. Geyelin, Pennsylvania, intercollegiate high jump champion in 1877; Evert Jensen Wendell, who won sprinting championships for Harvard from 1879 and 1881; A. B. Cox of Yale, who captured shot and hammer titles in the middle '80s; Charles H. Mages, Columbia, broad jump champion in 1886, and Howard Brokaw, Princeton.

**DAVIS ATHLETICS' CAPTAIN**  
Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 27.—Harry Davis will be captain of the Philadelphia Americans the coming season, it was announced today by "Connie" Mack. Ira Thomas, who was captain of the team last season, will have complete charge of the pitchers. Davis was captain of the Athletics for several years before he became manager of the Cleveland Americans in 1912. For the last two years he has been coaching the Athletic players.

**X-RAYS OF ROWERS' HEARTS.**  
Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 27.—The question whether rowing is injurious to college oarsmen is to be determined by the medical supervisors of Harvard College athletics. It was announced today that X-ray photographs were being taken of the hearts of members of the varsity and freshman eight oared crews. These examinations will be continued for several years, and from the data the medical experts expect to be able to obtain valuable conclusions.

## LATEST SPORT LETTER

(By Associated Press.)

**Track and Field.**  
Coach Jack Mackley of the Cornell University track and field team, is working on a chart showing the seven ages of the athlete. Mackley has not yet completed his diagrams, but is sure that Shakespeare's efforts in a somewhat similar direction will be outclassed when he finished his work. Mackley names baseball, football, track and field athletics for the young and men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five. From twenty-five to thirty the athlete should begin to drop the more strenuous pastimes for those of less exhausting effort. For men between the ages of thirty and forty, the Cornell coach strongly recommends tennis. From forty onward prescribes golf.

**Associated Football.**  
The final match for the professional association football championship of England, popularly known as the cup tie match, will not be played in London this spring, but in one of the provincial cities. Professional association football is the game of the British masses, like professional baseball in the United States. The game to decide which team shall hold the English cup is even more important than the English-Scottish championship. It is usually held on the Crystal Palace field, and draws a crowd in normal times of about 150,000 persons, of whom perhaps a third are unable to get a sight of the field and leave the grounds.

While it is doubtful if these attendance figures will be reached this spring, the final match will not lack patronage. Notwithstanding the war 918,000 spectators paid \$126,565 to witness the forty-eight matches in the first two rounds of the cup tie. This is roughly fifty per cent of last season's attendance at the same stage for the gate receipts at that time amounted to \$221,600.

**Champion Swimmers.**  
General interest in swimming has received a big impetus in Australasia as a result of the tour of competition by Duke Pava Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian swimmer, who won several

events for the United States in 1912 Olympic Games. The Antipodes has been looked upon as the center of speed principals and traditions of the sport in Australia. Many the "Down Under" swimming experts were skeptical regarding the Hawaiian's speed as reported from Europe and the United States.

Since his victories and record reducing feats, however, it is admitted that his tour will result in revolutionary changes in aquatic. It is reported that the "Kahanamoku Kick" will supplant the famous Australian "Crawl Stroke," since its originator demonstrated that it gives faster pace with less exertion and effort than the method now in general use in Australian swimming races.

**Indoor Athletics.**  
The popularity of correspondence indoor athletic competition between two or more teams representing widely separated institutions is growing steadily. The telegraph, telephone and mail are all used with satisfactory results, and the practice of holding such contests without the entrants exactly meeting on the same track, or field, is spreading in all parts of the country. Colleges of the middle west have worked out a system of dual meets, held simultaneously or within a stated period, the results being exchanged by either telephone or telegraph and the final scores based upon average or highest showing. In bowling and shooting circles, the system has been in vogue for several years.

The latest development of this plan is a national Hexathlon Contest, scheduled by the Athletic Leagues of the Y.M.C.A. of North America. The competition, which is open to all members of the league, will be held during the weeks March 8 to 20 and all headquarters, not later than March 31. The associations have been graded into three classes, according to membership and trophies will be awarded to the winning team in each class. The events are 60 and 220 yard potato races; running high jump; standing broad jump; final vault and shot put. Entries have been received from branches in all parts of the country, and the competition is expected to be the largest ever attempted under the correspondence method.

**THISTLE RINK TONIGHT.**  
The play for the President's trophy in the Thistle rink was postponed Saturday night and will be curled tonight. The skips are W. A. Shaw vs. D. W. Lett, S. W. Palmer vs. J. Chesley. These skips are requested to notify their rinks.

## Bringing Up Father



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**POTASH SHO**

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# Joffre Knew Psychological Moment When it Came, And Took Advantage of It

## How Commander of French Forces Turned Tide of Battle in Early Days of Struggle and Turned the Hun From the Gates of Paris.

One of the most interesting contributions to war literature that has thus far been published is the new book by C. W. Barron—"The Audacious War." Mr. Barron has been called the dean of finance in America, and his explanation of the commercial, financial and political aspects of this war will be at once recognized as authoritative.

### Set the Tens.

When the Federal Reserve Act was in the throes of legislation at Washington Mr. Barron camped down in that city listening to the debates and conferring with the expert financiers that were gathered from over the country. When the bill was signed Mr. Barron began a series of 28 articles, which were published in three cities and set the tone of the banking community of the whole country toward this great act. Later these articles were published in book form and reviewed in these columns.

No articles on finance in 1914 were so widely read or so influential, and the book is still a seller. When this great war broke-out with its shock of controlled credits throughout the world Mr. Barron quickly pointed out the duty of America to pay gold and become the central gold credit point of the world. The \$100,000,000 gold pool was quickly formed and normal foreign exchanges re-established for this country.

### First Correspondent.

Mr. Barron preceded Sir George Paish on the London Statist and was its first American correspondent, more than 30 years ago. When Sir George reached Washington last year on his official visit his first visitor was Mr. Barron. But it was not finance that was to be discussed this time. Sir George and Mr. Barron had discussed finance and international politics over many years in the financial capitals of Europe and America. Both are equally at home in Paris, Washington, London or Berlin.

What Mr. Barron wanted to know of Sir George was the war situation, and when Sir George told Mr. Barron that military authorities had declared that the line of the Allies from Switzerland to the English Channel would hold against all comers, Mr. Barron had the financial keynote he desired. Then Mr. Barron slipped quietly to the other side of the water and was down behind the line of the Allies and into Paris, Boulogne, London and other places before his newspaper associates knew he was abroad.

### Got Behind the Scenes.

How far Mr. Barron got behind the scenes—political, financial and military—his book is the best evidence.

Returning, Mr. Barron published his observations in his financial newspapers in three cities. They were received with great favor and their publication in book form was immediately called for. Mr. Barron assented provided the book could be published in quick order, and Houghton, Mifflin and Co. said if they could have the copy promptly they thought they could break the time record for book publication.

### In 48 Working Hours.

Mr. Barron responded, "I like to be driven. It sounds good, for I have been driving other people all my life. Now I will see what I can do." In two days Mr. Barron went over all the mass of data and statistics he had gathered, revised his articles to bring them up to cover the first six months of the war, wrote an interesting preface of a dozen pages and had the manuscript in the hands of the publishers. It was in type in a day and a half, and in 48 working hours the Riverside Press began the delivery of the bound volumes. This is believed to be the record in book publication. It is certainly the record for the Houghton, Mifflin company.

The Post asked Mr. Barron how he was able so quickly to gather so much information in view of the censorship, the wide scope of the war and the enforced reticence of all the authorities.

### Luck in Meeting People.

Mr. Barron said: "All my life I have been fortunate in news gathering and in meeting the right people at the right time, but never do I remember such good fortune in news gathering as on my last European trip. Nearly every important diplomat and financier that I have met in Europe over a period of more than 30 years I ran across on this trip, and in most unexpected corners. The war has made a great shake-up and people I thought were in Russia or Roumania I found in Paris, London and other places, and there was no censorship in their talks with me.

"Of course, I did not attempt to send my information through the mails. I had to come home with it. Then I revised all my data with the assistance of my staff who had followed every public source of information during my absence. I had also the assistance of financial reports cabled after my return home. My book therefore stands without fear of a correction right up to this minute and I do not think there will be any other element entering this war for several months beyond those I have indicated in the book. America can now understand this war in its financial and commercial aspects, and can take the helm if it so elects in the commerce and finance of the world."

Mr. Barron refuses to talk about his foreign sources of information, but it is well understood that over a long series of years in his trips abroad and his investigations of various foreign financial situations he has reached sources of information that are not available to the ordinary searcher. Finance is the handmaid of war and Mr. Barron has his hand upon financial news sources throughout the world.

Kitchener a Reserve Banker. In his book Mr. Barron says regarding Kitchener and his reserves:

"It would not be right, although information was not given me in confidence, to attempt to name the exact number and position of troops Kitchener had on the Continent toward the close of December. But I may tell what anybody was free to pick up on French soil. I asked an English officer of good rank how many men the English had at the front and responded promptly 220,000 at the front, and 50,000 on the lines of communication. He was right for that date in early December, but later more troops were sent over. Indeed, they were quietly going and coming all the time across the channel, and notwithstanding losses, the number at the front was being steadily augmented. There were also troops in training on French soil and 550,000 in condition for shipment from England.

"Kitchener is one of the greatest reserve supply men in the world. He is a natural-born banker, he keeps his eye on his reserves fully as much as on his activities and perhaps more so."

Under the caption, "The Plans That Went Wrong," he says: "A treaty had been arranged between Greece and Turkey and was to have been signed in July, which would have settled many things in respect to Turkey and the Balkan States. Rumor and Serbia were in agreement concerning this great measure for peace in southeastern Europe.

"When all was ready for the final conference and the signature, Austria intervened and announced her opposition. Then suddenly followed the bombshell of the ultimatum to Serbia, timed at the precise moment to stop the signing of this Turkish treaty.

### Accept No Apology.

"Austrian officials admitted privately as follows, and I have it directly from parties to the negotiations:

"We are satisfied that Serbia would punish the murderers of Prince Ferdinand if we requested. We are satisfied she would apologize to Austria if we requested it. But our aims go beyond. We demand that instead of the proposed Turkish treaty, the Balkan States shall come into union with Turkey under the influence of Austria. To accomplish this we must accept no apology, but must punish Serbia. We are satisfied that Russia is in no financial or military position to interfere."

Regarding the fighting qualities of the English and French Mr. Barron says: "The English are the greatest fighters in the world in retreat, while the French can fight best in a forward movement. The little expeditionary army of England, originally 100,000 but at this time 180,000 men, held the right flank of Von Kluck in the retreat from river to river, from hill to hill, although pounded by 350,000 trained German troops massed on this bank. This retreat put the stamp of English bravery and dogged determination, as before on the map of Europe. Paris was open and exposed to any entry which the Germans wished to make. The government had retired, the gold reserves of the banks had been moved, the people in large numbers had fled.

"Indeed, I may say what has never before been printed, that President Poincare summoned the 'architect' of the city to the American embassy and, with tears streaming down his face, told him whence he must take his orders in the future.

### End of Retreat.

"Then in a flash went the orders of Joffre along the whole concentrated line of troops: 'The retreat has ended, not another foot; you die here or the enemy goes back!' He had chosen the psychological moment. The French and English had burned and broken the bridges as they retreated, and with the recall the German communications were in danger.

"A fresh force of 50,000 held in reserve near Paris flew by motors and motor-buses against the right wing of Von Kluck, which the English in retreating had been punishing so heavily. Von Kluck had been drawn too far into France with no support on his left from the army of the crown prince, which the French had held at bay, but with a tremendous sacrifice of men. The German ammunition and supply trains were broken, and the armies of Von Kluck were hurled back from Paris about as rapidly as they had come forward.

### Kaiser Takes a Hand.

"Then the Kaiser took a hand and cried, 'Now for the English; take the channel ports; forward against Calais!' and again, as at Liege, the blood of the Germans soaked the soil of Belgium. The allies dug themselves into the ground behind the rivers and canals, and drowned the Germans out in front; and when an advance by the seacoast was attempted, the English naval guns spilled havoc into the German battalions. Four nationalities grappled in a death struggle, but the wall of the Allies held from Switzerland to the sea. The Allies worked most harmoniously. Belgian knowledge of topography proved superior to the German general-staff maps. The English buttressed the French financially and in transportation and food supplies. Indeed, Kitchener at one time led two French army corps, or 80,000 troops, for 15 days, without a hitch. Although England had not the trained men, she had the fundamental military organization, transportation, food and finance."—Boston Post.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

## The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.



## THE SECOND AMERICAN STEAMSHIP SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA.



By striking a mine in the North Sea off the German coast the Carib, an American steamship, was sent to the bottom. The Carib is the second American ship that has been sunk, the first being the Evelyn. In announcing the sinking of the Carib a Berlin despatch said she struck a mine in the North Sea while off the route laid down by German marine instructions.

# Order Your Daily Paper Now!

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

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

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

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

## ORDER IT NOW!

THE WEATHER.

Maritime — Fresh northwesterly to westerly winds, fair and moderately cold.

Table with columns: Location, Min., Max. Includes entries for Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, Edmonton, Battleford, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Parry Sound, London, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax.

Around the City

Freight Handlers. A meeting of the Freight Handlers' Union was held yesterday when important business pertaining to the welfare of the union was dealt with.

Grand President Here. A. R. Mosher, grand president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was here on Saturday and held a conference with officers of local unions.

Eleven Baptized. Special services were conducted in Waterloo street Baptist Church last week. As one of the results eleven persons were baptized last evening by the pastor, Rev. F. H. Wentworth.

Baseball Outfits. Hon. J.B.M. Baxter, Attorney-General, and W. E. Earle, each gave a baseball outfit for the use of soldiers. An old baseball player has given a glove and many other citizens have donated other goods for the recreation of the soldiers.

Patriotic Firemen. On Saturday afternoon the fire apparatus throughout the city was decorated with flags and looked exceptionally pretty as the pieces were driven through the streets. The fire stations were all decorated in honor of "Flag Day."

Fire in the "Buns". Shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the bakery on Gormain street conducted by Miss Whalen and a still alarm was sent to No. 1 Chemical Station. The fire was quickly quenched with little damage.

McKiel Not Seriously Hurt. Saturday morning Charles McKiel, aged eighteen years, was injured on the I. C. R. tracks between Hampton and Nauyasewick. He was riding a trolley in connection with the block system work when he collided with a motor coming in the opposite direction.

New Police Regulations. The new orders issued to the policemen went into effect last night. The night beats have been shortened and increased from seven to ten, while the day beats have been increased from five to ten.

Mrs. W. H. Bowman. The death of Mrs. W. H. Bowman took place Saturday at noon at her residence, 104 Stanley street, after an illness of only a week. Her condition was not considered serious and her death was unexpected.

An Auto Accident. Saturday afternoon about three o'clock there was a collision with rather serious results near the western end of the Suspension Bridge.

BRITISH PEOPLE DETERMINED TO SEE WAR THROUGH TO END SHE SHOWED POOR TASTE IN HER FLAG

B. R. Macaulay, just returned from England, says men are fighting while women work in factories—German blockade not serious, and ships move practically as usual.

"The people of Great Britain are busier than ever," said B. R. Macaulay, of Macaulay Bros. & Co., who returned yesterday on the Grampian from a buying trip in the Old Land. "Factories, especially those manufacturing war materials, are piled up with orders and in many cases women have been employed to take the place of men, who have gone to the front. There was some difficulty in securing goods but after a little digging I was able to purchase practically all I desired and will have no difficulties with present deliveries. Of course for future orders the factories will promise nothing. They will take the orders and promise to ship as soon as possible but will make no definite statements for the future. There were not so many buyers from Canada as usual for many believed they could not get goods there but in this they were mistaken for goods could be secured at a small advance over former prices. After I bought my supply and before I left England the prices on textile goods advanced about 15 per cent. I feel that St. John will be as well supplied as ever for the present. All the people of the Motherland seem determined to carry on this war to the finish and they are setting about the work with grim determination. The factories are being kept going to supply the soldiers with many useful articles and the manufacturers of khaki have more orders than they can fill. I was particularly struck by the magnificent spirit of the young men of the Old Land. The majority of them gave up fine positions to take places in the army. In fact, many young men with money have joined the Empire forces and instead of asking for commissions they felt they had not sufficient military knowledge and went to the ranks as common soldiers. Many of the best young men in England are now in the ranks as common soldiers. Great Britain has a military aspect at present. Practically every fourth man you meet in military uniform and the soldiers are as much in evidence there as in St. John. The German blockade is not regarded at all seriously over there. Ships go about their business practically as usual. Of course no lights are shown since the war."

POLICE BREAK UP NICE PARTY

But Mrs. Reynolds' guests were drunk and riotous, hence the unseemly finale

There was a lively racket in the house occupied by Mrs. Reynolds on Brunswick street, near the corner of Gormain street, Saturday night. Mrs. Reynolds is the mother of two or three children, the oldest being about eleven years. In the house Saturday night were said to have been a couple of soldiers, a couple of civilians and two women. There was said to have been plenty of liquor flowing with the result that the party became intoxicated. When all were well under the influence the trouble started in real earnest between the men and a fight started. The windows were broken and the furniture turned over in disorder. Patrolman McLean and Special Officer McBride responded to a call and when they entered the house to see that the two civilians and women escaped by the way of a rear window, all that was left in the house was Mrs. Reynolds and two soldiers named Gormery and Sullivan, along with the Reynolds children. Mrs. Reynolds and the two soldiers were placed in the patrol wagon and given a sail to Central Police Station where they were locked up. Early yesterday morning when Mrs. Reynolds had sobered sufficiently she was allowed to go home to care for her children. The case, no doubt will be given a hearing in the police court this morning.

LECTURE TO Y.M.A. OF ST. PETERS

J. B. Dever speaks of the Fourth Estate — Instructive discourse on progress in methods of news dissemination.

An interesting and instructive lecture was given yesterday afternoon before many of the members of the Y. M. A. of St. Peter's at their room in Douglas Avenue, by J. B. Dever, past president of the society, who took for his subject The Fourth Estate. B. J. McGovern was chairman. The speaker first referred to the different agencies in pre-Christian times, and explained the methods of the Egyptians, Babylonians and others for imparting information by means of inscriptions on stones and other material and by pictures. The gradual advance in the direction of providing news in various ways after the Christian era was traced up to the time of the discovery of the art of printing. The speaker spoke of the various improvements in newspaper work during the subsequent years, and explained how Journalism received the name of the Fourth Estate, remarking that the three estates that had been well defined in Great Britain were those of the lords temporal, lords spiritual and members of the House of Commons. So powerful had the influence of the press become that Edmund Burke, Carlyle and other writers characterized it as the Fourth Estate, a term which has ever since been recognized in connection with Journalism throughout the world. Mr. Dever then showed how newspapers had steadily progressed in many ways until they had attained their present state of efficiency and importance. A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker on motion of J. T. McDonnell, seconded by Ray Hanson.

THE GRAMPIAN IN ON SUNDAY

Allan liner had usual winter weather but no exciting incidents on trip.

The Royal Mail steamship Grampian of the Allan Line, Captain John Williams, and chartered for this voyage by the C. P. R., arrived in port and docked at No. six berth, Sand Point, yesterday shortly after noon. The ship sailed from Liverpool on Friday, Feb. 19, and the voyage out of Halifax was uneventful, the usual winter weather being experienced. She arrived at Halifax Saturday morning where she landed the mails and a number of her passengers. The passengers included nineteen sailors, eighty-one second cabin, and 145 third class. Of this number about 200 came round to St. John, were passed by the immigration authorities and went west by a special train yesterday afternoon. Among the saloon passengers were A. H. Harris, of P. E. B., Montreal, B. R. Macaulay of Macaulay Brothers, this city, and Miss J. Neilson, also of this city.

NO FLOUR, 150 BAKERS IN VIENNA CLOSE THEIR SHOPS

London, Feb. 28.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Venice says: "Having been unable to obtain any flour, 150 bakers have closed their shops indefinitely. All vacant lands, including the unused portion of the Great Central Cemetery are being used for growing potatoes and other vegetables. A Budapest despatch says that snow had fallen interruptedly during the past forty-eight hours in the Carpathians, bringing the military operations almost to a standstill."

work during the subsequent years, and explained how Journalism received the name of the Fourth Estate, remarking that the three estates that had been well defined in Great Britain were those of the lords temporal, lords spiritual and members of the House of Commons. So powerful had the influence of the press become that Edmund Burke, Carlyle and other writers characterized it as the Fourth Estate, a term which has ever since been recognized in connection with Journalism throughout the world. Mr. Dever then showed how newspapers had steadily progressed in many ways until they had attained their present state of efficiency and importance. A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker on motion of J. T. McDonnell, seconded by Ray Hanson.

SHE SHOWED POOR TASTE IN HER FLAG

Mrs. Mary Coholan arrested on Saturday under peculiar circumstances — May be of unsound mind.

While nearly every person in the city on Saturday was talking of loyalty to the Empire and the allies, and hundreds of dollars were being expended for flags to assist the Red Cross work and the Navy, there was one woman, Mrs. Mary Coholan, of St. Andrews street, who proved anything but patriotic, with the result that because of her actions she was escorted to the police station by a police officer and three soldiers, and there she remained and will appear before the police magistrate this morning at ten o'clock. It was about four o'clock on Charlotte street that Mrs. Coholan started in to make the hundreds of people near her take notice. Practically every man, woman and child on the streets was wearing a patriotic flag, but Mrs. Coholan was not in that mood for she prominently displayed on her coat lapel a German flag. A citizen noticing the flag immediately took it away from her, but the woman was determined to wear the German colors and immediately pinned on another. This caused a number of people standing around to wear three soldiers from the 25th Battalion. One of the soldiers without any ceremony removed the second flag from Mrs. Coholan's coat. This caused Mrs. Coholan to give the soldier a severe talking to and among her remarks was that the Canadian soldiers would never be able to get across the Atlantic. She started in to pin on another flag when a police officer put in an appearance, and to put an end to further trouble he placed the woman under arrest, and a large crowd followed the officer and his prisoner to central. On arrival at police headquarters it was found that Mrs. Coholan was not only well supplied with German flags but also carried Turkish flags. She appeared to take her arrest rather coolly and requested the officer to procure her a drink of water. Then to a Standard reporter she said the people of St. John had better be very careful as she had known them pretty well for the past fifteen years. The prisoner was handed over to the care of Miss Ross, the police matron, and after an examination by Chief of Police Simpson, Captain Peters of the 62nd Purifiers and Col. McAvity of the 25th Battalion investigated the case and it was decided to detain the woman until this morning for further examination. Mrs. Coholan is said to be a widow, and also said to be the woman who made a scene in the police court recently when a number of young men were before the court charged with preaching the Mormon religion about the city. A fine of \$40 or twenty days jail was imposed on the six young men charged, and the magistrate said they could either pay the fine or go to jail. At this a woman said by the police to be Mrs. Coholan, made a scene in the court room when she called out, "Yes, go to jail and the Lord will deliver you. The magistrate ordered the court sergeant to which was done; she resisted some and threatened to have the sergeant chased out of Canada.

SOLDIERS AT SERVICE IN THE ARMORY

The Protestant members of the 26th Battalion attended divine service in the armory yesterday morning while the Catholic members attended service in the Cathedral. The members of the Mounted Rifles Corps went to Trinity Church while B. Squadron of the Mounted Rifles marched to St. Andrew's Church. In the Army service for the 26th was conducted by Chaplain E. B. Hooper. The Church of England service was followed and afterward Rev. Mr. Hooper addressed the men. He gave them some good advice. He asked them to live clean lives and do all they could to become proficient soldiers and ready both physically and mentally to take their places in the trenches or on the battlefield when that became necessary. He asked for an opportunity to assist the men when ever possible and asked them to refrain from swearing. His words were given careful attention by the men. The newly formed squadron of Mounted Rifles paraded from the exhibition building to St. Andrew's Church, where service was conducted by Rev. J. H. MacVicar. The bugle band and the rifle and drum band of the 26th Battalion accompanied the Mounted Rifles. The Army Service Corps went to Trinity Church and made a fine impression in their march through the streets. After the service in the Armory Private James Robertson was called from the ranks and presented with a long service medal by Lieutenant Colonel J. L. McAvity.

CITY CHURCHES ALSO ATTENDED BY CORPS — Mounted Rifles in first parade.

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Oiled Clothing. For fishermen, sailors and waterfront workers who are exposed to the weather, we have a full line of the best Oiled Clothing it is possible to procure, in pants, jumpers and short coats, in both light and heavy weights. We also carry teamsters' long oiled coats. The heavier garments are of double thick cotton, each thickness being oiled and thoroughly waterproof. Every garment is carefully made from good, strong material and will give long, satisfactory service. W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD. Market Square and King Street

Macaulay Bros. & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B. Our Stores Open 8.30 a. m.; Close 6 p. m. Each Evening During January, February, March. \$1.85 Superior Values \$1.85 EACH in Underskirts EACH. These exceptionally good Underskirts are made of a finely finished Moirrette in the prevailing shape, suitable for use with the new style of outside skirt, and finished at bottom with deep fold and accordion pleated frill. The colors are: Navy, Purple, Brown, Sand, Green-Copenhagen, Amethyst or Black—(all lengths). Special Price, while they last \$1.85 each. MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

No Matter What You Need in the Mantel Line We Can Supply the Right Article at the Right Price. The experience gained in the past thirty years is reflected in our stock and the values offered. Wood Mantles, Open Fireplaces, Grates, And-irons and Fenders (Black or Brass), Fire-irons, Spark Guards, Gas Logs, etc. A careful comparison will easily prove it pays to buy here. If you can't call, write us for illustrations and prices. Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

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

Spring and Easter Novelties ARRIVING DAILY In Men's Furnishings Department. The new spring haberdashery is as different and sprightly as anyone could desire. You will like it too, because it has been selected with an eye to exclusiveness. Why not dress distinctively when it costs no more than to look commonplace? NECKWARE. The tie is a most important part of a man's attire, and because it must invite either admiration or criticism it is important to choose from such perfectly correct assortments as this exhibit presents. We are specialists in the gathering of neckwear and have endeavored to procure the world's cleverest productions in point of style, design, color blending and artistic weave effects. We offer in this showing the newest and most popular shapes in Four-in-hands, many of which are greatly improved by being nonstretching and also fitted with slip easy bands. These slip-easy bands permit the tie to be adjusted quickly, prevent hard wear and give extra comfort. We are also showing the new Bat-wing styles in a large and well assorted variety. Come in and inspect this fine new neckwear. The Prices Range from 25c to \$1.50. NEW GLOVES. Springweights in Reynier, Dent's, Perrin's and other reliable makes. Our Special \$1.00 Quality Real Cape Gloves, excel all others offered at this price. They have more style, are better value and fully guaranteed. Popular shades in regular and cadet sizes. MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

New Hosiery for Ladies and Children. SILK HOSE with heavy Mercerized Lisle garter top and reinforced heels and toes in black, white, sky, pink, helio, bronze, taupe and navy. Sizes 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2 and 10. Pair, only \$1.00. SILK ANKLE HOSE in black, white and tan. Pair, only .45c. BLACK SILK LISLE HOSE, double garter top, high spliced heels and double soles. Pair, 25c, 35c, or three pairs for \$1.00; also per pair 45c. and 55c. BLACK LISLE HOSE, out size. Pair, only .50c. and 60c. BLACK COTTON HOSE, high spliced heels and double soles. Pair, .25c. CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED COTTON HOSE, black and tan. Pair, .25c. CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED MERCERIZED COTTON HOSE, black, tan, sky and pink. Pair, .25c. HOSE DEPARTMENT, ANNEX. Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited