

Heavy German Losses Chief Result of Verdun Battle; Wilson Firm in Stand Taken, Will Not Hesitate at War

FRENCH WINGS DRIVEN IN; FIRST LINE HELD

German Attack Slackens in North But on Right and Left Their Men Are Hurling On

Kaiser Directing Operations, Regardless of Cost—Paris Says Fighting Still on First Line and That Three Inner Lines as Yet Untouched, Are Strongly Held—French Raid Metz by Air.

Inspired by the presence of their emperor, and led by Crown Prince Frederick William, the German troops are engaged in one of the greatest battles of the war on the front facing the fortress of Verdun. Attack has succeeded against the French line after bombardments, incessant and terrific, continuing for several days.

While the Germans have not been able, despite the rain of shells and furious onslaughts by the infantry, to break the French line, nevertheless the French, on their right and left wings, have been compelled to withdraw their lines, respectively to the south of Ornes and behind the town of Samogneux, six miles north of the fortress.

Only between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse has there been any diminution in the intensity of the artillery fire. With Brabant, Baumont and Samogneux and the wooded sections north and northeast of Beaumont in their possession, the Germans from the Meuse eastward to Fromezey are forcing the fighting, seemingly regardless of the cost of life.

The French guns have answered the German guns shell for shell, and the casualties on both sides are very great. The French official report describes the battlefield between the Meuse and Ornes as filled with German dead.

FRENCH RETALIATE IN AIR RAID ON METZ.

A French air squadron has dropped a large number of bombs on the outskirts of Metz, a big fire being observed after the attack. In Champagne, at several points, and in the Argonne forest, German works have been pounded by the concentrated fire of the French guns, while in Lorraine the French repulsed a German reconnoitering party which attempted to capture a French post north of St. Martin.

On their end of the line, near Hulloch, the British exploded a mine and occupied the crater, and also bombarded German trenches near Fraillinghen and Boesinghe.

On the Russian front, from the Riga region to East Galicia, there have been engagements at various points, but no great results have been attained by either side. In the Caucasus, Petrograd reports that the Russians continue successfully to press back the Turks.

ATTACKS STILL ON FIRST LINE WORKS.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The Temps, in its military review, estimates that the Germans are employing on the average ten infantrymen to every three feet of the front where the attack is fiercest north of Verdun—that is over a line eight miles in length between Brabant and Ornes.

The reviewer maintains that the operations are not necessarily preliminary to an attempt to besiege Verdun, but comprise an attack upon a wide part of the front of which Verdun forms a part of the rear support. The attacks, he declares, are still held within the first line works, while there are three other lines at strategic intervals behind the first. These lines are more solidly constructed and more elaborate in their nature than the first lines, as work on them could be done at leisure without the workers being within the reach of the German fire.

No Infantry Attacks to North.

Paris, Feb. 24, 10.50 p. m.—North of Verdun the artillery duel continued, but there were no infantry attacks, says the official communication issued by the war office tonight. Between the Meuse and Ornes several furious German attacks occurred, but the front was broken nowhere.

The text of the official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "We have many organizations to the west of Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse. No infantry action has occurred, as yet, in this region. "Between the right bank of the Meuse and Ornes the enemy has shown the same activity as on the preceding days, and multiplied his furious attacks, leading on the ground piled up dead, without having succeeded in breaking our front."

"On both wings we have withdrawn our lines one part behind Samogneux, the other to the south of Ornes. Our artillery has replied without respite to the activity of the enemy. "In Lorraine we repulsed and pursued an enemy reconnoitering party which attempted to approach one of our small posts to the north of St. Martin."

Kaiser Spurring On Troops.

London, Feb. 24.—Emperor William has established his headquarters at the German positions facing Verdun, according to information received from Berlin by the Evening News by way of Copenhagen. The dispatch, which is dated Feb. 23, says: "According to information received from Berlin, Emperor William since his visit to the Balkans has been in Belgium and France. His headquarters were removed to Verdun. "It is reported the emperor is now energetic than ever, making daily speeches to the troops, encouraging the soldiers not to yield. His majesty is mainly inspired at present with a desire to defeat the French army at any cost."

British Spring Mines Occupy Crater. London, Feb. 24, 10.57 p. m.—The British official statement issued tonight on the campaign in the western zone, reads: "We sprang a mine opposite Hulloch last night and occupied the crater. Today an artillery duel about Bac-St. Maur ended in our favor. "Our artillery bombarded hostile trenches near Fraillinghen, on the Ypres Comines canal, and east of Boesinghe, with success."

French Prepared and Confident. London, Feb. 25, 2.01 a. m.—The great Verdun battle, which is being watched in England with keen interest, is regarded here as far without anxiety, it is regarded here as the long expected big German spring offensive. It is pointed out that the French, profiting by their earlier experience in the war, now rarely hold their advanced trenches strongly, and that therefore their withdrawal at some points to the second line is not a sign of weakness. On the other hand, it is believed that the French generals are pursuing the tactics of allowing the enemy to assault in masses, which involves enormous sacrifices to the Germans. The military critics point out that after three days of desperate assault the French second line defences are still intact everywhere.

It is presumed here that the Germans began preparations for this attack at about the time of the Turkish defeat in Armenia, which sealed the fate of Erzerum. The Times says it has information that the French are more than usually confident and serene, and are inclined to contemplate the German onslaught with considerable satisfaction.

Paris Has Zeppelin Scare But Raider Did Not Appear

Paris, Feb. 24, 11.45 p. m.—The lights of Paris were lowered at 11 o'clock tonight, the military governor having issued a warning of the threatened approach of an airship. As the striking did not appear the lights were turned on again at 11.40, when all danger was declared over.

WOMEN AND WHITE-CLAD SOLDIERS USED; NEW PROJECTILE IN EAST

Some Dramatic Passages in Brief Russian Statement—Submarine Which Destroyed Ship Twice Attacked by Two Aeroplanes Without Result.

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 24, 10.50 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today: "The Russian front and the Dnieper, on the German front, German aeroplanes dropped bombs. In the region of Oger the enemy developed violent night firing, which was followed by a movement toward our trenches of scouts who were clad in white raincoat, and who were repulsed by our fire."

"On the Dvinsk sector, near the Poniewozh railway and north of Gostynsk, our detachments checked the enemy and made some prisoners. "In the region of Pelsk, southwest of Olyka, the enemy sent women, probably Russia, to work in the positions thus exposed to our fire."

"In Galicia, northwest of Tarnopol, and near the villages of Glizki and Vorobichka, we exploded a small mine and occupied the crater. The enemy vainly bombarded the scene of the explosion with mines and trench mortars, throwing projectiles which made, in their flight, a noise like that of a revolving propeller."

"In the Black Sea, near the Bosphorus, one of our submarines was twice attacked by two aeroplanes, but without result. The submarine destroyed a sailing ship loaded with coal."

"On the Caucasus front we continue to press the enemy successfully."

TEN LIVES LOST IN BRITISH STORM; HEAVY SNOWFALL

London, Feb. 23.—Ten lives were lost and extensive damage was done to shipping as a result of yesterday's snow storm, which swept the British Isles. Many villages bordering the flooded estuaries were cut off from the sea during the day. In Birmingham, where eight inches of snow fell, a woman died in the streets as a result of the intense cold.

Reports from the provinces show snow falls in various parts of England, varying from five to ten inches in depth. Only two inches fell in London, but traffic was greatly hampered because men were unavailable to clear the snow. The need of men for the same purpose also was felt in the provinces.

Amsterdam Storm-Stricken. London, Feb. 25.—A despatch to the Times from Amsterdam says a strong northeaster, with a snow storm, is causing great anxiety there. The dykes protecting Amsterdam are subjected to a great strain from the water in the flooded regions, and it is feared they may yield at any moment and inundate the city. Troops are busy strengthening the dykes. Many men at work in the dykes were believed to have been abandoned and are now devastated.

HALF MILLION LOSS AND NARROW ESCAPES IN PITTSBURGH FIRE

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 24.—Fire swept through the plant of the Union Storage Company here today, completely destroying one warehouse and wrecking another with a loss of \$500,000. Twenty-five men at work in the plant were believed to have escaped although a number of men were reported missing after the walls of the destroyed building collapsed.

WILSON TO ASSERT "WATER AND WEALTH" NOT TO ESCAPE NEW TAX

OF CONSEQUENCES

No Abridgement of Rights of American Citizens to Travel on Armed Ships

PEACE NOT TO COUNT WHEN HONOR INVOLVED

Letter from President to Chairman Stone of Senate Relations Committee, States View Clearly—"Do Everything in Power to Keep U. S. Out of War."

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Wilson, at the end of two days of agitation in congress for some action warning Americans of armed merchant ships of the European belligerents, tonight wrote Senator Stone, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, that he could not consent to any abridgement of the rights of American citizens in any respect.

The letter follows: "February 24, 1916. "My Dear Senator,—I very warmly appreciate your kind and frank letter of February 23rd, and thank you for an equally frank reply. "You are right in assuming that I should do everything in my power to keep the United States out of war. I think the country will feel no uneasiness about my course in that respect. Through many anxious moments I have striven for the object, amidst difficulties more manifold than can have been apparent upon the surface, and so far I have succeeded. I do not doubt that I shall continue to succeed. The course which the Central Powers have announced their intention of following in the future with regard to undersea warfare seems, for the moment, to threaten insuperable obstacles, but its apparent meaning is so manifestly inconsistent with explicit assurances recently given us by those powers with regard to their treatment of merchant vessels on the high seas that I must believe that explanations will presently emerge which will put a different aspect upon it. We have had no reason to question their good faith or their fidelity to their promises in the past, and I, for one, feel confident that we shall have none in the future. "But in any event our duty is clear. No nation, no group of nations, has the right, while war is in progress, to alter or disregard the principles which all nations have agreed upon in mitigation of the horrors and sufferings of war; and if the clear rights of American citizens should ever unhappily be infringed or denied by any such action we should, it seems to me, have in honor no choice as to what our own course should be. "For my own part, I cannot consent to any abridgement of the rights of American citizens in any respect. The honor and self-respect of the nation is involved. We cannot consent to any such action without a deep humiliation indeed. It would be an implicit, all but an explicit, acquiescence in the violation of the rights of mankind everywhere, and whatever nation or alliance it would be a deliberate abdication of our hitherto proud position as spokesmen, even amidst the turmoil of war, for the law and the right. It would make everything this government has attempted, and everything that it has achieved during this terrible struggle of nations, meaningless and futile. "It is important to reflect that, if, in this instance, we allowed expediency to take the place of principle, the door would, inevitably, be opened to still further concessions. Once accept a single abridgement of right and many other humiliations would certainly follow. The whole fabric of international law might crumble under our hands, piece by piece. What we are contending for in this matter is of the very essence of the things that have made America a sovereign nation. She cannot yield them without conceding her own impotency as a nation, and making visible surrender of her independent position among the nations of the world. "I am speaking, my dear senator, in deep solemnity without base, without conscious consciousness of the high responsibilities of my office, and as your sincere and devoted friend. If we should, unhappily, differ, we should differ as friends; but where issues so momentous as these are involved we must, just because we are friends, speak our minds without reservation. "Faithfully yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

The president's letter was in answer to a written note this afternoon by Senator Stone.

Krupp Workmen Lose Savings in Big Bank Failure

London, Feb. 24, 9.32 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Zurich says: "The failure of an important bank at Essen, Germany, it is announced, it is believed that many of the men in the Krupp works have lost their savings."

LORD DERBY IS NOW CHAIRMAN OF JOINT AIR BOARD

His Acceptance, Without Salary, Announced in House of Commons—Married Groups Called Up—Boost Fisher as Sea Lord.

London, Feb. 24.—Lord Derby's acceptance of the chairmanship of a joint naval and military board to control the British air service was announced in the house of commons this afternoon by Premier Balfour. The position is not a salaried one.

All the groups of married men who attended for service in the army under Lord Derby's scheme will be called for service in batches, according to the Central News.

Beginning April 29 with the younger groups, the men of 24 to 30 years old will be called on, and subsequently the men will be summoned as follows: "May 18, men of 34 to 36 years; May 27, men of 37 to 39; June 10, men of 40 to 42, and June 24, men aged 43 to 45. The oldest group, men 46 years of age, will be called on July 8. These arrangements are provisional."

The British Weekly, which recently suggested Lord Northcliffe as air defence minister, now cries for Lord "Jacky" Fisher to resume the naval command. "Jacky" says the Weekly, "England will lack the greatest war brain she has bred since Nelson. The greatest war ever waged has produced very few war brains. Only one man has beaten the Germans in brain power, and that man is Lord Fisher."

Volunteer Corps Recognized. London, Feb. 25, 9.35 a. m.—The recent statement that all the married men who attended under the enlistment plan of Lord Derby will be called up by July 8, is unofficial, but that, says the Weekly, "England will lack the greatest war brain she has bred since Nelson. The greatest war ever waged has produced very few war brains. Only one man has beaten the Germans in brain power, and that man is Lord Fisher."

But the trouble was that the labor man was not content to present his theories. He proposed to apply them practically and wanted to start with parliament itself. The first step to be taken—the step that would give leading to the radical proposal and incidentally afford parliamentarians another chance to practice some of the patriotism they had been preaching with earnestness and eloquence—was for ministers of the crown to tax their portfolio dividends and members of the senate and house of commons to assess their indemnities. "Let every member pay upon his indemnity and every minister upon his salary," said Mr. Verville amid unanimous silence, followed by some cheers from opposition benches. "I am ready to pay my share for one."

Mr. Verville spoke for the labor party in the relation to the war in answering a rather depressing speech from H. Boulay, of Rimouski, one of the Conservative Nationalists in the house.

TURN-OVER OF 1,000 VOTES ELECTS LIBERAL IN PLACE OF J. R. FALLIS, IN PEEL, ONT.

Peel, Ont., Feb. 24.—W. J. Lowe, Liberal candidate in Peel county was today elected to the legislature by a majority of 305 over J. R. Fallis, former Conservative member, whose resignation of his seat owing to the disclosures in the recent investigation into the horse purchases in Peel opened the constituency.

Mr. Fallis' majority at the last election was 627. The turnover in the Liberal candidate's favor was thus something like 1,000 votes.

Protest of Hon. G. P. Graham Brings New Announcement From Finance Minister

Bill to Provide That No Company Shall Escape Through Over-capitalization—Mr. Verville, Labor Member, in Patriotic Speech, Asks for Direct Taxation, Beginning with Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The criticisms which have come from the opposition side of the house, from some of the members on the government side and from business interests all over the country against some of the obvious injustices and inequalities of the finance minister's new taxation proposal, have borne some fruit at least. In the house tonight, Hon. George P. Graham drew from Sir Thomas White an admission that in the bill which would be introduced giving effect to the resolution which came down with the budget, there would be a clause preventing "any undue advantage being derived by over-capitalized companies." In other words, despite the declaration of the finance minister in his budget speech that it was impossible to go behind the "paid-up capital" he is now going to eliminate the water from the capital stocks of the big corporations insofar as the taxation of profits is concerned. Evidently the bill is to be radically different from what the country has been led to believe from the first presentation of the new taxation proposals.

Special to The Telegraph.

Opposition that \$30,000,000. Hon. Mr. Graham put in a vigorous plea for joggling off the \$30,000,000 from the estimates for this year, which the finance minister had himself admitted as being unnecessary and which he had promised would not be spent.

He argued that the government itself should practice the thrift which it advised the people to practice. He criticized the budget proposals as a tax on industry and industry, while wealth and water escaped, and he gave some illuminative specific cases of how the tax worked out inequitably among various competing companies.

He closed a vigorous and effective speech with the declaration that the United States was a far greater use to the Allies as a non-combatant than it should be as a combatant nation.

As to the question of honestly in expenditure of public monies, Mr. Graham declared that what had happened in Peel was merely an intimation to the government of the serious thinking that the people of Canada were doing about scandals in war purchases. A change of some 1,200 votes in one constituency is enough to point the moral to the government.

Mr. Verville's Stinging Speech. Alphonse Verville, of Malsonnue, the "Labor party" in Canada's house of commons, called the parliamentarians to sit up and take notice today when he spoke in the budget debate. The labor man believes that other things beside charity ought to begin "at home." He wants direct war taxation equitably assessed and efficiently collected. Tax increases, he believes, must be the province of consumers and tatten protected interests. He advocates direct taxation on land and the imposition of income tax.

But the trouble was that the labor man was not content to present his theories. He proposed to apply them practically and wanted to start with parliament itself. The first step to be taken—the step that would give leading to the radical proposal and incidentally afford parliamentarians another chance to practice some of the patriotism they had been preaching with earnestness and eloquence—was for ministers of the crown to tax their portfolio dividends and members of the senate and house of commons to assess their indemnities. "Let every member pay upon his indemnity and every minister upon his salary," said Mr. Verville amid unanimous silence, followed by some cheers from opposition benches. "I am ready to pay my share for one."

Mr. Verville spoke for the labor party in the relation to the war in answering a rather depressing speech from H. Boulay, of Rimouski, one of the Conservative Nationalists in the house.

Even a naturalized one. The member from Rimouski then devoted his attention to the war. His views varied on this question. While he believed that no Germans should be allowed to work in the civil service during the war, Mr. Boulay thought that for Canada to raise 800,000 to fight the Germans abroad was going too far. He did not think sufficient to the dominion with a view to tilling the soil should be allowed in at all. No foreign workmen, real estate agents or dealers were wanted.

He turned to the bilingual issue. Mr. Boulay said that while French-Canadians were being persecuted in Ontario they were at the same time being asked to join the army. Although they were descendants of the patriots who had settled in Canada they were being treated like traitors and Prussians. All the French-Canadians asked was to be allowed to teach their children the country's two official languages. Mr. Boulay did not think statements in the Ontario press to the effect that French-Canadians were not furnishing a fair proportion of recruits were well founded since thousands of them had enlisted in English regiments and had been accounted as English Canadians. This was particularly the case around Ottawa. The Rimouski member said that from his own constituency 300 had gone to war and four of them had already laid down their lives.

"I can add this," he said, "within twenty-four hours of the announcement that the bilingual question has been settled, and French-Canadians will get justice, there will be at least 1,000 men in the county of Rimouski willing to join the army."

Labor Man to the Rescue. Mr. Verville, of Malsonnue, expressed his surprise at Mr. Boulay's references to the Jewish people. The Jews, he said, were a law-abiding and democratic people and were anxious to become naturalized Canadians as quickly as possible. Therefore, Mr. Verville thought the remarks of the member for Rimouski unfair, unjust and unbecoming. The member for Malsonnue also paid some attention to Ontario affairs. "I am tempted to believe," he said, "that they have a system of espionage to prevent recruiting in the province of Quebec. Count Von Bernstorff could not have got a better means of setting eyes against race than they have in Ontario."

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

London, Feb. 20.—Four German seaplanes yesterday raided the east and southeast coasts of England.

Lewes, East Sussex, Feb. 20.—The damage done here by the air-raiders was not very serious. One bomb demolished the roof of a sawmill, another unroofed a private house; a third smashed the windows of a hotel, while a fourth smashed the windows of a church without injuring any of the worshippers.

Another bomb fell into a bedroom of a workman's house, but injured nobody. Several bombs fell into gardens and vacant lots.

Walmer, Eng., Feb. 21, 9.35 a. m.—The raid was not over the town more than a minute. There was a momentary stoppage of the service in a church near which bombs fell. Many members of the congregation left the building, but the service was resumed and carried through.

One of the victims was a paper boy on his rounds with the Sunday's news. He was instantly killed. Another victim was a man of 29, who has not yet been identified.

Some of the bombs fell in the roadway making large holes. The whole affair was over so quickly that most of the people hardly realized what had happened. Some of the people in the church said that the building was rocked with the concussion. The explosion of the bombs was heard all over Walmer, Deal and surrounding district, but there was no panic.

A dramatic story of the narrow escape of a boat which had just taken a pilot abroad at Walmer was told by the occupants of the boat. Three bombs fell into the sea directly in the wake of the boat, causing a tremendous upheaval of the water.

Cardigan Capital Dropped. Rome, Feb. 10.—The loss of one aeroplane in an air raid by an Italian air squadron on an Austria-Hungarian town is reported in the official statement issued today.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF METAGAMA'S SAFE ARRIVAL

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the trooperish Metagama, which sailed from Canada on February 5, has arrived safely in England. She had on board the 8th Field Artillery Brigade, thirty-one officers, 716 men; 9th field artillery brigade, twenty-four officers, 723 men; ambulance workshop, one officer, twenty men; sanitary section, one officer, twenty-five men; Fort Garry horse (reinforcements for cavalry depot), one officer, fifty men; army service corps reinforcements, four officers, forty men; flight lieutenants (naval), fourteen officers; details, three officers, seventeen men; total troops aboard, seventy-nine officers, 1,693 men.

Tug Ramos Loses Barge. Halifax, Feb. 20.—The tug Ramos, from Vineyard Haven, towing the barge Plymouth, reports by wireless that the barge broke adrift in a gale off the Nova Scotia coast. There are five men on the barge. Steamers have been sent out from here to search for the barge.

The tug Ramos was in St. John a few days ago and went up the bay for the Plymouth.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

PORT ELGIN

J. Russell Harper has recently been employed in the Bank of Nova Scotia here. Miss Marjorie Eaman returned home from Moncton on Thursday afternoon...

APOHAQUI

Apoahqui, Feb. 21.—A sleigh ride of unusual pleasure was enjoyed by a party of thirty of the young people on Friday evening last, when in seven sleighs, the number were conveyed to Upper Sussex Corner...

BATH

Bath, N. B., Feb. 21.—The advance department of the school here reported this week, the teacher, Thomas Pickard, having recovered from his recent illness...

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Feb. 21.—The funeral of the late Mrs. James McLaughlin was held on Saturday afternoon. The remains were taken to St. Mark's church where services were held by Rev. Mr. Spence...

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Geo. Riehan, of Boston, arrived in Yarmouth on Saturday morning last. Miss Nettie Spence left on Saturday afternoon for Alberton...

THE JOE OF BEING

Referred to Health by "Fruit-Lives" The Famous Fruit Medicine

In the court room and was most attractive with its decorations of flowers and candles. Mrs. James E. Porter, president of the club, presided. The toast was as follows: To our King, presided over by Mrs. D. R. Beckett...

MRS. HANLEY NEVILL. Rochester, N. Y., March 2nd, 1915. "I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-Lives'...

MADAME ISAIE ROYON. The marvelous work that 'Fruit-Lives' is doing, in overcoming disease and healing the sick, is winning the admiration of thousands...

Grand Falls, Feb. 21.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Riddout was gladdened by the arrival of a little daughter, Miss Margaret Riddout...

Gagetown, Feb. 21.—The Red Cross Society met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. B. Wilkinson. Although the weather was very unpleasant...

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 21.—A very enjoyable and profitable programme was given at Hopewell Hill, which had been arranged at Albert yesterday afternoon...

Centerville, N. B., Feb. 19.—A large number of local farmers attended the meeting at Centerville, held on Thursday evening when seventeen from Woodville...

Richibucto, Feb. 21.—Stanley Vantour, who trained with the 26th battalion at St. John last week, is here getting over his wound...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

stock lodge did the work of the first degree, after which all attended a banquet at the hotel. Eleven local Oddfellows drove to Gloucester Tuesday afternoon and made a fraternal visit to the lodge there that evening...

EDMUNSTON. Edmundston, N. B., Feb. 21.—Miss Dunlop, one of the teachers of the Superior school here, has recovered from her recent illness...

Grand Falls, Feb. 21.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Riddout was gladdened by the arrival of a little daughter, Miss Margaret Riddout...

Gagetown, Feb. 21.—The Red Cross Society met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. B. Wilkinson. Although the weather was very unpleasant...

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 21.—A very enjoyable and profitable programme was given at Hopewell Hill, which had been arranged at Albert yesterday afternoon...

Centerville, N. B., Feb. 19.—A large number of local farmers attended the meeting at Centerville, held on Thursday evening when seventeen from Woodville...

Richibucto, Feb. 21.—Stanley Vantour, who trained with the 26th battalion at St. John last week, is here getting over his wound...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...



Bronchitis. There is no disease that causes more anxiety in the home than Bronchitis. If neglected in the earlier stages it often becomes chronic and may even prove fatal.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the medicine for this disease, and if given in regular doses will relieve the cough, ease the pain, remove the difficulty in breathing and produce a free and easy expectation, thus reducing the inflammation.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy strengthens the throat and lungs and makes them less susceptible to changes of the atmosphere. In fact, the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will prevent an attack of Bronchitis becoming chronic.

Grand Falls, Feb. 21.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Riddout was gladdened by the arrival of a little daughter, Miss Margaret Riddout...

Gagetown, Feb. 21.—The Red Cross Society met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. B. Wilkinson. Although the weather was very unpleasant...

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 21.—A very enjoyable and profitable programme was given at Hopewell Hill, which had been arranged at Albert yesterday afternoon...

Centerville, N. B., Feb. 19.—A large number of local farmers attended the meeting at Centerville, held on Thursday evening when seventeen from Woodville...

Richibucto, Feb. 21.—Stanley Vantour, who trained with the 26th battalion at St. John last week, is here getting over his wound...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

OUR SOLDIERS HAVE

Col. Black, in a... abic — Winner... iences — "War N... More than 200 gallant... of the overseas forces... Evans commander, which arrived... exceptionally rough one and... Otherwise the trip was uneventful...

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. strengthens the throat and lungs and makes them less susceptible to changes of the atmosphere. In fact, the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will prevent an attack of Bronchitis becoming chronic.

Grand Falls, Feb. 21.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Riddout was gladdened by the arrival of a little daughter, Miss Margaret Riddout...

Gagetown, Feb. 21.—The Red Cross Society met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. B. Wilkinson. Although the weather was very unpleasant...

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 21.—A very enjoyable and profitable programme was given at Hopewell Hill, which had been arranged at Albert yesterday afternoon...

Centerville, N. B., Feb. 19.—A large number of local farmers attended the meeting at Centerville, held on Thursday evening when seventeen from Woodville...

Richibucto, Feb. 21.—Stanley Vantour, who trained with the 26th battalion at St. John last week, is here getting over his wound...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

DO NOT

Canada... Our Soldiers Have... Col. Black, in a... abic — Winner... iences — "War N... More than 200 gallant... of the overseas forces... Evans commander, which arrived... exceptionally rough one and... Otherwise the trip was uneventful...

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. strengthens the throat and lungs and makes them less susceptible to changes of the atmosphere. In fact, the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will prevent an attack of Bronchitis becoming chronic.

Grand Falls, Feb. 21.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Riddout was gladdened by the arrival of a little daughter, Miss Margaret Riddout...

Gagetown, Feb. 21.—The Red Cross Society met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. B. Wilkinson. Although the weather was very unpleasant...

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 21.—A very enjoyable and profitable programme was given at Hopewell Hill, which had been arranged at Albert yesterday afternoon...

Centerville, N. B., Feb. 19.—A large number of local farmers attended the meeting at Centerville, held on Thursday evening when seventeen from Woodville...

Richibucto, Feb. 21.—Stanley Vantour, who trained with the 26th battalion at St. John last week, is here getting over his wound...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...



Never Be Without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. CONTAINS IN ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF... dition, Maudsley... etc. South Hyacinth (Mass.)... displaced because of real merit... As a Blood Purifier—a cleanser... for headaches and biliousness it has no equal... Specially valuable at this time of the year when the blood is sluggish from indoor living... THE BRADLEY DRUG CO. Limited, 100, WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DO NOT

Canada... Our Soldiers Have... Col. Black, in a... abic — Winner... iences — "War N... More than 200 gallant... of the overseas forces... Evans commander, which arrived... exceptionally rough one and... Otherwise the trip was uneventful...

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. strengthens the throat and lungs and makes them less susceptible to changes of the atmosphere. In fact, the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will prevent an attack of Bronchitis becoming chronic.

Grand Falls, Feb. 21.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Riddout was gladdened by the arrival of a little daughter, Miss Margaret Riddout...

Gagetown, Feb. 21.—The Red Cross Society met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. B. Wilkinson. Although the weather was very unpleasant...

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 21.—A very enjoyable and profitable programme was given at Hopewell Hill, which had been arranged at Albert yesterday afternoon...

Centerville, N. B., Feb. 19.—A large number of local farmers attended the meeting at Centerville, held on Thursday evening when seventeen from Woodville...

Richibucto, Feb. 21.—Stanley Vantour, who trained with the 26th battalion at St. John last week, is here getting over his wound...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...

St. John, Feb. 21.—The 15th battalion, St. John, spent several days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of the 15th battalion...



Bronchitis
Would cause more anxiety in the earlier stages it even prove fatal.
is the medicine for this disease, will relieve the cough, ease the breathing and produce a free and healthy inflammation.
Have weak lungs, cannot be too careful.

Cough Remedy
and makes them less susceptible. In fact, the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy becoming an attack of Bronchitis becoming chronic.

—Jammy Chamberlain

O'Brien, V. C. R., R. A. Fitzhugh; P. C. R., Harry A. Gray; financial secretary, R. H. Jessamine; treasurer, D. J. Gulliver; recording secretary, Albert Sikes.

RIVERSIDE
Riverside, N. B., Feb. 25.—Rev. Mr. O'Brien, pastor of the Methodist church has been holding special meetings at Hopewell Hill.

The girls' basketball club of the Consolidated school entertained and gave an informal luncheon to the boys of the basketball team on Thursday afternoon last.

Unfortunately Mr. McEay, who was expected to speak Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, at the Consolidated school, was unable to be present, but will fill his appointment on Feb. 23.

A chicken supper was held on Saturday evening at the home of Isaac Milton. The sum of \$23 was realized which goes to the Belgian relief fund.

Edward Turner is having a short holiday with his parents at Riverside. Ward Marks, who has enlisted for overseas service, spent the week-end at his home at West Hill.

Lawson Gilchrist of West Hill, had not quite quite run, on Saturday. Miss Gains and Clarence Beckwith, who were visiting their parents at Harvey, were also present.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Copp, of Riverside, entertained the teaching staff of the Consolidated school and two small children at a very pleasant St. Valentine's party on Monday the 14th.

DIGBY
Digby, Feb. 25.—The remains of the late Le. S. Moore, inspector of schools for Digby and Annapolis counties, were conveyed to Bridgetown yesterday for interment in that town. They were accompanied by his widow, Mrs. Tupper-Morse, of Digby, and daughter, Mrs. J. Waldo Smith, of New York.

Digby's wholesale fish dealers are experiencing another fish famine. No vessel fares have been landed here for several weeks.

Digby has experienced several days of cold weather for this part of the province. The mercury hovering around the zero mark night and day yesterday, however, it reached twenty above and the cold snap seems to have ended.

BODY OF BRAKEMAN TAKEN HOME
Newcastle, Feb. 25.—The body of Brakeman Andrew Peters who was killed by falling off Conductor McDougall's freight train at Nahes Creek last night was brought home today. No one saw the body.

He was a brakeman of the freight special, going north, in charge of Conductor McDougall, and as the train was nearing Jacques River, it is thought, he was leaning over the side of the car looking for the hot box, when he lost his balance and fell to his death. The deceased leaves his wife, formerly Miss May Adams of Newcastle, and two small children. Peters was about 80 years of age and formerly worked with D. & J. Ritchie Co. here.

When boiling vegetables never let them stop boiling until they are done, or they will be soggy and heavy.

Never Be Without Herbine Bitters
CONTAINS THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF DANDELION, MANDARINA, AND OTHER HERBS. A reliable remedy that has been on the market over 30 years and cannot be displaced because of real merit. As a Blood Purifier—a cleanser of the stomach and tongue—care for headache and biliousness it has no equal. Specially valuable at this time of the year when the blood is sluggish from indoor living. **THE BRADLEY DRUG CO. Limited.** Ask for Dr. Wilson's Dandelion Wormseed Candy for Children.

"BRITAIN AMAZED AT CANADA'S PRODIGIOUS WAR CONTRIBUTIONS"

Our Soldiers Have Won High Place, Says Lt.-Col. Black, in Charge of Party on Missanabic—Winner of D.C.M. Tells of Experiences—"War Not Yet Won," the Warning

Wednesday, Feb. 23.
More than 200 gallant Canadians—officers, non-commissioned officers and men—of the overseas forces returned on the C.P.R. steamer Missanabic, G. C. Evans commander, which arrived in port last evening. Her voyage out was an exceptionally rough one and the heavy gale delayed the boat for more than a day. Otherwise the trip was uneventful.

Many of the men have been invalided home as the result of wounds received while fighting for the empire; some of them never will fight again, but many, not so seriously injured, are already looking forward to the day when they can return and again bear a hand in the conflict. In the party are several officers returning to assume new duties and there are also several of the non-coms who have come back to take commissions in new overseas units.

Wounded and well alike are optimistic. All are looking forward to hearing of big developments on the western front this spring but nearly all agree that there is no indication of an early termination of the war.

When they left England preparations were being made for securing recruits by the modified form of conscription but there was no feeling in the old country, that they had discovered, that Canada should take the same step. There is no feeling that Canada should follow the example of the motherland, but there is evident satisfaction that the Dominion is "undertaking as much as she has in the promise of 500,000 soldiers.

The party of soldiers was in charge of Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Black, of Sackville, who was in command of the second cavalry brigade after they went to France until he was wounded.

In addition to the men in uniform there was a large general passenger list. The steamer also brought a record-breaking quantity of mail, more than 7,000 packages, including some for Russia, which was rushed off in a special train of sixteen cars.

None of the passengers was allowed to land last evening but will disembark this morning. The maritime province soldiers will report at the discharge depot and all others will go forward to the discharge depot in Quebec by a special train which will leave about 10 o'clock.

Lieut.-Colonel Black's Tributes.
There are no better soldiers in Europe today than our Canadians," said Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Black, of Sackville, staff major of the Second Mounted Brigade. "There could not be for there are no better made. They have won the highest encomiums from the best military authorities and in every theatre of the war they have demonstrated their soldierly qualities. They are superior to the average troops in physique, in courage, in initiative and in every quality that the last attribute because the Canadians do not observe the iron discipline of some troops but the standard which we follow gives the individual a better opportunity for development and it is in the use of their brains and their initiative which the Canadian spirit of independence towards the pen Canada is playing in the war Colonel Black said. "They are not expecting us to introduce conscription in Canada. As far as I could learn the British people are more than satisfied with what Canada is doing; they are amazed. It is regarded as wonderful that a colony with practically no experience in war should have emerged from the scene of the conflict with the sending men in such numbers as are now being enlisted.

Digby has an especially fine lot of men on mounted brigades and I was sorry, as every man of us was sorry, when it was necessary to re-organise upon an entirely new basis. The re-organisations we had been accustomed to and associations which had grown to value. When we first reached the front there was one problem which was determined and there was no complaining and no grumbling.

Hopes to Go Back.
"We have been in France and Flanders since October and, as Colonel Smart, our brigadier, was ill, I happened to be in command of the 1st Brigade while we were in action. I was wounded while in the front line trenches near Hill 30 on Dec. 4 and have been invalided home. I hope to be able to go back soon to the front line trenches. I have had an exceptionally rough trip out but the health of the men has been splendid and most of them are in better condition than when they left England. The discipline was all that could be desired and there was not the least trouble. Among the men there are only two seriously cases and most of the others are able to take care of themselves. Of the officers only a few are on sick leave and most of them are returning to take up new duties."

Colonel Black spoke very highly of the St. John officers who have been associated with him and of the men in the ranks who came from his district. He mentioned that Major C. Herbert McLean, who had his ankle broken by a collision with a motor lorry, was in London on sick leave when he left.

In reply to a question regarding the possible length of the war Colonel Black said: "I see nothing to indicate that it will not last for a long time yet. There is nothing in the situation today to indicate that the war will be over in a year any more than there was when we left Valenciennes, that I am aware of."

Capt. Emerson's Going to Ottawa.
It is absolutely impossible to use cavalry regiments on the western front," said Captain H. R. Emerson, foremost of the 6th Mounted Rifles and an Australian who arrived in the city last night on the Missanabic.

He said, that owing to the manner in which the trenches were dug, peculiar only to the method of warfare adopted by the infantry units, it was impossible to use cavalry units at the front, even if they were dismounted. The telephone lines, the communication trenches, the trenchers are all built in a manner to accommodate infantry and peculiar tactics and when a cavalry regiment is sent in to relieve the infantry it works all the time at a disadvantage.

That was the reason why these cavalry regiments were broken up and formed into an infantry brigade. Four of the best cavalry units were sent to the 6th C. M. R. of New Brunswick were broken up and spread over the

twenty-five feet but got off with some wounds. "A lot of our chaps were injured and more than half a dozen were killed. It only lasted half a minute but it was quite enough." Private Webster was wounded in the foot.
Neglected by German Doctors.

One of the saddest cases is that of Private John Davy, of Victoria (B. C.), 7th Battalion, who comes home with a leg as the result of the kind of treatment the Germans accord wounded prisoners, especially when they are British.

Private Davy tells his own story. "It was at Langemarck on April 24 that my troubles commenced. We were retiring when I was shot in the knee and fell. I was swept up by a German patrol and made prisoner. At the dressing station where I was first taken the surgeon who fixed me up remarked that he hoped I would have a stiff knee as a result of the wound, but not thinking that it was very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain. The result of this neglect was that they had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the job, being a workman-like job. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attention but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England. As a result of the neglect I have a stiff knee, which is very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to be paid to our wounds. The dress

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the space of one column, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company. Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and the News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 26, 1916

AN EXAMPLE FOR CANADA.

The Prime Minister of Australia, Hon. Mr. Hughes, who is now in Canada on a bit of the Old Country, has made public a way to the Australian policy which it would seem that Canada might copy to advantage.

BRUSHING UP RECRUITS.

To fill up the new battalions is the most pressing business before every community in New Brunswick. Not only in St. John but in every other district some battalions, half filled or a little more, is waiting for young men.

WAR COMMENT.

According to the London Economist the number of men killed in the war up to December 1, 1915, were as follows: Allies, 878,250; Teutonic Powers, 288,510.

GERMANS IN CANADA.

At one of Sunday's recruiting meetings an Englishman who was one of the speakers expressed the conviction that Germany had born resident of any of the Allied countries should be allowed his liberty at the present time.

THE NEW WAR TAXES.

Sir Thomas White is now confronted with very serious criticism of his proposed tax on business profits because it is found that much watered stock will escape. The Finance Minister said in his budget speech that he could not "go behind the capitalization of companies."

deed that he is so worthy. Nevertheless, the principle of maintaining in the public service during the war men of German birth or descent is unsound and unwise. The Heidemann case is not the only one, and it calls for no treatment which is not applied in other cases of the same kind.

Discussion of this matter of retaining men of German birth or descent in the public service of Canada during the war is advanced another stage by the Standard's article in which notice is served that Hon. Mr. Hazen has decided definitely to stand by Mr. Heidemann. It is a decision which cannot be regarded as final, and which will provoke an increasing degree of public opposition.

THE COMING TEST.

The Germans continue to make slight gains at heavy expense at certain points on the western front. All of these gains are undoubtedly small by comparison with the ground taken from the enemy last September by the French and British, yet it is a fact that recent gains have been made by the Germans rather than by the Allies.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

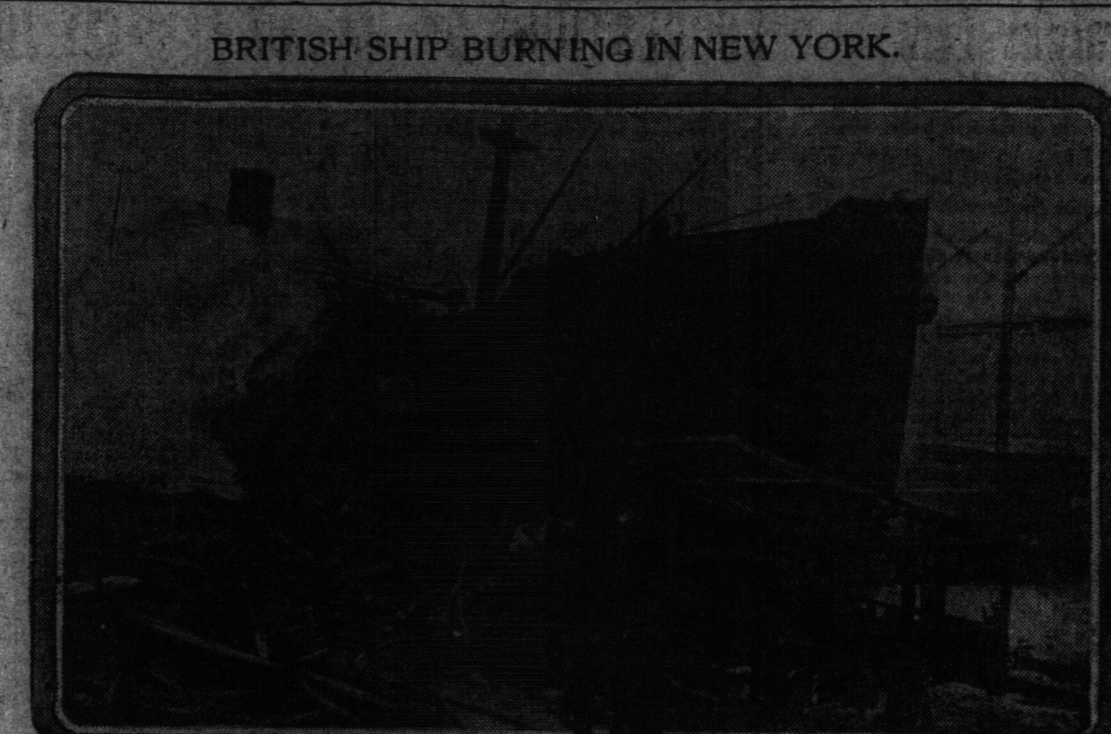
The Archbishop of Canterbury is against airship reprisals. Two wrongs do not make a right. The City Council of Berlin, Ontario, is to offer generous prizes for a new name for the city.

THE ROLL CALL.

We have tendered the toll, we have paid the price. We have braved and battled and bled, and set in the stride of our brothers-in-arms. Are the names of Australia's dead. We have given the share of the grist that grinds the war.

IS IT WISE?

It is wise on the part of Mr. J. K. Fleming's newspaper supporters to be holding him up today as one who "has a clean moral and financial record as a politician in Canada, whose conduct has been endorsed by the Legislature, his party and the electors of his country."



In a fire which swept an eight hundred foot dock in the Atlantic Basin shipping district of Brooklyn, Feb. 16, there was a loss of approximately \$3,000,000 worth of property, including docks, ships and export materials for the foreign trade, and supposed to be the work of an incendiary. In addition there were ten other boats destroyed, and some of them loaded with war munitions for shipment to Russian Government. Photo shows one of the munition ships burning.

might escape, while another company, not having changed its capitalization, might have to pay a very large tax on profits. The Finance Minister is being asked why it is not possible to make the same accurate examination and valuation of corporations as of the business of firms and individuals.

As to what is coming on the western front when the great test of strength begins this spring, we might record here a very confident prediction made by the London Spectator on March 3. The Spectator is scarcely to be considered the careless optimist, and we must assume that what it says with respect to the preparations of the Allies and their strength in artillery is not recorded without knowledge tending to justify its confident tone.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is against airship reprisals. Two wrongs do not make a right. The City Council of Berlin, Ontario, is to offer generous prizes for a new name for the city.

THE ROLL CALL.

We have tendered the toll, we have paid the price. We have braved and battled and bled, and set in the stride of our brothers-in-arms. Are the names of Australia's dead. We have given the share of the grist that grinds the war.

IS IT WISE?

It is wise on the part of Mr. J. K. Fleming's newspaper supporters to be holding him up today as one who "has a clean moral and financial record as a politician in Canada, whose conduct has been endorsed by the Legislature, his party and the electors of his country."

BRITISH SHIP BURNING IN NEW YORK.



In a fire which swept an eight hundred foot dock in the Atlantic Basin shipping district of Brooklyn, Feb. 16, there was a loss of approximately \$3,000,000 worth of property, including docks, ships and export materials for the foreign trade, and supposed to be the work of an incendiary. In addition there were ten other boats destroyed, and some of them loaded with war munitions for shipment to Russian Government. Photo shows one of the munition ships burning.

might escape, while another company, not having changed its capitalization, might have to pay a very large tax on profits. The Finance Minister is being asked why it is not possible to make the same accurate examination and valuation of corporations as of the business of firms and individuals.

As to what is coming on the western front when the great test of strength begins this spring, we might record here a very confident prediction made by the London Spectator on March 3. The Spectator is scarcely to be considered the careless optimist, and we must assume that what it says with respect to the preparations of the Allies and their strength in artillery is not recorded without knowledge tending to justify its confident tone.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is against airship reprisals. Two wrongs do not make a right. The City Council of Berlin, Ontario, is to offer generous prizes for a new name for the city.

THE ROLL CALL.

We have tendered the toll, we have paid the price. We have braved and battled and bled, and set in the stride of our brothers-in-arms. Are the names of Australia's dead. We have given the share of the grist that grinds the war.

IS IT WISE?

It is wise on the part of Mr. J. K. Fleming's newspaper supporters to be holding him up today as one who "has a clean moral and financial record as a politician in Canada, whose conduct has been endorsed by the Legislature, his party and the electors of his country."

and places a hindrance in the way of honest capitalization." The Toronto Star asserts that Canada Cement, the Steel Company of Canada, and Dominion Iron & Steel, together with other mergers, will practically escape the new taxation.

"Prince Louis of Battenberg was one of the most useful men in the British naval service before the war broke out, but because he was of German birth and had relatives who were fighting for the Kaiser as well as for Britain public opinion forced the acceptance of his resignation as Lord of the Admiralty."

"Every good citizen and reasonable man will loyally stand back of the Finance Minister in the adoption of the plan of taxation that finally may be considered best in the circumstances, but in return the people of the country will demand, probably more emphatically than ever before, that expenditures hereafter connected with the war shall be without waste, extravagance, and that the Minister of Finance, with his colleagues, shall see that the country's money is neither pilfered nor squandered."

The Allies, having had consistently the worst of it in the Balkans for a long time, are now expecting a turn for the better in both Greece and Roumania. It is said a concentration of Russians on the Bessarabian border will be followed by the transfer of Roumanian troops to the Bulgarian frontier, where Bulgarian and German forces are now gathered as a menace to Roumania.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is against airship reprisals. Two wrongs do not make a right. The City Council of Berlin, Ontario, is to offer generous prizes for a new name for the city.

THE ROLL CALL.

We have tendered the toll, we have paid the price. We have braved and battled and bled, and set in the stride of our brothers-in-arms. Are the names of Australia's dead. We have given the share of the grist that grinds the war.

IS IT WISE?

It is wise on the part of Mr. J. K. Fleming's newspaper supporters to be holding him up today as one who "has a clean moral and financial record as a politician in Canada, whose conduct has been endorsed by the Legislature, his party and the electors of his country."

and places a hindrance in the way of honest capitalization." The Toronto Star asserts that Canada Cement, the Steel Company of Canada, and Dominion Iron & Steel, together with other mergers, will practically escape the new taxation.

"Prince Louis of Battenberg was one of the most useful men in the British naval service before the war broke out, but because he was of German birth and had relatives who were fighting for the Kaiser as well as for Britain public opinion forced the acceptance of his resignation as Lord of the Admiralty."

"Every good citizen and reasonable man will loyally stand back of the Finance Minister in the adoption of the plan of taxation that finally may be considered best in the circumstances, but in return the people of the country will demand, probably more emphatically than ever before, that expenditures hereafter connected with the war shall be without waste, extravagance, and that the Minister of Finance, with his colleagues, shall see that the country's money is neither pilfered nor squandered."

The Allies, having had consistently the worst of it in the Balkans for a long time, are now expecting a turn for the better in both Greece and Roumania. It is said a concentration of Russians on the Bessarabian border will be followed by the transfer of Roumanian troops to the Bulgarian frontier, where Bulgarian and German forces are now gathered as a menace to Roumania.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is against airship reprisals. Two wrongs do not make a right. The City Council of Berlin, Ontario, is to offer generous prizes for a new name for the city.

THE ROLL CALL.

We have tendered the toll, we have paid the price. We have braved and battled and bled, and set in the stride of our brothers-in-arms. Are the names of Australia's dead. We have given the share of the grist that grinds the war.

IS IT WISE?

It is wise on the part of Mr. J. K. Fleming's newspaper supporters to be holding him up today as one who "has a clean moral and financial record as a politician in Canada, whose conduct has been endorsed by the Legislature, his party and the electors of his country."

and places a hindrance in the way of honest capitalization." The Toronto Star asserts that Canada Cement, the Steel Company of Canada, and Dominion Iron & Steel, together with other mergers, will practically escape the new taxation.

"Prince Louis of Battenberg was one of the most useful men in the British naval service before the war broke out, but because he was of German birth and had relatives who were fighting for the Kaiser as well as for Britain public opinion forced the acceptance of his resignation as Lord of the Admiralty."

"Every good citizen and reasonable man will loyally stand back of the Finance Minister in the adoption of the plan of taxation that finally may be considered best in the circumstances, but in return the people of the country will demand, probably more emphatically than ever before, that expenditures hereafter connected with the war shall be without waste, extravagance, and that the Minister of Finance, with his colleagues, shall see that the country's money is neither pilfered nor squandered."

The Allies, having had consistently the worst of it in the Balkans for a long time, are now expecting a turn for the better in both Greece and Roumania. It is said a concentration of Russians on the Bessarabian border will be followed by the transfer of Roumanian troops to the Bulgarian frontier, where Bulgarian and German forces are now gathered as a menace to Roumania.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is against airship reprisals. Two wrongs do not make a right. The City Council of Berlin, Ontario, is to offer generous prizes for a new name for the city.

THE ROLL CALL.

We have tendered the toll, we have paid the price. We have braved and battled and bled, and set in the stride of our brothers-in-arms. Are the names of Australia's dead. We have given the share of the grist that grinds the war.

IS IT WISE?

It is wise on the part of Mr. J. K. Fleming's newspaper supporters to be holding him up today as one who "has a clean moral and financial record as a politician in Canada, whose conduct has been endorsed by the Legislature, his party and the electors of his country."

HOW THE ON PR T

Text of the Resolution Minister is to Act Cases and Over Against Evasion--mined.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The text of the resolution presented today by the Minister of Finance on the taxation of war profits follows:

One.—That in the following resolution "Minister" means the minister of Finance of Canada, "non-Canadian" means an incorporated company having its office or principal place of business outside of Canada, but having assets or carrying on business in Canada.

Two.—That there shall be levied, and paid to His Majesty the King, a tax of ten per centum of the amount which the profits arising from any business subject to the tax in the accounting period ending after the day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, exceeded in fact of incorporated companies seven per centum, and in the case of all other persons ten per centum, upon the capital in such trade or business.

Three.—That the accounting shall be taken to be the period for the accounts of the trade or business of the trade or business has been made up for any definite period, the period being the period in which the business was carried on, or if a year or other period has elapsed without the account being taken to be such period, and ending on the date at the minister may name.

Four.—That the trades and businesses to which the tax shall apply shall be those trades and businesses of transport (whether continuously carried on or of any description, carried on or discontinued in Canada, except— (a) Any trade or business other than a trade or business which, or any of the manufacturing, mining, or other trades or businesses, or any of the capital employed in which is less than fifty thousand dollars.

Five.—(1) That the profits shall be taken to be the net profits in the accounting period. (2) That the net profits of a non-Canadian company shall be such proportion of the total amount of its profits as the capital of the company shall bear to the total amount of its capital, and the net profits shall be reduced to the amount of the net profits of the company in respect of any transaction or operation which is not a trade or business, or otherwise in respect of the business, shall be allowed except amounts as appears to the minister to be attributable to each of the periods in which such contract was performed or estimated profit or loss of the complete performance of the contract as shall be proper, having regard to the fact that the contract was performed in such periods.

Six.—That the capital employed in any trade or business of any company having its head office or principal place of business in Canada shall be the amount paid up on its capital stock.

Advertisement for ABSORBINE STU from a Bone Spavin, Ring Splint, Curbs, Bone Spurs, etc. It claims to cure various ailments and is available in bottles of \$2.00 and \$5.00.

Brother Jonathan. (By Charles Alexander Richmond, in the Outlook, New York.) Dr. Richmond is well known as the president of Union College, at Schenectady (N. Y.). The following verses, written in the vein of James Russell Lowell's "Big Game" paper, were read by Dr. Richmond with telling effect at the recent dinner of the Real Estate Board of New York City.—The Editors.

I. Brother Jonathan sat by the kitchen fire, Numb'd his foot on his knee, 'Tis a terrible sight they're havin' out there, But they can't get over to me. And Jonathan jingled the coins in his hand, An' thanked the good God for the sea.

II. "They'll be wantin' my cattle and hog and corn, An' powder and guns and mebbe, But they'll pay on the nail cash down, by gum! For all they get from me." An' he smiled a kinder slow and jingled the coins, "It's good for business," sez 'ee.

III. "They're killin' 'em off like flies, they say, They can't blame it onto me, You'll get me mad," sez 'ee, For them poor Belgians," sez 'ee, And he took a few dollars out of his jeans, And sent it across the sea.

IV. Then he heard they'd drown'd a thousand men, And some from America, So he said right out, "If you do that agin' You'll get me mad," sez 'ee, An' he kept on jinglin' the coins in his hand, An' thankin' God for the sea.

V. "They did it agin' and then agin', You'll give me mad," sez 'ee, "I'll give you feller a piece of my mind, If I get hot," sez 'ee, An' he winked one eye with his tongue in his cheeks, "I'm too proud to fight," sez 'ee.

VI. Then they got to plottin' and blowin' up things, An' he sez: "You let me be, I won't stand these furin tricks of yours in this here land of free, And if you old Jonathan all let up, An' he took his foot from his knee,

VII. An' he got to thinkin' and thinkin' hard, Worryin' how it would be, An' wonderin' what in Sam Hill he'd do if some pesky enemy, With all them dreadnoughts and submarines, Came a-rrippin' across the sea.

VIII. An' he thought of the army he wished he had, An' he reckoned up his navy, "I guess I've set here long enough, I'll have to get busy," sez 'ee, But the last I saw was a-batta' there— 'T was a stroke in his long goatee.

IX. It ain't no time to be settin' round, I kin tell you no more, An' git outdoors and see for yourself, An' do his chores an' fix things up the way they oughter be.

X. He might be helpin' them cousins of his to fight for liberty, An' he might get in a few leaks himself, 'T was for humanity, Anyhow, I wish he'd quit jinglin' them coins, An' thankin' God for the sea.

The Morn' Call. (Sydney Morning Herald.) We have tendered the toll, we have paid the price, And we have braved and battled and bleed, And set in the shrine of our brothers-in-arms, Are the names of Australia's dead, We have given the share of the grist that goes to grind the War God's mill— But every place that another has left Is a place that you can fill.

Oh! some were killed in the open bays, Before they had time to land, And some were killed in the rally and rush, Across the sloping sand; But whether they died in the breaking surf Or whether they died on the hill Yet every gap in the ranks this day Is a place that you can fill.

You scan the scroll of our sacrifices, And you hope that the list will end, Ere you feel the throbs that tears your heart; Or "Bill, my God, not Bill!" But every place that a pal has left Is a place that you can fill.

Do you remember the day they left, That day that they passed through town, When the bayonets glanced like a spray of steel On a river of rolling brown? And now? . . . In the same old town today There are slackers who are slacking still, And blind to the fact that the place that's left Is the place they've got to fill.

The far off note of the bugle-call, And the pulse of the distant drum, Tell not the tale of the men who've gone, But the men who have got to come. Oh! Duty is calling and vengeance is calling, Their cry shall never be stilled, Till the ranks of the gaps in Australia's ranks, By Australia's sons are filled.

Protection. Madge—If you're angry with Charlie, now are you going to get square by acco-mpaning him on the sleigh ride? Marjorie—I'm going to wear a well-made. "What ruined your business?" "Advertising." "How?" "I let it all be done by my competitors."

HOW THE TAXES ON PROFITS ARE TO BE LEVIED

Text of the Resolution Under Which Finance Minister is to Act—Over Seven Per Cent. in Some Cases and Over Ten in Others—Provisions Against Evasion—How Values Are to Be Determined.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The text of the resolution presented today by the minister of finance on the taxation of war profits was as follows:

One.—That, in the following resolution, "Minister" means the minister of finance of Canada; "non-Canadian company" means an incorporated company having its head office or principal place of business outside of Canada, but having assets in or carrying on business in Canada; "person" means any individual or partnership, syndicate, trust, association or other body, and any body corporate and the heirs, executors, administrators, curators and assigns or other legal representatives of such person, according to the law of that part of Canada to which the contract referred to in the resolution is subject.

Two.—That there shall be charged, levied, and paid to His Majesty a tax of twenty-five per centum of the amount by which the profits arising from any trade or business subject to the tax in any year exceeding period ending after the fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, exceeded, in the case of an incorporated company, seven per centum, and in the case of all other persons ten per centum, upon the capital employed in such trade or business.

Provided, however, that the amount paid or payable by any person under provisions of partnership of the special war revenue act, 1915, shall be deducted from the amount payable by such person and such deduction shall be paid, and the minister shall have power to determine any questions that may arise in which the taxes under the said act and those proposed herein are payable by the same person.—That the accounting period shall be taken to be the period for which the accounts of the trade or business have been made up, and where the trade or business has not been made up for any definite period not less than six months, the period for which they have been usually made up, or if a year or more has elapsed without the accounts being made up the accounting period shall be taken to be such period, and ending on such date as the minister may determine.

Application of the Tax. Four.—That the trade and businesses to which the tax shall apply are all trades and businesses of transportation (whether continuously carried on or not) as of description, carried on or partly carried on in Canada, except that— (a) Any trade or business other than a trade or business which, or any portion of which, is the manufacturing or adapting in munitions of war or in materials or supplies of any kind for war purposes, the capital employed in which is less than fifty thousand dollars. (b) The business of life insurance. (c) The business of farming and stock raising.

Computation of Profits. Five.—(1) That the profits shall be computed to be the net profits in the accounting period. (2) The profits of a non-Canadian company shall be such proportion of the net profits as shall bear the same proportion to the total amount of net profits as the capital of the company as defined herein bears to the total amount paid up upon its capital stock. (3) No deductions from gross profits for depreciation or for any expenditure of a capital nature for renewals, or for the development of a trade or business, or otherwise in respect of the trade or business, shall be allowed except such amount as appears to the minister to be reasonable and to be properly attributable to the accounting period. (4) Any deduction made from the gross profits for the remuneration of directors, managers and persons concerned in the management of the trade or business shall not be allowed except in respect of any special circumstances, otherwise directly, except the sums deducted for those purposes in the last accounting period ending before the fourth day of August, 1914, and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of any transaction or operation of any nature where it appears or to the extent to which it appears, that the transaction or operation has improperly reduced the amount to be taken as the amount of the profits of the trade or business.

In the case of any contract extending beyond one accounting period from the date of its commencement to the completion thereof and only partially performed in any accounting period there shall, unless the contract is of a special character, or otherwise directly, be attributed to each of the accounting periods in which such contract was partially performed the proportion of the net profits or estimated profits in respect of the complete performance of the contract as shall be properly attributable, having regard to the extent to which the contract was performed in such periods.

Incorporated Company's Capital. Six.—That the capital employed in the trade or business of any incorporated company having its head office or other principal place of business in Canada shall be the amount paid upon its capital stock. (Seven)—That the capital employed in the trade or business of a non-Canadian company shall be such proportion of the amount paid upon its capital stock as shall bear the same proportion to the amount paid upon its entire capital stock as the value of its assets in Canada bears to the value of its assets outside of Canada.

As to New or Additional Capital. Eight.—That the minister may determine the amount of the capital of any incorporated company issuing stock after the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and, if after the expiration of 120 days of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, the capital stock of any incorporated company is increased or additional stock issued, or if the stock is in any way changed or reorganized in such a manner as to increase the amount of the capital, the minister may decide whether such increase or issue of stock shall be deemed to be new or additional capital, and the decision of the minister shall be final and conclusive.

Capital of Other Than Companies. Nine.—(1) That the capital employed in any trade or business of any person other than an incorporated company shall be taken to be the value of all assets, real and personal, movable and immovable, in connection with such trade or business. (2) So far as the capital consists of assets acquired by purchase, the value shall be the price at which such assets were acquired, subject to any proper deductions for depreciation or replacement, or for unpaid purchase money; and (3) so far as the capital consists of assets being debts due to the trade or business, the value shall be the nominal amount of those debts, except bad debts proved to be such to the satisfaction of the minister; and (4) so far as the capital consists of any other assets which have not been acquired by purchase, the value shall be the value of the assets at the time when they became assets of the trade or business, subject to any proper deductions for depreciation or replacement.

Accumulated profits employed in the business shall also be deemed capital. (2) Any borrowed money or debts shall be deducted in computing the amount of capital. (3) Where any asset has been paid for otherwise than in cash, the value of that asset shall be taken to be the value of the consideration at the time the asset was acquired. (4) Where any asset has been paid for by instalments, the value of that asset shall be taken to be the value of the consideration at the time the asset was acquired.

Requirement of Returns. Ten.—That provision be made requiring persons liable or believed to be liable to make such returns as may be necessary to assess the tax; and that provision also be made for the assessment of the several persons liable to taxation, for the appointment of a board of referees to determine assessment appeals; for a further appeal to the exchequer court of Canada and other courts of competent jurisdiction.

Beefhides are in good demand and being marketed freely. Damons do not like the idea of paying January prices for February hides, but are forced to pay the price in order to get the stock. City butcher hides, green fat, 15¢ to 16¢ per pound; fat cured, 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; part cured, 13¢ to 14¢ per pound. California are firm and coming to market in fair supply. City skins, green, flat, 18¢ per pound; country cured, 18¢ to 19¢ per pound; part cured, 17¢ to 18¢ per pound; seasons or bob calf, according to condition and take off, 9¢ to 11.35¢ each.

Horsehair continues in good demand and offerings are being absorbed at current quotations. Farmer Pedlar stock, 37¢ to 40¢ per pound. Wool is firm and in good demand, small quantities continue to come to market. Washed fleece wool as to quality, 43¢ to 46¢ per pound; washed rejections (burry, cotted, chafy, etc.), 35¢ to 37¢. Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, 31¢ to 33¢; northern, unwashed, according to quality, 28¢ to 30¢.

Old rubbers, junk, etc. are unchanged and in fair supply. Rubber boots and shoes, according to trim, 5¢ to 6¢; auto tires, 8¢ to 9¢; bicycle tires, 5¢ to 6¢; heavy, 8¢ to 9¢; 4 1/2", 10¢ to 11¢; light, 8¢ to 10¢; zinc, 6¢ to 8¢. The stocks of the manufacturers have been cleaned up owing to the large demand for manufactured furs during the past season. They are looking over the situation and figuring out their plans for next season, which, from present indications, looks very encouraging, which will cause a good movement of raw furs that are now in the dealers' hands. Habit. "Does he pay his alimony promptly?" "No. I have as much trouble in getting money out of him as if I were married to him."

Straight Talk In Commons By Soldier M. P.

Conservatives Debat Free Wheat Resolution—Sir Sam Hughes to Col. Currie

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Conservative member and a veteran of St. Julien, gave to the commons this afternoon a soldier's viewpoint on the war. It was the first time he had spoken in the house since he left with the first contingent in command of his battalion of Highlanders from Toronto. The house has now many kind-hearted members, and it is a pleasure to hear of one preparing to actually go to the front. This was the first time, however, that the members had heard from one of their own ranks who had actually fought and suffered. He was greeted by a cheer and gave him a close and appreciative hearing. That the applause came more frequently from the Liberal side, the speaker noted with a smile. Colonel Currie cut loose from party politics, lauded the stand taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier since the outbreak of the war, criticized the conduct of his own party and bitterly condemned the parish politics of stay-at-home politicians who sought to take advantage of the war or create a stir up strife and make political capital.

"Orange men and French-Canadians who have fought and faced death together at the front," he said, "will know how to take care of their own interests." As to his own personal experiences and the "gossip" which had been circulated about what happened at St. Julien he told the house. Letters from General Turner, V.C., written just after Colonel Currie had been involved in England after being gassed, in the letter General Turner spoke of Colonel Currie's good work at St. Julien and added that he was glad to forward his name for mention in despatches.

"Only two men stood between me and my own life," he said, "and I prefer to be remembered as having saved the lives of two men who stood with me in the trenches." Colonel Currie paid a tribute to the French-Canadian soldiers, stating that "no braver troops ever wore shoe leather." He concluded this part of his speech with the statement that it had become his duty to mention in despatches the names of the men who stood with him in the trenches.

Colonel Currie described the battle of St. Julien and paid a tribute to General Turner, Lieut. Colonel Danseur and Brigadier-General Garnet Hughes. He then referred to his own part in the battle regarding his own conduct in that battle. He said he had constantly in view the fact that as a member of the house of Commons he should be about to report himself with dignity and honor. The only man who could say whether or not he did his duty was Brigadier-General Turner, who had written to him, "I read a letter from General Turner in which the writer expressed pleasure at including his (Colonel Currie's) name in despatches, or valuable service rendered at St. Julien."

E. B. Devlin said that considerable doubt appeared to exist in regard to the new taxation proposals as what was to constitute capital upon which profits were to be estimated. Sir Thomas White said that he would introduce a bill which would define paid-up capital, so as to include a portion of the reserves and accumulated profits. In the case of a company with small capitalization which had built up large reserves a portion of such reserves would be considered as capital.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The commons spent the greater part of today's short session in a debate on the free wheat resolution. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 77 to 44. Today's legislative program was also made the occasion by Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, to characterize as untrue a statement reported to have been made by Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of public works in Saskatchewan, that Mr. Rogers had instigated charges recently preferred against members of the Saskatchewan government in connection with the liquor question. General Hughes referred to the speech made in the house on Tuesday by Colonel Currie in which he mentioned the name of the speaker as the two men who stood between him and his promotion. General Hughes pointed out that as far as the commons was concerned, the speaker was not a member of the commons but a member of the British forces.

"As far as decorations are concerned," said Sir Sam, "the honorable member for North Saskatchewan is entitled to do as he likes. It is his right to do as he likes. It would have been great presumption on my part, not having been on the field, to ask for a recommendation for the speaker. The minister said he had many requests for recommendations. For that matter, the fact of not being singled out to receive a decoration did not mean that an officer had not done his duty equally as well as the recipient of such an honor." Colonel Currie has given notice of the following resolution in the commons: "That with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, the government of Canada should enter into immediate consultation with His Majesty's government in Great Britain and the other dominions, India and the colonies in order with their aid to bring the whole economic strength of the empire into co-operation with our Allies in a policy directed against the enemy."

Colonel Currie believed that no time should be lost in effecting an alliance for trade purposes against Germany and Austria as well as for military purposes. What Canada has paid in trade for continental lines in the way of subsidies or bond guarantees was told to the house today in replies given by the acting minister of railways, Hon. Dr. Reid, to questions by Mr. Jamieson. The total amount paid by way of subsidies to the Canadian Pacific railway is \$20,000,000; to the Grand Trunk, \$10,000,000; and in bond guarantees, \$2,000,000 assumed direct by the government December, 1908.

To the Canadian Northern, the total cash subsidies has been \$26,165,360, and land subsidies \$4,222,168. The bond

SUGGESTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Development of Grand Falls, Build of Storage Dams and Channel Improvements—Favor Permanent Board of Commissioners

The United States members of the International St. John River Commission have announced the terms of their report, the recommendations being as follows: On the storage dams mentioned in the report be built at the joint expense of the United States and Canada. That by reciprocal legislation or otherwise there be established an International Board of Commissioners consisting of three members of the United States, one by the government of Canada, and the chairman by the joint agreement of the two governments for the purposes following: To regulate the use of all waters stored behind the dams recommended wherever said waters are to be used and to make rules in respect thereof. To supervise the making of any improvements in the working of logs on the river and its tributaries for which the two governments may from time to time make provision.

To regulate the sorting of intermingled logs on all parts of the river and its tributaries to which the jurisdiction in respect of such sorting shall be made to extend and to make rules in respect thereof and to see that the same are obeyed. The commissioners on behalf of the United States maintain that jurisdiction over the sorting of logs on the river and its tributaries should be exercised by the United States, but that the same be wholly in Maine or wholly in Canada.

The commissioners on behalf of Canada maintain that such jurisdiction should be limited wholly to those parts of the rivers which are boundary waters within the provisions of the Treaty of 1842. That price or no mark logs should be sold each spring by public auction at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the owners of intermingled logs in the river, such price or no mark logs to be separated from other logs at such sorting works on the river as the purchaser may designate and there to be sealed and delivered to the purchaser. That the proceeds of sale of no mark logs of price logs, less the expense of marking, sorting and scaling the same, be equitably distributed among the owners of such logs, such distribution to be made by the sorting works.

That the provisions of the existing legislation in respect of the distribution of the proceeds of price logs delivered to the purchaser at boom near Fredericton be amended to conform to the last two preceding recommendations. Grand Falls. The commission has stated its views in regard to Grand Falls. The company controlling the shore rights was requested to submit its plan of proposed development for approval. It also was requested to submit the commission is able to make specific recommendations in respect thereof.

The Telos canal and Chamberlain dam. Mr. Madison, commissioner on behalf of the United States, declines to make any recommendation in regard to Telos canal and Chamberlain dam for the following reasons: 1. That it is not within the jurisdiction of this commission. 2. That the right to divert the water of said lake as at present has become vested in the Telos Canal and Chamberlain dam. 3. That valuable vested interests in the Penobscot river have been acquired since this right so become absolute. 4. That a conservation of Chamberlain Lake and its tributaries will afford sufficient water for the Allagash river.

The Canadian commissioners and Mr. Keegan, one of the commissioners on behalf of the United States, recommend as follows: That if the storage dams for log driving purposes recommended in this report be built, it will not be necessary to meet the requirements of log drivers to change the conditions now existing at Chamberlain and Telos lakes, but if such dams are not constructed, that measures be taken to determine by judicial determination, or by obtaining the judgment of some competent tribunal, whether, by prescription or otherwise, the continued diversion of water from the western of the Chamberlain system allowed to run in their natural channel down the Allagash river.

guarantees have been as follows: 1908, \$1,232,237, three per cent. bonds; 1909, \$1,232,237, three and a half per cent. bonds; 1910, \$274,850, three and a half per cent. bonds; 1911, \$7,408,885, three and a half per cent. bonds; 1914, \$49,000,000, four per cent. bonds. Of the last mentioned bond guarantees, the Canadian Northern has sold securities valued at \$41,500,000, and a portion of the remaining \$8,500,000 has been placed for purposes set out under the act.

To the Grand Trunk, the only subsidy paid was \$50,000 for the Victoria Jubilee bridge. There have been no land grants and no bond guarantees. This makes a total of a little over \$57,000,000 in direct cash subsidies, while land subsidies total over \$22,000,000 and bond guarantees approximately \$125,000,000 of which the share of the Canadian Northern is about \$110,000,000.

To E. M. MacDonald, Hon. Dr. Reid said that subsidies had been paid to the staff of the I. C. R. from other railways at salaries of \$200, and over, between April 1, 1915 and December 31, 1915.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell, the minister of militia said that no arrangements had been made with the United States for supplying centers in watching the International railway bridge between Bangor, Maine, and St. Leonard's (N. B.) On request of the Bangor & Amoscook Railway Company, guards had been furnished by the War Department. The United States did not pay any part of the expenses.

McCain COMPANY TO START PRESSING HAY IN CARLETON COUNTY

One Contract Which B. F. Smith Knows Nothing Of—C. L. S. Raymond III at Woodstock

Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 22.—Preparations are being made to start the hay press here, owned by the McCain Pressing Company. It is understood that company employees in certain political circles. It is known that the contract was secured without Smith's knowledge. He had intimated that he had absolute control of all hay contracts and "no other parties apply." C. L. S. Raymond, one of the town's oldest and most highly respected citizens, was seized with sudden illness last evening and is now in a serious condition.

LESS BUTTER, MORE CHEESE MADE IN P. E. I. LAST YEAR

Charlottetown, Feb. 22.—At the annual meeting of the Provincial Dairyman's Association held here today, reports showed the gross value of cheese made in the province last year was \$388,000, an increase of \$15,000 over last year's butter \$21,000, a decrease of \$10,000. The total yield of milk for butter and cheese was nearly 850,000 pounds, an increase of \$7,000. There were 2,500 patrons to factories, an increase of 70. Among speakers at the meeting was W. A. McKay, superintendent of dairying for Nova Scotia. Hugh Warburton, one of the island's Rhodes scholars, who has been at his home here for the last six weeks, left today on return to Nigeria, West Africa, to resume his work in the civil service there. As assistant commissioner while in Africa he took part in the campaign against the Germans on the border between Nigeria and Kamerun. Dr. Jardine has been elected mayor of Summerside by acclamation.

AGRICULTURE

(From the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division.) Most of our dairy farmers are well accustomed to hear of milk "testing" so much, either high or low, notwithstanding the fact that it contains a constant percentage of fat. What is not quite so clear to the majority is the fact that milk varies considerably in its test, or content of fat, from day to day, even from one milking to another on the same day, and from month to month. This applies to mixed herd milk and more particularly to milk from single cows.

Thus, if milk is valued according to its fat content, it is evidently of extreme importance to every dairy farmer to know what the milk does test; further, he needs to know whether selling cream or pooling milk, if Spot's milk tests 2.3 or 4.8, if Blossom's milk tests 3.1 or 6.2 per cent. of fat. In one herd where six samples of milk from each cow were tested each month, it was found that three cows averaged only 1.5, 2.8 and 2.7 per cent. of fat for the whole year. Do your cows give real milk or only a skim milk variety? You need quality as well as quantity, are you getting both? Cow testing is necessary for your peace of mind.

C. F. W. "What is the plural of man, Johnny?" asked a teacher of a small pupil. "Men," answered Johnny. "Correct," said the teacher. "And what is the plural of child?" "Chilrens," was the unexpected reply.

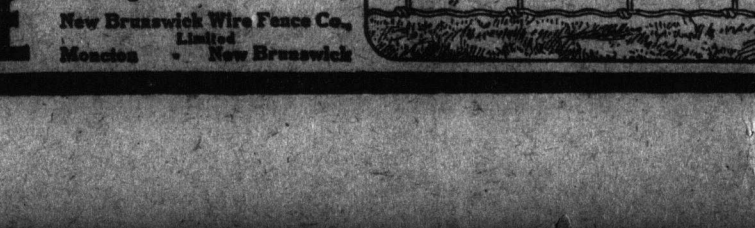
We Sell Something Every Farmer Requires

Mixed Fertilizers Slag Poultry Food Ground Lime Stone Land Plaster Blue Vitriol Fair Prices Easy Payments The Provincial Chemical Fertilizing Co., Ltd., St. John

Put Any Weight on a Maritime Fence

and it stands the test. Man or beast can't break it down. Maritime Fence never sags or gets out of shape. Made from extra heavy imported hard drawn steel wire, thicker, stronger and galvanized so it is pest-proof. It is the last word in strength and durability. The staying quality of Maritime fence is in the simple lock with the bull dog grip. It never lets go—never lets the fence get crooked. Maritime Fence is always slightly; always straight—always best. The quality of material and construction makes it best. Don't buy fence until we have put our catalog and price list into your hands, postpaid, by mail. Costs you nothing to find out all you want to know about wire fence. Get your pen now and write on a postal "Send the catalog."

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited, Woodstock, New Brunswick



Advertisement for Maritime Fence, including contact information for the New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited.

HALLAM'S MARKET QUOTATIONS ON HIDES, WOOL, JUNK

Toronto, Feb. 21.—The following Toronto quotations are noted: Beefhides are in good demand and being marketed freely. Damons do not like the idea of paying January prices for February hides, but are forced to pay the price in order to get the stock. City butcher hides, green fat, 15¢ to 16¢ per pound; fat cured, 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; part cured, 13¢ to 14¢ per pound. California are firm and coming to market in fair supply. City skins, green, flat, 18¢ per pound; country cured, 18¢ to 19¢ per pound; part cured, 17¢ to 18¢ per pound; seasons or bob calf, according to condition and take off, 9¢ to 11.35¢ each.

Horsehair continues in good demand and offerings are being absorbed at current quotations. Farmer Pedlar stock, 37¢ to 40¢ per pound. Wool is firm and in good demand, small quantities continue to come to market. Washed fleece wool as to quality, 43¢ to 46¢ per pound; washed rejections (burry, cotted, chafy, etc.), 35¢ to 37¢. Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, 31¢ to 33¢; northern, unwashed, according to quality, 28¢ to 30¢.

Old rubbers, junk, etc. are unchanged and in fair supply. Rubber boots and shoes, according to trim, 5¢ to 6¢; auto tires, 8¢ to 9¢; bicycle tires, 5¢ to 6¢; heavy, 8¢ to 9¢; 4 1/2", 10¢ to 11¢; light, 8¢ to 10¢; zinc, 6¢ to 8¢. The stocks of the manufacturers have been cleaned up owing to the large demand for manufactured furs during the past season. They are looking over the situation and figuring out their plans for next season, which, from present indications, looks very encouraging, which will cause a good movement of raw furs that are now in the dealers' hands.

Habit. "Does he pay his alimony promptly?" "No. I have as much trouble in getting money out of him as if I were married to him."

ABSORBINE STOPS PAIN

ABSORBINE, JR., stops pain from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble. Does not get horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle. How, \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR., stops pain from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble. Does not get horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle. How, \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

DAY OF INSPECTION FOR 55TH BATTALION

New Brunswick Boys at Ranges and on Parade at Westenhanger Camp—Spring at Hand in England.

Westenhanger Camp, Shorncliffe, Feb. 21.—The 55th Battalion from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island... were visitors to the 55th on Sunday.

A number of visitors have been here since the battalion arrived, among them... Capt. Leger, of the 20th. Capt. Leger is returning to New Brunswick to take command of a company in the 149th Battalion.

Every day the boys have an opportunity of seeing aeroplanes passing overhead and sometimes as many as ten or twelve are counted. They fly at a great height and at a great speed and seem to be ready for business.

"Bumps" May Help Recruiting. The news of the destruction of the Ottawa parliament buildings was naturally received here with great interest.

Soon after arrival here the battalion was inspected by Brigade Major Colonel Dalmeida, and made a creditable showing. It is understood the 55th Battalion will be a unit in the 12th Brigade.

Westenhanger Camp, England, Feb. 2.—Inspections have been the order of the day in the 55th Battalion since coming into camp here, and several have already been held.

Gradually the camp is assuming more habitable appearance and when all the drains have been dug and some road work completed the camp will provide a great degree of comfort.

The weather here at present is very much like that of a late Canadian autumn. There is practically no frost, the ground and covers are feeding out of cover, and there turnips are still in the ground.

The battalion is now in possession of an automobile, an English one, having been purchased and found to be most serviceable for the many demands made upon it.

Eleatic and Murray have returned after completing inspection. Major Weyman and Capt. Williams

ENGLISH AVIATOR WITH GERMAN AEROPLANE HE CAPTURED



Photo Shows a British aviator inspecting a German Aviatik which he chased and captured. This machine differs from the Fokker, as the pilot sits under the planes and the gunner sits in the rear, whereas the Fokker gunner sits in front at any angle, having the pilot behind the planes and he beneath.

ITALIANS CONQUER MOUNTAINOUS ZONE

Rome, via Paris, Feb. 23, 11.20 p. m.—The Italian forces have conquered the mountainous zone of Gallo, between the Lerganna and Degno torrents, in the Sugana valley section. They have also occupied the towns of Ronchi and Roncagno.

By their new acquisition of terrain the Italians now are almost within striking distance of one of their chief objectives of the war—the city of Trent—which lies, protected on the north, east and south, by a line of forts, fifteen miles west of the captured region.

The official statement issued by the war office tonight says: "In the Sugana Valley, by their methodical offensive action, our troops have captured the mountainous zone of Gallo, between the torrents of Lerganna and Degno. The attack began at dawn on Feb. 9. In the midst of thick fog, over deep snow fields, detachments of our Alpine Infantry and volunteer scouts reached the summit of Gallo and contiguous heights, from which they drove the enemy forces."

"From their positions on Fravort, Monte Cola and Conette, the enemy opened a violent fire, but we effectively countered by our artillery. Successive counter-attacks by the enemy, supported by artillery fire, were all repulsed.

"During the night of Feb. 18-19, by a fresh rush, our troops extended the ground occupied westward toward the saddle of Monte Cola. The new positions since then have been solidly reinforced, and they protect the basin of the Borgo country. Ronchi and Roncagno have been occupied by us."

TURKS REPORTED FLEEING FROM TREBIZOND. London, Feb. 23, 2.45 a. m.—According to special despatches from Trebizond the Turks are said to be evacuating Trebizond, the Russian advance along the Black Sea having reached within a single day's march of the port of Rizeh. A considerable force of Turks from Ezerum is hastening toward Rizeh in the hope of finding the coast road open to Trebizond. The Russians are moving rapidly to cut off this force.

A German train carrying guns and munitions to the Novo Alexandrovsk positions is reported to have been wrecked and blown up a few days ago. One hundred soldiers are reported to have been killed or injured.

ROGERS CHARGED WITH THREATS TO USE POWER

Regina, Sask., Feb. 23.—At the opening of the legislature this afternoon, Premier Scott informed the house that he had sent the following telegram to Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"Hon. J. A. Calder, in provincial house last night, charged that Hon. Robert Rogers had, on two occasions recently, approached him to use his influence with the present Manitoba government to stop further investigations into Manitoba political scandals, and to have stifled proceedings against guilty parties already discovered. Calder further charged that Rogers threatened if these things were not done, the Scott government would be constitutionally embarrassed, and strongly hinted that he had, or would have, means at his disposal for this purpose. These matters should be brought to the attention of parliament immediately, and if necessary an investigation demanded."

The premier stated to the house that the matter was so grave that in his opinion Opposition Leader Wilfrid Laurier should join him in the request for an investigation. He described it as the most serious charge in a constitutional sense ever made in Canada.

J. E. Bradshaw, who made the recent charges against the government, expressed the opinion that Mr. Calder's charges were not true, and that an alleged interview between the federal minister and Mr. Calder was only a "supposed one."

He hadn't been at work long in the big department store, so when a charming damsel, radiant in furs, feathers and a few other garments, gave him an order, he wrapped the goods up carefully and promised to book them to her; but so dazzled was he that he quite forgot to ask the customer her name. "What was the lady's name?" asked the manager, sharply, after the customer's departure. "Whom are you going to charge those things to?" "Oh, Miss—Miss—Miss—" stammered the new assistant, lamely. "Miscellaneous," the manager suggested, sarcastically.



ABSOLUTELY FREE, with no obligation, a complete set of hockey equipment... This is a great opportunity for you to get your complete hockey outfit for nothing.

Your Kidneys may cause DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE or GENERAL WEAKNESS.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the Proved Remedy. Take them for all Kidney & Urinary Troubles.

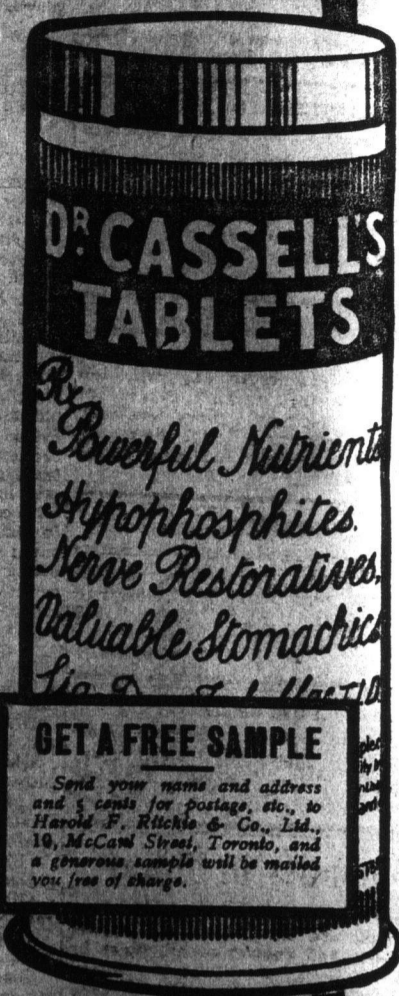
In these trying complaints Dr. Cassell's Tablets are of proved value. They restore perfect efficiency to the kidneys by nourishing the nerves which control kidney action, and thus enable the system to get rid of uric acid and other impurities which are the cause of Urinary Troubles, Dropsy, and Rheumatism.

Dr. Chas. Forshaw, D.Sc., F.C.S., etc., the well-known scientist, says: "I have thoroughly tested Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and can conscientiously recommend them as an eminently safe and effective remedy for all forms of nerve and bodily weakness. My knowledge of Dr. Cassell's Tablets leads me to the opinion that the ingredients form a remarkably potent medicine, quite safe for young and old in cases of nervous prostration, debility, anemia, loss of flesh, malnutrition, children's weakness, spinal and nerve paralysis, and many forms of stomach and kidney troubles."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets raise the vital standard of the entire system, and thus promote kidney health and general health when other means fail.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fog, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five.



DIGBY MEN ARE SHOWING UP WELL

More of Them Leave for Service Overseas—Nova Scotia Town Now Has Military Appearance.

Digby, Feb. 23.—Three more men have left for overseas service. Ralph Dakin, son of J. Oultram Dakin, the C. P. R. wharfinger at this port; Harold Kiley, foreman of the Digby Courier, and Donald Winchester, son of Councillor W. S. Winchester, have gone to Windsor to join the signal corps of the 112th.

This makes three of Councillor Winchester's sons in the service. A fifth son, Robert, was transferred to Yarmouth, where he was wounded last Saturday, his name appearing in Sunday's casualty list.

Digby has taken on a regular military appearance. One hundred and twenty-six officers and men of the 112th are drilling in Digby under command of Major F. S. Parker, of Nictaux, Annapolis county. The entire detachment was entertained in the Methodist hall last night by the officers and members of Grace Methodist church. Captain J. P. Dwyer, formerly in command, has been transferred to Yarmouth. When leaving Digby the officers and men under his command presented him with a case, the presentation taking place in the rooms of the Digby Kinist Club. Captain Dwyer, who highly appreciated the gift, made a very suitable reply.

Sergeant Connell, of Digby, a wounded officer, who recently returned from France, has recruited more than 100 men during the last few weeks. He is certainly meeting with great success.

A LEADER OF "THE LITTLE BLACK DEVILS."

LIEUT.-COL. A. W. MORLEY. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Morley, 144th Battalion, will also command the 112th Battalion. He was wounded at Ypres and came back to mobilize another Little Black Devil Battalion. He went to the front with the 5th Battalion.

REPORT SAYS HE IS TO JOIN LIBERALS

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to Take Platform in Behalf of Liberal Candidate.

Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—A despatch to the Manitoba Free Press from Vancouver says: "What has long been expected by some and has been ridiculed by others as improbable, is about to take place, in the accession of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper from the ranks of the Conservative party in British Columbia, and his junction with their Liberal opponents. The son of one of the fathers of Confederation has definitely announced his intention of taking the platform on behalf of M. A. MacDonald, Liberal nominee against Hon. C. E. Tisdal, the former mayor of Vancouver. C. S. Douglas, one of the old-fashioned Tories, will, it is stated, take his seat with him, and there are rumors that George H. Cowan, K. C., formerly representative of Vancouver in the federal house, will be amongst the speakers."

BERLIN DECIDES TIME HAS COME TO CHANGE NAME

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 21.—The city council, by a vote of thirteen to two, decided to petition the legislature at the coming session to change the name of the city, which for ninety years has been known as Berlin. A committee was appointed to confer with Waterloo, respecting unions, and to secure suggestions for a new name.

BURNING OF BEAUPORT CHURCH SAID TO HAVE FOLLOWED THREATS

Quebec, Feb. 21.—Sensational talk is going about a fire that today completely destroyed the \$400,000 Beauport church. The city editor of Le Soleil, Quebec's leading daily, admits this afternoon that, some days ago, he received an anonymous letter from Beauport, saying that "certain" people of that parish had been threatened by anonymous letters, presumably coming from sympathizers of Germans interested at the Beauport armory.

WEYMOUTH, N.S., WOMAN HAS FIVE SONS IN KHAKI

Four of Them Are in the Trenches—Come from Fighting Stock.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 19.—Five nephews of Caleb Palmer, of Bangor, are in the British army, four of them having seen service in the trenches. They are the sons of his sister, Mrs. Douglas C. Campbell, of Weymouth (N. S.), a former Bangor woman, who will be remembered as Miss Kate Palmer. This showing of military inclination is not new in the Palmer family as the grandfather of these boys, Capt. Alpheus Palmer of Bangor, was brevetted for bravery in the Mexican war and served his country most usefully in the Civil War as a drill-master in this city.

Mr. Palmer's nephews, who have seen service at the front are Thomas, Albert, Kenneth and Colin Campbell, the latter having been wounded in the neck with a shrapnel. All four are now "leaves" in France. A fifth son, Lieutenant H. Franklin Campbell, is engaged in training recruits in Halifax.

They range in age from twenty-one to thirty years, and two of them, Thomas and Albert, are twins. Mrs. Campbell has eight sons living and two daughters, so just half of her family is at war. News with enough, she reads the war news with considerable interest. She has not heard from them directly since Christmas, but expects word in the near future.

Colin Campbell pluckily returned to the front after receiving the shrapnel wound. He, as well as his brothers, are eager to do all in their power to bring success to British arms in the present war.

WARM RECEPTION TO WAR HEROES

Chatham, Feb. 23.—Chatham was gaily dressed to bunting today in honor of Sergeant Ronald Allen of the 13th Highlanders and Charles McCulley of the 4th Western Battalion, both returned heroes having seen a year's service with the Canadian expeditionary forces in France. When the accommodation arrived at the station fully 3,000 cheering citizens greeted the returned heroes. B company, 13th Battalion, with their bugle band, paraded to the station; also the Citizens' Band. Immediately after the arrival a procession was formed and proceeded to the home of the two men, headed by the 13th bugle band and the Citizens' Band next followed the coach with Mrs. Allen, Mrs. McCulley, Sergeant Allen and C. McCulley. Following these were coaches with the mayor and aldermen and prominent citizens. Sergeant Allen is to receive a commission in the 13th North Shore Battalion and C. McCulley has taken a course at the officers' training school, Halifax, and has qualified as lieutenant and will probably be attached to the headquarters of the battalion here.

One recruit has been signed on today, James White, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He is a pipe of some repute and has already become very popular on this account.

MAN ON BOARD THREE-MASTER ADRIFT IN ICE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 23.—The schooner adrift in the Straits is the three-masted Annie Parker which went ashore last fall at Cape Baill. Today she is adrift off Cape Travers. There is apparently a man on board as smoke is seen coming from the cabin. She is loaded with laths and is in the middle of a large ice field.

And Then Profound Thought.

She—You shouldn't squeeze my hand going out of the theatre. When I squeezed back, I meant you to touch me.—Me—Why, I didn't touch your hand.

Capt. G. H. Campbell, of 55th, Injured

Charlottetown, Feb. 21.—Word comes from London that Captain George H. Campbell, of the 55th Overseas Battalion, who left Valparaiso with his regiment last October, was run over by a motor ambulance while cycling and severely injured, his leg being broken. He is making good recovery. He is a son of Colonel Campbell, commander of the 165th Regiment here.

Word was received here today that Lieutenant-Colonel Peake who left Charlottetown for England in command of No. 2 Stege Battery is coming home to be succeeded by Major W. B. Prowse who left here second in command.

NEW BRUNSWICK MEN IN LIST. Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The name of Major Warren Herbert Belyea, Newcastle, of the 26th Battalion appears in the official list among those slightly wounded. Joseph Bradeau, of Poku Mouches, Gloucester county (N. B.), of the Twenty-Second Battalion, and Daniel H. Bears, of the Twenty-Sixth Battalion, Prince Edward Island, are also officially reported as among the wounded.

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Seriously Ill—William Mitchell, England. FORTY-SECOND BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded—Ernest C. Galloway, Alliston (Ont.). FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Seriously Ill—FREDERICK McDUGALL, ST. GEORGE (N. B.). ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT. Slightly Wounded, But on Duty Again—Sergeant Fred J. Rudek, Philadelphia. Accidentally Wounded—Frank Oliver, Toronto.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Wounded—Thomas W. Allan, England. FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Wounded—Sergeant John W. Randall, Scotland. FIFTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Killed in Action—John O. Young, Sawville (Que.). SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Died—Gunner Charles MacPheerson, Rosharon (Ont.). FORTY-SIXTH BATTERY CANADIAN ARTILLERY. Dangerously Ill—Driver C. H. Somerville, Kingston (Ont.). CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS TRAINING DEPOT. Seriously Ill—George Brown, Scotland.

The Fashionists. For the new spring dresses, both stiff taffetas and soft crepe materials are popular, according to the fashion of the day. When a soft material, such as Georgette crepe, is used finish the bottom of the skirt with a wide bias band of taffeta or some such material to hold out the skirt, then there should be small boleros or straps, or just the suggestion of this heavier material on the blouse. Skirts straight or bias, are used profusely for trimming on the otherwise plain dress. Overskirts pointed in back and front or at the sides are graceful and becoming over plain foundations.—Woman's World for March.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted... DELIA... WANTED—A second or third female teacher for District No. 10 of Hammond. School to be opened on March 1. (District letter 2009). Applying to Mr. W. B. Scely, Stationing Agency, Kings County, 2177-28.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED—A second or third female teacher for District No. 10 of Hammond. School to be opened on March 1. (District letter 2009). Applying to Mr. W. B. Scely, Stationing Agency, Kings County, 2177-28.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. WANTED—Ladies to do plain light sewing at home, whole price light good pay; work sent home; no travelling. Send stamp to: National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

CASH Paid for Foreign Stamps before they are sent. Any kind except American. A. B. Payne, Beacon street, Brookline (Mass.). 8682-1.

FOR SALE. FARM for sale, three miles from Shannon post office, Queen's County.

Vacancies in Offices. Caused by enlistment of those who answered, all those who will answer, and country's call, must be filled. Who will qualify themselves to advantage at those great opportunities. Catalogue free to any address.

DEATHS. CALHOUN—Suddenly, on the 20th inst., on board schooner Ronald, of voyage from Liverpool to Genoa, James W. Calhoun, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and three daughters to mourn.

McDONAH—In this city, on the 20th inst., widow of James McDaniel, aged 86 years, residing at 386 Brunsden street, leaving three sons to mourn their loss.

TOBIAS—At the St. John Hospital, on the 20th inst., Mary, of 232 Main street, aged 83 years, leaving her husband, two sons and five daughters to mourn.

BARLOW—Entered into rest, at General Public Hospital, on the 20th inst., H. Frank Barlow, leaving a wife and son, mother, and five brothers to mourn.

POSTER—Entered into rest on the 20th inst., at his residence, 61 St. John street, leaving a wife, one daughter and one sister to mourn.

ADAMS—At the General Public Hospital, on Feb. 21, Edward Adam, 292 Main street, aged 33 years, leaving a wife and three sons, three brothers and two sisters to mourn.

HEINE—In West St. John, on Feb. 21, Sarah Heine, daughter of late H. Frank Barlow, aged 43 years, leaving her parents, two brothers and two sisters to mourn.

DIXON—Entered into rest on the 20th inst., at his residence, 80 St. John street, leaving wife, mother and daughter to mourn.

IN MEMORIAM. George Thomas Penn Williams, February 23, 1916. One year has passed. Our hearts still sore. As time goes on we miss him more. His memory is as dear today. As at the hour he passed away.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS. Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows: St. John County. Thomas Blanch to Frank Watson, property in Wentworth street. S. H. Ewing et al. to E. K. Theobald in Simonds. C. H. Gibbon to G. A. Horton, property in Union street. E. Hogan to C. H. Gibbon, property in Union street. Gertrude M. Kane to J. T. and Kane, property in City Line road. Heirs of Thomas Raynes, part of Supreme Court, to C. J. Wood, property in Lancaster. W. G. Watters to J. L. Howe, property in Simonds. P. McDonald, and William Webber to P. McDonald, property in West street. Kings County. F. B. Boyle to James O'Brien, property in Hampton. B. L. Beal to Francis J. Ross, property in Norton. C. W. Stockton to Thomas McNeil, property in Havelock.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO GET BEHIND PROVINCIAL RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

Lieut. Colonel Guthrie and Capt. Tilley Ask for \$5,000 Grant and Legislation to Secure from Revisors' Lists Names of Men of Military Age—Scheme Already Adopted in Nova Scotia.

Lieut. Colonel P. A. Guthrie and Captain L. P. D. Tilley, the latter organizing recruiting officer for this province, waited on the representatives of the provincial government at its meeting here Monday regarding a recruiting proposition as follows: First, they asked that an act be passed by the local house, which act has already had the sanction of Premier Clarke, and similar to the act which is being put through by Premier Murray of Nova Scotia, calling upon the parish revisors to file with the secretary-treasurer of each county a list of every man between the ages of 18 and 45 in their respective parishes, with his age, post office address, whether married or single. These lists were to be taken by the chief recruiting officer, who will hand the names to his canvassers who will then go throughout every parish in the province to canvass for volunteers. Second, they asked that an act be passed which would make it compulsory upon every man of military age to be placed opposite the name. This list will be handed to the local officer and letters will be sent out answering the request of each and every man for not being in khaki. It has been suggested that these lists be posted in city halls, churches and public places throughout the country, the list giving the names of men who are now in khaki and those medically unfit, the other list showing the men medically fit but not in khaki. These two lists will also be filed in the record offices in each county so that posterity may know who did and who did not go to the front to fight for the empire. Second—The officers asked for a grant of \$5,000 for recruiting purposes to be placed at the disposal of a provincial committee, which it is proposed to organize, and will be composed of two men from each county, who will meet one day in each month to discuss recruiting matters. This committee is to be organized at once. Third—The matter of obtaining positions for returned men belonging to the Province of New Brunswick is taken up. It was asked that upon the arrival of each ship in port, bringing back wounded men, their circumstances shall be enquired into by the local officer, their former occupation ascertained and their prospects for work looked into, and if they have employment waiting for them, the government is asked to provide them with employment of some kind until a position in private life is obtained. The answer given to this last request has already asked men from different parts of the province to meet on the first day of March at Fredericton where this matter is to be fully discussed. In regard to the other matters put before the government, the recruiting officers were assured that each one would be given the careful and conscientious consideration of the government.

OBITUARY

Edward Adams. Tuesday, Feb. 22. The death occurred yesterday at the General Public Hospital of Edward Adams in his 83rd year. The deceased was a native of Prince Edward Island, having been born at Seaview, and came to this city twenty years ago, where he followed the tailoring trade. Prior to his death he was employed by Arthur Henderson. He is survived by a wife and three sons—Harry and Jack of this city, and Clayton, of Edmonton (Alta.). He is also survived by two sisters and three brothers, all of whom are resident in Prince Edward Island.

Mrs. Mary J. Neave. Tuesday, Feb. 22. Many will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Mary Jane Neave, widow of Joseph Neave, which occurred Sunday morning at her residence, 8 Brook street. She was eighty-two years old and had been ill for some time. She leaves four sons—Samuel J., Joseph H., James and Richard, all of this city. One daughter, Mrs. George Macdonald, of this city; one brother, Richard Slack, of Brookton; two sisters, Mrs. Mathew Gamett and Mrs. Thomas Stewart, both of this city.

William Johnson. The death of William Johnson, a well known and respected citizen of the West Side, occurred Sunday at his residence, 280 John street. Mrs. Johnson had been ill for about two months, but the end came suddenly. He was connected with the Carleton Methodist church for years, and was a member of the quarterly board and the leader of the choir. Mr. Johnson was employed with the D. C. Clark contracting company at night, and was a member of the board of directors of the same. He had been married for several years. He leaves, besides his wife, two daughters, Mrs. A. B. Thorne and Miss Ella, both of this city.

Mrs. Abram Smith. Salisbury, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Abram Smith, an aged and highly esteemed lady of Salisbury passed away at her home here on Saturday having been in failing health for some little time. Mrs. Smith was over 80 years of age and had spent probably half of her life in Salisbury, coming with her husband the late Abram Smith, from Prince Edward Island and making their home here some forty years ago. Mrs. Smith is survived by five daughters and three sons. The daughters are, Miss Eliza, at home; Mrs. Alfred Parker, of Newham (Mass.); Mrs. Howard Flewelling, and Mrs. Charles W. Taylor, Salisbury. The sons are, Isaac and Fred, of Boston, and William, of Salisbury. Mrs. Smith was a devout member of the Salisbury Methodist church and was held in high esteem by her many friends. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

Mrs. William L. Campbell. Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 19.—The death occurred at noon yesterday, at her residence, Parade street, of Josephine, wife of William L. Campbell, 3rd, aged 45 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and leaves besides her husband, one son, Everett K., and one daughter, Jean, also her mother, four brothers and one sister, Mrs. Ella Hart.

Mrs. Harry K. Lewis. Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 19.—The town was shocked on Sunday morning when it became known that Julia W., wife of Harry K. Lewis had passed away at her home, after a week's illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Lewis was a daughter of the late Capt. William Cain, and was 48 years of age. She leaves besides her husband, four sons, Peter, May, Adeline H., Ruth and Elizabeth, and one brother, George H. Cain, of Belmont (Mass.); also three half-sisters, Mrs. George J. Green and Miss Nellie, at home, and Mrs. Walter Reid, of Jamaica Plain, and one half-brother, Frank K., of Johnsbury (Vt.). She was a valued member of Providence (Methodist) church.

William H. Foster. Tuesday, Feb. 22. The death occurred yesterday at his residence, 51 Stanley street, William H. Foster. Mr. Foster was born in St. John fifty-one years ago. For the past few years he has been an invalid. His death was not at all unexpected and was a happy release from much physical suffering. He is survived by two sons, James of this city, and Dean of Salem (Mass.), one daughter, Ethel, re-

one daughter, Mrs. Wm. F. Milne of Boston. Mrs. Nagle lived under the reign of several British sovereigns and her memory was very dear to old time events. She retained full possession of her faculties, despite her advanced years, until a month or so ago. She was one of the oldest members of St. James' church and took an active interest in it. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 8 o'clock from the residence of her son, Scott at 230.

WEDDINGS

Gold-Williams. Wednesday, Feb. 23. A very pretty wedding was solemnized yesterday in the Hagen avenue Synagogue when Rabbi B. Crystal united in marriage Miss Gold-Williams and Maurice Gold of Montreal. The bride was very becomingly gowned in a white Duchess satin trimmed with diamonds, lace, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Misses Gertrude and Eva Falkowski, Miss Bessie Gilbert and Miss Minnie Williams acted as bridesmaids. Mr. Gilbert, Dr. Gold, B. Gold, and Max Williams acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's father, Isaac Williams, 29 Horley street, and Mrs. Gold will leave in the near future on a trip to Boston and New York.

Narcisse Casale. Wednesday, Feb. 23. The death occurred at St. Anne Sunday afternoon of Narcisse Casale, son of Henri Casale, aged about 30 years. Deceased returned home from Vancouver in failing health and has gradually grown weaker. The funeral will be held at St. Anne tomorrow morning, Rev. P. Hebert will officiate at the service.

Mrs. Amos White. Wednesday, Feb. 23. Mrs. Amos White of Boundary (N. B.), died at her home on the 19th inst. The deceased, who was in her 60th year, had been afflicted with rheumatism for some time. She was formerly Miss Georgia Fitzherbert, daughter of the late James Fitzherbert, of Upper Kent, and great-granddaughter of General Fitzherbert of the English army. She leaves a sorrowing husband, two daughters, Glenna Faye, wife of Dr. B. R. Field, of Centerville, and Rodie Belle, wife of Herbert Bonnell, of St. John, and one son, Lowell, at home. She was of exceptional strength of character, a true and affectionate mother, and a devoted friend. The funeral was held on Sunday, the 20th inst., at Tracey Mills Baptist church of which she had been a member for about forty years. She was almost impassable a large number attended to do honor to one who was respected and loved by all with whom she came in contact.

Mrs. C. Fred Cook. Saturday, Feb. 20.—Mrs. C. Fred Cook died at her home in Coakville last night after a brief illness of leprosy followed by bronchial pneumonia. She was a daughter of the late Allen Estabrook, of Coakville, and had many friends and relatives who will bear her death with regret. She leaves her husband, four daughters, Mrs. Richard Acton, Coakville; Miss Gertrude, of England (Sask.); Misses Ina and Alice at home; one son, Albert, of Montreal; one daughter, Vancouver; Fred and Norman, two sons, Mrs. Sydney Eaton, Lynnfield (Mass.); Mrs. George Dyar, Boston; two brothers, Millage and Harvey, Brooksville, Coakville.

Charles B. Snow. Wednesday, Feb. 23.—The many friends of Charles B. Snow were shocked to hear of his death which took place this afternoon after a short illness of pneumonia. He was in the grocery business here for a number of years and was a man of sterling character. He was 71 years of age, and is survived by his widow, four daughters, Mrs. H. G. Noble, Mrs. F. E. Smith, Miss Florence, of Woodstock, and Mrs. William Roy, of Victoria (B. C.), and one son, Roy, of the 4th Battery, 1st Brigade, First Canadian Trench.

H. Alfaly. Norton, Feb. 23.—A groom was cast over the village this morning when it became known that Harriet Alfaly had passed away at 630 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Alfaly, at the early age of 21 years. Some weeks ago he enlisted for overseas service and while training with the 140th Battalion in St. John was taken ill and removed to his home here, where everything was done for him that loving hands could do. Besides his parents there are five brothers, Overt, of Middleville; Charles, of Central Nova; Vernon, (manager of Alfaly, Wheaton Co. Ltd.); Norton; Rev. Henry, of Whiteville (N. B.); and Edward, at home; also five sisters, Mrs. W. McKenna, of Masonville (N. Y.); Mrs. Earle and Mrs. Tabor, of Central Norton; Mrs. Betts, of St. John, and Bertha, at home. A large circle of friends and relatives will mourn. Funeral on Friday, 10 a. m., from his home here to the United Baptist church, Central Norton, where service will be held.

Mrs. Mary Godfrey. Thursday, Feb. 24. Many will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Mary Godfrey of Lancaster Heights, widow of Charles Godfrey. She was a lifelong member of the Carleton Presbyterian church. She leaves four sons, William, Clifford, Charles and Harry, all at home, and four daughters, Gladys, Viola, Hattie and Blanch at home.

Miss Sarah Eliza Heine. The death of Miss Sarah Eliza Heine, daughter of Rev. Dr. Roscoe Heine, occurred Tuesday at her father's residence, 138 Princess street, West St. John. She was twenty-two years old, was born in New York city and came here fifteen years ago with her father. She was an active member of the United Baptist church.

Mrs. Catherine Nagle. Thursday, Feb. 24. Mrs. Catherine Nagle, an old and respected resident of the city, died yesterday at the home of her son, W. J. Nagle, 108 Carleton street, in her 92nd year. She was a native of Waterford, Ireland, but had been a resident of this city for the last sixty-five years. Her husband, William, died more than half a century ago. Besides her son she is survived by

church in Carleton and took a great interest in the affairs of the Sabbath school. She leaves, besides her father and mother, two sisters, Mrs. Clowes of Lower Douglas, York County, and Miss Bessie, at home; two brothers, Pte. Hugh Heine of the 55th Battalion and W. O. Heine at home.

RENNIE'S SEEDS. We desire to advise our many customers that although we have suffered from a very large loss of stock in our warehouse at Long Branch and other warehouses in Toronto to enable us to fill orders complete and to take care of the coming season's trade. We commenced shipping on the 21st at noon and orders will be handled in our usual prompt manner.

ST. JOHN MARKETS. A decrease in the price of flour is the chief change in the markets during the present week. Manitoba has come down from \$8.05 to \$7.85 and Ontario from \$7.85 to \$7.10 per barrel. This is the first drop in flour for several months but it cannot be taken as a direct indication that four prices are on the decline. It is more than likely that the fall is caused by the drop in the wheat market during the past few days, but conditions are too unstable in general to draw much from the present decrease.

COUNTRY MARKET. Potatoes, per bushel, 0.00 to 1.00. Beef, western, 0.11 to 0.12 1/2. Pork, per lb., 0.07 to 0.11 1/2. Mutton, per lb., 0.11 to 0.14 1/2. Veal, per lb., 0.13 to 0.14 1/2. Eggs, per dozen, 0.00 to 0.02. Turkey, per lb., 0.08 to 0.07. Creamery butter, per lb., 0.84. Poultry, fresh killed, per lb., 0.23 to 0.28. Fresh chicken, 0.00 to 0.30. Bacon, 0.00 to 0.02. Ham, 0.00 to 0.10. Cabbage, per doz., 0.60 to 1.00. Squash, 0.00 to 0.08 1/2. Turnip, per doz., 0.00 to 1.00. Radishes, 0.00 to 0.05. Mushrooms, 0.00 to 0.40. Cranberries, 0.00 to 0.10.

Where are the Fairies Going? The Fairies and the girls whom From France have crossed the ocean... The bubble pictures tell you where each fairy has to go. And you can all look them up. The boys and girls who will win the prizes will be the ones who can find the fairies in the pictures. The prizes are \$200.00 in cash prizes. To Boys and Girls Who Can Tell Where the Fairies are Going. Can you picture it? Can you and your friends find the fairies in the pictures? The prizes are \$200.00 in cash prizes. To Boys and Girls Who Can Tell Where the Fairies are Going. Can you picture it? Can you and your friends find the fairies in the pictures? The prizes are \$200.00 in cash prizes.

GROCERIES. Choice seed raisins, 1s. 0.10 1/2. Raisins, 0.11 to 0.12 1/2. Currants, cleaned, 0.12 to 0.12 1/2. Cheese, per lb., 0.19 to 0.20. Rice, 0.00 to 0.50. Beans, white, 0.42 to 0.49. Beans, yellow eye, 0.40 to 0.55. Split peas, 0.25 to 0.30. Pot barley, 0.60 to 0.65. Cornmeal, per bag, 1.75 to 1.80. Granulated cornmeal, 0.00 to 0.10. Lard, compound, 0.25 to 0.30. Lard, pure, 0.15 to 0.15 1/2. Molasses, fancy Barbados, 0.40 to 0.47.

What Did Little Mary Buy? 1916 Ford Touring Car. FIRST PRIZE. For the Best Reply \$1000.00. In other Fine Prizes Also Given. This contest is absolutely free to all boys and girls. The prizes are \$1000.00 and other fine prizes. The contest is open to all boys and girls who can answer the questions correctly.

What Did Little Mary Buy? 1916 Ford Touring Car. FIRST PRIZE. For the Best Reply \$1000.00. In other Fine Prizes Also Given. This contest is absolutely free to all boys and girls. The prizes are \$1000.00 and other fine prizes. The contest is open to all boys and girls who can answer the questions correctly. The prizes are \$1000.00 and other fine prizes. The contest is open to all boys and girls who can answer the questions correctly.

VOL. LV. The tide of battle around either side. While the Germans are equally emphatic in their masses of German infant... The tide of battle around either side. While the Germans are equally emphatic in their masses of German infant... The tide of battle around either side. While the Germans are equally emphatic in their masses of German infant...