Four Days from Land to Land

Three days on the glorious St. Lawrence—four on the open ocean—that is the Cunard-Canadian way to Europe. When the actual sea is reached, you have acquired your "sea legs" and have little to fear from sickness.

State-rooms containing 1, 2, 3 and 4 berths, with large wardrobes; some rooms fitted with rectangular windows instead of portholes; electric lights and running water. Hot and cold water for both shower and tub baths.

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CANADIAN SERVICE **Cunard Line**

MARINE NEWS

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	March 19
Last Quarter	" 26
New Moon	" 27

	High Water a. m.	Low Water a. m.	High Water p. m.	Low Water p. m.
Mon.	5.10	5.48	11.21	11.53
Tues.	6.13	6.54	12.00	12.24
Wed.	7.18	7.58	12.57	1.30
Thurs.	8.17	8.54	2.00	2.30
Fri.	9.08	9.41	2.58	3.25
Sat.	9.52	10.21	3.46	4.08
Sun.	10.32	10.58	4.31	4.48

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N B

Monday, March 20, 1922.

Cleared Saturday

Coastwise — Stmr Empress, 612, MacDonald, for Digby.

Sailed Saturday

Stmr Caraquet, 2975, Warner, for the British West Indies via Halifax.

Stmr Canadian Navigator, 1929, Gilbert, for Liverpool and Glasgow.

Stmr Halesius, 2903, Peterson, for Buenos Ayres via New York and Newport News.

Arrived Sunday

Stmr Metagama, from Liverpool.

Stmr Orthia, from Glasgow via Halifax.

Stmr Kenbane Head, from Dublin.

Stmr Gaute, from New York.

Stmr West Lashaway, from New York.

Stmr Lingan, from Louisburg.

Steamers in Port.

Metagama—No. 2 and 3, Sand Point.
Manchester Division—No. 14, Sand Point.
Dunbridge—No. 1, Sand Point.
Holbrook—No. 4, Sand Point.
Sicilian—No. 7, Sand Point.
Canadian Trooper—Long Wharf east.
West Lashaway—Sugar Refinery wharf.
Orthia—McLeod's wharf.
Gaute—Long Wharf, west.
Kenbane Head—Pettingill wharf
Lingan—Steam.

Shipping Briefs.

The steamer Canadian Navigator sailed early Saturday morning for Liverpool and Glasgow.

The Halesius sailed Saturday morning for Buenos Ayres via New York and Newport News.

The Comino is due from London today.

The Times sailed from San Domingo on March 14 for St. John with a cargo of sugar for the refinery. She will load general cargo here for Porto Rico.

The Manchester Division will sail today for Manchester via Halifax.

The Manchester Hero is due from Manchester this week.

The Manchester Corporation is due to sail from Manchester on March 25 for St. John.

The Cornish Point is due to sail from London for St. John on March 22.

The Canadian Seigneur arrived at London from St John on March 16.

The Canadian Victor arrived at Melbourne from St. John on March 14.

The Brant County arrived at Havre from St. John on March 14.

The Lord Antrim sailed from Hamburg on March 10. She is due in port this week.

The Benbucla arrived at Glasgow from St. John on March 13.

The Liegar County sailed from Liverpool for St. John on March 15.

The R.M.S.P. Caraquet sailed Saturday morning for Bermuda and the West Indies via Halifax.

The steamer West Lashaway arrived in port yesterday from New York to load a cargo of refined sugar.

The C.P.S. Liner Metagama arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool with passengers, mails and general cargo. She docked at No. 2 and 3 berths, Sand Point.

The steamer Orthia arrived in port yesterday from Halifax and docked at McLeod's wharf. She will load 700 head of cattle and general cargo for Glasgow.

The steamer Gaute arrived in port yesterday and docked at Long wharf.

The collier Lingan arrived in port yesterday from Louisburg. She will dock at the coal pocket today.

The C.P.S. Liner Minnedosa left Liverpool on Friday afternoon for St John.

The Bay steamer Valinda, which was sunk in the Annapolis river last fall, and which was raised and towed to Bear River, has completed repairs at the Benson shipyards there. She has made a trial run and is deemed ready for business again.

According to the St. John's, (Nfld.) Trade Review, the farm schooner Quarina, Captain Taylor, is now on her way here from Barbados with a cargo of old molasses with the local price still 80 cents for Fancy. The Review says: "Very little doing in the Barbados new molasses yet, as there is a feeling amongst Canadian dealers in this product that the price must decline. The new crop is now ready and a few shipments have been made to satisfy the immediate requirements. The importers in Halifax, St. John's and Montreal seem determined that they will not operate to any extent until the price of Barbados comes down."

A party of eighteen British seamen in charge of Captain Jones, reached the city Saturday afternoon on a return trip from Japan to England. The men took a 3,000 ton steamer, formerly the Hans Blomburg, to Japan for a shipping firm at Swansea, Wales, and turned it over to private shipping interests who had purchased it for Japanese trade. The vessel is one of two steamers which was captured by the British Navy in 1917, when the Germans made an attempt to break through the blockade and bring food from Holland to Germany. On the trip to Holland the vessels pursued by a squadron of patrols, were run ashore and afterwards were rescued and taken to England. Captain Jones said that the steamer, although fourteen years old, was a fine boat, having been kept in good repair. The men left for Halifax where they will take passage for Liverpool on the White Star liner Vedic.

Well iced up forward, including a thick coating over her wheel-house, the tug Togo, of G. S. Campbell & Company's fleet, arrived here yesterday afternoon at three o'clock from St John, N. B., making a smart run in the teeth of a N.E. gale from Shelburne, which port she left early in the morning. The Togo, in command of Captain L. Greenlaw, harbored at Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne on the way around from New Brunswick port, spending one night at each port of call. She has been in St. John all winter, under charter to the St. John Drydock Company. Her time charter with the company had expired.—Halifax Herald, Saturday.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
S. S. "Canadian Trooper" .. Mar. 25

LONDON SERVICE
S. S. "Canadian Raider" .. Mar. 24

GLASGOW SERVICE
S. S. "Canadian Otter" ... Mar. 28

CARDIFF & SWANSEA SERVICE
S.S. "Canadian Squatter" Mar. 24

Enquire of H. E. KANE, Port Agent, St. John, N. B.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Until the resumption of Service on the International Line between Boston and St. John, freight shipments for the Province from the United States, especially Boston and New York, should be routed care Eastern S. S. Lines, Boston, and same will come forward every week by the B. & Y. S. S. Co. and S. S. "Keith Cann" to St. John. This weekly service means prompt dispatch of freight.

Rates and full information on application

A. C. CURRIE, Agent, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Commencing March 6th and until further notice while the S.S. Connors Bros. is in for inspection, the Aux. Sch. Brunswick Maid will receive freight on Mondays in Thorne's Slip.

Lewis Connors, Manager.

Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., Agents.

U. S. TO CONVOY TUG GRANVILLE

Savannah, Ga., March 19—The coast guard cutter Yamacraw has received orders to join the convoy that is to escort the British tug Granville from a Canadian port to Havana, Cuba, with a cargo of spirituous liquors. The cutter Seminole and the coast guard tug Chickasaw will also act as a part of the convoy. The Yamacraw will pick up the Granville off the Georgia coast and escort it to the southern end of Florida.

CUBANS UNABLE TO GOVERN THE NEW REPUBLIC

Opinion Expressed That United States Should Have Held on Longer.

Havana, March 16.—It was a very critical situation that General Crowder found when he arrived in Cuba at the beginning of last year.

Although two months had elapsed since the elections held on Nov. 1 of the preceding year, both political parties were claiming the victory; there were thousands of electoral contests pending; the defeated party was clamoring for new elections under American supervision and threatening a revolution if they didn't get them; a legislative boycott was being maintained by the Congress; the country lay in the paralysing grip of a moratorium decreed by the President and twice extended, which was about to expire without the Congress having met to provide the remedial legislation which the situation demanded.

In repeated appeals to the Congress to assemble and do its duty, President Menocal had given solemn warning that he would not again extend the moratorium by decree and that upon the Congress would devolve the responsibility for the national disaster which must ensue upon the moratorium's expiring without any provision having been made to protect the banks against the runs which would inevitably and immediately occur. But the Congress continued stubborn in its recalcitrance.

General Crowder at once began the series of conferences with bankers, officials, politicians, business men and others which in an astonishingly short time resulted in the breaking of the political deadlock and the legislative boycott, the solution of the banking situation by a scaled moratorium, the clearing of the wharves and harbor and the peaceful transfer of the Government to the newly elected President and Congress.

Economy Hopeless.

But it has seemed a hopless task to impress on the minds of Cuba's officials and legislators the ineludible necessity of bringing public expenditures within the limits of public revenues. The budget prepared for the ensuing year by the Menocal overnment, which went out of office on the 26th of last May, called for the expenditure of $126,000,000—$130,000,000 had been spent in the premeding twelve months—and eneral Crowder has so far in vain urged that expenditures must be cut to $50,000,000 if the public administration is to be restored to health.

It is the conviction of all thoughtful Americans in Cuba, and of thoughtful Cubans, too, that the American Government's abandonment of Cuba in 1902 was worse than cruel kindness and that Washington's conduct in relation to Cuba ever since has been too indifferent; that Cuba has never really had a fair chance. After four hundred years of Spanish misrule and exploitation, the only lessons of which were dishonesty and the administration of government for the benefit of the administrators, Americans asked Cubans to set up and maintain all by themselves a good government of their own.

After a brief reconstruction period of three years Cubans were left without aid or guidance, with no adequate equipment of organic laws, with a misfit constitution, and the tradition that the Spanish captains general came over to Cuba with the expectation of returning to Spain after two or three years of ruling with a few millions on which to live happily forever afterward, and that they always realized their expectations.

General Wood Was Right.

General Wood, on the day of his departure, May 20, 1902, was emphatic in the expression of his belief that the United States was leaving Cubans to their own devices far too soon; knowing them exactly as they were, he knew that they were not sufficiently prepared wisely to conduct their own affairs. There had been little time for legislation in those three years of reconstructing in a ruined land and the failure of the Cuban Congress since to provide needed laws has proven that General Wood was right—to say nothing of the two revolutions and the race war that have disturbed the country during its nineteen years of independent existence and the maladministration which necessitated the sending down of General Crowder to avert more serious disaster than any that had gone before.

President Palma, when in 1906 he turned back the Government of Cuba to the Americans after finding himself unable longer to protect against the hungry revolutionists the millions which he had, by honest, thrifty administration, accumulated in the treasury—accumulated because he would not sanction the graft bills passed by the Congress and the Congress in repriesal would not enable him to spend the revenues on schools and useful public works, as he desired—declared bitterly that the United States ought not to have abandoned Cuba for at least a generation.

Not Ready for Independence.

But even more notable than the utterance by the fine old patriot who had sacrificed his fortune and devoted his life from earliest manhood to his country's liberties are the following words, with which he concluded a letter written to his friend, M. F. Lamar, in November, 1906, a few weeks after his retirement from the presidency:

"I do not venture to predict what will be the outcome of the intervention. It has always been my feeling ever since I took an active part in the Ten Years' War, that the final aim of our noble and patriotic aspirations was not independence, but the firm purpose to possess a stable government, capable of protecting firm and property and of guaranteeing the exercise of natural and civil rights to all residing on the island, citizens and foreigners, without the exercise of liberty converting itself into pernicious license and violent agitation—much less armed disturbance of the public order. I have never hesitated to affirm, and I do not fear now to cry it aloud, that a political dependence that assures us the fecund gifts of liberty is a hundred times preferable for our beloved Cuba to a republic independent and sovereign, but discredited and wretched through the action of periodic civil wars."

Lack Political Education.

Fourteen years after President Palma so sadly voiced his disappointment in his countrymen, President Menocal in his message submitting to the Congress the new electoral law drawn up by General Crowder, with the assistance of a commission of senators and representatives, told the national legislators that events had shown the Cuban people to be "lacking in political education."

General Crowder had been loaned to Cuba at the request of the Cuban president to devise a measure which should prevent a repetition of the frauds committed by both parties in preceding national elections, which on two occasions, in 1906 and in 1917, were seized upon by the defeated party under the leadership of the late General Jose Miguel Gomez, as pretext for revolution. The law thus devised, not withstanding its amendment by the Cuban Congress to permit electoral coalitions proved entirely successful in the prevention of fraudulent voting and of frauds in registration or in the count, but it could not prevent intimidation before election day arrived, and the "lack of political education" referred to by President Menocal was again evidenced by the losers refusing to abide by the verdict of the polls, making necessary the return of the law's author to settle the post-electoral conflict and avert another appeal from the ballot to the bullet.

The wild extravagance and corruption that have spread through every branch of the body politic since Palma's day—the first Congress after the restoration of the Cuban Republic setting the example by voting themselves $600 a month instead of the $300 to which they were elected by the suffrages of their fellow citizens, and later raising their emolument to $700 by voting to each member a clerk with whom most of them thriftly dispense while drawing the $100 monthly allowance—would have shocked President Palma no less than the civil war which was the earlier manifestation of his countrymen's unpreparedness to walk alone.

Menace of Duty on Sugar.

Uppermost at present in the business mind of Cuba is the two-cent duty on sugar imposed by the Fordney emergency tariff, which it is proposed to incorporate in the permanent tariff of the United States, to the imminent menace to Cuba's sugar industry, upon which the economic welfare of the island is so largely dependent.

Urgently appealed to by her big ally in the World War to produce sugar for Allied nations Cuba doubled her production, which in 1913-14 was 2,000,000 tons, for virtually all of which she found a market in the United States, supplying approximately half of that country's consumption. Cuba cannot understand why the United States should contemplate legislation inimical to Cuba's economic welfare inasmuch as only a prosperous Cuba can again be the immensely valuable market for American goods that Cuba was during her last years of prosperity.

Last year and the year before 74 per cent. of Cuba's total imports came from the United States, to which she sent 78 and 76 per cent. of her exports in 1918-19 and 1919-20, respectively. What that means is better realized from a comparison with the share of Cuba's market enjoyed by Americans in the early years of the reciprocity treaty as shown in the following table:

	Total.	To U.S.	P.C.
1902-3	$62,135,000	$19,430,000	32.0
1903-4	67,567,000	21,760,000	35.1
1904-5	82,835,000	27,377,000	33.6
1905-6	103,220,000	38,873,000	35.5
1906-7	99,589,000	47,763,000	47.8

In the seventeen years since Cuba imported, during the first fiscal year of her independence, before the reciprocity treaty took effect, those $19,420,000 worth of goods from the United States, constituting but 32 per cent. of her imports, her trade with the United States grew until in 1919-1920 it reached the magnificent sum of $821,627,400 in a total importatation from all the world of $434,257,000, or 76 per cent of all Cuba's imports.

Ignore Business Needs.

Of Cuba's exports during that year aggregating the stupendous sum of $855,138,000, the United States took $642,148,000, or 75 per cent.

While remembering that the year 1919-20 was abnormal because of the excessive high price to which sugar attained—the total of Cuban sugar exported averaging eleven cents a pound—it is notable that in the preceding year when the crop was bought by the United States Government at half that price five and one half cents, Cuba imported $315,685,900 worth of goods, whereof $295,737,000 came from the United States.

To furnish the sugar clamored for by the Allies called for hundreds of millions new capital and the money was poured into the island industry to build great mills, increase the capacity of those already built and plant vast new acres of cane.

For the United States now to double the tariff on Cuba's chief article of export, placing a duty exceeding the cost of production and thereby doubling the cost of one of the necessities of life to 110,000,000 American consumers, for the benefit of a few thousand beet and cane growers in the United States seems to Cubans more like persecution than statesmanship; the more so in view of the fact that a good deal more than half the capital invested in the Cuban sugar industry is American capital.

But such industrial matters are the preoccupation of Cuba's industrious producing class and are of little concern to her legislators and the politicians who are administering her affairs.

In the matter of renewing the executive and legislative branches of the Government, on which the carrying on of republican government depends, the Cubans, left to themselves, have shown themselves pitifully incapable.

Obituary

Alexander Morrison

After several months' illness Alexander Morrison passed away at his residence, 327 Princess street, Saturday morning. He leaves to mourn a loving wife, four sons and three daughters. The sons are M. J. Morrison, East St John; C. G. and D. R., A., of this city; M. M. of Yorkton, Sask. The daughters, Mrs. E. G. McAfee of this city; Mrs. W. H. Johnston, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Mary at home. There are nine grandchildren. One brother, Donald, lives at Whycomcomagh, C. B. Mr. Morrison was the eldest son of the late Murdock Morrison and Jane Ross, and was born at West Bay, C. B., June 6th, 1849. He was a man of sterling Christian character, loved by all who knew him. An elder of the St. John Presbyterian church, he was active in Sabbath school work and was at one time superintendent. After the amalgamation of St. John and St. Stephen's churches Mr. Morrison became an elder of Knox, the united congregation.

Mrs. Robert Osborne.

Many friends in this city will regret to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Robert Osborne, which occurred on Sunday, March 12, at her home in Boston. She was a daughter of the late Michael Slavin, of St. John, and had resided here for many years. Mrs. Osborne is survived by her husband, two sons and two daughters, her mother, Mrs. Ellen Slavin, two brothers, Louis and Joseph; and two sisters, Mrs. Agnes Wilson and Mrs. John Kerrigan, all residing in the United States. She also leaves an aunt, Mrs. Ann Campbell, and a cousin, Mrs. John Furness, both of St. John.

Robert Barr

Fredericton, N. B., March 19—The death occurred at his home, 214 Queen street, Saturday afternoon, of Robert Barr, a well known and highly respected resident of this city, aged 56 years. Deceased had been ill for about two years. He is survived by his widow, two brothers, William, of Tobique and Fred Barr of Macnaquac; one half brother, Charles Cliff; and three sisters, Mrs. S. Patterson, of York Mills; Mrs. C. Tupper, of this city and Mrs. A. McConaghey, of Aberdeen, Washington.

Ernest A. Harvey

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B., March 19—Ernest A. Harvey, son of Mr. and Mrs. David L. Harvey, died, today, in Devon, after a lingering illness. He was aged seventeen years. The parents, one brother and one sister survive.

Funerals

The funeral of Mrs. Mary E. Whelpley was held Saturday afternoon from her late residence, 26 Rock street, to Cedar Hill. Rev. G. D. Mudson conducted service.

The funeral of Miss Elizabeth R. Foster was held Saturday afternoon from her parent's residence, 51 Stanley street, to Cedar Hill. Rev. M. E. Thomas conducted service.

The funeral of Edward Caldwell Elkin, held yesterday afternoon, was very largely attended and a large number of very beautiful floral offerings testified to the esteem in which the deceased had been held in the community. Following short service at his home, 265 Princess St., at 2 o'clock, the body was removed to Centenary church, where the public service was held at 2.30. The services at the house and church were conducted by Rev. R. G. Fuzon and Rev. H. A. Goodwin. The choir of the church sang the hymns, "Rock of Ages" and "Peace Perfect Peace". The pall bearers were J. C. Chesley, Dr. G. O. Hannah, A. C. Jardine, J. L. Thorne, A. G. Edgecombe and D. J. Purdy. The trustees of Centenary and the executive of the Maritime Nail Works attended in a body.

During the week end the flags on the ships in the harbor were flown at half mast. Among the floral offerings were a large wreath from the Maritime Nail Works and an anchor from the department of marine and fisheries. Interment was made in Fernhill.

Mrs. Sarah Hatfield

The death of Mrs. Sarah Hatfield widow of the late George Hatfield occurred early yesterday morning at her home 32 Celebration Street. She leaves besides a wide circle of friends two sons, Rev. William U., of McAdam, and George of the Postal Service, St. John, and 2 brothers James B. Edgett of Edmonton, Alberta, and John Edgett of this city; Mrs. Thomas Evans of St. John is a sister.

The late George Hatfield died in January 1921, and Mrs. Hatfield took ill immediately after and was in failing health ever since. She was an estimable lady beloved by all.

The funeral will take place from her late residence Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

IF YOU HAVE NEURALGIA, RUB ON "NERVILINE."

Apply Nerviline to the sore spot. Notice the warm glow that spreads deeper and wider as Nerviline's soothing influence is carried deep into the sore tissue. How quickly the pain is eased. In a little while you have forgotten it, the soreness has actually gone. For Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nerviline is a boon. Large 35c. bottles. Sold everywhere.

GOOD SKATING

The cold weather on Friday provided good skating on the South End rink which was enjoyed by a large number.

Classified Advertisements

One cent and a half per word each insertion. No discount. Minimum charge 25c.

TO LET

TO LET—New self-contained house six rooms, bath, set tubs, furnace heated and all modern conveniences. Apply on premises, corner of Pitt and Broad streets, in the afternoons.

TO LET—From May 1st, furnished flat centrally located. Phone Main 1552-41.

WANTED

WANTED—A School Teacher for District No. 6, Pleasant Ridge, Parish of Dumbarton. Write stating salary to Walter Noddin, Rolling Dam, R. R. No. 2.

WANTED—To buy or rent for May 1st, a two family house in central part of city. Send full particulars to Box 20, care Standard office.

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS for us at home; from $15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in Cellars, Yards Gardens, etc. (start now); illustrated booklet sent free. Address Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

ENGRAVERS

F. C. WESLEY & CO., Artists and Engravers, 59 Water street. Telephone M. 982.

Fire Department Being Kept Busy

Two Still Alarms Responded to Yesterday—$4,000 Fire on Saturday Morning.

The motor chemical of No. 3 fire station responded to two still alarms yesterday in less than three hours. At 11 a.m. it was called to a roof fire at the O'Neil residence, Leinster street. There was no damage done, the cause of the alarm was the quantity of smoke and sparks pouring out from some loose bricks in a chimney.

At a little after one, the chemical was again called out by a still alarm for a roof fire at what was formerly known as the O'Neil house near the Three Mile House, Coldbrook, but which is now occupied by John Donnelly. The shingles on the roof had become ignited by sparks, but were soon put out by a stream from the chemical.

Damage amounting to $4,000 resulted from a fire which was discovered at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, in a house at 52 Dorchester street, owned by K. J. MacRae and occupied as a boarding house by Mrs. Mary Parlee.

There was no one in the house when the fire was discovered by a neighbor, and it is believed to have been due to defective wiring. A kitchen, bedroom, and bathroom on the ground floor, and two bedrooms on the second floor were effected and suffered from considerable cutting and water damage.

The house was insured for $3,000 and the furniture for $1,000. The woodshed of an adjoining house occupied by E. E. Blair and owned by Mr. MacRae, was also slightly damaged.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED FOR:—

235—Shoe Repairer.
237—Fireman.
238—Chauffeur.
244—Office Work.
251—Chauffeur Mechanic.
252—Wheelright.
257—Checker.
263—Steel Worker.
268—Butcher.
276—Pipe Fitters' Helper.
278—Electrician.
284—Grocery Clerk.
302—Nail Cutter.
311—Cleaning and Pressing.

WOMEN

55—Office Work (experienced).
57—Housecleaning.
62—Experienced Grocery Clerk.
63—Experienced Saleslady.
68—Work by day.
69—Sewing.
73—Stenographer (just through college).
86—Experienced Stenographer.

A great many women desire work by the day.

Phone Main 3429.

MALE HELP WANTED

MALE HELP WANTED—Men firemen, brakemen, beginners later $360. Railway, care Standard.

DANCING

PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS, afternoons and evenings. H. Searle. 'Phone M. 4282.

Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., offers to eligible young women a three years' course in general nursing; probationers' class now being formed for August 1, 1922. For particulars apply to Miss Anna K. McGibbon, R. N., Supt. of Training School.

TENDERS WANTED
Estate Louis Brucker

Offers will be received by the undersigned until noon of Tuesday, March 21st 1922, for the purchase of the Stock-in-Trade (Boots and Shoes) and store fixtures of this estate.

Merchandise Inventory...$6,565.60
Fixtures 60.00

Inventory can be seen at my office 102 Hollis St., and opportunity will be given intending purchasers to see the stock.

T. E. FAULKNER, Authorized Trustee
Halifax, N. S., March 16th, 1922.

MERCHANTS KEEP ARSENAL NEAR BY

Crime Wave at Glace Bay Terrorizing Business Men Who Go Armed.

Sydney, N. S., March 19—As a result of the recent crime wave, which the police seem powerless to check, many Glace Bay merchants are arming themselves and sitting up all night in their stores to protect their stocks against night prowlers. Scores of burglaries, great and small, have been reported in the last few weeks.

Business Cards

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, And All String Instruments and Bows Repaired. SYDNEY GIBBS, 81 Sydney Street.

ELEVATORS
We manufacture electric Freight, Passenger, Hand-Power, Dumb Waiters, etc.
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LEE & HOLDER,
Chartered Accountants,
QUEEN BUILDING, HALIFAX, N. S.
Rooms 19, 20, 21. P. O. Box 738.
Telephone, Sackville, 1513.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES!! 75 ALL-WOOL MEN'S MACKINAW COATS TO CLEAR BEFORE STOCK TAKING AT $6.25 EACH, WORTH $12.00. YOUR GAIN, OUR LOSS.
H. HORTON & SON, LTD.,
9 and 11 MARKET SQUARE.