EVIL DAYS FOR JEWS IN EAST POLAND

Returning Poles Are Busy Looting Homes of Jewish Residents.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN BEATEN

Excuse for Maltreatment is That Jews Are Friendly to the Bolshevists of Russia.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.)

Brest-Litovsk, Aug. 28.—An evil day has come for the Jewish residents of Brest-Litovsk as of Sbodice and many other towns in eastern Poland. With the return of the Polish army, the soldiers, in groups of two or three, freed from all restraint and without the slightest interference from their officers are strolling about the city locating Jewish houses, forcing their way into every promising dwelling, stealing whatever they can lay hands on, demanding the surrender of money, jewelry and valuables and beating men, women and children indiscriminately.

I am not writing now any second-hand descriptions from propaganda sources or exaggerated after-tales related by sufferers seeking sympathy, but an account of what I have personally witnessed in Brest-Litovsk on the day of its redemption from Bolshevism. Experience inclines me to take as authentic the accounts of similar proceedings which are heard in other towns of what was formerly the Jewish pale of Prussia during journey from Warsaw.

During the early hours after the Polish entry into Brest-Litovsk, your correspondent noticed nothing unusual in the groups of soldiers wandering about the towns as if sightseeing. But screams of women in an adjoining house to that in which he has settled his belongings called for investigation. He found a hysterical women holding her hand to a bruised and swelling cheek where obviously a fist had found lodgment and crying that soldiers had beaten her and now were pillaging he house. The two culprits appeared almost immediately afterward and finding a neutral observer present, made off, without the slightest indication of shame, to look for other booty.

Screams of women and cries of children, heard from all quarters, had from then on their meaning for your correspondent, who undertook a tour of investigation. He found beating and robbery of the Jews the normal order throughout the town. Soldiers with unslung rifles walked from house to house, examining the nameplates, which under the old Russian police regulations were affixed to every house, selecting for entry residences bearing Jewish names and taking whatever suited their fancy.

Scores Engaged in Robbery.

That procedure was not sporadic but every soldier of scores encountered seemed to be engaged in the same business, which couldn't possibly have escaped the attention of officers. The troops in question belonged to the Third Division of the Polish Legion, a veteran organization. More troops moved into Brest as the day advanced, and more and more soldiers devoted themselves to the pleasant pastime. In their looting they no longer confined themselves exclusively to Hebrew residents, but robbed Polish Christians when good opportunity offered.

Some carried sacks. One belated pillager from the transport corps was starting his collection in a wagon with a large pot of preserves—apparently the only booty left in a hovel already visited by earlier comers.

The Hebrew townsman who came early in the day to offer man power to bring my automobile to town had complained that soldiers were again starting to loot and beat his people as they had done at the time of the evacuation. Regular deputations came from time to time to beg assistance and protection from what they conceived to be the "American Mission" against the soldiers, some of whom had evidently secured liquor during the hunt and were getting ugly. A joint delegation was finally made up comprising the town's richest woman, a rabbi, a leader in the Jewish Welfare Society and the priest of the Catholic Church, some of whose parishioners had suffered under the regime of plunder. The set off to interview the regimental commander and senior officers. City deputations were most apprehensive of the possibilities of the night and said they feared the torrors of the evacuation might be repeated.

In the above account of today's events I have carefully avoided using the word pogrom which, to the American mind, usually implies killing of Hebrews, none of which was reported to me today at Brest Litovsk.

Signs of Jewish Terror.

I had encountered earlier on the trip signs of Jewish terror. Jewish residents at Kalushin, thirty miles from Warsaw, where I halted for a time Wednesday until the road was cleared of Bolshevists, sent a delegation to ask protection of the "American Mission" now that Polish troops were again entering the town. A woman clung to the auto asking that something be done for her husband who, with other Jews, had been taken away, she feared to be shot. The important town of Siedlce, twenty miles further on, is today placarded with handbills signed by the Polish commandant seeking to reassure the inhabitants by announcements that looting and other outrages would hereafter be punished by court-martial. I heard at Hlisk, another stop of my journey, that twelve local Jews had been killed on suspicion with the Bolshevists.

General Galica, commander of the division which occupied Siedlce, gave another side to the Jewish problem in an interview with your correspondent devoted chiefly to the problem of Jewish prisoners captured on the road allegedly with the Bolshevist army and armed with handgrenades and other weapons. General Galica put the Polish case against such prisoners frankly.

"I do not expect Jews to sympathize with the Polish case," he said, "but I do expect them to perform their duty and refrain from bearing arms against the state. The majority of the Jewish residents undoubtedly respected this obligation. Hebrews in Siedlce for example, arranged to have their people gather in Christian churches in case of trouble.

A certain class of the younger Jews, however, actively sympathize with the Bolshevists and many have been captured with the Bolshevist columns.

"I have been torn by conclusions what to do with such prisoners. On the one hand, our duty as soldiers bids me try them by summary court-martial and, if found guilty, shot in accordance with the laws of war. On the other hand, such a course is sure to give rise in America and England to reports that the Polish authorities are arranging pogroms. I have, however, the greatest difficulty in restraining my soldiers from executing summary sentence against suspected Bolshvist Jews. Such a timid course with Jews captured with arms actually in their hands makes the problem much more difficult."

Interviews With Prisoners.

General Galica, who is known as the poet-general and who was a writer and engineer, not a soldier, before joining Pilsudski's legion, then abandoned the work of division commander to an hour to show your correspondent several scores of such prisoners confined in the city prison. One of these admitted Bolshevist connections and discussed the matter in which he said the Bolshevists manipulated elections to the local Soviets established in a captured town by giving the Jewish residents enough additional votes to insure a majority. He pointed out prisoners who, according to his account, were elected chairman and vice chairman of the Soviet in his village. Other prisoners all denied connections with bolshevism and explained their capture far from him by various statements.

Your correspondent cannot presume to judge without further evidence whether Galica's assumption or the prisoners' denial is correct. He has, however, made observations on this trip and from an extended experience of Russian and Polish affairs of former days gained a very definite impression that three distinct factors enter into these anti-Semite outbursts. These are racial antagonism, pure and simple, love of loot and the belief of the soldiers that the Jew is a Bolshevist. The factor, the only one ever mentioned by the average Pole in discussing the present outbursts, is not enough to account for these anti-Semite excesses. The assumption that all Jews are Bolshevists is based as much on inherited race prejudice as on definite evidence of Jewish Bolshevist activities.

It appears to be true that what welcome was given the Bolshevist invaders came chiefly from Jewish elements. Enough cases of Jews acting on local Soviets forming Bolshevist home-guards and rendering other services to the Soviet authorities are known to give the soldiers an argument whereby to justify attacks on Jews generally. But little attempt is made to discriminate between the guilty ones and those who are without political color or sympathies so long as they are left in peace.

Cuticura Soap SHAVES Without Mug

RUSSIAN SOVIETISM DISAPPOINTS LABOR

German Independent Socialists Have Returned from Their Mission Thoroughly Disillusioned.

(Special Cable Despatch)

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Berlin, Aug. 28—The German independent Socialists have returned from their mission to Russia disillusioned as to sovietism, divided among themselves and sadder but wiser. The correspondent talked to a member of the party who said bolshevism was not what labor the world over thinks it and that the Moscow government was holding on by a hair, though the end was hard to foretell.

German Radicals are seriously divided as to what kind of report should be made by the mission. One fraction is for denunciation of the Soviet government, unmasking their methods of which they have ample proof. Another more radical group is known to have suggested a colored report to the German people, painting the Bolshevists as a real progressive regime worthy of German labor's support. At a meeting of the members of the mission with the German press at the Reichstag it was decided to make no report on the results of the investigations until the official account was rendered.

Your correspondent has been told that the mission from the time of its arrival in Russia up to its departure was under the strict surveillance of Bolshevist agents, was not allowed to confer privately with the Russian Trade Unionists, and obtained meager information about the conditions of Sovdepia, for it was not allowed to go everywhere. The Bolshevists seemed to resent the fact that none of the members of the mission spoke Russian, nor knew anything about the country.

The differences which have arisen among the members of the mission threaten to tear asunder the entire Independent Socialist party to the advantage both of the majority and the communist wings.

WEEK-END ARRESTS.

Christopher Clark was arrested last evening on a warrant charging him with assault. The complaint was laid by Florence Long.

Three drunks were picked up Saturday and three more on Sunday. Two of the Sabbath day offenders were women.

Joseph Bois, of Quebec, hobbed up again last evening and will have another look at the magistrate today.

MADE FAILURE IN ITS DUTY TO HUMANITY

United States in Failing to Ratify Treaty Fell Down on Job.

CONFIDENCE IN EACH OTHER WORLD'S NEED

League of Nations Quickest Way to Restore Faith in Nations in Each Other.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.)

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

New York, Aug. 26.—This is not a regular sort of interview. It is a perambulating chat with Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, late head of the War Industries Board, who happened to be moving in the same direction on Fifth avenue as the writer. He had just returned from Saratoga, and I heard him tell a Wall Street banker who stopped him for a moment that he had been "out of the market" since before we entered the war, and that he was looking around for something worth while to occupy his attention, other than mere money making.

"How about present conditions in the whole world?" I asked, having last seen Mr. Baruch in Paris, where from his suite in the Hotel Ritz he was quite deeply engrossed in international affairs during the early weeks of the peace conference.

"The only thing extraordinary about present conditions is that he times themselves are extraordinary," he replied, with manifest sincerity. "We are suffering from the aftermath of the greatest struggle that the world has ever gone through. It affected the Laplander in his icy home as well as the scantily clothed native of Central Africa. Nobody escaped. Never before has a war been so sweeping in its damage to human life and property. In this struggle was used not only part of the world's resources, but practically all were drawn upon." We walked as far north as 34th street and the east and west traffic held us prisoners for the instant. Mr. Baruch continued

"During the war the world worked itself up into an ecstatic condition from which there came a great devastating reaction. We are now in the midst of this disintegration.

Team Work Gone.

"Team work has gone out of everyday life. It is everybody for themselves these days. Confidence has been shaken to its very foundation; not alone confidence in each other but confidence in self. And mind what I say, confidence is the keystone of the arch of progress."

"There must be a remedy?" I suggested as the north-bound traffic was released in the avenue and the saunter resumed.

"It is the restoration of confidence all over the world with the absolute guarantee of individualism and the reinstatement of personal initiative," said Mr. Baruch. "Here at home our farmer must be confident that if he produces, his products can be marketed at a fair profit. The industrial worker must be confident that he will get permanent employmentat wages which will enable him to properly clothe, feed and educate his family and put something aside for the future. Stability must be re-established which will renew the confidence of the business man, the manufacturer, the investor, the banker and broker. Confidence—there you have it—the one big word with the magic power."

"How do you think we can recapture the lost Aladdin's Lamp?" was questioned.

Presents the Facts.

Mr. Baruch replied: "I was recently very much interested in a suggestion from William Jennings Bryan that there should be a publication issued by the Government devoted to the printing of facts—the facts. There has been a tremendous distortion of facts. An echo of the district that so many people have for their neighbors and friends and incidentally, their fear of themselves and skepticism about everything, has been this widespread crucifixion of the truth."

"Some examples" was interrupted.

"Well, for instance," said Mr. Baruch, "if the real facts about sugar, shoes, clothing and many other necessities of life had been candidly and properly presented at the right time they might have prevented the unnecessary and hysterical rise in prices that brought hardships upon the many. I do not know the value of all this talk about the lack of housing facilities in New York city. We certainly do not see anybody sleeping in the streets. I rather suspect it is partly psychological, certainly it is an exaggerated condition which is being taken advantage of by somebody to the detriment of home-buyers and prospective renters. But all that we see is a wholly natural although cruel aftermath of the colossal struggle through which we have passed."

Another jam of traffic at 42nd street held us up under the watchful eye of a traffic cop with a "keep smiling" card in the palm of his hand which he flashed to the impatient pedestrians.

"Not discouraged then?" was remarked. Came the report:

"No American is ever discouraged—he takes hold when the rest of the world has lost its grip. We would not be here but for the vim and spirit that brought us overseas—three centuries of pluck moving westward. I am thoroughly convinced that things will work out satisfactorily because if the American people can do what they did to help win the war they can certainly secure for themselves the fruits of a permanent peace—I repeat the last, 'a permanent peace.' To do this confidence must be reinvoked throughout the world and above all we must have confidence in ourselves—that means we must pull together, for in the last analysis our problems are world problems whether we will it or not."

He went on: "Today all over the earth great wealth has been secreted in hiding places; in the ground, in vaults, behind picture frames and, yes, in stockings. I do not doubt but that there are hundreds of millions in gold and silver stowed away in secret places. It must be coaxed out and put to work if the business of the world is to go on. Fear of more wars is the hold-back. I sometimes think that it is no wonder Lenine and Trotzky came forward with their false doctrine for production and distribution. The failure to promptly slam the door forever on war gave them their opportunity, a responsibility in which we share."

Should Ratify League.

"You mean our failure to ratify the League of Nations?" was remarked.

"Exactly," said Mr. Baruch, "for it is the world's business covenant, the one idea which when realized will restore confidence here and abroad."

"They say it is only an ideal" was asked.

"Ideals are always jeered at until they begin to achieve a benefit," came the answer. "People who espouse ideals or something new are ever made the objects of ridicule. A smoke screen is thrown around the facts by those who seek to profit by their concealment. Millions are fooled. And the product of it all is a state of general mental confusion."

"You are pessimistic?" was hinted.

"Not by a long shot," snapped the answer. "I believe that the world is right now emerging from its troubles, and will eventually get its proper bearings—it always does. But we in America must do our part. Somehow, some day the truth will come to the surface. What is that old couple which starts, 'Truth crushed to earth will rise again?' I insist that those who kept the faith will yet be vindicated."

He paused and in the earnestness of the moment, said: "I think that the stabilizing of industry and the re-establishment of domestic and foreign trade upon a firm footing, hinges solely upon the elimination of war and the fear of war."

"That means again the League of Nations?"

"And what of it? I believe that alone will mend matters permanently," said Mr. Baruch. "Aside from its being a great human document, it will help to secure equality of opportunity and in my opinion it will start a renaissance of industrial and agricultural prosperity as well as educational and artistic development which will encircle the globe. Our farmer will be certain of getting a continuing market for his products, and the industrial worker will be made certain of employment. The business man will be able to plan for markets beyond the domestic horizon and finance himself accordingly. The inventor will lose his timidity and the hidden wealth will spring from its hiding, decreasing the high interest rates which are bearing down so heavily upon all enterprises. Think it over! The League of Nations is the best business proposition in the world today."

We had reached 49th street, up which Mr. Baruch has offices. In conclusion was asked: "They do say the League will benefit the international banker?"

Mr. Baruch replied: "Then tell me why some of them oppose it? Such a conclusion is piffle. The international banker does not need anybody to look out for him. The peoples of the world do and they are the real beneficiaries of the league."

MEETING OF THE CITY PHYSICIANS

Understood There Was Discussion Regarding Addition to General Public Hospital to Cost About $275,000.

It is understood that at a meeting of city physicians connected with the General Public Hospital held recently, it was resolved to use every eoort to raise the standard of the institution to that required by the Association of Surgeons of America. An addition to the building to cost in the vicinity of $275,000 was discussed and it is said that already several generous contributions have been made to the fund.

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TREATY DELAYS IRRITATING TO THE PARISIANS

Touch of Autumn Brings Query Concerning Coal Germany Promised.

THE INDEMNITY LONG OVERDUE

Critics Suggest Occupation of Ruhr District Unless Action is Forthcoming.

(Copyright 1920 by Public Ledger Co.)

Paris, Aug. 29.—Now that the Polish situation no longer is upsetting the French peace of mind, officials here again are turning their attention to the subject of the execution of the Treaty of Versailles. A touch of autumn in the August air these last days has been a reminder of Germany's coal obligations, and how they are being carried out. Also, the fact remains that the question of general reparations still is just where it was when the treaty was signed more than a year ago.

The latest announcement of the financial conference at Brussels, first set for last month and adjourned time after time in order that the supreme council might have a chance to give it a basis to work upon and which is now called for September 24, has at once aroused general criticism.

Experts Fail to Rally.

At the Spa conference it was announced that a council of financial experts would rally at Geneva during the month of August, and would there arrive at a final understanding with the Germans as to when and how much they must pay. But the aforementioned rally was lost sight of during the Polish crisis, and now it appears it has not taken place, unless, as one journal facetiously remarks, "it fell into the lake and drowned."

The second point of criticism is that the programme of the conference at Brussels seems to have been established anyhow, and that it was communicated to the various governments Great surprise is manifest in Paris, where it is claimed that notifications were only given to the government unofficially from its representatives meeting with the League of Nations at a league meeting in San Sabastian.

That, according to certain press critics has "produced a bad impression." These critics would like to be assured immediately that the matter of both German indemnity and demobilization will be conducted by the French Government in the same masterly manner in which it won the battle of Warsaw. Otherwise there is always the solution of marching into the Ruhr.

All Imps.

Western paper: The twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Burns celebrated their tenth birthday yesterday. Fifteen little fiends were invited to the party.

FATAL ENDING TO DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

Mrs. Stephen Humphrey, Prominent Lady of Moncton, Dies as Result of Injuries.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 29.—The death of Mrs. Stephen O. Humphrey, which occurred in the City Hospital this morning as a result of the terrible injuries she received about ten days ago by being struck by an automobile on Botsford street, has caused widespread grief in this city. At the time of the accident, Mrs. Humphrey was preparing to leave by auto for Shediac Cape with members of her family. The car, in which she was riding, had stopped in front of her father's home and as Mrs. Humphrew stepped from the car and started to cross the street she was struck by an auto, driven by Geo. Colborne, and dragged some distance. Examination of her injuries showed that her back had been broken, and no hope was held out for her recovery. Since the accident, however, she progressed favorably and her immediate death was not looked for. This morning, however, after she had passed a good night and eaten breakfast, she suddenly collapsed and died within a few minutes. The distressing accident, which has had a fatal ending, has cast a gloom over the city. The deceased was well known and highly esteemed. She was the daughter of J. H. Marks and Moncton's leading citizen. Besides her parents, she is survived by her husband, who is foreman of the C. N. R. lumber yard at the Moncton shops, and three young children. The surviving brothers and sisters are W. E. Marks, former city street commissioner; Harry Marks, traveller for Hall & Fairweather, St. John; Mrs. Harold Magee, St. John; Mrs. A. T. Crilley, Mrs. Horatio McKenzie, Moncton; Misses Ada and Georgie, at home.

After being exposed to the sun and wind for 12 days in an open boat and subsisting upon rain water and seaweed, two fishermen, Thos. Constant and Raphael Coger, were picked up unconscious by the American steamship Masama, from London, G. B., which brought them to New York.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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The C. H. Townshend Piano Co., Ltd.

54 King St., St. John, N. B. 801 Main St., Moncton, N. B.

PROVINCI

FROM OUR CO

Hampton

Hampton, Aug. 26—Mrs. W. G. Scovil left on Saturday for Fredericton where she will be a guest for a few weeks of her sisters.

Miss Louise Humphrey, Chicago, was a guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McAvity.

Mayor E. Schofield and party, Rothesay, were motor visitors to Hampton on Sunday.

Rev. A. J. Colpitts spent Sunday in the city and occupied the pulpit of the Charlotte Street Baptist church.

Dr. W. S. Burgess and party, Moncton, called on Hampton friends on Sunday.

Mrs. E. N. Stickford and young daughters were guests of St. John friends this week.

On Friday evening another enjoyable dance was given when Miss Mabel Smith and Miss Fannie Langstroth were joint hostesses. The function was in honor of Miss Glidden and Mr. Sprague of Woodstock. Other guests included:

Dr. Broderick and Mrs. Broderick of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Vivyan Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Tessler, Miss Grace Flewwelling, Miss Louise Scribner, Miss May Smith, Miss Marguerite Adams, Miss Louise Gilchrist, Miss Marjorie Barnes, Miss Gladys Smith, Miss Harriet Alward, Miss Doris Hicks, Miss Ella Ketchum, St John; Miss Martha Camp, Miss Treva Smith, Miss Louise Alward, Miss Rose Toronto, Miss Daphne Fairweather, Mr. Harrison Trimble, Mr. Harry Waineford, Mr. Allen Coster, Mr. Gilford Flewwelling, Mr. Ted Herrington, Mr. Jack Angovine, Mr. Bry Fairweather, Mr. Ted Coster, Mr. Bruce Flewwelling Mr. Eric Warneford, Mr. Murray Angevine, Mr. Fred Chipman; Mr. Guy Scovil, Mr. Robert Hallett, Mr. Frank Seely, Mr. Kenneth Robb, Mr. Fred Snell.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hutchings and son Ralph are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchings.

Mrs. S. E. McLeod, Sussex, was a visitor to Hampton on Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. Steele, Sackville, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church both morning and evening. During his stay in Hampton, Dr. Steele was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. F. Brewster.

Mr. C. W. Weyman accompanied by his daughter Mrs. F. S. Dingee and his young granddaughter Miss Rebecca Dingee, felt on Tuesday for a two months' trip to the Canadian West.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Vivyan Winter entertained several friends at a dance. Those to enjoy Mr. and Mrs. Winters' hospitality were Miss Fannie Langstroth, Miss Gladys Smith, Miss Treva Smith, Miss Louise Scribner, Miss Margureite Adams, Miss Daphne Fairweather, Miss Martha Camp, Miss Grace Flewwelling, Miss Rose, Miss Doris Hicks, Miss Mabel Smith, Miss Gladys Glidden and Miss May Smith. Mr. Harry Warneford, Mr. Ted Coster, Mr. Ren. Smith, Mr. Eric Warneford, Mr. Allan Coster, Mr. Fred C. Chipman, Mr. Fred Snell, Mr. Kenneth Robb, Mr. Robert Hallett, Mr. Guy Scovil and Mr. Bryant Fairweather.

Dr. Broderidge and Mrs. Broderidge of Boston are among the summer guests at the Wayside Inn.

Mrs. Dr. Stoughton, New York and young son arrived on Friday to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dickson-Otty.

Mrs. R. T. Newberry and children left on Monday to join her husband who is engaged in business in Alberta.

Mrs. Newberry has been active in church and social circles and her departure is much regretted by her many friends.

Mr. Harry Morrisey, St. John, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford, Lakeside.

Miss Johnson, Montreal, is a guest of her brother, Rev. Mr. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynds and daughters the Misses Dorothy and Audrey arrived last week from Brantford, Pa., and are guests of Mrs. Lynds' brother, Col Fred Wedderburn and Mrs. Wedderburn.

The concert given by the St. Mary's Band on Thursday evening in the Curling Rink was well attended and fully appreciated by the audience. Rev. Mr. Gordon Lawrence presided and gave a short history of the services of the band during the recent war. During the intermission ice cream and cake was sold by members of the C.G.I. T. C. Club. A vote of thanks moved by Geo. Hallet and seconded by Mr. Fenton Kierstead was extended to the band. The proceeds, which amounted to over $100.00 is the beginning of a fund to erect a suitable memorial to the Hampton boys who lost their lives in the great war. At the close of the concert the members of the Women's Institute under whose auspices the affair was held served a substantial supper to the members of the band who so kindly gave their services without any remuneration.

On Monday evening Mr. Fred Chipman entertained several of his friends at a delightful bridge party of three tables. Among those invited were Miss Marjorie McIntyre, St. John; Miss Gladys Smith, Miss Treva Smith Miss Fannie Langstroth, Miss Rose, Miss Daphne Fairweather, Miss Marjorie Barnes, Miss Louise Alward, Mr. Harry Warneford, Mr. Eric Warneford, Mr. Dodge Rankine, Mr. Bruce Flewwelling and Mrs. Bryant Fairweather.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Keirstead were week-end guests of friends in Hampstead.

Miss Lila Foster left last week to join a camping party at Ragged Point.

Rev. R. J. Colpitts and Mrs. Colpitts attended the Colpitts family reunion held this week at Forest Glen, Westmorland county. Rev. Mr. Colpitts has taken an active part in the arranging for the programme to be carried out on that occasion.

Mrs. Ruddick Smith is enjoying a few weeks at Grand Bay where she is a guest.

Mrs. Joselyn, St. John, returned on Saturday to the city after spending a pleasant week as guest of Miss Flora D. Long.

The Crawford's Picnic Grounds at Lakeside presented a lively appearance on Friday afternoon the occas-

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Mr. Charles McIn
visiting his brother
Intyre, of Cody's.
Mr. William Dyke
was the week-end
Mrs. Robert Mitche
came in his motorc
ing to the steamb
machine slipped ar
into the ditch. He
injury.
Mrs. Harry McIn
St. Stephen. She is
A Branscombe, the
Stephen Hospital.
Miss Eleanor an
Lean, of Long Cree
of their aunt, Mrs.
ton.
Mr. Robert Mitch
the week-end.
Miss Margaret
Tuesday from a pl
John on the Majes
companied by Miss
of St. oJhn.
Mr. Harry Lynch
John, Tuesday. He
and Mrs. John Key
Congratulations a
and Mrs. Neil He
birth of a daughter
Mr. and Mrs. Cl
the week-end guest
Ivan B. Hetheringt
Howe, who were jus
will make their fu
tario.
Mrs. Irvin Thomp
of Mrs. Warren Co
Mr. Luther Hethe
Sussex, Wednesday
Mr. Thomas Worde
Mrs. John C.
Arthur, were the g
Mrs. Charles L. Pa
Dale from Tuesday

Getting

"I see a tight
quite late these nig
door neighbor. "A
it?" "Oh, no" ans
neighbor, "only get
bedroom for myse
friends come down