



EBB TIDE—THE PART THAT DID NOT EBB.

—Chicago Daily News.

FRANCE SEES HOPE IN GENOA BECAUSE OF DEFINITE AGENDA

Little Risk of Improvisations Run, Paris Feels, Following Boulogne Agreement.

Paris, April 3.—(Special Correspondence.)—It was clear from the moment that the meeting at Boulogne was definitely arranged that a change for the better was taking place in the atmosphere of Franco-British relations. Raymond Poincaré gave ample proof of his good will when he agreed to supplement by such a conversation the exchange of notes and less formal communications, by means of which the discussion in regard to Genoa had been carried on up to that point.

The simplicity and gravity which were to mark the interview met with general approval both in Paris and London as this seemed to indicate that differences were few and that the two premiers' intentions with regard to Genoa closely approximated. The idea that this was to be a purely business talk and that with patience, good will and mutual accommodation general agreement could be reached was equally welcome to both peoples. On both sides of the Channel there was also a deep desire for a permanent improvement in the allied relations on terms which would be compatible with the world-wide objects of the great victors in the world war.

Boulogne a Success.

One of the main problems for the two countries was undoubtedly how to bring about a better understanding without hurting national susceptibilities. M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George have again proved their acumen and diplomatic resourcefulness, their great intellectual abilities and discernment in developing and improving the precious legacy of the past. Boulogne marked the end of a perilous period of sterile criticism and pin-pricking remarks.

The meeting at Boulogne was brief, sober, businesslike, and the result has justified expectations. The camp follows and other ostentatious accompaniments of greatness were absent, but the business done was so fruitful that the two statesmen apparently have not found it necessary to convene another meeting before the Genoa conference in order to find out precisely what they did say and decide at the last meeting. What especially pleases the French is that the principal points of understanding have been put down in black and white so that no further difficulty should arise between the two countries as regards the conference in respect to which they have heretofore adopted an attitude of closest unity.

Both premiers have been able to express the joint conviction that no political difficulties will stand in the way of two nations working together in full mutual confidence for the economic reconstruction of Europe and the consolidation of peace.

The Boulogne programme was precise and limited and it is to be considered had been carefully prepared. In this way the risk of improvisations was avoided. Today's genuine satisfaction in Paris results from the knowledge that France will not be exposed to unexpected and dangerous

projects. The meeting will reassure Europe against a divergence of policy between England and France. All the safeguards to which, in the circumstances, France could reasonably aspire have been won. The announcement that both countries are determined to take steps to prevent any interference at Genoa with the treaties of peace and with the reparations issue will undoubtedly cool the hot-heads of Berlin and Munich.

Question of Russia.

Some important additions to this official information are made by the diplomatic correspondent of the Havas Agency. It is learned from this source that it was agreed that Article VI of the Cannes resolution is to be soon construed as to leave intact the right of the Allies to inflict penalties on Germany should she fail to observe her obligations under the Versailles treaty. The limitation of armaments in Europe is also to be excluded from discussion at Genoa, "in view of the fact that Germany has not yet entirely fulfilled her obligations in this respect."

The statement of Mr. Lloyd George regarding the Bolsheviks is cautious, but satisfactory. The question of Russia remains to some extent open. France's objection to anything approaching a de jure recognition of the Soviet Government is unchanged. There is no desire on the part of M. Poincaré or Mr. Lloyd George to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia or any other country. Nevertheless, in the interests of civilization and the world peace, the Allies must obtain guarantees that the system of terrorism is to be ended once and for all.

The Genoa conference is prepared to bring Russia again within the family of nations in the economic sense. Although an extensive clearing of the ground may certainly be hoped for, it seems improbable that any definite solution of the Russian problem will be reached at the conference. The Bolsheviks, who have been promising great things at Genoa, will possibly be disappointed, and their prevalence will not be lessened by the Franco-British agreement to prevent any encroachment on the rights of the League of Nations, which in Moscow is said to be regarded as a bulwark of capitalism. M. Poincaré has fully explained to Mr. Lloyd George that the French Government has not suddenly conceived an entirely new passion for this important organization. The French armistice is merely that the admirable organization at the League of Nations should be utilized to form a kind of permanent basis for the Genoa conference and its possible successors, which without machinery of this kind would be in danger of lapsing into chaos.

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MANY MOTOR RACES PLANNED IN BRITAIN

Tourist Trophy Car Races in Isle of Man Fixed for June.

London, April 3.—Recent developments in engine and carburetor design point to the adoption on cars of certain features thought to be discarded. This is seen particularly in the construction of air-cooled engines, and the tendency to provide independent controls for both air and gas.

It is usually assumed that the motor cycle improvements follow the road of progress already traveled by the car. Evidence to the contrary of this assumption is seen in the now almost universal use of chain in preference to belt drive, and in the more recent tendency to adopt pressed steel frames and enclosed shaft drive. On the other hand, many cycles have hesitated to adopt either automatic carburetor control of water-cooling, and recent developments in car design appear to favor their choice in both respects.

An increasing number of British cars come now with a device for controlling the mixture of gas and air apart from any automatic adjustment provided by the normal functioning of the carburetor. In certain cases the device is merely an extra air port or a means of choking the air inlet as an aid to easy starting, or adjustable jets, but the tendency is to provide for the independent control of both gas and air in order that the proportions may be varied to suit widely differing conditions.

Varying Conditions of Starting.

This tendency is not likely to be in favor of the inefficient driver for whom it introduces merely an added complication, but there is no doubt of its popularity among drivers who desire to have complete control of their engine under all conditions. They know that no automatic setting of the carburetor can give perfect functioning under the varying conditions of starting, heavy load and light load, apart from the varying atmospheric conditions which affect the mixture, and they naturally object to being treated as children for whom everything is done by some higher authority. It is reasonable to assume that the provision of complete control of the gas mixture on so many modern cars is an acknowledgment on the part of the makers of the increasing intelligence of the driving public.

Also, a tendency of an entirely different order. In part, of course, it is the result of an effort towards economy in production costs, but it is largely due to deliberate experiment and improved methods. It is still frequently assumed that the tendency is to increase the size of the motor, but the fact that certain light cars fitted with air-cooled engines have proved successful under very searching road tests.

The motor racing season in Britain promises to be more usually full. The Tourist Trophy Car Races in the Isle of Man are now definitely fixed for June, but instead of two separate races as originally planned, the three-litre and the 1500 c. c. cars will race over the same course at the same time. This re-arrangement, while adding to the excitement of the event, will increase the difficulties of an already difficult course. A full series of races has been arranged throughout the season at Brooklands, and with the idea of popularizing the sport, it is proposed that on certain days it shall be opened free to the general public.

Obtaining Spare Parts.

It is a frequent source of annoyance to the British motorist that he is put to much more trouble to obtain spare parts, and replacement for a car manufactured in his own country, than for one manufactured abroad. Efforts are being made by several British car concerns to remove the cause of this complaint, by increasing the number of agents over the country who will stock their parts. Service of this nature plays a small part as a deciding factor in favor of one car as against another of otherwise equal merit, and British manufacturers are increasingly ready to give attention to such points, and the rash of production has slowed down.

Particulars are to hand of a very interesting innovation in speed gears. It is styled "infinitely" variable, but the term is meant to convey of course, that the gear is variable by unbroken gradations between certain wide limits. The feature of the gear is that within these limits the gear variations are automatic, being governed by the speed of the car. The system incorporates the well-known friction disc drive, one disc being driven by the central shaft, the other at right angles to the first and connected with the rear wheels, being free to travel from its center to its circumference. In this case the path of the second disc is controlled not by the driver, but by a central gear governor working against a spring. The spring tends to carry the disc into the low gear position, and the speed of the car operating through the governor forces it into the high gear position. The system is ingenious and interesting. It has the merits and limitations of all friction drives, of course, but it is possible that, in practice, some of the usual limitations may be partially removed by the nicety of the automatic selection of gears.

The Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Transport has decided against recommending legislation to interfere with the use of left-hand drive in Britain, and expresses the opinion that the dangers of the system have been greatly exaggerated. It is anticipated that this decision will end an agitation which was always open to the charge of trade prejudice, apart from the fact that any argument against left-hand drive in Britain applied with equal force against British cars with right-hand drive imported or touring in Continental countries.

You are cordially invited to attend a free Demonstration of Baking

conducted by a practical and experienced Domestic Science expert, a member of the Educational Department of E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd., manufacturers of Magic Baking Powder, under whose auspices this demonstration is held.

At the following stores:
WALSH BROS., L. B. WILSON, COUGHLAN'S CASH
Haymarket Square 231 Prince Edward St. GROCERY, 73 Sydney St.
E. WETMORE, April 3-5—P. McINTYRE, April 6-8 WM. PARKINSON
30 Stanley St. 337 Main St. 113 Adelaide St.

Making Nation-Wide Investigation of Unemployment Cause

U. S. National Bureau of Economic Research Doing the Work.

New York, April 1.—A nation-wide investigation of unemployment in the United States, as affected by the business cycle, is being made by the National Bureau of Economic Research. This inquiry is defined as an endeavor to reduce economic waste, to increase production and to formulate a comprehensive policy and program for the better control of the factors in business and industry hitherto left largely to chance.

It is expected that, together with the companion inquiry on seasonal unemployment which will follow, it will disclose definitely the causes, trends and distribution of unemployment.

Wesley Clair Mitchell, the bureau's director of research, is conducting the inquiry under the auspices of the standing committee which was left in being by the President's Conference on Unemployment and of which Secretary of Commerce Hoover is chairman.

On the basis of the information obtained, the committee hopes to recommend a concrete policy and program of control to displace temporary palliatives and emergency measures in dealing with the unemployment problem in this country.

The scope and importance of the material to be gathered is summarized by the bureau as follows: "Description of unemployment; Types of unemployed; Under-employment. Reliability of present payroll data as an index of unemployment. Can such data be made a trustworthy index?"

"Relation of unemployment to the business cycle; Present social costs of cyclical unemployment. "Proposed palliatives and preventives of cyclical unemployment: Long-range planning of public works, railroad and other large scale construction. Methods of stabilizing production of textiles, clothing and novelties. Employment insurance and out-of-work benefits paid by trade unions. Employment offices. Financial devices and measures for controlling the business cycle. Improvement in methods of compiling and distributing information as to business conditions."

Investigating Best Methods of Aiding Mutilated Soldiers

Considering How to Lessen Suffering and Increase Injured Persons Capacity.

Geneva, April 3.—(Special.)—The best methods of aiding the 4,000,000 soldiers and others mutilated in the world war are being investigated by the commission of experts of the International Labor Bureau, one of the subordinate commissions of the League of Nations.

The commission is being assisted by representatives of all the large associations of "mutilated," as the mutilated persons are called, and also by official delegates from Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany, representatives of the Hygiene Commission of the League of Nations, the International Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The experts are considering whether to hold an international exposition of apparatus used by the mutilated showing all the devices and equipment evolved by any country for the mitigation of suffering and to increase the injured person's capacity for work.

Weddings

MacDonald Humble.

Truro, N. S., April 1.—On Wednesday evening, March 29, a very pretty but quiet wedding took place at St. John's Anglican church, at seven o'clock, when Ruth Wainwright White, daughter of the late John Andrew and Mrs. Humble and granddaughter of the Hon. G. H. White, of Centerville, N. B., became the bride of Mr. J. Clifford MacDonald, a prominent business man of Campbellton, N. B.

The bride, who was given away in marriage by her brother Mr. G. F. Borden Humble, looked charming in a gown of ivory duchess satin and Spanish lace, and wore bridal veil with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of pink Ophelia roses. Miss M. Geraldine Humble, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Mr. W. F. Gaud, Jr., was groomsmen. The wedding march was played by Mrs. H. A. Weiland and while the register was being signed the choir sang "O Perfect Love."

Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald left on the Ocean Limited for Halifax where they will sail for Bermuda and points south. On their return they will reside in Campbellton.

The bride's travelling costume was navy blue tulle suit with white trimmings and she wore a modish hat and moleskin fur.

Obituary

A. I. Megarity

The death of Andrew Irvine Megarity occurred suddenly at the home of his sister, Mrs. R. A. Phillips, Cole's Island, N. B., on March 25. He was fifty-eight years old and had been employed for several years with the S. H. White Co. He leaves to mourn one daughter, Florence Gertrude, and four sisters, Mrs. Hanford McKnight, Mrs. Beckwith McKnight of Apohaqui, N. B.; Mrs. J. S. McNeil, of Lawrence, Mass., and Mrs. R. A. Phillips, The late William M. Megarity of this city was a brother. Interment took place in the Methodist burial grounds, Cole's Island, Rev. S. Crisp, Methodist, and Rev. S. W. Warfield, Anglican, conducted service.

Mrs. Susie Case

Mrs. Susie Case, widow of George E. Case, died in Montreal Sunday after a brief illness of pneumonia. She was a native of St. John, but left here two years ago to take up her residence with her son in Montreal. She is survived by one son, St. Clair, with whom she resided, two daughters, Mrs. W. J. Kerr of Montreal and Mrs. J. A. Johnston of this city; also four grandchildren and one brother, H. Gregg of Mountain Dale, Kings County. Her body will be brought here for burial.

Funerals

The funeral of Mrs. Sophia A. Bell was held yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 64 Pitt street, to Fernhill, Rev. Dr. D. Hutchinson conducted service.

The funeral of Joseph B. McAvity was held yesterday afternoon from St. John's (Stone) church to the Church of England burying ground, Rev. A. L. Fleming conducted service.

The funeral of Samuel Patterson was held yesterday afternoon from P. J. Fitzpatrick's undertaking rooms to the Cathedral for service by Rev. A. P. Allen. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Keefe, her took place yesterday morning from her late residence, 119 Market Place, West End, to the Church of the Assumption for high mass and requiem by Rev. J. J. Ryan. Interment was in Holy Cross cemetery. Relatives acted as pallbearers. Many floral and spiritual offerings were received.

Report of Riverside Consolidated School For Third Quarter

The following is a list of pupils making the highest averages on the third quarter's work at the Consolidated School:

Betta.

Grade I—Section A, Dorothy Smith, Harold Peck; Section B, Alister MacLean, Harylene Peck.

Grade II—Miriam Betts, Annie Betts.

Grade III—Nicholas Betts, Harry Barbour.

Grade IV—Marion Barrett, Nelson Tingley.

Grade V—Gertrude Danahy, Hazel Douthright.

Grade VI—Hilda Tingley, Lulu Alexander.

Grade VII—Lewis O'Connor, Lawson Porter.

Grade VIII—Mildred Tingley, Marion Crawford.

Grade IX—Gladys Barrett, Greta Tingley.

Grade X—Harry Tingley, Chesley O'Regan.

Grade XI—Zelda Copp, Hilda Ginn, Vocational Dept.—Don Kinna, Vaughan Stiles.

The following have had perfect attendance during the quarter:

Zelda Copp, Hilda Ginn, Osman Fullerton, Beatrice Ginn, Mildred Tingley, Marjorie McConnell, Marjorie Porter, Lewis O'Connor, Merle Stiles, Myrtle Bartlett, Hilda Tingley, Marion Barrett, Howard Stuart, Harry Barbour, Irving Long, Eva Alexander, Kathleen Long, Hilda Steeves, Thelma Smith, Harylene Peck, Harold Peck, Havelock Milton.

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Gains 10 1/2 Pounds in 22 Days!

Another startling evidence of Ironized Yeast's value as a weight-builder! In a test conducted under the supervision of a physician, Miss Dorothy Byrne, pretty artist's model and movie beauty, gains 10 1/2 pounds—in only 22 days! Miss Byrne's measurements, taken before and after the test, are given at the left.

A striking example—yes, by no means an exception! For it is not at all unusual for thin, nervous, over-worked or run-down folks to gain five pounds and more in only 14 days! on the very first package of Ironized Yeast!

Results in Half the Usual Time!

The reason Ironized Yeast brings such amazing results is because it not only contains just the right amount of all three essential vitamins, but in addition contains a special form of easily assimilated organic iron, similar to the iron found in spinach. When yeast is treated in this manner it is found that results are not only more permanent, but are secured just twice as quickly!

Make This Amazing Test

Mail coupon for the amazing Three Day Free Trial Treatment of Ironized Yeast. Then watch the results! how quickly you begin putting on good firm flesh. See your newly acquired "pep" makes hard work or play a pleasure instead of a task. If IRONIZED YEAST is not for you, please to take—will not cause gas or in any way hurt the stomach. Special directions for children. Mail coupon now!

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ROYAL YEAST CAKES

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A fresh, rosy complexion indicates perfect health. To secure this in most cases all that is necessary is to take one to three Royal Yeast Cakes a day for a few weeks.

Royal Yeast is a food. It supplies the water soluble vitamins which the diet may lack. Scientists tell us that this vitamin is essential to good health. Royal Yeast is highly beneficial in many cases in which the system seems to be run down. The yeast cakes simply add to the diet. It is a food—not a medicine.

Dissolve a Royal Yeast Cake in fruit juices or mix it with cereal and milk, and take it at meal time. The chances are in a few weeks the complexion will be clear. For children reduce the amount to one-half or one-quarter of a cake with each meal.

Send name and address for free booklet "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."

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