

MR. WIGMORE URGES GOVT TO HAVE RETURNED TO SYDNEY ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE COAL CARRIERS

Gov't is Taking up With High Commissioner in London the Urgent Need of the Return of These Carriers—Canada to Ask for Standing Army of 10,000 Men—Sugar Refineries of Maritime Provinces Discriminated Against in Freight Rates.

Ottawa, June 16.—Major General Newburn, in the House this afternoon introduced the bill to amend the Militia Act as to provide for a permanent force in Canada of not exceeding 10,000 instead of 6,000 as at present. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Barnham asked if it was a fact that returned soldiers, who have been given their old positions at the Front Canal at Peterboro, were paid less than those in similar positions alongside them. The answer of the government was in the negative.

Mr. Wigmore asked what representations, if any, had been made to the British government by the Canadian government respecting the return of the Sydney-St. Lawrence route of the coal ships Rose Castle, Lord Strathcona, Daghill, Wabana and Kamouraska.

Mr. Ballantyne: "The high commissioner for Canada in London was requested by cable to urge upon the Ministry of Shipping in the strongest possible manner the necessity for the release from requisition of the steamers mentioned."

"Additional representations were made through the secretary for the colonies asking for the return of the Kamouraska. It is understood that notice of the vessels has been returned."

Mr. Wigmore—"Is the government aware that the Montreal market is now depressed, and has been for the period of the war, of Nova Scotia coal, due to the requisitioning of these ships by the British government, and its inability of shipping to control the company to replace them, at rates which will allow carriage of coal with profit from Sydney to Montreal?"

"The government is aware," Mr. Ballantyne replied, "during the present season difficulties are being experienced in the delivery of Nova Scotia coal in Montreal owing to lack of tonnage facilities."

All the vessels alluded to were registered in the United Kingdom and consequently subject to the control of the Imperial government. The Kamouraska was undergoing repairs at a United Kingdom port. There was no information respecting the present whereabouts of the other vessels.

J. H. Sinclair, of Guysboro, said he had been informed that the freight rate on sugar from Cuba to Montreal was 38 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, while to Halifax and St. John the charge was 58 1/2 cents. He said this was a discrimination against the sugar refiners of the Maritime Provinces, and he asked if the government is taking any steps to stop the discrimination.

Mr. J. D. Reid said he was making inquiries into the matter. Hon. Mr. Mowbray stated in reply to Mr. Lemieux that the rate on sugar in the tropics is going up rapidly. In May 50,700 men had been demobilized in Canada and they hoped to exceed that number this month. The government expected to have all the men home early in August, unless more strikes occur in England. Four or five ships had been delayed on this account recently.

Sir Robert Borden told Mr. Cahill that a preliminary report by the Industrial Relations Commission is expected today or tomorrow and would be brought down as soon as received. Hon. Mr. Martin Burrell informed Mr. Reid, of MacKenzie, that he would give all information regarding the question of requisitioning of Saskatchewan lignite when his estimates were under discussion.

D. D. MacKenzie said the reports regarding the strikes at Winnipeg were conflicting and he asked if the government could give any definite information. The premier replied that at the moment he could not say more than that he had received a telegram from Senator Robertson this morning indicating the steps that had been taken by him. Apparently matters were progressing in a satisfactory way.

William Duff, of Lunenburg, inquired if any steps had been taken to release the seven sailors who were kept in jail at Halifax. The speaker interrupted to say that this was purely a local matter and not a question of the orders of the day. Hon. Charles Murphy was informed by the premier that he had asked Sir James Loughheed, who is minister in charge of soldiers' civil re-establishment, for a statement as to the requisitioning of Col. McKelvey-Bell and Captain J. Grant Cunningham. The statement would be laid on the table of the House.

The premier said, in answer to Gen. Hughes that the question of the requisitioning and their future would be discussed in the House when the peace terms were signed. He thought that the arrangements would be found to be satisfactory. The terms, however, were not available yet. The premier also said, when questioned by Mr. Lemieux, that it was certainly his intention to speak at the appropriate time with regard to the terms of the peace treaty and the part the representatives in Canada had taken.

AMHERST STRIKE VIRTUALLY ENDS

All But One of the Industries Connected With the Strike Are Now Operating.

Special to The Standard. Amherst, N. S., June 16.—The whistles were again sounding this morning, and while the prolonged blasts have been absent from our hearing for nearly a month, the sound gave the town a more cheerful and industrial aspect.

On Friday a large percentage of the men employed in the Amherst Foundry, the Amherst Boot and Shoe, Bennett Bros. & Co., the Victor Wood Works, returned to work. On Saturday committees of the Federation met with the management of Rhodes Foundry Co., the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., and the Amherst Woolen Mills.

An agreement was arrived at with the first two mentioned, and the employees returned to work this morning. In addition to this, the strike at the Barker McLean Motor Co. was called off, and only at the Amherst Woolen Mills do the conditions of strike still prevail.

In regard to the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. the men are going back on a nine-hour day, and Mr. Burke, with a representative committee of the Federation, is leaving for Montreal this evening, where they will meet with Mr. Parks and discuss the labor difficulties.

"CHICK" EVANS LEADS OFF STARS WHO WILL BE SEEN HERE IN MATCHES FOR THE CANADIAN RED CROSS

Great Gallery of Golfers from the United States, including Champion Evans, John G. Anderson, "New" Sawyer, Oswald Kirkby and Grant Rice.

Five and possible seven of the noted amateur golfers of the United States, will play a series of matches for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross, beginning at Hamilton on June 23, Toronto, June 24, Ottawa, June 25, Montreal, June 26, and St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, June 27 and 28.

Leading the party of nobles is Charles (Chick) Evans, Jr., of Chicago who is held over amateur champion of the United States, and who until a few days ago, was also holder of the open championship of the United States. He won both in 1916, and this is a distinction unique in American golf.

John G. Anderson, of St. Francis, N. B., near New York, is a soldier of real class. In the national amateur championship he was runner-up to Jerome D. Travers in 1912, and in 1913 he was runner-up to the same man. He was also runner-up one year in his prize of Canadian golf course and is anxious to see and play more of them.

Grantland Rice, famous as a sportswriter and poet, is also a golfer of real merit. He has figured prominently in various matches in the United States. Jerome D. Travers and Francis Duimet, who accepted invitations to participate in the tour, have been forced to cancel, but there is still possibility that one or both of them may participate in some of the matches.

LATE SHIPPING New York, June 16.—Ard Strs Olympic, Glasgow; Liberator, Brest; Espangne, Havre; Nopotin, Brest. Havre, June 16.—Ard Baxonia, New York for London. Liverpool, June 16.—Ard str Cedric, New York; Megantic, Montreal. Manchester, June 16.—Ard str Manchester Mariner, Montreal. Halifax, June 16.—Ard str Royal George, Liverpool; Lady of Gaspe, Boston. Sailed—Str Royal George, New York.

CARPENTER INJURED. A carpenter working on the new St. David's church, Sydney street, had his knee severely cut yesterday afternoon in falling from a scaffold on which he was working. The ambulance was quickly summoned, but the injured man preferred to go to his home instead of the hospital.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. THE GREAT KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, SANDS, STONES, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DEAFNESS, Tinnitus, EYE AFFECTIONS, URINARY AFFECTIONS, GOUT, CALCULI, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

U. S. ARMY A GREAT EDUCATIONAL MEDIUM

This Possibility Demonstrated by the A. E. F. University at Beaune, France—Points Way to Universal Education in United States.

Beaune, France, May 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The possibility of making the United States Army a great educational medium for all America has been demonstrated by the American Expeditionary Forces University here, in the opinion of leading educators in that institution. Their experience in two months of its sessions has convinced these instructors that the great experiment conducted a way to universal education in the United States.

The university soon must close for its students are going home to America to be demobilized. The closing exercises were held May 30. The what it has done and still is doing at this writing will perhaps serve as a guide to the development of an army education in the United States.

More than 8,600 American soldiers have since March 15 been obtaining a light education in this university as a gift from Uncle Sam. The institution was composed of 103 colleges with 384 instructors and offered 303 courses of instruction. The soldiers might select to pursue. It was unique in respect to the fact that its entire student body was called in khaki, that the students slept in army cots, 60 to 60 in a hut with their rifles slung beneath them. They rose for the day's studies at the call of the bugle.

Outside the schoolroom army discipline prevailed but in them the army was forgotten and a private was as good as a captain. The directors of these 103 colleges were distinguished educators in America and the grade of instruction at Beaune was regarded as equivalent to university work in America. Entrance examinations were not required. The word of the applicant was sufficient. The school education was the sole requirement and this was waived if he had had its equivalent.

General Ira L. Reeves, a regular army officer well known for his work as president of Norwich University, Vermont, was the directing head of the university. He had spent most of his life in the United States and the university was little more than a project. Abandoned American hospitals where the wounded from the Argonne had been treated were now being used upon as a nucleus and other buildings appeared like mushrooms. There were no brownstone fronts, no

SEEDS OF WAR EXIST ON EVERY SIDE, SAYS HAIG

Dream of Universal Peace Rests for Realization on Vigilant Preparedness, Asserts Field Marshal.

In consequence of his speech on his installation as rector of St. Andrew's University, to which position he was elected last year, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has been hailed by a considerable part of the British press as that rare creature, a great soldier and a great statesman.

The London Times reports the Field Marshal's address as follows: "Sir Douglas Haig, in his rectorial address, said we had all been appalled by the magnitude of the world war now drawing to a close and would gladly believe that, even if we had elected to have a perpetual peace, at least mankind would never again become involved in a cataclysm so general and so terrible. If, however, I were to have defrauded such catastrophes, we must be prepared to prevent them and must know what course to pursue. Thought for the future of mankind must be based on the study of the lessons from which war springs were not yet dead in the hearts of men. The seeds of future conflicts were sown in every quarter of the globe, only awaiting the right conditions, moral, political and economic, to burst once more into activity and cover the fields with harvests of armed men."

He would mention a few of the more obvious of the existing possibilities of attack. The first place was "the Yellow Peril," a problem which was, in fact, a matter of the almost desperate, deservingly all the thought and care of the world. He spoke of the work of the Chinese who had been brought to France and said the Chinese must eventually demand a place in the European labor market, competing with our highly paid labor and our infinitely higher standards of living. He had seen it stated that in parts of China such a policy as that advocated by the ex-Kaiser could only result in almost unending strife between the West and the East. The solution (Sir Douglas) would offer for this and other problems was very different from that propounded by the ex-Kaiser. It was different because Sir Douglas was more and more for this reason because he believed that the solution of the problem was part of the great mission of the British Empire in the world. This tremendous problem was only capable of solution by giving to all races, however insignificant, what we proudly regarded as British freedom and justice, and thereby in the course of many years bringing them up to our own standard of life.

It was, he imagined, with something of this idea that an economical and industrial side had been woven into the fabric of the league of nations. If so, he welcomed it as a step in the right direction, but the league of nations could never absolve us from

BOLSHEVIK SHOW THE WHITE FLAG

The Fall of Kronstadt, the Naval Base at Petrograd, is Imminent.

Helsingfors, Finland, June 16.—The fall of Kronstadt, the naval base of Petrograd, is imminent, according to reports received by naval circles here from Reval, the capital of Esthonia. The report says that a white flag has been hoisted over the fortress several times by its Bolsheviki defenders.

NEARLY AS PERSHING'S FIELD FOR ATHLETICS where five baseball fields were in use and there was opportunity for track meets and other athletics. Eight miles away at Allery was the agricultural college with about 2,300 students.

The college of this institution, the first of its kind in history, were: Agriculture, arts business citizenship, correspondence education, engineering, journalism, law, letters, medicine, music and science. There were 532 classes and the average enrollment in each class was 34 men.

The day's work began at 6 a. m. The list for attendance, the business college was second with 1,329 students, engineering third with 846 and then followed letters with 770, science 676, arts 287, education 78, journalism 121, law 146, medicine 134, and music 129.

Many of the soldiers studied French and made excellent progress partly because of the splendid opportunity to practice the language with their French friends. For the most part the classes of the university were conducted in the barrack schoolhouse but a large aerodrome was converted into a combination lecture room and theatre.

The regular officer as a class had made good in the war. He had shown that he was master of his trade and was no mere society idler. He could lead men and was a judge of them. He hoped that one of the good results of the war would be a higher regard for the army among all classes of the community. In the development of modern social ideas there had been an increasing tendency to look to the state as a universal provider, from whom everything was to be expected, and to which as little as possible was to be given. Such a tendency was subversive of discipline, both in private and public life. It opened the way to political corruption and to all the social evils which had led to the decay of former Europe.

We could not afford to neglect military precautions, for to do so would be to invite war. If the responsibility for this war rested in any degree upon Great Britain it was because the state of her military preparations made it seem to the foreign observer improbable, if not impossible, that she would venture to take up the challenge which her enemies cast at her feet. All available resources must be prepared and organized in time of peace with the view to their being used if and when occasion required.

"We have won," concluded Sir Douglas, "and if my reading of past history and current events is correct, we have won because our national character remains unchanged. We shall always win in all we undertake. It is the sword and buckler of our empire."

One lone drunk was gathered into the police station last night for a free lodging and will salute the judge this morning.

CANADIANS PRAISED BY GENERAL IRONSIDES FOR WORK PERFORMED

London, June 16.—(Canadian Associated Press.)—The Times correspondent at Archangel wires that General Ironsides reviewed the Canadian Army and thanked the Canadians for their magnificent services which had saved the British forces more than once.

"We must persist in it, thinking not merely for ourselves, but for generations and generations yet to come. He who thought only for his own time was only half a statesman and a poor patriot. In reference to his soldiers, Sir Douglas paid a reverent tribute to their great faith and unbounded patience, their astonishing cheerfulness and courage unsurpassed. The same great ideals which brought the whole nation as one man into the war more than four and a half years ago today in peace ask for the same devoted service. It should be the task of a united Church to carry on in peace the same great work among our industrial armies."

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NO PUBLIC CELEBRATION. A meeting of the executive of the St. John County L. O. L. was held last evening, at which the matter of a celebration on July 15th was under consideration, and it was decided on account of the tremendous strain, financially and otherwise, occasioned to the order by the late war that no public celebration be held under the auspices of the County Lodge this coming 15th.

PERSONALS Mayor R. B. Hanson, K. C. Frederick, was in the city yesterday on legal business.

PILES Do not suffer another day with PILES. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and is a certain cure. See a Dr. dealer, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 1c stamp for postage.

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SPORTING

Big League Base AMERICAN New York, 4; New York, June 16; his seventh consecutive when New York led to 3 in an eleven score.

Our Big Gun—Neckwear! Your cravat is the big shot of your whole dress. If you fall short on this, you don't hit the mark. You'll find here all the good stuff for this season; in the coming vestless days the scarf shows for all its worth.

Gilmour's, 68 King St. 10 per cent discount off soldier's first outfit.

THE WEATHER Toronto, June 15.—The weather has been very warm again today in Ontario but not so warm as yesterday in Quebec. A few scattered thunder storms have occurred in both provinces. It has been quite warm in the west and comparatively cool in the Maritime Provinces.

Forecast. Victoria ... 46 54 Vancouver ... 50 60 Parry Sound ... 58 68 Toronto ... 58 68 Ottawa ... 62 84 Montreal ... 57 78 St. John ... 50 70 Halifax ... 56 73

Maritime—Moderate winds, partly cloudy, not much change in temperature. Washington, June 15.—North New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably local showers inland; Wednesday fair, gentle to moderate variable winds.

An investment not a contribution—War Savings Stamps.

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