

The Evening Times Star

PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1919

SIXTEEN PAGES

REJECT MOTION FOR AN INQUIRY

Straight Party Division on D. D. McKenzie's Motion—Hon. Mr. Meighen Says Telegram Produced is Forgery

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—At two o'clock this morning the commons on a division of seventy-nine to fifty-six, a government majority of twenty-three, rejected D. D. McKenzie's motion demanding the appointment of a parliamentary committee to inquire into the manner of the taking of the soldiers' vote at the last general election as well as into the sending of a code telegram under the signature of Hon. Arthur Meighen to Sir Robert Borden in regard to the deporting of one thousand soldiers votes in Manitoba. The division, which was a straight party affair, was preceded by much excitement when Mr. McKenzie produced the original telegram, and Mr. Meighen, after looking it over declared that it was not in his hand writing and that he had not written it or initiated it. Considerable cross-firing and confusion followed. Mr. McKenzie, who was exercising his privilege as the mover of the motion to close a debate declined to yield the floor to Mr. Meighen, who desired to make a statement. The minister, during the course of the fiery, declared the telegram as produced to be a forgery.

LADY LAWYER WEDS IN BOSTON

The Bride a Canadian—Groom Suggests Words Used in Ceremony

(Boston Globe.)
Dr. Charles Fleischer, leader of the Sunday Commons, formerly rabbi of the Congregation Adath Israel in Commonwealth Avenue, and Miss Mabel R. Lester, of 65 Garden Street, Allston, a well-known lawyer, were married yesterday afternoon at Dr. Fleischer's home, 280 Dartmouth Street, by Rev. Edward Cummings of the South Congregational Church. The ceremony was, as Dr. Fleischer had planned it simple in character, even to the actual words used, words suggested by the groom. Dr. Fleischer and his bride were unattended and only members of the families witnessed the ceremony.

Dr. and Mrs. Fleischer are to spend their honeymoon on a trip to New York, Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Baltimore and the Adirondacks. Upon their return they will live at 280 Dartmouth Street. Dr. Fleischer will resume his work at the Commons and his wife her law practice.

Co-Operative Store Cuts Cost of Living

North Tonawanda, N. Y., Oct. 3.—For the purpose of combating the high cost of living the Buffalo Bolt Company on Oliver Street has decided to open a co-operative store for its 1,000 or more employees. The company has purchased the large two-story frame building, occupied by Herman Schroeder. The building will be vacated by its present occupant on October 15 and arrangements are being made to open the store November 1.

The company recently sounded the sentiment among its employees on the advisability of opening such a store or raising the wages of its employees. The establishment of the store was generally approved by the employees. Each employee will be permitted to purchase goods at the store after taking out a membership ticket at a cost of \$5. The company has already received \$3,500 from these fees and the money will be used in the purchase of a part of the stock. The members will be permitted to purchase supplies from the store at 10 per cent. increase over the wholesale prices. The surplus will be used for running expenses. Any money left over will be divided among the members according to the amount of money which they have spent for goods.

Clothing, groceries, meats and all other essentials needed to meet the living requirements of the employees. The store will be the first of its kind to be opened by an industry in the Tonawanda area.

PARTED FEW DAYS AFTER MARRIAGE

Minors Run Away From England to Get Married in Canada—Marriage Annulled

(Montreal Gazette.)
The story of a "marriage in haste" and "repent at leisure" is told in the record of judgment on a case before Mr. Justice Godwin in the superior court yesterday when the marriage of Hilda Sylvester and Albert Ogier was declared null and void. The husband, to be legal and therefore was annulled. Nearly eight years ago the parties, then sweethearts and both under age, left England in order to get married. Ogier was a Roman Catholic, Hilda Sylvester was a Protestant. Arriving here they proceeded to Calgary where, according to the girl's declaration, they were married by the Rev. R. Paget Anglen minister, without any of the preliminary legal formalities—such as the publication of banns—having been fulfilled.

A few days afterwards husband and wife separated, and they have not lived together since. Both parties being now resident in Montreal, action was entered here by the wife for annulment of the marriage. The husband did not appear to contest the petition. Examined by her counsel, petitioner stated that she came to Canada from England with defendant for the purpose of getting married here; and they were married at Calgary on March 21, 1912. She was then nineteen years of age and had not the consent of her parents to get married. "Did you have a declaration that he was not of age?" "No, he did not."

"Were any of the formalities of the law, as required in such cases, complied with before you were married?" "No; not to my knowledge."

"You surely went to the Protestant minister with your husband and were married right away?" "Yes."

"Without any formalities of the law being published?" "Nothing."

"And you had no dispensation from the Church?" "No, it was all done in half an hour or so—even in less time than half an hour."

"It was to evade the law of England, you both being minors, and not having the consent of your parents to get married?" "Yes."

"You have no children?" "No."

"Has defendant any objection to this action you have taken against him?" "No, sir."

"Does he live in Montreal?" "Yes, and he has received notice of this action."

In further examination, witness said she left her husband a few days after their marriage in 1912. "He left me and I left him."

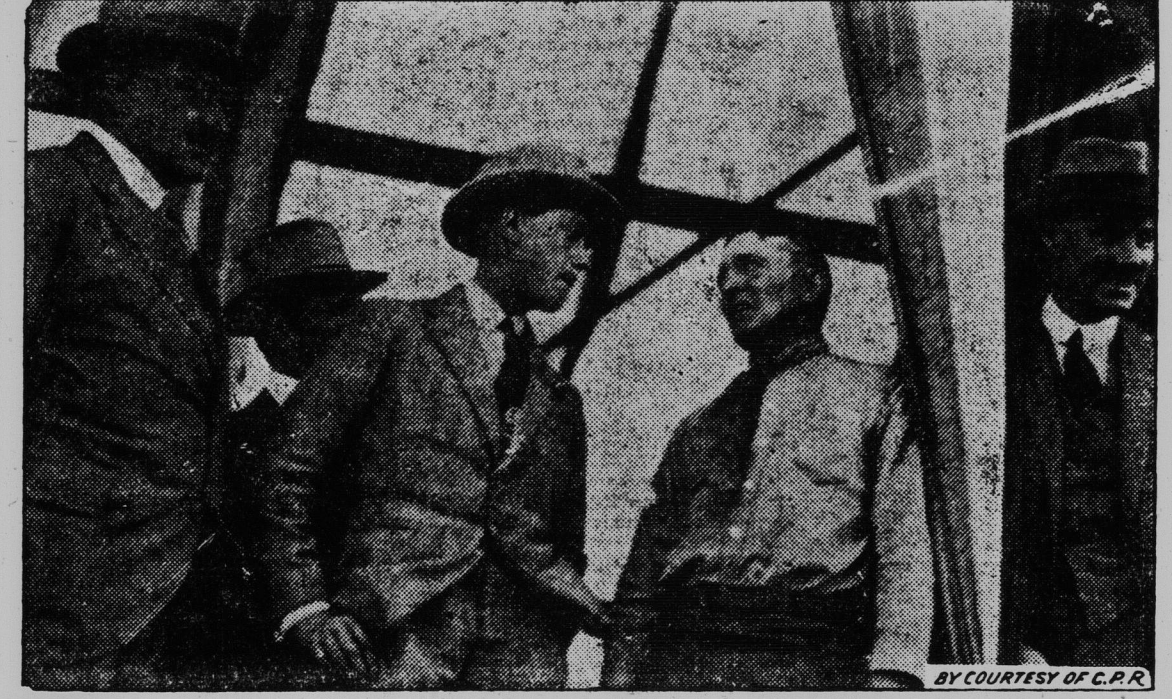
"And you have not lived together since?" "No."

In his judgment annulling the marriage, Mr. Justice Godwin said that the petitioner's demand is justified by the proof and by the default of defendant to answer the questions duly served on him and which have been declared peremptory, on petitioner's demand, by a judgment of this court.

STONY INDIAN CAMP, BANFF, WHERE THE PRINCE WAS MADE CHIEF OF TRIBE NAMED "CHIEF MORNING STAR"



THE PRINCE AT SASKATOON STAMPEDE



A REVOLVING APARTMENT

In the first picture the apartment is a bedroom; by turning a lever it is transferred into a dining room and kitchenette. It can also be converted into a living and writing room. Scientific American.

GERMANS SEEKING GERMANS SEEK A FOOTHOLD

Customers Worth Billions Cannot be Turned Away. But French Want No Camouflage—A Recent Incident.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The resumption of commercial relations with the enemy of yesterday is causing the French republic at large a good deal of misgiving. Many would keep the German out at all cost, but cooler heads realize that France cannot afford to close the door upon a customer of a billion francs annually. There is, however, a fairly unanimous feeling that if the German is to come back to France, he must come back in some recognizable shape and not disguised, as so often before. Incidents such as the following do not serve to put the public mind at ease. A woman of good social standing of Lille recognized yesterday, in the person of a cashier in one of the big department stores of Paris, a former German officer. She had good reason to remember him as one of the invaders who had been quartered upon her home in Lille. Challenged as to his identity, the man stoutly denied his Teutonic nationality. He spoke French perfectly; his papers were to all appearance in order, and the cashier at first found scant evidence on the part of the management. Then she remembered that the man had once boastedly exhibited his arm, on which the portrait of the former German Emperor was tattooed. The cashier officer was dismissed and the newspapers are now demanding that employers shall be held responsible for the civil status of their employees.

TRIAL FLIGHT SUCCESSFUL; "HOP OFF" ON SUNDAY

Paris, Oct. 3.—The Handley-Page bomber "Atlantic," made a successful trial flight this evening. The plane took the air shortly after six o'clock and circled the town. She made a splendid landing. Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, in charge of the plane, and party, said that everything was satisfactory and that he planned to "hop off" from Parashore on Sunday morning for New York.

More Canadians Study For Church

Montreal Gazette.—The resumption of the Montreal Theological Colleges on a peace basis this year shows certain new features of interest. There are many veterans among the students who, having interrupted their studies to go overseas, are now taking up the thread of life at the point where they broke it. In the meantime they have gained a wealth of experience in at least one college, though not as students for the ministry of the pulpit, but for the ministry of social work. The theological colleges have relegated this phase of their work to the Social Service Department of McGill, but those who are being trained for church settlement work are counted on in the divinity students' roll, as are also medical missionary students. In one case the boast is made that there are more Canadian-born and reared students in another than students are coming from far-off points.

SELLING EGGS BY WEIGHT

(Montreal Herald.)
Eggs by weight—that's the new order of buying in the city of Montreal. It works like a top—for the vendors! If you don't believe it just go out and buy a pound. Here is the experience of a north end lady on Saturday evening. She bought a half a pound of eggs. She got three eggs and they cost her just twenty-eight cents. In other words, eggs are now \$1.12 per dozen. That's the way to help reduce the high cost of living. Any one else have that experience?

ONE KILLED, TEN WOUNDED IN BERLIN DEMONSTRATION

Berlin, Oct. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—Soldiers, during a labor demonstration by 15,000 persons in the Meuhlenstrasse today fired into the crowd, killing one civilian and wounding ten others.

FRANCE'S BIRTH RATE

Paris, Sept. 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—France's declining birthrate has lately been a source of much concern, but a distinct improvement has been noticed during the past month. Evidence of a great decline in births in 1918 was shown in official figures for the district of the Seine, which includes the city of Paris, which showed that there are only 43,480 births registered in that district in 1918, as compared to the 13,569 in 1917. The infant death-rate given by statisticians is 40 per cent, as compared to ten per cent. before the war. This has been attributed to the scarcity of wet nurses and poor quality and shortage of milk for bottle-fed babies. This shortage is said to be due to the tremendous increase in cheese making, especially in Normandy.

However, all the maternity hospitals in Paris reported increased births this far in the present month. In one hospital the number has doubled those of last year and it is declared that babies are remarkable for size, weight and general health. A new periodical entitled "Marriage has just appeared. It announces that it will devote itself to the question of the re-population of France, which is generally recognized to be one of the most urgent problems of the day. It asks its readers "what means should be adopted to combat the present national crisis in France."

HURRYING TO COMPLETE PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS AND CLOSE THE SESSION

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—An indication of the intention of the government to bring the parliamentary session to an early close is given in a motion by Sir George Foster, taking private members day for government business, commencing with Monday next. It is thought that the only thing that stands in the way of prorogation by the end of next week is the inquiry being conducted by the special committee into the matter of soldiers' civil re-establishment. The committee is rushing its work by holding many afternoon and evening sittings and the taking of evidence probably can be concluded by the middle of next week after which the members will have to deliberate on its findings.

MANY CONCERNS SEEK BUSINESS IN BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Aug. 17.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—That countries other than the United States realize the growing commercial importance of Brazil and the advantage of establishing new or more extended relations with the largest and perhaps the richest of all South American countries is indicated by the large number of foreign concerns establishing offices or agencies here, or seeking federal permission to carry on business in Brazil. Every steamer from Europe and the United States brings its quota of business representatives who come prepared to embark in business at once, or to survey the situation and decide upon the desirability of entering the field. During the last few months an unusual number of new concerns have been authorized to do business here. These include not only companies organized in Brazil with both local and foreign capital, but also many organized and financed in the United States and Europe. The new enterprises will cover wide fields of activities, ranging from banking, insurance and shipbuilding to the establishment of seaside resorts. The greater number of them, however, will engage in the business of importing and exporting. One of the new companies is organized with Lisbon and Oporto capital amounting to \$6,000,000 and proposes to foster trade between Brazil and Portugal and her colonies in West Africa.

DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY'RE GOING BUT THEY'RE ON THEIR WAY

Budapest, Oct. 3.—All Central Europe seems on the move. In a railway journey from the eastern Swiss boundary across German Austria, parts of Czechoslovakia and as far into Poland as Warsaw and Lemberg back into Austria proper and thence to this city, an Associated Press correspondent saw dozens of long trains crowded even beyond the capacity of the cars and with every platform filled with men, women and children, nearly all the glass cases of the European peasant. Bundles and chests and cloth bags and paper packages, straw and wicker baskets, rope tied, were strapped on every available space. Where the people are going or why no one seems to know. It is apparently a general reshuffling and mulling about of the population. The trains themselves are wretched enough. There is not a passenger car in Europe that has not been used for troops' transport. They are filthy beyond words, nearly all the glass gone and the windows filled with rough boards or rusty sheets of iron or tin. The paint has long since gone, and some still bear the faded lines of early war camouflage. Lubricating oil is one of the scarcest of commodities in these regions and the cars crack along over rusted rails, drawn by shabby engines, with lights on the registers of at least a hundred and fifty years of age. The trains creep along as fuel supply permits in desolate country regions of hours at a time are not unusual and in most parts the railway buffets that at once supplied the traveler with meals are closed so that it is imperative to carry one's own provisions. A passenger on one of the Orient express trains said that at one point in southern Europe the conductor took up collection from passengers to buy wood for the locomotive.

WIDE RANGE IN ESTIMATES ON THE SHIPPING STRIKE

Number of Men Out Said to be From 5,000 to 40,000 Men—Longshoremen's Association, Towboat Men and Shipyard Workers

New York, Oct. 2.—Conflicting claims were made today by labor leaders and shipping men concerning the various strikes affecting maritime industries at the port of New York. Figures on the number of men out ranged from 5,000 to 40,000. The longshoremen's strike has become a contest on the part of a new organization, chiefly composed of Italian workers, for more pay. It is not sanctioned by the International Longshoremen's Association, which ordered its men back to work yesterday. The new organization today claimed a following of 10,000 men. The towboat strike has affected all craft of that kind plying along the coast between Hampton Roads and Bath, Me., according to local officials of the marine engineers, and an official of the Atlantic Towboat Association said that most of the fleet of eighty craft operated by its members was tied up. The maximum number of workers in all the yards of the emergency fleet corporation for the entire North Atlantic series does not exceed 800 men, according to A. G. Volck, assistant district manager while the Atlantic Shipbuilders' Association, through its counsel, Henry C. Hunter, asserted that less than 5,000 men were out in private shipyards.

Wireless Reports of Aircraft Expedition to The South Pole

London, Sept. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—An airplane, hovering about the South Pole, may send back to London daily wireless reports relative to explorations or scientific researches by the South Pole expedition which is to be led by John L. Cook next summer. The explorer, who has served as surgeon and biologist on previous south polar expeditions, believes the use of airplanes and wireless in probing the solitudes of the icebound ant-Arctic region will lead to revelations that will make the trip more important, from a scientific point of view, than any previous exploration of the earth's "under side." Although new difficulties will be created by the use of aircraft, it is claimed the advantages to be obtained are so great as to be obvious to anyone acquainted with such research. It is proposed to equip the airplanes used with wireless apparatus having a transmitting range of several hundred miles, ensuring communication with the "mother ship" of the expedition. From this summaries of the airplanes' exploits are to be flashed by more powerful instruments back to the civilized world.

Clothes Dear and Bad

London, Oct. 3.—"Men's clothes the coming winter will be dear and bad," is the cryptic, gloomy forecast of a clothiers' trade journal in discussing the prospects of the forthcoming season. Increased production costs and mill shutdowns, necessitated by lack of coal, are the causes assigned.

The PHILADELPHIA

IN these days of many shapes and models, Stetson Derbies still hold their place among the most wanted hats for Fall and Winter—due, no doubt, to their unquestioned style and thorough-going quality.

We find that many men ask for the Stetson Philadelphia by name.

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