

PROVINCIAL NEWS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Andover

Andover, N. B., Aug. 9.—Mr. Clarence Burson, of Fredericton, is the guest of Wilfred McPhail.

Mrs. Archibald Dickson and son, Lawrence, of Digby, N. S., who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baird, left for their home on Tuesday.

Mr. Humphrey Flemington has returned from a vacation in Fredericton and vicinity.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Benjamin Kilburn and the Misses Kilburn entertained a large number of friends from three till six o'clock, at their pleasant home, in honor of Miss Bessie Kilburn.

Mr. Grace Montgomery left on Friday to spend a few weeks in Alberta and other Western provinces.

Mrs. Hugh Ashford, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. Benjamin Kilburn.

Mrs. Geo. T. Baird and granddaughter Lillian Macdonald returned on Saturday from two weeks' visit in Quebec town.

Mrs. Herbert Baird and Mrs. Guy Porter on Friday entertained twelve guests in honor of Miss Bessie Kilburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tibbitts and Miss Gertrude Tibbitts spent the week-end at the Buxton.

Mr. Alexander Stewart and Mrs. Herbert Baird and

son, George, spent Sunday at Woodstock with Mrs. A. E. Kuptey, who is a patient in Fisher Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. F. E. Golden and son, Clarence, of Malden, Mass., are guests of Mrs. S. P. Waite.

Mr. Dean Rogers of Amherst, has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. James McPhail.

On Monday the Misses McPhail entertained at a jolly luncheon at the noon hour, when Miss Bessie Kilburn was the guest of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoyt, with Miss Mabel Hainsford as their guest, visited Woodstock for a few days this week.

Miss Lockwood of Woodstock spent last week-end at Mr. Loos Beddell's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lewers and daughter Jane left on Thursday for Magog, Que., to spend a vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Gratien L'Anglois of Anique, Que., are visiting friends and relatives here.

Campobello

Campobello, N. B., Aug. 9.—A very successful picnic was held on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Bruce Finlay by the W. M. Wilson Society and the Wilson's Beach Society.

Miss Mary Townsend, of Boston, is the guest of Miss Gertrude Mitchell.

Miss Sadie North, of the State House, is spending her vacation at her home here.

Miss Bessie Hall had nephews are visiting relatives here, but will return to Massachusetts this week-end.

Chowders, picnics, clam parties, etc., are the pastime of all during the delightful weather.

Salisbury

Salisbury, Aug. 9.—Mrs. William Bleakney and little daughter, of Pictou, were visitors in the village last week.

Mrs. Walter Thayer and little son, Carter, of Malden, Mass., have returned home after spending several weeks with Mrs. Thayer's parents, Captain and Mrs. J. W. Carter.

Mrs. Hazen Perkins and children, of Hampton, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Perkins' mother, Mrs. J. Wallace Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brawne spent Sunday visiting relatives in Corn Hill.

Rev. N. A. MacNeill, B. A., B. D., left on Saturday for Forest Glen, where he will spend several days visiting relatives.

Mrs. Albert Kilham and little son, of St. John, spent several days of last week with Mrs. Kilham's mother, Mrs. Annie Tate.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. MacPhee and Miss Lillian Jenkins are spending several weeks with relatives in Toronto.

Mrs. Henderson and little daughter, of Montreal, are spending several weeks with Mrs. Henderson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes Howland.

Miss Ruby Hayman, of Toronto, is spending several weeks the guest of Miss Jeanne Brawne.

Miss Edith Wilton spent several days of last week in St. John, the guest of her niece, Mrs. Dean Crosby and Mr. Crosby.

Misses Marion Taylor and Helen Wheaton, of Moncton, spent Sunday at their homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Saunders, of Portland, Me., are spending several weeks the guest of Mrs. Saunders' brother, Mr. R. A. Brawne and Mrs. Brawne.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter MacWilliams and left a 9 1/2 pound baby boy.

Miss Delta Ayres, of Petrolia, spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Mary Foster has returned home from Woodstock, where she has been attending a summer school.

Misses Jeanne Brawne and Ruby Hayman spent several days of last week in Petrolia.

Mrs. Dean Crosby and little son, of St. John, are spending several days at Mrs. Crosby's home here.

Four Falls

Four Falls, N. B., Aug. 6.—We wish to express our sincere thanks to all the friends and neighbors, who on the Orange Order, who so kindly assisted us in our decoration of sweet peas and the death of our dear mother, Mrs. Alice Murchison on Monday morning, Aug. 2nd.

Mrs. H. A. Nason, Mrs. E. W. Roberts, Mrs. J. E. Wright, Mrs. Frank Place, Mrs. Ernest Weatherhead, Mrs. M. J. Murchison, Mr. Leigh Murchison, Mr. Earl Murchison, Mr. Percy Murchison, Mr. Winifred Murchison, Miss Elva Murchison.

"At my own request, I was given some translation to do, which turned out to be reports of examinations of various people accused in connection with alleged British counter-revolutionary activities. I found them very illuminating, and if the payment I received for my translation of the English currency at the old rate, instead of in pounds, I should almost thought myself well paid for the ten months spent in prison.

"One thing was very noticeable, and that was the number of girls to be seen smoking. When I inquired of my young guide what was the reason for this, since before the revolution the average Russian girl never thought of smoking, she said it was to stave off the pangs of hunger. We were fed satisfactorily at the house where I spent my last week. There was no sign there at any time of the conditions under which nine-tenths of the people were eking out an existence. When at length a car came to fetch me to the station on a Friday evening, I could hardly believe it was a real one. Even when I found myself in the train leaving Moscow, in company with other Englishmen who had spent eighteen months in a concentration camp, I did not feel quite sure I was not dreaming. But when, after a three days' journey and twenty-four hours' delay upon the frontier, we at length found ourselves in Estonia and saw shops open and, although it was near the frontier, saw people going about quite normally, then at last I really knew I was here.

"While our train was standing outside Petrograd, my friend, and I were amusing ourselves by skipping from rail to rail when a railwayman, who had been looking at us sourly enough said:

"I don't know how you can manage to skip about so no one leg, when we have not strength enough to stand even upon two. I said, 'Is it as bad as that?' 'Look at it,' he replied, 'you can see for yourself. What a contrast between people in Estonia and this poor representative of the labor army. They are probably as badly off in Estonia at the present moment as anywhere out of Russia, but by comparison with 'Soyuzka,' they are extremely well off.

"At Revel I had to call upon a Bolshevik representative for my papers which had been sent him from Moscow when I was in a neutral ground, he told me frankly enough that they had been compelled much against their will to set me free along with all other British in order to be allowed to open trade negotiations with Great Britain. He did not try to bluff me, probably considering—which was true—that I knew, as well as he, how

"I was requested to give my promise not to go out alone, and a young woman who I think I could be sent over the frontier. The place to which I was taken had been a millionaire's villa, and I learned later that it was the home of a very rich man, who had been a member of the Soviet Government a year before. It was a magnificent place, the inmates of the house and visitors interested me greatly. Amongst the last I saw was the judge at my trial. Nobody seemed quite at home. They looked somewhat as if they expected the real order to turn up at any moment.

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"There is another point also to be considered. I found that the majority had lost most of their original confidence in the Allies, and were looking toward Germany to help them out of the impasse into which they had been driven. Of course, the reason they are turning against the British and their allies is mostly on account of, and in consequence of, the systematic campaign of the Bolshevik press—their propaganda, their lies, their now—against us, but not altogether. The people say that 'only Germany really understands us. If we were allied with Germany, we should be more powerful than any other combination of powers in the world.'

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RUSSIAN SOVIET IN PROCESS OF DILUTION, SAYS LABORITE

H. V. Keeling, British Trade Unionist, Predicts Waning of Bolshevik Rule, Declaring Present Government Fears Time When Communism Can be Tried Unopposed.

Special Cable Dispatch

(Copyright, 1920 by Public Ledger Co.) London, Aug. 10.—An intimate picture of conditions in Russia appears in the Westminster Gazette, written by H. V. Keeling, the British trade unionist, who was for ten months a Bolshevik prisoner "because he knew too much about Russia."

"In a despatch, so and accurate manner Mr. Keeling draws attention to what is now the policy of the British Government toward nonintervention and trade relations, and says the process of dilution will continue until the Red government becomes quite anemic. Mr. Keeling writes:

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Victory Over Poles Expected

"They are over the devil and the deep sea, and their victory over the Poles, which was a foregone conclusion, has not improved the position for the Bolsheviks, or, I should say, for the present Russian Government, which is not precisely the same thing, very much, although the Russian people will be glad, and the intelligentsia who are now working with the government will feel a thrill of hope from this same victory.

"One of the most frequent questions which I have been asked since my return is 'What do you think is going to happen now in Russia, and how long will it be before things begin to mend?'

"Russia is so vast and there are so many circumstances to be taken into consideration that it is a very difficult if not an impossible question to answer. One of the questions which I myself constantly put to every really intelligent Russian with whom I came into contact was 'What would you do if you were the Allies to do, supposing you had the opportunity of speaking directly to them, in order to be of greatest help to Russia in her present condition?'

"Among the people to whom I have put this question were men who had previously held some of the highest position of state. Upon one point, they all agree—a negative one. 'There should be no military intervention.'

"Too Late For Intervention. 'Besides pointing out the military intervention was already too late to be of any service, even in August, 1919, he added that it only made their position worse. In any case, it was so easy for the present rulers to turn the government into a military dictatorship as long as the cry 'they are invading your fatherland' could be raised. Once there was peace, it was asserted, they would be compelled to carry out all the reforms they had promised, or modify their system. If they failed to do this, it would be the finest object lesson possible to the ignorant majority who still think that the utter failure of the Bolshevik regime is due solely to opposing forces. They considered that nothing could be more fatal to the cause of communism in Russia than a peace which compelled them to try and put their theories into practice.

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"There is another point also to be considered. I found that the majority had lost most of their original confidence in the Allies, and were looking toward Germany to help them out of the impasse into which they had been driven. Of course, the reason they are turning against the British and their allies is mostly on account of, and in consequence of, the systematic campaign of the Bolshevik press—their propaganda, their lies, their now—against us, but not altogether. The people say that 'only Germany really understands us. If we were allied with Germany, we should be more powerful than any other combination of powers in the world.'

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"I don't know how you can manage to skip about so no one leg, when we have not strength enough to stand even upon two. I said, 'Is it as bad as that?' 'Look at it,' he replied, 'you can see for yourself. What a contrast between people in Estonia and this poor representative of the labor army. They are probably as badly off in Estonia at the present moment as anywhere out of Russia, but by comparison with 'Soyuzka,' they are extremely well off.

"At Revel I had to call upon a Bolshevik representative for my papers which had been sent him from Moscow when I was in a neutral ground, he told me frankly enough that they had been compelled much against their will to set me free along with all other British in order to be allowed to open trade negotiations with Great Britain. He did not try to bluff me, probably considering—which was true—that I knew, as well as he, how

"I was requested to give my promise not to go out alone, and a young woman who I think I could be sent over the frontier. The place to which I was taken had been a millionaire's villa, and I learned later that it was the home of a very rich man, who had been a member of the Soviet Government a year before. It was a magnificent place, the inmates of the house and visitors interested me greatly. Amongst the last I saw was the judge at my trial. Nobody seemed quite at home. They looked somewhat as if they expected the real order to turn up at any moment.

"Besides pointing out the military intervention was already too late to be of any service, even in August, 1919, he added that it only made their position worse. In any case, it was so easy for the present rulers to turn the government into a military dictatorship as long as the cry 'they are invading your fatherland' could be raised. Once there was peace, it was asserted, they would be compelled to carry out all the reforms they had promised, or modify their system. If they failed to do this, it would be the finest object lesson possible to the ignorant majority who still think that the utter failure of the Bolshevik regime is due solely to opposing forces. They considered that nothing could be more fatal to the cause of communism in Russia than a peace which compelled them to try and put their theories into practice.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

"As regards the positive part of the answer to my question I received various suggestions, all rather vague, but mostly agreeing upon one point, that they hoped the Bolshevik government would not be recognized until some serious attempt had been made to persuade them to abandon the more extreme of their theories and to grant complete amnesty to all political prisoners. Most of the intelligent Russians with whom I spoke, and this included members of the Bolshevik party themselves, seemed to think that what will happen is that the process of dilution in the government will continue until the once Red government becomes 'anemic.' They also thought that there would come a time when some spark would start the conflagration which would burn up all that was left of the party that had caused them so much misery.