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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919

Modern Office Appliances

New Brunswick Typewriter & Specialty Co., Limited

167 Prince Wm. St.
Phone M. 121 - St. John, N. B.

L. C. SMITH & BROS.' TYPEWRITER

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Double the wear where the wear comes.
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BALL BEARINGS would not be used without a reason.
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We are ready to meet your demands for FILING SUPPLIES, INDEXES, FOLDERS, CARDS, etc., Sectional Filing Devices, Vertical Letter Files, Filing Cabinets, both steel and wood; Desks, all office furniture and fittings, made by The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont.

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SERVICE on Typewriters, Dictaphones and Multigraphs given by the best mechanics obtainable.
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We have stocked the best Typewriter Ribbon and Carbon Paper that can be obtained on the market.
Our Typewriter Ribbons are made of the highest quality Linen and the best Dyes procurable.
For All Types of Machines!—Satisfaction Guaranteed!
ONE PRICE! ONE QUALITY!
On and after September 8th, Ribbons of all colors, \$0.90 each
One Dozen Ribbons of all colors, 9.00 each
Carbon Paper, per box 100 sheets, 3.00 each
(Special Prices on Large Quantities)

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Wherever time-saving is important, wherever office system is established, wherever a typewriter is used, the DICTAPHONE is as indispensable as the Telephone.
Every Stenographer is the "Best I ever had" when you use the DICTAPHONE.
Demonstration gladly given in your office on your own work.

"THE EMPIRE"

An absolutely different typewriter, designed and built by "CANADIANS IN CANADA."
Speed, Accuracy, Perfect Alignment, Durability, Simplicity in Construction, Ease of Operation, Portability are some of the features of the "EMPIRE."
C. P. R. use over 4,000 "EMPIRES."

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No papers or inkstands disturbed or upset. The Equipoise swings over them. Can be attached anywhere. On either side of the desk or on the wall, wherever it is convenient.
SAVES TIME, TEMPER, ENERGY

National Portable Typewriter for Commercial use has no superior. Fitted with neat Travelling Case and weights 9 1-2 pounds.

ALLIED SUPPORT IN RUSSIA NEEDED TO DEVELOP CAMPAIGN

Situation Now Potentially the Same as it Was Last Year

British Air Attacks—Capture of Petrograd Would be Severe Blow to Bolsheviks and Should Not be Difficult

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Baltic situation, involving the campaign which has for its purpose the capture of Petrograd from the Bolsheviks, has developed into one of the most important elements in the Russian problem. If Petrograd could be captured it would furnish a new base for operations against the soviet centre at Moscow, prove a severe blow to the Bolsheviks, and have a vital influence on the Archangel and Siberian fronts, where forces of all the Allied Governments have recently withdrawn under Bolshevik pressure.
The whole Baltic campaign, on what is known as the northwestern front of Russia, is regarded as being now potentially the same as it was in June when Petrograd was believed to be almost on the verge of evacuation by the Bolsheviks

and capture by Russian forces operating from the direction of the Baltic provinces of Estonia, Livonia and Courland. Delay in arrival of Allied warships and in delivery of munitions and supplies are held responsible for the failure of the capture of Petrograd in June.
The question now is the extent to which the Allies will support the logical and effective development of the campaign in the Baltic provinces. British war vessels have been sent to the Gulf of Finland, and Kronstadt, the Bolshevik naval base near Petrograd, is now reported, in Helsingfors despatches, to have been bombed by British naval and air forces. Co-operation by the British fleet is regarded in Russian circles as an earnest that an active part will be taken by the Allies.
The best obtainable information is that the needed anti-Bolshevik manpower is available in the Baltic provinces, if properly and promptly aided with munitions and supplies.
Three elements of the Baltic situation are being emphasized. These are: First—Military importance of taking Petrograd; second—the ease with which it can be done with the man-power at hand unless the delivery of Allied munitions and supplies is delayed; third—a change of German policy toward Russia involving an effort to obtain German control over the Russian situation under pressure of endeavoring to reach and help Admiral Kolchak, as against the Bolsheviks.
Those immediately familiar with the situation regard the project for taking Petrograd as one of the most important phases of the Russian problem to be dealt with promptly. Reports indicate

that a large section of the population in and around Petrograd is awaiting any opportunity to oppose the Bolsheviks openly, but that this is very largely dependent on furnishing of arms and food by the Allies.
The situation developing round Riga, in Livonia, and at Libau, in Courland, has now become important from a larger international political viewpoint. There is growing evidence that the Germans are displaying at no other place greater activity than around these foci of intrigue. After the armistice of November 11 and the retreat of the Germans from Riga there was in Latvia a Russian detachment under Prince Lieven, a Russian colonel whose bravery in the war had made him an idol of his soldiers. This detachment fought the Bolsheviks. It had only been tolerated in the beginning by the Germans because of its opposition to Bolshevism but the Germans in Latvia did not then encourage this detachment nor favor its enlargement. The Germans at that time were also still pursuing their old policy of trying to set up independent states and playing a separate policy against Russia in the effort to weaken her by dominating these smaller states.
Independent Latvia.
In Latvia the Germans made use of Ulanis, a radical revolutionary and separatist of 1905, who had been set up by Germany as an agent in the playing of the "independence game." Riga was his headquarters, but he disappeared when the Bolsheviks took that place immediately following the withdrawal of German forces. Ulanis went to a Baltic island as a refugee, but was still understood to be operating with the Germans. He made an arrangement with General von Goltz to the extent

that his group would establish an independent Latvia, that they would have German support, and insofar as German troops were used every German soldier employed would receive a quantity of land.
The situation changed generally after the British had become more keenly interested and the British Government sent General Gough to Helsingfors as head of a special military mission to co-operate with General Judenich, commander of the northwest front, and take care of other British operations in connection with the Estonians. It also has taken a new turn during the last two months as a result of German intrigue, and a change of policy. Instead of supporting the Latvian Socialist movement as against Russia, the Germans altered their attitude and undertook to support Prince Lieven. This change of front took place after the French evacuated Odessa and also after the Allied military enterprise in southwest Russia had created considerable feeling. It also came after it had begun to appear that the Bolsheviks might collapse and while the forces of Kolchak and Denikine were meeting with considerable military success.
Pro-German Feeling.
It is known now that the Germans sought, then, to affiliate themselves with the Russian national movement trying to alienate it from the Allies, making use of every false step, and endeavoring to breed pro-German feeling among those Russians who had suffered through the failures around Odessa. These efforts were simultaneous with the action of General von der Goltz in changing his policy toward Ulanis and Lieven.
Ulanis, who had been their agent, lost the support of the Germans and,

after going away as a refugee, returned and tried to win British support. He seemingly succeeded in this decision with some local British agents. Instead of opposing Prince Lieven, the Germans then undertook to support him in a rather shrewd way. They made no arrangements that formally committed Prince Lieven, but did offer him arms and munitions for use against the Bolsheviks at a critical moment, and withdrew German opposition to increasing

the size of Prince Lieven's military forces.
The German idea was that they might develop pro-German sympathies, in reciprocity for the aid rendered them. Prince Lieven, who had a few hundred men originally, now has several thousand soldiers.
Information reaching Washington credits Germany with having made overtures to back this movement with some hundreds of millions of marks if satisfactory to Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine, Russian national leaders were informed that Germany was willing to do for Russia what Russia had been appealing to the Allied powers to do.

Diplomats familiar with these moves discern an effort by certain German leaders to obtain control over the military movement in western Russia, but they are not interpreted as meaning that the Germans are not also still using the Bolsheviks.
The movement in the Baltic provinces for the capture of Petrograd has been passing through a most critical stage during the last two months. But it is now the belief in Russian national circles that, with the co-operation of the British fleet and support from the Allies in the matter of supplies and munitions the campaign will be successful.

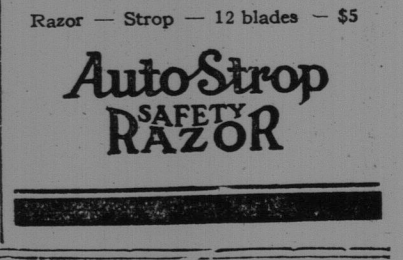
The Waster a Foe.
St. Thomas Times-Journal—The waster is the foe of the commonwealth. No one, be his dollars few or many, can afford to waste anything. Canada is not confronted with famine. But city people will do well to remember that average crops this year are so exceptional, even among our best farmers, that when such a crop is found it is a matter of com-

ment. Not only is this true, but in many localities crops are practically a failure. A word to the thoughtful is sufficient.

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By "BUD" FISHER

MUTT AND JEFF—MY GOODNESS, AND JEFF DOES HATE LAUNDRY WORK

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