

REDS' ENVOY WANTS RUSSIA'S CASH HERE

Martens to Open Fight for Control of \$153,000,000 in Supplies and Money.

HILLQUIT JOINS THEM

Heads Bolshevik Legal Department—Lincoln Steffens Cited in Opposition to Official Statements.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the Bolshevik envoy, who hopes to be ambassador to the United States, established permanent offices in the Tower of building at 110 West Fortieth street, New York, Monday. The offices are to be known officially as "The Russian Soviet Bureau in the United States."

The bureau is at present divided into five departments, each under the direction of a chief. They are the commercial department, A. A. Heller in charge; the legal department, in charge of Morris Hillquit; the Chancery, under the direction of Gregory Weinstein, former editor of the Novy Mir; the railway department, in charge of Professor J. W. Lomonosoff, and the diplomatic department, the chief of which is Santei Nuorteva, hitherto in charge of propaganda.

The bureau evidently has a large fund to draw from, for it has leased the whole third floor of the building. It was also announced Monday that one of the first things that the Martens mission would undertake would be to gain control of all property and money in this country, title to which now rests with the government of Milukoff and Kerensky. The total value of this property, it was said, was approximately \$153,000,000, of which amount over \$53,000,000 represented investments in railway materials and equipment. The effort to gain control of this property will be directed by Morris Hillquit, presumably through the courts.

"This property," said Nuorteva, "is worth millions of dollars and at the present moment is being squandered. They are selling it off as fast as they can, so that in case we gain title to it there will be nothing left for us to levy on. It is because of this situation that Mr. Hillquit will first direct his efforts to the recognition of the rights of the present Russian government in this country. Many millions of this property is in cash in American banks."

Nuorteva said that A. A. Heller, the head of the Commercial department, was an American. Hillquit is also an American. Nuorteva himself is a Finn. Weinstein worked as a newspaper man. The Novy Mir Trotsky worked as a member of the staff when in this country, is a Russian, as is Lomonosoff.

"Is it not rather unusual for diplomatic officials to be citizens of the country other than that which the Embassy represents," Nuorteva was asked. "It may be unusual, but it is not illegal," he replied.

"What is Heller's particular task?" "To re-establish trade relations between the United States and Russia and prepare the way for ultimate recognition."

"Has Mr. Martens' credentials been acknowledged by the State Department?" "Not yet, I imagine that the State Department, before acting in the matter, must first communicate with Paris."

A CHILD DOESN'T LAUGH AND PLAY IF CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! Is tongue coated, breath feverish and stomach sour?

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver, bowels.



A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour. Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat, or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is a thing all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness. Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children, of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully at the label, it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

Says Bankers Attended Luncheon.

Mr. Martens met at luncheon representatives of some of the leading financial institutions in this country. He named as among those present an official of one of the great banking institutions in the United States. He added naively that he was permitted to say that the National City Bank was not represented at the luncheon. The tenor of his remarks indicated that the National City Bank was not high in favor of the Trotsky-Lenin Government.

"What was the result of that conference?" Nuorteva was asked. "It was informal. The bankers wanted a great deal of information, and we supplied it. I understand that one of the bankers present subsequently asked the State Department if trade relations with the United States could be arranged by a man who requested that the bankers give the Bolshevik representatives a chance to make certain statements regarding their financial and commercial program. So far as he knew, he added, the conference was without result."

Mr. Nuorteva made a reference to the Bruce-Lockhart report in the British White Paper summarized in The New York Times on Sunday. Bruce-Lockhart was the British high commissioner to Russia, and was closely associated while in that country with Colonel Raymond Robins, head of the American Red Cross mission. Robins, testifying before the senate committee that investigated Bolshevism, referred to Bruce-Lockhart as a man of the highest integrity and standing. His report agreed in all essential details with the testimony of Ambassador Francis, under oath, before the senate committee.

"Bruce-Lockhart," said Nuorteva, "left Moscow last September. There was ground to suspect that he was concerned in a counter-revolution and for one night he was in jail. The report he has made is false and the horrible things he says have happened did not occur."

Where Lincoln Steffens Stands. Mr. Nuorteva was asked to name an official or officials of foreign governments who had investigated conditions in Russia and whose reports did not tally with those made by Ambassador Francis, Dr. Huntington and Roger Simmons of the American embassy and Mr. Bruce-Lockhart of the British service.

"I understand," he replied, "that Lincoln Steffens has made a report which is just the opposite. He left Russia only a few weeks ago, and I understand, from the newspapers that he has stated that conditions are fairly normal. I understand that his report, as well as that of Mr. Bullitt, is fairly favorable to the Russian government. I believe that Mr. Steffens in a general way is favorable to our cause."

According to reports from Paris, Steffens and Bullitt were sent to Russia to make an investigation for the American government. An agent of the Department of Justice was asked about the views of Mr. Steffens.

"Well," he replied, "Trotsky wrote a book which he called 'The Bolsheviks and World Peace.' The introduction to that book was written by Lincoln Steffens. Steffens is a great admirer of Trotsky, and has spoken at several radical meetings in this city in which the cause of the Bolsheviks was espoused."

On the cover of the Trotsky book it is announced that the introduction is by Lincoln Steffens, the man who knows him; the "him" being Trotsky. In this introduction, Steffens wrote:

Trotsky is against all the present governments of Europe, and the 'bourgeois system' everywhere in the world. He is for a class of all countries, and he is for his class only to get rid of classes, and get down or up to humanity. And so with his people.

The Russians have listened to the Socialist propaganda for generations now. They have learned the chief lessons it has taught—liberty, land, industrial democracy, and the class war all the world over. This war was not their war; it was the Czar's war; a war of the Government in the interest of their enemies, the capitalists of their several countries, who, as Trotsky says, were forcing their states to fight for the right to exploit other and smaller peoples.

So when they overthrew the Czar the Russians wanted to drop this war and go into their own, the class war. Kerensky held them at the front in the name of "the" revolution; he would get peace for them by arrangement with the Allies. He didn't; he couldn't; he was deceived by them. Not by the Bolsheviks, but by the Russian people, who know the three or four things they want—land and liberty at home; the revolution and democracy for all the world.

Mr. Steffens is now in Paris. He has reported to have submitted his report on Russia last week.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



New Brunswick Representative
W. J. Wetmore, 91 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

HOW ABOUT THE BOY?

Last year when the Board who had the say about wool conservation gave out the edict that all unbecoming articles of clothing, but left off of men's clothes, they left the clause about what boys should not wear. There was never any account taken for this, but it remained for the boys to retain their Norfolk jackets and real belts and patch pockets. So this spring we do not notice as much of a change in their apparel as in that of their elders. The only difference is that we shall then emulate their fathers and big brothers in the assumption of the waistline which is the newest note in fashion for grownups. Suits of covert cloth with long trousers, and in addition to the regulation blue, they are made up in dark gray, tan and white, with colors of green, yellow and blue. The youngsters who want to be a real suit, there are legions of white duck and a white hat.

Future officers in the navy will rejoice at the sight of the white duck suits for little ensigns. They have brass buttons which can be easily removed, and they have also the navy emblems on the shoulder, as well as a cap to match.

For the growing boy of thirteen, that are when boys should be incorporated for a few years, there are suits which have been designed, by some gifted person, to camouflage the ungainly lines of adolescent youth. Long trousers, a rather short straight coat, going in ever so little at the waist, and an Eton collar create a dignified yet very boyish costume which will help him from feeling that he is all hands and feet.

Future suits of dark gray chambray are made up in a pleasing variety of styles for the little fellow. Most popular are the middie, trench, Russian blouse and Oliver Twist models. Materials other than chambray are rep. linen crash, homespun and khaki.

For the boy who is allowed to dress up in the afternoons, or who will do

if properly persuaded, there are knickerbockers of white flannel with a coat made Norfolk style of dark gray chevrot. If he is at a summer resort, he will want to wear a pair of woolen half hose with a gay knitted border. A Buster Brown collar is the final touch that makes the costume snappy as it should be, and it isn't out of place to add that he will not wear it if the choice is left with him.

Trousers are all being made nowadays, with reinforced knees and seams, and the shoes are still giving two pairs with a cut even at the heel. There is a new cotton material which greatly resembles tweed, and which makes very serviceable and genteel looking trousers for every day wear. Knickerbockers are shown in a new version which fasten at the knees like fitted riding breeches. We are seeing in the newest clothes for little men a lot of straight trousers, some of them buttoned over above the knee with three bone buttons.

Loose brown and white tweed coats for travelling are replicas of father's and have jaunty turn-down hats to match.

Oxfords of russet or dark brown leather are worn with hal those to match or of mixed leather colors. For little boys high button tan shoes are best for playing, and for dress up hours there are white buckskin or black patent leather shoes.

Alpine and broad-brimmed hats are the most liked by boys, though when one is young enough to have somebody else do the choosing, one usually gets something less on as cowboy order and more picturesque, according to some one else's taste!

Of course, the most comfortable and consequently most popular headgear for big boys.

SHEDIAE

Shediac, April 11.—Miss O'Brien of Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. L. J. Bellevue.

Mr. Reginald Murray of Mount Allison University, was recently the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Murray.

Mr. McQueen of Moncton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Stewart. Mrs. D. S. Harper and Miss B. Harper have returned from a few days' visit in Moncton, the guests of Mrs. H. S. Bell.

Miss M. McQueen of Mount Allison, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. McQueen, in town.

Shediac boys from overseas who have just arrived home and are warmly greeted by their many friends in town, include Gunner Leo McDevitt.

Ernest Dolron and Pte. H. Gay. Mr. Douglas McDonald of Moncton, was the guest of Mr. F. Webster, recently.

Mr. R. Webster of Mount Allison University, spent the week-end at his home in town.

Mrs. W. A. Flowers is visiting Halifax relatives and friends.

Miss Edna Cormier has returned from a visit to friends in Bathurst, Rimouski and Edmundston.

Among Shediac people in Moncton this week were the Misses M. and G. Evans, Mrs. R. C. Tait, Mrs. A. J. Tait, Mrs. L. J. Bellevue, Miss Alice Bourque, the Misses E. H. Melanson, Miss Benoit and M. A. Cassidy.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Shediac Red Cross Society was recently held in Tipperary Hall. Satisfactory reports were submitted by the officers. A letter from the Seamen's Mission in St. John, acknowledging the receipt of the sum of \$50 from this branch, was read. It was further decided to donate the proceeds of a recent tea and sale of tags towards the motor ambulance fund in connection with the General Hospital, Moncton.

Mrs. R. Carvell of Newcastle, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. McDonald.

Mr. J. V. Bourque, postmaster, left town Tuesday for Ottawa, where he will attend a convention given by the Canadian Postmaster's Association, of which he is honorary president.

Mr. D. R. Cutler, who has been employed in Mayor McQueen's store, left town recently to accept a position with Doyle, Ltd., Moncton.

FUNERALS

The funeral of James W. Morrison was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. B. Duke, 230 Rockland Road, at 2:30. Service was conducted by Rev. F. S. Dowling and interment was made at Cedar Hill.

The funeral of Miss Hildegarde Lister was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of her parents, Prince street, to St. Jude's Church, where service was conducted at 2:45 by Rev. J. H. A. Holmes. Interment was made in Greenwood Cemetery.