

PRESS DELEGATES ARE MADE VERY WELCOME

Shown Around the City and Then Entertained at Luncheon by Civic Authorities.

DELIGHTED WITH WHAT THEY SAW

Many Enquiries Made Regarding the Extent and Varieties of the Natural Resources of the Province.

As a result of the unfortunate and sad accident on the railway at Coldbrook yesterday morning the two special cars carrying the Empire Press delegates, which were scheduled to arrive at 8.45 and to leave at 9.15, did not reach the city with the result that the distinguished visitors were compelled to leave them and finish their journey by automobile and special street cars. On learning of the blockage on the railway the local reception committee immediately solicited the services of all the available autos and also made arrangements with the Street Railway Company to send out some cars to the scene of the wreck to bring the visitors. This was done with commendable promptitude and the party was brought to the city with the minimum of delay. Naturally the delay caused some little irritation in the plans of the visitors, who nevertheless look the matter as good humoredly as the sad circumstances of the wreck would allow. Considerable sympathy was expressed for the sufferers by the accident, and one of the party, Lord Burham, very generously donated the sum of \$100 to be used for their benefit.

Arriving in the city the visitors proceeded to the different hotels and later some of them took a glance at some of the leading streets of the city. Two of them, one a visitor from South Africa the other from far off Australia, paid a visit to The Standard office, and the interchange of views on news papers and other topics which took place proved most interesting and instructive.

Trip Round Harbor

At 11.45 a considerable number of the party boarded the Ludlow and were taken for a short trip around the harbor. They went first up to the Suspension Bridge and viewed the famous Reversing Falls, which evidently created considerable interest. Judge from the number of questions asked. Returning the Ludlow took part way to Partridge Island, thus giving the visitors an opportunity to see the extent of the harbor facilities. The various features were pointed out, and the need for considerable extension in the facilities available was also made plain to them, with the reasons therefor.

During the journey about the harbor in the Ludlow, Acting Mayor Bullock, assisted by Commissioner Macdonald, representatives of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club and by citizens in their private capacities, gave the visitors brief sketches of the points of interest, including in addition to the Suspension Bridge, the Marine Depot, Sand Point Slip, the new government docks, the proposed breakwater extension at Partridge Island, the Courtyard Bay development, the Atlantic Refining, and the House and other important features. Owing to the late hour of starting the trip had to be cut short, but enough was pointed out to indicate the important position St. John occupies in the commercial life of Canada from the transportation standpoint.

Lunch at Mansion House

On disembarking the party found three street cars waiting for them at the head of the Ferry Landing which were taken, and they proceeded to the Manor House, where a lunch and reception by the civic authorities awaited them and to which a large number of citizens were also asked. Acting Mayor Bullock presided and, after the luncheon had been disposed of, delivered an address of welcome, in the course of which he gave a brief sketch of the history of the city pointing out that it is the oldest incorporated town in British North America. It owns and controls its own harbor, upon which it has spent several million dollars. He recalled the destructive fire which devastated the city in 1877, wherein \$22,000,000 worth of property was destroyed and 13,000 people rendered homeless. St. John, he said, had demonstrated remarkable energy and capacity for exemplary achievement in soon rebuilding. (Continued on Page Two)

If you don't get your paper on time, every day, and in good condition Kick Like a Bay Steer. If any of our subscribers are not getting their paper as they should we shall deem it a great favor if they will call Mr. Fenton at The Standard office, as we are determined that they shall have the very best service possible.

The Standard's Phone is Main 1910. Get the Habit of Calling up.

YOUTH SAVAGELY GORED BY INFURIATED COW

Ten Year Old Lad Summering at Milltown Has Both Jaws Fractured by the Attack.

Special to The Standard. St. Stephen, N. B., July 30.—A common old cow, always regarded as docile, developed sudden madness Friday evening and, in a few brief moments, wrought fearful havoc on a young boy. P. P. Rossiter, an electrician in the United States navy employed in the navy yard at Kittery, Maine, with his wife and son, ten years of age, have been visiting Mrs. Rossiter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Baxter, in Milltown, N. B. They were camping for a few days at Milltown, and this evening the boy went with his father to the pasture for the cows. The father's back was turned to the boy for just a few moments, when he heard a cry of alarm and pain, and, turning, saw one of the cows standing over the prostrate boy and savagely goring him with her horns. Seizing a club, the father drove the infuriated cow off her victim, picked the boy up, and carried him to the farmhouse, the cow following him to the door and constantly menacing him.

The boy was taken to the hospital in Calais where Dr. W. H. McLaughlin was summoned and dressed the wounds, which are of fearful extent, and will disfigure the boy for life. The left lower jaw was fractured, and there is severe compound fracture of the upper jaw on the left side and all the teeth on that side torn out. It was necessary to wire both the upper and the lower jaw. Had no, the father's head is probably broken, and that the boy would have been killed in the furious and unexpected onslaught of the cow that had never before shown sign of temper.

IRISH LAWYERS UP IN THE AIR OVER ACTION

Decision of Bar Council re Practice Before Sinn Fein Courts Arouses Their Ire.

CONTEND IT IS CLASS LEGISLATION

Did Not Move When Ulster Formed Provisional Government and Should Not Now.

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By HUGH CURRAN. Dublin, July 29.—The Irish Bar Council was invited a few days ago to declare whether it was "professional misconduct" for a member of the Irish Bar to take part in or practice before a court set up by the Dail Eireann (Irish Republican parliament), and the council decided in the affirmative. This decision, so promptly arrived at, has split up opinion amongst Irish barristers in a way that may possibly lead to very serious trouble.

Offence is taken not so much at the decision announced, for very few barristers except those who are deep in the Sinn Fein movement have apparently any thought of taking practice in these courts, but it is strongly objected that, when in 1914 the Ulster Provisional Government was formed before a court set up by the Dail Eireann, many leading lawyers took high places in it, and no move was made by the bar council or any other legal authority to take disciplinary measures against those men. Thus, at that time, Sir Edward Carson was chairman and leader of the provisional government, and Sir James Campbell (now Lord Chancellor of Ireland) was legal assessor. Six other prominent King's counsel were members of the provisional government, and since then two of these have been raised to the bench as judges and one other is now solicitor general for Ireland.

It is held that the movement in which these eminent lawyers were involved was frankly seditious, and yet no step was taken to warn them against the illegality of their action. The Sinn Fein courts are, of course, essentially illegal, although in the House of Commons recently Mr. Denis Healy, the Attorney General, had to admit that there was no evidence to prove that they were other than irregular arbitration tribunals, the findings of which the parties concerned had agreed to accept. Nationalist members of the bar are writing strongly to the newspapers making comparisons on what they regard as the partial attitude taken by the bar council.

ALLEGED MURDERER MAY BE HIDING IN NEW YORK

—New York, July 30.—Eugene Leroy, of Detroit, now being sought in Mexico in connection with the murder of his wife, whose body was found jammed in a trunk, shipped here from Michigan, may now be in this city, according to a clue picked up today by the Playing Safe.

Why not make it one of the conditions of the America Cup contract that it be sailed on Broadway? Or perhaps the boats could anchor in some quiet cove while the skippers tossed for the trophy.

MARIE MURAT CLAIMS TO BE A BOLSHEVIST

Princess Professes to Hold Views Corresponding With Those of Lenine and Trotsky.

THINKS SOVIET RUSSIA IDEAL

Will Wait to Give up Title However Until Everybody Does the Same.

By PIERMARINI. Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic News Service.

Editor's note: This is the second of a series of interviews by "Piemarini," Italian nobleman-correspondent, who gained world-wide fame during the war when he accompanied the fleet of dining with the Kaiser. His interviews with European notables will appear exclusively in The Standard in St. John.

London, July 29.—The first time it occurred to me that Princess Marie Murat, wife of Prince Lartion Murat, daughter of the Duke de Rohan, and sister of Captain de Rohan, who gallantly lost his life in action, shall we say, rather advanced opinions, was at a semi-official dinner, it was held at the Hotel Ritz, and amongst the guests was the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Russia.

We were then at the beginning of the post-Kerensky period of the Russian misfortunes. The conversation was about the fate of the Czar's family. We all agreed that it was a shame to sacrifice the lives of the young daughter of the Czar together with their father and that after all, Nicholas had been a well-meaning if feeble man, etc., etc.

But Princess Murat thought that the revolutionary party was right. "He was a despot, and despots have to disappear unless they find out for themselves that their position is hopelessly out of date, and they give up the same. Society will have to run on strictly cooperative lines. We have no use nowadays for an expensive figure-head or for a living anachronism."

We all tried to take the things as a joke, but the Princess went on vigorously in the same tone until Grand Duchess Anastasia, who had kept silent until this time, put in a few words: "I am only an old woman and know very little about matters, but I am not allowed, I am afraid, to listen to anything touching my Emperor and cousin."

Naturally the simple words of the Grand Duchess, spoken with the majesty peculiar to her, settled the subject for the time, and we switched off to less burning questions.

Many months elapsed before I again met Princess Murat. One night at Christie's Hotel, London, at a charity ball, we just had a dance and between a fox-trot and some shimmy-shake steps, I asked her, "Still Bolshevist, Princess?" "More than ever," she answered. "I am afraid I must interview you on these days," I said, laughing. So I did.

A few days ago we met accidentally at a little informal private ball. It was at the house of Sorel, the great French actress, who plays so brilliantly the chief roles at the Comedie Francaise. "You will not tell me," I said to Marie Murat, "that you possibly can feel bolshevist in that frock?" She laughed and answered, "I am not allowed, I am afraid, to listen to anything touching my Emperor and cousin."

"Why not? After her work is done, she can get into pretty clothes and have a good time. Do you think I don't work? I do, and very hard. I would supporting myself were I forced to do it."

Soviet Russia Ideal.

"What is my ideal of social organization? Russia under Soviet rule is very near to it. When industries and commerce flourish again, everybody will be better off than in any other country and the welfare of the individual will be in proportion to the amount of useful work done."

"Really, I think the bolshevists quite right. Why should large fortunes be made out of the people's labor? Why should children get enormously different chances when starting in life? Why should a man be enormously wealthy and another pathetically poor—only because they happen to have been born in different social conditions?"

"What about your title, your wealth, your jewels?" "I would gladly give them all up if everybody was doing the same."

"In that case I dare say you are pretty safe!" "Don't be nasty. What we want is everybody to be happy, to be more comfortable, to get an equal chance. The organization of society will have to be started all over again."

"But, supposing we did," I remarked, "in about fifty years' time things would be in exactly the same condition as they are now. The more intelligent would dominate, the more clever get the power and the money, and the feeble would flock all together in the usual manner; it is absolutely fatal."

"That would simply mean that bolshevism does had been very poorly carried out, but I insist that bolshev-

FRENCH WANT UNITED STATES TO TAKE PART

Consider it Indispensable That America Assist at the London Conference.

WORLD QUESTIONS NEED WORLD COOPERATION

Russian-Polish Matter Will Take Best Brains of All Nations to Settle Satisfactorily.

By Wythe Williams. Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.

Paris, July 30.—Many newspapers today take the position that the Russian-Polish matter is a "world situation" in which no decision can be reached without the aid of the United States. On that subject the following statement was made to me today by an official in close touch with Premier Millerand:

"We consider it indispensable that the United States assist at the London conference, if such takes place. Should America refuse, the meeting should be adjourned or suppressed. The world questions to be discussed there cannot be solved without the cooperation of one of the world's greatest world powers—the United States."

As a matter of fact the soviet "commissioners" have of late succeeded in putting the Entente statesmen in very uncomfortable positions. Ever since Mr. Lloyd George's offer from Spa to act as mediator for Poland, Lenine has been showing more clearly that he heads quite a de facto government, and that the soviet take up the French thesis—based largely upon the amount of money France loaned Russia before the war—which declares that the Bolshevists are outlaws is becoming more difficult to follow.

The entire soviet question coming to a point at the same moment, France discovers that under the Spa agreement she has to pay the Germans two hundred million francs monthly in order to support coal miners, who then promise to dig up the coal in Germany, makes the political situation again tense.

Therefore it is quite understandable that voices once more arise imploring America again to sit in the Entente conference. If France could achieve a coup at this troubled, uncertain, shaky moment in the affairs of Europe, it would undoubtedly have a tremendous effect.

MAKING MONEY OUT OF TIPS

Boy Who Opened Doors of Paris Restaurant Made \$16,000 a Year.

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Paris, July 29.—The occupation of opening and closing doors of motor cars brings in an income greater than the annual salary of the Premier.

At least, such was the case with an 18-year-old boy who was recently run over by a motor-car, suffering a broken leg. He claimed 50,000 francs (nominally \$10,000) damages from the owner of the car. It was proved that the claimant was making over 250 francs a day in tips at his position with a large Paris restaurant, and had deposited in a bank more than 20,000 francs (\$4,000) during the last three months.

The annual salary of the Premier was recently increased to 80,000 francs (\$16,000), and even that, the counsel for the defendant remarked, was less than the income gained by this boy in opening and shutting doors of motor-cars.

MINERS URGED TO RETURN TO WORK

Washington, July 30.—President Wilson, through United Mine Workers of America tonight, appealed to striking mine laborers in Illinois and Indiana to return to work. Inequalities in the existing wage scale—held by the strike leaders to be the cause of the walk out which has closed most of the bituminous mines in the two states—may exist, Mr. Wilson said. He added that he could not recommend correction of any inequalities until the strikers returned to their jobs, but that when they did so he would invite the joint scale committee of operators and miners to meet for the purpose of adjusting any such inequalities.

A Gale. Someone has suggested the conservation of all the wind used by amateur canoe players in New York for use in the yacht races. Throw in the trombone players and they have a howling gale.

ist theories in themselves represent the application of an ideal law of justice in the world."

A smart gentleman had been waiting for some time with outstretched hands for the Princess to fox-trot with him.

She stood up, slimly and gracefully, in her wonderful gown and added, laughing, while dancing away with her partner, "And you will have a fearful time of it, you—Tories!"

UNITED STATES IS MATERIALLY INTERESTED

In the Settlement of Peace Between Poland and Bolshevik Russia.

POLAND OWES U. S. \$100,000,000

Unless Poles Are Able to Establish Stable Government This Sum Cannot be Collected.

Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Co. F. W. WILE.

Washington, July 30.—The material interest which the United States will have in the settlement of peace between Poland and Bolshevik Russia became very apparent today when detailed figures as to the obligations of Poland to this country were obtained from the report of the liquidation commission of the War Department which extended credits in the form of supplies to the new-born republic.

The total obligation of the new government to the United States at the present time totals more than \$100,000,000 and other applications for further supplies are still under consideration by this government.

No diplomatic moves were made in the Polish situation by this government today. Developments that have arisen in the past few days were placed before the President, but members of the cabinet said that there had been no conclusion reached and the matter had not gone by in the consideration of the subject in all its aspects. No steps have been taken on the plea of the Poles that this government issue a message of confidence in the Polish government designed to throw the "moral support" of the world behind Poland.

The vital factor in the supplies which this government has sold to Poland is that payment depends entirely upon the future stability of Poland. The goods, sold both by the liquidation commission from surplus war materials in France and in this country, are secured only by initial notes of Poland bearing interest at 5 per cent and payable in three, four, five and six years. So far as could be learned none of the interest on these obligations has yet been paid.

Of the supplies sold to Poland by this government less than \$5,000,000 can be classed as war material, according to the figures made public by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. The total of supplies disposed of to Poland by the liquidation commission was \$30,365,111.97. Material sold to Polish agents in this country amounted to \$12,555,000.

The various classifications and amounts involved in the sales of the liquidation commission follow:

Cloth and textiles, \$20,288,155.42; food, \$13,855,252.62; furniture and machinery, \$3,982,340.33; transport equipment, \$13,710,188.55; hospital and chemical supplies, \$2,743,767.47; air service equipment, \$795,505.52; ordnance and gas equipment, \$3,984,735.

The principal item in the supplies sold in the United States was railroad rolling stock for which the Poles paid \$9,816,000. The remainder of the purchases here consisted of air planes and corned beef and roast beef.

The sales made abroad were to have been paid for in equal parts in three, four and five years. The obligations for material bought here ran for six years.

The remainder of the \$100,000,000 debt was incurred in transactions between Poland and the Navy Department, the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Grain Corporation.

FREDERICTON READY FOR PRESS PARTY

Drive About the City, Civic Luncheon and Speeches Order of Day.

Special to The Standard.

Fredricton, N. B., July 30.—Final arrangements for the entertainment of the Imperial Press Conference Party, during their brief stay in Fredricton tomorrow, were concluded at a meeting of the reception committee today.

At the G. N. R. station, fifty automobiles will meet the two specialists and members of the reception committee and others will then conduct the visitors on a tour of the city, and the towns of Devon and Marysville will also be included in the itinerary.

At 1.30 p. m. the visitors will be entertained at a civic luncheon at the Assembly Chamber in the Parliament Buildings. His Worship Mayor John A. Reid will preside, and at 2.15 p. m. the doors of the building will be thrown open and the public will have access to the galleries to hear the speeches which will be made. Mayor Reid will make an address of welcome which will be replied to by Sir Campbell Stuart, of the London Times, and G. A. Isaacs, of the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. Col. H. F. McLeod, M. P., will reply to the visitors.

It is expected that the speeches will be sufficiently brief to enable to party to get away from the Parliament Buildings at 3 p. m. for a motor drive to the St. John River Log Driving Company's Douglas boom, where they will be rafting work in progress, before their trains leave here at 4 and 4.30 p. m.

SINN FEINERS DISARM MILITARY POLICE

Coup Most Audacious and Spectacular Yet Pulled Off in the Disarming of Military.

TAKE STORES FROM CAPITAL

Legations Ready to Evacuate If Bolshevist Drive Continues.

By S. B. CONGER. (Special Cable Dispatch, Copyright, by Public Ledger Co.)

Dublin, July 29.—Three soldiers and three Sinn Feiners were wounded Thursday night when a body of the latter disarmed a detail of military police in the heart of Dublin. The coup was said to have been the most audacious and spectacular that the Sinn Feiners have accomplished in the matter of disarming the military. The military police are posted at Trinity College and at the Bank of Ireland, opposite the centre of Dublin traffic and within view of the principal Dublin police station. In the disorder last night about the Sinn Feiners held up the pickets at the bank, completely disarmed them, took away their revolvers and then mingled unopposedly in the crowds emerging from the Theatre Royal. During the scuffle three soldiers were wounded by discharging from comrades' rifles, and three of their assailants were slightly wounded.

A resolution, introduced in the Council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce calling for a measure providing complete self-government for Ireland, has created much interest, and the Chamber, which represents all large business interests of the city includes at least 90 per cent. Unionists. The Freeman's Journal says the resolution is approximately to indorsement of its proposal for Dominion Home Rule.

The evacuation of its surplus supplies from Warsaw is proceeding in part by the river route. Polish workmen in Prasa, suddenly excited at the thought of the departure of attractive foodstuffs, muttered, complained and finally attracted the attention of the Polish lieutenant commanding that section, who forbade further loading of supplies on the barges and placed seals on the warehouse, declaring the supplies were required for the military.

Captain Gregg, of the relief administration, who protested against the interference, was treated in cavalier, military fashion, roughly ordered to doff his cap when talking to the youthful czars and finally was placed summarily under arrest. The military authorities refused to permit even some of the stores to be taken back to the warehouse and valuable supplies lay for hours in a drenching rain while a vain hunt was conducted for some one sufficiently in authority to bring the stores back to the warehouse.

Palmer fully disarmed the relief organization, ejected and threatened in a glorified row with the police authorities lasting the entire afternoon, but without results. The stores still move their confusion when morning dawned. But he finally was made a responsible person with sufficient authority and competency and secured the necessary documents permitting the loading of the stores.

There are 6,000 tons of stores to be removed. It is a difficult matter to secure cars to take the stuff to the barge route down the Vistula, where low water adds to transportation troubles. The organization is turning over some of its stores for quick feeding and the relief of refugees who are pouring in vast numbers from regions afflicted by the Bolshevists.

The French and other legations also are using barges to remove valuable papers, and the American legation likewise had demanded transportation for its archives and was prepared to go in light marching order when it was thought the Poles would move their capital. All are ready, nevertheless, in case the Bolshevists should attempt a further advance.

TO FORCE HANDS OF LANDLORDS

London, July 30.—(By Canadian Associated Press).—Dr. Addison, Minister of Health in the British Cabinet, announced a measure, which will be introduced shortly, enabling the local authorities to acquire untenanted houses which landlords are unreasonably withholding from occupation.

This announcement was met by a deputation from Manchester, where a certain portion of the population, recently becoming exasperated at obnoxious houses standing empty because their owners desired to sell them at an exorbitant price, forcibly took possession and installed returned soldiers and families in them.

The Premier explained how Germany would be interested in deliveries through the five marks gold per ton payment for feeding the miners and through the advances if full deliveries are made.

"If you refuse to vote this bill," M. Millerand said, "then our obligation to make advances ceases, but at the same time, they disappear the coal protocol for two million tons monthly to the Allies. The Control Commission vanishes and, finally, there vanishes the provision for occupation of the Ruhr if Germany does not deliver six million tons at the date fixed. You take, also, from our Belgian and Italian friends the coal Germany was promised to deliver."

Referring to remarks that the treaty should be executed, he reminded the Deputies that France had been getting only five to eight hundred thousand tons monthly. "Let me confront you with your responsibilities, the Premier added. There will be no responsibility for the shortage just before winter, but a higher and more serious one."

M. Millerand referred to the present closeness of the Allies. It was not only necessary in facing Germany to make necessary in facing Germany to East. "There is needed the close, intimate, confident union of all the Allies and of the Allies alone," he declared.

The Premier reminded the deputies that the Spa arrangement obliged Germany to get advances through the Allies. He pointed out Germany's financial subordination and added that the Allies controlled Germany's possessions so that she could not dispose of them to neutrals. The Government needed the close and lasting support of Parliament, M. Millerand declared, and created a stir by adding that some day when other great difficulties were met and solved, and with the experiences of the last few years, he and they would try to "make indispensable changes in our constitutional organism."

HOOVER STOCK SEIZED UPON BY ANGRY-POLES

Relief Officer Arrested for Protesting; Higher Authority Comes to Rescue.

TAKE STORES FROM CAPITAL

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WILL INVESTIGATE FARM CONDITIONS

Ottawa, July 30.—(Canadian Press).—The governing body of the International Labor office of the League of Nations, according to advice received here, has decided to undertake an inquiry into the relationship of production with the conditions, hours and wages of labor.

The subject is regarded as being of great importance in view of the rapid and manifold changes which have taken place in labor conditions since the war. The inquiry will specially determine how far, if at all, shorter hours and higher wages have affected production.

Until further notice The Standard will continue to present, free of charge, a three months' subscription to any newly married couple residing in the Province of N. B.

Call, write or phone to let us know of the happy event.

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