

Russian Hospitals Devoid of Medicine

A staff correspondent of the Associated Press writing from Tarsitza, Russia, on October 11 says: "The lack of medicine in Russian hospitals becomes accustomed here. It is even worse than further down the Volga. There are five hospitals, none of which has a single grain of quinine or any of the other simple medicines or have their money with which to purchase nourishing food for their patients."

"At the second Soviet hospital for typhus patients established here in a converted private residence there are fifty patients with a lone woman doctor in charge, and with a few senior nurses as nurses. She is totally without olive oil, camphor, alcohol, and clothing or fresh garments. In the first Soviet hospital, at the outskirts of the city, there are 150 patients, but no medicines, no eye drops, no carbolic acid for washing the germ-infested floors."

"The Soviet Government formerly supplied all medicines free to hospital patients and the general public but it ceased doing so some months ago. Doctors and hospital attendants are thin and hungry, despite the fact that Tarsitza now is the best and cheapest food centre in the entire Volga district. Here the public market is fully stocked. But, as in other Volga cities, the prices are beyond the means of most of its inhabitants."

"The market lies between the river and the railway station, at each of which may be seen from 5,000 to 10,000 refugees in various conditions of underfeeding. They are living in cold mud. Many refugees are arriving from points as far east as Orenburg, where the crops are thin. They are striving to reach Poltava and the Don district, but the trains are irregular, due to bad railways and to the 'green army' bands, or non-Bolshevik peasants, who sometimes cut tracks and otherwise interrupt traffic."

"Other than the small trading in foodstuffs, there is no business in the Tarsitza district, nor is there any prospect of any. Its arms factory is idle."

"Numbers of the soldiers of the Red army themselves are hungry. Their pay and rations have ceased since the Russian civil war in the south has ended."

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Chipman Baptists Dedicated Their New Church Home

Interesting Service Carried
Out Yesterday—Prominent
Speakers Present.

Special to The Standard.
Chipman, Nov. 20.—The new Baptist church, recently completed, was formally dedicated to the worship of God today. Three services were held, morning, afternoon and evening, and large audiences were present at all services. Rev. S. S. Poole, B. A., pastor of the German Street Baptist Church, St. John, preached the dedication sermon. Mrs. Blake Ferris of St. John, and D. B. Ross, of Fredericton, assisted in the musical programme, and their services were much appreciated. The dedication sermon was preached at eleven o'clock in the morning. In the afternoon a grand Sunday School rally was held, addressed by Rev. S. S. Poole, Rev. David Price and Rev. L. H. Cranfield. In the evening the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Poole and addresses were given by Rev. A. Sutherland, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, here, and Rev. David Price. Rev. Mr. Price is a former pastor of the church.

The church, of which Rev. L. H. Cranfield is the present pastor, decided last year to start the new building and the foundation was laid last fall. The superstructure was started in May of this year and recently completed. The building is of concrete blocks, with an auditorium capable of seating about 300 on the main floor and vestry and Sunday school rooms in the basement. The windows are of stained glass, one of these was donated by the Trail Rangers and another by the C. G. I. T. girls of the church.

The building was dedicated practically free of debt as the small amount owing, about \$300 is expected to be raised in the next few days. In this building the local congregation have one of the most complete and up-to-date church plants in the province and they are to be congratulated on their enterprise in erecting such a fine structure.

Three Men Charged With Sedition Given Freedom

Allowed Out on Suspended
Sentence After Promising
to be Good.

Toronto, Nov. 20.—Walter Arnold, William Conn and Christo Nishew were given their freedom on suspended sentence by Mr. Justice Riddell in the Assize Court at the City Hall yesterday. These three men were charged with seditious publication, on May day last, when they distributed a sheet, printed in red, at a meeting in Queens Park. The sheet set forth the beauties of the Soviet government, and Gordon Waldron, K. C., for the Crown, at the trial, argued that it urged for a change to a similar form of government in Canada by violent means. Each of the men promised his Lordship yesterday that they would not be guilty again of a similar offense, and gave their bond of \$1,000 each that they would appear for sentence should it be demanded.

Negotiations Over Egypt Protectorate Have Collapsed

London, Nov. 20.—Negotiations between the British government and Egyptian delegation regarding abandonment of the British protectorate over Egypt, have temporarily collapsed. Adaly Eighen, Pascha, head of the Egyptian delegation, in an interview with Foreign Secretary Curzon today, presented a note stating the delegation's inability to agree with the British draft of a treaty designed to make Egypt independent although an allied power. The Egyptian delegation then left for Cairo.

Born

BROWN—At 210 Winslow street, West St. John, on Nov. 20, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy F. Brown—a son.

HOWE.—At the Maternity Home, November 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Heber Howe—a daughter, Mary Ann.

Died

WALKER.—At his residence, 124 Mecklenburg street, on November 18th, 1921, John Walker, in his 92nd year, leaving his wife and three sons to mourn.
Notice of funeral later.

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BRITISH WON'T RAISE QUESTION OF WAR DEBTS

Will Leave Matter for Other
Nations to Present to Arms
Conference.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—It was learned from authoritative sources today that the British delegation did not come to Washington in the anticipation that the question of the settlement of international debts would come before the conference. They brought no financial experts with them and have no intention of raising the question themselves.

It is, however, the French or the Italians, who have brought their financial experts, do raise the question, it seems probable the British will be glad to discuss it. They see no impropriety in its being brought up but want it plainly understood that they are not to be the ones to do it.

It becomes more and more apparent that the conference is taking a decidedly practical, economic turn. Members of the British delegation speaking privately lay great stress upon the economic saving involved in the reduction of armaments.

Regarding the merchant marine and the Panama Canal, two subjects that have for some time been considered as inevitable topics for consideration

Japan Regrets Any Tendency To Go Into "Minor Matters"

Continued from Page 1.

Meaning the naval problem, referred several days ago to committee of experts, showed evidence of having developed to the point where the naval establishments of France and Italy would be assigned a tentative status beside those of the three stronger powers in the reduction plan. It was emphasized, however, that any suggested ratio the committee might consider would be carefully reviewed by the delegates themselves before any national policies were laid down.

Monday the conference will turn its attention for the moment to the question of land armaments and at an open plenary session will hear from Premier Briand, the French viewpoint regarding the maintenance of armies. It is not expected, however, that details of the question will be taken up until later, perhaps, not before the naval armaments and Far Eastern questions are near solution. The Committee meeting to resume the Far Eastern discussion will be held late in the afternoon, after the conclusion of the plenary session.

Baron Kato presented Japan's statement at Saturday's meeting in the absence of Ambassador Shidehara, who is ill. By the Japanese spokesmen China's troubles were attributed largely to internal causes with which it was declared the Tokyo Government had no desire to interfere, much as it desired to see China's "peace and unity" firmly established. Emphasis was laid on the dependence of Japan upon a supply of raw materials from China, but Baron Kato insisted that the rule of equal opportunity for every one must be preserved.

Britain For Open Door

Speaking for Great Britain, Mr. Bal four reaffirmed adherence to the open door and the policy of Chinese territorial integrity, and said his government was ready to consider relinquishment of extra-territorial rights in China, "when circumstances warrant." For France, Premier Briand declared himself disposed to consider China's declaration of principles in the most favorable light, although details remained to be examined.

Italy's readiness to help in the free development of China was voiced by Senator Schanzer, and there were general expressions of friendship and interest in China by Baron De Cartier for Belgium, Viscount D'Almeida for Portugal and Jonkheer Vankamebek for the Netherlands.

The United States delegation made no statement, the views of this Government having been generally indicated by secretary Hughes when China presented her "ten points" at Thursday's session.

Autumn Freshets Predicted In Upper Part of Province

Thaw, Which Set in Friday,
Wasted Away the Snowfall
of Last Week.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 20.—The central portion of New Brunswick, after being plunged into winter in the first week of November, with snow almost three feet deep in more remote sections, and fifteen inches deep here, has in two days been given ordinary autumn conditions. A thaw, which set in Friday with fog, has wasted almost all the snow. The river, which was thought to be closed last week, is open except for floating ice and a little hanging on the shores. Navigation for steamers would be very easy. Grass which was beneath the snow is showing green, and there is absolutely no frost in the ground. The melting of the snow has caused a rise in the brooks and the St. John river and tributaries are rising. A considerable autumn freshet is expected.

The mild weather has come as a great boon to many districts, including towns and villages as well as country, in which the question of water supply had been serious for a long time. Wells and springs, which had been dry for weeks and in some cases months, will again have water.

by the conference, however camouflaged, nothing has been said by any of the British delegates.
It is understood that when these questions come up as vitally affecting foreign commerce and therefore being part of the general economic question they will be handled by the Admiralty section. Officially the British Board of Trade is not reported on the delegation in Washington, but Capt. V. C.

Little of the navy is here as director of the trade division of the Admiralty section.
One of the British delegates today expressed the opinion that he did not see how the merchant marine could be considered in connection with the conference since merchant ships cannot be equipped with guns. The impression prevails, however, that sooner or later a discussion of the merchant marine will be developed.

Another point which the British say they will not bring forward, but on which they apparently have definite ideas, is that of the reduction of land forces. This they expect the French and Italians to be responsible for. The British army they point out, while still among the largest armies in the world, has been reduced to a point below which they do not care to bring it.

In spite of its size they maintain that their army could not be further reduced, in view of the size of the British possessions, with any degree of safety.
At the same time it is apparent that the British anticipate quite a discussion of this question, which, although it is now being examined by a committee of the League of Nations, is of such great importance to the Continent.

Cuticura Soap The Healthy Shaving Soap

Customers keep coming without any. Everywhere. It is the only shaving soap that is sure to crop up in Washington.



"The Bill will not let in Canadian wheat, but will save to the American farmer the right to raise a bushel of wheat instead of transferring that right to Canada"—Mr. Fordney, in introducing the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill which has shut millions of dollars worth of Canadian foodstuffs out of the United States market.

"If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home, the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited."—President Harding. The very spot chosen to deliver this speech—Minneapolis—shows that Harding had the Canadian North-West in mind.

W HILE ties of friendship unite Canada and the United States, the attitude of Uncle Sam is that of "Business First", and Canada cannot and should not hope for any consideration from the United States where the interests of the farmers and business people of that country are involved.

Uncle Sam has built the Fordney Tariff directly against Canadian agriculture, and new additional Tariff proposals are now under consideration to shut out from the United States Canadian goods of every kind.

These measures are due to the insistence of the American farmer that the United States market shall be retained exclusively for him and that the influx of Canadian farm products into that country must cease. They are also due to a like insistence of United States manufacturers and workers, who have seen their country develop tremendously and grow rich under a Protective Tariff, and who believe that a still further increase in Tariff is the only means of assuring continued prosperity.

CONTRAST THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES LEADERS WITH THAT OF CANADA'S WOULD-BE LEADERS, CRERAR AND KING

Crerar proposes to allow American goods to enter the Canadian market free of duty.

King proposes that the present reasonable Tariff on the products of the American factory and farm shall be greatly reduced, and that the home market of the Canadian farmer and manufacturer alike shall be thrown open to our Southern neighbour, in the face of the United States Emergency tariff, which practically shuts out Canadian farm products from these markets, and also in the face of the permanent tariff now under consideration at Washington, which gives every promise of being even more drastic than the Emergency Tariff so far as our products are concerned.

In view of the attitude of the United States, what folly it is for Crerar and King to propose throwing open the Canadian market to a flood of both agricultural and manufactured

products of the United States when there is not the slightest possibility of any compensative advantage to Canada.

Does any sane Canadian believe that Crerar or King, hat in hand, could persuade the United States Government to completely reverse its Tariff policies and agree to reciprocal trade in face of American public demand for a high protective Tariff?

The people of the United States conduct their affairs and protect themselves by the principle that "Business is business". Why should Canada do otherwise?

Unlike Crerar or King, MEIGHEN stands firm for a reasonable Tariff to protect all our industries—those of the farm, the sea, the mine, the forest, the factory, and for the building up of a bigger and better Canada through the full development of the home market.

FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES? YES, BY ALL MEANS!

BUT—

let us defend our home market, our industries, our farms, our workmen, our homes by the same methods as are used so effectively against us.

Let us work out our own destiny—that of a strong, self-contained nation within the British Empire group of Nations, courageous, masterful, self-reliant.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee.