

CHERRIES

are ripe
 by them now and all
 next winter by pre-
 ting them with

Lantic
Sugar

by name in original packages
 54b, cartons, 10, 20 and 100-lb.
 Sack
 Sugar Refineries Limited
 ST. JOHN, N.B.

Rev. W. R. Robinson last
 at six o'clock at the home of
 Robinson, Celebration street, uni-
 marriage Miss Margaret Forbes
 Inhabited, Abercrombie, Scot-
 and William P. Lawton of this
 The groom went overseas with
 6th Battalion and was drafted
 Fighting 26th and was with this
 wounded. He is a popular
 man and the best wishes of a
 of friends will be extended to
 and his bride for a happy married
 Mr. and Mrs. Lawton will make
 come in this city.

a girl thinks a young man is
 good enough for her, she is
 think he is too good for any
 girl.

yes Sore?

your eyes or lids are sore; if
 itch, burn or feel dry; if your
 is blurred, your eyesight dim;
 are obliged to wear glasses,
 your drugist and get a bottle
 of Opto tablets. Dissolve one
 in a glass of water and drink
 the eyes from two to four
 a day. Sound, comfortable
 and improved eyesight will
 be the result.

Doctors say Opto strengthens eye-
 muscles and gives the eyes a
 week's time in every instance.
 Watson's Drug Store.

LAST DAY!

ETY DRAMA

WIVES"

NOVEL DIRECTED FOR
 ANNE TUCKER.

—

who came very nearly

band who couldn't "see"

ny matron with the "free"

tioned husband—poor

odile but with some

W YESTERDAY

al Day

RAVELOGUE

N

OLAR"

AT.....2.30

al Comedy

TUCK CO.

TORS"

RE AT.....2.30

G AT.....7.15, 8.45

SCALE

F FATE"

the dancer from Paris

Notes: "Just Squaw" Fea-

Today has been delayed

weeks.

RA

ADAME ELLIS

od Vaudeville Features

PHOTO DRAMA AND

CONCERT ORCHESTRA

hine Works, Ltd.

hiniasts

one West 15.

WARING, Manager.

FORMER EMPEROR
IRRITATED BY THE
PEACE TERMS

After Reading Clause An-
 nouncing the Intention of
 the Allies to Put Him on
 Trial He Flew Into a Pas-
 sion of Rage.

Amersfoort, June 29.—(Correspon-
 dence of The Associated Press.)—The
 former German Emperor displayed
 marked irritation after reading the
 clause of the Peace Treaty in which
 the Allies announced their intention
 of putting him on trial on charges of
 violation of international morality and
 of the sanctity of treaties. For several
 hours after he had read the clause no
 one at the castle of Amersfoort had
 the courage to approach him. He sat
 in a chair before the main entrance
 to the castle and yawned and ap-
 parently in deep thought while the
 former Emperor, Augustus Victoria, and
 the members of his suite walked by
 the grounds occasionally glancing in
 his direction.

Next day he seemed to be in a state
 of nervous agitation, for he frequently
 ceased his yawning and walked away
 leaving those who assist him to con-
 tinue the work alone. Later, however,
 he remained with increased energy, so
 much so that one of his assistants
 was forced to take to his bed for some
 days in order to recover from a chill
 caught while perching at the other
 end of the saw.

Subsequently the dull life at the
 castle resumed its ordinary dullness
 and since the first display of annoy-
 ance Count Hohenhausen has shown
 few signs of being much affected by
 the conditions of the Peace Treaty.

The former Emperor has even his
 4,000th dog and it is asserted by some
 of his retainers that he intends to
 bring the number up to 10,000. The
 dogs which now form a large heap
 are placed in piles to dry in preparation
 for use as fuel in the castle next win-
 ter.

PEACE HAT
FOR THE MEN

London Soon to Spring Some-
 thing New in the Way of
 Headgear.

London, July 7.—The "Peace Hat"
 is a new kind of headgear about to
 be offered to London men. Mystery
 veils its shape and material and has-
 ten thus far have managed to keep
 the secret strictly guarded, but they
 have leaked enough about a revolution
 in men's head covering to stir up a
 lot of curiosity.

"Men are tired of the old time hon-
 ored bowlers (derbies) toppers, straw
 and Homburgs," said one insider,
 "and they want something new. The
 need is urgent for a new hat—the
 "Peace Hat."

A London milliner said she favored
 an innovation.

"It's quite time," said she. "Men's
 hats at present are undoubtedly the
 dullest things in life."

POLES OPPRESSORS,
SAYS GERMAN EDITOR

Claims for Upper Silesia Are
 Protested by Dombrowski
 as "Plan of Conquest."

Erich Dombrowski, political editor
 of the "Berliner Tageblatt," protests
 in his paper against the extent of
 territory claimed for the new Poland.
 The turn of the political kaleidoscope
 has transformed the Poles, he asserts,
 from the most oppressed people in
 Europe to a people most desirous to
 oppress. Not content with the recon-
 stitution of Poland as it was before
 the first division in 1772, they are
 claiming Upper Silesia, "which has
 been German for 800 years." If their
 desires are fulfilled, the new Poland

Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been
 in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of
 and has been made under his
 personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this.
 All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are
 Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of
 Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
 Castoria is harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric,
 Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant,
 neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its
 age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has
 been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency,
 Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising
 therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids
 the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.
 The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
 Bears the Signature of
 J. C. Fletcher
 In Use For Over 30 Years
 The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BOLSHEVIK ARE
FOSTERING THE
AFGHAN UPRISINGS

British Government's Investi-
 gations Have Revealed the
 Russian Bolshevik Active
 in Afghanistan.

London, June 28.—(Correspondence
 of The Associated Press.)—British
 government officials are convinced
 that the uprising in Afghanistan, is be-
 ing fostered by the Russian Bolshe-
 viki. It is stated that the government
 has positive information that the Amer-
 is in close touch with the Bolsheviks
 in Turkestan and Moscow and that
 Russian emissaries have been sent to
 Afghanistan.

It is believed here that the Amir
 is delaying answering amicable terms
 which he requested until he can fur-
 ther concentrate his forces, stir up
 more trouble among frontier tribes
 and get assistance either in the form
 of propaganda or money from Russia.

Recent successes of the Bolsheviks
 in Trans-Caucasia are regarded with
 apprehension and as likely to impress
 the Afghans.

The Bolshevik aspirations undoubt-
 edly are two-fold. Official opinion here
 is that they hope through this method
 to spread their doctrine among the
 people of the near East thereby wid-
 ening their influence and embarrassing
 the United Kingdom.

GERMAN-MADE
HARMONICA REFUSED
BY DOUGHBOY

But It Was Because French-
 man Charged Him \$4 for
 50-Cent Instrument.

Brest, July 1.—A doughboy stepped
 into a Brest store last night and
 to see some harmonicas. As the soldier
 picked up one, inspected it minutely,
 wiping the edge of it with his coat
 sleeve before putting it to his mouth,
 staring at him, as if in letters
 of fire, were the printed words: "Made
 in Germany."

"I thought 'Made in Germany' was
 pas bon in France," he said to the
 storekeeper.

"Zat is so," interrupted the French-
 man, snarling, "but we buy zem before
 we war."

The doughboy threw the harmonica
 on the counter and sauntered out.

"That is the right spirit," said the
 correspondent, "one should not trade
 with the enemy before peace is
 made."

"Right spirit, nothing," replied the
 doughboy. "This bird wanted \$4 for
 this harmonica, which he admits he
 bought before the war. They were
 worth 50 cents then."

AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The Childrens Aid Society desire to
 acknowledge the sum of \$6.80, the
 proceeds of a bazaar held by Arthur
 Thorne, nine years old, son of
 his father's house, Fairville Platoon

will have 32,000,000 inhabitants,
 of whom only 16,000,000 will be Poles,
 the remainder being Germans, Lithuan-
 ians, Ukrainians, White Russians and
 Jews. The Germans alone will num-
 ber three or four millions.

"Such an unnatural state," says
 Dombrowski, "could not cohere under
 any form of government, but it is
 impossible under the present masters
 of Poland." He says that these consist
 almost entirely of large landowners,
 without experience of government, ex-
 cept those from Galicia, and with no
 expert middle class of functionaries.

They are entirely amateurs in gov-
 ernment, in commerce and in finance.
 The rational alternative, in his view,
 is to form a very much smaller Poland
 to take measures to see that it does
 not become a source of trouble to
 be governed by Liberal Socialists, and
 recognize that its hope for the future
 was to enter into the fullest relations
 with Germany and act not as a barrier
 but as a bridge between Germany and
 Russia.

ALLIES TO RULE
RHINELAND AS
KINGS OF OLD

Teuton Government to Func-
 tion as in Peace Time, But
 Under Strict Supervision.

Coblenz, July 2.—The Rhineland
 is mortgaged property, and the mort-
 gage will be held by the Allies until
 it is paid off. Representative H. Noyes,
 American member of the Inter-Allied
 Rhineland Commission, told The Trib-
 une today, in explaining the future
 of Germany's richest province, that
 the council of four has denied that the
 inter-Allied control of the Rhineland
 shall be civil instead of military. It
 is in the hands of the five Allied com-
 missioners, representing America,
 France, Great Britain, Italy and Bel-
 gium. The powers of these five men
 are even greater than those of the
 ancient kings who ruled the Rhine in
 medieval days.

Backed by troops, they are empow-
 ered to declare martial law over the
 whole or portions of the Rhineland ter-
 ritory at a moment's notice, and, in
 addition, with the powers of ambassa-
 dors and privileges of ambassadors,
 they will have absolute supervision of
 every angle of political, industrial, fi-
 nancial and economic life and Ger-
 many has paid her debt, whether that
 be one, five, ten or fifteen years.

German Rule to Stand.

"We have decided to allow the exist-
 ing German government to function as
 in peace times under our strict super-
 vision," Noyes added. "It will be a
 peaceful civil administration under
 German laws that evade compliance
 with the terms of the peace treaty.

The troops who remain here will not
 be billeted on the population, but will
 live in barracks, of which there are
 American, French, British and Belgian
 occupied areas to accommodate 80,000
 men. The German government must
 not pay the expenses of the troops
 but also the cost of the maintenance
 of our commission as long as we re-
 main."

"We will call on the military forces
 only when it is evident that peace-
 conciliation of all differences between
 ourselves and the Germans becomes
 impossible. We do not look forward
 to invoking martial law as we are
 empowered to do, except as a last re-
 sort. However, troops will always be
 handy."

Mr. Noyes was unable to say what
 any American troops will re-
 main on the Rhine for a period of
 years. He declared, must be de-
 cided at Versailles, although the com-
 missioner understands that the French
 are highly desirous that some force of
 both the American and British troops
 be maintained here to co-operate with
 the French force which it is already
 decided will be a great majority of
 the commission's police force.

Americans May Remain.

"I have been unofficially informed,"
 Commissioner Noyes added, "that
 President Wilson may bow to Marshal
 Foch's desire to maintain at least one
 American regiment here over the
 Lloyd George, in that case, would con-
 sent to leave at least a battalion of
 British, just enough to fly the two
 flags. These forces in event would
 consist of volunteers specifically en-
 listed for this service. All military
 forces, however, will be under our
 absolute control, whether French, British
 or Americans, and so far as Ger-
 many is concerned we retain all oc-
 cupying rights we now enjoy."

Commissioner Noyes is the closest
 type of American business man, tall,
 erect and slightly gray. Until Amer-
 ica entered the war he was the head
 of one of the greatest steel manu-
 facturing concerns in America. The
 forceful part he played in framing the
 future administration of the Rhine-
 land will some day be known through
 certain reasons exist now why all
 should not be told. In thoroughly in-
 formed sources it was said that it
 entirely due to Mr. Noyes that the
 Rhineland's future comes under civil
 instead of military law. The military
 forces in the peace conference had
 decided to hold the Rhineland un-
 der heavy military occupation, ex-
 ercising the iron heel of military dis-
 cipline on civilians to keep Germany
 owed the Allies a single cent.

May 30 Plans Accepted.

Feeling that this character of oc-
 cupation meant breeding war, Commis-
 sioner Noyes, in defiance of the entire
 military occupation, drafted plans for
 civil occupation diametrically opposed
 to the mandate of the convention.

Aided by his friends, he put the mat-
 ter squarely before President Wilson
 in such a convincing manner that the
 President was converted to civilian
 control of the Rhineland. After a pro-
 tracted struggle, in which powerful
 agencies were opposed to Wilson, the
 civilian programme won, and Commis-
 sioner Noyes now is beginning his
 "reign" as one of the five Allied
 "kings" of the entire Rhineland.

Working in closest co-operation with
 Mr. Noyes is Sir Harold Stewart, the
 British Commissioner, who told The
 Tribune correspondent he was con-
 vinced that civilian control of the
 Rhineland, in which conciliation in-
 stead of military force will be invoked,
 will do much to prevent sowing the
 seed of future conflicts.

"I have the greatest respect for our
 military brothers," said Sir Harold,
 "but they think along one line—
 military discipline and force. To ad-
 dle a people after peace is signed un-
 der a military yoke for a long period
 of years will not make for either peace
 or good will. Though our civil com-
 mission is empowered to use force
 here and is backed by real soldiers, we
 expect to operate under a policy of
 minimum interference as long as the
 terms of the peace treaty are observ-
 ed."

Reorganizing Industries.

The commission is already reorgan-
 izing the Rhineland industries in order
 that they may begin operation at full
 blast as soon as possible. Raw ma-
 terials are being brought in for indus-
 tries, and the entire economic life is
 beginning to show the normal under
 the commission's supervision.

Aside from Mr. Noyes and Sir Har-
 old Stewart, the new Rhineland chiefs
 include former Governor Trausenberger,
 a Belgian steel magnate, The Indian and
 French commissioners are yet to be
 appointed.

EXCITEMENT IN
CHURCH HOUSE,
LONDON, ENG.

Clergymen Join With Women
 in Hissing, Booming and
 Cheering Over Debate as to
 Whether Women Should
 be Admitted to Priesthood.

London, July 7.—(Correspondence
 of The Associated Press.)—Excitement
 attended a debate in a public meeting
 held the other day in Church House,
 Westminster, the headquarters of the
 Church of England, over the question
 whether women should be admitted to
 the priesthood. The principal deba-
 ters were Miss Maude Royden, a leader
 of the movement here for women cler-
 gy, and the Rev. A. G. Magee, a
 staunch opponent of the scheme.

Clergymen joined with laymen and
 women in hissing, booming and cheer-
 ing, according to the side they took.
 "To admit women to the priest-
 hood," the Rev. Mr. Magee declared,
 "would be a revolution, not an evo-
 lution. They cannot have a revo-
 lution of the moral character until the
 whole church has set its seal
 upon it and God has approved of it."

Hissing and cries of "shame!" greet-
 ed his discussion of the moral relation-
 ships likely to rise between men and
 women in the church if the latter were
 admitted. "You cannot get away from
 the sex question," he said. "We are
 made as we are, and that fact re-
 mains."

Amid applause from his friends he
 said he believed the granting of the
 priesthood to women "would make her
 false to her master, and false to her
 sex."

"Women," argued Miss Royden, "de-
 sired women as priests, and their ad-
 mission to the priesthood would make
 it much easier for women to get help
 from the church."

After quoting the New Testament to
 show that the commission of the
 priesthood was given to men and wo-
 men alike in the "Upper Room" at
 Jerusalem, she continued:

"The head of the Church of England
 has not always been a man. Queen
 Elizabeth, Queen Anne and Queen Vic-
 toria were all supreme heads of the
 church."

"No! No!" shouted many voices.
 "I am sorry if you don't like it,"
 Miss Royden told the protesting elem-
 ent, "but it is so."

She went on to say that the funda-
 mental differences between men and
 women were not a bar to women's ad-
 mission to the priesthood. "Women," she
 concluded, "desire to conform more
 nearly to the ideal laid down by
 Christ. He laid down nothing and
 suggested nothing that divided men
 and women in the vocation of priest-
 hood." No vote was taken on the
 subject.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President Wil-
son will address the Senate on the
peace treaty and the League of Na-
tions at 12:15 p. m. Thursday. It was
announced today at the White House.

Because a treaty would be under
 discussion some doubt had been ex-
 pressed as to whether the Senate
 would be in open session, but it was
 understood that Mr. Wilson desired
 that the session be open.

ENJOYABLE PICNIC.

The picnic of the Portland Street
 Methodist Church Sunday School was
 held yesterday at Seaside Park, and
 the large number of scholars and their
 friends who attended had a splendid
 time. The usual picnic games were
 provided for the kiddies, who look for-
 ward to this day of days for them.

U. S. SENATE ASKS
INFORMATION ON
SECRET TREATIES

Enquiring Into a Secret Com-
 pact Between Japan and
 Germany.

Washington, July 6.—President Wil-
 son was asked, in a resolution intro-
 duced today by Senator Lodge, to
 transmit to the Senate, "if not in-
 compatible with the public interest, a copy
 of an alleged secret treaty made be-
 tween Japan and Germany, and infor-
 mation as to whether this alleged cor-
 ean had been abrogated."

JOHNSON BOOM FOR
PRESIDENT STARTED
BY HIS AGED FATHER

Octogenarian Expects to Sit
 in White House When His
 Boy, Now U. S. Senator, is
 Chief Executive of Nation.

Sacramento, Cal., July 4.—The cam-
 paign of Senator Hiram Johnson for
 the Republican nomination for Presi-
 dent was opened recently by his eigh-
 ty-year-old father. It was at the first
 meeting of the Hiram Johnson for
 President Club here. Men and women
 of three parties were present and all
 cheered as the feeble old man step-
 ped to the front of the platform at
 the opening of the meeting.

"I want to declare right now that I
 am the proudest man in the United
 States," the octogenarian began. "I
 am proud because I am the father of
 such a son as Senator Hiram Johnson,
 whom you are pleased to call your
 favorite son."

"It has been my constant prayer
 that I might sit in this convention, and
 then, later, I want to sit by the side
 of my son in the White House. I be-
 lieve I shall enjoy that privilege."

There wasn't much about the feeble
 old man to suggest the fiery orator of
 two decades ago. His voice quavered,
 his body required the support of the
 table before him and his animated
 frame trembled from excitement and
 exertion. And yet there was a proud
 flash to the eyes and a proud ring to
 the voice, suggestive of the Grove L.
 Johnson of other days, as he talked of
 his illustrious son. He spoke of the
 days when Hiram Johnson was Gover-
 nor of California and of his more re-
 cent advance to the Senate in Wash-
 ington.

But he said little of his own political
 career. A few years ago he was consid-
 ered one of the most powerful orators
 of California. He was active in the
 politics of the Coast state in the days
 when a man's success depended upon
 his vituperative ability. He was the
 target of mud slingers—and, of neces-
 sity, replied to his opponents in kind.
 He had a reputation for bitter vitriol
 language on the platform and yet in
 private life he ever was courteous and
 a quiet, cultured conversationalist.

Grove L. Johnson came to the Coast
 from Syracuse, N. Y., in 1862. He had
 been a lawyer in Syracuse and on
 settling in Sacramento resumed the
 practice of his profession.

STORMY SCENES
AWAIT PRESIDENT
IN THE SENATE

Republicans Demand by What
 Authority He and Others
 Assumed to Represent
 United States at Paris Con-
 ference.

Washington, July 8.—After arrange-
 ments were completed today for the
 appearance of President Wilson to pre-
 sent the Senate Thursday to present
 in open session the treaty with Ger-
 many, Senator Sherman, Republican
 of Illinois, introduced a resolution
 asking the President by what author-
 ity he had undertaken "to impose upon
 the people of this country, and to
 make a government subject of" the
 League of Nations. A preamble said
 the President, "with four other citi-
 zens, has assumed, at the Paris con-
 ference, to represent the United
 States government" and asked that
 the constitutional authority for this
 and the other acts mentioned be cited.
 Under the rules the measure went
 over without action.

ALSACE-LORRAINE WILL
HAVE LIBERAL RULE

Assignment of Millerand to
 Rule of Recovered Provinces
 is Approved.

"An Old Alsatian," writing to the
 "Voiesische Zeitung," of Berlin, finds a
 deep meaning in the appointment of
 M. Millerand as General Commissioner
 in Alsace-Lorraine in place of an of-
 ficial of lower grade, Chief Commis-
 sioner Maringer. Not so much a per-
 son as a system has been changed.

When the French returned to Alsace-
 Lorraine, their first conception (in this
 writer's view) was to revert entirely
 to the system of 1870, when the two
 provinces formed three departments,
 and M. Maringer was expected to be
 a Prefect as strictly under central con-
 trol as any of the departmental pre-
 fects in other parts of France. The
 new conception of government which
 M. Millerand, formerly Minister of
 War and therefore an official of very
 high rank, is to inaugurate is one of
 decentralization under which Alsace-
 Lorraine will be almost as independent
 as Algeria.

The writer warns Germany, how-
 ever, that Alsace-Lorraine will be as
 definitely French as formerly and that
 the Germans have little to hope im-
 mediately from the change, although it
 may not press so hardy on those who
 elect for French citizenship. In