POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2035

The Evening Times ★ Star

VOL. XV., No. 195. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919 TWELVE PAGES—ONE CENT

Large Sum Comes For Use At Public Hospital

A Federal Grant Of $62,500

DR. ADDY BRINGS WORD

Success Attends His Efforts While on Visit to Ottawa — Contribution to Capital Expense of Caring for Sick Marniers—Gift of $32,500 From Unnamed Individual

Grants and gifts totalling $95,000 will be available for the extension of the General Public Hospital facilities just so soon as the money is needed. This is entirely apart from any amounts which may be raised by the city and county in the way of assessment or by bond issues and will be just that much extra provision for the care of those who need hospital care.

Of the sum mentioned, $62,500 will be in the form of a grant from the federal government as a contribution towards the capital expense of caring for sick mariners and $32,500 will be a contribution from a private individual who has not permitted the publication of his name.

Dr. G. A. B. Addy Brings Word.

These announcements were made this afternoon by Dr. G. A. B. Addy, one of the commissioners of the hospital, who returned at noon from Ottawa. Doctor Addy had gone away partly with the intention of securing a rest but while in Ottawa devoted his time to the interests of the local institution with most profitable results.

The chief matter which he laid before the federal authorities was the problem of caring for sick mariners. Under the existing arrangement, the hospital has been caring for all sailors who need attention and the government has been paying for them at a daily rate fixed on the basis of the actual cost of operating the institution per day per patient. Doctor Addy pointed out that this arrangement did not take into consideration the overhead cost involved in the provision of the hospital building. The institution has reached the stage where all the available room, and more, is required for local patients and the commissioners could not undertake to provide additional facilities to care for the sailors unless the government would meet their share of the expense.

The actual cost of simply housing the patients in a modern hospital equipped with the facilities now regarded as necessary has been figured at $2,500 a bed, and Dr. Addy informed the government that the commissioners would be willing to make provision for any number of sailor patients they desired at this rate for the plant, plus the usual charge per diem for maintenance and attendance.

In answer to the objection that this would involve too large an outlay, the doctor pointed out that, otherwise, the government would have to erect a hospital of their own and this would cost not less than $50,000, and probably would cost nearer double that amount. They then would have to maintain it at a cost of something like $30,000 a year. Their experience in the old marine hospital at this port was not of a nature to make the government anxious to repeat the experiment and the reasonableness of Dr. Addy's argument finally was recognized.

Representatives Assist.

In presenting his case to the government, Doctor Addy had received the heartiest and most energetic assistance from all the local representatives, including Hon. F. B. Carvell, S. E. Elkin, M. P., R. W. Wigmore, M. P., Senator Thorne and Senator Daniel. Just before his departure Doctor Addy received a telephone message from Mr. Elkin that the government had agreed to the suggestions which had been made and a final interview was arranged.

At this interview it was announced that the government had decided to accept the terms and would make provision for twenty-five beds on the basis of $2,500 each, which will mean a total of $62,500, which will be provided by the government towards the cost of additional hospital facilities.

The success of Doctor Addy's mission is all the more interesting because of the fact that it means the inauguration of an entirely new policy on the part of the government. Under the arrangement by which the government collects sick mariners' fees from each vessel that enters a Canadian port, the government assumes the obligation for caring for the sailors when they require medical or surgical attention. Since the government's marine hospitals were abandoned the government has fulfilled this obligation by paying for the care of the men at various public hospitals, but the matter of the overhead cost never had entered into these calculations. Now that St. John has established the precedent it is probable that hospitals at other ports will seek the same concession.

For Maternity Wing.

The other announcement which Doctor Addy was able to bring home with him came as an entire surprise. While he was in Ottawa on the other mission a gentleman, who refused to allow his name to be divulged, made the generous offer that he would contribute $25,000 towards the cost of erecting a maternity wing and $7,500 towards the cost of equipping it.

These contributions will go a long way toward solving some of the most pressing of the hospital commissioners' problems and bringing the institution up to a high standard of public service.

The new power house has been provided at a cost of $100,000, the new refrigerating plant—the best procurable—has been installed at a cost of $25,000, and only last week the county council voted $105,000 for the erection of a new building for a nurses' home.

When the nurses' home is ready and the nurses and other resident help are transferred to their new quarters, the space they vacated will be sufficient to provide room for at least sixty new beds, in addition to the present accommodation for 150 patients. The erection of the maternity wing will round out their facilities, and all, it is believed, will give St. John hospital accommodation of an extent and nature to meet the requirements of the community for some considerable time.

No Word of Fate of Hawker and Grieve

Raynham Begins to Repair His Plane—Companion Not Likely to Make Start With Him But Says He'll Go Later Himself

St. John's, Nfld., May 21—The lack of news regarding the Sopwith airmen continues greatly to depress all here. The opinion is that the machine must have collapsed within a short time after leaving St. John's, because no wireless message was received nor any indication of their being afloat during the five or six hours necessary to bring them into the liner track which they should have reached before nightfall.

The belief is also expressed that the wireless collapsed, as on a test flight here six weeks ago, otherwise they could have sent some signal. The opinion is gaining ground that the vast bodies of field ice and bergs may have affected the engines through the intense cold congealing the oil. American airmen flying to Trespassey found this condition caused them serious inconvenience and seriously disturbed all their engines, some of which virtually burned out from this cause.

MORGAN MAY NOT GO WITH RAYNHAM

St. John's, Nfld., May 21—The skeleton of Frederick Raynham's Martinsyde plane was set up in a repair shop today to be reassembled. Captain C. W. F. Morgan declared today that he could not put his former faith in a machine so damaged as the Martinsyde was in the crash of Sunday. This indicated that he would not fly with Raynham in this second attempt to win fame, for which the machine is being rebuilt. However, he said he did not concur in the opinion of physicians who told him that the injuries he sustained on Sunday put an end to his flying days. He said when he recovered he would make an effort to obtain a new plane and start an independent flight for the British Isles.

Raynham is of the opinion that his machine could be made to fly either with a new engine or with the old one. An attempt is to be made by the several expeditioners here preparing for flights to obtain more satisfactory weather reports than heretofore. The British air ministry will be asked for more voluminous reports. As an instance of the dangers of delayed information, it was said that the minor depression reported near the Azores before Henry Hawker started out on Sunday had grown to tremendous storm proportions before the next report arrived on Sunday night. It was added that had intermediate reports been made and forwarded promptly the missing airmen might have been warned in time to avert disaster.

Washington, May 21—Resumption of the trans-Atlantic flight by the naval seaplane N. C. 4 has been again delayed. A message early today from Ponta Del Gada, said one of the engines had developed trouble and that the start for Lisbon would not be made today.

WHAT PATCHES MEAN

A Word in Explanation of Distinguishing Marks Won by Returned Soldiers

Many people during the last few days have doubtless been wondering as to the color patches worn on the shoulders of the boys just recently returned from the front. These were instituted for purposes of recognition and identification, and were particularly useful in finding out immediately to what battalion, battery or other unit an officer or man belonged. The plan was especially useful in the case of a big attack when the various units became merged together. One got, if he were aware of those who should be upon his right or left, perhaps a clearer idea of his bearings, how the day was going and also helped him get with his own fellows.

The most common seen here in the last few days is the second divisional patch of blue with the red on top, denoting the fifth brigade. All the troops in the second division wore the blue patch and those of its brigades their own distinctive color on top of it, green for the first brigade, red for the second and black for the third, in this case the fourth, fifth and sixth. The same top colors and shapes held good throughout the corps, only the divisional color changing. For instance, the first division wore red, the third French grey and the fourth green, while their brigade colors remained the same.

In each brigade there were four battalions, the first wearing a circle on top, the second a semi-circle, the third a triangle and the fourth a square. That is why the 20th wears a square above the divisional patch, being the fourth battalion of the brigade, the 22nd a circle as the first, the 24th a semi-circle as the second and the 25th a triangle as the third. Artillerymen of each division wear only the divisional patch, machine-gunners the same with an arrow through it, engineers their divisional patch with "C. E" (Canadian Engineers), trench mortars the grenade with the patch, and each unit having its own representative sign.

The only addition to these emblems is the "See Too," worn by the officers of the second division and the little gold maple leaf of the officers of the fourth. The latter is worn over the green divisional patch, the former over the blue. The "See Too" consists of a capital "C" with the Roman numeral "two" through it all worked in gold. It is not a "harp" as some people have thought since seeing it.

FARMERS OF WEST PLANNING TO GAIN POWER AT OTTAWA

Toronto, May 21—A special despatch to the Globe from Calgary today says:—The agricultural west also is planning to launch a movement based upon dissatisfaction with existing conditions. But the farmers plan to accomplish their ends by going directly into politics. The United Farmers of Alberta are arranging a series of meetings with a view to making their organization a political force.

According to reports of the preliminary conference the unanimous sentiment voiced was that "we are through with Union government," while the opinion was expressed with equal directness that the west had nothing to hope for from an opposition led by D. D. McKenzie and dominated by influences in Quebec.

The plan of the farmers is to organize with the purpose of sending to the next parliament a solid phalanx of representatives pledged to the tariff planks of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and to seek the co-operation of labor in solving the existing condition of unrest by the adoption of radical measures calculated to deal effectively with profiteering in foods and manufactured necessaries of life and by the recognition of all industrial workers to the rights of a wage commensurate with the prices charged for the commodities they must buy.

BODY OF REXTON SLAYER FOUND IN THE WOODS

(Special to Times)

Rexton, N. B., May 21—The body of Robert Childs, the murderer, was found partly burned in the woods about one and a half miles from the scene of the tragedy.

(Canadian Press)

Moncton, N. B., May 21—A telephone message to the Transcript from Rexton states that ex-Sergt. Belliveau of Moncton and Military Policeman Gibson about noon discovered the body of Childs. He had committeed suicide and his body was found leaning against a dead tree with dead leaves piled around him. Before committing suicide he had apparently set fire to the leaves because the clothing was burned off his body and the body badly charred.

SIXTEEN IN COURT ON DRUNKENNESS CHARGES

This was almost a record day for drunkenness charges in the police court, sixteen being brought up. Fifteen were fined $8 each and the other, Geo. Spratt, who was also charged with resisting the police, was remanded.

A North End man was charged with having liquor in his business place. Inspector Saunders said he found a case of whiskey, which the accused said was for his own use. He was fined $200.

EAST END PLAYGROUND.

As a result of a conference with Com. Fisher two teams with graders will be on the east end playground this evening at seven o'clock, daylight time. Members of the East End Improvement League are urged to be there to render any necessary aid in fixing up the new playground.

ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMS.

Applicants desiring to become members of the New Brunswick Institute of Chartered Accountants are being examined today in the Centennial School building. Several are writing the examinations.

As Hiram Sees It

Mr. Hiram Hornbeam was on his way to City Hall when the Times reporter met him this morning.

"I'm goin' down," said Hiram, "to see the mayor an' commissioners about a bonus for ottomobeels comin' in from the country. They're takin' too big a risk to come into town without some inducement."

"I don't quite see the the point," said the reporter. "Our city car owners have to pay a stiff tax. Why a bonus for the outsider?"

"For repairs," replied Hiram. "If you come in with me from out Sussex way over the good roads, an' then struck the streets of this town, you'd see that it 'ud pay a feller to leave his car at the One Mile House an' walk in. Now if the city council give a bonus of ten dollars or so for every car from the country that took the risk of comin' in an' bumpin' around town it 'ud help pay the damage to the car—yes, sir. I been ast by the folks out to the settlement to go before the council an' tell 'em how we feel about it. We could afford to mend a waggon, but cars is more expensive. We can't afford to take no chances. Of course if we had tanks like they used in France, that 'ud walk right over craters an' parapets an' stone fences an' shell holes, we wouldn't mind—but we don't need 'em in the country where the roads is good, an' it aint wuth while to make a shift when we git to the One Mile House."

"I don't think," said the reporter, "that you quite appreciate the situation. We are proud of our streets. They remind us of what our forefathers endured for us. They keep us rugged and strong. They teach us patience and a noble fortitude. They foster the industry of shining shoes—and the grass can never grow in them. Tourists never forget them. You should regard it as a privilege to be permitted to break down a carriage or a car in streets that belong to the Cambrian age, and far ante-date the appearance of human life on this planet. Any geologist will tell you so."

"But he won't mend my car," said Hiram. "An' that's why I'm goin' to City Hall."

CORRESPONDENT IN TROUBLE WITH FRENCH

Paris, May 21—(Havas Agency)—The French government is considering the expulsion from France of Herr Frischamer, correspondent with the Austrian delegation at St. Germain of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna. It is reported that, after one of his despatches had been censored, he succeeded in getting possession of it and in sending it off after he had modified the effect of the censor's action.

FOUR TRANSPORTS ARE NEARING HALIFAX

Halifax, N. S., May 21—Four transports, with 483 officers and 8,790 other ranks, are due here this week. The Caronia and the Northland are expected to dock tomorrow. The Minnekahda and the Bohemian are also due here tomorrow, but it is improbable that either will dock before Friday.

STRENGTHEN THE TIES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Ottawa, May 21—The part taken by Canada in the great war allows her to take her place with the nations of the world, said Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, president of the Royal Society, in an address to the members and others at the Chateau Laurier last evening. He dwelt on the strengthening of the ties between France and England through the war and said Canada ought to follow suit in the same footsteps.

STOCK OWNED IN CANADA BY GERMANS

Montreal, May 21—Stock in several Canadian companies owned by Germans, to the value of $1,000,000 was ordered transferred to the federal under-secretary of state by Judge Ducles this morning.

Strike in St. Paul

St. Paul, Minn., May 21—Members of sixteen labor unions here went on strike this afternoon in sympathy with common laborers who are striking for fifty cents an hour, a raise of ten cents, with a nine hour day and recognition of their union.

WORKING AGAIN.

Connors' Bros. sardine factory at Black's Harbor, which was closed down since last December, resumed operations Monday.

Phelix and Pherdinand

WEATHER REPORT

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meterological service

Synopsis—The disturbance which was centred in Ohio yesterday has moved westward to Michigan. The weather is unsettled and showery in Ontario and western Quebec and fine in other parts of the dominion. The temperature continues decidedly high in the western provinces.

Fair and Warm

Maritime—Light to moderate winds, fair and moderately warm today and most of Thursday.

Gulf and North Shore — Easterly winds, fair today and most of Thursday.

New England—Unsettled tonight and Thursday, probably showers, slightly cooler tonight in western Massachusetts; moderate east to southeast winds.

OUTLOOK IN WINNIPEG IS BETTER TODAY

Ottawa, May 21—A feeling of optimism prevails in government circles this afternoon as to the Winnipeg strike situation.

Winnipeg, Man., May 21—H. G. Veitch of the executive committee of the central strike committee, announced today that negotiations were in progress to develop the "conciliatory conversations" which have been taking place, into "direct conferences" looking toward a settlement of the general strike here. Immediate restoration of normal city water pressure was ordered by the common council today. Some delivery trucks appeared in the streets this morning when business men began an attempt to resume delivery service. No serious disorders were reported.

LOCAL NEWS

SOLDIERS ILL

Today's Ottawa list reports W. Surette of Brough Village and A. LeBlanc of Moncton, ill.

WHOSE GOLD CHAIN?

In the mail delivery from the street boxes this morning was a gold chain and pendant, with pearl setting. Postmaster Sears has it in keeping, awaiting the owner, as there was no address, and mail of that sort is unusual.

REPAIRING THE CROSSINGS

The C. G. R. has undertaken to put the granite pavement in the track sections in Mill street in good order and section men have started the work of renewing the foundations. When they are through, Frank Wade will attend to the laying of the granite block surface.

CLEAN-UP SUCCESSFUL.

Better results than those secured last year on the first of the clean-up days are reported by Commissioner Fisher regarding yesterday's operations. More citizens are co-operating and more material has been put out for collection. The city's campaign will end today, and then the Board of Health will begin to get after those who have not cleaned their premises thoroughly.

OBSERVING THE 24TH

Owing to suggestions that have been made in some cities that Victoria Day should be observed on Monday instead of Saturday, in order to avoid inconvenience for the merchants and buying public, the mayor has been receiving many inquiries as to the course which will be followed here. There has been no move towards any change in the arrangements and the public holiday will be observed in St. John on May 24, as usual.

TABERNACLE CHURCH

At the Tabernacle Baptist church last evening a very enjoyable entertainment entitled "A Day in India" was put on by members of the congregation under the auspices of the Missionary Aid Society. Those taking the principal parts were Mrs. Stackhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Coggan and Miss Mary Owens. The play dealt with the daily routine of the missionary's life in India and was very much enjoyed by a large audience.

TABER-REID

This morning at ten o'clock in the Tabernacle Baptist church, Charles Taber, of Bloomfield Station, Kings county, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jennie Reid, City road, St. John. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. L. Tedford and the bride was given away by her brother. Fred Crawford and Wentworth Taber were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Taber went to Black River and on their return will leave for Bangor, Maine, on their honeymoon.

PERRY-CAMPBELL

Ralph E. Perry, formerly of Freeport, N. S., and later of New York, where he engaged as a marine engineer, was united in marriage to Miss Effie E. Campbell of Freeport, N. S., on Tuesday evening at the home of Rev. J. H. Jenner, 165 Queen street, west end, who performed the ceremony. Among those present were Mrs. Redolphus Campbell of West St. John, a sister of the bridegroom. After a short wedding trip through the province, Mr. and Mrs. Perry will return to New York, where they will reside.

TOO MUCH SPEEDING

Many complaints have reached Commissioner Thornton of excessive speeding by motor car owners in the city streets. The commissioner is taking steps to bring the offenders to book, and if it is found necessary will seek a change in the by-laws to make the penalty much heavier than at present. Commissioner Fisher also has a complaint of a similar nature. His objection is that the heavy motor trucks have been making a speedway of the southern end of Water street, which lately has been given a smooth surface. The surface is not one that will stand up under such a strain and the value of the improved roadway will soon be lost to the motor truck owners, who chiefly benefit by it, unless they manage to restrain the speed enthusiasm of their drivers.

THE PLAYGROUNDS

A delegation from the East End Improvement League called at city hall this morning and talked over plans with the street superintendent, Clifford Price. Mr. Price accompanied them to the playground and promised that the grader would be ready just so soon as the volunteer workers get the surface cleared of debris.

At the athletic field at the entrance to Rockwood Park the department is building a small bridge to give access to the field and a man will be placed in charge and the place opened as a public ash dump so that this material may be used to fill in the abandoned water course. Mr. Fisher also is arranging for a supply of cinders for the surface.

In the West End he is awaiting the completion of arrangements for co-operation by the citizens.

Declines To Sign Is Statement of German Cabinet To The A. P.

Declaration That Peace Terms Mean "Economic Destruction, Political Dishonor and Moral Degradation" — Official Request for Extension of Time

Berlin, May 21—"Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before her because they spell economic destruction political dishonor and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present, but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the cabinet yesterday through the Associated Press. The statement adds "That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the American press itself has recognized without question. Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the Entente was unjustified in imposing such demands."

"Germany," says the statement, "has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made it, but a firmly-grounded, definite, clearly defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law, on all the Entente Powers and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German peoples to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed song of hate which was written at Versailles is contained in the note of the American Secretary of State Lansing of Nov. 5, 1918.

"In it the secretary of state notified the Swiss minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's fourteen points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the Entente governments, after careful consideration, were also prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace.

"The declaration of rights amounting from these specific declarations of all the Entente Powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unsurpassable expression in the Versailles terms.

Holds to the 14 Points.

"Germany answers them with its clearly juristic right in international law. Toward the politico-moral bankruptcy of Versailles the German national stands a creditor with undeniable rights, and it is not in a position to yield on this chief point. Germany concluded peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points which all America had made its own, and all America, every individual, is responsible for the fulfilment of its claims.

"It is not the German people's business to indicate how its rights shall be realized by the fourteen points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of those who constructed the fourteen points and brought them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down her weapons. We do not believe that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson in his message of Dec. 4, 1917, condemned categorically when he said:

"'We would dishonor our own cause if we treated Germany other than justly and in a non-partisan manner and did not insist upon justice towards all no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit.'

"And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in his declaration. We demand nothing more than that Americans place the fourteen points opposite the peace terms. We do not believe that anyone in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's programme.

"And here begins America's definite duty to step in. America either must put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so, or that it does not want to do so, so that in case the world may be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's fourteen points.

"That is our demand to which we cling and we cannot imagine what argument from the American side would be effective against it."

In President Wilson's message of Dec. 4, 1917, no passage can be found in textual agreement with the quotation in the German cabinet statement. The quotation appears to be a condensation from the following passage in the message in question:

"We can do this (concentrate on the prosecution of the task of winning the war) with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoilation. It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free people of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose, that we felt ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions."

Bid for Time

Paris, May 21—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, has asked for an extension of time for Germany to present her reply. He said that further notes were being prepared, and that it would be impossible to complete them by one p.m. Thursday, when the time limit will be up.

Paris, May 21—The note says the Germans desire more time to study a number of questions in the treaty which they have not had an opportunity to examine.

It is believed, says the Havas Agency, that the request for the extension will be granted.

Sounding Switzerland

Geneva, May 21—(By the Associated Press) — The Swiss telegraph agency says it learns that the Allied and associated governments on Monday demanded to know of the Swiss federal council if the council was ready to take rigorous measures concerning the application of the blockade if Germany should refuse to sign the peace treaty.

"This means," says the telegraph agency, "that the Allies desire to know whether Switzerland will consent to prohibit all export from and imports into Germany, except those permitted by the Allies during the war. The object of the Allies is to avoid misunderstandings about future restrictions on exportations into Switzerland in the event of the Germans declining to sign the peace treaty. The federal authorities are examining the note and will reply to it soon."

Orlando to Rome

Paris, May 21—(By the Associated Press)—Premier Orlando of Italy left Paris last evening for Rome, where he will confer with members of the Italian government on certain interior and foreign questions. He will return to Paris on Friday morning.

Tenth Note

Paris, May 21—(By the Associated Press)—The German delegation last evening sent another note to the secretarist of the peace conference. This is the tenth.

St. Germain-En-Laye, May 21—(By the Associated Press) — Judge Schumacher, attached to the Austrian delegation as a representative of Tyrol, has left for Vienna. His presence caused much unfavorable comment because of his repressive activities against the Italians at Trieste during the war. The French press gave him the nickname of "The Hangman of Trieste."

Foch's Plans.

Coblenz, Sunday, May 18—(By The Coblenz, Sunday, May 18—(By The authorities, assuming that the Germans will sign the peace terms, are going ahead with their plans to take over the Coblenz bridgehead from the Americans. The French virtually have completed arrangements for a Moroccan division to occupy the territory east of Luxenburg and to the south of the Coblenz bridgehead. Additional French troops moved into the area a few days ago.

ADDRESS BY ST. JOHN VALEDICTORIAN AT MT. A WAS OF HIGH ORDER

Geo. F. Skinner, B.A., the Speaker —University Convocation Last Night

Sackville, N. B., May 21—Mount Allison University convocation was held on Tuesday evening in the Charles Fawcett Memorial Hall. Dr. Borden, president of the university, presided and gave an excellent address to the graduating class. The valedictory address, delivered by George F. Skinner, B.A., of St. John, was of a high order. Dealing with labor unrest, he traced the source and progress of Bolshevism, saying that there are now signs of a new economic system which should overcome the evils of both Bolshevism and capitalism.

Dr. George A. Inch, of Fredericton, and Dr. Wm. L. Goodwin, of Kingston, Ont., upon whom the degrees of LL.D were conferred, delivered excellent addresses. Both speakers gave interesting reminscences of their college days, expressed appreciation of the good influence of their Alma mater to which they attributed what success in life they had achieved. Musical numbers were well rendered and much enjoyed by an appreciative audience.

ALBERTA TOWN NEARLY WIPED OUT BY FIRE

Edmonton, Alta., May 21—Fire last night practically wiped out the Alberta town of Lac Labiche. Three hundred residents were made homeless. The provincial government has sent a relief train.