25 Cents Buys a Thrift Stamp.

Some zip.

Just the model young men who appreciate new ideas in dress will climb into.

Several variations in this "waistline" coat, but its not the only novelty we're strong on. Shapely coats in several different styles are ready, and coats with yokes. Shirts, neckwear, gloves.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Soldier's first outfit at 10 per cent. discount.

THE WEATHER

Northern New England—Local rains Monday, colder, except in eastern Maine; Tuesday fair. Moderate northwest winds.

Toronto, Ont., April 20.—Showers have occurred today in Ontario and Quebec, while in the other provinces the weather has been fine. In the western provinces it has been moderately warm and from the Great Lakes eastward it has been milder.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	40	42
Victoria	40	50
Calgary	30	56
Edmonton	42	58
Moose Jaw	37	73
Prince Albert	38	72
The Pas	26	52
Winnipeg	26	60
Parry Sound	40	42
Toronto	43	62
Kingston	40	54
Ottawa	40	58
Montreal	40	58
Quebec	36	50
St. John	32	48
Halifax	30	52

Forecasts — Maritime — Fresh west and northwest winds, some local showers, but mostly fair and mild.

DISTURBANCE AMONG TROOPS IN BARRACKS

Lively Time Reported Among Soldiers Friday Night—Military Police Had Trouble Stopping the Row.

A disturbance occurred among the troops in barracks here on Friday night as a result of which one man had to be sent to the hospital and several were placed under arrest. A sargeant who attempted to quell the disturbance was thrown in a mud puddle, and badly mauled. Another sargeant who tried to persuade the rioters to go quietly to their sleeping quarters was also rolled in the mud. In the end a squad of military police were got together and these with drawn revolvers established peace. While the excitement was going on there were some free-for-all fights, and a number of those implicated were sporting black eyes and other signs of the fray Saturday morning.

It is said that the immediate cause of the disturbance was a consignment of lemon extract, acting upon the uncertain tempers of men who have been growing dissatisfied with some of the conditions prevailing here.

AT LUDLOW ST. CHURCH.

The Easter services in the Ludlow Street Baptist Church, West Side, were very interesting, and much enjoyed by large congregations. In the morning the pastor, Rev. W. R. Robinson spoke on "The Resurrection," and dealt with his subject in a very instructive manner, at the same time exhorting his followers to copy the teachings of Christ on Earth, so that on the Day of Judgment they might also arise glorious and immortal. The music at the evening service follows: Voluntary Selection by the Organist and Choir, Doxology Invocation, Hymn, "He Is Risen," Hymn, Anthem, Solo, by the Reverend Peter McArthur, Solo by David Allen, and baptism of ten candidates. At the morning service four candidates followed the Redeemer in baptism.

ACID IN STOMACH SOURS THE FOOD

Says Excess of Hydrochloric Acid is Cause of Indigestion.

A well known authority states that stomach trouble and indigestion are nearly always due to acidity—acid stomach—and not, as most folks believe, from a lack of digestive juices. He states that an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach retards digestion and starts food fermentation, then our meals sour like garbage in a can, forming acrid fluids and gases which inflate the stomach like a toy balloon. We then get that heavy lumpy feeling in the chest, we eructate sour food, belch gas, or have heartburn, flatulence, waterbrash, or nausea.

He tells us to lay aside all digestive aids and instead, get from any pharmacy four ounces of Jad Salts and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast while it is effervescing, and furthermore, to continue this for one week. While relief follows the first dose it is important to neutralize the acidity, remove the gas-making mass, start the liver, stimulate the kidneys and thus promote a free flow of pure digestive juices.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and sodium phosphate. This harmless salts is used by thousands of people for stomach trouble with excellent results.

STORY OF THE FALL OF HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN INTERESTING

A Review of the Life History of the Fallen Monarchs Reveals Sympathy Expressed Only for Charles, Former Emperor of Austria.

Paris, March 22.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Now that the dust of crumbling thrones that wrecked whole dynasties in their fall has somewhat cleared, that Emperors, Czars, Kings, Grand Dukes, Archdukes and Princelings have abandoned the tottering structure of Central Europe, it may not be uninteresting to compare the present condition of these rulers with that which they occupied six months ago.

The story of the fall of the house of Hohenzollern would fill volumes. It is a far cry from the dreams of world dominion, the dictation of peace in shining helmet and spurred boots arrayed in the Palace of Versailles, to the little villa hidden among the lowlands of Holland. Morose and taciturn, William Hohenzollern, second and last of the name, is awaiting the judgment of the Peace Conference within the narrow confines of the estate of one of the few men in this world who still have the courage to term themselves his friends. The only recreation from which this former Emperor seems to derive any pleasure or solace fom his shattered dreams is in wood-chopping. He still maintains quite close relations with the present German government. His staff, and his servants, are paid by the "Hoffmarschallamt" in Berlin as was the case when he was emperor. The number of his attendants however, has been greatly reduced but what is left of them are still state officials. A few weeks ago the Herr Hohenzollern appeared to be in financial straits but his exchequer has been replenished by remittances from Germany.

The Crown Prince at Wieringen after a few interviews has been silent. Silence from him and silence concerning him is considered the bitterest form of punishment that could be visited upon him.

A feeling of pity not untinged with sympathy seems to characterize the attitude of the world at large toward Charles, the former Emperor of Austria. With his mother, the former Empress Zita and the children he led a lonesome, dreary life in the ancient Castle of Eckartsau. Very few servants remained in attendance for gold was scarce at Eckartsau. Col. Sumerhayes of the British army, commanding a small British force, acted more in the capacity of a mentor and adviser to the former Emperor than that of a Sir Hudson Lowe. But life was sad at Eckartsau and young Charles was said to be wasting away under the weight of his chagrin. (Charles and his family have since sought refuge in Switzerland.)

Some weeks ago there arrived at the Swiss frontier a pale, thin youngster of thirteen years of age. He gazed absently about apparently taking no interest in what was going on about him, listless, dull. Under ordinary circumstances this young man would have been received with pomp and honors and addressed as His Royal Highness, Archduke Robert. He is now plain Master Hapsburg come to Switzerland for the benefit that the clear, limped air of the country might afford to his weakened lungs.

Maria Theresa, grandmother of the former Emperor Charles and her daughter, Maria Annunciata, reside in the Vienna Palace. Archduke Eugene, former commander of the Southwestern front Archduke Max, who has resumed his law study at Vienna University; and all the families of the Archdukes belonging to the Toscana Branch are living, to the Toscana Archduke Salvator, son-in-law of the late Franz Joseph is at Walisee Castle; Archduke Frederick at Wellburg Castle at Baden near Vienna; his son, Albrecht, is a student of agriculture at Altenburg, Hungary; Archduke Joseph and his family live in Budapest; Karl Stephen at Saybusch; while Archduke Leopold Salvator and family have left the country and are thought to reside in Spain.

Ferdinand, late of Bulgaria, is keeping as inconspicuous as possible "somewhere in Austria" as the communique was wont to say. He it was who deserted the sinking ship first, after trying to steer it before the most favorable wind no matter whence it blew. No one hears about Ferdinand's financial needs. The report sent out from Bulgaria at the time of his flight was to the effect that he had not felt empty handed.

Ridicule and humorous remarks are always heard when the name of Constantine of Greece is mentioned. The news that "Tino" has no funds is received everywhere with pitiless mirth. "Tino's" troubles with his servants are subjects of conversations on the boulevards and fill the columns of humorous publications. "Tino" is now at the Dolder Hotel in Zurich and is said to be meeting his bills regularly but the size of his tips has shrunk. The flow of paper marks which came from Germany during the reign of Emperor William has been stopped and although it has been officially denied the rumor persists that the former Queen Sophie, the sister of the former Emperor of Gemany, had had to call upon some friends to visit the pawnshops with some of the regal jewels.

King Nicholas of Montenegro divides his time about equally between Nice and the Hotel Meurice in Paris. When he is not busy pinning decorations on unsuspecting visitors he is working hard to regain his throne. There is strong opposition among some of the five big powers to Nicholas returning to Cettinje either as king or as a prominent citizen.

Of the smaller princes, Joachim, youngest son of the former German Emperor has been living in a hotel on Rigi Mountain, Switzerland under the name of Count Mansfeld.

Rupprecht, the former Prince of Bavaria of western front fame, was the guest of the Bishop of Coire, Switzerland, for some weeks but his present whereabouts are unknown. Rupprecht has never recognized the Republic of Bavaria and his last words upon leaving Belgium were: "I abdicate nothing; I renounce nothing."

Louis, the erstwhile King of Bavaria, succeeded in entering Switzerland and the lieutenant in charge of the frontier port of entry was arrested for allowing him to depart without proper passports. Louis was travelling as a commercial man.

Most of this galaxy of Kings, Emperors, Dukes, Princes, etcetera, are short of money.

CHICAGO'S WAVE OF CRIME GIVES RISE TO ALARM

Eighty Killings Since January Besides Much Looting and Many Hold-ups.

Chicago, April 19. — Forty-eight hours of extreme violence caused Chief of Police Garrity to summon all commanding officers to his o and warn them that, unless there were unremitting efforts to check the crime wave, some of them would face the trial board. Up to today records of the chief's office showed that since January 1 there had been 43 murders in the city; 29 deaths by manslaughter, and eight homicides, a total of eighty killings in 108 days. In addition, 202 stores had been robbed, 94 saloons held up and looted, an ree ticket sellers in elevated railway stations forced to surrender their cash. Three major causes were given by the chief for the reign of lawlessness—discharge of criminals from the army; unemployment; too few policemen.

CANADA HAS MADE IMPRESSION

Its Trade Mission to England Has Done Much to Secure Imperial Preference.

London, April 19—In an article on imperial preference and the solidarity of the Empire, N. Grattan Doyle, M. P. declares that Canada has led the way in this movement with the mission which was recently sent to London. Canada, he says, is out to help. Hitherto the mother country has conceded nothing for the preference she receives in the Canadian tariff, but, during the war, the position has been completely changed. The nation is beginning to see that unrestricted foreign competition is incompatible with high wages and a better standard of living and the payment of a vast burden of war debt. Imperial preference, Mr. Doyle contends, has been made not only a doctrine but a practical and necessary policy and to it the coalition government is pledged. The first fruits of the policy are seen in the terms in which the cabinet announced the withdrawal of restrictions on Canadian exports to Britain. The budget will show how the policy is to be applied.

This advertisement is intended to keep the old familiar name

PURITY FLOUR

(Government Standard)

fresh in your mind.

"More Bread and Better Bread and Better Pastry"

Canada Food Board License Nos. Flour 15, 16, 17, 18; Cereal 2-009.

Also remember Purity Oats.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

SUES FOR A THIRD OF THE B. F. KEITH FIFTEEN MILLIONS

Lawyer Says He Induced Vaudeville Promoter to Bequeath Estate to Son.

Boston, April 20—Allegations that A. Paul Keith and Edward F. Albee agreed in December, 1910, to give to John F. Cronan, a lawyer, one-third of the $15,000,000 estate of B. F. Keith, vaudeville proprietor, if he should succeed in preventing Mr. Keith from disinheriting his son, Paul, are made in a bill in equity filed by Mr. Cronan today in the Superior Court. Mr. Albee personally, and Mr. Albee, Walter P. Cook and John P. Gorman, as executors of the will of A. Paul Keith, are made defendants in the suit which seeks to have the court order enforcement of the alleged agreement.

Mr. Cronan was counsel for B. F. Keith from 1898 to 1908. In his bill of complaint he alleges that in 1910, "as well as before and after that date," B. F. Keith was giving to various women "property of consideramle value" and "permitting them to interfere with and to some extent manage some portions of his business." He says that Paul remonstrated with his father, and as a result, was discharged from his father's employment.

In 1910, after the death of B. F. Keith's wife, the plaintiff says, he discussed with Paul Keith and with Mr. Albee the possibility of a second marriage and "the danger of Paul's being largely, if not wholly, disinherited." He says Paul told him at that time that his father's income was $16,000 a week.

Mr. Keith Physically Failing.

"B. F. Keith," the bill of complaint continues, "was then sixty-four years old, an invalid suffering from complaints which resulted in his death some three years later. At times during this period he was physically incapable of attending to business, and while his mind was sound his mental vigor and his judgment were somewhat impaired. Both Paul and Albee then knew of and shared the father's confidence in the plaintiff's capacity, judgment and ability. They were aware of his knowledge of the father's peculiarities and were very apprehensive that most, if not all, of the father's property would be given by him to persons other than Paul.

"Thereupon, in December, 1910, it was orally agreed by and between the plaintiff and Paul and Albee that if the plaintiff would take Paul's interests in charge and co-operate with them by proper methods and influences in attempting to secure and obtain for Paul his father's business and affiliated interests and other property, including his interest and control of the United Booking Offices, and in attempting to prevent Paul's disinheritance and his father from giving the latter's property to persons other than Paul, Paul would pay him liberally, for his services in any event, and if they succeeded in obtaining for Paul his father's business and affiliated interests, such business and interests should belong to the plaintiff, Paul and Albee in equal shares, and that there should be conveyed one-third interest therein to plaintiff.

Declares He Directed Inheritance.

"In pursuance of said agreement, the plaintiff did co-operate with Paul and Albee and exerted himself to the utmost to prevent such disinheritance, to prevent B. F. Keith from giving his business and property to other persons and to secure for Paul his father's business and estate, and by reason of the plaintiff's services Paul was not disinherited. The father did not give his property to persons other than Paul, but on the contrary, Paul did obtain, not only his father's business and affiliated interests, but also substantially all of his father's property, aggregating more than $15,000,000 in value."

The plaintiff then charges that, "acting under the influence of Albee, unduly and selfishly exercised," Paul, after the execution of his father's will, made a codicil to his own will, giving Albee most if not all of Paul's property. He declares that Paul and Albee refused to carry out the alleged oral agreement or to accept his offer to take a cash consideration in lieu of the one-third interest. They also refused, he says, to agree to his proposition to refer the controversy to "a lawyer of eminent standing."

The bill says that shortly before Paul Keith's death the plaintiff became convinced that he could not obtain satisfaction of his claim. He thereupon prepared a bill in equity, upon which Paul authorized his attorneys to accept service. But the day before the service was to be accepted Paul died.

Mr. Cronan asks for the specific performance of the alleged agreement and seeks an accounting to ascertain the net profits received from the conduct of the business and affiliated enterprises from the date when they came into Paul Keith's possession until now, and to have the defendants ordered to pay one-third of such profits to him. He asks that the defendants be restrained from doing any act that will tend to reduce the value of the business and from distributing any of the property left by Paul Keith to the legatees or the devisees under his will until further order of the court.

CANADIANS RECEIVE MILITARY CROSS

London, April 10, (Canadian Associated Press, by mail)—The following Canadians were decorated by the King with the military cross, at a recent investiture at Buckingham Palace:

Major Joseph McKenna, 14th Battalion; Major Waldo Trench, Motor Machine Guns; Captain Alfred Baker, Machine Guns; Captain Herbert Cocrane, Medicals; Captain Robert Hebden, 13th Battalion; Captain Alfred Howell, 14th Battalion; Captain Frederick Stowell, 12th Battalion; Captain Frank Taylor, Central Ontarios; Captain Nigel Thiobald, 7th Battalion; Captain Frederick Thompson, Motor Machine Guns; Rev. Cecil Stuart, Chaplains' Department; Lieut. Bey Neville, 14th Battalion; Lieut. John Seton, Machine Guns; Lieut. Arthur White, Railways.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire—Captain George Fisher, Y. M. C. A.

AUSTRALIA DOESN'T CARE TO ANNEX GERMAN ISLANDS

Newspapers Point Out That Their Has Been a Misapprehension in Paris and Elsewhere as to the Attitude of Australians on This Point.

Sydney, Australia, March 2.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Public opinion in Australia as expressed by some of the newspapers of Sydney and Melbourne is represented as opposing the idea that Australia wants to annex the formerly German islands of the South Pacific. They point out that there has been a misapprehension in Paris and elsewhere as to the attitude of Australians on this point. For example, the Melbourne Age says:

"An unhappy and untrue picture of Australia is being drawn by the Peace Conference. We are represented as demanding German territory as payment for our services in the war. A wrong impression may very well be due to misrepresentation of Australian opinion. Mr. Hughes (Premier) appears to have given the unfortunate impression that Australia wants to annex the Pacific Islands. The only datum he can have is the resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament in November last, declaring that the captured German colonies must not be handed back to Germany, and that Australia should be consulted over their disposition. This is a very different thing from a claim for annexation. We want, in fact, to have as little responsibility for them as is consistent with our safety. It would be a calamity if they were given to Australia as a gift. Australia is not in a position to manage an empire in the Pacific. We have already far more territory than we can populate and develop."

The Sydney Daily Telegraph also disavows any desire by Australia to "start a little empire" of her own. "What would have suited us best would have been the assumption of control in the Pacific by Britain herself," says the Telegraph. "Or even by America, if America had seen her way clear to stretch her idea of anti-imperial policy. Most Australians if they had been consulted would have preferred not to take them (the former German possessions near Australia) at all if security could be obtained in any other way."

The Melbourne Argus declares that, since the whole Australian people were united in the determination that the islands should not go back to Germany, Australia cannot shirk the duty of accepting a mandate from the league of Nations, but it adds that the "burden will be heavy, the responsibilities great, the cost severe and the return, except in security, problematical."

ENQUIRIES THAT WERE EMBARRASSING TO PREMIER FOSTER

Hon. Mr. Veniot Does Some More of His Fancy Sidestepping in Replying to Mr. Sutton's Queries.

April 16—No. 94.

Hon Mr. Veniot in reply to Mr. Sutton:

1. Q. What amounts have already been expended in repairing the washout in the old road on the northern side of the Becaguimac Stream in the Parish of Brighton in the County of Carleton, referred to in the answer to question 3, No. 62?

A. Road accounts are in the hands of the Public Accounts Committee where information can be obtained.

2. Q. What is the estimated expense of completing said repairs to make said old road equal if not better than the proposed new road referred to in said answer to said question 3?

A. No estimate was made for the following reasons: necessary repairs to the old road were made last season and it is estimated that the cost of maintenance of the old road will be much less than the cost of maintenance would have been on the new road after construction. The new road was located as a side-hill road and would have been very costly to properly construct. The upper shoulder of the road would have had to be ripprapped or the ditch paved for practically the entire length of the road to prevent the prism of the road from washing out during the spring thaw and after heavy rains. The water would have had to be carried along the roadway for long distances when carried through the road by means of culverts, it would have had a tendency to destroy property on the lower side of the road. The water would hae a of the road. The water would have a and the roadbed whereas in the old road, the water can be kept in the ditches and if given some attention in the early spring will not wash out the roadbed. A road located on a side-hill for any long distance is very costly to maintain.

3. Q. For what amount did Road Supervisor Henry Tedlie sell the work of constructing said proposed road and enter into a contract therefor, conditional upon receiving the approval of the Minister of Public Works as stated in the answer to question 4, No. 62?

A. The amount was not reported.

4. Q. If the Minister of Public Works is not aware of the amount of said conditional concract, was the work ordered to be stopped by the Minister before being informed of the amount for which said proposed road could hae been constructed?

A. Work was ordered stopped by the Minister until he could visit site of new road on receipt of telephone message from some of the proprietors.

5. Q. Was the said Road Supervisor, Henry Tedlie, instructed that the building of the new road was to be conditional upon the approval of the Minister:

(a) Before the work was sold?

(b) Before the contract was entered into?

A. No. He sold road without consulting Minister.

6. Q. What representations or recommendations in reference to said matter were made by Andrew B. McCain, a defeated Government candidate in the County of Carleton?

A. None.

April 16, 1919—No. 95.

Hon. Mr. Foster in reply to Mr. Murray (Kings):

1. Q. Have Kennedy & McDonald made any claim or complaint to the St. John & Quebec Railway Company regarding a sum of $6,000 or any other amounted to $6,687.00 which amount sub-contractor by the St. John & Quebec Railway Company or the Nova Scotia Construction Company in excess of the sum properly due them for work done on the St. John & Quebec Railway at or near Woodman's Point, which amount has been or is to be charged to Kennedy & McDonald as against their contract?

If so, what are the complete details of the claim or nature of the complaint?

A. Messrs. Kennedy & McDonald, sub-contractors under the Nova Scotia Construction Company on the Brown's Flats-Westfield section of the St. John and Quebec Railway, claimed in 1916 that because they were not furnished with plans of the Nerepis work by the Chief Engineer at that time that their progress on their contract was seriously interfered with and this alleged delay at a later date made it necessary, according to them, for their sub-contractors, Messrs. Longley & Inness, to either construct an additional trestle work around the uncompleted concrete abutments in order for them to remove excavated material from Woodman's Point rock cut or suffer damages by reason of delay until the concrete bridge abutments were completed so as to allow the laying of rails across the same. The cost of the trestle was arbitrated upon and amounted to $6,687.00 whic hamount was somewhat less than the damages claimed. As Messrs. Longley & Inness were sub-contractors under Kennedy & McDonald up to June, 1918, and while they were working had contracted certain bills for material, etc., which were properly a chage against the work of construction, the St. John & Quebec Railway Company, to avoid the filing of claims against their subsidy at Ottawa, as is the right of any creditor of every contractor to do in order to protect himself, paid the bills against Longley & Inness and charged the same to the Nova Scotia Construction Company pending the final adjustment of all claims as between contractors and company.

2. Q. Are Longley & Inness sub-contractors under Kennedy & McDonald for work on the St. John & Quebec Railway at the present time?

If not, when did they cease work and for what reason?

A. Messrs. Longley & Inness, who took the sub-contract under Messrs. Kennedy & McDonald in 1916, ceased to be contractors in June, 1918, for the reason that when, in 1918, labor and material had advanced to such an extent that they found themselves financially unable to complete their contract, therefore, it was agreed upon between Messrs. Kennedy & McDonald and Longley & Innes, with the consent of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company, that the work should be relinquished by the sub-sub-contractors and carried on by Kennedy & McDonald.

April 16, 1919—No. 97.

Hon. Mr. Foster in reply to Mr Smith (Albert):

1. Q. What is the name of the substitute provided by Miss A. Royce Carter to perform her work in the office of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company during Miss Carter's absence when engaged as Engrossing Clerk in answer to question No. 1 of enquiry No. 73, and how many days did Miss Carter's substitute work in the office of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company?

A. Miss A. Royce Carter employed both Miss Chestnut and Miss Mersereau to assist her in her work at different times during the session of 1918, but kept no record of how many days and evenings they were so employed. The Chief Engineer of the St. John & Quebec Railway informs the government that the accounting and stenographic work of the office was kept up to date at all times under Miss Carter's arrangement.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver, bowels.

Give "California Syrup of Figs" at once if bilious or constipated.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

PROGRAMME FOR U. N. B. ENCAENIA IS ANNOUNCED

St. John Clergyman to Deliver Baccalaureate Sermon — Fredericton Has Variety of Weather for Easter.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 20—Easter weather in Fredericton was decidedly mixed. This morning there was bright sunshine and auspicuous conditions for the "Easter parade," but, later in the day, it became very cold and threatening, there being a shower during the afternoon. More automobiles were in evidence than previously during the present season. Large congregations attended the services in the city churches, which were featured by special musical programmes.

The baccalaureate sermon in connection with the encaenial proceedings of the University of N. B. will be preached at Christ Church Cathedral at the morning serice, Sunday, May 11th, by Rev. G. A. Kuhring of St. John. Rev. Mr. Kuhring recently returned from overseas where he served in the C. E. F. His son, Gustav Kuhring, is a member of the graduating class, having recently returned from overseas where he served with the Canadian artillery being commissioned a lieutenant after serving in the ranks. Another son, Paul, who is a graduate of the U. N. B., also served overseas.

The address to the graduating class at the encaenial proceedings on the afternoon of Thursday, May 17th, will be delivered by Very Rev. Scovil Neales, dean of Christ Church Cathedral, himself a graduate of 1884.

The annual field and track meet of the university will take place in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 13th.

The encaenia dance will take place in the gymnasium on the night of May 16th. Miss Frances Vanwart is class prophet.

INDIA'S MOBS ARE STILL VIOLENT

Authorities Have Been Obliged to Employ Severe Measures in Dealing With Them.

Simla, India, Monday, April 14—A mob at Amritsar has made another violent attack against the authorities. The rebels were repulsed by the military with a loss of 200.

Order was restored at Ahmedabad after two hundred casualties had been inflicted on the rioters and telegraph and collectors' offices burned.

The strike at Delhi continues.

Omsk, Siberia, Feb. 24.—In preparation for a possible breaking through of the Siberia army into European Russia, the American Consul-General, Mr. Harris, is organizing a staff of vice consuls to be distributed at important points. In Bolshevik Russia there are no American consuls except those in Bolshevik prisons at Moscow.

Roger C. Tredwell, the American consul at Tashkent, Russian Turkestan, recently was re-imprisoned by the Red Guard after having been released temporarily while counter revolutionists occupied the city.

IRELAND WANTS SAME STATUS AS THE DOMINIONS

Pointed Out That to Contemplate That in the Case of Ireland Would be for England to Contemplate Suicide.

London, April 19—The Daily Telegraph says, regarding what it styles as the "unfortunate declaration in the press by Sir Horace Plunkett that nothing less than the status of the self-governing Dominions must be conferred on Ireland," that there is no comparison between the position of Ireland, with her close geographic proximity to Great Britain, and the position of the self-governing Dominions. The latter, the Telegraph points out, are practically independent and united to the Empire by the pure bond of sentiment. The possession of independent military and naval forces is a most distinctive feature in Dominion status. To contemplate that in case of Ireland would be to contemplate suicide. The advocates of Dominion status for Ireland have never faced this aspect of their scheme, but it is a vital aspect. What they propose is, in effect, complete independence, nothing else.

ADRIATIC DOCKED AT HALIFAX

Has Over Two Thousand Returned Soldiers Besides Large Number of Civilians.

Halifax, April 20.—The Adriatic arrived this afternoon with more than 2,000 returned soldiers, including the remainder of the staff officers of the Third Division who had not returned to Canada. There were, besides, a large number of civilian passengers for New York, one of them being G. G. Ward, general manager of the Commercial Cable. Major General Loomis, commanding the Third Division, came with the Adriatic and also Brig.-General Draper and Brig.-General Clark. General Loomis wears the C. B., C. M. G., and D. S. O., and looks well after his four years' service. He went overseas early in the war.

The only unit intact on board is the first Canadian motor machine gun brigade. There are with it 375 men, though the normal strength would be about five hundred. They went overseas with the first contingent, under General Brutinel, the name then being the Auto Machine Gun Corps. It developed at the front and finally took its present name. The brigade returned on the Adriatic in command of Colonel W. K. Walker, D. S. O., M. C., of Vancouver, who says that during the war four times the present number of the brigade passed through it.

GERMANY NAMES ITS PEACE ENVOYS

Three Will be Sent to Versailles April 21 to Receive Text of Treaty.

Copenhagen, April 20—Foreign Minister Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau of Germany has announced that three envoys will be sent to Versailles April 25, authorized to receive the text of the peace preliminaries, according to a despatch from Berlin received here early today.

The delegation will be headed by Minister Von Haniel, whose associates will be Herrs Von Keller and Ernst Schmitt, legation councillors.

They will be attended by two officials and two chancery servants.

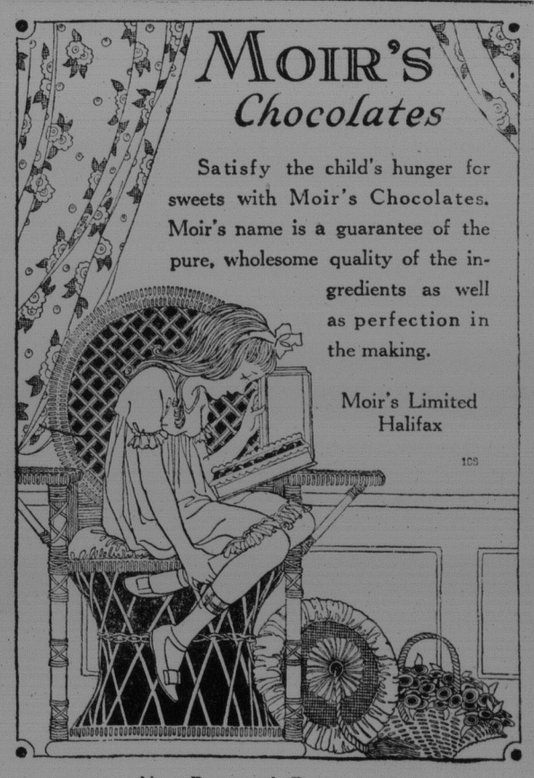
HAD FOOT INJURED.

W. T. Galbraith, a carpenter working on the S.S. Minnedosa, was injured Saturday morning when a deal fell on his foot, bruising and cutting it. He was taken to the emergency hospital where his injuries were dressed.

MOIR'S *Chocolates*

Satisfy the child's hunger for sweets with Moir's Chocolates. Moir's name is a guarantee of the pure, wholesome quality of the ingredients as well as perfection in the making.

Moir's Limited Halifax



New Brunswick Representative

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