

IMPERIAL AFFAIRS

EXCHANGE AND OTHERWISE

LONDONERS ARE BECOMING MORE SUPERSTITIOUS

London, July 21.—Are we getting more superstitious? It certainly looks as though we are—at any rate, so far as believing in the luck-bringing properties of chessmen and other articles is concerned. Mr. Edward Lovett, who is in charge of the Folk Lore section of the Imperial War Museum, told me yesterday that he had seen a letter from a writer a day or two ago that, although people might talk about education destroying superstitions, there was still a strong belief in chessmen and similar things today than ever. "The war has put us back 200 years," he remarked.

At the theatrical garden which will shortly take place, Captain Gordon Grey will sell "Ju Ju" beads which have a reputation in West Africa of bringing good luck, and there are many eager purchasers. Probably most of the people who buy them will pretend it was all for fun—and yet in how many minds there will be a lingering notion, which would not be acknowledged and could not be explained, that perhaps, the beads will really bring luck. And it is always well to be on the safe side.

A member of the Royal Geographical Society, a hard-headed officer who saw all the fun and feigning of the recent East Africa campaign, has some experience of such beads. It is probably only a mere coincidence. At any rate, this is what he says:—

West African, Lucky Bean.

"In 1910 I explored the Odra River to its source in Ashanti. I became friendly with many native chiefs, and I remember a headman making me a present of a lucky bean and telling me of the legend which attended it.

"The good luck which attaches to the carrying of the bean cannot be explained, in my case, at any rate. Out of the five members of my expedition in 1911 I am the only one remaining alive.

"All the others were either killed in the war or died in Central Africa from disease. I personally went through the whole of the East African campaign from 1914 to 1918 practically without mishap."

The war, indeed, was a great time for superstition, so far as "luck-bringing" charms is concerned. I have seen matter-of-fact officers, of whose daring there was no doubt, get the "wind up" in the trenches, because they had lost their "mascots," or perhaps left it behind in "rest billets" while they came up for a tour in the line. These "mascots" were all sorts of things—"lucky" pins, carved in Irish bog-oak, black cat matts of a piece of velvet, a button taken from the uniform of the first dead German they saw, and so on.

The last letter from home into the line with them, and quite a number had a curious belief that the photograph of their wife or their sweetheart, worn in the tunic-pocket over the heart, would somehow or other keep Hun bullets away.

The Match Superstition.

A well-known general, on whose staff the writer served for a while—a man whose daring was a by-word among all who knew him—was wildly superstitious over the matter of lighting three cigarettes from one match. As we sat at mess, sometimes in a stuffy dug-out, sometimes in a half-ruined French chateau, we might do anything we liked, and rag as we liked, within the bounds that control "officers and gentlemen," but we must never make one match do three cigarettes. When I first joined the mess I attempted to do so. I shall never forget General—stopping in the middle of a cigarette and saying, "Mr. X—, that's the one thing I won't have here. We're all engaged in a dangerous job, and we can't afford to 'take risks'!" And so it went.

Mr. Lovett, whom I have already mentioned, was telling some good stories on this subject at University College, the entire night, and more especially about sailors in the recent war.

A story went round the newspapers in the early days of the war, he said, that in the Heligoland Bight "scrap" a sailor spat on a shell, and that shell sank a German ship.

Nobody ever stopped to ask why the man did it. The custom was very ancient. Pliny mentioned it. The sailor was supposed to be part of a man's soul, and this custom was a sacrifice to the God of Battles. Fishermen always spat in the trawl before lowering it into the sea.

There was scarcely a boat without its horsehoe. Nelson had one on the Victory, and the Vendictive had one on the mast. Sailors would sometimes "buy wind." That was a rope with knots on it. They untied a knot when becalmed. That brought more wind.

One of the oldest of sea superstitions is that a child's call will protect from drowning the man who carries it. This superstition not only survives to the present day, but has in it.

ANY ARE VACCINATED.

THE objections and telegrams we have not caused the United States to change their mind regarding compulsory vaccination, and the sale of persons on route to the who have not been vaccinated the past twelve months are to be allowed to proceed and have prospects of a very sore skin in a few days. The doctor counting the American health is a very busy man at the end of the Sydney pier.

OFFICER FROM SYDNEY.

expected that an officer of the Sydney police force will arrive in the morning to take back John who is wanted there on a robbery. Paris was arrested by the police on Friday at the end of the Sydney pier.

ASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Use For Over 30 Years

of the skin. Yes! It is harmless.

LONDON GIRLS ARE UNJUSTLY ASSAILED

(London Times.)

Our girls of today are being very much criticised just now. But they also have their defenders and there are some who dispute the charges of Edinburgh's allegations of the pernicious effects of the "widened" harlotry of morals.

Admitting that girls of today may have gained their independence at too early an age, one of the principles of the Y. W. C. A. has expressed her opinion that they were still of the same sterling worth and modesty; but as a result of the wider knowledge of life gained during the war they had a certain freedom of manner which some people failed to understand.

Girls in our big cities—many of them fresh from rural districts—have had to pass through abnormal times, she said, "and have often been thrown into difficult situations; but I think they have come out of it very well."

"With better housing and healthy recreational facilities which we as an association are striving to provide, I think they will be found to be, as a whole none the worse for the experiences they have undergone."

Courting in Public.

Lady Muir Macdonald has also agreed that better housing is necessary. She has emphasised particularly the need of proper meeting places and recreational resorts for young men and women, such as municipal dancing halls.

I do not know whether the Bishop of Edinburgh is referring to scenes in the public parks, she said, "as the report of his address is rather vague. But if he is, he should remember that courting has to be done, and, in itself, is a sacred thing. If a girl has a home to which she hesitates to take her lover, she is in present circumstances obliged to do her courting in public places."

"Girls you must understand, have broken their bondage, and no longer have to look to their fathers and husbands for support. Little wonder, then, that they wish to be as independent as their brothers."

"I rather think that, instead of laxity of morals, there is laxity of opinion, or, perhaps, a kinder and more Christian spirit prevailing."

"Damaged Goods."

As to the Bishop's suggestion that "cinemas completed the work of the cinema," Mr. E. W. Peal, secretary of the London Branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, said indignantly:

"I should like to know whether his lordship is speaking from experience, or has been listening to the vapourings of a parcel of cranks who are out to injure the business."

"In the first place, every film is now passed by the British Board of Film Censors, of which Mr. T. P. O'Connor is president, and the trade is most careful not to show films to which objection can be taken."

"If girls' minds have been broadened, this has been the result of the war and such plays as 'Damaged Goods,' which we would not dare to present on the screen."

MORE DETAILS OF THE ATTACK UPON EPSOM POLICE

(Manchester Guardian.)

More details of the attack upon Epsom Police Station by Canadian soldiers were forthcoming at the resumed inquest on Sergeant Thomas Green, who was killed in the riot.

Inspector Pawley, who was in charge of the station, said that, after he had dispersed the first crowd of Canadians that gathered outside the station, he heard a huge sound of "the assembly" from the direction of the camp, followed by shouting and cheering. He telephoned to the camp, and was told by an officer that all was quiet there, but he could hear a noisy mob down the road.

He immediately telephoned to the surrounding stations for assistance. About 11.30 that night a large crowd of soldiers arrived opposite the station, and he tried to tell them that an ambulance was on its way, and that on its arrival the prisoners for whom they had come would be handed over. It was impossible to make himself understood owing to the shouting and yelling.

When the Police Charged.

Sergeant Green came in from the back and suggested the Canadians should be charged from the rear. By this time the police numbered about seventeen.

"In company with Sergeant Green and other officers," added Mr. Pawley, "we rushed round the back of the station and succeeded in clearing the soldiers off that part of the premises."

"Who told you over the phone that the camp was quiet?" asked the foreman.

"Captain Bird, the adjutant," Mr. Pawley replied.

He had made representations that additional military police should be sent to the town, he added.

Mr. Kohan (for the Epsom Urban District Council): "You men used their truncheons very briskly?"

Mr. Pawley: Yes.

Canadian Officer's Story.

Major James Ross of the Canadian Forces, described the incidents in the camp prior to the attack.

About 10.45 p. m., he said, he heard rattling of sticks against corrugated

3,000 JEWS SEIZED IN BUDAPEST BY BELA KUN'S ORDER

Pogroms Bound to Come, Soviet Leader Says in Reply to Protests.

Vienna, Thursday, (by the Associated Press).—Three thousand Galician Jews have been arrested in the streets of Budapest, according to reports received here today.

Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Soviet government, replying to a Polish protest against these arrests, declared:

"Pogroms are bound to come here, but we do not want Hungarian Jews to suffer for the acts of the Galician Jewish speculators, who infect this country."

"Also, we refuse to return money found on their persons."

The Ukrainians will never give in to the Poles, who are advancing into their country, according to a message received here from Mr. Temnykh, the Ukrainian government minister of General Affairs. He added that the Ukrainians would not join Russian federation.

"Overrun by Russians, Germans, Poles and Bolsheviks, the fate of the Ukraine is worse than that of Belgium," the Proletarian message says. "We are fighting an epidemic, but we will have liberty if it takes twenty years."

General Petura begged the Allies for assistance against the Bolsheviks, but was refused. The Poles received help and Halter's army was transported across Germany. In the army of General Halter are many men in khaki uniforms, calling themselves Americans, who are assisting the Poles in burning out villages and killing our civilians in such places as Tschertsch, east of Lemberg. The Poles also are closing the Ukrainian schools and churches and burning books printed in our language.

"We will not return to old Russia even if Bolshevikism is put down. It has been suggested that we join Admiral Kolchak, but he speaks softer now when he is weak, and when he is strong he will attempt to force us into a federation. Once before in our history we federated with Russia, which gobbled us up. We have now created a union with other peoples of Russia for the purpose of securing our joint freedom. I do not think the free peoples of the western world will furnish soldiers to press down those who wish liberty."

Hope of help for the Ukrainians from the Allies, the message adds, was lost when the Ukrainian representatives in Paris informed the Polish government that Secretary of State Lansing had declared that the United States could not help the new states of Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN FACES TREMENDOUS COAL SHORTAGE

London, June 20.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—A shortage of more than 70,000,000 tons of coal, as compared with last year's requirements, is expected in the coming year, according to Sir Auckland Geddes, president of the Board of Trade.

He announced in the House of Commons that for the twelve months from July 16 next, when the miners' seven-hour day comes into effect, the production of British coal is estimated at between 214,000,000 and 217,000,000 tons. In 1915 the output was 287,000,000 tons.

Those newspapers which championed the miners in their successful fight for a shorter working day refuse to concede the claim made by pessimistic prophets that reduction in hours means a corresponding reduction in output, but there is general agreement that war strains and industrial unrest have caused a decline for the moment in production per man, and a serious view is taken of the situation.

Even if the amount of coal kept for home consumption is held down to the amount used last year on a strict rationing basis, 146,000,000 tons, the export surplus available will amount to about 20,000,000 tons.

This, it is said, will have highly serious results, for not only must England's continental allies go without the coal for which they are almost entirely dependent on Great Britain, but this country itself will be tremendously handicapped by the fact that it no longer will be able to rely upon coal as a substitute in foreign trade for currency. England according to estimates of the situation, will now have to pay for her imports in other goods or in money.

The increase in the price of coal for domestic consumption is variously estimated at from \$1.08 a ton by Sir Auckland Geddes to about \$3 by the manager of a Welsh coal mine. This is expected to increase prices in practically all branches of industry.

Newspapers say the coal problem affects the entire national life of this country and its world position as a trader as well.

ACIDS IN STOMACH CAUSE INDIGESTION

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain How To Treat.

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and many do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any drugist a few ounces of Bisulphate of Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisulphate of Magnesia in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk—is harmless to the stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals without more fear of indigestion.

OUR GRAVES IN FRANCE

(From the Dublin Times, June 6, 1919.)

The Press Association's Special Correspondent at Paris telegraphed on June 10—There are in England thousands of mothers, sisters and widows of those killed in the war who find it difficult to understand why, six months after the conclusion of the armistice, the bodies are still waiting for visits to the graves of their dear ones in France. In this country, where the people have to a much greater extent been brought into close contact with the horrors of war and their sequel, the situation is better appreciated.

Mr. Churchill's recent statement in the House of Commons, that the bodies of 150,000 British dead, buried more or less where they fell (and a still greater number of French), are being removed from scattered graves into central cemeteries, will, doubtless, have reconciled many to deferring their visit to next year. But the experiences of a young Englishwoman, who, with a French girl friend, and the latter's father, has just made such a visit, will show that there are many other reasons which fully justify the attitude of the authorities.

It is not only from the fields and trenches that bodies have to be removed. Many also lie buried amid the ruins, or under the debris of the towns and villages, and in some places which we passed through this was terribly evident. Some towns, like Peronne, have already been cleared in this respect. In most, however, it has not even begun. Neither food nor accommodation is available, and, owing to the state of the shelled roads in the winter, travelling by motor cars is a slow and precarious business.

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GUM TENDERNESS — A TOOTH-MENACE

It is true that four out of five people over forty suffer from gum shrinkage, or Pyorrhea (Gums Disease). But many people even under thirty have Pyorrhea. Women, particularly after the baby comes, are peculiarly subject to Pyorrhea. It should have been said, however, that careful tooth brushing will do the trick.

Pyorrhea commences with tender gums, or with gum-bleeding, at tooth-brush time. Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame and then shrink. The teeth become exposed to decay at the base and tiny openings in the gums become the breeding places of disease germs which infect the joints—or tonsils—or cause other ailments.

Beware of that first gum tenderness! Try Forhan's for the gums. It positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used regularly and used consistently. No ordinary tooth paste will do the trick. And Forhan's cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and clean. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment and 60c tubes. All Druggists.

STATE POLICEMEN SENT TO ROME TO SUPPRESS RIOTING

Constabulary Ordered Out When Situation Gets Beyond Control of Local Authorities.

Rome, N. Y., Wednesday.—With the arrival here of Company D of the state police to restore the local police situation in Rome tonight, the situation is expected to be under control and rioting by strikers ended. More than four thousand are out in various local manufacturing plants and business is paralyzed, owing to the disorders this morning.

Mayor Hoffman today reports that three persons were killed in the rioting. They have not been identified and the Mayor was unable to say whether they were peace officers or strikers.

Trouble was precipitated when hundreds of strikers gathered early this morning near the plants of the Rome Brass Copper Company, the Rome Hollow Wire Tube Corporation and the Rome Spare Wire and Rome Manufacturing Company. These are the principal concerns affected by the strike. Strikers assembled to prevent strikebreakers from taking their places.

Twenty-five deputy sheriffs while endeavoring to protect the strikebreakers were attacked by the strikers, disarmed and their badges taken from their coats.

The strikers then attacked the strikebreakers as they were on their way to work, clubbing about in a most unbecomely manner. They established patrolls in all streets leading to the plants affected by the strike and held up an automobile driven by James A. Spargo, president of the Spargo Wire and Rome Manufacturing Company. They smashed the windshield and brandishing revolvers beat Mr. Spargo severely.

Next they held up the automobile of P. J. Devishov, head of the Rome Hollow Wire and Tube Corporation. The strikers almost wrecked his automobile, beat Mr. Devishov and cut him about the head, face and hands with stones and bricks.

Early in the rioting it became apparent that the local authorities could not cope with the situation. All banks, establishments were closed and streets were deserted, except by mobs of strikers and strike sympathizers. All law abiding citizens except those barred on by the authorities to aid in trying to restore order were in their homes. Appeals for prompt action to put down the rioting were sent to the Mayor's office as fast as the telephone lines could handle them.

District Attorney Evans of Onondaga county, and Mayor Hoffman then appealed to Governor Smith for aid. He immediately called out Company D of the State police, under Captain H. H. Barnes.

Barnes' street was one of the riot centres. Strikers held this street nearly all day and barred all persons except strikers and sympathizers. Scores of windows were broken and much damage was done in this street.

State and local police and many special deputy sheriffs are guarding the industrial plants of Rome tonight. Numerous patrols are in the streets. Albany, N. Y., Monday.—Major Geo. P. Chandler, commanding the State Constabulary, left early tonight for

YOUR FAVORITE SPORT IN AN ALPINE SETTING

Perhaps things you love to do outweigh things to be seen during vacation. But what could one do but golf, your riding or your fishing more than if you did these things amid the grandeur of the

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