

WHERIAL AFFAIRS

EXCHANGE AND OTHERWISE

LONDONERS ARE BECOMING MORE SUPERSTITIOUS

London, July 5.—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 omens 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 writer a day or two ago, that although people might talk about education destroying superstition there was really more belief in omens and articles today than ever. "The war has put us back 200 years," he remarked.

At the theatrical garden party which will shortly take place, Captain Gordon Grey will wear "Ja Ja" 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 feasting 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 Odu River to its source in Ashanti, I became friendly with many native chiefs, and I remember a native man showing me a piece of a lucky bean and telling me of the legend which attached to it. "The good luck which attaches to the carrying of the bean cannot be explained," he said, "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 perfectly without mishap."

The war, indeed, was a great test 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 saw their "messes," or perhaps left it behind in "rest billets" while they came up for a tour in the line. These "messes" were all sorts of things—"lucky pigs" carved in Irish bog-oak, black cats made of a piece of velvet, a button taken from the uniform of the first dead German they saw, Scotch whisky, 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 his matches. He carried 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 for three cigarettes. When I first joined the mess I attempted to do so. I shall never forget General—stopping in the middle of a story and saying, "Mr. X—that's the one thing I won't have on my staff. We're all engaged in a dangerous job, and we can't afford to be killed." And he looked at me.

Mr. Lovett, whom I have already mentioned, was telling some good stories on this subject at University College the other evening, 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 "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 saliva 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 trow before lowering it into the sea.

There was scarcely a boat without its horseshoe. 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 cast will protect from drowning the man who carries it. This superstition not only survives to the present day, but has in

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 Bishop of Edinburgh's allegations of the pernicious effects of "the widespread laxity of morals."

Admitting that girls of today may have gained their independence at too early an age, one of the principal points of the W. G. 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 emphasized 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 retreats 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 father or husband 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 "damaged goods" completed the work of 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 produced 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 Station-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 bugle sounding "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 advices received here today.

Belá 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 are leaving the 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. Temniky, the Ukrainian government minister of General Petlura. He added that the Ukraine would not join Russian federation.

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

General Petlura begged the Allies for munitions and armor or use 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 Tcherkietz, 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 Bolshevism is put down. It has been suggested that we join Admiral Kuchak, 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 Petlura 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 the 1915 output, is faced by Great Britain 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 pessimists that the coal shortage 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, 194,000,000 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 industrial 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 some 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-mining company. 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 sores, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

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, facilities are still refused 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 the work has not even begun. Neither food nor accommodation are available, and owing to the state of the shelled roads in the police-station, travelling by motor cars is a slow and precarious business.

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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 reinforce the local police the situation in Rome tonight is believed to be under control and rioting by strikers ended. More than four thousand men are out in various large manufacturing plants and in some cases paraded, owing to the disorders this morning.

Master 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 and 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 many into unconsciousness. They established patois 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 F. J. Devisch, head of the Rome Hollow Wire and Tube Corporation. The strikers almost wrecked his automobile, beat Mr. Devisch and cut him about the head, face and hands with their knives as fast as the telephone lines could handle them.

District Attorney Evans of Onondaga county, and Mayor Hoffman then immediately called out Company D of the State police, under Captain H. H. B. B.

Donnic street was one of the riot centers. 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

Rome, where fifty troopers from Albany, Baitavia and Oneida have been ordered immediately because of labor troubles.

It was stated at troop headquarters here that the State Police would arrive at home this evening. No further reports of disturbances at Rome had been received here early tonight.

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YOUR FAVORITE SPORT IN AN ALPINE SETTING

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

Canadian Pacific Rockies
Throughout this Switzerland of America, spacious Canadian Pacific Hotels cater to your comfort and offer you a gay social life amid unforgettable surroundings. So easy to reach.

N. R. DesBRISAY D. P. A., St. John, N. B.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE NEW BRUNSWICK OF CANADA

EMPLOYERS
THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA has been created to grade the various classes of workers—trained and untrained—and to place the best in the country at your disposal, through a system of Employment offices from Coast to Coast.

THE PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SECTION
exists to place you in touch with Professional, Business and Technical workers.

THE INFORMATION AND SERVICE BRANCH DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT
has a representative in each of these offices to render whatever special services may be required in the employment of the

RETURNED SOLDIER

FORHAN'S FOR THE GUMS

GUM TENDERNESS A TOOTH-MENACE
It is true that four out of five people over forty suffer from gum shrinkage, or Pyorrhea (Gingivitis Disease). But many people even under forty have Pyorrhea. Worry, particularly after the baby comes, are peculiarly subject to Pyorrhea. At such times the gums become too careful about their teeth.

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 they open, travelling in some places which infect the joints—or tonsils—cause other ailments.

Beware of that first gum tenderness! Try Forhan's for the gums. It positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in a time and used consistently. No ordinary tooth paste will do this.

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.

FORHAN'S FOR THE GUMS



Your Favorite Sport In An Alpine Setting
Perhaps things you love to do outweigh things to be seen during vacation. But what could enhance your golf, your riding or your fishing more than if you did these things amid the grandeur of the Canadian Pacific Rockies. Throughout this Switzerland of America, spacious Canadian Pacific Hotels cater to your comfort and offer you a gay social life amid unforgettable surroundings. So easy to reach.
N. R. DesBRISAY D. P. A., St. John, N. B.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE NEW BRUNSWICK OF CANADA

EMPLOYERS
THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA has been created to grade the various classes of workers—trained and untrained—and to place the best in the country at your disposal, through a system of Employment offices from Coast to Coast.

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RETURNED SOLDIER

FORHAN'S FOR THE GUMS

...with good old Summer
...hit the right note.
...and neoclear, cheerful
...cool and comfortable and
...pronounced.
...collars as well as soft cuffs.
...splendid woven madras,
...that don't get soiled
...at the sight of a tub.
...patterns in neoclear just
...wed.

mour's, 68 King St.
Friday Evenings; Close at 1 Saturdays.

THE WEATHER
...ington, July 21.—Northern New
...and neoclear, showery weather
...Wednesday partly cloudy;
...change in temperature;
...rather windy.
...an unusual
...try rainfall has occurred today
...vicinity of Toronto, while in
...of the province, where
...have occurred, they have been
...In the other provinces the
...has been fine and decidedly

Min. Max.
... 54 70
... 56 76
... 68 86
... 46 84
... 52 78
... 46 80
... 48 90
... 78 88
... 72 82
... 66 74
... 70 82
... 80 82
... 80 82
... 56 78
... 52 82

DIED.
...At 150 Charlotte street, on
...of the 21st inst., Mary
...6th, beloved wife of George
...aged 70 years,
...service on Wednesday, at 1.30
...daylight time, in Trinity

WALTER J. MARRIOTT.
...box, 6 for \$2.50 trial size 25c.
...dealers or write for free
...replies by Fruit-a-tives Limited.

LATE SHIPPING
...y, N. S., July 21.—Ard S. S.
...edford, New York; S. S. Lord
...na, Montreal; Sbeba, Lewis-
...ville, Coban, St. John's, Cape
...St. John's, Nfld.; S. S. Corona,
...Maskinonge, Wabana; Hochet-
...at Port.
...July 21.—Sailed (Sunday)
...al George, New York; Mon-
...Canada, St. Pierre.

ANY ARE VACCINATED.
...he objections and telegrams
...we not caused the United States
...to change their mind regard-
...impunity vaccination, and
...of persons on route to the
...who have not been vaccinated
...the past twelve months are
...but pleased when they are
...to undergo the operation be-
...y are allowed to proceed and
...have prospects of a very sore
...within a few days. The doctor
...wanting the American health
...idea is a very busy man at the
...and steamship pier.

ASTORIA
...or Infants and Children
...se For Over 30 Years
...are of

GIRLS! USE LEMONS FOR SUNBURN, TAN
Try It! Make this lemon lotion to whiten your tanned or freckled skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whiter, at very, very small cost. Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how quickly the freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how the skin becomes soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

FORHAN'S FOR THE GUMS

FORHAN'S FOR THE GUMS