

PORTLAND'S OVERSEAS TRAFFIC SMALL COMPARED WITH COASTWISE TRAFFIC

Well Equipped for Handling Coal, in or Out, But is Not a Formidable Contender With St. John for Trans-Atlantic Trade—Much Would Have to be Done to Bring Its Facilities up to Modern Requirements.

(Standard Staff Correspondent Portland)

The overseas traffic of Portland is small compared with its coastwise traffic. The city has never done anything to provide facilities for overseas traffic except to loan money to the Grand Trunk to build grain elevators, and private firms have provided the facilities for handling the coastwise traffic.

In addition to the Grand Trunk piers whose facilities were damaged by the city, Portland has quite a number of wharves, some of them of considerable size, but none suitable for foreign going ships. The slips between these wharves are narrow and shallow.

Another thing is that 46 of these wharves, 35 in the city of Portland and 11 in the city of Westbrook, are used as follows:

- 12 for general passenger and freight traffic (coastwise).
11 for coal and lumber.
3 for marine construction.
2 for oil traffic.
5 are practically idle, owing to their dilapidated condition.

As regards coal handling plants, Portland is well equipped. These plants are modern in every respect, and the adjoining berths have sufficient depth of water to accommodate large coastwise colliers. They are operated by the following companies:

- The Grand Trunk Company; The Portland Terminal Company; Randall & McAllister; Pocahontas Fuel Company; A. R. Wright Company; Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

They are utilized for bringing in coal to supply the large area served by Portland and also to bunkerships. There are no floating machines on the conveyor principle such as they are in European countries for bunkering, and large ships are bunkered from barges. Pocahontas of Nova River coal is supplied ships for 100 per cent. The coal of the Nova Scotia coal mine here, but it is said that the coal companies had trouble with spontaneous combustion

and the insurance companies put a ban on Nova Scotia coal. In the calendar year 1918, the total traffic handled by the port of Portland was 3,738,000 short tons. Of this 1,511,300 short tons was coal, and 2,226,700 short tons were other commodities. As the Grand Trunk handles practically all the overseas traffic, the coastwise traffic was more than double the overseas traffic, or 2,548,000 tons to 1,190,000 tons.

In 1917 the total traffic of the port was 2,905,400 short tons, 1,511,600 tons being coal. The Grand Trunk handled 595,444 tons of exports and 12,273 tons of imports. In this year the coastwise traffic was nearly four times as great as the overseas traffic, or 2,300,000 tons to 607,000 tons.

The exports and imports handled over the Grand Trunk piers during the past five years were as follows:

Table with columns: Exports, Imports, Short tons, and other metrics for various years from 1912 to 1917.

According to these figures 95 per cent. of the ships using Portland for general business purposes, such as fish markets, junk shops, lunch rooms, stores, blacksmith shops, and miscellaneous stores.

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HARBOR BOATMEN ON STRIKE TODAY IN NEW YORK

Expected to Tie up All Harbor Traffic, Duplicating the Conditions of Several Weeks Ago—16,000 Men in Walk-out.

New York, March 3.—A strike of harbor boatmen, affecting the city's o'clock tomorrow morning, was voted today by the legislative council of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, following a considerable vote in favor of a resolution which failed to bring about an adjustment of the dispute over the award of an eight hour day for some classes of port workers.

The strike was expected to tie up harbor traffic, duplicating the conditions of several weeks ago, when a similar walk-out left the city without ferry, lighter, barge and tug service.

Labor leaders said the strike order directed against the harbor boatmen membership of 16,000 men. The strike, it was declared, would tie up all harbor traffic except army and navy tug boats, and a limited number of ferry boats plying between Manhattan and Staten Island. It was asserted that 34,000 members of the longshoremen and eight handlery unions were ready to go on sympathetic strike if an attempt were made to break the strike by employment of non-union labor.

HOUSING PROBLEM FULLY CONSIDERED

Fifty Members of Board of Trade and Rotary Club Discussed Matter Last Evening—Committee Appointed to Investigate.

The housing problem, which has been discussed since the memory of the oldest inhabitant, was on the grill last night, when fifty members of the Board of Trade and the Rotary Club considered the problem at a dinner in Bond's restaurant.

As a result a committee consisting of two members of the Board of Trade, two Rotarians and two representatives of the Trades and Labor Council, with power to add to their number, will investigate the housing situation as it is in St. John at the present time, and secure data as to the number of people who desire to be housed, what financial assistance they need, and what building sites are available.

R. D. Patterson, president of the Rotary Club, presided, and in a short opening speech called upon Capt. J. Thackeray, of the headquarters staff of the O. W. A., who spoke on the subject of the housing problem, and the necessity of good housing accommodation for the boys who are coming back home.

Mr. Patterson, with a series of lantern slides, described various types of dwellings, including cottages, tenements and workmen's houses. With regard to the workmen's houses he spoke of the great influx of labor into certain towns, citing one town whose population was increased 30,000 in one year.

On the subject of home ownership which has been exploited by Sir William Whitely, he said that in the collection of statistics, the second purpose to give effect to the findings of an international conference with regard to the housing problem, was to advise and assist of electrical measures.

On the motion of Hon. N. W. Rowell, a special committee was appointed to consider the pension regulations and to submit a bill. In reply to a question by Mr. Macdonald, Sir Thomas White said that the correspondence which had passed between Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Mr. Crothers, on the occasion of the latter's resignation as minister of labor, Sir Thomas promised to bring down the correspondence relating to the resignation of Mr. Curdery.

Continuing his speech on the subject, Mr. J. A. Ethier advocated the removal of all duties on agricultural machinery, and the necessity of a tariff on the part of the government.

Mr. George B. Nicholson, (Algoma East), indicated that the housing problem of the government would not be acceptable to all and agreed with Mr. McMaster, the Liberal member for Brockton, that although the tariff question was a difficult one, it should be taken up now.

He thought there was room for a reasonable compromise that would stabilize Canadian industry. Ottawa, March 3.—Mr. Nicholson criticized Mr. Ethier for the latter's resignation as minister of labor on Friday. He said that Mr. Ethier instead of paying fitting tribute to General Paas as a soldier, had taken advantage of the occasion to speak of the prohibition order-in-council as annulling the commercial treaty between France and Canada.

Mr. P. R. Du Tremblay, of Laurier-Outremont, said he was astonished that the Militia Department had not arranged for a Canadian medal of honor for the Canadian soldiers. Some decorations had been given by England, but he thought there should be Canadian medals also. He thought also there should have been a French-Canadian brigade at the front. He had advocated this during the war, and had called Sir Robert Borden urging its formation. He said he got a reply from Sir Robert stating that he was taking the matter up with the British authorities. However, he demand was refused. He thought the real fault was

TARIFF ARGUMENTS WERE BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS MONDAY

Some Members Believe This Question Ought Not to be Side-tracked, But, in Order to Stabilize Industry, Should be Taken up Now—Special Committee Appointed to Consider Pension Regulations and to Submit a Bill.

Ottawa, March 3.—In the House of Commons today alleged discriminations by Great Britain against Canadian imports were again raised, Mr. Macdonald, leader of the opposition, read a cablegram he received from E. M. Macdonald, ex-M. P., as follows: "Surprised cable statement acting president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who has compared with the United States, can assert this positively."

Mr. Macdonald said that following previous statements in the House, he had cabled to Sir George Perley on the matter, but has as yet received no reply. In private communications he had received from time to time from the prime minister, Sir Thomas White, that the matter was being considered.

He made a strong attack on the civil service commission, he said that twelve months ago he had remarked that a new civil service act would lead the civil service via friends of officials. He had hardly expected that his prediction would be so quickly fulfilled. "That was what had happened and was happening right along."

He cited the deputy postmaster-general of Toronto. The man most qualified for the work had his appointment held up for months because the next man in authority was a friend of a friend of the secretary of the civil service commission. Appointments were going to be made on the basis of friendship instead of fitness.

Mr. Hocken cited also the appointment of a chief fire inspector for Western Ontario. The man selected was last election an American citizen. He was the friend of the official. He came from the United States to work for the Canadian food board.

When the food board was demobilized another appointment was found for him. The civil service commission did not have the courage to appoint a superintendent of penitentiaries. They selected three men as a committee to choose one of the men was known to be hostile to the best qualified man in Canada. The committee threw out all the applications and advised: "See, how they double-crossed?"

Mr. Hocken went on, how they treat a qualified man who was a returned soldier, who was promoted to brigadier general on the field of battle, his application was thrown aside. He has not a friend on the committee. There is no official anxious for his appointment.

NEW SPRING SUITS

Coming in at short intervals. In all our experience we've never seen smarter styles, more pleasing patterns or better tailoring.

Cheerful grays, attractive browns, dignified blues, and a fine assortment of fancy mixtures. Here are the new waist seam models with vertical pockets—conservative models, too.

\$20 to \$45. Gilmour's, 68 King St. Soldier's first outfit at 10 per cent. discount.

BURGLARS OPERATING AT NEW GLASGO

Three Business Houses Burglarized from Saturday Night to Monday Morning—Arrests Made Yesterday.

New Glasgow, N.S., March 3.—Less than three stores were burglarized since last Saturday night. This is quite a record in the burglarious town. Some time late Saturday night or Sunday morning the store of M. Bros., of Archimedes Street, was broken into. An entrance was gained by breaking a glass in the back of the store and entering by the lock. The burglar then went to the cash register, rifled it, taking all the silver, amounting to about \$20.00. So far as can be ascertained no goods were taken. Some time late Saturday night or Sunday morning the grocery store of A. McDonald, and the shoe repair store of Mr. Horne, were entered. The burglars broke the glass in the front of the A. McDonald's store, while the entrance was gained through the back door. The thieves took \$70.00 in cash from McDonald's store. Nothing very much valuable was stolen from Horne's store.

About 12.30 this morning, St. Lewis and Officer Joseph McLean were on Stollerton Road, located in the suspect of the Meir store robbery. They got their man and arranged for him to appear at the Chief's office this morning at 11 a.m. Officer McLean then went down Power Street in this morning to see a man who looked rather suspicious. When the officers got near, he pulled a .33 calibre revolver from his pocket and started to run. An officer arrested the two men and went to pick up the gun. It was loaded. The two men were lodged in jail. They will appear before the Chief in due time.

THE WEATHER

Maritime—Moderate winds, fair, no much changes in temperature.

Washington, March 3.—Northern New England: Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday, probably followed by rain Tuesday night or Wednesday. Colder Wednesday. Moderate variable winds becoming fresh & south.

Toronto, Ont. Forecast—Pressure is high over the northwestern and eastern portions of the continent, while a trough of low temperature extends from the Dominion. It has been mild from the Great Lakes eastward and decidedly cold in the western provinces.

SPORTING GOSSIP

LOCAL BOWLING. ON BLACK'S ALLEYS. The Black's Alleys last evening the Maritime Bowling Club took three points from their opponents, the W. F. Hatheway quintette.

In the City League the Lions and Speeds met, the former team taking all four centers. Some high individual scores were chalked up. The summary follows:

Table with columns: Name, Score, and other bowling statistics for various leagues.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE. W. F. Hatheway. Hodt . . . 68 75 90-233 77 3-1. McNeill . . . 84 68 78-225 76. McKim . . . 62 84 80-225 76.1.8. McKee . . . 79 86 78-238 79.1.3. McDonald . . . 81 80 89-250 83.1.3.

Maritime Nail Works. Anderson . . . 81 80 89-230 76.2.3. Akerley . . . 77 78 73-226 75.1.3. Whitaker . . . 89 76 87-257 86.3.3. Givay . . . 71 76 87-237 74.1.3. Lemon . . . 78 73 116-329 109.1.3.

CITY LEAGUE. Lions. Luncey . . . 91 95 86-270 90. McLeod . . . 84 84 89-255 86.2.3. Powers . . . 88 99 88-275 81.2.3. Wheaton . . . 118 84 89-255 86.2.3. Wilson . . . 85 79 125-289 96.1.3.

Speeds. Foshay . . . 81 121 106-308 102.2.3. Lockwell . . . 84 84 89-255 86.2.3. Logan . . . 80 76 80-235 78.1.3. Bailey . . . 103 87 87-287 96.2.3. Sullivan . . . 99 88 103-287 96.2.3.

Tonight, in the Commercial League L. Goodwin's quintette meet the Western Union in the City League the Panthers and Pilots meet.

tor of all; that we would be one creditor in the power of eight debtors? "Are you aware the United States is now the richest and most powerful nation in the world? If we are to be we should bind ourselves to stop doing business at the command of the Powers of Europe and Asia with any nation that they may determine to punish, even if it be against our will and interests? Are you willing we should bind ourselves not to increase our army or navy without the consent of an Executive Council controlled by the other eight Powers of Europe and Asia? Are you willing we should ourselves to accept the decision of the Powers of Europe and Asia in matters which relate to Mexico and the countries which surround and control our Canal Zone, and thus, in effect, to surrender the Monroe Doctrine?"

Mr. Wood interrogates Mr. Taft as to the United States binding herself not to make war to prevent the transfer of Magdalena Bay or Lower California to a foreign Power, if the European and Asiatic Powers confirm the titles of the purchaser and refuse permission to this country to fight.

"Do you believe America is so ungrateful as to care for herself that she needs more place herself under an international protectorate? What would have been Roosevelt's answer to these questions, if he had determined to punish, even if it be against our will and interests? Are you willing we should bind ourselves not to increase our army or navy without the consent of an Executive Council controlled by the other eight Powers of Europe and Asia? Are you willing we should ourselves to accept the decision of the Powers of Europe and Asia in matters which relate to Mexico and the countries which surround and control our Canal Zone, and thus, in effect, to surrender the Monroe Doctrine?"

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always been the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

MONCTON EXPECTS BUILDING BOOM

Bank Building, Warehouse and Educational Building Already Planned—C. G. Employe in Accident.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, N.B., March 3.—It is noted here that Fuller and Co., Montreal, are the successful tender for the construction of a building to be erected by the T. Eaton Co., in this city. Nothing official, however, has yet been received by those representing the T. Eaton Co., here, but construction of the big Eaton building to be commenced at once, the location by the Lounsburg Co. of a warehouse and office upon which work is already under way, the erection of a new public school building by the city, erection of a large educational building by L'Assomption society, to be situated on the corner of the bank building by the Canadian Bank Commerce, Moncton is looking forward to a big building boom here.

Fred Arsenault, an employe of C. G. R. shops, while at his work this morning, met with a bad accident. The staging on which he was working gave way and he fell heavily to floor, badly breaking his leg at thigh and severely injuring his hip. He will be held up some time by his injury.

The marriage of Vital Landry and Miss Marguerite LeBlanc was solemnized in L'Assomption Church yesterday, Father Levesque being the officiating priest. Mr. and Mrs. Landry left on a short wedding trip to John, and on their return will reside in Moncton.

THE BOLSHEVIK FOOD DICTATOR DISMISSED BECAUSE OF FORGERY

Washington, March 3.—The Bolshevik food dictator Strizhevsky, at St. Petersburg, was dismissed because of a forgery involving fifty million roubles, according to advices from Helmsington to the State Department. It could not be ascertained whether he was arrested, but escaped.

Strong Words of a Guelph Veteran

He Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Saved His Life. James Black at the Age of Eighty-five is Shouting the Praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Guelph, Ont., March 3.—(Special) "I would have had to undergo an operation, or be dead only for Dodd's Kidney Pills. These are strong words. But Mr. James Black, a gentleman who moved here recently from Malton, makes the statement without hesitation: 'I suffered from kidney trouble and pain in my back. Mr. Black says to relate, 'and a friend told me of Dodd's Kidney Pills. When I used half a box I began to pass and gravel. I have had a pound of it in a bottle. I have been using it for some time and I feel much better. I can sleep at night. I used 14 or 15 boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and now I am cured of all ailments.'"

"Mr. Black who is in his eighty-year, is confident that he owes his life to Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is tired of singing their praises. 'I am worth twice their weight in gold,' he says. 'Dodd's Kidney Pills have long earned the name of 'The Old Folks Friend.' For the kidneys are the foundation of all vitality and strength. Acting directly on the kidneys, strengthening those organs, they have made many an old person feel young again.'"

THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS PLAY AN INTERESTING PART IN RUSSIA

Spirit of Nationality is Very Intense Among Them and for Many Years They Have Chafed Under Austro-Hungarian Rule—They Form a Population of About 8,000,000 Souls.

By W. E. Playfair.

(Official Correspondent with Canadian Forces in Siberia.)

Canadian Base Headquarters, Vladivostok, Siberia, January 29.—For the first time since the forces of the General Staff have issued a bulletin outlining the events which have led up to the present situation in Siberia, and summarizing the anti-Bolshevik campaign in Russia. This includes an interesting account of the part which the Czecho-Slovaks have played in Russia during the past two years.

The Czecho-Slovaks are two very closely related Slav races inhabiting the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia in Austria and a portion of Northern Hungary which lies adjacent. These form together a fairly homogeneous population of some 8,000,000 souls.

The spirit of nationality is very intense among the Czecho-Slovaks and for many years they have chafed under Austro-Hungarian rule. On the outbreak of hostilities numerous Czecho-Slovaks living in Russia joined the Russian forces, and during the course of the war whole battalions and regiments deserted from the Austrian service and gave themselves up to the Russians and Italians. It is said that in this way some 300,000 became prisoners in Russia, and though they were anxious to be formed into units to fight against their former countrymen, it was not until Kerensky came into power that Professor Mazaryk, the great Czech leader, obtained permission for this to be done.

and some 40,000 Czecho-Slovaks were organized and equipped for service on the eastern front.

While this force was in training the Bolsheviks seized the ruins of Government in Russia and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, negotiated by them, put an end to the possibility of the Czech forces being employed in this theatre of war. It was next arranged that the Czech army was to be transferred to Vladivostok and from there transported to France for duty on the Western Front. This plan received the approval of Trotsky, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, one of the conditions being, apparently, that the Bolsheviks should not interfere with the internal affairs of Russia. In the beginning of April, 1918, the Czech corps was distributed between Penza and Irkutsk, on its way to Vladivostok and on route for France.

At this time Trotsky received news of the arrival of Japanese troops at Vladivostok. These had been landed for the protection of large stores of munitions and stores which were in danger of falling into the hands of the Bolsheviks, and possibly finding their way ultimately to Germany. Trotsky interpreted this Japanese action as one of interference with the internal affairs of Russia, and he gave orders that the Czecho-Slovak movement against him be stopped. As a result of further negotiations, however, he consented to allow half the corps to proceed to the Murman Coast to protect Allied and Russian interests, the remainder to proceed to Vladivostok.

The Germans at this time also began to bring pressure to bear on the Bolshevik Government, demanding that the Czechs be prevented from aiding the Allies. Pressure was mingled with conciliation for they also gave notice of their intention not to proceed with their projected occupation of Moscow and Petrograd. The German pressure was decisive, and after three or four outbreaks between the Czechs on the one hand and the Bolshevik and German prisoners on the other, Trotsky insisted on the disarmament of all Czechs. This the Czechs resisted, knowing that unarmed they would be completely at the mercy of the Bolsheviks. Trotsky then ordered that the Czechs be furnished with arms by shot. From that time, June 5, the Czechs were at war with the Bolsheviks.

Early in August, however, the British, French, American and Japanese landed forces in Vladivostok and on the 25th of the month an offensive was opened in conformity with the Czechs. The Bolsheviks operating in the vicinity of Vladivostok and the coast were driven north to Khabarovsk and west to Blagoveshchensk. Meantime the western force of Czechs under Colonel (now General) Galda joined forces with the American Semenov, the Cosack, on September 1, and drove the enemy west along the Amur Railway. By the end of Sep-

NO TONIC LIKE HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla For a Time Like This. When purified blood, rebuilt strength and revived bowels are essential.

In the after-effects of influenza, the grip and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla has remarkable health-giving effect. It expels the poisons that have weakened and depleted the blood, and restores the system to its normal and healthy condition.

It is the standard blood remedy with a successful record of nearly fifty years. So since, except for the occasional epidemic of influenza, it is really astonishing how many—need a little, gentle, easy cathartic in these trying times. We recommend Hood's Pills, used in the morning, to cleanse the system with delicate women or robust men.

tember the Bolsheviks separating the two Czech forces were dispersed, Siberia was cleared, and has remained so since, except for the occasional appearance of disorganized bands of Bolshevik whose main object is loot.

At the present time active operations are being carried on by the Bolsheviks against the fronts. The Ukrainian front is important from the point of view of Allied forces generally, and the southern front runs from the south-west of the Ural mountains to the Siberian Army, which has just been trained and sent to the front.

In the last two weeks of December and captured Perm, taking 30,000 prisoners and a large amount of material. Immediately the southern front was pushed and the southern front captured proved to be very small.

On the Archangel front the Allies have advanced some 250 miles along the Dvina River and the western front, but operations have been practically suspended for the winter. In the Baltic the Germans have practically completed the evacuation of the territory formerly occupied by the Czechs and the Bolsheviks and the Bolsheviks advanced 150 versts and captured Ufa, an important junction. This advance took a month to accomplish, and the southern front captured proved to be very small.

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In Poland Paderewski has been elected president and is fighting both the Germans and Bolsheviks. The Poles are apparently fighting for independence and for the restoration of their national frontiers, which would provide an outlet to the Baltic, through West Prussia. In the Ukraine Petlura, who recently overthrew the Ukrainian Government, is said to have reached an agreement with the Bolsheviks. In the south British and French troops and the war are at Odessa, Nikolayev and the Crimea.

In the Don country Krasnov, who formed the Don Government in 1918, holds roughly the line of the Don from Voronezh to Taaritsyn. In the Caucasus General Denikin holds a line running from Krasnov's right flank to southeast of Stavropol to the Black Sea. The British hold the Batum-Baku Railway.

In the south Caucasus the Georgians proposed to establish an Armenian-Georgian coalition for the settlement of disputed questions, but the Armenians apparently did not reply and advanced towards Tiflis. The Armenian National League demands the independence of the United States of the Trans-Caspian, British and Russian forces moved from Krasnovodsk on the Caspian to Bokhara and southwards. It has been unofficially reported that Samarkand has been captured. There have been anti-Bolshevik risings in the provinces of Bokhara and Fergana. In Semirechsk Province, southeast of Lake Balkash, there are small Russian and Bolshevik forces, but little activity.

STARTLING DECREASE IN THE BIRTHRATE OF WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, March 3.—There was a startling decrease in the city's birth rate during February, only 393 children being born during the month, contrasted with 623 births in February of 1918.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS relieve the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine" E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c.

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