

PRACTICALLY CHOSES THE EMIGRANTS

Mrs. Yemens at Canadian
Emigration Offices Decides
Upon Women Who Will
be Desirable Citizens.

**SPEAKER KNOWN
IN ST. JOHN**

Lady McLaren Brown Tells
of Emigration in a Fine Ad-
dress Before British Women's
Patriotic League in
England.

Emigration in the Air.

Emigration seems to be in the air, to judge by the number of lectures and meetings that one hears of as consecrated to that subject, says a correspondent of the Montreal Gazette. I went down to the Canadian Emigration office a few days ago and was introduced by the kindly director, Col. J. Obed Smith, to the capable lady who presides over the women's section of the Emigration Office at 13 Charing Cross. Feeling sure that Canadians would be interested in hearing something of the work of the woman who practically has it in her power to decide who shall and who shall not cross the ocean to become part of the population of Canada, I asked Mrs. Yemens to tell me something about herself, and with some difficulty elicited the outline of the important work she has been doing unostentatiously for many years.

Before the war Mrs. Yemens held the post of manager in a big factory, where she controlled 400 girls, and for fifteen years she has been the president of a working girls' club in London. After working for a time in France when war broke out, she took a post in Woolwich Arsenal, where she had several hundred girls under her at night work. Later on Mrs. Yemens gave up this welfare work to join the women's police corps, and her war activities also included work as a major in the London County Council's Women's Legion and a year in filling factories, where her task was mostly night work and meant being responsible for over a thousand girls. Late on Mrs. Yemens went to 6 Whitehall Gardens as an officer in the training section of aeroline workers, and over forty thousand girls passed through her capable hands. After the armistice this indefatigable worker went out to tour Canada and was appointed to her present post by the Canadian Government. The very wide experience she has had of the work of the working class is exactly what is needed in the work of weeding out of undesirable and smoothing the path of a girl who goes out to Canada full of courage and capacity and determined to give of her best to her new country by adoption. Mrs. Yemens told me she simply loved Canada and that when a girl stood before her asking to go there she seemed to have a mental picture of the country and its needs, and to know just where she could place the would-be emigrant to the best advantage. I should really not use the word emigrant, for it is fast becoming taboo—overseas settlement travellers is the more exact term that replaces the old one. Conditions of poverty and bewildered homelessness. Girls going out to find work in new surroundings are not of the class of traveller to Canada with whom Mrs. Yemens has to deal. Not a single Canadian soldier's wife has gone out to Canada during the last year without being aided on her way by this kindly directress, who thinks no trouble too great to be taken for those placed in her care. After a day's work at the office it was no unusual thing to spend the night on the train, either to Liverpool or Glasgow, seeing the women into the right carriages, carrying their babies and giving out huns and milk to the children, and all the while answering placidly the hundreds of questions asked, often many times, by the same person. Sometimes there were as many as seven boats to be seen out of Liverpool in one week, but Mrs. Yemens declares she finds the interviewing work in Charing Cross just as strenuous, especially on a Monday, which is apparently a favorite day for everyone to wish to cross the ocean.

Lady McLaren Brown.

The importance of her task can hardly be overestimated, for on her wise choice depends much of the future welfare of Canada, and in no less measure, a fact that is sometimes overlooked, the welfare of England. I heard this point very ably demonstrated today by Lady McLaren Brown, when she took the chair at a meeting of the British Women's Patriotic League at South Lodge, lent by Lady Langstock, to hear Mr. Fairbridge describe his farm schools for destitute children in Australia. I was rather sorry for Mr. Fairbridge, who really gave an extremely interesting description of his work, but Lady McLaren Brown expressed so pitifully in a few telling sentences, delivered with the mastery of a trained public speaker, all that it seemed possible to say on the question of emigration that when she sat down one felt that she had unwittingly stolen all Mr. Fairbridge's thunder. She showed her English audience that while the question of the calibre of the immigrants coming into the Dominion Overseas naturally was of the greatest importance to those domains it was of an equal importance to England to send off her best that the British spirit should prevail over the inevitable foreign element and produce the best sort of imperial patriotism. That England does not lose her best in sending them overseas to that larger and greater Britain was proved abundantly in the late war.

LEST WE FORGET THESE MOTHERS

Delicate spring days. A pale blue sky and a mist of green buds over the brown trees. The sweet, clean smell of brown earth, and a drift of pink where the almond trees show it. Birth is a stir with a new life. But thousands who shared this miracle in their own pregnancies are silent and out of sight. Men who loved the "naked earth warm with spring," who watched with joy "green banks of daffodils, with poppies in the breeze," are memories. Their bodies lie in foreign lands. They themselves have passed behind the thin but impenetrable veil.

"They are gone, and forgotten already," mourn the pessimists, "and all was in vain."

Gone? A thousand times no. Still they throng our streets unseen. They watch the flowers springing to life as in other days, they wistfully touch the hands of the people who with lifted heads and brave faces bear grief silently, and they long to bid them believe that there is no death.

Forgotten? Are there many women who feel asleep, I wonder, without breathing some loved name? Is there a mother who does not cry to her own heart the old, old lament "O my son Absalom! My son, my son! Absalom! Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!"—London Times.

MY FINANCIAL CREED.

I believe in Canada.
My opportunity and hope depend upon her future.
I believe that her stability and progress rest upon the industry and thrift of her people.
Therefore I will work hard and live simply.
I will spend less than I earn.
I will use my earnings with care.
I will save consistently.
I will invest thoughtfully.

SPICE LAYER CAKE.

Two tablespoons molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 4 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon cloves, a little nutmeg, 1 cup real sour milk, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda. Mix in order given and make in two layer cake tins.

LEMON SNAPS.

One cup white sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1 teaspoon lemon essence, 1/4 teaspoon soda dissolved in 1 teaspoon milk, flour enough to make very stiff and roll very thin.

CONDENSED MILK CAKE.

Two eggs, beaten light, 1/2 can condensed milk, 1/2 can water, 1/4 cup sugar, 1/4 cup butter or lard, 1/4 cup flour, 2 rounded teaspoons baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon salt, flavoring.

YO HO! YO HO! THE SEA

THE LIFE FOR A STUDIO!
The latest thing in moving pictures is the sea-going studio. The Crowley Launch and Lighterage Company of San Francisco is fitting up a shiping board barkentine with full studio equipment and the vessel will be ready to put to sea at an early date. It will have a powerful electric lighting plant, dark rooms and all necessary studio equipment. The Metro Picture Corporation will make use of it in the filming of two stories one to be a Jack London subject, and the vessel will be taken far out to sea in the hope that a real storm may be encountered.

The Main Political Issue.

(Ottawa Journal.)
Sir Thomas White has made a speech in the House of Commons which we venture to think was much needed. It was a fighting speech, an aggressive presentation of the need of the Union Party, a forcible warning of the injury to Canada that is likely to follow any departure after the false gods of class politics or of the discredited thing which calls itself Liberalism, or finally of the extreme which would foist an insensate Protectionism on this country. The one sane, safe, efficient public policy for Canada just now is the policy of a continued moderate protective tariff. The experiment of any other policy, or of any other policy, means we believe danger to Canada and loss to most of her people.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES

(Montreal Gazette.)
Los Angeles, Cal., March 18.—Domestic troubles in the family of Charlie Chaplin, which have been known to friends as having existed for several months, are soon to culminate in a suit for divorce filed by Mrs. Chaplin, known in the film world as Mildred Harris.

Chaplin is said to have stated that he will file a counter suit in the event of action being taken by his wife. This is by no means the first time that the family affairs of the Chaplins have been made the topic of gossip in the moving picture colony here, but more importance is attached at this time than ever before.

When seen at his club this morning the comedian said that he had no statement to make, and his attorney, Arthur Wright, would not talk for him. It is said, however, that Mrs. Chaplin has become aware that her husband was preparing to file a suit and made her intention to appeal to the courts now in attempt to stop Chaplin's action. The only direct statement of Mrs. Chaplin was made this morning, when she said: "I have not seen Mr. Chaplin in two weeks and he has not been living with me for several months. I am forced to conclude that he does not want to live with me. I do not want a divorce, neither do I want Mr. Chaplin's money, but I must have support." Chaplin's only reply to this statement was: "Oh, well; such is life in the great west." Attorneys for Mrs. Chaplin state that Chaplin had visited their client at her Oxford street home many times in an effort to persuade her to accept \$25,000 and file suit in Nevada on "nominal grounds."

Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and ladies of high social position on the screen and in about three weeks there will be the trade show in London of a war film in which King George will have the chief part.

This film, most of the scenes in which he is in the lead, will be the first complete and authentic screen history of the war, and it will be shown in serial form," said Mr. Hurlock, of the Ashley Film Company, London.

Asked if the King was in many scenes, Mr. Hurlock replied: "The King is on the job every time."

Royalty is making film work fashionable. We have seen Queen Mary.

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Today and Thursday—Matinee Only
"A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
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Friday—Matinee Only (Special Request)
"LITTLE PEGGY O'MOORE"
Friday and Saturday—Matinee and Night "WANTED! A WIFE"

Extra—The "Gregorys" in "NOVELTY LAND"
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PEARL WHITE
IN
"THE BLACK SECRET"—Serial Drama.

Comedy Skit
"THE BOY FROM HOME"

Notwithstanding the great era of speculation, Great Britain has made much progress in reconstruction during the past year. Her industries are all busy and while efficiency is not up to war standards, her manufacturers are increasing their output and were it not for the international financial situation and the increased cost of raw materials, England would have nothing more serious than heavy taxes to worry her.

After a period of five years, during last

BRITAIN IS THE ONLY BRIGHT SPOT IN ALL EUROPE

She Alone is Making Applicable Progress Along the Lines of Reconstruction.

OTHER NATIONS ARE
ALMOST BANKRUPT

Even France, Wealthy in Country Districts, Has Far Failed to Measure to Expectations—Austria, Russia and the Balkans are Ruined.

(Continued From Page One)

The failure of the Franco-Germans to insist on the surrender of the German war criminals was due to the fact that there was no government in Germany able to carry out the demands and to have insisted on them would have resulted in repudiating the present government by the French. The financial assistance now proposed by the Allies to assist Germany's reconstruction, which assistance was taken precedence over the payment of indemnities is evidence that the Frenchness of the German situation is fully appreciated in London. Paris and every effort is being made to save Germany and thereby save Europe.

The situation in France, as in the United States, is complicated by political considerations. There is dissatisfaction with France's failure to increase her revenue, particularly view of her unfavorable exchange situation. She has not taxed her people to meet the war expenditures even at this late date. France's expenditures greatly exceed her revenue. France is undoubtedly carrying on the hope of large indemnities. Germany, the likelihood of which is daily growing less and should it become apparent that nothing is to be received from that source, it is believed by many that France would join the list of Europe's bankrupt nations.

The French farmer is hard at work in the battle areas are rapidly giving way to wheat fields and in a few months only the destroyed cities and villages will remain to mark the battlefields. Rural France is undoubtedly more wealthy than at any time in its history but at this late date, with the war over, the incentive of 1870 lacking and with French 5 per cent. housing and selling very much below par, it is difficult to see how France is going to raise the necessary revenue to see herself through without enacting impossible taxation. Her maturing loans are being renewed under what can only be regarded as ruinous terms, and the British are now contemplating a loan of \$250,000,000 to help her meet her present difficulties. The downward trend of the franc shows the weakening confidence in France's position.

Even the neutral countries in Europe are facing serious issues, particularly those like Sweden whose credit is in the German machine led them to invest largely in Germany. The result that many of their financial institutions are facing bankruptcy. With a sufficient number of existing companies such as for domestic requirements, the few manufacturing plants operating on the continent have been obliged to shut down. Many countries suffering from lack of food are also suffering from the effects of winter without coal. Famine, pestilence, poverty and death prevail in large sections of Europe.

The one bright spot in Europe is Great Britain. The country alone is content with its apparent. There will be renewed unrest due to the continuing increase in the present high cost of living. The falling value of the pound abroad has resulted in a very rapid increase in living costs, the increase for January being estimated at 5 per cent. and even greater for February. In England profiteering is rampant and they are going through an orgy of speculation, due in part to the falling value of money and largely to the fact that the income tax being as high as 50 per cent. the government in many cases is taking 45 per cent of the risk on excess earnings now being used in the speculative ventures. This is something our own government might well take steps to prevent and at the same time with a view of discouraging wholesale amalgamations of existing companies such as are now taking place in England with no particular advantage to anyone except the promoters and with the public as usual holding the bag; our government might make it clear that in Canada such combinations would not be permitted to issue what in effect would be watered stock or capital in excess of the existing capital of the companies combined and that such trusts would be no longer considered as bona fide companies. The amalgamation of companies engaged in the same line of trade does not necessarily increase efficiency or production and there is much less justification, if any at all, for the consolidation of companies engaged in different lines of trade.

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