

SECOND SECTION

PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

British Liberals and Conservatives Are Drawing Closer

TO DEFEAT LABOR OLD PARTIES ARE UNITING FORCES

Regarded as First Step Towards Return of Two Party System.

PRESS COMMENT

St. Patrick Hastings and the Communists—Was the Prosecution Wise?

London, Oct. 10.—(British United Press, by C. F. Crandall)—Whatever may be the actual outcome of the fall of MacDonald's Government, the Conservatives and Liberals are closer together today than they have been before. It is the view of the informed political circles today that the party organizers for some days past have been discussing the advisability of avoiding three-cornered contests, which let Labor in at the last election, but while it is not likely that much of this will be done, owing to the fear of the Liberals of offending local organizations, which are the backbone of the party, there is no doubt that the Conservatives will stand together on the Russian issue before the country.

This identity of opposition and blending of interests, in order to defeat Labor, marks the first step towards the return to the old two-party system, which all wish for, owing to the uncertainty which has been caused by ever-recurring crises.

Yet, while the Conservatives have the advantage in numbers, the Liberals have some able leaders, and Lloyd George holds to the belief that the Liberals can secure enough seats to ensure Conservative support in the Commons for his return to power.

The Liberal party may be split, with one group forming the left wing of the Conservatives, and the other the right wing of Labor, but the tendency of movement is all towards Conservatism.

Campaign Begins

London, Oct. 10.—(By Canadian Press)—Campaign plans of the political leaders are being discussed. Premier Lloyd George makes a tour of Scotland next week, his principal speeches being planned for Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Inverness.

Right Hon. Arthur Henderson opens the Government's campaign at Glasgow on Saturday. Premier Ramsay MacDonald speaks in Glasgow on Monday and afterwards will tour the northern industrial centers.

The Conservatives made arrangements some time ago for a big anti-communist campaign and several of their guns will open fire tonight in various parts of the country.

Was Hastings Right?

London, Oct. 10.—(Canadian Press)—Premier MacDonald's view was that the prosecution of the editor, Campbell, of the Communist paper, The Workers Weekly, in a charge of sedition, would give the Communists the advertising they wanted.

His and some other phrases used in the defence of the Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings, in the House of Commons last night, in connection with the withdrawal of the prosecution in question, indicate a line of thought which now seems to be coming into prominence generally.

Ought not Attorney-General Hastings rather to be censured for having ever started the prosecution, instead of for having withdrawn? This question is now being asked by some of the papers.

"Is it seriously suggested," one writer asks, "that British soldiers could be seduced from their allegiance by writings in an obscure sheet? If any soldier had been foolish enough to start an agitation in barracks, would not the commanding officer readily and effectively have quashed his communism by a period of confinement in the cells?"

Sir Patrick Hastings, in the House of Commons Wednesday night, dwelt at length with similar prosecutions which were undertaken during the war but not pushed to a conclusion.

Some Press Comment

London, Oct. 10.—(Canadian Press)—Following are some interesting points from newspaper comment on the political situation in Great Britain:

Morning Post, Conservative—"Sir Patrick Hastings' defence was that he had done nothing and that others had done it before him."

Manchester Guardian, Liberal—"The fall of the first Labor Government comes when nobody desires it and when the country of all its desires an election."

Daily Mail, Conservatives—"The Liberals decided to join forces with the Tories in an anti-Labor alliance."

Daily Telegraph, Conservatives—"The Government anticipated its certain fall upon the Anglo-Russian treaty by no more than a few months."

Westminster Gazette, Liberal—"The Government must abide the consequences (referring to the outcome of the withdrawal of the prosecution of the editor of The Workers Weekly on a charge of sedition). Mr. MacDonald treated every request for information as though it were an insult."

THE WATER HAZARD

(N. Y. Herald-Tribune)—Four thousand golf balls were found in a reservoir used by a water hole on the Wilmington public golf course. Evidently they drain the reservoir only once or twice a week down there.

DETECTIVES GET CLERICAL POSTS

Halifax, Oct. 9.—The Halifax police force, which has been in more or less of a turmoil since an appointment of former Chief Hamilton was voted by the City Council and was followed shortly after by the chief's resignation, was further disturbed this evening when the council, with only four members and Mayor Murphy objecting, decided to relegate the two detectives, Reyno and Aitken, to clerical posts and appointing Inspector Melrose and Special Officer Fife in their places.

The move was made on the recommendation of Chief Palmer, who accused the two detectives of constant disobedience of orders. Mayor Murphy desired to retain them and to bring in an experienced detective from some large metropolitan center to work with and train them.

MYSTERY ATTENDS DEATH OF COUNT

Tragedy in High Life in France Brings Arrest of Countess.

Paris, Oct. 10.—The tragic death of Countess Louise de Kerouan, the last male representative of one of the oldest noble families of Brittany, has brought to light a remarkable story of alleged murder and the dying nobleman's efforts to hide the facts of the case in order that the family name might not be tarnished by a crime. As a result Countess Louise de Kerouan has been arrested on a charge of having murdered her husband.

A month ago, Countess Roger was taken to hospital with three bullet wounds in his head and one in the neck, and there was another bullet wound in the middle of his right hand. The count explained to the doctors that he had met with an accident while handling his revolver, and he adhered to this version through six days of suffering before he died, for though the situation whether his death had really been caused by an accident or whether it was a case of suicide, but at length an ordinary death certificate was given and the count was buried in the presence of his relatives and friends.

Now, however, the relatives of the count have brought a charge of murder against a person who had met with an accident while handling his revolver, and he adhered to this version through six days of suffering before he died, for though the situation whether his death had really been caused by an accident or whether it was a case of suicide, but at length an ordinary death certificate was given and the count was buried in the presence of his relatives and friends.

The count and countess had been married for 31 years. The count had met his wife in Algeria, where she was a singer in a cabaret, and he had been performing his term of military service. The count had recently heard a report, and he felt she did not know whether she heard only one shot or several.

**HIGH PRICES PAID FOR
BLOODSTOCK IN ENGLAND**

London, Oct. 10.—The London bloodstock sales, which recently took place, realized the large sum of \$284,863. There were 378 lots.

The highest price brought by one horse was above \$50,000 for Amilan. The purchaser was His Highness the Prince Aga Khan. The next best prices paid were \$31,000 and \$30,000. Nine other yearlings sold for \$25,000 or more each.

The sales are practically a gamble in immature bloodstock, and it often happens that, from some cause undiscernible at the time of purchase, a yearling is found useless for racing purposes.

On the other hand, a prize such as Mumtaz Mahal falls to the bold bidder. Prince Aga Khan paid \$45,000 for the filly, and in a season and a half of racing she won stakes worth \$65,000.

LIFE NOT WORTH MUCH

Vienna, Oct. 10.—Carl Schoeben, veteran executioner, leads the most hazardous life of anyone in Vienna. He has received 114 votes threatening his life, more than any other person in the city. He has been refused life insurance.

BEAVERS FIX DAM

Belleville, Pa., Oct. 10.—A colony of beavers has repaired a dam 200 feet wide and from four to ten feet deep. Work of repairing the dam had been continued by the beavers for several years, but they were deterred because of the expense involved. The beavers are as good as a job as the average dam builder.

SOME FACES WE KNOW IN ST. JOHN IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN SOUTH AFRICA



MEMBERS OF EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION. This photograph taken at Capetown, South Africa, shows the members of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation, from left to right:—Sen. The Hon. J. F. Ogden (Aust.); Sen. The Hon. J. F. Ogden (Aust.); J. G. Bayley, M.H.R. (Aust.); S. P. E. Cheyler, M. P. (Canada); Major-General The Hon. Sir Grenville Ryrie, ex-Ast. Minister of Defence (Aust.); Sen. The Hon. Sir George E. Foster (Canada); Major-General, The Hon. R. W. St. John (Canada); Capt. D. W. Mackenzie, C.B.E., M.P. (U.K.); Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (U.K.); Sen. The Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (U.K.); M.D., M.P. (Canada); J. Horn, M.P. (New Zealand); Sir Howard de Villiers, K.B.E. (U.K.); Backi: W. A. Gale, C.M.G., Clerk of the House (Aust.); Sir John Leitch, M.P. (N.Z.); Dr. W. A. Chapple, M.D., M.P. (U.K.); Sen. The Hon. T. Glavin, Pres. of Senate (Aust.); Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P. (U.K.); Capt. W. Brash, M.P. (U.K.); W. J. Barker, M.P. (U.K.); Lt.-Col. A. A. Somerville (U.K.); E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., Private Secy. of State of Colonies; The Hon. N. A. F. Hawke, M.P. (New Zealand).

FRENCH PREMIER MUST CUT H. C. L.

Herriot Faces Huge Task on Which Security of Gov- ernment Depends.

By MINOTT SAUNDERS.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, Oct. 10.—With foreign affairs seriously adjusted for a time, Premier Herriot is struggling with all his energy with even a bigger problem, France's economic task.

He is fighting for his political life. He must reduce the cost of living, and at the same time make some show of balancing the budget for 1929. It is not an easy task, but he has the reputation of being the strongest background of his achievements in foreign affairs will be shattered by attacks from all sides of the chamber and his coalition government will almost certainly fall.

The task of the Premier is formidable. Ever since the war food prices have risen, and the cost of living has changed continuously unfavorable, the strain upon the people of France has become insupportable.

Herriot came into power upon promises to the electors that he would cut the cost of living and balance the budget, which was excellent campaign material, but not so easy to do. Since he has been head of the Government his plan to curb the cost of living has been taken almost entirely by the left of the chamber.

Herriot made good in foreign affairs at London and Geneva and hurried back to Paris, a popular hero, to turn his attention to critical home affairs.

More than ever the people expect him to deliver. He has found the state's business in a very bad way. His predecessor was so busy trying to make Germany pay that domestic affairs suffered. Herriot's heritage was a crisis, with books that did not balance and a series of emergency measures of questionable effectiveness designed temporarily to avoid bankruptcy.

REPEAL EXTRA TAX

Herriot promised he would repeal the "double decime" legislation of the Poincaré Government, a 20 per cent. addition to all taxation, which was drawn up and quickly passed to arrest the alarming fall of the franc last spring.

The Morgan loan, rather than the "double decime," saved the franc, but now Herriot faces the task of drawing up a budget without this additional taxation. It is hardly conceivable that he could persuade the present Parliament to accept the "double decime," for practically all of the new members on the left of the chamber denounced it in their campaign. The measure is unpopular with all strata of society.

And yet the budget must be balanced in order to improve the franc. Herriot has all of his ministers working on estimates. They are counting, with some security at last, on reparations returns under the Dawes plan, and this is a great help. Already the prospect has brought confidence.

The index figure for the cost of living in Paris, in comparison with 100, which was taken to represent the same prices in 1914, is now 360. It is true this is the lowest figure since November, 1923, but only because of the low price of vegetables during the summer. Meat, sugar, eggs and other ordinary articles of food are as dear as before, and many of them more so. Bread, particularly, has been increasing in price. Bread at four times the pre-war price is a serious blow to the people. Heavy rains have greatly damaged the wheat crop and little relief is in sight.

The present index figure on living costs is a serious blow to the people. Heavy rains have greatly damaged the wheat crop and little relief is in sight. At the end of 1922 it was down to 303, and the present upward movement began in the middle of last year. In

NOT THIRD OF U.S. WAR VETERANS ASK BONUS

Only 1,300,000 Out of Possible 4,000,000 File Applications, Records Show.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Only 1,300,000 applications out of a possible 4,000,000 have been received for the soldiers' bonus, and veterans who intend to apply for the adjusted compensation were urged to do so without delay by Major General Robert C. Davis, adjutant general of the army.

Of the applications received, 880,000 have been examined and about 400,000 have been passed and certificates for the bonus have been issued. The Veterans Bureau, which will make payments or otherwise compensate the veterans as the adjusted compensation law provides.

"It is imperative from the standpoint of economy in administration," said General Davis, "that those veterans who intend to avail themselves eventually of the benefits conferred by the act should make their applications now."

PRESBYTERIANS FORM NEW SYNOD

Use of Fleet of Rum Hunt- ers on Puget Sound Has Effect.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 10.—The threat for alcoholic liquor again is becoming expensive here, and in all cities of the Pacific northwest, because of the government's plan to curb the transportation of illicit beverages on Puget Sound through the use of a fleet of rum hunters. The Government boats have a speed of 24 miles an hour and are armed with machine guns.

The Government announcement that smugglers would be hunted down relentlessly in their traffic from Canada to the U. S. cities resulted in an immediate increase in prices. Previously whiskey prices were so low that bootleggers were making small profits. The price of Canadian whiskey was raised \$5 a case by wholesale bootleggers, and the retail price was increased 50 cents a quart, to \$7.

**SAILOR WINS \$40,000 IN
SUIT FOR LOSS OF LEG
HURT AT SEA**

New York, Oct. 10.—It took a jury before Judge Garvin in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, less than an hour to decide that Vernon Phillips, 21-year-old former sailor of Smyrna, Del., was entitled to \$40,000 damages for the loss of his leg.

Phillips brought suit for \$100,000 against the Baltimore Steamship Company, because of injuries suffered while shifting cargo at sea on one of the company's vessels. The company obtained a 30-day stay pending an appeal.

Town Topics

Tid-bits on the Tip of Everybody's Tongue

Vol. 1, No. 10. ST. JOHN, OCTOBER, 10, 1924. Five

South Africa

The initial order for Moko Chocolates has just arrived from South Africa. It was sent by the largest retailer in Cape Town, with a branch in Johannesburg. It is a large order, placed after investigation.

Cases have to be lined with tin and soldered to stand the voyage and varying climatic conditions.

Within the year Moko Chocolates have found a market for themselves in Africa. It is a large order, placed after investigation.

"East, West, Moko is best."

STRIFE RENEWED BY RESIGNATION

The Fundamentalist-Mod- ernist Controversy Has Been Revived.

The resignation of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick from the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church has fanned to a glow the embers of a controversy which last year threatened to set the whole Protestant world aflame, according to definite indications on Tuesday, says the New York Herald.

Modernist and Fundamentalist elements openly prepared to enter the arena to occupy a Presbyterian pulpit.

The moot question now is whether the old church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street will dare defy the assembly, reject the resignation and retain Dr. Fosdick, who is a Baptist, as assistant pastor.

Ministers condemn Church

Several ministers were bitter in their denunciation of Presbyterianism. Dr. Charles F. Potter, of the West Side Unitarian church, remarked that the denomination was now "gone on the road to oblivion."

Dr. S. P. C. Parker, of the Central Congregational church, Brooklyn, said it is not Dr. Fosdick, but the Presbyterian church which is on trial.

Meanwhile the man who had stirred up the storm because his conscience would not permit him to embrace the studies of the Westminster Confession closed his session here tonight. His day's meetings were purely business and dealt particularly with finance. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to devise some more efficient method of electing a moderator than that now in use. Rev. Principal MacKinnon was given leave of absence from his duties as Principal of Pine Hill Presbyterian College, Halifax, in order that he may spend several months this winter working in the interests of the General Assembly of which he is moderator.

SCRIPTURES IN 566 LANGUAGES.

London, Oct. 10.—Translation and distribution of the Scriptures has now been promoted by the British and Foreign Bible Society in 566 languages. Eight of these yesterday, it is stated in the annual report, have been added to the list during the last 12 months.

Three are for Africans, in the following languages: Iwagwe, Chawli and Umbundu; two for Europeans, Cornish and Lattagallan; one for the aborigines of China, Nosa; one for Florida Island, in the South Seas, and one for South American Indians, Makuchi.

First Church Bolt Rumored.

Another rumor got abroad that certain of Dr. Fosdick's supporters in the First church would bolt if his resignation is accepted and set up an independent congregation. This was denied in all quarters, however, and particularly by the clergyman himself, who said that he would refuse to lead such a movement.

Some of the Modernists conceded that Dr. Fosdick's resignation was a temporary victory for Fundamentalism. One of these was Dr. Potter.

"The resignation of Dr. Fosdick is a temporary victory for Fundamentalism," he remarked soberly, "but it will prove a costly victory for the Presbyterian Church. A hundred years from now people will not ask, 'Who was

Dr. Fosdick?'

Dr. Christian F. Reiser, prominent Methodist pastor, praised Dr. Fosdick highly and at the same time remarked that his resignation as a Baptist minister from a Presbyterian pulpit would not have the same far-reaching effect as if he had been a member of the denomination he had resigned from.

Dr. Alexander Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will present Dr. Fosdick's resignation at a meeting of the session to be held soon. Meanwhile Dr. Fosdick will continue to preach in the church until a new minister is found to take his place.

**QUICKLY DOES
FIREMEN'S WORK**

Flushing, Netherlands, Sept. 21.—(Associated Press by mail)—A single fire hose spraying nitrogenous foam recently accomplished in three minutes what several fire departments were unable to do in 24 hours.

A fire in the yards of an oil and asphalt company continued more than 24 hours despite the combined efforts of the local department reinforced by the firemen of neighboring towns. The nitrogenous foam, sprayed from a distance of 800 yards extinguished the blaze in three minutes.

FAMOUS PALACE MAY BE HOTEL

Rumors in Constantinople Stir Up Excitement in Old Capital.

Constantinople, Sept. 17.—(Associated Press by mail)—Rumors that Dolma Bagiche, the palace of the ex-Sultan Mohammed V., is to be sold to a company which will convert the imperial residence and extensive grounds into a hotel and amusement park, have stirred up much excitement in the old Turkish capital. Will the Seraglio go to rest? The question generally asked. Is the whole Bosphorus to be converted into a "Midway Place" and robbed of its historic charm? Will the Angora government sacrifice the ancient landmarks of the Turkish empire in an effort to raise money to keep the Nationalist government going?

Turks and foreigners alike are asking these questions as they survey the panorama of mosques and palaces along the Golden Horn and Bosphorus which lend charm to this ancient city over which Europe and Asia have been fighting for many centuries.

Dolma Bagiche was erected in 1853. It stands near the shore of the Bosphorus. On the hills behind it are magnificent grounds, and among the forest trees are many smaller residences as well as the Yildiz Kiosk, where recent sultans went on Fridays for their weekly prayers.

Mohammed V., the sultan who was forced to abdicate by the Mustapha Kemal government, lived of recent years in one of the houses back from the waterfront. He preferred to be away from the sight of the battlements of many nations which lay along the Bosphorus. It was at Yildiz Kiosk, that foreigners have gathered for many years to watch the sultans make their imperial march from the palace grounds every Friday. To bow with the sultan was a privilege which was granted to a select few.

There are rumors that \$1,500,000 has been offered for the palace and its extensive grounds, and that promoters intend to convert it into a hotel which will be more magnificent than any in the east and have a theatre, amusement park and gigantic cafe in connection with it. The palace has a magnificent frontage on the Bosphorus and an extensive quay, which will make it possible to handle tourist traffic direct from a modern steamer to the hotel.

It becomes more apparent daily that when the German legation moves to Angora, other powers will also be in a position to demand their magnificent legation buildings in Constantinople and follow the lead of Germany.

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**TRACK STARS SELDOM
USED IN FOOTBALL**

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Track and football usually do not mix in college athletics. It is a rule that a student who is a track star is ineligible to play football. It is a rule that a student who is a football star is ineligible to play track.

The "Big Ten" is to offer two exceptions this year in Brooks of Iowa and Kinsey of Illinois.

Brooks will not be eligible for track this spring at Iowa and is taking a flyer at the gridiron game. Coaches are hoping that his great hurdling ability in addition to his speed will make him a valuable man.

Kinsey, also a speed merchant, is making a bid for the Illinois varsity with a fair chance of making the grade.

Harry Emerson Fosdick" but "Who were the Presbyterians? They have chosen an obsolete creed and have rejected a modern prophet of God."

"Well, God bless Fosdick, wherever he goes, and God help the Presbyterian denomination, for it is already gone—gone on the road to oblivion. People should not worry about Fosdick's future. He has been doing the work of three men, and even if he takes no other pulpit he has two great services left as the most popular and helpful theological professor of the decade and as the writer of best sellers in the religious book world."

"The effect of the Fosdick resignation on the Protestant world is sure to be a widening of the gap between Modernism and Fundamentalism and a deepening of the parallel claim between the older generation of churchmen and the young people."

Dr. Christian F. Reiser, prominent Methodist pastor, praised Dr. Fosdick highly and at the same time remarked that his resignation as a Baptist minister from a Presbyterian pulpit would not have the same far-reaching effect as if he had been a member of the denomination he had resigned from.

Dr. Alexander Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will present Dr. Fosdick's resignation at a meeting of the session to be held soon. Meanwhile Dr. Fosdick will continue to preach in the church until a new minister is found to take his place.

**VETERANS HEAR
CASE STATED AT
LARGE MEETING**

New Carleton Branch of the G. W. V. A. Has Inaugural Assembly.

A smoker and concert given last night by the Carleton branch of the Great War Veterans' Association in the Masonic Hall, West Side, proved a most enjoyable function. Stirring addresses were delivered by Mayor Potts, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, K. G. M. P. Father Lochary and E. A. Schofield.

The guests included the speakers and Hon. R. W. Wilmers, Commissioner of Water and Sewerage; Judge J. A. Barry, Dr. F. L. Kenney, Councilor W. Murray Campbell, Capt. A. J. Mulcahy, Dr. J. H. Barton, S. C. Tippe, president of the St. John branch; Herbert Priestman, McAdam, secretary of the provincial branch; A. J. Spinney and Granville Crowley, president and secretary of the St. George branch.

PROMINENT MEN

Matter of After-war Situation of Soldiers is Ably Presented.

After a selection by the orchestra, the chairman called on His Worship Mayor F. L. Potts for an address. The Mayor said that there were many things brought about by the organization of the G. W. V. A. that should appeal to everybody. He had many cases come to his notice. He saw that the G. W. V. A. was an organization that had as one of its objects to take care of the families of the men who went overseas and lost their lives. His Worship said that he thought that no Government should hide but assist.

"You men, when you enlisted were told that you would be looked after and this promise should be carried out," said His Worship. "You men who fought in the Great War and are able to come home because Providence allowed it, it is your duty as citizens to uphold."

At Mayor of the city of St. John, the speaker said that the G. W. V. A. had his sincere co-operation.

Says Board Unsympathetic.

Following the remarks of Mayor Potts there was a banjo selection by Mr. Ellis. Father Lochary was the next speaker. The president of the provincial association said that he was glad to meet with the war veterans. Explaining the objects of the G. W. V. A., he mentioned loyalty to the country, Canada and the Empire to see that provision was made for the aged and infirm. There are many families of returned men. The loyalty of the soldier was not the "burial" while men passed along the street in a spirit of devotion. "There are many problems to be dealt with, labor, transportation, soldiers' re-establishment, and other problems that will try the heart and brain of a soldier," said Father Lochary.

Another object of the G. W. V. A. was to see that something was done for the sick, needy and wounded, that there were pensions for the widow of a soldier who lost his life in battle, the helpless children, the poor comrades who were ill. This was the promise made by the nation that all would be cared for. "But we have an unsympathetic pension board; we have the selfish politician, (with exceptions) we have the Senator who takes no thought that they have not the time to consider the applications, but at the same time this same Senator has time to pass a million dollar bill for a bridge across the harbor of Montreal," said Father Lochary. When the Germans tried to break through at Verdun, the Frenchmen cried out, "They shall not pass." The same cry would come from the G. W. V. A. until such time as their appeal was listened to, said the speaker. In the province of New Brunswick there were 25,000 enlisted men and there should be 15,000 of these men enlisted as members of the G. W. V. A. In reality there was not 10 per cent. of them members, he said. When the Pension Act was presented to Parliament the members said that it was presented by the G. W. V. A. and it was only a small percentage of the returned men. The speaker pointed out that the membership of the G. W. V. A. should be stronger in number, and said returned men who were not members of the association showed a lack of interest.

The speaker called on the returned men to stand by their comrades in need, not to permit them to suffer alone.

E. A. Schofield was the next speaker, and said that his sympathies were always with the veterans, and it had only been a pleasure to assist them and the G. W. V. A. He did what he could during the war to assist families, but that was little compared to what the man had done. He shouldered his rifle and performed his duty in the front line trenches.

Speaking from a view point of the employer and the manufacturer, the (Continued on page 10, first column.)