

L'S
Sweepers
Take the Drudgery
Out of Sweeping
.....\$17.00
.....\$15.00
.....\$13.00
PERS—\$5.00 to \$8.25

TY'S
11-17
King St.

ich marks the step so vital
of finest gold, with gem
RINGS
and effects, also set with
other precious stones,
up-to-date display.
Show them to you. Call at

& PAGE

Shingles
Clear Walls, \$6.50 per m.
Ex. No. 1, \$5.00 per m.
Spruce Shingles, \$6.00

- St. John, N. B.

ing
otary Machine
er Belting
ER, LTD.
ST. JOHN, N. B. BOX 70.

se Paints
exterior Use
gh Class Varnishes
51-53 Union St.
St. John, N. B.

ANIZERS
Systematically,
keep the desk cleared for
all papers flat, neat, in order
on the desk or in the drawer,
work easier.

, Limited
CE OUTFITTERS

LAY
OVER
OLD
FLOORS

3-8 Birch Flooring
can be laid over old floors
if the floors are not too
much worn. It will make
a good floor that will last
for years.

16 cents a square foot.
Phone Main, 1893.

The Christie Wood-
working Co., Ltd.
186 Erin Street

They May Read Like Others

These bargains of ours
but what a difference
when you see them

Thursday, Friday, Saturday

\$2.15 will purchase any one of the junior's
black milan straw hats that are left

\$5.00—As you look for the word "Sterling"
on the finest silver, so "Knox" al-
ways appears on genuine Knox hats.
They're \$5 00 now.

\$11.25 Knox Silk Plush Hats
with milan under brim.

\$12.50 Silk Plush and
Leghorn Hats.

SILK RAINCOATS
For \$13.50, \$15.00, \$17.50 and \$26.00
The garments are for the most part singles
and are worth at least 20 per cent. more.

Betty Wales Dresses for less than \$20.00

D. Magee's Sons, Ltd.
St. John

CORNMEAL, OATS, FEEDS

Small Largest dealers in Maritime Provinces.

STEEN BROS., LTD.

Mills at St. John, N. B., South Devon, N. B., Yar-
mouth, N. S.

BRITISH IMPERIAL VIEWPOINT ALTERS

Those Who Live Overseas
Have Better Ideal of Empire
Than Those in England.

London, May 10.—In an editorial
which discusses Lord Jellicoe's ap-
pointment as Governor-General of New
Zealand, and describes the same as a
direct acknowledgment of the part
played by that dominion in the war,
the Times goes on to refer to the fact
pointed out at a meeting of the Royal
Colonial Institute, that only one third
of the members of the institute be-
long to the United Kingdom.
In one sense it is undoubtedly
true as was said by Sir George Parley,
the Times continues, that the ideal
of Empire is closer to those who
live overseas than to those who live
in the heart of the Empire. Anyone
who knows the dominions will agree

that this so. Over there they are
often talking about the Empire.
Even when they criticize the conduct
of its affairs by the Government, even
when they are most insistent of their
pride as individual nations, it is
still to them a real entity of which
they are no less proud to form a part.
On the other hand, we in this coun-
try, are too apt to make the Empire
for granted just because we live at the
heart of it. That is a grave, and might
become a dangerous failing. The Em-
pire can only remain an empire if the
heart, as well as the limbs, fulfills its
proper functions.
Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commis-
sioner for Australia, warned us against
the danger of what he called "patting"
the dominions. We may be as proud
of them, and as grateful, and as brotherly
as we like; but as he said, God
help us if we begin to pat them. Pres-
umably that means—for the verb is
new to us—that any suspicion of su-
periority or patronage in our attitude
towards the dominions, and the
thanks and admiration, however sin-
cere, may cause untold mischief. That
is another point which cannot escape
the notice of any observant visitor to

RIVER WHARVES NOT TAKEN OVER

Deputy Minister of Public
Works Says Transfer Has
Not Been Made.

It will be recalled that a short time
ago the statement was made that the
matted of the transfer of certain
wharves on the St. John River and
tributaries had been all settled.
The following letter from the De-
puty Minister of Public Works for the
Dominion shows just how far that
statement was justified:

Dear Sir—
Replying to yours of the 5th instant,
asking information in regard to the
situation with respect to the Federal
Government taking over wharves on
the River St. John, N. B., belonging
to the Provincial Government of New
Brunswick, I may say that there was
some negotiations in the year 1918
with this object in view, and reports
were obtained from the Department's
Engineers in whose districts the wharf
properties were situated as to the
class and volume of traffic served by
the wharves, the population depend-
ing therefrom and other information
to the commercial necessity for the
work.

As a result of the examination and
the negotiations referred to, the Pro-
vincial Government passed Orders-in-
Council transferring certain wharves
to the Dominion Government.

The next step in the matter would
be the passing of an Order-in-Council
by the Dominion Government to ac-
cept transfer of these wharves and
liability for their future maintenance
and operation.

Up to the present, however, the
Dominion Government has not seen
its way to accept this liability, and
so far as this Department's infor-
mation goes at the present time, if the
wharves which the Provincial Govern-
ment desire transferred to the Do-
minion are accepted, it would involve
an immediate expenditure of some-
thing like eighty-seven thousand dol-
lars on the part of the Dominion,
which sum would cover only for one
or two seasons.

Yours truly,
J. B. HUNTER,
Deputy Minister of Public Works.

LATEST SHIPPING

Quebec, May 13.—Ard. str. Skellan
from Glasgow; H. County from
Great Lakes; Franklin County, Great
Lakes.

Cleared—Henry County, for sea;

New York, May 13.—Ard. str. Mon-
golia, Hamburg and Southampton;
Carmaria, Liverpool via Halifax;
Roma, Marseilles.

Trieste, May 7.—Pannonia, New
York.

Marseilles, May 8.—Patris, New
York.

Southampton, May 12.—Kronland,
New York.

London, May 13.—Ard. str. Comino
(Br.) Halifax.

Glasgow, May 12.—Sld. str. Casan-
dra (Br.) Quebec.

Montreal, May 13.—Ard. Canadian
Settler, Glasgow; Canadian Beaver
from Kingston; Admiral Hamilton
from Barry.

Departures May 13.

Scottian for Havre and London;
Mount Athos for Genoa.

Halifax, N. S., May 12.—Ard. str. Man-
chester Merchant, Philadelphia;
Canadian Ranger, Sydney, N. S.; Seal
St. John's, Nfld.; Kanawha, St. John,
N. B.

Sailed—Starns Yukon, Gibraltar;
Mendip Range, Montreal.

Halifax, N. S., May 13.—Ard. str. Star
Royal George, Southampton, to dock
at 8 a. m. 14th.

Geldart-Blizard.

A quiet wedding was solemnized
on May 12 at 4 o'clock at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Blizard, when
their daughter, Mary, was united in
marriage to Robert E. Geldart, by
Rev. Nolt McLaughlin. A little after
the ceremony the bride and groom
left for a trip through the New Eng-
land States. On their return they
will reside in the city.

the dominions. The old colonial idea
of the swaggering, haw-haw Eng-
lishman, glass in eye and condescending
in manner, dies hard. Even the com-
radeship of the battlefield has not
quite killed it, and it is the burden
of all dwellers in the home coun-
try to give it the coup de grace. The
type, and what it typifies, is now com-
paratively rare, but our insular reserva-
tions often sadden us with the
reputation for a vice the appearance of
which it is hard to distinguish from
the reality.

U. N. B. GRADUATES.

The graduating class at the
University of New Brun-
swick, Fredericton, yesterday

Wilfred Marvin Addison.

Christopher Lee Armstrong.

Randolph Harcourt Bennett.

George Frederick Gregory
Bridges.

Henry Atwood Bridges.

Clarence Brewer Burden.

Charles James Chestnut.

Herbert Alleyne DeVeber.

Walter Richards Fleet.

Albert Douglas Foster.

Mary Louise Wetmore Friel.

George Alvah Good.

Margaret Katherine Hall.

Reginald Darrel Robert Jago.

Charles Alexander Jewett.

Samuel Thomas McCavour.

Alfred Dabell McMillan.

Nicholson Ian Murray Mac-
Laren.

Edith Gordon McLeod.

Cecil Edward McWilliam.

Storance Laocelles Murray.

Chauncey Donald Orndorf.

Lawrence Cortlandt Dickson.

Walter.

Frederick Arthur Patterson.

Helen Mitchell Scott.

Alfred Bayard Seely.

Harold Emery Seely.

Helen Amy Tharrott.

Charles Rowland Townsend.

John Cecil Veness.

Honore Peterson Webb.

The Valedictory.

The valedictory was delivered by Hil-
ton D. McMillan and was as follows:

Your Honor, Mr. President and Gen-
tlemen of the Senate, Mr. President
and Members of the Associated
Alumni, Mr. Chancellor and Mem-
bers of the Faculty, Fellow Stu-
dents, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Another college year has passed be-
hind recall with its failures and suc-
cesses, with ambitions that have been
realized, with ideals that have not
been attained, and we of the class of
1920 stand with our foot upon the
threshold of the open door about to
step out into "the wide, wide world."

For four years this day has been our
goal, toward it we have looked with
expectancy and put forth our best en-
deavor, and it has ultimately been
reached. We have listened to the
"Well done" of our chancellor, but
even now, other scenes, other pursuits
await us and we realize that we have
made simply a beginning. Our goal
has receded and we must now employ
our cherished theories to cope with the
realities of the life that is before us,
which this has been but a preparation.

Before we gaze finally from the halls
of our alma mater, it is in order briefly
to review the history of the class. In
the autumn of 1916, as freshmen, we
entered this college. We were sub-
jected to a mild form of introduction by
the sophomores and learned that in
college life "the first great law is—
to obey." We entered upon the first
more year "proud of our student pro-
fession." Our number had been dimi-
nished by ten and through at this time
the whole student body numbered but
ly forty, what was lacking was made
up in spirit. A brief sojourn had de-
veloped feelings of loyalty to all that
pertained to U. N. B. and of respon-
sibility for maintaining her honors.
Custom had made us the leaders of
the freshmen and we were so fully
vigilant lest harm should in any way
befall them. We had at that time,
perhaps, an undue amount of confi-
dence in our ability, yet it is to be
hoped that we stood for the enforce-
ment of our unwritten laws in such a
manner as would tell in promoting a clean,
well-ordered college life.

During those trying days in 1917
consequent upon the submarine losses,
the Russian Revolution, the failure of
the French offensive, the disaster
which had overtaken the Italian arms
and our own failure at Passchendaele
and Cambrai, where the fighting men
paid with their lives for the tuition of
the higher command, during this some-
period we endeavored to keep alive
the college activities against the dawning
of a brighter day. Endeavoring to
1918, with the fortunes of the Allies
apparently at its lowest ebb, found
it rather doubtful if the old college
would be able to open its doors in the
fall.

But what we know, even then the
tide was turning. The long sought
leader had been found, Marshal Poch.
The organizer of victory, had assumed
the supreme command and respect
was to know us no more. And then
the glorious Hundred Days which made
the college activities against the dawning
of a brighter day. Endeavoring to
1918, with the fortunes of the Allies
apparently at its lowest ebb, found
it rather doubtful if the old college
would be able to open its doors in the
fall.

After the War.

When we returned to resume our
work as juniors, the old college had
secured a new lease of life. A large
freshman class and the first of the re-
turned students from overseas brought
about this happy result. The ranks
of our class were augmented by two
of these men, making our number fif-
teen. On the successful conclusion of
the war, all college functions were re-
vived on a pre-war scale. For the sec-
ond time, the irrepressible coeds of
the 1920 class responded with a ju-
nior tea; the annual "Con" was also
revived with complete success.

Our senior year has been one of the
most successful in the history of the
college. In addition to the return of
former students from overseas, there
has been the largest enrollment of new
students on record. We might now
survey very briefly the events of the
past year.

Much of the time at college must
be spent on the purely academic sub-
jects of the prescribed curriculums and
yet the primary object of a college
course is to fit us for the duties of
life, and the development which comes
to us from study is one-sided when not
supplemented by that which is deriv-
ed from an active participation in col-
lege affairs and the student societies.
The undergraduate who does not link
himself with some of these and give
the man unqualified support has not
only missed one of the most enjoyable
phases of college life but has failed
to develop some of those characteris-
tics which make a resister man in
practical contact with the world.

Sir Douglas Hazen announced the
subject for the Douglas Gold Medal
Essay competitions for next year to
be the "Development of the English
Novel."

Mayor Reid announced that the
City of Fredericton Medal next year
would be awarded for proficiency in

Not Such Extreme Styles In England

American Evangelist in Lon-
don Condemns Modern
Shameless Dress—Wicked-
ness of Apparel Prevails in
New York Says Mrs. Alma
White.

Cross-Atlantic News Service. (Copy-
right.)

London, May 12.—"A great many of
the terrible crimes of the present day
are occasioned by the wicked dress of
women. Look at the crime all over
the world just because of the way
women dress, arousing the evil in
men. I mean to raise my voice
against the shameless dress worn by
women at every opportunity."

This is the keynote of a scathing
evangelical campaign being waged
with increasing ardor here by Ameri-
can evangelists headed by Mrs. Alma
White.

"I intend to condemn with all my
strength the extremely short skirts
and low cut necks, and to appeal to
women to be more careful in their re-
spects. Plain dressing is the direct
command of the Bible, and the women
who are violating the Scriptural in-
junctions on this matter are causing
unfathomable misery and evil wherever they
go."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex-
treme styles here as in New York,
where such wickedness of dress pre-
vails."

Mrs. White has somewhat softened
her assault on English women by con-
ceding that she did not "find such ex