

MURRAY KEEPS HIS SEAT ON NOVA SCOTIA

Returns to Date Indicate That His Government is Well Sustained.

ONE MINISTER BEATEN THOUGH

Result: Thirty Liberals, One Conservative, Five Labour and Seven Farmers Will Constitute Next House.

Halifax, N. S., July 27.—As a result of the general provincial election, held in Nova Scotia today, the Liberal Government, which has been continuously in power for the past thirty-eight years, and headed by George H. Murray since 1896, was returned with a majority of seventeen in a House of forty-three members, substantially the same as it received as a result of the election in June, 1916. The Liberals gained one seat each in Halifax, Kings, Lunenburg, Richmond and Queens, and lost three seats in Cape Breton, two in Cumberland, one in Antigonish and one in Yarmouth, making their net loss two seats. Included in the seats lost was that of Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, who was the only member of the Government who went down to defeat, although at a late hour Hon. R. M. McGregor's seat in Pictou was still placed in the uncertain list. The Conservatives, with a membership of eleven in the late House under the leadership of W. L. Hall, defeated in Queens County, returned a single representative, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, in Richmond. They lost five seats to the Liberals, one each in Queens, Lunenburg, Richmond and Pictou, and two to the Farmers, two in Colchester and one in Hants, and two to Labour, one in Cape Breton and one in Cumberland, a total of ten seats. The Farmers took seven of the fifteen seats for which they contended, and Labour took five out of thirteen candidates. Neither of the two women candidates, one on the Conservative ticket in Cumberland and one on the Labour ticket in Pictou, made a serious showing.

Summary of Results. Liberals, thirty; Conservatives, 1; Labour, five; Farmers, seven. Total forty-three seats. Election of June 20, 1916, Liberals 32; Conservatives, 11.

Liberals Elected. Antigonish—Hon. Wm. Chisholm. Annapolis—Hon. O. T. Daniels, P. R. Elliott. Digby—J. W. Comeau, H. W. Walker. Guysboro—C. W. Anderson and J. C. Tully. Halifax—H. G. Bauld, A. Burris, Hon. R. E. Finn, J. B. Douglas, J. L. Connolly. Hants—Dr. J. W. Reid. Inverness—J. C. Bourinot, D. McLennan. Kings—John McDonald, Hon. H. H. Wickwire. Lunenburg—J. J. Kinley, A. H. Speery. Pictou—R. H. Graham, W. McDonald, Hon. R. M. McGregor (Uncertain). Queens—J. W. Smith, G. S. McLearn. Richmond—Premier Murray. Shelburne—Robt. Irwin, F. E. Smith. Victoria—G. Buchanan, Premier Murray. Yarmouth—Dr. A. R. Melanson. Labour Elected. Cape Breton—A. R. Richardson. Joe. Stegall, F. W. Morrison. Cumberland—A. Ferris. Conservative Elected. Richmond—Dr. J. A. McDonald. Farmers. Cumberland—G. N. Allen; D. C. McKee—John McDonald. Yarmouth—Howard Corning. Antigonish—A. J. McGillivray, (uncertain). Colchester—Robert Smith, H. Taggart. Richmond complete—Macdonald. Conservative, 1,921; Premier Murray, Liberal, 1,888; LeBlanc, Conservative, 1,837; Deveau, Liberal, 1,744. Incomplete returns from Antigonish give Chisholm, Liberal, 1,950; McGillivray, Farmer, 1,680; McMillan, Liberal, 1,608; Irish, Farmer, 1,586.

Hamilton, Bermuda, July 27.—One militia man was killed and three wounded Saturday night at St. George's, when the guard fired on a party of militiamen alleged to have been attempting to release a military prisoner. One soldier of the Royal Sussex Regiment was badly wounded. A court of inquiry is investigating the incident.

If you don't get your paper on time, every day, and in good condition Kick Like a Bay Steer. If any of our subscribers are not getting their paper as they should we shall deem it a great favor if they will call Mr. Fenton at The Standard office, as we are determined that they shall have the very best service possible.

The Standard's Phone is Main 1910. Get the Habit of Calling up.

LIPTON WILL CONTINUE FIGHT

Until Success is Achieved—Provision Made in His Will to Carry on the Struggle.

New York, July 27.—(By Canadian Press)—Sir Thomas Lipton has made provision in his will for the continuation of his efforts to lift the America's Cup, should he prove unsuccessful during his lifetime, according to a story printed in the Tribune today. The paper says: "Sir Thomas Lipton's game fight for the America's Cup over a period of twenty years will be continued until success is achieved. The aged sportsman announced this emphatically yesterday aboard his steam yacht, Victoria, while watching his Shamrock struggle vainly in the doldrums. 'So strong is his desire to win the cherished trophy that he has made a provision in his will setting aside a fund to construct challengers until the cup is won back for England, should he fall personally to achieve the ambition of his life. The fact that this provision had been made came from one of Sir Thomas' English guests on board in his hearing, and he did not deny it."

PREMIERS COME TO AN AGREEMENT

Lloyd George and Millerand Discuss Soviet Demand for Conference; Also Germany's Coal Agreement.

Boulogne, July 28.—Mr. Lloyd George accepted, in the main, M. Millerand's views, and it was decided Great Britain should reply to the Soviet demand for an international conference that it could not take place unless the Bolsheviks reversed their present attitude and agreed to discuss the real peace with Poland and that all qualified representatives of Russia and the border states should attend. Regarding the advances to Germany agreed upon at Spa in the coal agreement it was determined that Germany should deliver to the reparations commission by September 1, 1920, German treasury bonds to the value of sixty million gold marks, bearing six per cent. interest and maturing May 1, 1921, which may be sold or used as collateral, with or without the Allies' endorsement, as a means for the reparations commission realizing upon them. After September 1, Germany shall deliver to the commission similar bonds corresponding to the advances France is to make for fulfillment of the promised coal delivery. In this way France will be relieved of the burden through a simple banking operation. To establish quickly the amount of advances France is to make to Germany, the reparations commission can fix forty gold marks per ton provisionally, the amount to be adjusted later.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN FISHERIES CONFERENCE

Makes a Report, Which Contains Important Recommendations Regarding the Joint Fishery Question.

Ottawa, July 26.—(Canadian Press)—Important recommendations are made in the report, available today, of the Canadian-American fisheries conference, appointed to consider a settlement of outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States. The questions submitted and considered by the conference were:— Privileges to be given fishing vessels of either country in the ports of the other country in the case of the rehabilitation and protection of the Sockeye salmon of the Fraser system. Protection of the Pacific halibut fishery. Fishing by United States lobster well-boats off Canadian coasts. Protection of the fisheries of Lake Champlain. Requirements imposed on Canadian fishing vessels passing through territorial waters of Alaska, protection of sturgeon fisheries. Protection of whales. On the first question the report traces the history of the controversy back over 100 years. It expresses the belief that the question can never be permanently removed from the field of discord unless the markets of both countries are available to the fishermen of both on the same terms. The commissioners recommended that the Canadian duty on fish and the frozen fish net including shellfish be removed and with a view to assuring stability in the industry that the two countries enter into an agreement by which such fish will be admitted to customs duty free from either country into the other and that such arrangement remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until two years after the date, when either party thereto shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate. They recommend that article one of the treaty of the 20th October, 1818, be amended, so as to make available in either country, to the fishing vessels of the other, the privilege covered by the instructions of the United States Secretary of Commerce to collectors of customs of that country dated Feb. 21, 1918, and by the Canadian order-in-council dated March 8, 1918, in substance as follows:— 1. That the fishing vessels of either

FEAR OF WAR CAUSES WORRY IN ENGLAND

Anglo-Russian Possibilities Matter of Concern Among the Millions of London.

COMMON FEELING THAT POLAND WAS AGGRESSOR

Money Situation in England Causing Considerable Uneasiness—Higher Discount Rate Expected.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.) By SIR GEORGE PAISH. London, July 27.—The danger of war between England and Russia is causing much anxiety and the reply of Russia to Poland's request for peace is awaited with the keenest interest. War, were it to break out, would not be popular in England. The Bolshevik form of government, is universally disliked by all classes, but there is a very common feeling that the aggressor in this instance was Poland and that foreign nations have no right to interfere with other nations if they do not select the kind of government that meets with general approval. Consequently the hope is universal that Poland will make peace with Russia and so render actual intervention by Great Britain unnecessary.

Were war to break out, Great Britain could, of course, blockade the Russian coast, and thus exert a very powerful economic pressure, while it is believed that Poland, with the help of British and French munitions of war, could put up a strong fight on land. Inasmuch, however, as Great Britain already has shown a desire for peace with Russia, it is hoped that the Russian Government will reciprocate, and that a fresh war, with all its horrors and economic and financial consequences, will be averted. The results at Spa, apart from the change of atmosphere and the manner in which the negotiations were conducted, are not considered important in the absence of any settlement of the all-important question of reparations. That the German proposals have been referred to a committee of experts, who are to report upon them at the conference of the supreme council, to be held in Geneva, is to the good is undeniable, but grave doubts are entertained as to whether or not the French Government is yet willing to inform the French people upon the real situation in regard to the possibility of obtaining more than a very reasonable sum from Germany.

Until the French Government is prepared to admit the facts of the situation and place them before the French people, no hope of agreement can be entertained, and there can be no possibility of issuing an international loan, based in part, upon the security of the reparations payments, in order to support exchange and get Europe started once more.

In the meantime the monetary situation is causing a good deal of uneasiness. The Bank of England should, in the middle of July, hold a reserve that is equal to only 13.4 per cent. of its value in New York, or of the autumnal demands yet to be met, is regarded as indicating a very high value for money in London during the fall, although any future advance in the Bank of England rate of discount in this connection is improbable. A substantial rise in October and November is regarded as virtually inevitable. In no small degree the value of money in London will be governed by its value in New York, but the fact that the proportion reserve to the liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks of America is not much over 40 per cent. in the summer, is not so much how dear money is usually light, also seems to render dear money inevitable in America.

High money rates in New York must inevitably bring correspondingly high rates in London, but the real question is, not so much how dear money will be, but how far short the supply will be in proportion to the demand. Not to be able to borrow money at any price, however, much it may be wanted, is a particularly painful experience for those who suffer.

country may enter, from the high seas, any port of the other and clear from such port to the high seas and the fishing grounds. 2. That the fishing vessels of either country may dispose of their catches and purchase bait, ice, coal, netlines, oil, provisions, and all other supplies and outfits in the ports of either country. 3. That the repairing of fishing implements in the ports of either country be allowed to vessels of the other country. 4. That fishing vessels of either country may dress, salt, and otherwise prepare their catches on board such vessels within the territorial waters of the other country. 5. That the fishermen of either country may sell their catches in the ports of the other country, subject to the local tariff, if any. With regard to the rehabilitation and protection of the Sockeye salmon of the Fraser river, the commissioners express the opinion that a treaty or convention for the proper regulation of the fisheries should be entered into by Canada and the United States. With regard to the halibut fishing industry on the Pacific Coast, the commissioners recommend a close season for both the United States and Canada from the 16th of November to the 15th of February, during a period of ten

THE ST. STEPHEN SHOOTING CASE

Young Husband Must Stand Trial for Murderous Assault Upon His Wife—Accused Goes to Gaol in Meantime.

Special to The Standard. St. Stephen, N. B., July 27.—Police Magistrate Vroom has been busy all day with the hearing on a charge preferred against Ivan Little of McAdam of having on June 16 shot his wife, Myrtle Little, with intent to murder her, an outcome of the shooting affair at Honeydale, which took place on June 15th, 1918, when the accused, appeared for the Crown and M. N. Cookburn, K. C., appeared for the accused, N. Marks Mills appeared in the interests of Mrs. Little who is but sixteen years of age and was married when thirteen. She is a bright appearing little girl, rather small of stature, who has evidently run into considerable trouble very early in life. The accused husband appears to be about twenty-four years of age.

The story was gathered from many witnesses very few of whom could write their names. It appeared that Mrs. Little had left her husband last fall and had since spent most of her time with her mother at Honeydale, her old home, though at times she had lived for brief periods with her husband at McAdam. John S. Scott owns a house at Honeydale which he occupies with his wife and daughter, Mrs. R. Scott with her daughter, Mrs. Ansel Scott and that woman's husband and her brother Samuel Scott Jr., living in the ell of this domicile. Mrs. Little had been visiting between the two families until a few days ago, about ten days or a fortnight and stories were rife in the village of very friendly relations between young Sammie Scott and Mrs. Little though Mr. and Mrs. John S. Scott and their daughter, Minnie, stoutly declared that they had never seen anything of the kind about that house.

Such were the conditions when the young husband Ivan Little, appeared at the back door of the Scott home on the 15th, just after the down train on the C. P. R. had passed at noon. Minnie Scott, eighteen years of age went to the door in response to her knock. He asked if his wife was there and being answered in the affirmative, he asked to see her. Minnie called her from upstairs and the two girls went to the door together. He asked his wife to step out in the yard that he wanted to speak with her but she refused and also refused a like second request. He then asked: "Do you want Sammie Scott or me?" The wife replied: "I don't want you or Sammie Scott either to hell with you go on down the road."

She is also alleged to have applied an unprovoked slap to him. He replied: "You do want me!" and twice repeated this remark. The evidence showed that he then stopped inside the door, drawing a revolver and the two girls started to run towards the front of the house. Two shots were fired towards them one falling of its mark and lodging in the wall, the other lodging in the hip of the young wife.

Almost immediately he turned the gun on himself and fired, the bullet entering just below the heart and coming out at the side a little lower down. Dr. Dibble and Dr. Grey were summoned and the victims removed to the hospital in St. Stephen. Mrs. Little that same day and the husband the following evening. The woman's wounds, just regarded as serious at the time and the bullet remains in her thigh. The doctors regard Little's recovery as remarkable, as his death at first was expected to quickly follow the shooting.

Similar comments were related by Samuel Scott, Sr., and Mrs. Ansel Scott, and the magistrate committed the accused to jail at St. Andrews to await trial at the term of court opening October 5th.

C. N. R. ACCEPTS WAGE INCREASE

But if C. P. R. Accepts it Will Jeopardise Dividends.

Vancouver, July 27.—(By Canadian Press)—The Canadian National lines will accept the schedule of wage increases for railway men granted by the American Railway Board, Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, formally announced at a banquet given in his honor this afternoon. This will mean an increase in operating costs, he said, of from \$47,000,000 to \$70,000,000, which must be met by increasing passenger and freight rates.

TO HEAT HOUSES FOR \$9 PER MONTH

Winnipeg River Said to Have Enough Power to do it.

Winnipeg, July 27.—There is sufficient power available from the Winnipeg River to heat every person in Winnipeg 24 hours a day if the tem-

TOURISTS FROM U. S. FLOCKING INTO VERDUN

Fear That Fortress May be Closed Leads Visitors to Close Leads Visitors to City by Thousands.

PARIS TO VERDUN AND BACK IN DAY

Fort Douaumont Chief Centre of Interest to All Who Come—War Atmosphere Still Hanging Over it.

(Copyright, 1920, By Public Ledger Company.) By WYTTENBERG. Paris, July 27.—A portion of Fort Douaumont has just been closed to tourists on account of the danger of cave-ins. An accident there a few days ago resulted in the imprisonment of several soldiers in one of the underground galleries for several hours. A party of American visitors narrowly escaped being cut off by the earth barricade. For a few days the entire fort was closed by orders of the government, but today tourists are again permitted in the main underground chambers and may descend to the lower galleries as far as the famous "post of the commandant," the main room, thirty yards underground, where the epic combat of the entire war was directed.

The galleries which were the scene of final and liquid fire attacks during the final hours of the German occupation, and through the top of which the French finally exploded heavy shells that resulted in the German retreat, are now sealed with concrete and are not to be reopened until the army takes over the reconstruction of the fortress. Despite the fact that it is natural for Americans to first visit the old battle line, Chateau Thierry usually being the first stopping place, Verdun remains the Mecca of all pilgrimages, with Fort Douaumont as the central shrine. There has been considerable complaint among the Americans that until now Verdun tours have been organized gives a complete circle of all Verdun sites and return in one day. This trip involves a train ride from Paris to Verdun city and by auto for the remainder of the trip. The entire trip costs about \$15. The bureau reserves seats in trains and dining cars and has guides with each auto speaking English.

As a result, the hills around Verdun are now literally black with thousands of visitors, a majority of whom are American, although great numbers are coming from Italy, Belgium, England and parts of France. Inasmuch as the Verdun front is changing its character fast and also on account of the fact that the army is likely to step in at any time and occupy certain points are again to become military secrets, every visitor feels he must go to Verdun this year.

The city is rebuilding much faster than most places as a result of the influx of visitors. But to one who knew Verdun in its great days during the battle, and who often slept in its citadels when there was no other safe place in that region, a somewhat surprising of a shock to get off the train in the remodeled station and face a long line of souvenir shops across the road, see dozens of char-a-bancs and hear a collection of guides hawking the merits of their trips.

To me it seemed something like the sacrifice to brass medals sold in the citadel of Verdun—in a long mess hall where officers had staggered in, we covered with mud and exhausted, to snatch a hasty meal and then take a few hours' sleep, while shells pounded furiously on the hundred feet of solid earth and rock above their heads—then back to the shell pits again. For it must be remembered that on this "battleground of a million dead" there were no trenches. The trenches we see today were built toward the end of the war as second and third lines of defense. During the great days there were neither trenches of roads nor even paths. There was nothing but a desolate waste of shell pits, with the edges often overlapping and where soldiers advanced crawling to attack.

We went out to Douaumont in the afternoon by automobile. A quarter of a mile distant we got out. It is still impossible to walk that last quarter of a mile into Fort Douaumont. This seemed as it should be, except that we went over plank walks. There were more tourists in plain view than the entire garrison that kept concealed in the underground galleries during those days of October when Douaumont again became French.

Yet over Douaumont the war atmosphere still hangs. It was a gray day. All days should be gray on Douaumont. There are no trees, not even stumps, not even a bush. Yet even at Douaumont nature is healing and binding up the wounds, so that in a year or so only the great monuments now being erected will add one to reconstruct the past. Even weeds, hide scars, and there are weeds everywhere, and among them golden-rod, daisies and a million blazing poppies. The temperature remained 40 degrees below zero for the entire year. This is the statement of Professor J. W. Hovey of this city, whose scheme by which, he says, he could heat electrically houses in Winnipeg at 99 per centum is to be investigated by city officials.

MORE RIOTS AT LONDONDERRY

Crowd of Sinn Feiners Hold up Train With Military Supplies and Food.

Cork, July 27.—One soldier killed, two constables wounded and a court house burned were the results of disturbances in various places in this section in the past 24 hours. The soldier, who was a lance corporal attached to a regiment at Bandon, was shot dead mysteriously this morning. The two constables were ambushed and seriously wounded by bullets at Lisnaw, North Kerry, last night when also the Borriokane court house was destroyed by fire.

Londonderry, July 27.—Several hundred Sinn Feiners last night successfully blocked the running of a passenger and goods train through Letterkenney because it was carrying a dozen armed soldiers and food for the military barracks at Dungloe. No actual fighting took place but the crowd was so hostile that it was decided not to proceed with the train and the 200 passengers were obliged to sit aboard at the station all night. The soldiers were taken to the police barracks to avoid the crowd. Conditions quieted after three hours. Meanwhile the troops at Dungloe were in desperate straits for food, the Sinn Fein inhabitants refusing to supply it and trains with consignments being raided.

The troops have been without proper food for many days.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MILLVILLE MAN

Fell Off Running-Board of Automobile and Fractured His Skull.

Special to The Standard. Woodstock, July 27.—Herb Lint, who has been employed for years with Dibbee's Co., died this morning from hemorrhage, aged 41 years. He is survived by the widow and two children. His funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon. George Nowell, of Millville, met with a fatal accident this morning. He was acting as foreman of the lumber drive, and in going to the upper bridge to see about the logs caught there, he jumped on the running board of an auto, and when he arrived at this destination, without notifying the driver he jumped off, and fell on his head, breaking his skull. He was taken to the Fisher Memorial Hospital, and died in about two hours. He was twice married, and is survived by one daughter, Miss Mildred, trained nurse at the Fisher Memorial Hospital, and two sons in the United States. The body was taken to Millville tonight, where he owns a valuable farm, but for years he has been employed in the mills and on the drive by Geo. W. Upham.

COOLIDGE ACCEPTS FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY

Formal Nomination Tendered to Him in Presence of Large Crowd.

Northampton, Mass., July 27.—Governor Calvin Coolidge was formally notified today of his nomination as the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency. The notification address was delivered by Governor Edwin F. Morris, of Kentucky, and the ceremony was witnessed by a very large crowd.

Governor Coolidge in his speech of acceptance reviewed the campaign issues as already announced in the party's platform and Senator Harding's recent speech. Regarding the League of Nations the Governor said his party favored "the principle of agreement among nations to preserve peace," but pledged itself to maintain "American independence" in making such an agreement.

CHINESE PRESIDENT TO END TUAN ORDER

Will Accept Resignation of Militarist Head and Abolish Force Created Under Japanese Pact.

By ROGER AMES BURR. Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Co. Peking, July 27.—President Hsu Shi-Chang will accept the resignation of General Tuan Chih-shan, the Antie chief, and will abolish the military force created under the secret Chinese-Japanese compact. It is believed the turn in the situation forebodes a general clean-up of Japanese misdeeds. The Japanese are not anxious to maintain their hold, being too deep involved at home and in Siberia. Peking is being besieged, demoralized and defeated Antie troops are deserting to effect an entrance at the gateway in eastern. The Tientsin Railway, which is demoralized, but Antie military trains get through day and have interrupted attempts to burn bridges and tear up the railway. Chinese and Manchurian troops have reached the suburbs of the capital. Peace negotiations are proceeding at Tientsin.

PRESS DELEGATES LEAVE FOR HALIFAX

Express Themselves Delighted With Welcome Offered Them on Landing.

GLAD TO LEARN ABOUT CANADA

And Anxious to Judge of the Extent to Which the Resources of the Country Would Play Their Part in Empire Development.

Sydney, N. S., July 27.—(Canadian Press)—Stating that the overseas delegates to the Imperial Press Conference felt themselves instantly at home in Canada, and suffering from an "anaemia of superlatives" in which to express their appreciation of the welcome extended to them from every community in Canada, Viscount Burnham, President of the Conference thanked the people of Sydney and all Canada for their hospitality and friendliness at the close of a civic luncheon here today. The delegates from the British Isles, South Africa, Australia and India were nearly all assembled here when the official tour began with the debarkation from the steamship Victorian at 1 p. m. today. Lord Burnham conveyed to Hon. Arthur Meighen and the Government the good wishes of all the delegates for the success of their administration. They appreciated especially the opportunity of seeing Canada for themselves to enable them to judge the extent to which Canada and the resources of the Dominion, spiritual and physical, would play their part in the development of the Empire, the Empire of homes in which the bond of blood would always be the unbreakable link in the chain. Somebody had said that Canada was a half-finished piece, which meant that there was much left to be finished in the right way. The old country perhaps was never finished. He hoped that no one in Canada would think that the press delegates had come to Canada to tell the Dominion how to run their affairs. Instead, they had come to discover what was being done in the "land of promise" which had shown so effectively in the war that it was at once a land of performance. Speaking of Nova Scotia, Lord Burnham quoted Edmund Burke's remark that it was "a hard-favored bark." It was a very different physiognomy which the province had presented today when a party approached its shores, said Lord Burnham. Speaking for the press generally, he said that the newspapers must become more and more the medium of intercourse between homes and individuals in the "never-greater Empire."

U. S. AEROPLANES AT EDMONTON

Edmonton, Alta., July 27.—The Alaska flying expedition airplanes of the American army service arrived here at 2:12 p. m. and were met by acting Mayor James East and Alderman Charles Hepburn, chairman of the civil reception committee, in airplanes piloted by Captain May and Lieut. Gorman.

The airman probably will not get away until Thursday morning. It is the intention of the fliers to spend tomorrow in overhauling their machines before continuing their flight. London, July 27.—The ambiguous statement of Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons yesterday, that Archbishop Daniel J. Mannix, of Melbourne, Australia, would not be allowed to land in "England" because of his recent utterances, was cleared up this afternoon when it was declared in official quarters that Archbishop Mannix would not be allowed to land in the British Isles.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STANDARD WILL CONTINUE TO PRESENT FREE OF CHARGE, A THREE MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION TO ANY NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE RESIDING IN THE PROVINCE OF N. B.

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