TO INVESTIGATE THE POWERS POSSESSED BY SCHOOL BOARD

Lengthy Discussion Last Night Over Request by Vocational Board for Fifty Thousand Dollars—School Trustees Want Further Information—Vocational Building Committee Had Not Held Session—Other Matters Discussed.

A special joint meeting of the St. John Schol Board and the Vocational Schoc: Board, was held in the School Trustees building on Hazen Avenue last evening, to consider a motion passed by the Vocational board requesting the School Board to issue debentures for $50,000 to be used by the Vocational Board in the securing of a building and establishing a vocation school in St. John.

The first business dealt with, was the passing of a motion authorising adoption by the city schools of daylight time from Thursday May the 27th to September the 11th, the final day being the same as adopted by the City Council.

After some discussion it was moved that a committee of the School Board consisting of the chairman, Dr. A. Emery, J. D. P. Lewin, Thomas Nagle and E. R. W. Ingraham be appointed to investigate the powers possessed by the School Board in regard to the voting of moneys for the Vocational School Board.

A second motion was passed requesting the Vocational Board to supply the School Board with definite information, plans and specifications as to the disposal of the $50,000 they had requested the trustees to raise for them.

Following a protest from the principal and teachers of the St. John High School in regard to the request of the N. B. Power Co. to the City Council asking permission to extend their street car lines up Union Street, the School Board appointed a committee to be composed of the chairman of the School Board, the secretary thereof, and the superintendent of schools to make a vigorous protest to the city council against conceding to the power company's request, as detrimental to the mental and physical well being of the pupils and teachers of the High School.

The members of the two boards present at last night's meeting were: Board of School Trustees, chairman, Dr. A. F. Emery, Mrs. Richard O'Brien, J. D. P. Lewin, H. Colby Smith, George E. Day, E. R. W. Ingraham, Thomas Nagle, Dr. H. S. Bridges.

Vocational School Board, chairman, Dr. A. F. Emery, Mrs. Edmond Raymond, Mrs. Richard O'Brien, J. D. P. Lewin, Thomas Nagle, Alexander Wilson, George P. Hennessy and H. Colby Smith.

At the opening of the meeting Dr. Emery stated that it had been called for the purpose of discussing a motion passed by the Vocational Board, asking the Board of School trustees to take measures as required by the Vocational Schools Act, to acquire $50,000 for the purpose of securing a building and making the necessary arrangements for the establishing of a Vocational School in St. John.

At the request of Trustee Day the resolution of the Vocational School Board was read, asking the Board to issue debentures for the purpose of obtaining a building, for vocational training, the debentures to aggregate $50,000 of which $30,000 was to be devoted to the acquiring of a building and $20,000 for repairs and an elevator.

Trustee Nagle said that, speaking as a member of the School Board, he would like to ask Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the Vocational Board building committee what the committee proposed doing with the $50,000. He was a member of the building committee himself but as a meeting of that committee had never been called, he would like to know what they proposed doing. He asked what building the committee proposed buying, as he assumed they must have something on which to make their estimate.

The chairman stated that several buildings had been inspected, including St. Malachi's Hall, and the Spencer building. The building considered the most suitable, however, was the Oddfellows building. It had been offered to the board for $35,000.

Mr. Nagle asked what the estimated cost of remodelling amounted to. The chairman replied that Mr. Bates estimated $10,000.

Mr. Nagle said that a heating plant alone would cost that.

In reply to Trustee Day as to how many school rooms the chairman replied eight rooms, 42 feet by 35 in which the shops would be included.

Trustee Day said he did not consider an elevator necessary for the dispersal of the scholars.

Chairman Emery did not consider the matter a joke. The elevator would be used to bring up supplies as well.

Trustee Day said neither did he consider the matter as a joke, but as a member of the School Board he wanted to know all the facts.

Trustee Nagle was of the same opinion, although a member of the Vocational Board he had not been consulted. He thought a meeting of the Vocational Board as a whole should be called to consider plans and estimates before coming to the School Board, who would not go to City Hall until they had some definite information in hand.

Trustee Lewin said he could not understand where the School Board got the authority to issue bonds for the Vocational School, the Act as drawn up was not workable. The Board did not possess the power to issue bonds, although it might assess up to a certain amount.

Mr. Hennesy of the Vocational Board said that it was absolutely certain that if a Vocational School was to be established, a building must be secured. He hoped the legal technicalities might be overcome.

Trustee Ingraham said that the St. John School Board was placed in a peculiar position in as much as it had already assessed up to the limit allowed by law.

Trustee Nagle said that the Board was unable to get anywhere until their position as defined by the act was made clear.

The chairman stated that he had been informed at Fredericton that the Board possessed power to raise the requisite sum.

Trustee Day favored the establishment of a modern building costing a quarter of a million rather than a makeshift at $50,000 which would be but a stumbling block in the future.

Mr. Hennesy said such a building was greatly to be desired but he did not think the amount required for such a building would be forthcoming for many years, in the meantime a central building should be obtained where all the classes might be held instead of all over the city as last winter.

Trustee Day asked if the Vocational Board had to submit their plans to the School Board or not. If so he wished to see the plans.

Alexander Wilson, said that after inspecting many sites he had found the Oddfellows' building the most suitable for a Vocational School. A technical College was greatly to be desired but the money was not available. The general opinion was that a good start had been made in the work in the first year of its introduction in St. John.

J. D. P. Lewin was of the opinion that if the citizens desired Vocational Training they would get it. He thought a definite programme covering five years should be drawn up.

Chairman Emery took exception to statements made. He held that the proper way to take up the work was by commencing on a small scale. The Oddfellows building could be secured and put into shape for $50,000. He, personally, had made every effort to make Vocational Training a success, and he was very sorry to see the School Trustees turn the work down. They had the power to do so, but he did not think that it was intended for them to use as they were doing.

Trustee Nagle took exception to the chairman's remarks. The Board were not turning the request of the Vocational Committee down, but they did require more information than had been supplied. He was a member of the Vocational Building Committee, as was also Mr. Lewin, yet a meeting of that committee had never been called by its chairman, Mr. Wilson. He had always claimed that the Oddfellows' building was not suitable for the school but as a member of the Vocational Committee he was willing to be convinced at a meeting of that committee.

Trustee Smith said that over an hour had been spent in discussion, yet nothing had been accomplished. The matter before the Board was the issuing of debentures for $50,000. Mr. Lewin had held that the trustees did not possess that power. With the proposition of raising $175,000 for two new schools in the North End and West Side to be also considered by the Board, he thought more definite information should be had as to the powers of the Board in raising money for the Vocational schools. He then moved for a committee to secure the information, the committee to report back to the School Board. The two motions already mentioned were then put, and passed.

Dr. Bridges then read a communication from the principal of the High School, drawing the attention of the trustees to the application of the N. B. Power Co. to the City Council for permission to run a line of street cars up Union street. Such a line, the teachers considered, would render the front rooms of the school building useless. As it was, the heavy traffic was the cause of great anoyance and the cause of considerable strain on both teachers and pupils in the giving of instructions and in reciting.

In addition to this, all the High School boys, with the exception of the North End, were obliged to cross to the south side of Union street on the dispersal of classes, and as they numbered 600, accidents would surely ensue with the passing of street cars every five minutes.

In consequence of this communication, the Board took action as has already been mentioned.

Superintendent Bridges said that an idea of just what the effect of the heavy traffic, even at the present time, was had been especially noticeable when the Empire Day programme had been carried out in the assembly hall. There were times when the speakers could scarcely be heard above the noise from the streets. The building should have been placed as far back as the Y. M. C. A.

PROTESTANTS OF CANADA BECOMING INTERESTED

In Movement to Rebuild Ruined Protestant Churches in the War Zone.

Montreal, May. 26.—At a meeting of members of all the Protesant denominations of this city, this afternoon, to decide if Canada will join Great Britain, the United States, Holland and Switzerland in rebuilding ruined Protestant churches in the war zone, and also to rebuild the English church at Lens, it was sought to reach an agreement by which a campaign for $150,000 will be launched. The plan is to choose a Sunday, perhaps November 14, as being nearest to Armistice Day, on which collections in all churches throughout Canada will be taken up, the amount received to be devoted to the purpose of erecting a Protestant church at Lens, where the Canadians will rebuild the old Huguenot church, if they decide to do so.

The cost of the building was stated at the meeting to be about $150,000, and the church would be, said Professor Charles Bieler, a gift of the Protestant of Canada to the Protestants of France, and also a Canadian Memorial Church adornot with tablets bearing the names of the fallen at Vimy Ridge.

A questionnaire was presented to members at the meeting, which was then thrown open for discussion.

The Catholic of Quebec are at present repairing the roof of the Rheims Cathedral, which was completely destroyed. The Americans are rebuilding a church at Chateau Thierry.

CANADIANS SHOULD READ "THE ANCIENT GRUDGE"

Deals With the Relations Between the United States and Great Britain.

Nothing that Owen Wister has written, and he has to his credit a best seller, as well as one of the finest articles written in the course of the war, namely, "The Pentecost of Calamity," should afford him such lasting pride as his latest book, "A Straight Deal, or the Ancient Grudge." It deals with the relations between the United States and Great Britain and shows that while the two countries have had their differences, Great Britain's course toward the United States has been one of almost uninterrupted good-will and solid support since the War of Independence. Nobody but an American could profitably have written such a book; and probably no one could count on the fingers of one hand the Americans capable of the performance. It is by all odds the fairest, most judicious, wisest, and kindliest thing of the sort we have come across. Its prime importance is, of course, to the American public. But it ought to be read by all Canadians and all Englishmen, too, so that when they hear something that Hearst has said, they may be able to remeber something that Wister said and be silent. The book is published by the Macmillan Company and is sold at $2.25.

Perverted History.

"The Ancient Grudge" is the prejudice so many Americans cherish for Great Britain, or rather for England, since they make a distinction between the English and the Scotch and the Irish. This grudge originated, of course, in the War of Independence; it was added to by the War of 1812; by the American Civil War; and has been increased by Irish-Americans and German-Americans in recent years. But it would have been impossible, in the view of Mr. Wister, if the school histories used in the United States had not been so wickedly biased. His own theory for the slant of the historians who teach ninety-nine per cent of the American people all they know about history, is that they found the original American case against England so weak that they had to bolster it up by misrepresentation. The author admits that when he left school he had the prevalent idea of England as a land grabber and a tyrant. It was only later when he began to read the uhoritative histories and biographies that he realized how ignorant he had been. It was Mr. Sydney George Fisher an American, he says, who was the first to go back to the original documents and to write the complete truth about England and the United States in the revolution.

Truth Suppressed.

As far as the revolution is concerned, and not dealing with causes, most educated people know that such great statesmen as Burke and Pitt supported the American cause; that it was so unpopular in England that King George had to supplement his army by Hessians, because Englishmen would not enlist. But the average American schoolboy never hears of this. He imagines England as having been "just one whole unit of fury and tyranny" trying to stamp out the spark of liberty kindled by the revolting colonies. It was the powerful Whig influence that caused Gen. Howe not to follow up his victories as he might have done, because the Whigs did not wish the Americans to be conquered. As Mr. Wister says, the English war against the colonies was lost at home on English soil, through English disapproval of the course of George III. American enthusiasm for France, which burned so brightly in the Great War, was largely due to the help France gave to American independence, but as the writer says, "How many remember that the King of France, directly our revolution was over, was more hostile to us than England?"

The Queen Averts War.

In the American Civil War, again, it was not the masses of the English who sympathized with the South. As soon as the English people realized that the real issue was not secession but slavery, the great majority of them openly sided with the North. It was the privileged classes who desired the victory of the South. Bright and Cobden from the beginning stood by the North. The cotton spinners of Lancashire, deprived of their raw material by the Northern blockade, were brought almost to the verge of starvation. Yet great gatherings of them cheered for the North as they drew their belts tighter. When Captain Wilkes stopped the British ship Trent and removed from it Mason and Slidell, the Southern envoys, the two countries were near war, and the British Government addressed an imperious note to Lincoln. It was taken to Queen Victoria, but she said: "My lord, you must know that I will agree to no paper that means war with the United States." A few years later the British Royal Geographical Society presented Captain Wilkes with her gold medal, ostensibly for exploration, but really because his outrageous action with regard to the Trent was in its "gallant flagrancy" so much like what an English skipper might have done.

The Irish Question.

Clearly, concisely and unanswerably, Mr. Wister continues to show that England in every crisis was the true friend to the United States; that it was England that prevented France, Germany, and Spain in turn from taking hostile action against the United States. He devotes a chapter to the Irish question, and calls the attention of his readers to the fact that the backbone of the American war of independence was the Irish Presbyterian element from Ulster, and for this cites no less an authority that Theodore Roosevelt. We should like to quote more from this admirable book, but must be content with a few lines at the end. Speaking of England, he says: "And beneath her wisdom, at the bottom of all, is the sense of our kinship, through liberty defined and assured by law. If we were so far seeing as she is, we also should know that her good-will is equally important to us; not alone for material reasons, or for the sake of our safety, but also for those few deep, ultimate ideals of law, liberty, life, manhood and womanhood, which we share with her, which we got from her, because she is our nearest relation in this many-peopled world."

MANY FOREST FIRES RAGING

There Are Fires Raging Now in Practically Every Forest Section of the Province.

Fredericton, May 26. — A note of warning respecting the forest fires situation in New Brunswick was sounded at the Department of Lands and Mines this morning. So far this season approximately seventy-five forest, brush and slash fires have been reported to the department, but it was not until today that reports of fires in the green woods of the heavily timbered crown lands commenced to come in.

There are fires raging now in practically every forest section of the province, and unless heavy rains come within the next day or two it is feared that the situation will become extremely critical.

Hundreds of men are fighting the various fires, and the lookout towers—the eyes of the forest protective service—have been proving their value, but it was declared this morning that greater care must be exercised by settlers, fishing parties and others in the woods, or there will be tremendous losses incurred.

The three most serious fires now raging in the province are on the Taxis River, a tributary of the Miramichi; on the Restigouche River about 25 miles from Redgewick, where the $150,000 fire occurred last year about this time, and near Rollingdam, Charlotte County.

Among the new fires reported to the Department is one from Sunbury Station, which was reported yesterday afternoon by the Forest Service railway patrol. Some twenty acres of crown land were reported burned, but as yet no details have been learned, although it was stated that the fire was under control.

A fire near crown lands was also reported from the neighborhood of Rolling Dam, Charlotte County, and Chief Scaler A. T. Murchie left last evening for the scene of the fire.

A fire on the lands of the New Brunswick Railway Company, the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co., and the Miramichi Lumber Co., was reported from Clearwater, on the Taxis River, last evening. The fire was started yesterday by one of the residents there burning off the intervale lands without a permit, and it extends over three hundred acres. Ranger Jonah, of Ludlow, has got a crew of sixty men on the fire, but no details have been received yet concerning the blaze.

A serious fire was reported from the Shogomoc, yesterday, supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. A crew of railroad men are working on the fire at present. The fire reported from Fork Brook, on Little River, is reported to be still burning.

WANTED! A THOUSAND DOLLARS

The result of the Salvation Army Jubilee Self Denial Campaign so far amounts to $9,000.00. If your contribution has not been called for, 'phone Main 1810 or send same to Brigadier Barr, 122 Prince William Street. With a little co-operation on the part of those who have been missed, the objective of $10,000.00 can be secured. The Cause is a most worthy one and the last thousand should easily be forthcoming.

LETTER CARRIERS TALK FEDERATION

Three Delegates from Toronto Assn. Will Attend Conference to Discuss Federation Plans.

Toronto, May 26.— At a meeting of the letter carriers of this city tonight no strike talk was indulged in but three representative swere appointed to attend a round table conference next Monday night in connection with the proposed federation of all Ontario civil servants. The three delegates were instructed to report back as to whether the feeling in favor of federation was enthusiastic or not; if not the letter carriers may not go into it but rely upon their efforts to get the Dominion Government to remedy their grievances over the salary question.

At a meeting here last Sunday, when civil servants from a number of places were present, federation was discussed it was agreed to hold another meeting in two weeks and to have the round table conference in the meantime.

"That's an A1 dog of yours," said a bystander.

"I thought he was a K9," said the owner.

SLOW DEATH

Aches, pains, nervousness, difficulty in urinating, often mean serious disorders. The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

bring quick relief and often ward off deadly disease. Known as the national remedy of Holland for more than 200 years. At all druggists, 50c. a box. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box, and accept no imitation.

Bedroom Suites

Now Showing in Our Three Large Windows

WINDOW NO. 1—Colonial Bedroom Suite in mahogany, consisting of Dresser, Dressing Table, Four Poster Bed, Chiffrobe, Hair-dressing Chair and Rocker. Replacement value, $380.00.

Our price $298.00

WINDOW NO. 2—Solid Black Walnut Bedroom Suite comprises Dresser, Vanity Dressing Table, Chiffrobe, Bow-foot Bed, Hair-dressing Chair and Rocker. This massive suite sells regularly at $600.00.

Our price $430.00

WINDOW NO. 3—Bedroom Outfit, consisting of Dresser, Chiffonier and Bed, very nicely finished in mahogany. Just five of these suites to sell.

Our price $98.00

J. MARCUS, 30-36 Dock St.

CANADA SHOULD DEVELOP COAL MINES

Has Deposits Which Compare Favorably With Any Country in the World.

Mr. Arthur V. White, consulting engineer of the Commission of Conservation of Canada, arguing that "there is no menace to Canada's economic and general welfare at all comparable to the fact that she is so largely dependent upon a foreign country for her fuel needs," urges Canadian development of its own coal resources. In respect of quantity, quality, and accessibility for mining purposes, the Dominion, he declares, "possesses coal deposits which compare favorably with those of the greatest coal mining countries of the world. She has nearly 1,000,000,000 tons of semi-anthracite coal, 315,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and 10,000,000,000,000 tons of sub-bituminous coal and ligite. Canada's only sane policy is to develop as rapidly as possible, both her own fuel and power resources, and to provide for the distribution and storage of fuel in all communities of the Dominion."

Mr. White's statements admit of no argument. The Prairie Provinces alone are paying nearly $19,000,000 annually to United States interests for imported coal, as follows:

	Amount Imported Annually	Present Average Cost at mine.	U. S. Freight.	Payment to U. S. Interests.
Anthracite	538,000 tons	$6.17	$2.35	$ 4,541,160
Bituminous	3,376,000 "	3.45	1.85	12,592,800
				$17,133,960
Add exchange at, say 10 per cent.				1,713,396
				$18,847,356

In addition to the difficulty of obtaining the quantities required, the transportation situation is exceedingly difficult. All Upper Lake ports (United States ports as well as Fort William and Port Arthur), are absolutely without any hold-over, and their requirements for the coming year are placed at 33,000,000 tons. It is said to be quite impossible to transport more than 20,000,000 tons to supply such a demand.

The above figures take no account of the transportation cost from Fort William to Winnipeg (about $2.40 per ton), or other destinations, or of a duty of 53 cents per ton on imported bituminous coal.

BRITISH SWITCH TO PEACE WITH RUSSIA URGED

Article in Astor's Paper Calls for Repudiation of the Polish War.

SETS POLITICIANS TO WONDERING

Speculation as to Whether Lloyd George Inspired the Article.

London, May 26.—Politicians are puzzled, if not startled, by a stinging article by J. L. Garvin in the Sunday Observer, Viscount Astor's newspaper, which always has been most friendly to Premier Lloyd George, and frequently has authoritatively reflected the Cabinet's sentiments.

Mr. Garvin demands an immediate conclusion of full peace with Russia and allied action to repudiate and punish the attack by the Poles on Soviet Russia. He declares that the Polish situation has brought the world to a real parting of the ways between the old militarism and the new peace era. Mr. Gavin denounces as being just as offensive as Prussianism the militarism of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and Marshal Foch, and blames all the evils resulting from high prices upon the British Empire's lack of oil and upon the upset conditions obtaining in Russia and in the near East. He demands that the Supreme Council clean up the wreck of war immediately and turn over the world's future to the League of Nations.

"The first condition for more tranquility, stability and prosperity of the world at large—above all, for the return as soon as may be possible of full supplies at lower prices—is to stop the Polish madness and conclude a full Russian peace," he says.

Liberal Policy Urged.

Mr. Garvin declares that the eyes of the whole world are on the British Empire, which has a quarter of the globe in her hands, and that the Empire must lead the way with the most liberal policy and an open door. "In its nature it cannot be sustained by material forces alone without such moral adjuncts and the widest breadth of statesmanship we have known heretofore," he says.

The thing which is troubling politicians here is whether this is not a trial baloon from Downing Street, sent out to test British and international sentiment.

Mr. Garvin undoubtedly sums up the criticisms of the British foreign policy no less cogently than was urged in the House of Commons and elsewhere here last week. In some quarters it is believed that Premier Lloyd George is preparing once more to cut the ground from under his adversaries' feet, and that his declaration of a new foreign policy will meet the objections which Mr. Garvin thunders.

The Cabinet decided last week that there would be no more military adventures, no matter what the Eastern crisis might be. It was reported here that the Cabinet preferred to give up Mesopotamia and all that it implied—oil and the key to India—rather than call on the British taxpayer to expend more men and money.

Precedent for Action.

Mr. Garvin demands that Lord Curzon, Foreign Minister, follow Viscount Grey's precedent under King Edward VII.

"Internal abuses in Russia and the Czarist reaction did not debar co-operation then," he says. "Internal abuses and the Bolshevist revolution must not debar cooperation now."

The Poles should be supported in their own independence, Mr. Garvin says, but he denounces their efforts to rebuild the old Polish Empire at the expense of other races, which he asserts has no more an excuse for existence than was that of the Austrian Empire. He declares that the Poles were not only able to start a mad adventure through obtaining British supplies which were intended for use otherwise and through cordial, if quiet, encouragement from French quarters.

Mr. Garvin plainly takes up the cudgels in favor of the Americans after reports of their exclusion from the Mesopotamian oil fields, and, while favoring the British arrangement for control through the Dutch and British Shell group, he demands that such control shall not be exclusive.

"The principle involved goes to the very root of a choice between war and peace," he declares. "It involves the fate of the whole of civilization. Commercial monopoly and exclusive concession grabbing means a renewal of war for spoils in the shape of territory and resources, nor can it mean anything else. There is no hope whatever for the permanence and creativeness of peace without and wider and saner economic partnership between the nations than they have ever seen before.

League Impotent Without U. S.

"Then the League of Nations must take over the work and carry it on. But the league, while America is out of it, can never be anything better than an impotent force unless both Germany and Russia are in it.

"Unless we have good relations with the Russian people, whatever their regime may be, there can never be an atom of security in any settlement in the East, and especially none in our Mesopotamian enterprises, revolving as they do, around the oil fields there."

St. John, May 25, 1920.

Mrs. William Somers wishes to thank the doctors and nurses of General Public Hospital for splendid care and treatment she received while a patient there.

Dick Troy of Chatham is visiting friends in the city.

He Cleared It Up?

The vicar was addressing the children at the village school.

"This morning, children I propose to offer you an epitome of the life of St. Paul. Now, children, can anyone tell me what an epitome is?"

There was an awed silence. The word had paralysed the youngsters. So the good man went on:

"Epitome, children, is in its signification synonymous with synopsis!"

A Russian refugee on his arrival in London said: "The world has gone mad." We'll meet him half way, and admit it has become irrational.

HALIFAX SHIPYARDS MAY CLOSE DOWN

Will be Unable to Meet New Wage Demands to be Proposed by Employees.

Halifax, May 26.—(By Canadian Press).—The new wage scale which the employees of the Halifax Shipyards are demanding at the expiration of the present agreement on Monday includes a demand for 90, 95 and $1.00 an hour for skilled labor; 63 cents for common laborers, a 44 hour week; a closed shop; that they be paid in the company's time; and that they be allowed five minutes to wash up. The plant is now operating on a fifty hour week for eight months and a 48 hour week during the four winter months. It is stated the company will be unable to accede to these demands. Only one Canadian shipyard is said to be working on a 44 hour week.

CAMP SUSSEX OFF

Word was received at military headquarters yesterday that the military training camp which was to have been held at Sussex, July 22 to June 2 had been cancelled and this would apply to all volunteer training camps.

No Idea.

"Where are you going for your holiday?"

"I haven't the least idea."

"But can't you judge from what you've heard your father and mother say?"

"Well, from the way ma talks I should think we were going to Monte Carlo, Switzerland, and Egypt. From the way pa talks I should think we were going to the workhouse."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BORN.

HUESTIS—To Mr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Huestis, 182 George St., Fredericton, a daughter, Margaret Boice.

DIED.

PEACOCK—Suddenly at Moncton, on May 25th, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late James and Isabel Peacock, of Sandy Point Road, St. John. Funeral from St. Paul's (Valley) Church, on Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Cairns—At Brighton, Mass., on Wednesday, May 26th, William A. Cairns in his 56th year, son of the late Alexander and Jane Cairns. Funeral notice later.

ANDERSON—At Sunnyside, Musquash, May 25, 1920, John D. Anderson, youngest son of the late David H. Anderson, Esq. Funeral Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Titus wish to thank their many friens for their kindness shown them during their recent and sad bereavement.

Little Friends of the Liver

The liver is the regulator of health. If the liver is active and well, good health and happiness prevail; but once you allow your liver to get torpid and sluggish, life becomes a misery. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headaches and Melancholy assail you, resulting in lack of energy, loss of memory and ill health; but remember Carter's Little Liver Pills touch the liver and correct all liver ills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

DR. CARTER'S IRON PILLS, Nature's great nerve and blood tonic for Anemia, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and Female Weakness.

Genuine must bear signature

USE PAINT, SOAP, ... VIGOROUSLY, RA... MAKE CITY CLEA...

St. John Has a Reputation to ... Now is the Time to Remo... and Other Rubbish.

With nature bedecking herself in her most gorgeous raiment, and the whole city and country-side in process of being born anew, as it were, this season of the year brings home more forcibly than any other the fitness and apropos of the time-honored saying that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." The civic authorities have proclaimed special Clean-Up Days, the ever alert citizens, of the City cannot fail to recognize the importance and advisability of engaging individually and collectively in a systematic clean-up offensive at this particular time.

Make It a Labor of Love

The Spring clean-up campaign, to be effective, must be thorough. Nothing that pertains to the improvement of the interior of the home or the beautification of home surroundings must be left undone. At first blush, such an ambitious programme might appear difficult of accomplishment, but the task, if task it is, becomes in reality a "Labor of Love" when undertaken systematically. The question may quite properly be asked: "What are the constituent elements of a thorough clean-up?" The renovation of the home and its surroundings depend to a large extent on their condition with the advent of Spring. In homes where rubbish and useless bric-a-brac have been allowed to accumulate for several months in cellars, garrets, sheds, cupboards, drawers and dingy corners, the task which confronts the householder calls for careful handling. Each room and corner must be cleaned in turn, and all unnecessary articles which mar the interior appearances of the home removed. The same rule applies to the exterior of the house, the lawn and yard. With the removal of the rubbish, and many other articles which may be designated as such, what is probably the most tedious and uninviting task in an annual clean-up is at an end.

Make the House and Surroundings Bright.

There then remains the ever pleasurable undertaking of giving the house and its surroundings that bright, snug, cheerful appearance which reflects happiness, contentment, prosperity and orderliness. You have probably noticed

SUGAR BEING HELD IN CUBAN PORTS

One Million Tons in Warehouses Now Awaiting Advance in Price.

New York, May 26.—A prediction that the price of sugar would soar to 27 or 28 cents a pound within 48 hours was made today by Raymond M. Wilson, sugar broker, testifying before the Lusk Committee, investigating alleged profiteering in sugar and other commodities.

This statement followed the disclosure by George Henry Finlay, another witness, that more than a quarter of a billion dollars have been loaned by American banks to concerns in Cuba to enable them to hold sugar.

Mr. Finlay, who was the first witness called when the hearing was resumed today, testified that about 650,000 tons of sugar were being held in Cuban ports, and added that many planters have stored their entire crops in warehouses in the interior.

Asked whether he thought the planters took this action in order to wait for further rises in prices, Mr. Finlay answered in the affirmative.

Asked for any other information in his possession which might throw light on the existing high prices, he called attention to 400,000 tons of sugar not previously counted in the estimates of the available supply, which, he said, brings the total amount of sugar available to refiners in Cuba up to 1,000,000 tons.

COMMITTEE TO HANDLE BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS

Order in Council Passed to Carry Out Preliminary Steps in Connection With Work.

Ottawa, May 26—(Canadian Press)—In order to carry out preliminary steps in connection with Canadian battlefield memorials, the Governor-in-Council has authorized the appointment of certain officers to take charge of this work. Brig.-General H. T. Hughes has been detailed as chief engineer in charge of the work, and Captain Maurice Pope, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, is detailed his assistant. Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Gagnon, Canadian Army Pay Corps, has been detailed to act as financial officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel N. M. Ross, is nominated as officer in charge of landscape work. The order-in-council appointing these officers sets forth that a special committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into and report on the whole question of battlefield memorials.

As the recommendations of this committee have not as yet been fully carried out, the Minister of Militia thinks it wise that a chief engineer be appointed to carry on the preliminary work, thus avoiding delay. The Chief Engineer is authorized to prepare plans and specifications and call for tenders for such construction work as may be necessary, other than that which will be dealt with by the Hon-