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## GLOOMY OVER CONFERENCE CALL AT GENOA

French Attitude Is Persistently Pessimistic — Poincaré Glad U. S. Envoy Will be Observer.

Paris, March 30.—French diplomacy is busy getting ready for the Genoa Conference. The French believe that America is not represented, although Premier Poincaré is gratified to learn that Ambassador Child is likely to be there as an observer. Also the French firmly believe that by the time the conference is well under way it will be apparent to the United States that Genoa may be considered as merely preliminary to a greater conference next autumn, when the United States will be officially present.

Premier Poincaré now has decided that he may attend at the very end of the conference—no later than May 15, so as the chief of the Government he may be able personally to voice the sentiment of France in either accepting or declining the invitation to the conference. The opening of the conference he considers is merely oratorical and decorative. The second phase is when the experts gather and the real work is done. The third phase is when the delegates decide whether they intend to be "high contracting parties" or otherwise.

Thus Poincaré now considers he may be spared from Paris "twenty-four or forty-eight hours" toward the end of May.

Paris, March 30.—(Associated Press)—Louis Barthou, Vice Premier and Minister of Justice, was designated today by the Cabinet to head the French delegation to the Genoa conference. The delegation will be composed of the Premier, Count Barthou, and three others who will be named by the Cabinet tomorrow evening.

The Russian Soviet Government is taking extraordinary measures to protect its delegates to the Genoa conference on their journey to Italy, according to information received by the French Foreign Office. The Russian States through which the delegates will pass are being placed under special military and police protection, and the date of departure from Russia and the exact itinerary of the delegation is being kept strictly secret. The Russian Government is also taking measures to prevent any possible violence against the delegates, and is also taking measures to prevent any possible violence against the delegates.

Count Sforza, Italian ambassador, called on Premier Poincaré this morning to inform him of the request of the Italian Government for the Italian delegation to the Genoa conference. The Italian Government is also taking measures to protect its delegates, and is also taking measures to prevent any possible violence against the delegates.

Commencing March 6th and until further notice while the S.S. Connors Bros. is in for inspection, the Aux. Sch. Brunswick Maid will receive freight on Mondays in Thorne's Slip.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

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By Canadian Pacific S. S. MONTREAL

A ten weeks' trip through Italy and France at an inclusive rate.

Ask local agent for particulars, or write

M. R. DESBRISAY, District Passenger Agent, 40 King Street, St. John.

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Until the resumption of service on the international line between Boston and St. John, freight shipments for the Province from the United States, especially Boston and New York, should be sent care Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., 40 King Street, St. John.

Arrived Thursday

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## Stillman To Call Mrs. May H. Potter As His Witness

Appeal to Reopen His Suit by Hearing Tuesday Comes as Surprise.

New York, March 30.—Attorneys for Jaa. A. Stillman sprang a surprise yesterday in his suit to divorce Mrs. Arthur Potter Stillman by going to Potomac and filing an application with Daniel J. Gleason, referee, for a hearing there next Tuesday. Mr. Stillman closed his side of the case early last summer, but it is learned the banker wishes to reopen his case to call as a witness Mrs. May Handy Potter and stepmother of Mrs. Stillman. Mrs. Potter was served with a summons to appear in court on her return from Europe.

During the earlier days of the suit it was reported several times that Mrs. Potter would take the stand for her husband, but thus far she has not been called by John E. Mack, the child's legal guardian. What Mrs. Stillman's lawyer hopes to have Mrs. Potter testify remains a mystery. All through the suit, Mrs. Stillman has championed the cause of Mrs. Stillman and Guy. As a witness for the banker, it was pointed out, she will be an unfriendly one. It was also learned yesterday that Mrs. Potter had been subpoenaed by Mr. Stillman, who will appear before Supreme Court Justice Morschauser in Potomac Saturday to ask leave to file further affidavits in opposition to Mrs. Stillman's application for additional expenses to defray the cost of the Canadian commission she has requested. These affidavits will be requested by Mr. Stillman's lawyer, who will also ask for a deposition of Mrs. Potter in the case.

The money, it is said, was deposited by Mrs. Stillman when in Paris in 1920 and was part of her dowry. She placed it in the hands of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, which subsequently was absorbed by the National City Bank. The defense will claim, it is understood, that Mrs. Stillman gave her daughter, Miss Anne Stillman, the money to use as she saw fit, and that it was not part of her dowry.

Spook Hunter HAILS THE ART "GHOST MADE"

Dr. Prince, Back from Antigonish, Hot on Trail at Art Exhibition

New York, March 30.—Runners of slippery spookery at the Waldorf-Astoria last night drew Dr. Walter Franklin Prince, lately returned from exposing the girl, though unconsciously, pranks of Mary Ellen MacDonald of Antigonish, to the gallery of the independent artists' exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Dr. Prince, as every one knows, was president of the American Society for Psychical Research, and the moose hunt that a ghost has been reported anywhere on this planet is sufficient to set him hot on the trail.

Going back a little, to the opening of the exhibition, Dr. Prince, who is a Chicago, mother of seven—or is it eight?—children and no believer in spiritism at all, was moved to submit a little thing that had appeared under her drawing pencil when she drew the figure of a man. It was a bit of black and white impressionism which is entitled "Impressionist Personality Portrait of Miss Edith Bennett."

Mrs. Field was grabbed by a hovering visitor from Over There one day while she was figuring out her income tax, her mind, naturally being exhausted and vague, and the next thing she knew, when she came to, there was the portrait quite complete upon her desk. It shows, a bit vaguely, the upper part of the figure of a man and a woman, and around the man and woman are faces—strange, arresting faces; men, women and children; rats and cats and dogs; all suspended in air and striving to utter some message.

Mrs. Field offered the picture for exhibition, but it was submitted so late that the independents had to decline it a place on the line. Instead of feeling disappointed or resentful, Mrs. Field merely said quite calmly: "Oh, well, it doesn't make any difference. The portrait will appear on the wall just the same." And such proved to be the fact, for one morning when the artists went around to the Waldorf to see what the management had objected to over night, there was the spook picture from Mrs. Field's studio, neatly hung, commanding attention. Inquiry as to how it got there was fruitless. The publicity man of the artists' show crossed his heart earnestly, saying that it was none of his doing, and there the picture rested until Dr. Prince, Sherlock Holmes of the spirit world, heard of the phenomenon and went up to the Waldorf yesterday to apply methods of scientific investigation.

It just happened that there was an unusually large crowd waiting in the gallery when the spook hunter showed up, and in the throng were Eva Balfour, English actress; La Contessa della Garcia and Marie Novello, who assert special interest in spiritism. Dr. Prince submitted the picture to the gallery, and the wide open eyes, half closed eyes and eyelids that just quivered with excitement. When the scrutiny was done with Dr. Prince opined that the picture was a real, sure enough sample of automatic art, precisely of the nature of automatic writing, and that it was undoubtedly the result of some super-normal activity.

## LOW WAGES PAID TO THE WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN

Twelve Shillings Week Paid to Employees in Certain Stated Trades.

(By a Labor Correspondent.) London, March 30.—What has been described as the "employers' offensive" assumes almost as many varied forms as the line of attack on the battlefield, from which the phrase has been borrowed. Demands for reduction in wages and increase in the working week may be likened to direct frontal attacks where the relative strength of the combatants is known and their objectives made clear. It is always the indirect method that "leaves one guessing"; the objective is not plainly disclosed, but it is in the industrial field.

Over a period of years trade unions, with the assistance of men and women drawn from all ranks of the community, have been instrumental in influencing legislation for the protection of workers, principally women, in the "sweated" trades. During the present century, the land mine of trade union history have stood out, not so much in consequence of great industrial struggles, as of the strikes taken by the movement in framing statutory enactments, and in legislating the conditions under which men and women labored. While it is true that many of these statutes were passed because of the pressure of the strike weapon, the effect has been to greatly strengthen the trade unions concerned. The operations of the statutes have been, contrary to the prognostications of the critics, marked by immediate extensions of trade union activity, and improvements in trade union organization in the industries covered.

Labor Group Secured Legislation.

After the general election in 1905, when Labor found itself with 29 members in the House of Commons out of a total of 50 independent labor candidates which it had placed in the field, the newly-formed group, together with a dozen other trade union leaders, mostly miners who were still attached to the Liberal party, began to lobby to secure legislation for the improvement of the conditions of the workers. It is not too much to claim that within three years this small active group indirectly secured the passage of the Government measures, of the Trade Disputes Act, the Miners' Eight-Hours Act, and the Trade Boards Act. In view of the unpopularity of Winston Churchill as premier, the former was at the present time, the former may be entitled to whatever consolation is to be gathered from the fact that it was he, as president of the Board of Trade, who introduced the Trade Boards Bill which enabled joint boards to be set up in four specially selected low paid industries—mining, transport, agriculture and fishing—to fix a minimum wage. Thus was materialized the efforts of a band of devoted reformers on behalf of the "sweated" trades as ever worked together. The Trades Union Congress, and Miss Mary Macarthur, were primarily responsible for the agitation and propaganda that led to the creation of the boards, which, for the first time gave the "bottom dogs" of industry the protection of the state against exploiting masters.

Efforts to Discredit Trade Boards.

After nearly 13 years of useful service the question of retaining the boards is a grievous argument. The boards are sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Cave, and it is plain to see that very strenuous efforts are being made to render the work of the boards as far from satisfactory as possible. Matters were brought to a head by the refusal of a Portsmouth magistrate to inflict a penalty in the case of an employer summoned before him for failure to pay the rates of the boards. It was not argued that the Board of Trade had failed to make out a case against the man; the charges were beyond dispute.

Even an employer admitted that the wages in question were below the legal minimum. The case was dismissed because, in the opinion of the magistrate, the existence of the Trade Boards was a far from satisfactory interference with the liberty of the subject and was the ruin of trade. Fortunately, not all employers take the same view of the boards, and while representatives of the Trade Boards Advisory Council of the Trade Union Congress were giving evidence before Lord Cave's committee, an employer was summoned for failing to pay the rates of wages he agreed to by a board. Not only had he deducted wages to the extent of owing arrears to a number of his employees to the amount of £67, or a sum, calculated over a year, which ran into £2,500, but he had tried to justify his conduct by lavish references to Scripture.

Employer Exploited Poverty. In passing judgment the magistrate said he was quite unable to escape the employer's protestations of high motive, adding: "I am persuaded that he has been exploiting the poverty and distress of the district to his own profit and advantage, and that he has been guilty on his own admission of the outrage of having dismissed from his employment a number of his workpeople solely because they were compelled by the process of the court to attend to give evidence before the magistrate in July last." Whatever may be the opinion as to the merits of the case, the simple fact remains that they are part of the law, and it is for the magistrate to administer the law.

Despite a press campaign which has done its best to distort the activities of the boards in an effort to secure their discontinuance, and, apart altogether from the powerful advocacy of the workers' representatives, the evidence has been fairly evenly distributed.

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A great many women desire work by the day.  
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PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS, 50, afternoon and evening, R. S. Searle, Phone M. 4222.

FLORENCEVILLE HOTEL now open for business at East Florenceville, N. B. C. McIsaac, Proprietor.

There have been almost as many employees in support of retention as there have been against. In his evidence before the committee Mr. J. J. Mallon said he had the testimony of a manager of a large undertaking in which he stated that the trade boards had abolished "sweating" and "gave employers protection against being undercut by the 'sweated' shop." What was usually required, continued Mr. Mallon, was the setting-up of some such authority as the munitions tribunals before which trade unions could plead for the enforcement of the minimum wage without having to institute civil proceedings which might prove a heavy drain upon the funds. That there is a crying need both for retention of the boards and some machinery that will expedite administration of justice is evidenced by the fact that there are in certain stated trades women of 18 earning only 12s per week.

Mother Kills 3 Babies And Self With Knife

Feared Husband Would Win Them in Suit.

New York, March 30.—Leo Harp, passing the home of Mrs. Johanna Healey Bacher in 138 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, Conn., late Sunday night on his way home, found an insurance policy and a sheet of paper on the table in front of the house. The policy was covered with blood stains and on the back of it had been written with a lead pencil:

"I am going to kill myself and the children."  
On the sheet of paper was written: "Give this to one of the cops or to Mr. Talbot."  
Harp went to Police Headquarters

and gave the policy and the sheet of paper to Andrew Talbot, Chief of Police, who sent detectives to the Bacher home. They found Mrs. Bacher's body on the floor of the kitchen and in a bedroom adjoining were the bodies of her three children—Margaret, 4; Joseph, 3 and Henry J., 1 year. The throats of all had been cut with a butcher knife.

Chief Talbot said that the woman's husband recently had sued for divorce and that Mrs. Bacher had threatened to kill the children for fear he would get custody of them in court.

New York, March 30.—Sterling exchange steady.—Demand 437. France 8.99, Italy 7.99, Germany 31. Canadian dollars 2 3/4 per cent. discount.

St. John, N.B., 29th March, 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a Bill will be presented for enactment at the present session of the Provincial Legislature, the object of which is:

1. To authorize the City of Saint John to engage in the business of supplying electric light, heat and power, and any and all other forms of use of electrical energy to persons and corporations within the City of Saint John, the City and County of Saint John, and the Parish of Robbinston in the County of Kings.

2. To authorize the City in certain cases to take control of the whole or such part of the operations of the New Brunswick Power Company as in the judgment of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities may be necessary to provide reasonably adequate and proper services for the public.

HERBERT E. WARDROP, Common Clerk.

St. John, N.B., 29th March, 1922.

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