

**Why Not Wear**  
**A "Regal" Oxford**

The same identical "Regal" that you buy in Boston or New York.

**Men's "Regal" Oxfords**  
All Leathers \$4.50

**Women's "Regal" Oxfords**  
All Leathers \$4.00

**Coady's Shoe Store**  
61 Charlotte Street

**New Summer Underwear.**  
White Shirts, Regatta Shirts,  
Strong Dark Working Shirts,  
Wool, Cashmere and Cotton Socks.

Umbrellas **WETMORE**, Garden St.  
Umbrellas **RUBBER**, Collars

**Men's Suits \$10. \$15**  
to \$25.00

All New, Stylish Goods  
Great range of patterns  
and finely tailored.

**W. J. HIGGINS & Co. 182 Union Street.**

St. John, N. B., May 7, 1939.

**GREAT DISPLAY OF**  
**NEW SPRING SUITS!**

We have just received another shipment of New and Up-to-Date Suits, in Brown and Green Patterns, style and workmanship guaranteed for a little less money than you can get elsewhere, because we buy for Cash and sell for Cash and give you the benefit of all cash discounts.

**Prices, \$5.00 to \$15.00; Made-to-Order, \$18.00 to \$30.00.**

**C. MAGNUSON & CO., 73 Dock Street**  
THE CASH CLOTHING STORE

**Shop on Easy Payment**

Open an account with

**The Satisfaction Instalment Store,**  
115 Brunel St. Dealer in Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Ready made or Made to Order. Also Dry Goods, Curtains, and Portieres.  
Store Open Until 9 o'clock.

**Contractors and Carpenters Attention.**

**HAMILTON & GAY**  
WOODWORKERS.

Have everything in Wood in the Building Line and can supply you at short notice.  
Phone Main 1623

St. John, N. B.

**NEW U. S. TARIFF IS HEAVY**  
**SET BACK FOR GERMANY**

Will Struggle for Advantages Under Provisional Agreement.

**Rheumatism**

More than nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism. In such cases no internal treatment is required. The free application of

**Chamberlain's Liniment**

is all that is needed and it is certain to give quick relief. Give it a trial and see for yourself how quickly it relieves the pain and soreness. Price 25c; large size, 50c.

**WORKINGS OF THE MODERN LAUNDRY**

Many Ingenious Methods and Machines Used in the Cleaning of Clothes

Everything Journeys to Assuring Rooms, Where a Large Force is Employed in Sending Goods Out.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—Very few persons outside of those engaged in the business probably have ever given thought to the line and outs of the modern steam laundry or know anything whatsoever of the twists and turns with their laundry experiences before it comes out clean, spick and span.

But of the real, many sectioned entity of the laundry itself, where, if you are in haste, your wash will be taken before ten o'clock in the morning and returned to you pure and white by six in the evening, the lay mind is decidedly ignorant. It is an interesting trip to drop in from one of the city's busy thoroughfares to one of the big laundries and follow the collars, shirts, cuffs, household linen and other washable stuffs of every description through the plant.

At the driver's door of the establishment the neat wagons draw up in a long line and pour out their bears and packages and cases of soiled and begrimed laundry from thousands of homes. Into the funnel of the door goes each and every lot, and there, in apparent helter skelter, chaotic heaps, they are all turned out.

Chaos to the unaided, perhaps, but in reality very much to the contrary. The men in the receiving room empty each bag separately and see that each and every piece from the little dirty collar up to a long tablecloth or blanket and the fine lace articles of the ladies' wardrobes, are carefully marked with the initials of the party and their individual number. Many laundries nowadays also mark the date of the first trip to the plant in order that in case of later trouble and wear on the articles they can say for a certainty when it was first washed. A list is made of the contents of each package. This list follows the laundry through the plant to the finish.

Then into huge baskets for each variety of washables the pieces are thrown, regardless of previous condition of servitude, but not regardless of color, for colored shirts and other garments are washed separately, that none of the white stuffs may be spoiled.

**CLEANING OF GOODS.**

Down into the basement of the plant these baskets are carried to the big steam washing machine and some ten or fifteen long cylinders of metal, incasing wood, three or four feet in diameter and three or four feet in length. Unconsciously into these cylinders the soiled laundry is thrown and the lid is closed. The machine is then started.

Through the cylinder water automatically flows in changing degrees of temperature. At the same time the cylinder revolves at a good rate of speed, so that the dirt is shaken entirely out of the garments. This process takes usually from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes. Then the lid is open and the clothes given a bath in cold water and bluing before going to the next machine—the extractor.

It is really nothing more than a brass basket covered with holes, into which the clothes are placed, and the water extracted by the whirling round of the machines for five to ten minutes.

Back into the basket then goes the lot and onto an elevator which carries it to the topmost floor of the intricate plant from whence the marked and remaining processes it works down.

According to the Tageblatt, which discusses the question at length, "Germany must again struggle for the advantages secured in the previous agreement," says the Tageblatt. "The new American tariff is in many points explicitly directed against German imports and the concessions which Germany is able to offer so as to set aside this protective tariff will probably be insufficient, under the present Agrarian domination."

Trade and commerce must, for the moment, pay the Agrarian minority's bill, although statistics prove that the percentage of the agricultural population is continually diminishing.

"These conditions, however, are becoming impossible of continuance. The United States is one of Germany's best customers, and it will be difficult to find other markets for our industrial exports now going to that country. The United States, on the other hand, can easily dispose elsewhere her agricultural product, the entry of which we make difficult."

TEHRAN, May 6.—It is rumored that the revolutionists are marching on Tehran and a squadron of Persian Cossacks has been sent to guard an important bridge at Kherat, thirty miles from Tehran.

The Russian legation has despatched an attaché to meet the revolutionists and warn them to desist in their forced to take action.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 6.—Remorse and a troubled conscience following his act of setting fire to the Second Congregational church at West Newburyport, led Chas. Marshall, 34 years old, of that town, to surrender himself to the police here today with the statement that he had set the fire. "Just to see it burn," was his explanation of the reason prompting his act.

from floor to floor until it is a finished product ready for packing and delivery to the thousands of homes about the city.

The starching machine is an ingenious device whereby the article is run through just the right amount of starch placed upon and forced into it and no more.

The employees catch each piece as it comes out and send it to the drying room. For the collars the modern drying room is a clever affair.

A huge cabinet, about 15 feet long, a foot wide and 8 feet high is lined with metal and steam pipes, heated to the neighborhood of 200 to 240 degrees. Through this room, from the vicinity of the starching machines, runs an endless chain, winding in and out through the heat. As each collar is received starched it is hung upon one of the hooks of the chain and sent into the room.

**IRONING DEVICES.**

About 30 minutes are consumed by each piece in its trip through this hot place to dry and reduce the linen to a state ready for the ironers below.

Starched and dried, shirts and collars come down the floors to the ironing machines. Of these there is a great variety for every separate department of work, there being several machines for various parts of nearly every article, with the exception of the "flat work," such as handkerchiefs, tablecloths, napkins and the like.

For the shirt one machine does the bosom, another the neckbands, another the cuffs, another the sleeves, another the back and skirt, and finally it is sent to the hand workers, who put on finishing touches and catch up with any places that the machinery may have missed.

A number of different machines for the collars. First all of them are sent through a machine which irons them flat. Then they are separated for the machines designed to finish the various designs of collars. The "wing collar" is sent through the wing setter, which dampens the line where the wing should bend. Another machine shapes the wing; the "fold" or turn-over collars are similarly dampened in the proper line. Finally they are run through the nickel plated machine which irons them into the rounded shape for the wearers.

This little machine is one of the most perfect workers of the entire establishment. To see one of the collars after coming from the flat ironing machine one wonders how in the world this is returned to the projected shape. But it is slipped in deftly by the operator, and, while, in three seconds it comes out in perfect shape.

An examiner then takes the collars all in a mixed lot and examines to see if the work has been done properly. If so she passes them on to the assorting room; if not they are thrown aside for another trip around the laundry.

Furthermore, they employ seamstresses for the repairing of damaged goods, sewing on buttons and the like.

"Flat work" is all run through the same sort of an ironing machine, known as a mangle.

**ASSORTING ROOM.**

The machine is composed of from three to seven rollers, each about eight or ten inches diameter and some ten feet long. Each roller is covered with a thickness of felt and heated from the inside. The work is fed into one side by the operators, and after about a minute passes through and is received by other operators on the other side, who catch it up, fold it and lay it aside for the assorter.

Fancy and fine work, such as ladies' fancy lace collars, lingerie and other similar garments, are never put into the machine. All of such work is done by hand.

Shirts, collars, cuffs, lingerie, sheets, tablecloths, in fact, everything, now at last clean, folded and ready for delivery to the assorting room. Here the employees have a number of huge tables arranged in hundreds of small sections, each of which is given over to one of the pieces of the establishment.

Taking the slips which have followed the laundry about the course of its trip to cleanliness, the assorters rapidly put each article in its proper place. If all the pieces are found they are taken over by the wrappers and made into the packages and marked for delivery. If not all present, the inspect-

**MAKES EMPLOYEES MASTERS NOT SERVANTS OF STATE**

PARIS, May 6.—The famous P. T. T., that is, the Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Employees' Association, threw down the gauge of battle today to the government by transforming itself into a syndicate, or union, under the law of 1894, thus placing the association on the same footing with the workmen's unions with the right to strike against the state employer, and the workmen have the privilege of doing against private employers.

**Open Revolt.**

This defiance, which is nothing short of open revolt, came as a sudden and sensational sequel of Premier Clemenceau's failure today to receive a deputation of postal employees, who called on him to demand the redemption of promises which they claim the government had made when the recent strike was declared off.

The premier was ill and confined to his room, but the delegation pretended to believe that his indisposition was simulated. Their failure to be received, however, served as a pretext for springing the surprise they had secretly prepared, and within an hour the transformation of the association into a national syndicate was announced and the statutes of the organization officially were filed in the city hall.

It was what the French call a coup de theatre, but if it proves successful it would be more like a coup d'etat, for its purpose is to make the employees the masters and not the servants of the state. The statutes of the organization follows strictly in form of those of the workmen's organization. They declare the purpose to defend economic interests and give moral and material support to members having differences with the administration, and, further, to seek the passage of laws for the welfare of the interest of the organization. A committee is created, following the lines of trades unions, to act as intermediary in such differences, and members are forbidden, under penalty of losing their membership to prevent issues which may arise personally to the administration.

The most serious aspect of the situation is the fact that the leaders in this new method are undoubtedly men in glove with the moving spirits of the General Federation of Labor, which is now universally recognized as a revolutionary organization and which has their eyes opened to the revolutionary venture on which the militants propose to embark, and have broken away. They are loyal servants enough to form a working nucleus to fight a general strike, which tonight is considered a matter of hours.

The government, which claims to be prepared for any eventuality, it is conceded, must now act vigorously and, as the leaders of the movement apparently have no option but to decide a matter of minutes, the government makes a hostile turn. The entire country is tremendously excited by the violent agitation of all sorts, to which it has been subjected for months, and real fears are entertained

that a whirlwind will be unleashed. There are even intimations in some quarters that the royalists and other reactionaries are furnishing funds to stir up a revolution in the hope of eventually imposing a new regime. No level-headed observer, however, seriously thinks the republic is in danger.

Up to late tonight the government had given no sign as to what move it intended to make in answer to the postal employees' action. In the meantime the latter have not been idle. The railroad sorters at a meeting endorsed the syndicate movement and voted in favor of the principle of a general strike. A delegate of the Marseilles section informed the meeting that the support of the seamen's unions could be counted upon.

The matter of the registration of the statutes of the new syndicate is now in the hands of the attorney-general to whom the city hall officials forwarded the document in regular course for an opinion as to whether it complies with the conditions of the law of 1894.

**Don't Take A Sea Trip**

Without Mother'silk's Sea and Travel-Sick Remedy. It has recently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish channels and found absolutely reliable. Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, New York Herald, Montreal Herald and the Press generally in Great Britain. Write for booklet and press notices. For sale at all first-class druggists. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate.

**MOTHERSILK REMEDY CO.**  
201 Cleveland Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

For sale and recommended in St. John by A. Chipman Smith, G. A. Dimmock, J. H. Royal Pharmacy and G. A. Ricker.

**SOULS IN EXILE.**

Girl Who Ran Away With Her Sister's Husband.

(Lord's News.)

I am sorry to cause this trouble. I don't care how hard a life I have as long as I am with Tom.

So ran a message from a girl to her sister, with whose husband she had run away, and who petitioned for a divorce on Thursday.

The parties concerned were Thomas William Ellison, a Northumberland schoolmaster, his wife, whom he married in 1897, and the latter's younger sister Bertha. Shortly after the marriage Bertha went to stay with the young couple, and Mr. Ellison assisted the young girl in her studies. At this time Mrs. Ellison thought they were becoming too intimate.

When Mrs. Ellison returned home she found that the trunks had been unpacked, and things scattered about. On the mantel piece was a letter from Mr. Ellison, which said:

"Dear Edith—By the time you get this Bertha and I will be far on our way to London, where we intend to stay in some quiet suburb till the Omrah sails."

"It is no use trying to stop us boarding the Omrah. I shall be desperate. I will not go without Bertha."

"They cannot take her from me except by main strength. Our plans have

been carefully worked out, and we shall hide ourselves during the next fortnight."

"Your people will be no worse off than before. I shall keep one daughter, they the other—Tom."

In a note from Capetown the runaway girl said:

"Landed in Capetown. No seasickness. Both enjoyed trip. Don't worry about us. We are all right."

From another letter, written by Mr. Ellison to his wife, it appeared that instead of going to London and taking passage on the Omrah—where inquiries had been made for them—they had gone to Liverpool and embarked on the Suez. He added:

"We admit we have given a great deal of trouble, but when you consider everything I think we can cry quits. Bertha and I have done enough to ruin ourselves without being pursued and hounded."

"Have some consideration for two poor souls who are exiles. We are both pretty well. Sydney is a beautiful town."

A divorce nisi was granted.

**ASTONISHING STORY OF RUSSIAN MURDER**

Frontier Guard Killed Peasant in High-handed Manner—Could Not Pay Bribe.

BERLIN, May 7.—An astonishing story of doings on the Russian frontier is published in the Allgemeine Zeitung, the accuracy of which is vouched for. A few miles from Allenstein a peasant man named Grocholsky was driving a cart to the station, another man sitting behind him. A mounted sergeant of the Russian frontier rode up and ordered the cart to stop. He asked whether there was contraband goods in the cart, and Grocholsky replied that it was empty. The sergeant then demanded a bribe, saying that it was customary, and that those who paid might smuggle and those who did not pay were shot.

Grocholsky, in a state of terror, turned out his pockets, but only found forty kopeks. Thereupon the sergeant dismounted, raised the carbine, and shot Grocholsky through the head. The peasant fell back in the cart dead.

The sergeant and an attendant soldier took everything of value from the other man, and then ordered him to proceed. The man drove to the nearest village and told the story, whereupon a show of arresting the murderer, upon whom the peasant's money was found, was made. All, however, who knew the method of proceedings in that quarter, says the Allgemeine Zeitung, are convinced that the sergeant will go free.

Residents in the frontier villages are in a state of great anxiety and fear. It is stated that cattle stealing by soldiers or enforcing payment for taking cattle across the frontier is part of their regular daily programme.

**TRAGIC DEATH OF A BOY AT ST. MARYS**

FREDERICTON, May 6.—A sad accident occurred at St. Mary's this afternoon, when Victor Cameron, the four year old son of Samuel Cameron, an employee of Palmer's Foundry, lost his life. The little lad while playing with a companion attempted to crawl through a hole in a wooden shed, and doing so fell backwards and caught his neck, dying almost instantly.

Albert E. Everett, proprietor of Windsor Hall, has retired from that position and is succeeded by J. H. Weaver.

Three privates of R. C. R. O'Leary, Smith and Woods were tried by court martial today for desertion. The finding will be forwarded to Ottawa.

**BIG PLOT TO SMUGGLE OPIUM DISCOVERED**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Details of a plot to outwit the federal officials of this port and to evade the statute which forbids the importation of opium into the State of California, has come to the knowledge of the local surveyor.

Under cover of the general impression that there could be no attempts to smuggle opium into the country as long as the present hostile supply of the drug held out, a well organized and generously financed ring according to the custom officials, was formed with men in San Francisco and the Orient to conduct an illicit trade in the contraband. The first intimation of the conspiracy to evade the new law was conveyed to the surveyor of the port, Edward P. Woodward, by the regular opium dealers of San Francisco, who feared that the dumping of a mass of contraband would reduce their present enormous profits. It is generally admitted that the headquarters of the alleged ring is in China with agents throughout the United States.

**TREASURER PRESENTED WITH A SIGNET RING**

The rooms of the Exmouth Y. M. C. last evening were the scene of an enjoyable social gathering, when the members of the association and fire drill to their popular treasurer, William Lawton.

R. P. Goodrich, the president of the association, occupied the chair, and in the course of an appropriate address presented to Mr. Lawton a handsome signet ring. There was loud applause from the large number in attendance.

Mr. Lawton made a suitable reply. Mr. Lawton has been employed as bookkeeper with the Sayre, Holly Lumber Co., and leaves for Campbellton to assume a like position with a leading firm at that place.

Refreshments were served during the evening by the ladies. A brief but enjoyable musical programme was carried out. The evening was brought to a close with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

**Bargains Every Day But Special Low Prices**

**Friday & Saturday**

Ladies' Separate Skirts in all wool Panama or Venetian Cloths, made in the newest shapes. Button trimming, etc., right up to the minute. This is a rare snap, \$6.00 skirts at \$4.98. For **Friday & Saturday only—2 Days—only \$4.98.**

White Lawn Waists — another lot of those \$1.75 and \$2.00 waists at **\$1.39 Friday & Saturday.**

25c Black Cotton Hose—3c pair for 50c.

Wide Hamburg Insertions, were 20c and 25c, for **15c.**

Wide Cluney Lace Insertions were 25c yd. at **half price 12 1/2c.**

Another Lot Cotton Cashmere at **15c yd.** in Black, Cream, Pink, Sky and Brown.

Cotton Challis, dainty patterns **10c**, worth 15c.

See our wide 32-inch Print at **10c yd.** Don't Forget Our Remnant Tables, Great Bargains.

**Robert Strain & Co.,**  
27-29 Charlotte Street.