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THE WEATHER.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—An important disturbance is centered tonight near the Bay of Fundy, causing slight and rain in the Maritime Provinces. The weather has turned decidedly cold in the western provinces:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Temperature (Min. Max.). Locations include Victoria, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Parry Sound, London, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax.

Forecast. Gulf and North Shore—Strong winds or gales from eastward during the day with sleet or rain. Maritime—Strong westerly winds, clearing, not much change in temperature. North New England—Snow Monday, sleet in New Hampshire and Vermont, Tuesday, rain, strong winds diminishing during Monday night.

DIED.

LEVY—On February twenty-third, 1919, Daniel Kibey, leaving his wife, two daughters and seven sons to mourn. Funeral from his late residence, 15 River street, Tuesday morning at 8.30 to St. Peter's church for high mass of requiem. Friends invited to attend.

CARD OF THANKS. We wish to thank the many friends for their kindness during the sickness and death of our dear brother, Horace Bourke. Brothers and Sisters.

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SMALL FORCE ASKED FOR THE UKRAINE

Representatives of Russian Political Organization in London Asking for Material Aid.

London, Feb. 22.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Use of only a small volunteer force of Allied troops to maintain order in the Ukraine is requested by the representatives of Russian political organizations in London in a statement issued here purporting to set forth their views.

The statement expressly declares that except for the assistance of "a small Allied detachment that could be brought from the Black Sea to maintain order in the Ukraine, the Russians ask for no Allied troops at all, only for material. Russia is able and willing and much prefers to rehabilitate herself with her own forces."

They also ask for "material, rifles and equipment, food and tanks. These, they say, should be supplied to Russia's own army comprising 250,000 men under Admiral Kolchak, with headquarters at Omsk, and another 250,000 men under the command of General Denikin, who is reported to have just joined forces with those of the Cosack leader on the Don, General Krasnov. The Russian appeal also for moral Allied support and recognition. Bolshevism must be placed outside the pale of society and declared that "such a pronouncement on the part of the Allies has never yet been made, but would have tremendous influence and importance."

A plan of military operations aimed at the Bolsheviki is suggested by the Russian delegation. It proposes that the forces of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin be joined and aids that if this were done three-fourths of the task would be accomplished and "the collapse of Bolshevism would be a matter of weeks."

The next step proposed would be to sever the Bolsheviki communications between north and south Russia. The Russian delegation pointed out that General Denikin is being assisted by the Allies from the Black Sea from which he was only six hours distant and they asserted that as soon as he had enough material he would move north and join Admiral Kolchak, and move toward Tsaritsin, an important strategic center in southeastern Russia.

They declare that the armies of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak are "large and well organized, but are now separated by the Bolsheviki; and we are asking that they shall be supported. The physical forces of the Bolshevism can be easily and quickly dissipated in this fashion."

FRICION OVER LABOR QUESTION

British and American Commissions Clash—Freedom of Labor Bone of Contention.

Paris, Feb. 22.—Serious friction is believed to be developing in the Special Labor Commission between the advocates of the British and American labor plans, respectively, especially in regard to the question of the freedom of labor to seek employment in any country. Such freedom is directly opposed by the American labor representatives as conflicting with the proposition to restrict the immigration of foreign labor to America. The American labor commissioners were in consultation with the American delegates to the peace conference today seeking advice and instructions.

COMPLAINTS MADE BY SOLDIERS HEARD AT MEETING YESTERDAY

Returned Men Relate Experiences of Themselves and Dependents on Board Steamship Metagama—Many Wives Taken Seriously Ill—One Died Yesterday—Enquiry Called for by G. W. V. A.—Another Meeting Today When Military and Shipping Men Will be Present.

Developments are arising from complaints being made by soldiers in the city who returned last Monday on the steamship Metagama, relative to the general condition of the vessel. As soon as the liner docked in port, a signed statement was handed to the press by the chief steward, John Blacker, to the effect that the vessel was in excellent condition, the service and cuisine excellent and the treatment afforded the passengers of the highest order. This statement, which was signed by a number of the returned men. Later, it was known in the public press, that the men signing knew not, at the time, what they had signed and the particulars leading up to the signing of the statement were due to the fact that while signing for the Princes' pound (an amount which allowed all soldiers returning) some of the soldiers state, another sheet was presented for their signature, which they believed had to be signed also in order to receive their money. This latter sheet was the same identical one given to the press. Judging from the complaints made that the steamer was all but sanitary and modern in characteristic, the G. W. V. A. of the city grew interested in the matter as they were hearing complaints registered from many of the returned men, regarding the treatment afforded them, and their wives, while homeward bound. Notwithstanding certain anonymous communications to the press that the G. W. V. A. are not trustees of the returning men, and the vapors of certain distorted minds of press men in the city, the association has, on the registration of some seventeen men or more, who returned on the Metagama, and have served in the actual theatre of war, determined to investigate the matter at once, in an endeavor to have returned men in a condition satisfactory to the men and dependents.

Action proposed by the G. W. V. A. under President Logan was prompted by the sworn declarations of some of the returned men, all of which are far from praiseworthy for the shipping federation entrusted in bringing these men back to Canada. The declarations speak for themselves, and a few follow:

First, that of Private J. G. Woodcock, No. 23282, who served in France with the 16th Infantry, Canadian, and who in company with his wife returned on the Metagama. "For the first two days out the cabins were not cleaned, the toilets were upstairs, and the sick being unable to go upstairs were forced to vomit on the floor, and excrete in the basins. On the third day out the cabins were cleaned, and from that on kept clean. My wife took sick, and being unable to get up, I went to the medical doctor on board who came to her; he did not take her pulse or temperature; the medical doctor never returned again. I went to the ship's doctor, and on my earnest request he came. He, as the former doctor, did not take my wife's pulse or temperature, but on examining her said she was O. K. Reaching St. John, a nurse in the rest room at the dock examined my wife and found she had a temperature of 102 degrees and advised immediate removal to the hospital. She was taken there at once and died yesterday morning of pneumonia."

Sapper F. G. Glandfield, Welland, Ontario, stated: "Came out in company with my wife on the Metagama. My wife slipped on the deck and broke her ankle. The steamer was foul smelling and filthy. My little girl, four months old, enjoyed good health, but the mother was taken away and left for no attention given to the child, who received its daily bath in a cold bathroom. The baby grew ill, and on arrival of the ship in St. John she was immediately ordered to the hospital, having a temperature then of 105 degrees. At the present time she is recovering. The steamer was not at all satisfactory and the hospital is at fault in being too cramped. Both baby and mother are now in the General Public Hospital."

Sergeant Major R. H. Ekerton, war rans officer, 78th Infantry, wearing seven decorations for gallantry on the field of action, stated: "Was a passenger on the Metagama with my two children aged, respectively, two years, and four months. The elder a boy, the latter a girl. We enjoyed a cabin to ourselves. Third day out sickness invaded and the ship's doctor was called, who gave the kiddies pills and medicine, but did not take their temperature. No improvement being made I called the military doctor, who simply looked at them, and took neither temperature nor pulse movement. When the ship docked a civilian doctor took the kiddies' temperature and advised immediate removal to a hospital (the little girl having then a temperature of 103). The treatment on board the ship was unhuman and degrading, although the meals were fairly good."

On the second day out, continued Sergeant Ekerton, a Mrs. Scanlon grew ill; she is the wife of a private. I found her on the deck in a semi-conscious condition, and Private Scanlon informed me his wife could not stand the steamer as she was pregnant. I gave her my berth, and a short time afterwards she showed signs of improving, and is steadily improving. The treatment at this port, both military and civilian, was all that could be desired."

Private Walter Newport, 10th Battalion, Infantry, states in his declaration: "My wife was taken ill when four days out at seven o'clock in the evening. This was on a Sunday, next day she was unable to leave her bed. I informed Major McDermott, who told me I should have taken her on sick parade at nine-thirty A. M. Proposed some medicine which improved her condition for the remainder of the day. Next day she became ill again, and the doctor on board summoned her on deck. Two days later she grew worse and a doctor and an M. O. called to see her, and I was at once informed she must go to the hospital as she had pneumonia. I believe the sanitary conditions and medical attendance on board ship were not as they should have been."

Private G. W. Caxton, No. 90784, 3th Battalion, stated in his declaration: "Sailed on Metagama, wife at that time in good health. On February 15th, at 5.30 p.m., she felt sickly, and so, turned over the matter and found it damp, and a bad odor emanating from it. I reported the sanitary conditions to the M. O. with one result, and on landing my wife (being unable to travel), was placed in the military hospital."

Private H. Pierre, No. 7776, Vancouver, says: "Four days out, wife took ill. I sent for the M. O., who

examined her and reported nothing wrong, although she had fallen on the deck for want of strength. I sent for ship's doctor, who administered medicine. Proving that the doctor of the liner, a military doctor again visited my wife. My wife had a fit, and was removed to the ship's hospital. On arrival at St. John a doctor stated she had pneumonia and a temperature of 101 degrees."

Last, Private F. W. Dagnish, 50th Battalion, Castor, Alberta, stated: "Wife and I had a berth No. 472, which was filthy, my wife grew ill, and the advice given was 'Feed her ginger ale and soda biscuits.' On docking in this port she was immediately removed to the hospital, a sufferer of pneumonia."

Many other such declarations as the above are in the hands of the local G. W. V. A., and feeling something should be done to alleviate the sufferings of many more men and their dependents who are to follow on other liners, a meeting was called at 4.45 p. m., in the G. W. V. A. rooms yesterday to investigate the charges as laid by the returned men. The shipping federation those present were Senator Thorne, A. E. Schofield, Commissioner Bullock (who represented the mayor who was not then available), G. L. Warwick, President Logan of the G. W. V. A., Secretary A. E. Frame, and G. W. V. A. and several of the complainants. Captain Logan occupied the chair. The question at issue was discussed thoroughly, all suggestions, and the federation's complaints answering such questions as were asked them relative to the conditions aboard ship.

Mr. Schofield at the outset suggested that another meeting be held with representatives of the shipping federation being held so as to learn if they could possibly help in the situation or advance to the proper officials in the future a military doctor meet all incoming liners, so as to help in carrying out (if there be any) and supervise in their immediate removal to hospitals. This was agreed upon by all present, and in the future a military doctor will meet all liners.

Captain Logan stated the G. W. V. A. were not kickers, but he, as the representative of the shipping federation, believed that mistakes had been made in the past which could have been righted, and with this end in view, the members of the G. W. V. A. were seeking to have a remedy were not in store for the thousands yet to come home on ocean liners. Mr. Warwick, who is a member of the G. W. V. A., stated that he had a government at Ottawa which passes orders-in-council, respecting the military party make their own appointments, compelling no redress, as they are two separate and quite distinct bodies.

In the bull terrier show Haymarket, Fattless, the Canadian dog owned by R. H. Elliott, of Ottawa, carried off the premier honors. The reserve winner was Altra Supreme, and the proprietor of the best of the breed, Altra Supreme, is Mr. A. E. Sturdee's bitch Roseland Baby Doll is nursing a litter sired by the reserve winner. These are all good looking pups and should have a good chance to carry off some of the ribbons this fall.

At the Westminster Kennel Club's show, held in Madison Square Garden, New York, last week, Ch. Pollem Marie, carried off the honors in the Alreidae class. Local dog lovers will remember this splendid dog as being shown at the local show here two years ago. In the judging for the best Alreidae in the show Ch. Pollem Marie, now owned in Manitoba, was beaten by the bitch Bright Bright Beauty. The judge was Alex. H. Stewart, of Chicago, owner of Ch. Abbey King Nobbler, and one of the greatest authorities on Alreidae in America.

Commissioner Bullock suggested that the returned lads should have a list of the soldiers' names, and each chartered vessel should carry none, but returned men and their dependents. In this manner, he believed, all would receive undivided attention on the part of the ship officers, both medical and official, and investigate and report the sanitary arrangements of each and every one. If anything was found wrong, to report the same at once and demand that justice be given those official capacities who had the responsibility of keeping things in good order.

Senator Thorne suggested taking the matter to Ottawa at once, whereas some considered that this medium was a too radical step, without having the matter first subjected thoroughly so as to be in a position to have all reports on the ends of their fingers. Secretary Frame of the G. W. V. A., was the voice of all branches of the G. W. V. A. in Canada, in an endeavor to have the wrong remedied.

The G. W. V. A. passed the following resolution relative to the matter above:

"That this meeting have heard the statement of the president of the G. W. V. A., and having reason to believe that the statements are prima facie evidence of the neglect by the authorities on board transports bringing our brave boys back from the trenches."

"Therefore resolved, That this meeting place itself on record as demanding the fullest investigation by the Dominion Government, to the end that the guilty parties be drastically punished."

This resolution was unanimous, and in the investigation which followed afterwards some suggested that such a resolution, or one bearing a like tenor, be the vote of all branches of the G. W. V. A. in Canada, in an endeavor to have the wrong remedied.

MISSIONARY AT ST. DAVID'S CHURCH

Rev. Alexander F. Robb, Presbyterian missionary to Korea, a former member of St. David's Church, and who went from that congregation to the mission field, occupied the pulpit at the morning service yesterday, and was warmly welcomed by many of his friends. He spoke on the growth and work of the Presbyterian Church in Korea and as he told of the advances made, his hearers had their hearts stirred. In the evening he spoke in Central Baptist Church, on "A generation's progress in Korea, political, social, educational and religious," bringing a number of illustrations of the advances made in all these lines.

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ADDRESSES DEALING WITH INDIA HEARD

Rev. H. E. Stilwell, Who Served as Missionary for Fifteen Years in India, Spoke in Centenary and Main Street Churches Yesterday.

Rev. H. E. Stilwell, treasurer of the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Society, who is in the city to take part in the Missionary Institute to be held in Centenary Church, and who served for fifteen years in India, as a missionary, spoke in the Centenary Church yesterday morning and in Main Street Baptist Church in the evening. Both addresses dealing as they did with India, were heard with interest by large congregations.

At the evening service he took as his subject "India, the War and God." In opening the speaker pointed out that of the 400,000,000 persons in the British Empire, 350,000,000 lived in India. Dealing with the part her people played in the war, he stated that 1,000,000 men had been on the fighting line, and between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 had been engaged in other war work, and that land had been stirred as never before in its history of forty centuries. He believed that God had been for years preparing the country for just such a test as that which it had passed through, and when it came, the people rose to the occasion.

The question had been asked why India had remained loyal, and he proposed to give a few of the reasons. The first was because of the reverence of the British people for the hundred years of glorious British rule. Britain had stopped the internal warfare and had meted out even-handed justice to all, whether high caste or outcast. The second was their intense loyalty to their King Emperor and Queen Empress, who had journeyed to India and been crowned there in 1911, and he believed that visit was of God. Another was the 5,000 missionaries in India. If any one thing had been vindicated by this war it was the missionary enterprise, and the main reason why the German agents could not make any headway in India with their seditious propaganda was because the people were willing to take the word of the missionaries and the greatest authorities on Alreidae in America.

Regarding the case of Mrs. Margaret Burton, wife of the missionary worker, who died at the St. James hospital, Saturday, Mrs. Lawrence says that the woman received immediate attention as soon as the case was brought to the attention of the port workers, and the only delay in taking the sick woman to the hospital was when a maternity case was given precedence over her. The woman was despatched to St. John, and when entering the hospital no hopes were entertained for her recovery.

PORT WORKERS WANT THE PARKS HOSPITAL

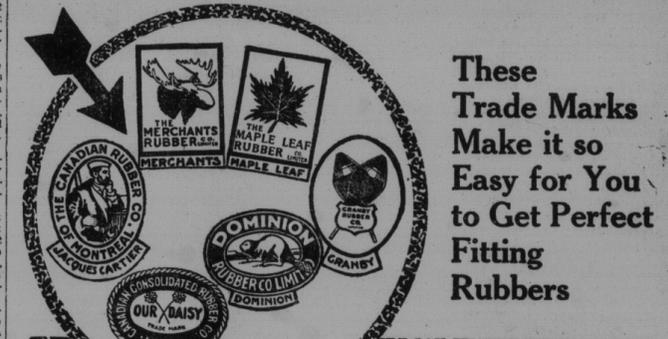
Give Reasons Why Government Should Equip Institution for Treatment of Maternity and Convalescent Cases Arriving on Troops.

Speaking to The Standard yesterday Mrs. Margaret Lawrence, one of the leaders of relief work at this port, stated that the port workers are endeavoring to make the federal government see the advisability of equipping and establishing the Parks hospital as an institution for the treatment of maternity and convalescent cases which may arrive on troops and other sailings at this port.

At the present time the only place available is the hospital on St. James street, which is being conducted by local Red Cross nurses and is devoted almost solely to pneumonia and influenza cases, and, as has been pointed out, these disorders cannot be treated in the same institution with the others. With the arrival of the S.S. Metagama the 88 beds were all occupied, and the pressing need for more and better accommodations was readily proved.

Women are not admitted to the military hospital on the West Side the General Public Hospital refuses to take any more soldiers' dependents, and the dependents' hospital at St. James street is filled with flu cases, and according to the workers it is up to the government to see that a proper receiving home and hospital for the wives of returning soldiers is established at this port, and the Parks hospital is the best institution available.

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