

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1920

TWO CENTS

The City of St. John WELCOMES

Members of the National Editorial Association of The Eastern States On Their Annual Outing, and



"ABOVE THE FALLS"—FROM AN ETCHING MADE IN 1860.

Delegates to the National Council of Women of Canada, who will spend the next few days in St. John.

AND THE STANDARD herewith presents for their information and entertainment a brief historical sketch of St. John, together with a similar reference to this province as a whole, this article having been prepared especially for this paper by the resident official of the Dominion Archives.

A BIRTH PLACE OF HISTORY

Three Hundred Years of Conflict and Loyalty—A Sketch of the City and River St. John

THE old Province of Acadia is the historic ground of Canada, if not of America, not excluding the ancient city of Quebec. No part of the Western Continent compares with it in its stories of adventure and romance, of stirring incidents of frontier warfare, of pandering to private greed and at the same time of high minded loyalty to national ideals. Surveying the records of the early struggles for national control of the coast line between Louisbourg and Cape Sable and then entering the Basin of Minas and pursuing one's course up the Annapolis River to Middleton, and down the Cornwallis River to Grand Pré (the home of Evangeline) and taking in ancient Fziquid (Fort Edward)—it is doubtful if that whole section of country furnishes more material for those who study and philosophize on the course of human events or those who like Longfellow weave poetic romances—than the country along the river St. John from its mouth to the Madawaska hills. Its waters reflect all kinds of scenery, the palisades of the Lower St. John, blackened by primeval fires; the high slopes of the Long Reach; the soft landscape and meadows of Gaspereau and Oromocto, and the turbulent flow in the higher levels of Grand Falls, and the noisy tributaries from the hills. This diversified scenery is a delight to the beholder. But not less interesting is the ancient lore—that history has invested many places along these water stretches. They were anciently the highway of fleets of aboriginal canoes on warring expeditions, and on the advent of rival adherents of England and France, savage warfare was intensified by civilized methods of spoliation and destruction. It became the home of the fur trader and the truck dealer, the *coureur du bois*, Acadian habitant, Recollet priest, soldiers and sailors, gentilhomme from Normandy and Paris or seigneur holding large grants from Frontenac, and later on, after England and France had settled their contest on the Plains of Abraham it still remained the theatre of action; the first batch of immigrants from New England, who were Republican in spirit, and the second batch—Loyalists, true to their King and Country, seeking here a refuge and a home—these two classes came in conflict.

THE first Europeans who are recorded as visiting St. John were Champlain, De Monts and Poutrincourt who coasting along the shores of Acadia on a cruise of discovery, sailed in on the 24th June, 1604 (St. John's Day). Champlain claimed to be the discoverer of the St. John River. They found here an encampment of Micmacs. Their chief was Membertou. He was an aged man—had seen Jacques Cartier at Bay Chaleur, sixty years before. Champlain remained here long enough to make a rough chart of the harbor and coast line and take soundings and then he hastened south to select a site for winter quarters for his Company. He was unfortunate enough to select an island in the River St. Croix above St. Andrews, which being totally

unfitted for their purposes, they were after months of occupation forced to abandon.

Meeting of European and Indian Chiefs.

MEMBERTOU was the most conspicuous Indian chieftain in Acadia, of whom there is any record. He was quick to recognize the superiority of that civilization he observed in the Whites and was anxious to learn from them, while he remained as relentless as ever towards his native foes. He became converted to Christianity. Three years after Champlain was in St. John, Membertou dug up the pipe of peace and issued a defiance to the Indians at Saco, Maine—called the Armouchiquois—and sent his messengers to his allies for help. In June witnessed a great gathering of Indian warriors. They came—four hundred strong from the head of the Bay of Fundy—from the Miramichi River, from Cape Breton and even from distant Gaspe. Embarking in a flotilla of a hundred canoes, they silently sped to Saco,—such an armada of armed men had never since and perhaps never before been seen in American waters. They fell upon the settlement there, speedily destroyed it and returned laden with spoil and scalps chanting their songs of triumph. Membertou had been at St. Mary's Bay, where he took sick and was carried to Port Royal where he died. A very curious contest then arose, while alive, as to the disposal of his remains. Membertou had requested Biencourt to have him buried beside his forefathers, which Biencourt had promised. Father Biard, a Jesuit priest, contended he should be buried in consecrated ground as evidence of his conversion from heathendom. The dying chief was prevailed upon to agree to be buried with the Christians and he was interred at Port Royal, the mortuary of 38,000 ancient graves.

IN 1611, the colony at Port Royal consisted of twenty-two persons only—two of them being Jesuit priests—Fathers Masse and Biard. The latter undertook the spiritual care of Port Royal, while Father Masse took up his quarters with Louis Membertou, son of the Chief. The latter lived at the Indian settlement at St. John. Profound peace and amity might prevail between the courts of St. James and Versailles, but at the extremities of the empire war was waged with unabated fury. The year after peace was signed between the two powers Sir David Kirk in command of a British squadron made a series of captures that led to the occupation of St. John. The first capture was several vessels under command of Roquemont and the elder LaTour, containing war like stores and supplies for Quebec and Port Royal. Kirk then sailed up the St. Lawrence and captured Quebec and took Champlain prisoner. The latter was sent to England. Kirk returned to Acadia and captured Fort Royal. At this time, the younger La Tour was established at Fort St. Louis, Cape Sable, where he had gathered Acadian settlers and a force of Indians. The Company of New France that had received grants of Acadia and was organized originally for trading purposes, became alarmed at the aggressive policy of England and resolved to take measures to protect

their own interests. The next year (1630) they fitted out two vessels at Boydenaux with warlike stores and supplies with workmen and artisans for the new French posts at Grand Cibleon (Great Bias d'Or) and Fort St. Louis (Cape Sable.) On reaching Cape Sable, La Tours, father and son, the captain of the vessels (Marot) and the Recollet fathers had after a long and anxious consultation, decided to change the plans and erect a fort at the mouth of the St. John river.

First Fort and Settlement on the St. John.

THIS was the first European attempt to settle and colonize the St. John river. By this move they could control the pelt and other trade of the vast region watered by the St. John river. At this point they would have the aid of a strong force of Indians. No sooner said than done. The elder La Tour went over to St. John with a force of workmen and commenced the work. The exact location of it has become a matter of controversy—no map, chart, or document now known locates its site. Each of two possible places has supporters—one is the point adjoining Navy Island—the other is Portland Pt., opposite.

LA TOUR'S fort at St. John was one hundred and eighty feet square, enclosed by palisades with four bastions—one at either corner. The next year (1631) Charles I. being threatened by Louis of France, with the retention of four hundred thousand francs of the dowry of Queen Henrietta Maria, instructed his ambassador at Paris to sign a treaty relinquishing Canada, restoring Quebec as well as Acadia to France. La Tour the younger then became Lieutenant General of the King in Acadia and the company of New France renewed its activities. Isaac DeRazilly, a soldier, lawyer, man of letters, poet and a relative of the great Richelieu, became agent of the company of New France in Acadia and with vessels, men, and equipment he set sail for Acadia. Two men, conspicuous in Acadian history, were with him—Nicholas Dony, the historian of Acadia whose works survive and Charles de Menou; Seigneur d'Aulnay de Charnisay.

DERAZILLY planted his colony at La Have; the remains of his establishment are still pointed out. In 1635 he as agent of the Company of New France granted to Charles La Tour, the fort and habitation at St. John with fifty leagues of land adjacent. La Tour took possession of the St. John fort. The next year De Razilly died, which ended his plans for the peaceable development and colonization of Acadia. Forty years of strife and conflict was the result of his disappearance. His heir was his brother, Claude, but he transferred his interest to Charnisay. He and La Tour were natural enemies, and a struggle between them was inevitable.

ESTABLISHED in his fortress in St. John, La Tour exercised semi-sovereign powers. None of the feudal lords, created in Canada was so influential as he. He was trader, chieftain and repre-

sentative of Royalty. Here he kept a miniature court and dwelt in feudal state.

La Tour a Feudal Lord.

BANDS of Indians from up river and its tributaries came with their pelts to his truck house. The yearly ship from France brought merchandise for the Indians and supplies for the fort. He dispensed "high and low" justice, to all within his jurisdiction. His garrison was small, his men were well armed, well trained and most of them veterans in the Colonial service. Game was in abundance. Wild fowl in great flocks found feeding grounds in the marshes, or in the undisturbed forests around, while the waters were so prolific with salmon and other fish, that a stake net, La Tour had set in the flats, was sometimes broken by them.

LA TOUR'S family had originally been Huguenots, but Charles in 1832 embraced the Roman Catholic religion, if a nominal adhesion to that faith could be so termed. He was so absorbed in the exacting duties of his position, he gave but little care or attention to things spiritual and left his wife free to conform her life to her duties as a devoted Huguenot and as a mother of three children and to her domestic concerns. He usually kept two ecclesiastics in his entourage. This semi-savage happy condition was fated not to continue long. From the first intrigue was at work to ruin him. Charnisay, who came into possession of de Razilly's interests, commenced laying his plans as early as 1635, to destroy La Tour. Charnisay was in possession of Port Royal, which was in the middle of the territory assigned to the government of La Tour as Lieutenant of the King, which on the other hand, La Tour's lands at St. John were under the Government of Charnisay, who was also Lieutenant of the King. The latter location commanding so extensive a range of country from Gaspe to the Penobscot, was infinitely more valuable for trading purposes. This was sufficient to excite the cupidity of Charnisay. A letter dated March 1638 and signed by King Louis himself to Charnisay opposes any change in ownership or government assigning La Tour the territory from the middle of the French Bay to Canso and to Charnisay the territory from the "firm land of the French Bay towards Virginia." Neither was to encroach on the other. This did not daunt Charnisay. His father lived in Paris and held an official position there, being a "councillor of the King, in his state and private councils," was probably on good terms with the all powerful Richelieu, and was probably in a position to press his son's claim. On the other hand, La Tour had no friends at Court, his friends were at La Rochelle—a place hateful to that great prelate. He had besieged it years before and had then lately issued an edict destroying its independence. La Tour was completely in the dark as to the designs and underground operations of Charnisay. Had he suspected them and presented himself at Paris in 1640, the results would probably have been different, for La Tour was a natural diplomat and master of those personal charms that at-

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THE STORY OF ST. JOHN

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 track instead of being at Paris it is recorded that he was that year in Quebec, where he officiated as sponsor for the son of Abraham Martin—Charles Amador Martin. The latter gave his name to the Plaza of Abraham. His eldest son, Eustache, born in 1621, was the first white child born in Quebec.

Charnisay's Undermines La Tour.
 THE next year, Charnisay secured orders of the King directing La Tour to return immediately to France to answer the charges against him, and also directing Charnisay, if La Tour disobeyed to seize his person and make an inventory of his vessels, and to employ all the force at his command to accomplish this. Thus La Tour was to be made a prisoner and deprived of his property and effects, summarily and without trial. A further order was made revoking his commission of governor, which he had held for ten years. A vessel the "St. Francis" was sent to Acadia and arrived in August that year with the despatches and with orders to take La Tour back to France.

La TOUR refused to obey the orders of the King. He alleged they had been obtained by misrepresentation and fraud. "St. Francis" returned to France without him but with documents alleging his contumacy. La Tour could snap his fingers at Charnisay for the latter had no force at his command to enforce the King's order. Charnisay then sailed for France to secure military assistance, and La Tour sent a messenger—a Huguenot, named Rochette, to Boston to enlist help to protect himself in the approaching struggle. Rochette proposed to Richard Bellingham, the Governor of Massachusetts Bay, a treaty with three provisions—first free trade, second assistance against Charnisay, third trade with England. While Rochette was well received, he accomplished nothing. The Governor claimed he was not properly accredited by La Tour. The next year La Tour made a second application, sending his lieutenant in a shallop with fourteen men. John Winthrop, then Governor, received them well and entertained them pleasantly; but gave no official aid. La Tour's agent appealed to a number of merchants on the score of opening up trade. This was more to the purpose and they sent a small cargo of merchandise to St. John. Charnisay in France had purchased De Razilly's property for fourteen thousand livres, which he mortgaged to Emmanuel La Borne in 1649, for two hundred and sixty thousand livres—money raised and expended to ruin La Tour.

THIS supplied with the money, Charnisay was able to enlist five hundred men, which he armed and embarked in five vessels, to wrest the fort of St. John from La Tour. With this flotilla he sailed and a few weeks after cast anchor in St. John harbor. He attempted to carry the fort by assault, but failing in that, determined by blockading the fort to starve the garrison into submission. He, however, in stirring up La Tour had created a subtle and active foe, who had already prepared an answer, for Charnisay had scarcely commenced to speculate on the number of days before the fort would be his, when suddenly to his dismay five armed vessels appeared off the harbor.

La Tour Seeks Aid in Boston.

His vessels were lying beside Partridge Island, but he did not wish to try conclusions; he hastily weighed anchor and steered for Digby Gut, with La Tour's vessels in close pursuit. Charnisay's vessels arrived at Port Royal and were beached there. He disembarked his men and proceeded to

Boston saw the unusual sight of an armed French vessel sail rapidly up the harbor, anchor at Governor's Island and send a boat load of men ashore. It turned out to be the "Clement" with La Tour. His mission was to secure further aid. Governor Winthrop called the notabilities of the town together, to consider what aid could be given La Tour. The Puritan element protested against the Governor hav-

ing addressed all hostility and secured the hearty good will of the people.

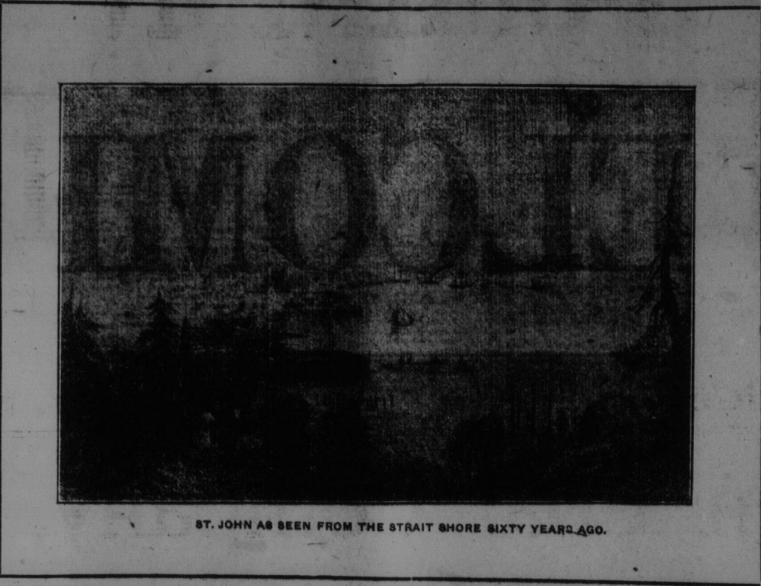
La Tour Attacks Charnisay at Port Royal.

HAWKINS went with the expedition in command of the vessels, but not of the men, and La Tour with some thirty men landed, attacked the mill at Port Royal, driving the garrison out with loss. Hawkins refused to attack Charnisay's vessel on account of insubstantial complications, and hastened the Bay to St. John, falling in with a vessel of Charnisay's laden with four hundred muskets and the same number of beaver. Hawkins' Puritan principles which would not permit him to attack Charnisay's vessel, permitted him to rob him of his booty. The vessels then returned to Boston, having been absent thirty-seven days in all. Charnisay with his vessels intact, was not daunted by this contretemps. He abandoned what was known as the "Scotch fort," opposite Goat Island, on the Cranville side, and commenced the construction of the present fort at the mouth of L'Equille (Annapolis) river. He then set sail for France where he learned Lady La Tour had preceded him. He procured an order for her arrest as a traitor to the King. She learning of it, escaped and fled to England where she chartered a vessel and purchased provisions and munitions of war for Fort La Tour, and set sail for Acadia. La Tour, in July 1644, was again on the move to seek aid from his Boston friends. The Governor and Magistrates, being called together, gave no aid, but decided to send a letter of remonstrance to Charnisay. He left Boston on 9th of September accompanied by a vessel with provisions, and was fortunate to escape Charnisay who was awaiting off Penobscot waiting to pounce on him. Just after La Tour sailed, a London vessel entered Boston harbor, with two important personages on board, Roger Williams, the founder of the Providence plantation and Lady La Tour. The vessel had cleared for Fort La Tour, but on the Bay of Fundy she was intercepted by one of Charnisay's vessels. By a ruse she escaped the vigilance of Charnisay—Madame La Tour and her people being hid in her hold. This deviation to Boston was contrary to the charter party and Madame La Tour sued the owners for damages and recovered two thousand pounds. She seized the cargo and chartering three vessels, she with her belongings sailed and arrived safely at Fort La Tour.

Madame La Tour Heroically Repels Charnisay's Attacks.

LA TOUR went to Boston in the early winter of 1644 for supplies. During his absence Madame La Tour discovered that two friars in her garrison were agents of Charnisay and plotting against her. Instead of hanging them, she turned them loose and walked them out of the fort. They gained one of Charnisay's vessels and gave him information as to the absence of La Tour and the condition of the fort, which contained but fifty men and little powder. Charnisay heard this with savage glee and in February he sailed for St. John and ranged his vessels opposite the fort, and commenced the attack. From one of the bastions Madame La Tour directed

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ST. JOHN AS SEEN FROM THE STRAIT SHORE SIXTY YEARS AGO.

fortify his mill.
 The sudden improvisation of La Tour's fleet and little army to meet an emergency, is an evidence of the amazing address and resourcefulness of the man, and the means he adopted to secure them deserves a word. Keeping track of Charnisay's movements in France, he sent Rochette to Rochelle for aid. The sympathies of the merchants there were readily enlisted to La Tour's danger and they fitted out a large armed vessel with warlike stores and embarked November, 1641 on her, one hundred and forty fighting men, well armed. This vessel, the "Clement" sailed, but could not enter St. John harbor owing to the blockade. La Tour and his wife ran the blockade at night on a canoe and joining the "Clement" set sail for Boston. One day in June 1643, the people along the water front at

ing any commerce with the "idolatrour," quoting from Old Testament writers, from the example of Jehoshaphat, Josias and Amaziah that it was wrong to associate with the ungodly. However, the "unco' guid" can generally find a way to beat the Devil and fill their own pockets in one operation and it was decided, that while it would be wrong for the Governor to enter in any way into the enterprise, it would be lawful and right for private individuals, as a commercial speculation, to engage in it. Accordingly La Tour hired from Edward Gibbons and Thomas Hawkins four vessels and secured fifty-two men and thirty-eight pieces of ordnance. He also enlisted ninety-two soldiers, whom he armed and embarked, and on the 14th July La Tour's flotilla sailed from Boston, carrying with him the good wishes of the townspeople—La Tour having with his admirable

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THE STORY OF ST. JOHN

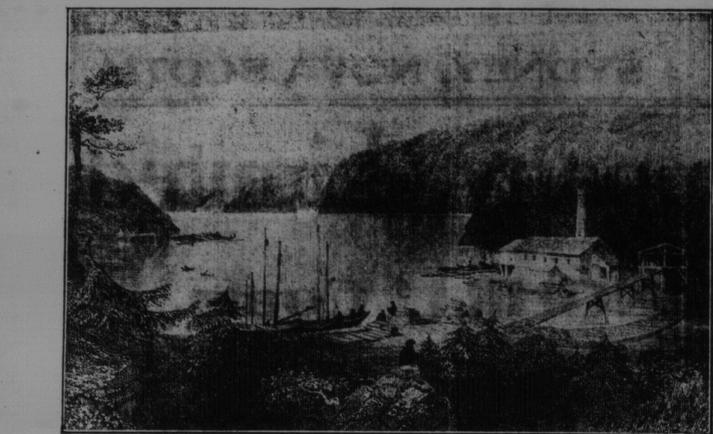
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the attack on Charnisay's vessel with such vigor that he was obliged to wrap his vessel off with a loss of twenty men killed and many wounded. Defeated, he returned to Port Royal, but in April, he returned to renew the attack, this time from the land side. La Tour being denied all aid from Boston could not reach the fort owing to the blockade of Charnisay's cruisers.

Treachery Captured Fort La Tour, Charnisay Hangs the Garrison. Death of Madame La Tour.

MADAME LA TOUR gave Charnisay such a hot reception that after three days fighting with considerable loss on his part, he was compelled to withdraw. There was treachery in her garrison. On the fourth day, being Easter Sunday, while the garrison were at prayers, a Swiss sentry who had been bribed by Charnisay, allowed the besiegers to approach and scale the walls, without giving warning. Madame La Tour even then resisted, but knowing that any prolonged defence was impossible and wishing to save the lives of her men, accepted the terms of capitulation proposed by Charnisay which were life and liberty to the garrison. With a hesitancy that will forever make his name odious, Charnisay gave orders to hang all the men, both English and French with the exception of one man, who was spared on the condition he would hang his comrades. He would in his insane vindictiveness, have hanged Mad. La Tour but doubtless was deterred by fear of the consequences when heard of in

France, but he compelled her to witness the execution of her men, with a rope around her neck.



INDIANTOWN AS THEY SAY IT WAS IN 1660.

France, but he compelled her to witness the execution of her men, with a rope around her neck.

THE blow was too great for this brave and heroic woman; she died in three weeks and was interred in an unknown spot beside the fort. No sculptured monument save an animated bust, covers her dust.

Memory of her tomb no trophies raise, When'er through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault, The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

HISTORY does not furnish a worthier example of womanly spirit, courage in misfortune and devotion to duty than Madame La Tour and wherever the highest virtues are cherished, her name will be revered.

La Tour a Fugitive, Charnisay Master of Acadia.

THE booty secured by Charnisay at Fort La Tour was estimated at ten thousand pounds, but so large was his indebtedness, this was of little help to him, while these losses beggared La Tour.

THE capture of Fort La Tour, placed all Acadia with trading posts at Penobscot, Port Royal and St. John in the hands of Charnisay, except a narrow strip along the Gulf granted Denys. La Tour broken by misfortune and affliction remained for some time in Boston and then spent four years in Boston and Quebec. In Quebec he was treated with distinguished consideration, by the Government and the people though in Acadia in outlaw. Charnisay not satisfied with his success in ruining La Tour, next turned his attention to Denys, who had fishing establishments at Miscou, St. Peters and Chedabucto. He captured those places, seized his goods and Denys, ruined also had to seek a refuge in Quebec.

IN 1650 Charnisay at the height of his power with all Acadia at his feet, met a tragic fate. He was drowned in the Annapolis River. Tradition says his canoe upset, and an Indian accompanying him held his head under water until life was extinct. In him, Acadian history furnishes the world a near approach to the Devil incarnate.

La Tour Restored to His Possessions. Marries Charnisay's Widow.

ON the disappearance of Charnisay, La Tour hastened from Quebec to France where in 1651 he obtained a reversal of outlawry and appointment as Lieutenant General of the King in Acadia. He quietly returned to Acadia to take over his command. He arrived in St. John and took possession of Fort La Tour. Thus while poetic justice was satisfied, the kaleidoscope changes in his career were not thus to end. The situation in Acadia was becoming dramatic. The problem was disturbed by new elements. The widow of Charnisay (1652) entered into an arrangement with the Duke of Vendôme, a reputed son of Henry IV and grand master of Navigation and Commerce of France, to administer the estate and recover the forts that La Tour and Denys had resumed possession of. The next year, La Tour and the widow of Charnisay met at Port Royal, presumably discussed their mutual affairs, became interested in each other, and decided that instead of fighting they should enter into partnership for life. Accordingly the notary was called in and a long and elaborate contract was made between them securing the peace and tranquility of the country and concord and union between the two families. The marriage was duly solemnized. Madame La Tour's marriage portion was Fort La Tour. La Tour had two sons at least by the first marriage, and one daughter, perhaps more. They were educated in France and took no part in Acadian affairs. He had five children by Madame Charnisay,

Marie born in 1654, and married to Alexander le Borgne de Pelletier; Jacques born in 1661, Anna, born in 1664, married to Jacques Mius, Sieur de Poubomou; Marguerite born in 1665, married to Abraham Mius. Anne and Marguerite have many descendants in Acadia; the D'Entremont family is going strong in Western Nova Scotia, while many of the Girouards, Poiriers and Landrys possess a strain of the lordly blood of La Tour.

IN the Suffolk, Mass. Registry of Deeds, Elibrary 1, is recorded a mortgage from La Tour to Gibbons, dated April 30th, 1630 of Fort La Tour. This seems to have been discharged, for it became the marriage portion of the second Lady La Tour.

LA TOUR having no sooner found a happy solution of the Charnisay conflicts than he was threatened from another quarter.

LEBORGNE appeared from France on the scene with his demand for two hundred and sixty thousand livres against the possessions of the deceased Charnisay. He had obtained judgment in the French Courts and came armed with an execution inflated with the idea, he could see all Acadia. With sixty armed men, he waylaid Denys near St. Peters and captured him and his people. Denys was carried to Port Royal, put in irons and confined in a dungeon. He then turned his attention to Fort La Tour, where he went with two vessels with a corps of armed men. Before he accomplished anything news reached him that Denys who had been

released some months previously had gone to France and obtained the governorship of the country bordering on the St. Lawrence and confirming him in his land grants; that Denys' agent was then at Port Royal. Le Borgne hastily left for that place intending to seize Denys' commission and grant. The next day after his departure, La Tour was faced with a still greater enemy. An English fleet appeared in the harbor and summoned La Tour to surrender. This fleet had originally been sent (1654) by Cromwell to help the people of Massachusetts Bay subjugate the Dutch settlers of New York. Cromwell having two years before declared war against Holland and at this time was struck the first blow by Blake at the marine power of Holland. Peace had suddenly been arranged, but the fleet and five hundred men enlisted under Major Robert Sedgewick were idle. An inspiration to use this force to crush the Papal power in Acadia came to the Puritan mind, and was speedily put in force.

La Borgne Under Judgment Against Charnisay's Estates, Claims Acadia. Cromwell's Forces Take Possession of Acadia.

LA TOUR had no other resource than to surrender and the fleet followed in the wake of Le Borgne's vessel to Port Royal. The latter put up a good show of fighting but his men being put to flight, he surrendered on the 16th of August. Le Borgne endeavored to preserve his vessel, on the ground that he was merely a trader, but Sedgewick was obdurate. Sedgewick's terms were liberal, Charnisay's children were protected; the people could come or go at will and their property was not touched; the Missionary priests were permitted to remain, but not to reside near the fort.

A man less resolute and less resourceful than La Tour would have given up to despair, in being thus thrust out of his home, property and occupation at the age of sixty-two. Not so. He formed his plans at once to go to England, to revive an old claim there. His father, Claude La Tour, had received a large grant from Sir William Alexander, (the Earl of Sterling), and he was heir as well as co-grantee of it. He made out so good a case that on 9th of August, 1656, he with Thomas Temple and William Crowe, received a grant of all Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and a portion of Maine. Temple arrived the next year in Acadia and took possession of Fort La Tour where he installed a garrison.

HE, however, abandoned that post for Jemseg and Fort La Tour which had been the scene of almost constant conflicts for twenty-seven years, was abandoned ceased thereafter to have a place in colonial annals, but on the pages of history no name is more precious preserved for heroism than the name of Madame La Tour.

La Tour's Rights Recognized Under Sterling Grant.
LA TOUR sold out his interests to his partner, became a private gentleman and lived in easy circumstances, dying in 1666 at the age of 72 years and was interred in Port Royal. He was a born aristocrat, able to win and hold the confidence and respect of people with whom in his adventurous career he was associated. His qualities as a soldier and a diplomat were of a high order. If Acadia never had a more noble woman than Madame La Tour—a fitting companion was her high minded and gallant husband.

IN 1669, England having a worthless scoundrel as King, restored Acadia to France. He was deaf to the entreaties of Temple who had impoverished himself in his improvements there, having expended sixteen thousand pounds without being compensated one cent. Soulanges an officer under Grand Fontaine, commandant at Penobscot, received the sur-

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(Continued from page 4)

runder of Jemseg and other posts came into possession his abandoned which fell into decay and became even its site is a matter of controversy. Established a post at Jemseg, being for trade and more easily defended.

THE transfer of the trading post from Tour to Jemseg, was the beginning of expeditions up the river St. John. Point, Ank Paque, St. Anne's Point, Nashwaak and Meductic are among the trading associations of the past. French and English waged war for these waters.

AT Jemseg, Temple erected his bastion by palisades. His armaments five cannon on bastions. They can be seen a hundred yards from the river. When Acadia was ceded back to France, Temple had to abandon the place and French officer under Grand Fontaine command. He had been installed there a couple of pirates, who had gathered a couple of hundred men, sailed along the coast, 110 strong, sailed along the Massachusetts, plundering at Machichou and then sailed up the river to Jemseg. Soulanges and his garrison presented all the loose property, destroyed the guns to the guns to the guns to Boston, which were mounted to destroy Frontenac sent ransoms for the officer.

SPLIT ROCK

ed a party to rescue Madame Soulanges, who were then in the care of the tenac decided to rebuild at Jemseg was established there. He appears to have the confidence of Frontenac, for the three grants, one, the site of the present St. John, the second at Jemseg and the third at Frontenac—altogether embracing over square miles. Later on, Soulanges, to be Governor of Acadia. He died with no doubt interred at Jemseg.

The Feudal Lords of Acadia

CHARLES LE MOGUE, a Quebec and known as Seigneur de Louisa, sons, all of whom took territories by Villebon, Menneval, Portneuf, Des Isles. Their names are all part of the history of Acadia. Another family of Mathieu D'Armours. He was a noble, and a member of the King's Court. He married Marie Marcelet, a girl only four years of age. She bore him fifteen children, became Seigneurs in Acadia. One of the de Chauvignons became owner of the seigneurie at Jemseg and made his home there. Sieur de l'Enferme was given lands on the river St. John between Jemseg and the mouth of the river. He was a weak; he lived on the middle island of Rene, Sieur de Clignancourt obtained the seigneurie of Grand Falls a distance of 100 miles from Jemseg. He established himself at or near Ecorse and he married a granddaughter of La Tour, held extensive possessions on the coast.

IN 1695 d'Iberville led a small party of Micmacs from Cape Breton, a battle and other tribes against Fort William Penikese. It had lately been rebuilt of Massachusetts at a cost of 20,000 dollars. The walls were of solid masonry, was well equipped, but was surrendered by its commander, to the intense anger of the colony.

Clignancourt was the most worthless of brothers. He was a degenerate who did not occupy his seigneurie but spent his time in drinking and gambling. He had a stock at Meductic where he would dine on their return from their winter with furs and skins, a debauch would when Clignancourt would depart for and skins. His residence was on the below the Keswick. In eleven years he cleared fifteen acres of land there.

MARGUERITE GUYON, wife of Clignancourt appears as a prominent character in the troubled period. She was a woman of spirit and resolution and withal had a heart. Her husband had purchased the seigneurie of the captive John Cyles, who his Indian captivity is an historical fact treated with exceptional kindness by the four at Jemseg and was made storehouse husband. He was away in France the Church-Hawthorn expedition was burning and destroying. At her husband's death she had a paper on the door of her house had shown kindness to English captives from the Indians, whom she had to Boston; they had one now, who first opportunity and asking the English not to destroy their property. This attempt and was respected by the British. The next year Clignancourt sent Cyles to

THE STORY OF ST. JOHN

(Continued from page 4.)
 reader of Jemseg and other posts. When Temple came into possession he abandoned Fort La Tour which fell into decay and became so obliterated that even its site is a matter of controversy. Temple established a post at Jemseg, being more convenient for trade and more easily defended.

THE transfer of the trading post from Fort La Tour to Jemseg, was the beginning of raids and expeditions up the river St. John, Beaubear's Point, Ank Paque, St. Anne's Point, Oromocto, Nashwaak and Meductic are amongst the places teeming with associations of the past when Indian, French and English waged war for the mastery of these waters.

AT Jemseg, Temple erected his buildings protected by palisades. His armament consisted of five cannon on bastions. The site of it still can be seen a hundred yards from the river bank. When Acadia was ceded back to France, (1669), Temple had to abandon the place and Soulanges a French officer under Grand Fontaine was placed in command. He had been installed three years when a couple of pirates, who had gathered a gang of outlaws, 110 strong, sailed along the coast from Massachusetts, plundering at Machias and Penobscot and then sailed up the river to Jemseg. They took Soulanges and his garrison prisoners, appropriated all the loose property, destroyed the fort and decamped. They sold the guns to the authorities at Boston, which were mounted to defend the city. Frontenac sent ransoms for the officers and despatch-

Oak Park (Ankpaque) near Kingsclear, Fredericton, was a missionary station a hundred and fifty years ago—chapel and priest's house stood there. It was a gathering ground for the Indians from time immemorial. Salmon fishing was an inducement there for permanent settlers. Not a trace of the settlement can today be seen. Forest trees cover the spot and the name has been changed to Oak Park.

LA TOUR'S immediate descendants preserved their attachment to the French Crown, notwithstanding the generous treatment the British Government meted out to La Tour. The son of Marie (La Tour) Le Borgne de Belleisle, Alexander married Anastasie, daughter of Baron de Castin. His wife was daughter of the great Indian Chief, Madockawando. He was very influential with the Indians and made friends with the English Governor at Annapolis, where he lived for several years. He then removed to St. John River and near the mouth of Belleisle Bay. He was a troublesome neighbor and his son operating with the priest, La Louche led three hundred Melicites and Micmacs against Louisburg in 1744.

DU VIVIER, a great grandson of La Tour's was an officer at Louisburg and in 1745 headed an expedition that captured Canso, then defended by a block house. He then made an attempt to capture Port Royal, defended by a garrison under Paul Mascarene. In this he failed. He was a very active partisan chief. A memorial of his to the French Government discloses the underground measures taken to keep the Acadians hostile to British rule.



SPLIT ROCK AS THE ARTIST MADE IT APPEAR LAST CENTURY.

ed a party to rescue Madame Soulanges and her infant, who were then in the care of the Indians. Frontenac decided to rebuild at Jemseg and Soulanges was established there. He appears to have enjoyed the confidence of Frontenac, for the latter made him three grants, one, the site of the present city of St. John, the second at Jemseg and the third at Fredericton—altogether embracing over one hundred square miles. Later on, Soulanges, was promoted to be Governor of Acadia. He died in 1678 and was no doubt interred at Jemseg.

The Feudal Lords of Acadia.

CHARLES LE MOGUE, a Quebec feudatory and known as Seigneur de Longueuil, had five sons, all of whom took territorial names, namely Villebon, Menneval, Portneuf, de l'Herberville and Des Isles. Their names are all preserved in the history of Acadia. Another family of note was that of Mathieu D'Armours. He was prominent in Quebec, and a member of the King's Council. He married Marie Marselet, a girl only fourteen years of age. She bore him fifteen children. Four of them became Seigneurs in Acadia: One son Louis, Sieur de Chauffours became owner of the Soulanges seignory at Jemseg and made his home there. Mathieu, Sieur de l'Herberville was given lands on both sides of the river St. John between Jemseg and the Nashwaak; he lived on the middle island or opposite it. Rene, Sieur de Clignancourt obtained a grant from Meductic to Grand Falls a distance of ninety miles. He established himself at or near Eccles Island. Bernard who married a granddaughter of Charles La Tour, held extensive possessions on the Kennebecasis.

IN 1695 d'Herberville led a small army of French Micmacs from Cape Breton, a band of Melicites and other tribes against Fort William Henry at Penikese. It had lately been rebuilt by the colony of Massachusetts at a cost of 20,000 pounds, the walls were of solid masonry, was in every respect well equipped, but was surrendered by Capt. Chubb, its commander, to the intense anger of the people of the colony.

Clignancourt was the most worthless of the four brothers. He was a degenerate rum seller. He did not occupy his seignory but imported large stocks and brandy and wine. His habit was to land a stock at Meductic where he would meet the Indians on their return from their winter hunting, laden with furs and skins, a debauch would take place, when Clignancourt would depart laden with furs and skins. His residence was on the St. John river, below the Keswick. In eleven years he had only cleared fifteen acres of land there.

MARGUERITE GUYON, wife of de Chauffours, appears as a prominent character at this disturbed period. She was a woman of great spirit and resolution and withal had a mother's warm heart. Her husband had purchased from his Indian master, the captive John Cyles, whose narrative of his Indian captivity is an historical classic. He was treated with exceptional kindness by Madam Chauffours at Jemseg and was made store keeper by her husband. He was away in France in 1696, when the Church-Hawthorn expedition was on the river, burning and destroying. At her suggestion Cyles nailed a paper on the door of her house, stating they had shown kindness to English captives they had ransomed from the Indians, whom they had sent to Boston; they had one now, who shall also go at first opportunity and asking the English commander not to destroy their property. This appeal was effectual and was respected by the British officer. The next year Clignancourt sent Cyles back to Boston.

MEDUCTIC was one of three leading Indian villages in the eastern coast rivers. Panaganade on the Penobscot and Nasacksout on the Kennebec were the other two. Meductic fort in eight miles below Woodstock and four miles above the mouth of Eel River. The rapids in that river, five miles long, necessitated a portage and Meductic was located to guard the eastern end of the portage. Meductic was a Maliseet town. It was at the junction of the St. John River with a route of travel by rivers, lakes and portages westward to the Kennebec.

IN 1692 Villebon abandoned Jemseg and built a fort at Nashwaak. It was two hundred feet square with bastions well palisaded and provided with ditches. For years Nashwaak was the French capital of Acadia and the centre of French activities. From there the settlers at Dover, Groton, Pisicatsque and Kittery were attacked, and many scalps brought back. In 1796, Villebon, captured Fort William Henry at Penikese. In 1797 he successfully defended the post against an attack of five hundred men from New England under Hawthorne and Church. The Treaty of Ryswick (1697) terminated hostilities and Nashwaak was abandoned, the garrison being removed to Fort La Tour, which Villebon rebuilt, but in 1700 the French government ordered its abandonment and directed Villebon to centre his operations at Port Royal. Villebon did not see this order enforced for (the great cure of all our ills) death removed him.

VILLEBON was one of the master spirits in Acadia, and for years a governing power on the river St. John. He first appears in Acadia as captain of a company of infantry sent to Port Royal, where his brother Menneval was Governor. When he reached there he found the garrison had been "bagged" by Phips and removed. He then decided to uphold the flag of France at the old fort at Jemseg that had then been abandoned for some years. Finding the English raiders had stripped him bare of all means of defence, he went to Quebec and from there to France, returning in 1791, with a force of fifty soldiers. Until 1797 he was busy propagating warfare of the Indians against the English.

THE trade follows the flag, is an apothegm not disregarded by the traders three hundred years ago, more than today nor its corollary, that war precedes the flag. The merchants of Rochelle, France were as little unmindful of the wealth of fisheries and pelts of Acadia as the traders of Massachusetts Bay. While the courts of St. James and Versailles exhibited in most occasions, but a languid interest in Acadia, the Huguenots of Rochelle and the adventurers of the New England ports were fiercely intent on ousting each other from such a profitable sphere for exploration as our coasts afforded. Consequently when the two crowns were in a state of profound peace and amity, the struggle in Acadia was continued with unabated zeal. The struggles for rights of fishing off our coasts maintained for centuries were happily settled by the Treaty of Washington and the question of pelts was terminated by the destruction of fur bearing animals for which the St. John River was the great producing centre in Eastern Canada. On this continent, at least we have learned better methods of securing the products of nature than by shot and shell and the destruction of human life. We have learned how to propagate fish and to breed fur bearing animals in confinement. Our climate is equally adapted for both operations and both peacefully prosecuted, tend to increase the sum of human happiness. The conflicts of the early pioneers of Acadia with the forest and the sea, developed a sense of freedom and

(Continued on page 4.)

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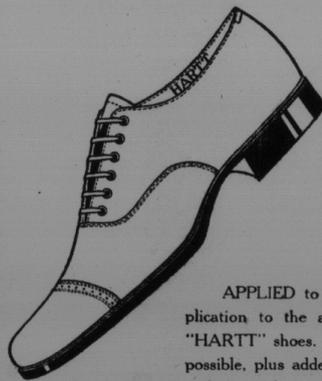
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THE STORY OF ST. JOHN

(Continued from page 6.)
 mainly strength and virtues and but for the ever present evil of "profitteering" inherited by the race from the days of Cain and Abel, there would have been one of the appalling crimes and tragedies recorded in the annals of Acadia.

First English Settlers at St. John.
 IN the year 1762 arrived the pioneer New England settlers. Messrs. Simonds, Peabody, Quinton, Leavitt and others, a party of about twenty persons in all, and we may here note that to James, son of Hugh Quinton, appertains the distinction of being the first English child whose birth is recorded at St. John. He was born in the barracks at Fort Frederick, Aug. 28th, 1762, the very day on which the party arrived. The barracks, then unoccupied, furnished a shelter for Hugh Quinton, his wife and infant and several others, among the number, Miss Hannah Peabody, afterwards the wife of James Simonds.

MESSRS. SIMONDS and the rest of the company, proceeded to the site of the old French fort, at Postland Point, where they erected a house to accommodate the whole party, the fame of which was brought in their vessel from Newburyport to this house the Quintons and others at Fort Frederick soon after removed.

CAPTAIN BRUCE'S map shows the only cleared spots about the harbor at this time to have been at and near Fort Frederick and the ruins of the French fort at Postland Point.

THE Highland regiment having been withdrawn from Fort Frederick, a company of the Royal Fencible Americans, under Captain Studholm was sent to garrison the post.

THE settlers at St. John were much alarmed in the year 1765 by the conduct of the Indians who threatened to declare war against all the English settlements on the ground that the whites had interfered with their rights by killing moose, beavers, and other wild animals beyond the limits of their farms and improvements. Sentries were doubled at Fort Frederick and precautions taken against surprise. Through the instrumentality of Governor Montague Wilnot, the difficulty was satisfactorily adjusted and hostilities averted.

FORT FREDERICK was under the command of Ensign Jeremiah Meers in 1766, but two years later we find James Simonds writing to his partners in Newburyport: "The troops are withdrawn from all the outposts in the province and sent to Boston to quell the mob. The charge of Fort Frederick is committed to me which I accepted to prevent another person being appointed who would be a trader. I don't know but I must reside in the garrison, but the privileges of the fisheries on that side of the river and the use of the King's boats, will be more than an equivalent for that inconvenience."

THE fort and barracks remained in charge of James Simonds till 1774, when a corporal and six privates were installed as the garrison. The Revolutionary War was now at hand, and the folly of placing so ridiculously small a garrison at so important a post as the mouth of the St. John was soon apparent.

IN August, 1775, a party from Machias, commanded by one, Stephen Smith, came in an armed sloop of four guns to the harbor of St. John, with the small party in Fort Frederick prisoners, plundered them of everything and then burned both fort and barracks. At the same time they captured a brig of 120 tons laden with oxen, sheep, swine, poultry and other supplies procured from Maugerville and intended for the British army in Boston.

THIS was but a commencement of a series of expeditions, all of which emanated from the American post at Machias, and which for several years involved the loyal settlers at the mouth of the St. John in the greatest distress. This series of piratical attacks included the visit of an armed brig in the spring of 1776, the expedition of Col. Jonathan Eddy, later in the same year and the visit of a "rebel privateer" the following spring. This last visitor proved particularly inimical to the prospects of our little colony. The inhabitants were stripped of nearly all of their possessions. From James White's store alone the enemy carried off 21 boat loads of merchandise. The settlers fled to the woods where they remained till the plunderers had departed, when William Hazen, accompanied by two Indians, crossed the Bay in a canoe to represent the condition of things to the Nova Scotia government. The war sloop Vulture came over from Annapolis with Col. Gould and a party of men, but beyond the efforts made to secure the friendship of the St. John river Indians, they did little for the protection of the settlers.

IMMEDIATELY after the departure of Col. Gould and the Vulture, the "rebel" colonel John Allan set out for Machias, with a party of soldiers and Indians in four whale boats and about a dozen canoes. They landed at a place called "Mechogonish" near the Bay Shore, whence a party consisting of two officers and 16 men, accompanied by an Indian with his birch canoe, proceeded across the neck of land to the place where Randolph and Baker's Mill now stands. Thence by means of the Indian's canoe they crossed to the east side of the river, and coming stealthily through the woods, surprised and captured James Simonds and William Hazen at Portland Point. Allan, with a few followers proceeded up the river to the Indian village at Auquaque about six miles above Frederick, leaving Captain West and Lieut. Scott at the head of a party of sixty men at the mouth of the St. John. The prisoners Simonds and Hazen were also taken up the river. Allan remained about a month at Auquaque, endeavouring by means of presents and specious arguments to secure the services of the Indians for the Americans in the war. This he found no easy task as the Indians had already exchanged friendly pledges with Colonel Gould the British agent.

ALLAN'S instructions to Captain West were "to range the woods from Hazen's (Portland Pt.) across the river above the falls round to the Old Fort." He was to offer strenuous resistance in case any attempt was made by the British to go up the river.

A City Founded in a Day.

THE late Mr. D. Russell Jack, whose life was largely devoted to historical research, of great value to future students, has left the following memorial of the first landing of the Loyalists: "It is a bright sunny morning, the 19th of May, 1783. All about the mouth of the River St. John, shrubs, stunted trees, marsh land and at low tide wide expanses of mud flats, with here and there a fish weir; greet the vision. Amid the dark foliage of the evergreen, a narrow patch of clearing at wide intervals, marks the location of the lonely settler. At the head of the harbor the little settlement of White and Simonds is to be seen. On the point opposite

Navy Island are visible the remains of Fort Frederick, which, having been abandoned by the British in 1768; the buildings of which as well as the tiny vessel which James Simonds was then building, were burned by the rebels in 1775.

IN the distance we see a thin column of smoke from the lime kiln which Simonds is operating. A little schooner in charge of the king's pilot comes up the harbor dips her flag to the king's colors at Fort Howe and as the salute is returned, drops anchor near Navy Island. From her deck scores of wondering eyes look out upon the strange land which it is to be their home. Other vessels follow in her wake. One by one, they too, drop anchor and furl their sails, each like a sea gull settling itself down upon the bosom of the water after a long flight.

LAST of all a frigate which has been laying to in the offing, comes up the harbor and also drops anchor. The sun sinks in the west, a gun fires from the frigate, another from the fort, the flags flutter down from the mast-heads, and all is quiet. Silently the white fog drifts up the bay, covering the land and sea in its cool chilling embrace. A few anxious faces appear from time to time at the taffrail of one or other of the vessels, take a swift glance into the impenetrable mist and disappear. For a week the fog continues, with only an occasional lifting not enough, however, to enable the newcomers to commence any active work. Gloom prevails amid the ship's companies, although occasionally a cheery note of an old camp fire song betokens one a little less down hearted than his fellows.

IT is now Sunday morning, the 18th of May. The fog lifts. The bright sun sheds his life giving rays upon land and sea. There are 20 vessels in the harbor. James White takes his boy by the hand, and starting from his log house at the head of the harbor follows a winding path along the steep cliff, until he reaches a high rocky promontory, the top of which would be 10 feet or more above the present clock of the old Sheffield House.

SEATING themselves upon a stone they gaze with eager eyes upon the scene below them. On board each of the vessels in the harbor unusual activity prevails. From every vessel, in stout boats, men of every age, of strong arm, of stout heart and of earnest purpose are coming to the shore. Some of them come to the Upper Cove, beneath our feet, but the greater number make for the Lower Cove, which appears to offer the more attractive landing place. With them are women and children, the youngest already christened. Walter Tisdale, born since the vessel passed Sandy Hook. As the mother steps over the side she bestows a grateful glance upon the gallant Captain Walker, who had given up his stateroom for her accommodation and for whom she had named her boy.

FROM another vessel steps Adino Paddock, the Boston coach builder, father of the renowned Dr. Paddock. He has left behind him a fine business, a stately home and a comfortable fortune. Before the war he had presented to the City of Boston, the whole of the present fine Common, to be used in perpetuity as such, today worth millions of dollars, one of the features which has made Boston what it is, a city of distinction. His grateful townsmen of Boston because he was loyal to his sovereign, have driven him from the country, and not content with his munificent gift, have seized all else that he owns.

AMONG the motley gathering we observe the old continental dress and the well worn flint musket which the long war had taught them to handle. We hear the sound of the life and drum. These men have come from many a battle field, from many a post of duty and from many a weary bivouac. They have left behind them their comfortable homes, their churches and schools and colleges and the tombs of their ancestors. They are exiles and their homes and their lands and all that they own have been confiscated. What has brought these homeless ones hither. It was because they loved the brotherhood, they feared God and they honored the King.

MR. WHITE and his boy, James, hastened down to the beach, and the father gives a glad welcome to the new comers as they step ashore. Guilford Studholm, who is in charge of Fort Howe, is also at hand to greet them. He has orders from the British Government to do what he can to aid these homeless ones, their first act when all have landed, is to hold a thanksgiving service, and here in the open, the first service of this kind, Methodist, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, New Lights, Anglicans, Quakers, all uniting in thanks to Him who is the Father of all, in that he has delivered them from the perils of the deep, and brought them at last to dwell in peace within the borders of a new land. No doubt the gathering closed with the words of the Doxology.

HERE, we have an experience unique in the history of the world. The City founded in a day. Commenced with prayer and thanksgiving by men who were loyal to King and Empire, and whose influence in this Canada of ours will last let us hope, until time shall be no more. The service ended, all is activity again, tents are pitched, fires lighted, and hurried preparations made for the night. Some seek shelter within the palisades of the abandoned Fort Frederick opposite Navy Island, for the wily Indian has been noticed furtively surveying the strange scene from his portage at the Falls. Some men less thoughtful of self than the women and children, many of whom are the widows and orphans of men who have died for the cause, do what they can to aid them, and they lay themselves down to a dreamless sleep, with heads uncovered save by the canopy of Heaven.

HERE at the mouth of the river St. John they laid out a town which they called Parr town after John Parr, the Governor of Nova Scotia, which province then included the territory now known as New Brunswick. This band of emigrants were those who refused to take part against Great Britain in the War of the Rebellion as they always styled it. Hence they came to this part of the continent, then almost a trackless wilderness, many of them from homes of luxury and affluence to endure the hardships of a pioneer life, to make a new beginning and to assist in building up and maintaining, they and their seed after them, the greatest empire that the world has ever seen. After the arrival of the Loyalists, the general improvement of the country commenced with extraordinary vigor. The Government offered every protection and assistance to the new comers. They provided lumber for new homes, tools for building and agricultural work and also gave full rations for one year, two-thirds for the second year and one-third for the third year after their arrival. In some instances this general assistance was continued for an even longer period. The first care of the Loyalists was to provide shelter.

After landing they lived in tents for which temporary sheds of boards were substituted as quickly as practicable, followed by dwellings of a more substantial character. Most of the early dwellings were built of logs and the first frame building erected was for a place of worship, and was 28x36 feet in size. It was also used for meetings of the Common Council and the Courts until the year 1798.

THE Government issued thousands of free grants to the Loyalists and the soldiers of the various regiments that fought in the War of the Rebellion in the green forests up the river, St. John and its tributaries, but on the Miramichi and other rivers; the stories of the struggles and hardships endured by these pioneer settlers, if written would make a grand epic. To give an idea of their settlement the following is a partial table of their location: Maryland Loyalists, Parish of St. Marys, York. New Jersey Volunteers, Kingsclear, York. New York Volunteers, on the Keswick Stream, York.

Royal Guides and Pioneers, at Bright and Queensbury, York.
 King's American Dragoons, Parish of Prince William, York.
 Queen's Rangers, Parish of Queensbury, York.
 King's American Regt., Parish of Canterbury, York.
 Pennsylvania Loyalists, Parish of Southampton, York.
 DeLancey's 1st Battalion, Parish of Woodstock, Carleton.
 DeLancey's 2nd Battalion, Parish of Northampton, Carleton.

The Battle at the Falls.

THE Loyalists managed to apprise the Halifax authorities of their situation and a joint force of regulars and militia from Halifax and Fort Cumberland under Bridge Major Studholm of the Royal Fencibles, and Colonel Franklin arrived at St. John June 30th at which time His Majesty's ships, Mermaid and Ambuscade with the sloops, Vulture and Hope, lay off the harbor. The English landed about 120 men "at one Peabody's at Mahogany Bay." They marched about two miles and a half through the woods, met the enemy near the Falls, and after a sharp skirmish, in which several men were killed, put them to flight. The Americans retired with such precipitation that by one o'clock the same day they had reached a point twenty-five miles up river.

CAPTAIN West and his party ascended the Orcomoto River, crossed to the head water of the Magaguadavic, which they descended to the Passamaquoddy Bay, and after a rough experience reached Machias. Allan himself retired up the river to the Indian village near the mouth of the Meductic, following the old Indian route via Chepumatook Lakes, St. Croix River and Schoodic Lakes to the head waters of the Machias. In his flight he was accompanied by no less than 128 Indian canoes carrying a party of about 480 Indians, men, women and children. It is a difficult matter to determine the motives that controlled the Indians in this notable exodus. They seemed to have been inspired with a wholesome dread of British vengeance—a natural consequence of their double dealing, since they seem with equal readiness to have exchanged pledges with either party and with greatest intimacy, it is, however, undeniable that the efforts of Allan had at this time secured the good will of the Indians and their sharing his fight was probably as much a matter of inclination as of necessity. The party had a sorry time of it, the heat of the summer, abundance of mosquitos and lowness of the streams making the passage to Machias an exceedingly arduous one.

THE severe experience of the little colony at the mouth of the River St. John rendered it necessary to provide for their future protection. Accordingly in November, 1777, a party of soldiers arrived in a transport ship from Halifax under the convoy of a sloop of war which remained in the harbor for the protection of the garrison till the following spring.

The Loyalist Idea.

THE late Rev. D. D. Currie, in an address in 1887, developed the motives and ideals of the Loyalists who abandoned their country and sought to make new homes for themselves in a northern wilderness. The sentiment of personal loyalty to the King and throne was much stronger in our ancestors than it is today. With the present generation it is not so much the person, as the principle the person stands for, that stirs the national heart. Mr. Currie's argument was: In the Spring of 1783 a fleet of 20 vessels sailed from New York, carrying upwards of 3,000 passengers. These passengers were Loyalists, who had adhered to the British Crown during the war of the American Revolution. They were seeking a new home on British soil and under the jurisdiction of the British Government. The foremost vessel of that fleet dropped anchor in the harbor of St. John on the 10th of May; within a few days the other vessels of the fleet arrived. On Sunday 18th, most of them landed at that part of the Upper Cove which is now the Market Slip. More Loyalists came during the summer and 1,200 more in October of the same year. Loyalists also went at the same time to Nova Scotia, the Canadas and England. About 30,000 Loyalists came altogether to this new country which was then a wilderness. Perhaps as many more sought refuge in other lands.

THE coming of those Loyalists should ever be a memorable event in this Province. The story of their allegiance to God and their loyalty to the King should never be forgotten. It is well that we should not lose sight of their example. They were men of strong convictions. They had an idea that possessed their souls. That idea included a trinity of parts which in their minds became blended into a vital unity. It included allegiance to the Brotherhood, to God and to the King. They accepted the inspired counsel of King Solomon, who said: "My son, fear thou the Lord and the King and meddle not with them that are given to change." That was the Loyalist idea. Ideas are more powerful than armies, ideas rule the world. The Loyalists were loyal to their God, to themselves and to the King. Loyalty means fidelity to the Constitution and of course to the Sovereign powers representing it.

HE alluded to the coming of the Pilgrim fathers to this continent in 1620, the beginning of the Anglo Saxon history in the Western hemisphere. There the Loyalist idea in America had its birth. In the agreement the Pilgrims signed in the cabin of the Mayflower is a declaration of loyalty to the King of England. In the Loyalists of 1783 we have the legitimate successors of the Pil-

grim Fathers. The former suffered in the confiscation of their property and their hardships in the wilderness, and laid the foundations of those advantages which we are reaping today. Besides the Pilgrim Fathers, there were the Puritans that settled at Massachusetts Bay, about the year 1630. Both Pilgrims and Puritans were seeking larger liberty in church and state; both believed in the oracles of God. There were, however, great differences between them, to which he referred, the chief being that the Pilgrims were tolerant, the Puritans intolerant; the former were loyal, the latter were disloyal from the beginning. The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers is celebrated by a commemoration day, the landing of the Puritans is not celebrated at all. The great quality of the Pilgrim Fathers was their thirst for truth and their faith in it.

THE Declaration of Independence of 1776 was the crystallization of the Puritan idea. The long struggle of the descendants of the Pilgrims to preserve the connection between the Mother Country and the colonies was the development of the Loyalist idea. He referred to the worthy part acted by the colonists in the French War, which ended with the conquest of Canada in 1760. Then followed the errors of the English Ministry, and the attempt to impose taxation on the colonies without representation. The science of Government was not thoroughly understood by the kings and cabinets of that day. There were no precedents to guide the country as to the proper treatment of colonies. Civil society has two problems to solve, personal liberty and constitutional order. Sometimes it seems difficult to reconcile these two forces.

Martello Tower.

A venerable and majestic stone structure, was commenced in 1800. In 1813 it received its armament, two twenty-five pounders and four forty-eight pounders. A wooden blockhouse was built near it to hold forty men. The place was called Fort Drummond. Another blockhouse was built on the eastern side of the harbor.

ACADIA

FRANCE possessed in Acadia two great sources of strength. The first was the Missionaries. Their spiritual zeal was colored by intense patriotism. The fleur-de-lis was an accompaniment of the Cross. Father Thury of Penobscot (1670-80), who went with the Indians on their raiding expeditions and La Loure at Beauséjour (1740-55), were outstanding priests; the others were but modifications of them. The writer has examined hundreds of memorials and letters of this period and he has not seen one that inculcates "Peace and Good Will," though these men were almost without exception, laborious and self sacrificing, who endured untold hardships and privations in their sacred calling. When, however, the issues were national, the Christian virtues were as absent from them as from the New England divines who bestowed their blessings and invoked divine aid on the expeditions departing in raids on French and Indians.

THE second, was the Malecite and Micmac Indians. The devotion of them to the French arose from two causes—first the teaching of the Missionaries and next their inter-marriage. Such unions bound them to the French with links of steel, which were never broken. Time and again treaties of peace were made with the English, but they were made to be broken. Probably there was no general infusion of Indian blood in the Acadian race, but whether such has been beneficial or not, is questionable. It is a matter of observation amongst travellers that a union of two races does not tend towards improvement. It is certain that original French discoverers, voyagers and colonizers were men of remarkable virility and daring, rejoicing in adventure. Along the Gaspé shores, where the Indian blood in predominant, there comes none of the old time French fighting qualities.

UP to 1710, the French held control of Acadia, undisputed except for the occasional intrusion of some expedition from New England. The capture of Port Royal by Massachusetts force under Nicholson that year, scarcely changed the pre-eminence of the French; for Port Royal was an isolated post, always threatened by parties of Acadians or Indians who traversed the country unopposed and even within gun shot of the fort, rendered the lives of the garrison precarious.

THE French government at this time had large schemes in hand; they were none the less than controlling the waters of the St. Lawrence and North Atlantic, by which the security of the North American colonies would be guaranteed, control of the fisheries maintained and the trade of a vast region abounding in natural resources be monopolized. Whereupon, rose the great fortress of Louisbourg, created at an almost incredible cost, was a walled city, two miles in circuit, surrounded by a stone rampart, thirty feet high, protected by a ditch eighty feet wide and armed with six bastions and three batteries, mounting more than 130 guns.

THIS move was diametrically opposed to the aims and ambitions of New Englanders. The fish and pelt trade of New Englanders was their own preserve. When their trading and fishing vessels were seized by privateers issuing from Louisbourg, their wrath was kindled. Shirley, the Governor of Massachusetts, conceived the idea of raising a volunteer force to capture it. It was a hair-brained proposition and would not have been entertained by the General Court; but the traders and fishermen of the ports aroused, spurred the Court into action and the call to arms went forth (1745.) The farms of New England, the workshops and shipyards furnished about as unpromising a body of men to all appearances, as Falstaff's army, but their brains and determination compensated for all defects of discipline. They were commanded by a Militia Colonel, William Pettezell, who was a trader at Kittery and in later years was known as General Sir William Pettezell. He is said never before to have fired a gun except to shoot a rabbit. This force, four thousand strong captured Louisbourg in forty-nine days and despatched the prisoners—four thousand persons to France. The story is worth telling a hundred times, even in this day of "thrills"—as an evidence of the power of a force of civilians to overcome difficulties of a most redoubtable character, against professional skill and discipline.

NOW comes the contretemps of this great victory for New England. Three years later (1748), the Crowns of England and France made a treaty of peace (Aix-la-Chapelle), and the British Government in a moment of incredible folly consented to restore Louisbourg to France—on the (Continued on page ten.)



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JAMES PENDER & CO.

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MANUFACTURERS OF :

Wire, Wire Nails, Fence Staples and Toe Calks



Galvanized Nails and Galvanizing A Specialty.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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National Council
of Women
Greetings:-

from

St. John's Reliable Shoe House

WOMEN'S COOL
SUMMER
FOOTWEAR

Pumps, Ties in one, two or three hole styles, Colonial with new Buckle effects; also with Rubber Soles and Heels.

Our White Footwear Department is very complete.



See Our Windows

As the seasons approach we have on exhibition all the novelties and new creations of Ladies' Footwear for street or house, dress and holiday or outing purposes.

LADIES' PUMPS as cut shown here in the different shades of brown; also Patent Leather, Dull Kid and White Kid.



Use our Three Stores as your resting place. We welcome you.

Waterbury & Rising, Ltd.

THREE STORES.

**Dainty
Souvenirs**

Of Your Visit
To St. John

Just in time for your inspection, we have opened and placed on display the finest line of souvenirs we have ever shown, embracing, as it does, all the latest novelties, including

FRENCH HAND-PAINTED FANS

Also a comprehensive assortment of Picture Frames in Leather, Wood, Bronze, Nickel and Silver.

SPOONS AND BROOCHES IN ENAMELWARE

form an especially interesting feature of our displays which also include the most popular effects in

LADIES' SILK HAND BAGS which await your inspection in our King Street Store, Street Floor.

W.H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.

Market Square
and King Street

Store Hours: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Close at 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Open Fridays till 10 p.m.

How extremely satisfying when one is among other well dressed women, to know that one's own clothes are unquestionable in style and in all probability the envy of all those present!

That is what apparel from the Oak Hall Women's Shop means to women.

*To the delegates of the Women's Council
We say — Welcome!
and invite you to visit our Women's Shop,
3rd Floor*

SCOVIL BROS., LTD. OAK HALL
55-57-59 King Street

National Council of Women of Canada.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JUNE 15TH TO 24TH, 1920.

NOTES.

1. Reserved seats will be kept for delegates in the front of the Hall during the Council Meetings.
2. Other members of the National and Local Councils, or members of the Societies affiliated with the National Council, may occupy the remainder of the Hall.
3. All members of Council (members of the affiliated Societies of any Local Council, or Nationally Organized Society in Federation) may take part in the discussions, but only accredited delegates may vote.
4. Each session of the Council will commence promptly at the hour appointed.
5. Five minutes will be allowed for the mover of each resolution, three minutes for the seconder, and two minutes for all other speakers, except for the mover of an amendment, to whom it is proposed to allot three minutes.
6. A time-keeper will be appointed to strike a bell when the allotted time has elapsed and no speaker shall continue after this, except by the unanimous request of the Council.
7. All who intend to speak on any subject will send up their names to the Chair at the beginning of each new discussion, each speaker should come to the platform.
8. Each Local Council and Nationally Organized Society is asked to arrange with their delegates so that one of them shall attend each of the meetings of the Standing Committees.

MEETINGS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES
10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m.
TUESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1920.

- These meetings, with the exception of the Finance Committee, are open to any delegates who care to attend.
- 10 a. m. to 11 a. m.—
Committee on Supervised Playgrounds, Room I.
Committee on Household Economics, Room II.
Committee on the Spread of Objectionable Printed Matter, Room III.
 - 11 a. m. to 12 noon—
Committee on Citizenship, Room I.
Committee on Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children, Room II.
Committee on Fine and Applied Arts, Room III.
 - 12 noon to 1 p. m.—
Committee on the Conservation of Natural Resources, Room I.
Committee on Mental Hygiene, Room II.
Committee on Equal Moral Standard, Room III.
 - 2.30 p. m. to 3.30 p. m.—
Committee on Taxation, Room I.
Committee on Agriculture for Women, Room II.
Committee on Professions and Employments for Women, Room III.
 - 3.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m.—
Committee on Public Health, Room I.
Committee on Education, Room II.
Committee on Immigration, Room III.
 - 2.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m.—
Committee on Finance, Room IV.

Tuesday Evening.
Reception at Mrs. W. B. Tennant's, 70 Orange street.
MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 10 a. m. to 2.30 p. m.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th, 1920.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—
10.00 a. m.—Morning Session.
2.30 p. m.—Afternoon Session.
This meeting is open only to members of the Executive Committee, that is, the Presidents of Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies in Federation, the Conveners of Standing Committees and the General Officers or their substitutes.

Invitation from W. H. Golding, Esq., to Imperial Theatre.
AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA,
THURSDAY, JUNE 17th, 1920.

9.30 a. m. to 9.45 a. m.—
Devotional Meeting in Committee Room, arranged for by St. John's Local Council.
10 a. m.—Morning Session—
Silent Prayer, National Anthem, Premier of New Brunswick.

A CORDIAL INVITATION

is extended all members of The National Council of Women and your friends to see this shop—its uncommon attire. You will be favorably impressed too by the economical cost of this attire.

Hats, Furs, Dresses, Wraps, Scarves.

Please come and feel at ease. You will not be asked to purchase.

D. MAGEE SONS LTD.

Since 1859 in St. John

We Extend A Hearty Welcome To The Women's Council Delegates and Invite Them To See Our Beautiful Collections of



SMART STREET DRESSES of Silk and Tricolette

All the new models on which Dame Fashion has set her seal of approval. Crisp Taffetas, soft Messalines, lustrous Radium Crepe and plain or fancy stitch Tricolette.

Such a wonderful variety of designs too, to choose from. The Taffetas have ruffles of self material; plaitings and bouffant drapes. The Messalines have tunics or coat effects,

and the Radium Crepes are made with that soft draping which gives a slender line to the stout woman and the pretty clinging silhouette to the slight figure.

The colors are delightful rich browns, silvery gray, attractive taupes, youthful copen and peace blue shades, navy and black. Sizes 16 years to 44 bust measure. \$25.00 to \$75.00.

Foulards are also in evidence and come in navy, black or copen with white figure. Some are draped with Georgette. Prices \$40.00 to \$85.00.

The Tricolette Dresses are in coat effects or in simple one-piece designs, embroidered in self shades or gold, or prettily beaded. The colors are navy, brown, copen. Prices \$58.50 to \$97.50.

One especially smart Sport Dress of Tricolette has a coatee of orchid with thread of silver over a white skirt and is finished at waist line with heavy orchid silk cord girdle and large tassel. Price \$90.00.

While you are visiting our city, come in let us show you these new things.

DANIEL

London House

Head of King St.

The Best Quality At A Reasonable Price.

Are Your Glasses Right?

It's not enough that you should wear glasses—you should be sure that they are right,—that they fully correct the defects in your eyes and that they fit your face properly.

There's one final test in regard to glasses,—do they show results?

If you've been troubled with headaches, do your glasses stop them?

If your sight has been poor, do your glasses give you good vision?

If the answer to these questions is "Yes" you may be satisfied with your glasses; if not, better let us help you get the right kind.

L. L. Sharpe & Son

Jewelers and Opticians

Two Stores: 21 King St., 189 Union St.
St. John, N. B.



Greetings
To the Visiting
—of—
The National
of Women

We invite you to call on our store at your leisure.

One thing is certain, our plays will prove a source of delight to you.

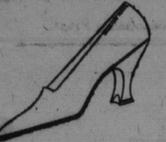
We call your attention to our Ready To Wear Department, season's correct and available.

Suits, Coats, Frocks
Accessories

are showing in wide assortment.

We are quite confident as the values will appear.

**MANCHESTER
ROBERTSON
AL**



We Have
For Ever

in all the wanted styles and values

From \$5.00

But we wish to let you know our new Lines, selling from \$10.00 to \$100.00. Entirely new productions in the trade. Quality that cannot be equaled in the lower priced grades or circumstances. These are the shoes of which we are justly proud to have you inspect them.

June arrivals from London. "Smarden," "Onyx," "Clara"

**FRANCIS &
19 KING**



Welcome To The
ates and Invite Them
ollections of

**SMART STREET
DRESSES**
of Silk and Tri-
colette

All the new mod-
els on which Dame
Fashion has set her
seal of approval.
Crisp Taffetas, soft
Messalines, lustrous
Radium Crepe and
plain or fancy stitch
Tricolette.

Such a wonderful
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Dress of Tricolette has
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price \$90.00.

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EL
Head of King St.

Reasonable Price.

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Opticians
L. 189 Union St.
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Greetings
To the Visiting Members
of
**The National Council
of Women**

We invite you to come in and inspect
our store at your leisure.

One thing is certain: Our present dis-
plays will prove a source of inspiration and
delight to you.

We call your particular attention to our
Ready To Wear Departments,—all the new
season's correct and authentic styles in

**Suits, Coats, Frocks, Blouses and
Accessories**

are showing in wide assortments.

We are quite confident the modes as well
as the values will appeal to you.

**MANCHESTER
ROBERTSON
ALLISON,
LIMITED**

**THE
MODERN PHARMACY**

GEO. A. CAMERON

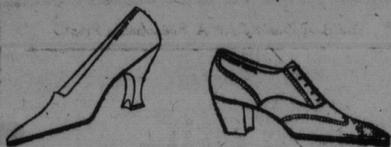
141 Charlotte, Street, Cor. Princess

Agents for Page and Shaw's Chocolates

The Store for high class Perfumes, Soaps
and Powders.

**If It Is Drugs and Perfumes,
We Have It**

Report of the Committee on Citizenship.
Address of Welcome—Mrs. Atherton Smith.
Reply on behalf of the Delegates—Hon. W. E. Foster.
Correspondence.
Appointment of Tellers and Auditor.
Address by the President.
Report of the Corresponding Secretary.
Report of the Treasurer.
Reports of the Provincial Vice-Presidents.
Minutes.
THURSDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1920.
Afternoon Session, 2:30 p. m.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Executive Committee:
"In view of the fact that women citizens urgently need the fullest information as to their
citizenship and that this information should reach all women, so that they shall as an electorate,
be intelligent and effective:
BE IT RESOLVED, that all Affiliated Societies be urged to initiate a strong broad move-
ment for citizenship in their various localities.
Report of the Special Committee re Woman's Platform.
Minutes.
Auto ride, arranged by Automobile Association; tea at Country Club.
THURSDAY EVENING—COUNCIL EVENING.
"Council Snapshots"—Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L.
Song.
Address by the Lieutenant-Governor.
Song.
Address on Canadianization Problems—Chief Justice McKeown.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Executive Committee:
BE IT RESOLVED, that Councils be urged to call conferences on Canadianization in their localities,
or organizations of men and women, who shall discuss and aim towards a nation-wide programme of
Canadianization and that the findings of such conferences be reported back to the National Council of
Women.
National Anthem.
FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1920.
9:30 to 9:45—
Devotional Meeting in Committee Room.
10 a. m.—
Morning Session.
Silent Prayer.
Correspondence.
Report of the Special Committee on Reconstruction Problems.
Address, Mayor of St. John.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Executive Committee:
RESOLVED, that the resolutions received since the Preliminary Agenda was sent out be brought
before the Annual Meeting and acted upon in accordance with By-Law 13.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Hamilton Local Council:
RESOLVED, that Section 2, Article VI, of the Constitution be amended to read:
Sec. 2. Each Local Council shall pay an annual fee of \$5 to the National Council and shall also
contribute Council AM to the National Council equivalent to \$1 for each society federated with the said
Local Council.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Brantford Local Council:
RESOLVED, that By-Law 45, re Finance, read as follows:
"The fees of all the Federated Associations are to be paid by Oct. 1st of each year. No Federated
Association shall be permitted to take part in the meetings of either Council or Executive Committee until
the Treasurer certifies that its fee has been paid. Fees must be paid by the Treasurer of each Feder-
ated Association.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Hamilton Local Council:
RESOLVED, that the five-year term re officers of the National Council be not applied to the Corres-
ponding Secretary.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Brantford Local Council:
Seconded by
RESOLVED, that Article VI, Section 2, of the Constitution be amended to read: "Each Local Coun-
cil shall pay an annual fee equivalent to \$5.00."



**We Have Footwear
For Every Purse**

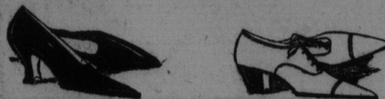
in all the wanted styles and the greatest possible
values

From \$5.00 to \$9.00

But we wish to let you know about our High Grade
Lines, selling from \$10.00 to \$18.00. Shoes in new
creations and patterns that have never been shown
before, even in New York, until the present season.
Entirely new productions for the finest summer
trade. Quality that cannot be produced or duplicat-
ed in the lower priced grades, under any conditions
or circumstances. These are shoes made in Canada
of which we are justly proud and we will be pleased
to have you inspect them at your leisure.

June arrivals from Ladies' Specialized Factories:
"Smarden," "Onyx," "Classic" now showing.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN
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We Invite

the members of The National Council
of Women to visit our showrooms
where they will find an exceptionally
large showing of Summer Millinery
Styles that compel admiration. You
are under no obligation whatever to
purchase, of course, and if we can be
of service in any way whatever it will
be a pleasure indeed.



Marr Millinery Co., Limited

Distributors of Correct Millinery Since 1860.
St. John Moncton Amherst Sydney



*He best buys
who buys the best*

A Diamond can only be termed the
"Finest Quality" when it exhibits the fol-
lowing characteristics.

The color must be the finest blue white,
there must be no imperfections either with-
in the stone or on the surface and the
"Geometric form" of cutting must be cor-
rect in order to obtain the maximum re-
flection of light and brilliancy. A large
stone of inferior quality might easily be
more expensive than a smaller one of high-
er grade, in this case the latter would be a
far better buy, the best of everything does
not necessarily mean the most expensive.
So remember, always place quality first
and size can be governed by your means.

Our long experience as diamond im-
porters will assure to you expert knowl-
edge and service.

Ferguson & Page
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**THE "QUALITY"
DRUG STORES**

Welcome to the Loyalist
City the National
Council of Women

Imperial Pharmacy

Next Imperial Theatre
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Fairville Drug Co.

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FAIRVILLE, N. B.

GLENDON H. ALLAN
General Manager

National Council of Women of Canada.

PROGRAMME CONTINUED.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1920.
Afternoon Session, 2.30 p. m.

Report of the Committee on Education.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Executive Committee.
WHEREAS the Dominion of Canada is composed in part of citizens who speak the French language, and
WHEREAS the best relationships and understanding come through the medium of friendly intercourse, and
WHEREAS in the conducting of interprovincial business it is necessary to understand both French and English.
BE IT RESOLVED, that in the highest interests of good citizenship and for the furtherance of good fellowship and patriotism, both French and English shall be taught to all children attending public and separate schools—such instruction to commence in the curriculum for the Junior Third Room or its equivalent, and that this policy be approved from the national viewpoint by the National Council of Women of Canada and passed on to the Provincial Councils for such action as they deem fit.
Report of the Committee on Professions and Employments for Women.
Minutes.
Visit County Hospital and Simms Factory by special invitation.
FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1920.
Evening Session, 8 p. m.
Art Conference.
Art in Canada—Mrs. Dignam, Convener of Fine and Applied Arts.
Discussion led by the Moose Jurg and St. John Local Councils.
Songs.
The Art of Story Telling—Mrs. Horace Parsons (by request of the Woman's Art Association).
National Anthem.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1920.

8.30 a. m. to 9.45 a. m.—
Devotional Meeting in Committee Room.
Silent Prayer.
Correspondence.
Report of the Committee on Supervised Playgrounds.
Report of the Committee on Objectionable Printed Matter.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Calgary Local Council.
(1) Resolved, that the National Council take steps to prevent the exhibition of trained animals in any theatre or places of public amusement owing to the cruelty necessary in training.
(2) Resolved, that the exhibiting of deformed or freak children be prohibited.
Saturday afternoon, Reception by Lieut. Governor Pugsley and Mrs. Pugsley at the Manor House.
MONDAY, JUNE 21ST, 1920.

9.30 a. m. to 9.45 a. m.—
Devotional Meeting in Committee Room.
10 a. m.—Morning Session—
Silent Prayer.
Correspondence.
Report of the Committee on Equal Moral Standard.
Business concerning the Woman's Century.
Report of the Special Committee relating to Soldiers' Pensions and Soldiers' Dependents.
Minutes.

MONDAY, JUNE 21ST, 1920.

Afternoon Session, 2.30 p. m.
Report of the Committee on Conservation of the Natural Resources.
Report of the Committee on Agriculture.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Executive Committee.
That in view of women's new positions as citizens, it becomes increasingly evident that the fullest information as to their status, problems, etc., should readily be available.
AND WHEREAS, women everywhere need a centre for information and inspiration.
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that a Bureau of Information be instituted by the National Council of Women.
Minutes.
Auto Trips.

MONDAY EVENING.

To be arranged by St. John Local Council.
New Brunswick Evening—Address, "Problems Affecting Public Health," by Minister of Public Health, Dr. Roberts.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1920.

9.30 a. m. to 9.45 a. m.—Devotional Meeting in Committee Room.
10 a. m.—Morning Session.
Silent Prayer.
Correspondence.
Report of the Committee on Laws concerning Women and Children.
International Business.
Report of the Committee on Immigration.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Ottawa Local Council.
WHEREAS, cases marked for deportation at the Ports may appeal to the Minister against the decision of the officer in charge, and
WHEREAS the Minister's decision is final as to whether a mistake has or has not been made, and
WHEREAS frequently in these appeals great pressure is brought to bear on the Minister to rescind the order of the officer in charge.
BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the National Council of Women of Canada request the Government that the Deputy Minister of Federal Department of Health and the Medical Director of the Canadian Society of Mental Hygiene be associated with the Minister in being the first court of appeal in such cases.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1920.

Afternoon Session, 2.30 p. m.
Report of the Committee on Household Economics.
Report of the Committee on Taxation.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Single Tax Association.
WHEREAS the enormous National Debt caused by the war calls for greatly increased revenue, and
WHEREAS industry is already overburdened with taxation and
WHEREAS the greater part of Canada is held out of use for speculation,
BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Council of Women of Canada favor releasing industry from taxation and raising all revenue by collecting the annual rental of land, thus simplifying all reconstruction problems such as housing problem, the pension problem, and all problems that divide Capital and Labour and tend to overthrow free institutions.
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Council of Women of Canada commend the proposal of the Federal Government to raise \$100,000,000 by taxing land values.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Executive Committee.
WHEREAS the reading of books has become the habit of people, and
WHEREAS on account of the multiplicity of inexpensive books offered to the public, there is difficulty of choice and wise selection.
BE IT RESOLVED, that a National Reading Union be established in the National Council of Women at their headquarters, to encourage systematic, carefully chosen courses of reading to be arranged for each year and approved by the Annual Meeting.
Minutes.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22ND, 1920.

Reception by Mayor Schofield.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1920.

9.30 to 9.45 a. m.—
Devotional Meeting in Committee Room.
10 a. m.—Morning Session—
Silent Prayer.
Correspondence.
Report of the Committee on Public Health.
Report on Nominations.
Election of Officers.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Ontario Woman Citizens' Association.
Seconded by
BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Council of Women study the clauses relating to Bigamy. (307-310 of Chapter 144.)—With a view (a) to having a minimum sentence imposed, and (b) to protect a woman who has been bigamously married in a country—not Canada (see sub-section 4 of clause 307) and (c) to decide whether sub-section B of Clause 310 could not be construed to make adultery of any sort, a crime.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Executive Committee.
Seconded by The Ontario Woman Citizens' Association.
RESOLVED, that the name of the Peace and Arbitration Committee be changed to the League of Nations' Committee.
Minutes.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1920.

Report of the Special Committee on the Criminal Code.
Report of the Committee on Mental Hygiene.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Brandon Local Council.
BE IT RESOLVED, that the proxy system of voting be done away with, and further, that if any Federated Association cannot send a representative from within its own organization, or an officer or a Convener cannot go, a written vote may be sent on any matter on the Agenda.
Report of the Conference with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Minutes.
Auto drive to Westfield, guests of Mrs. John Bullock.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1920.

9.30 to 9.45 a. m.—
Devotional Meeting in Committee Room.
10 a. m.—Morning Session—
Silent Prayer.
Correspondence.
Report of the Finance Committee.
Budget.
Resolution moved on behalf of the Brandon Local Council.
BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Council of Women strongly recommend that all Federated Associations adopt a policy of raising a special fund to cover expenses of their delegation to the Annual Meeting.
Place of the next Annual Meeting.
Other business that may arise.
Resolution of thanks.
Minutes.
National Anthem.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1920.

Afternoon Session, 2.30 p. m.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.
RESOLUTIONS that may be considered under By-Law 241.
Moved on behalf of the Kingston Local Council.
RESOLVED, that Section 23 of the by-laws be amended by the insertion of the words "all nominations to be by ballot" after the words "by the Executive Committee."
Moved on behalf of the Woodstock Local Council.
RESOLVED, that definite steps be taken to strengthen the Immigration restrictions of Canada, and that special and closer examination be given at the port of debarkation by Medical Examiners experienced in defective work. All not passing these physical and mental tests to be denied admittance to Canada.
THREE-TWENTYSEVENTH—
Moved on behalf of the New Westminister Local Council.
RESOLVED, that The National Council of Women of Canada urge the Dominion Government to pass and enforce very stringent laws in regard to the importation and manufacture of those drugs that cause the users to become "drug addicts."
Moved on behalf of The Ontario Woman Citizens' Association.
(a) RESOLVED, that the name of the Peace and Arbitration Committee be changed to the League of Nations Committee.
(b) RESOLVED, that the O. W. C. A. reaffirm to the National Council of Women its desire that another deputation be appointed to wait on the Senate to state our case in amendments to the Criminal Code.
(c) RESOLVED, that the O. W. C. A. ask the National Council of Women to petition the Government to have the British North America Act so amended as to allow women to be appointed to the Senate.
(d) RESOLVED, that the O. W. C. A., believing that the responsibility of women to take an active share in citizenship is an immediate necessity, do move that the National Council of Women shall again urge its affiliated societies to continue, strengthen and organize any citizenship movements amongst women, and that such movements shall be developed not only along theoretical, but also upon practical lines, which shall provide for a special effort directed towards encouraging the candidature of the best type of citizens in various departments of Government; also that every effort shall be made to bring out voters at election times to their fullest capacity.
(e) RESOLVED, that the National Council of Women shall petition the Dominion Government to provide for the appointment of one commissioner in each province, under the charge of a federal commissioner, whose duty it shall be to co-operate on the matter of prison, with the understanding that some of the necessities of life shall be exported till the needs of the Canadian people are provided for.
Moved on behalf of the Hamilton Local Council.
WHEREAS, much confusion has arisen in the minds of the general public, and especially among the business firms of Canada, as to the connection between the Woman's Century, Ltd., and The National Council of Women of Canada and their mutual financial obligations.
BE IT RESOLVED, that in order to clear such misunderstanding official connection between the National Council of Women of Canada and the Woman's Century be now severed, and be it further resolved that the National Council of Women of Canada arrange for such space in Woman's Century each month as is needed to give publicity to the work.
Moved on behalf of the St. Catharines Local Council.
WHEREAS, there is great scarcity of trained teachers in all the Provinces of Canada, and
WHEREAS, trained and experienced British teachers are barred from teaching in the Public Schools of Canada, without a further course of teaching in Canada, and
WHEREAS, many British trained and experienced teachers are already residing in Canada and willing to teach, and
WHEREAS, many British teachers would come out to teach if allowed.
BE IT RESOLVED, that The National Council of Women of Canada take into immediate consideration the advisability of petitioning the Education Departments of Canada to make such alterations in the existing regulations as will render British teachers eligible, without further training.
Moved on behalf of the Ontario Woman Citizens' Association.
WHEREAS, the Government is giving attention to the matter of the entry of the Hearst papers into Canada, and
WHEREAS, existing legislation does not prohibit the entry of such papers,
BE IT RESOLVED, that the law be so amended to cover such cases.
RESOLVED, that the National Council of Women earnestly request the Government to develop the mines in the coal area of Canada so as to secure a sufficient supply at reasonable rates and with good shipping facilities for the Province of Ontario.
Call up the St. John River, guests of Commercial Club.
Automobile trip to Gouda Point, guests of N. B. Automobile Association. Dates to be arranged.

ACADIA.

(Continued from page 4.)

principle that each side restore captured territories to the other. That Louisburg was not theirs to give—having been gained by Colonial arms—was ignored and there was kindled in the Colonial mind that spark that a quarter of a century later was to burst forth into a flame of defiance and rebellion, that deprived the British Crown of half a continent.
As a counterpoise to this false move, the British Government sent Cornwallis the next year (1749) to establish a city at Halifax. Events commenced then to move quickly—six years later another New England expedition captured the forts at the isthmus of Chignecto, which was followed by the expansion of the Acadians. Three years later an English force captured Louisburg and the next year Wolfe terminated the French regime on this continent by the capture of Quebec.
It was not until three years after the latter date (1762) that Acadia was opened up for settlers from New England, previously to which the whole country was practically a wilderness. In 1761 there were only six families in the territory outside of Port Royal and only seventy-four in Port Royal. There were only ten families along the St. John river as late as 1695. The first English settlement in the Province of New Brunswick took place in 1761, when twenty-five families from Rhode Island came in and occupied the deserted French farms at Sackville. About the same date the township of Amherst was settled.
ISRAEL PERLEY of Newburyport, Mass., after an exploratory visit up the St. John River, arrived there in 1765, with four vessels laden with settlers for Mauderville and Sheffield. At this time the Peabody, Simonds, White and Hazen trading establishment at the mouth of the St. John, commenced to build up large interests. The Hopewell, Hillaboro and Moulton settlements, largely by German from Pennsylvania, were made in 1765, when also William Davidson built up a trade in fish and masts at Beauabear's Island. Many of the original English settlers were merely squatters, immense grants of land having been made by Governor Wilmot's government in Halifax to non-residents land grabbers and speculators, such as Boquet, Haldimand, Desbarres, McNutt and many others. These were either escheated later on by the Crown or sold under judgment obtained by settlers. McNutt had a grant of (1762) that Acadia was opened up for settlers a territory no less than 1700 square miles along the St. John River. On the arrival of the Loyalists all unoccupied lands were thrown open and freeholds by the thousand were bestowed on terms of actual settlement only. From that date, the progress and development of the country was assured.

Delicious Pastry

Busy Bee's Pastry appeals to the epicure. Its richness and flavor are proof of the purity and quality of its ingredients and the skill of our high-class bakers.

THE BUSY BEE - 143 - CHARLOTTE ST.

Liberals and Progressives.

(Saskatoon Star.)
On the most important question of fiscal policy the Liberals have made no declaration of principle and have refrained from suggesting any means of making up the revenue which would be lost through reduction of the tariff. On another important and really vital question, public ownership of public utilities, such as the railways, the Liberals have always opposed public ownership, and the New National Policy stands firmly for it. Many other differences in policy might be mentioned, insofar as the Liberals have a policy on the questions which the independent group considers of importance.

REGAL
The Big Value in
FLOUR
for Bread, Cakes & Pastry
The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co.
Montreal, P.Q. Toronto, O.N.



Keeps Baby's Skin Healthy

If every mother could only realize the danger which lurks in the neglect of chafing and skin irritations she would not take chances on being without Dr. Chase's Ointment to apply after baby's bath.

It arrests the development of eczema and makes the skin soft, smooth and velvety.
50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

GOLD MEDAL PARLETT OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—the National Remedy of Holland since 1895. Guaranteed. All druggists, 50c. a box. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.



Beware of the Moth!

Your Valuable Furs
Your Valuable Winter Clothing

is assured
Absolute Protection
by our storage system.

Scientific, thorough
Cleansing
Storing
Insuring.
Receipts and guarantees
furnished.

Economical Estimates

are being furnished
daily for repairs,
remodelling, and
special orders
in Furs.

D. Magee's Sons, Ltd.
Master Furriers Since 1859
in St. John.

U. S. FORCED TO BORROW BIG SUM OF MONEY

\$400,000,000 Needed to Pay Obligations Due on July 15th. TREASURY NOTES AT HIGH INTEREST RATES

Will be issued by the Government to Provide Necessary Funds. P. W. WILE.

This situation was made plain today by David F. Houston, secretary of the treasury, who announced the issuance of two new series of treasury certificates of indebtedness to be floated at once for an aggregate amount of \$400,000,000 bearing interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent for the six months certificate and 6 per cent for the certificates maturing in one year.

On the basis of treasury daily statements and excluding transactions in the principal of \$70,000,000, through the first quarter, ended Sept. 30, 1919, of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was marked by a deficit of about \$70,000,000.

QUARRELED OVER A CUCUMBER

As a Result One Person is Dead and Another Held as a Material Witness. Montreal, June 14.—A quarrel four days ago over a cucumber resulted in the death of Laurette Briere, 35 years of age, today. Coroner Macdonald began the investigation which resulted in this discovery when he was asked for a permit to bury Briere, who was said to have died in a convulsion disease hospital here from septicemia.

HAVE INCOMES OF OVER \$100,000

Fix Value of G. T. System. Ottawa, June 14.—(Canadian Press)—During the last fiscal year Sir Henry Strachan said in the House this afternoon that individuals and income tax on incomes of over \$100,000 per annum. Salaries paid by provincial governments, Sir Henry said further, were taxable under the income tax.

RY. MEN REFUSE TO ABANDON STRIKE

The Strike Was An Outcome of the Men's Refusal to Handle Munition Trains. Dublin, June 14.—The railway men refuse to abandon their strike, although addressed to do so by the National Union of Railwaymen. The strike was an outcome of the men's refusal to handle munition trains.

SIR LOMER GOUIN TO RETIRE FROM POLITICS

Expected to Give up the Quebec Leadership to Enter Industrial Field. Quebec, June 14.—The first semi-official announcement of the early withdrawal of Sir Lomer Gouin from the leadership of the Government of the Province of Quebec was made here today, in an editorial published in the Quebec Telegraph, the official English organ of the Gouin Government in the city of Quebec.

METHODISTS HEAR REPORTS AND ADDRESSES

Rev. Geo. Steele Elected to Attend Conference at London—Laymen's Assn. Report. Stacksville, N. B., June 14.—At this morning's session of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference, it was reported that Rev. George Steele had been elected delegate to the third biennial to attend the ecumenical conference in London, Atlantic coast, June 15, 1920, and Rev. F. A. Wightman.

GOV'T HELP IN RESTOCKING FARMS

To Remove Duty from Cattle Entering Canada from the United States. Ottawa, June 14.—(Canadian Press)—With the object of restocking Canadian farms, which have suffered through excessive drought of the past two years, an order-in-council has been passed which, in effect, removes the duty from cattle entering the Dominion from the United States for the present time to February 7, 1921.

BEGIN WAR ON RATS IN NEW YORK

Warfare Started as a Measure of Prevention Against Bubonic Plague. New York, June 14.—Extermination of rats about the piers in New York as a measure of prevention against bubonic plague, which has broken out in Vera Cruz will be sought by health officials. Dr. F. J. Henshaw acting health commissioner made public his announcement today. Dr. Henshaw said he would counter with shipping interests tomorrow to urge that measures be taken to get rid of the rats and clean up the wharves.

TOKYO PLANS TO BECOME GREAT PORT

Will Spend \$175,000,000 on Making Commodious Harbor Capable of Handling Immense Trade. WILL TAKE TEN YEARS TO COMPLETE WORK

By RICHARD SPILLANE. Viscount Tajiri, mayor of Tokyo, has an article in The Trans-Pacific that outlines a wonderful work of harbor development in the capital city of Japan. Today Tokyo practically is not a port. A vessel of 500 tons can get to its waterfront. The tremendous volume of its foreign commerce, together with the bulk of the water-borne trade, is handled through Yokohama.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE ADDUCED IN ELLIS MURDER TRIAL

Eminent Criminologist Testifies as to Results of His Examinations and Conclusions Drawn. Hypothetical Question Put Other Witnesses Testify as to Family Troubles in the Ellis Home.

ACTION OF AMERICA PITIABLE, SAYS GOMPERS

The Failure of Congress to Ratify League of Nations Not Pleasing to People. Montreal, June 14.—"It is pitiable that the United States has not yet ratified the League of Nations," President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., declared here today in an address before the convention of the Federation. He said if the covenant was submitted to the American people "without any other entangling questions, would be overwhelmingly accepted."

FARMER SUICIDES AT OXFORD JCT.

One of the Most Highly Esteemed Citizens of That Community. Special to The Standard. Athol, N. S., June 14.—A sad tragedy has cast a gloom over Cumberland Junction, yesterday, on the River Purdy, near his own farm, of Sydney Purdy, one of Oxford's most popular citizens. The deceased was found in the river near the bridge with a heavy chain around his neck. It is thought he likely intended to hang himself from the bridge. He was 55 years of age and was a member of the Oxford Town Council. Deceased was 70 years of age and was an active member in the Baptist Church. He is survived by a widow and a daughter.

DEDICATE CHURCH AT MEDUCTIC

Polish Troops on New Line of Defense. Warsaw, June 14.—Polish troops which were withdrawing from Kiev now occupy a line running from the Lower Prapat River through Maling and Jelen Biorodol. The battle is continuing.

ARREST SUSPECTS IN FATAL SHOOTING CASE

Montreal, June 14.—The police have detained three men who give the names of Joseph Eugene Atney, Herbert Atney and Walter Coburn in connection with the fatal shooting of Constable Thomas Chitton on Sunday morning.

BELFAST MASONIC HALL RAIDED

Belfast, June 14.—The Masonic Hall at Inch Island, North Donegal, was attacked by raiders early today. The insignia was mutilated, a Bible torn to pieces and the furniture badly damaged.

JAPS GETTING CONTROL OF THE B. C. FISHERIES

Is the Claim Laid Before Parliament by Col. Peck and Regulations Not Enforced. REDUCED FORCE OF INSPECTORS

IMPUGN HONOR OF PARLIAMENT

Clergyman Asserts That Money Was Used in Lobbies in Connection With Race Track Legislation. Ottawa, June 14.—(By Canadian Press).—At the opening of the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Robert Borden said that his attention had been drawn to a despatch from Toronto, which quoted Rev. Dr. Speer of the Methodist Conference at Toronto, as saying that money was used in the lobby of the Parliament buildings in connection with the recent race track legislation. Dr. Speer was quoted as saying that it was a foregone conclusion that the race track men would get what they wanted. If the reverend gentleman was correct, it was his firm conviction that the statements made in the item were absolutely false.

PROLEAU QUICKLY FOUND GUILTY

Charged With Highway Robbery in Connection With Looting of the Ocean Limited Mail Car. Quebec, June 14.—(By Canadian Press).—After deliberating for ten minutes this afternoon, the jury at the Criminal Assizes here brought in a verdict of guilty against J. Bernadine Proleau, Montreal, for highway robbery in connection with the looting of the Ocean Limited mail car at Harlake, in September 1919. Most of the afternoon was taken up with the address of the Crown and the defense as well as Judge Deay's charge. The jury retired at three minutes after six, and at 6.15 they returned with their verdict. The prisoner heard the verdict without any sign of emotion, sentence will be pronounced later.

FIGHT OCCURS IN TRUNK FACTORY

One of Participants Dead from Fractured Skull Received in the Scuffle. Montreal, June 14.—One man, Wm. Reid, 18, was fatally injured and died later at the Western Hospital, and two youths, David Picard, aged 18, and his brother, Edouard Picard, 16, were held as witnesses for coroner's inquest, as a result of a quarrel this afternoon in the trunk factory of J. Breighel & Company, Limited. According to statements made to the police by eye-witnesses, the quarrel started between Reid and Edouard, Reid took Picard by the throat and tried to strangle him. The elder Picard then intervened, and during a scuffle Reid fell and struck his head against a trunk, fracturing his skull.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PENSACOLA

Pensacola, Fla., June 14.—Inoculation of a guinea pig with serum taken from Peter Giardine, suspected victim of bubonic plague who died yesterday, was followed by the death of the animal, state laboratory experts announced today. This was said to strengthen the opinion that at least one genuine case of the disease had been established here.

STATEMENT ON THE CANADIAN NAVAL POLICY

Minister of Naval Service Says There Will be No Decision on Permanent Policy Until Next Year. DETAILS OF GIFT TO CANADA

The Vessels Coming to Canada from Mother Country Are Cruiser, Two Destroyers and Two Subs. STATEMENT ON Ottawa, June 14.—Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Service, in the House today, made his awaited statement on Canadian Naval policy. He intimated—in this practically repeating his statement of some weeks ago—that no decision on permanent naval policy would be reached till after the next Imperial Conference in 1921, but supplementary estimates were to be brought down this session for \$2,000,000.

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FIGHT OCCURS IN TRUNK FACTORY

One of Participants Dead from Fractured Skull Received in the Scuffle. Montreal, June 14.—One man, Wm. Reid, 18, was fatally injured and died later at the Western Hospital, and two youths, David Picard, aged 18, and his brother, Edouard Picard, 16, were held as witnesses for coroner's inquest, as a result of a quarrel this afternoon in the trunk factory of J. Breighel & Company, Limited. According to statements made to the police by eye-witnesses, the quarrel started between Reid and Edouard, Reid took Picard by the throat and tried to strangle him. The elder Picard then intervened, and during a scuffle Reid fell and struck his head against a trunk, fracturing his skull.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PENSACOLA

Pensacola, Fla., June 14.—Inoculation of a guinea pig with serum taken from Peter Giardine, suspected victim of bubonic plague who died yesterday, was followed by the death of the animal, state laboratory experts announced today. This was said to strengthen the opinion that at least one genuine case of the disease had been established here.

AMERICAN NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERS DINED

The Visiting Journalists Were Guests of the City at Dinner Last Night—Large Representation of Citizens Present—Visitors Welcomed by the Mayor—Brilliant Speeches and Banquet on Whole Proved Grand Success.

The civic dinner tendered the visiting members of the American National Editorial Association last evening was a great success in so far as good eating, fine speeches, lofty sentiment and mysterious references to some prohibitive stage of society when the fair sex was taboo at banquets, could make it. The affair was held in the hall of the Kings of Columbia, and in addition to the travelling pressmen and their women folk there were present a large representation of local citizens, bent on telling the wanderers that the Maritime Provinces had the land they are accustomed to call Gods country backed on the map. Whether the visitors accepted as gospel all that was told them will probably not be known till the luminous returns for the next few years are available, but unless they have been giving some earnest study to team alike since they arrived at Halifax, they may be expected back this way if the shortage of newspaper print them out of business. President-elect Wilkie assured the gathering that he knew of no city in Canada which had a more solid foundation than St. John, adding that he was not referring to the rock it was built on, but to its material position and possibilities. And Mrs. Black, of Illinois, was charmed with the poet city—not a city of poets, of course—and astonished at the progressive character of the vegetation hereabouts. She was also pleased with the genial climate, and said her lady friends interested in gardening would always think of the Maritime Provinces as the Garden of Canada.

Mayor Schofield presided with President Albright on his right and the Least Governor and H. C. Culver, the American Consul on his left. Other representative guests occupied a round table in the center and banners, and flowers and fair ladies gave a gala aspect to the place of pleasure.

The Mayor
After a splendid attack on the culinary art of Caterer Bond, the toast to the King was honored, and then the Mayor proposed the Toast to the President of the United States. His Worship extended a hearty welcome to the visitors, and expressed pleasure in being able to entertain such a representative body of American citizens, whom he hoped would be able to bear home a good report of their Canadian sojourn. He recalled that St. John was founded by Loyola, and that the American seafarer, he felt, was especially true of the Maritime Provinces. There was hardly a family in St. John that did not have relatives in the New England States or other parts of America. Now the tide had changed, and Americans were coming into the West of Canada.

American capital was also largely interested in Canadian enterprise, and the trade relations were increasing year by year. His Worship felt that the American presence would use their great influence to preserve and promote the existing friendly relations, not only for old time's sake, but from a new recognition of the need of concord between the American Republic and the British Empire born of the ordeal they had shared together in defence of their traditional liberty and their common civilization.

The Consul
Mr. Culver, the American Consul, who responded, was, as usual, happy and effective. He was glad to join in the welcome, and assured the visitors of his knowledge of St. John and the welcome of his people was sincere, and their friendship warm. After some graceful references to the new role which women are taking in the United States and Canada he went on to emphasize the importance of maintaining the friendly relations between the two peoples north of the Rio Grande, not only for mutual benefit, but as an object lesson to the world.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley
Lieut.-Governor Pugsley in proposing Our Guests, associated himself with the Mayor's welcome, and dwelt on the power of the press as a moulder of public opinion. In both America and Britain, he observed, there were journalists who were not endeavoring to maintain a helpful understanding and amity between the two peoples, and such men he characterized as criminals. They are committing a crime against the traditional relations of our peoples, and against the common civilization which they share, and of which they are custodians—a sentiment which was vigorously applauded by the visitors.

Mr. Pugsley spoke of his connection with certain diplomatic questions which had arisen while he was a member of the Government at Ottawa. As a result of treaties and tribunals boundary questions which threatened to become troublesome had been settled in a spirit of reason and fair play. In the diplomatic questions with which he had to do, he found the American representatives always ready to give reasonable consideration to the Canadian claims, and never disposed to exploit their greater power to our disadvantage.

Lemon Extract And Patent Medicines

Travis Fined \$100 for Selling Lemon—J. A. Barry Claims All Persons Dealing in it Are Liable—Magistrate Promised to Prosecute All Dealers.

All persons whether wholesale or retail, grocers or druggists, or whatever their calling may be, who have for sale a drinkable liquid, containing a percentage of alcohol exceeding two per cent, sell such liquids in violation of the New Brunswick Prohibition Act and are subject to prosecution, fine or imprisonment. Such was the contention of J. A. Barry in the police court yesterday afternoon when he advanced the plea of guilty in the charge brought against his client John Travis, a retail grocer of Smythe street, charged with selling lemon extract, which was considered to be liquor within the meaning of the Prohibition Act.

Mr. Barry said he had at first advised the plea of not guilty to the charge, but on reading up the case he had come upon the ruling of Chief Justice Hazen in the case of the King versus Vroom ex parte Crawford. The Chief Justice was clearly of the opinion that all liquors containing over two per cent alcohol, whether extracts or patent medicines, were liquors within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Barry said there was nothing left for the defence to do under the circumstances, but plead guilty. He asked that the minimum fine be imposed, and that the defendant be fined \$100 and ordered that the fine be one of \$100.

In making the plea Mr. Barry called the attention of the magistrate to the fact that Tania or any patent medicine containing over two per cent alcohol was in the same class as lemon extract, and held that the whole-sale grocers, one of whom was a member of the Prohibition Executive, should be prosecuted, as well as the poor grocer who had whiffed. He held that the wholesalers were allowed off if they did not think the retail grocers should be made scapegoats.

The judge wanted it strictly understood that any one found drinking with lemon extract in their possession was as liable to a \$200 fine as though they had whiffed. He held that lemon extract was much worse than rum, brandy or gin, and those who sold would be prosecuted in the future. He stated that he was willing to enforce the act as he was, the court room would be piled to the very ceiling with seized cases of lemon extract by midnight.

Arthur Lindsay, of the Spar Cove road, pleaded guilty to selling beer on Sunday. He said he had a license to sell two per cent beer, and some cake and milk. As the defendant was a blind man the magistrate allowed him to go with a warning. The information was laid by Inspector McAlmsh.

As there was no evidence to support the charge brought against F. L. Halifax, June 14—Said Mrs. O. Watson, London; Turret Cape, Louisburg, N. S.
Montreal, June 14—Ard str Holbrook (Ber), Antwerp.

A REAL HAIR SAVER AND BEAUTIFIER

Found at Last—Shows Results at Once or Nothing to Pay.
If your hair is thinning out, prematurely gray, brittle, lifeless, full of dandruff and your head feels like mad, quick action must be taken to save your hair.
Don't wait until the hair root is dead, for then nothing can help you. Get from your druggist today a bottle of Parisian sage—it doesn't cost much and there's nothing else you could use that's so simple, safe and effective.
You will surely be delighted with the first application. Your hair will seem more abundant and radiate with life and beauty—all itching ceases and your scalp feels cool and comfortable. Parisian sage is in great demand by discriminating women because it is so delicately perfumed, does not color or streak the hair, and keeps it lustrous, soft and fluffy.
Be sure you get the genuine Parisian sage (Civroux). This is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

You Can't Be a Good Living

unless you get a good night's sleep—every night.
You can fight down other disabilities, but lack of rest cuts off your energy at its source.
Get less sleep than you should, and there's mighty little pleasure in life. Besides, loss of sleep makes you an easy prey to all sorts of infections.

If you can't sleep, find out herefore have only been available to physicians.
The constructive suggestions contained in this book will enable you to overcome any conditions which interfere with sound, body-building sleep.
TEST IT OUT FOR YOURSELF. For \$2.00 we will mail you a copy of "Sleeping for Health." If within 30 days you are dissatisfied, return the book and we will send you the \$2.00.
We can afford to make this offer because we KNOW you will be benefited.

S. C. BRITTON, Publisher
354 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U. S. A.

DIED.

OLSEN—On June 14th, Ella, wife of Martin Olsen, 31 years, leaving her husband, four brothers, one sister, and five children to mourn. Funeral private.
McDUFFEE—At Calgary, Alta., on Saturday, June 12, 1920, Mary, wife of Thomas McGuire, leaving her husband, five sons, two daughters, one brother and one sister to mourn. Funeral on Sunday morning at 8.30 from the residence of her brother, F. J. Power, 10 Westworth street, to the Cathedral for Solemn Requiem Mass.
McDUFFEE—Suddenly, at Fairville, on 12th inst., John W. McDuffee, in the eightieth year of his age, leaving one son and two daughters to mourn. Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3.30 from his late residence, City Line.

Use Coconut Oil For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.
Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else, that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain unperfumed coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.
Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich creamy lather, and cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.
You can get unperfumed coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

BE SUSPICIOUS OF TENDER GUMS

Be suspicious of any tenderness or bleeding of the gums. This is usually the first stage of Pyorrhea—an infectious disease of the gums that destroys the teeth and undermines bodily health.
Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame, then shrink, thus exposing the unenamelled tooth-base to the ravages of decay. Only opening in the gums form gateways for disease germs to enter the system. Medical science has traced many ill-effects to these infecting germs in the gums weakened by Pyorrhea.
They are now known to be a frequent cause of indigestion, anaemia, rheumatism and other serious conditions.
So watch carefully for that first tenderness or bleeding of the gums. Try Forhan's immediately. It positively prevents Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) if used in time and used consistently.
And in preventing Pyorrhea—it guards against other ills.
Forhan's (For the Gums) cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and clean.
If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.
...and 60¢ tubes in Canada and U.S. If your druggist cannot supply you, send price to us direct and we will mail tube postpaid.

FORHAN'S, LTD., Montreal

Forhan's FOR THE GUMS

THE "IMPERIAL" Will Brighten Your Summer Home

What rollicking good times are planned for by the young folks—and the older folks, too! Buy an "Imperial Phonograph" now. The young people can dance to it, sing with it, and then the older folks can slip in some of the beautiful Grand Opera airs and listen to the world's greatest artists.

SPECIAL TERMS!
We have arranged specially attractive terms, so that none may be without music in their homes.
NO LUXURY TAX
Our old prices still prevail!

J. MARCUS, 30-36 Dock St.



AN OLD RECIPE TO DARKEN HAIR

Sage Tea and Sulphur Turns Gray, Faded Hair Dark and Glossy.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or grey. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.
Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients, at very little cost. Every body uses this preparation now, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does so natural and even. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger.

Suitable Welcome To Bishop LeBlanc

A meeting was held in St. Vincent's Auditorium last evening of representatives of all the Catholic parishes in the city and suburbs. The meeting was called for the purpose of arranging a suitable welcome to His Lordship the Bishop of St. John on his return from his Ad Limina visit to Rome.

The meeting was a thoroughly representative one of the different parishes. Amongst those present were, Very Reverend Monsignor Walsh, V. G., Rev. Dr. Moahan, Very Rev. Wm. Hogan, C. S. C. R., and Rev. Wm. Duke parish priest of the Cathedral. Letters were read from Very Rev. Dean Collins, Fairville, and Rev. J. Ryan, M. A., West St. John, expressing their regret at being unable to attend, and stating their full concurrence with any decision the meeting might make, and their willingness to carry out the necessary details in their own parishes.

The Reverend Monsignor Walsh was asked to take the chair, which he did, and declared the meeting open for discussion and suggestions. It was decided that part of the programme of welcome should consist of an address of welcome and the presentation of a purse of gold from the clergy and laity of the city and suburbs. The purse will be raised by voluntary subscriptions among the Catholic people and presented to His Lordship as a token of their esteem.

An executive committee was named, consisting of the Very Rev. Monsignor Walsh, V. G., chairman, J. H. Colohan, secretary, and Richard O'Brien treasurer. A committee is to be appointed consisting of five men

from each parish and named by their parish priest, who will co-operate with the executive in making arrangements and attending to further details.
A further committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Moahan, Dr. W. P. Broderick and J. A. Barry, were appointed to draw up an address of welcome.
The meeting adjourned until Friday evening at eight o'clock when reports will be presented and further details arranged. Friday night's meeting will also be held in St. Vincent's Auditorium.



Cuticura Is All You Need For Your Skin

Baths with Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify the pores. If signs of pimples, redness or roughness are present smear gently with Cuticura Ointment before bathing to soothe and heal. For every purpose of the toilet, bath and surgery Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal.
Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢. Sold throughout the Dominion. Cuticura Depot, Montreal, 12, St. Paul Street. Cuticura Soap shows without soap.

Whatsoever you do eat Krumbles
H. K. Kellogg



A FIREMAN'S job takes its toll of nerves, brain and muscle. You've got to have a good food-foundation for such work and that is why your breakfast should include Krumbles.

Krumbles is made of whole wheat, and Nature must have been thinking of hard-working, quick-acting men and their needs when she created wheat.

Wheat is Nature's well-rounded ration. We take the whole wheat grain, cook it, shred it and treat it and give it a flavor that makes it doubly good to eat.



The consequence is that there is strength, vim, vigor and pep in Krumbles.
Ask your grocer for Kellogg's Shredded Krumbles—the only Krumbles made.
Krumbles is made in the same Kitchens at Toronto as Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes and Kellogg's Krumbled Bran—Always wrapped "Waxtite."
KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO. BATTLE CREEK, MICH. TORONTO, CAN.

Local Council Chose Mrs. McLellan

Nominee for Position on Hospital Board—Mrs. W. C. Good May be Factory Inspector—Council Will Recommend Appointment of Mrs. Flewelling as Food Inspector.

Mrs. J. Verne McLellan was nominated by the Local Council of Women as their recommendation to the Board of Hospital Commissioners, at a well-attended meeting held yesterday morning in the Germain Street Institute. Mrs. E. Atherton Smith presided and several important matters came up for consideration.
A great deal of interest was taken in the matter of the appointment of a woman on the Board of Hospital Commissioners, as it is a measure which the Council has urged for many years. Mrs. A. W. Estey, the recording secretary, read the minutes of an executive meeting held on Saturday evening, at which the names of Mrs. R. Duncan Smith and Mrs. J. Verne McLellan had come up for appointment by the Council, one to be chosen for the vacancy on the Board in answer to a request sent to the Council by the Mayor and Commissioners. The executive endorsed the recommendation of Mrs. R. Duncan Smith. After the reading of these minutes, several matters were disposed of, when Mrs. David McLellan asked if the general meeting was not to have a vote in the recommendation to be made, stating that the Council had worked for years for just such an opportunity. She went on to say that while she had no personal feeling in the matter, she felt that to appoint someone who had held a professional position in the Hospital was a mistake, and that Mrs. R. Duncan Smith had been superfluous in the recommendation, and that the times when criticism of the institution had been made. In her opinion no one should be recommended who had any connection whatever with the Hospital.

Mrs. Smith said that she thought any recommendation made should be unanimous and had been asked if she would explain the circumstances of how she had appeared before the Council.
Mrs. Skelton stated that she had gone entirely on her own initiative to speak to the Mayor, and found herself before a meeting of the Council as a result of the Mayor's suggestion. The appointment of Mrs. R. Duncan Smith would be acceptable to the Local Council and to the Women's Hospital Aid. She had stated that she thought it would be acceptable.

Nominations were made as follows: Mrs. R. Duncan Smith, Mrs. Verne McLellan, Mrs. J. Boyle Travers. Mrs. Smith left the chair to say that she thought for the position a woman who was thoroughly qualified should be chosen, and that the fact that a woman had been a nurse only made her a more valuable worker on a Board. It would be interesting to know if a profession, which all would be delighted to do.

Mrs. J. Verne McLellan pointed out that both Mrs. E. Atherton Smith and Mrs. J. H. Frink are members of the Board of Commissioners of East St. John, and have been most efficient while neither are trained nurses. Mrs. W. Edmund Raymond also spoke along these lines.
The President explained the aims of the Women's Hospital Aid, and said that it stood for constructive work, never for destructive criticism. They were not asked to name a member for this position, and no name had been spoken to on the subject by a member of the Hospital board and on of the Commissioners.

The result of the election was announced as follows: Mrs. J. Verne McLellan, 20 votes; Mrs. J. Boyle Travers, 19 votes.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Drop Freezone on a touchy corn, then lift that corn off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right off. Yes, magic! No humbug. A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes and the calluses, without serious irritation. Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

FOR WOMEN

AMUSEMENTS

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Local Council And National Council

A simple explanation of what the words Local Council of Women and National Council mean may be of assistance to those who have not as yet grasped the idea of this Dominion-wide organization.

At St. John the Local Council is a federation of thirty-two societies. Each society sends its quota of six delegates to the general meetings to vote, while members of all societies are eligible to attend the meetings. There are also a certain number of Standing Committees with local conveners.

The National Council is a federation of all Local Councils, with its elected officers, provincial vice-presidents, and national conveners of Standing Committees. Six delegates from each Local Council are eligible to attend the National Council sessions, which are held annually, and endeavors are made to spread the interest as widely as possible by having meetings in various parts of the Dominion. National officers, provincial vice-presidents, life members and conveners of National Standing Committees also attend these meetings, where reports of work accomplished are heard and resolutions passed regarding the betterment of the community or new activities to be undertaken.

NUXATED IRON WILL INCREASE STRENGTH OF DELICATE PEOPLE IN TWO WEEKS TIME

In many instances says City Physician persons have suffered for years without knowing what made them feel tired, listless and run-down when their real trouble was lack of iron in the blood—how to tell.

If you were to make an actual blood test on all people who are ill you would probably be greatly astonished at the exceedingly large number who lack iron and who are ill for no other reason than the lack of iron. The moment iron is supplied a multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. Without iron the blood at once loses the power to change food into living tissue and therefore nothing you eat does you good; you don't get the strength out of it. Your food merely passes through your system like corn through a mill with the rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind. As a result of this continuous blood and nerve starvation, people become run down and frequently develop all sorts of conditions. One is too thin, another is burdened with unhealthy fat; some are so weak they can hardly walk; some think they have dyspepsia, kidney or liver trouble; some can't sleep at night, others are sleepy and tired all day; some fussy and irritable; some skinny and bloodless, but all lack physical power and endurance. In such cases it is worse than anything to take stimulating medicines or narcotic drugs, which only whip up your flagging vital powers for the moment, maybe at the expense of your life later on. No matter what any one tells you, if you

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Drop Freezone on a touchy corn, then lift that corn off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic! No humbug! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

Witanstede School Closing Exercises

Large Number of Relatives and Friends Present Yesterday Afternoon—Splendid Programme Was Carried Out.

The closing exercises of Witanstede school were held yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Germain Street Institute. A large number of relatives and friends of the pupils were present, and a splendid programme was carried out. The attractive manner in which the pupils performed their several parts as well as the lengthy list of prizes in the memory of the exceptional standing of the school and much credit is reflected thereby, not only on the pupils themselves, but also on Miss Lawson, the principal, and her assistants.

The Valedictory was read by Ruth Thompson. The piece itself was well worded while her handling of it was excellent. The following programme was successfully carried out, Miss Daphne Paterson acting as announcer:

- Entrance March
- Flag salutation and "O Canada."
- Junior French conversation, parts 1 and 2.
- Prize Essay, "Bliss Carmen"—Ruth Thompson.
- Chorus, "The Two Roses."
- Senior French conversation.
- Story telling—Constance Teed.
- Chorus, "The Keys of Canterbury."
- French reading, "Le Spectacle d'une Belle Nuit"—Edith Ellis and Constance Watson.
- Arithmetic—Jean McAllister, Ruth Anna Foster, Eleanor Foster, Zoe Paterson, Constance Starr.
- Recitation, "A Glimpse of Carleton Tower"—Ruth Avery.
- Chorus, "Heart of Oak."

At the reception at Mrs. Tennant's the reception committee will consist of Mrs. Sanford, National President, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, President of the Local Council; Mrs. Wm. Pugsley, Mrs. David McLellan, Provincial Vice-President, and Mrs. Tennant, Vice-presidents and officials will act as social committee on this and similar occasions.

Mrs. A. C. D. Wilson, convener of the musical committee, was asked if it would be possible to have the City Come Band give one or more open air concerts in the Square during the seasons. Mrs. Wilson will report later on this.

W. H. Golding, of the Imperial Theatre, wrote extending to the visiting delegates, on behalf of the members of the Grumpy Company and the Imperial Theatre, an invitation for box reservations at the first performance of the British play last evening. This offer was gratefully accepted.

The agenda of the National Council was discussed.

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Valedictory—Ruth Thompson

The prizes were presented under the direction of Miss Lawson, assisted by Miss. Bosmer and Mrs. F. V. Ellis. The prizes for Physical Culture, awarded by Miss Catherine McAuley, were presented in her absence by Miss Dorothy Blizard. Graduation certificates were received by Ruth Thompson and Helen Fleming. The other prizes awarded were:

- Physical Culture—Constance Watson, Mary Murray, Viola McAuley, Margaret Hayes, Frances Frith, Marjorie Curry.
- Hygiene—Ruth Avery, June Curry, Margaret Estabrooks, Constance Murray, Jean McAllister, Daphne Paterson, Margaret Stephenson, Ruth Thompson, Helen Fleming.
- Geometry—Margaret Estabrooks, Margaret Nixon.
- Arithmetic—Constance Teed, Constance Murray.
- French—Edith Ellis, June Curry, Ruth Avery, Elma Magnusson, Daphne Paterson, Margaret Stephenson, Constance Murray, Margaret Nixon.
- Geography—June Curry, Jean McAllister, Frances Frith, Margaret Stephenson, Ruth Thompson, Ruth Avery, Elma Magnusson, Margaret Hayes, Constance Starr, Constance Teed.
- Spelling—Elma Magnusson, Helen Magee, Margaret Hayes, Constance Teed, Frances Frith, Constance Starr, Bible Study—Helen Magee, Ruth Avery.
- Average for Year—Ruth Avery, June Curry, Jean McAllister, Margaret Nixon, Daphne Paterson.

It is hardly possible to praise Grumpy which was the play presented by Mr. Edward Lewers and Mr. Frank Compton of England last evening at the Imperial Theatre, without seeming over-enthusiastic, and yet it must be said that Cyril Maude's famous play quite came up to all expectations and the character of Grumpy, aged, charming, irascible, yet lovable, keen-minded, humorous is one that will remain long in the memory. It is a difficult feat to enact a role made famous by another, but surely Edward Lewers as Mr. Andrew Baddishead known as "Grumpy" was beyond criticism and he not only portrayed Grumpy, but was Grumpy himself. After the first few scenes, his every appearance was the occasion for applause brought him back to bow.

The company so splendidly balanced and each person in the play, even if they only make a few short speeches are well cast and fine finished performances. Miss Peggy Dundas as Virginia Grumpy's beloved granddaughter

"DANDERINE"

Stops Hair Coming Out; Doubles Its Beauty.

A few cents buys "Danderine." After an application of "Danderine" you can not find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and thickness.

- Improvement.
- French Conversation—Lenora Bell.
- Spelling—Ruth Anna Foster.
- Latin—Mary Murray.
- General Improvements—Lois Fairweather.
- Special Prizes.
- Singing—Constance Watson.
- Physical Culture Cup—Edith Ellis.
- Gymnasium Games—Marjorie Curry's team.
- Senior Essay Prize—Ruth Thompson.
- Junior Bible Study—Ruth Avery.
- Senior Bible Study—Margaret Estabrooks.
- Junior Star Prize—Frances Frith.
- Intermediate Star Prize—Jean McAllister.
- Senior Star Prize—Margaret Nixon.
- Spelling—Ruth Avery.
- Thompson. Character Prize—Ruth Thompson.

Pleased Audience At The Imperial

Grumpy Proved All That Was Claimed of it—Large Audience Delighted With Every Moment of the Production

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The company so splendidly balanced and each person in the play, even if they only make a few short speeches are well cast and fine finished performances. Miss Peggy Dundas as Virginia Grumpy's beloved granddaughter

papers about people getting wonderful relief from troubles like mine by taking Tanlac and so when everything else failed I gave it a trial, thinking myself that at least it would do me no harm. The first few bottles gave me a good appetite, and my food seemed to be doing me good, for I gained several pounds in weight. So I kept right on with it and gradually it seemed to drive the rheumatism out of my system. The pains in my knees began to ease off, and soon I was able to lay my crutches aside and get around with the aid of a stick. Then after a bit I was able to do away with the stick also, and I can now get about without any help whatever, and feel almost like a boy again. All signs of nervousness have left me, and I can sleep the clock around. Many of my friends say they hardly know me for the same man that I was a few months ago, because I look so much better in every way. I certainly am feeling in fine shape once again, and am only too glad to tell others about the wonderful medicine which has done me so much good.

Tanlac is sold in St. John by Ross Drug Company and the leading druggist in every town, under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative—Advt.

WALKED INTO TOWN TO GET MORE TANLAC

Olsen Says He Could Not Walk At All Without His Crutches Up To A Few Weeks Ago.

"I have walked all the way to town to get another bottle of Tanlac, and I'm just feeling fine, and yet when I started on the medicine a few weeks ago, I couldn't get around without the help of crutches," declared John Olsen, sailor, aboard the S. S. Thomas E. Drummond, sailing from St. John, New Brunswick.

"It's about two years since the rheumatism first began to trouble me in the knees, but about last September I got so bad that I couldn't put my foot to the ground, and the pain was so unbearable. At nights I used to lie in my bunk in perfect agony, unable to sleep, and this so told on my nerves that I used to tremble like a leaf. I lost all desire for food and got very thin and weak, and finally had to give up my job and go to Halifax for special treatment. But in spite of everything I tried I seemed to get worse instead of better.

"I saw several statements in the

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MATINEE TODAY 2.30 — NIGHT 8.30

The Comedy of Thrilling Surprises

"Grumpy"

Cyril Maude's Great Success DELIGHTED DISCRIMINATING ST. JOHN LAST NIGHT. Played By An All-English Cast of British Favorites—An Out-and-Out London Company.

PRICES—Eve. \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c., 50c. Mat. \$1.00, 75c., 50c.

Today's Matinee

Curtain at 2:30 Daylight Time. Orch. \$1.00—Upstairs 75c. Children 50c. any seat.

UNIQUE

TODAY and ALL THIS WEEK

The Nature Picture Wonderful

"The Valley of the Giants"

WITH WALLACE REID and ALL STAR CAST. Also Larry Semon in "Solid Concrete."

OPERA HOUSE VAUDEVILLE

FIVE ACTS OF HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE Serial Photo Drama and Orchestra

TODAY Matinee at 2.30 Evening 7.30 and 9

By NATE COLLIER

SURE AN ID BE A RICH GUY, NOW —

IF I'D GONE TO PATTY-GONIA WID ME BRUDDER —

TIMS A RICH RANCHER DOWN THERE —

AN IM NUTTEN BUT AN OLE BUM! —

I WAS A FOOL, MEN, A FOOL! —

FOOL, YE WAS JOE BUT YER NOT IM ONLY ONE! —

IM YER BROTHER, TIM, I DIDNT GO MESSELT! —

CHICAGO JOE LEANED AGAINST THE TELEGRAPH POLE —

EVER SINCE HE AND TIM HAD PARTED TEN YEARS BEFORE — HE HAD KICKED HIMSELF FOR NOT GOING —

FROM THE SHADOWS AN OLE GRIZZLED HOBBO AROSE —



each parish and owned by their priest, who will co-operate with executive in making arrangements, attending to further details. Further committee, consisting of Dr. Meahan, Dr. W. P. Broderick, J. A. Barry, were appointed to set up an address of welcome at the meeting adjourned until Friday evening at eight o'clock when a will be presented and further details arranged. Friday night's thing will also be held in St. Viate Auditorium.



Cuticura Is All You Need For Your Skin

Bathe with Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify the pores. If signs of pimples, redness or roughness are present, massage gently with Cuticura Ointment before bathing to soothe and heal. For every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal.

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Logg's REDDED CREAM BLENDED

READY TO EAT

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic! No humbug! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1920.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Standard has secured from the local Dominion Archives Office in this city the sketch of the history of St. John River and City presented in a special supplement, which may be of interest to some of our visitors this week. It is necessarily contracted and fragmentary for lack of space, but it exhibits a story of stirring deeds and romantic episodes that cannot be paralleled in any other part of this continent. The descendants of the heroes of the conflicts of those days were amongst the first to have their busts in German bulletins in the Great War. The ancient racial fire still burn in the veins of their sons, who when the call to duty and patriotism is sounded will ever be found present at the roll call. It is unfortunate that our visitors will not be able to take away with them a handy volume embracing an epitome of our history, but such, to the discredit of our public spirit, does not exist. The sooner this glaring defect in our educational equipment is remedied the sooner the rising generation will gain some knowledge of the struggles, trials and triumphs of the people from whom they sprung. Three distinct periods ought to be dealt with:

- 1st, The French and Indian Wars;
 - 2nd, The Coming of the Loyalists;
 - 3rd, The Constitutional Period;
- showing the evolution of our industrial and commercial development.

BEER AND WINES.

There seems to be a considerable amount of uncertainty in the minds of many people as to the course they should adopt to secure the passage of the beer and light wine question, which is to be put when the prohibition plebiscite is taken. Many have thought that if there should be a majority vote in favor of the retention of the Act as it now stands, that will settle everything; and that to get beer and wines it will be necessary to vote against the Act, and so do away with the present law. This is not so.

When asked about the matter today, Premier Foster informed The Standard that the two questions were distinct and independent; and that no matter how the vote on prohibition went, if there should be more people in favor of beer and wines than there were against, beer and wines would be made available. It would seem, therefore, that even if every voter in the province votes for the retention of the present Act, if a majority of them also favor the sale of beer and wines, the Act will be amended to permit of these liquors being procurable.

At the same time the law prohibiting the sale of spirits and other hard liquors will be kept in force. This is a commonsense way to look at it.

There are any number of people who have no wish at all to see a return of the times when liquors of every description could be procured, but who do wish to have beer and light wines procurable. These people can, therefore, safely vote for prohibition to be retained just as it exists now, but they can also have beer and wines by saying so.

If friends of the so-called temperance of the prohibitionists, are wise they will see that in the success of the beer and wine amendment lies the salvation of the whole temperance movement. If people can get beer and wine lawfully, there will be few, very few, attempts to evade the law in other respects. The sale of extracts and other villainous concoctions will fall off automatically; there will be no further demand for them. People won't want them if they can get good wholesome ale. But so sure as any effort is made to clamp down the lid absolutely airtight, just so long will some men find some means or other to get round it. It is one of the idiosyncrasies of human nature to hanker after what is forbidden; it has been so since the time of our first parents, and will always be the case, and it will be better for the cause of sobriety and morality to recognize this fact and allow for it, than to try to stifle it, for the ultimate result can only be failure.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

The announcement that a tentative agreement has been arrived at looking to an increase in the trading facilities between Canada and certain portions of the West Indies will be welcomed. This country needs all the avenues of trade that it can honestly come by, and the greater the trade between the various countries in the Empire, the better for all parties. For some years past there has been a trade arrangement between this country and British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, but it did not include the Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras, United States trade connections having kept these islands from becoming parties to the arrangement. It is now proposed to extend the existing agreement, which is founded upon mutual tariff concessions, and to provide improved cable and steamship connections. The lack of adequate and dependable cable and

shipping facilities has been one of the main obstacles in the way of any extensive trade development with the West India islands; but with the establishment of the new Canadian Merchant Marine the shipping facilities should be vastly improved, and with better cable facilities there should be a considerable increase in the amount of business done.

It is pointed out unofficially that under the proposed arrangement the preference to be allowed in the islands for Canadian products is set at fifty per cent. Instead of forty, which is the present rate, while foodstuffs may be permitted to enter both markets free of duty. Most of the more important West Indian exports are foodstuffs, fruits, sugar, etc., so that free trade in these commodities may appear to promise special advantages to the islands. As a matter of fact, however, in respect of fruits, no real concession is made, as these articles are already on the free list, and if it is proposed to give the West Indies an advantage in the Canadian market it may become expedient to apply a low rate of duty in the general tariff, where it would be applicable to imports from other countries.

It is to be regretted that the United States trade connections with Jamaica, Honduras and the Bahamas militate against trade between those islands and this country, for it seems to be agreed that the policy of United States commercial corporations, now controlling the trade of Jamaica, is one highly detrimental to the interests of the colony, and that if a larger market can be developed in Canada, and an independent steamship service provided, production will vastly increase both in Jamaica and in the other islands. It is in the interests of Canada to cooperate in this movement. The products of Canada and of the West Indies are non-competitive. Each country requires what the other produces, and must get these products somewhere. The logical answer is that they should get them from each other. The war interfered with the operation of the old trade agreement, but trade expanded in a notable degree last year, doubling the figures of 1914, and giving ample promise of a still more extensive development under new conditions.

THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

The report of the Senate committee investigating the Hudson's Bay water route is in favor of it. The committee finds that "the season of navigation under present conditions is at least four months, and can be made longer by improvements in aids to navigation." But the selection of Port Nelson as the terminal is regarded as hasty, and the merits of Fort Churchill seem to be preferred. The committee has had the investigation in hand for several years, and its opinion will be warmly welcomed by the Western members of Parliament who have been pressing for completion of the Hudson's Bay railway.

In the course of a short description of the new line, the Mail and Empire says that grading is completed on the entire route and all but 92 miles of track have been laid. This 92 miles will cost about \$1,800,000, and about \$1,000,000 will be required to complete bridges, trestles, telegraph lines, water stations, etc. The Government has already spent \$3,500,000 on the railway, and \$6,000,000 in the harbor improvements at Port Nelson. But the need of economy has induced the Government to omit from this year's expenditures any large provision for completing the railway, and the West has been demanding a reversal of the decision. The Winnipeg Board of Trade has collected a list of data on the Hudson's Bay region, and its opportunities, and is agitating for opening it up. It is, of course, only a question of time before the rich resources of the Hudson's Bay region are thoroughly explored, for the reconstruction era on this continent is apparently going to be one of keen search for and development of natural resources. The Canadian Government merchant marine will probably have a surplus of vessels by the time the building programme is completed, and could readily give a summer transport service through the Bay to Port Nelson. It might seem as if this route would deprive the Eastern part of Canada of much business, but that is hardly possible, because the route is closed by the time Western grain comes to market, and grain cannot be deliberately held in large quantities until the next summer in order to get a few cents advantage in shipping rates. More good would accrue from opening up this region than loss through diversion of traffic.

Canada has in the North the last large areas of unexplored timber and mineral lands on this Continent. Both Ontario and Quebec are planning railways to James Bay, in order to tap the Hudson's Bay district, and derive the large commercial advantages of expansion. The opening up of this vast Northern region is bound to occur in the next few years, and the Hudson's Bay railway and ocean service will be only the preliminary of development there.

HALF HOLIDAY ON FARMS.

Certain farmers in the West Middlesex district of Ontario have declared for a weekly half holiday on their farms, and this action appears to be approved by Secretary Morrison, of the U. F. O., although he admits he does not see just yet how far-reaching the decision may be. He says: "It may lead to decreased production, but even if it does, why should the rural population become servants and spend their lives in toil that others may be fed. The population of Canada must be evenly apportioned in work, pleasure and remuneration. I heartily endorse all that has been done by your club in this matter, and I say go to it and see if we cannot elevate the rural people to a high plane of initiative in all these matters."

If a weekly halfholiday, why not the eight-hour day next? It is hardly possible that the general adoption of lighter hours upon the farms can result otherwise than in decreased production, unless the effect should be to attract more people to the land, and thus increase production in this way, which is not very likely. People who have a real call back to the land are not of the class that bankers after shorter hours and less work. They realize that to be successful as a farmer, one must be "on the job" whenever conditions call for it, holiday or not.

According to reports in Western papers, considerable damage is being done to some of the crops by grasshoppers, and farmers are finding a good deal of difficulty in overcoming the pest. Among the remedies suggested is the use of poison gas. This might be effective, but it might also be somewhat awkward to apply. We can suggest a simpler and more efficacious method. It is that the occupiers of the infested areas should combine to buy up all the supply of gasoline—or whatever the substance may be that passes for gasoline—intended for use by automobiles in and about this city, and have it shipped out West, where it can be used by cars engaged to traverse the infested areas with their exhausts wide open. The vilest gas invented by the Huns would be as the odor of violets compared with the poisonous stench emitted from the "gas" that is used round here, and we should say no grasshopper or any other living thing could get by it. The only trouble would be it might wither the crop as well.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Clyde Shipbuilding Output. (The Christian Science Monitor.) The shipbuilding output from the Clyde during May totaled 25 vessels of a gross tonnage of 61,501, making the production for the year 238,013 tons, as compared with 120,885 for the corresponding five months of 1919. Included in this month's output is the Cunard liner Tyrnna, from Messrs. Beames's yard.

General Haig's New Distinction. (Manchester Guardian.) Month by month Lord Haig increases his distinction by not publishing a single article on the war. One by one the general and admirals in all countries succumb and put into print the long-bottled up plaint or excuse or indictment by theory—"that one talent which his death to hide." Voices rise, the fur flies, the hat stutters, the fine, the war after the war goes stormily on, while the British commander-in-chief, though a Scotsman racially armed to the teeth with aptitude for dialectic, neither hinges or parries. The mere yearly and monthly accumulation of these acts of abstinence must build up in the end a quite massive and monumental edifice of non-blatancy like all the little bricks that may make a cathedral.

Mr. Melghe's Economics. (Toronto Globe.) Mr. Melghe contrasts "Canada's favorable" balance of trade with Britain's burden of excessive imports. Leading Canadian bankers have already explained that last year there was no favorable balance in Canada and that the excess of exports over imports represented interest on Canadian debts due in Britain and the United States, and payments for insurance and shipping. To be consistent Mr. Melghe will have to contend that these payments are an advantage because they are expressed in exports. If the minister of interior is not so a sorry tyro on these subjects he is presuming that the Canadian people are a race of "economic dilettantes."

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPP

I was looking in the window of a candy and ice cream store yesterday wondering how it would feel to work in there even without any wages, and some lady came up with a little white toy poodle on the end of a chain, saying, O, little boy, will you please hold Fluffie for me for a few minutes, I simply must have a drink of soda water.

And she gave me the chain to hold, saying, Now be good, Fluffie, mama's coming rite out agin. And she went in the store, being a fat lady with thin eyebrows, and the little dog tried to go in after her and started to bark like anything, me holding him back by pulling on the chain, wick jest then who came up but Skinny Martin, and Leroy Shooter, and they started to talk like anything, Skinny Martin saying, What is that, Benny, a dog or a flea?

Why dont you get a dog your size, Benny? eed Leroy Shooter.

Aw, thats all rite, you fellows are jest jollis, thats all the matter with you fellows, I eed. And Skinny and Leroy Shooter kept on laughing and making laughing remarks, such as, Thats the best looking dog I ever saw, if I had a dog like that I wouldnt admit it, Thats no animal, its a vegetable. And they was still making them wen Mary Watkins and Lorster Mincer came up, Mary Watkins saying, O wat a perfectly bewtiffil little dog, and Lorster Mincer saying, O, isnt he jest too cunning for anything, I think he's perfectly adorable.

Skinny and Leroy dont think so, they think its a farsee looking dog, I eed, and Skinny quick eed, I do not, cant you take a joke, its a all rite of a dog, and Leroy said, Ive saw worse dogs than that, cant you take a joke? Wich jest then the lady came out saying, Heers mama, Fluffie, dont ry, and here a quarter for the nice little boy for minding you. Meaning me, and she gave me a quarter and I took Mary Watkins and Lorster Mincer in the store and bawt them each a soda and Skinny and Leroy warked away trying to look independent.

THE LAUGH LINE

A ripple of laughter is worth a flood of tears.

The course of true love has too many side tracks.

Both Desirable. Dix—a man rises in his own estimation when he settles down. Dix—Yes, and he rises in his creditors' estimation when he settles up.—Boston Transcript.

Essentially Artistic. "What kind of a woman is Mrs. Gadspar?" "Essentially artistic." How's that? "The family fly swatter is adorned with a bow of pink ribbon."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Cured Just the Same. A patient who had sent for the doctor remarked that he had not the slightest faith in modern medical science.

"That doesn't matter in the least," replied the doctor. "You see, a mule has no faith in the veterinary surgeon and yet he cures him all the same."

ECZEMA

You are not the only one who suffers from it. It is a skin disease that is caused by an infection of the skin. It is a disease that is caused by an infection of the skin. It is a disease that is caused by an infection of the skin.

Pulpwood Wanted

3000 Cords of Peeled Spruce, Fir and Poplar Pulpwood. Write at Once for Prices to Murray & Gregory, Ltd. St. John, N. B.

24 Years the same "good" tea

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" Sold only in sealed packages

NOW LANDING PURINA FEEDS

PIG CHOW (Cheaper and better than Feed Flour). COW CHOW Scratch and Chick Feeds Results guaranteed. C. H. PETERS SONS, LTD., St. John, N. B.

Nothing Green.

Mother—Goodness! Bobby has eaten a little green caterpillar. Father—You should caution him not to eat anything in the country that isn't ripe.—Boston Transcript.

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For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Wickes

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Girls' Button Boots Sizes 11, 11½, 12, 1, 1½, 2 Sale price \$2.50

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this year, as some of our students cannot afford to lose the time. Our classes have been considerably crowded, but changes now occurring give a chance for new students who may enter at any time. Send for Rate Card.

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The young woman's taste determines the size of the gem and style of the mounting. Her desire in both are certain to be fully satisfied from the splendid display of diamonds here. Prices range from \$30. up. L. L. SHARPE & SON Jewelers and Opticians 2 STORES—21 KING STREET 189 UNION STREET

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without distressing after effects. There is no reason why you should not, now that you know there is a medicine that will unflinchingly counteract dyspepsia and other stomach troubles.

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gives quick relief to stomach troubles, regulates and invigorates the digestive system, and permits proper eating without distress and pain.

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Contest Conditions stated in full on free Contest Blanks at Eveready Daylo Dealers.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis 7; New York 4.
At New York—
St. Louis . . . 21001000—7 12 2
New York . . . 00103000—8 10 2
Batteries—Schupp and Dilbeck; Nash, Hubbel, Winters, Douglas and Snyder.
At Brooklyn—
Cincinnati 9; Cincinnati 7.
At Cincinnati—
Brooklyn . . . 00220000—7 14 8
Cincinnati . . . 0130014x—9 17 3
Batteries—Fisher, Laque and White; Cadore and Grimes and Krueger.
Pittsburg 6; Philadelphia 1.
At Philadelphia—
Pittsburg . . . 00001000—6 10 0
Philadelphia . . . 00000100—1 8 2
Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Gallia, Betts and Truesner.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit 5; Philadelphia 0.
At Detroit—
Philadelphia . . . 00000000—0 6 0
Detroit . . . 0001000x—5 9 1
Batteries—Harris and Perkins; Ayers and Almsmith.
Cleveland 7; New York 1.
At Cleveland—
New York . . . 00000100—1 5 2
Cleveland . . . 0110020x—7 16 2
Batteries—Thornhill, Shore and Hannab; Covaleski and Numsenker.
St. Louis 10; Boston 5.
At St. Louis—
Boston . . . 00101100—5 10 4
St. Louis . . . 1010210x—10 11 1
Batteries—Russell and Schang; Davis and Billings.
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto 5; Jersey City 3.
At Jersey City—
Toronto . . . 00100031—5 8 1
Jersey City . . . 10200000—3 10 2
Batteries—Devlin, Harttraut, Shea and Sander; Gill and Freitag.
Buffalo 4; Baltimore 3.
At Baltimore—
Buffalo . . . 01000201—4 7 1
Baltimore . . . 00010020—3 9 1
Batteries—Hoggs and Bruegy; Frank and Egan.
Rochester 3; Syracuse 1.
At Syracuse, first game—
Rochester . . . 12000000—3 6 1
Syracuse . . . 00000100—1 8 6
Batteries—Acosta and Manning; Buckley, Tipple and Niebergall.
Rochester 5; Syracuse 3.
Second game.
Rochester . . . 01010010—5 12 2
Syracuse . . . 00000000—3 10 2
Batteries—Acosta and Manning; Tipple and Madden.
Reading 10; Akron 6.
At Reading, first game—
Akron . . . 10010040—6 7 1
Reading . . . 3000331x—10 9 1
Batteries—Moseley and Walker; Swartz and Kunknik.
Akron 6; Reading 4.
Second game.
Akron . . . 20200010—4 11 0
Reading . . . 00200000—3 9 2
Batteries—Flaherty, Donovan and Smith; Bareiss and Colter.

The Re-Launching Of Shamrock IV.

City Island, N. Y., June 14.—Plans were completed here today for the re-launching at high water late tomorrow afternoon of Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup. The green racer has been on the way since last Friday, having her underbody polished and groomed preparatory to her trial races with the 23 meter Shamrock. The "trial horse" has been in the water since Friday and is rigged with the exception of her marconi topmast but she has not yet been tried out under sail. Colonel Nell, who is in command of the Lipton forces, said there was a possibility that the yacht might be given a short spin tomorrow afternoon under her lower canvas. Present plans call for the entire "Lipton navy" to leave here at seven o'clock Wednesday morning for Sandy Hook. Sir Thomas will lead the fleet in his recently chartered steam yacht Victoria.

If the present schedule is carried out the two Shamrocks will have their first tanning up match, over the America's Cup course off Sandy Hook, on Thursday.

PIRATES WON FROM BRAVES

On the South End diamond last night the Pirates defeated the Braves by a score of 11 to 8. Kerr for the winners pitched good ball having twelve strikeouts to his credit while he fielded his position in superb style. The feature of the game was a triple play pulled off by the Braves. The 2nd baseman speared a hot linez with one hand, shot the ball over to the short stop who touched 2nd and whipped it to third in time to cut off the runner there. It was a snappy play and was loudly applauded.

The batteries were: Pirates, Kerr and Cox; Braves, Potter and Fraser.

TWELVE ROUND DRAW

Boston, June 14.—Johnny Dundee and Willie Jackson, both of New York fought a 12-round draw here tonight.

IF POSLAM CAN HELP YOUR SKIN —DO LET IT

If Poslam holds any comfort, any satisfaction for you in being the means to relieve and eradicate eczema or any stubborn skin trouble, let it bring you these benefits at once. They will seem ever so welcome if you have suffered long. There is no risk; Poslam cannot harm; its work is known to be highly successful. Soothes, stops itching, brings quick improvement. A little does much better. It is highly concentrated. Clears aged, inflamed complexion overnight.

Sold everywhere. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 245 West 47th St., New York City.

Urge your skin to become clearer, brighter, healthier by use of Poslam. Deep penetration with Poslam.

St. John School Board Meeting

Considerable Business Transacted Last Evening—Teachers' Resignations Accepted—Applications Received—New School Matter Discussed.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. John School Board was held in the Trustees' Building, Hazen avenue, last evening, with Dr. A. F. Emery presiding. G. H. Green was welcomed back to the Board after an absence spent in England. The Board's new member, Allen A. McIntyre, was introduced to the Board, as the successor appointed by the City Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late trustee, James V. Russell.

In introducing Trustee McIntyre, the chairman stated that he had been educated in the city schools, and the Board would hope to profit by the suggestions he would thus be able to offer in his new capacity.

The trustees present at last night's meeting included the chairman, Dr. A. F. Emery; Mrs. Richard O'Brien; the superintendent of the city schools, Dr. H. S. Bridges; E. R. W. Ingraham, Geo. E. Day, Maurice Coll, G. H. Green, H. Colby Smith, and Allen A. McIntyre.

The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read.

The resignations of Norah S. Fairweather, Della G. Campbell, Grace Shampier, Mary J. Steeves, Florence G. Perry, and Rhoda J. McDougall from the teaching staff of the city schools were read, and a motion passed that they be accepted. All the teachers expressed regret at leaving the city schools and thanked the Board for their fair and considerate treatment while teaching in St. John.

Dr. Bridges stated that one of the

teachers was to be married, several were going to Western schools, and one had accepted an appointment to the teaching staff in Moncton. She would have preferred to have remained in St. John, but as the salaries in Moncton were considerably higher than those in St. John and the profession was her means of livelihood she had been obliged to accept the Moncton offer.

Applications for appointment to positions on the teaching staff were received from A. Laura Howard, Emma Chown, J. Newton Farley, Marion Bustin, Mary L. Short, Bertha B. Stewart, Mary E. Grant, Elsie S. Spence, Marie H. Ryan and Della Folkins. It was moved that the applications be received and entered on the application list. Dr. Bridges stated that the majority of applications were from St. John girls now students at the Provincial Normal School.

He recommended the appointment of Gertrude Peterson, Hester E. Sleep and Ethel B. Shaw to vacancies on the teaching staff. Motion was made that the teachers recommended by the doctor be appointed to the teaching staff.

A communication was read from Richard J. Ellsworth, janitor of the Victoria School Annex applying for two months' leave of absence. Referred to the School's visiting committee.

The secretary's report for May was accepted as read. He reported the number of teaching days during the month to be 18; pupils enrolled, 3,408;

boys, 1,704; girls, 1,704; average daily attendance, 2,033; teachers' visits, 173. The Board of Health reported 21 cases of scarlet fever and 19 cases of diphtheria during the month.

A communication was read from Dr. J. B. W. Baxter stating that a tablet had been prepared to the memory of the late Lieut.-Col. A. E. G. MacKenzie, killed in action in France, and formerly principal of Albert School. He wished the Board to accept it, and thought a day should be set aside towards the close of the school term, when a public unveiling in the presence of the Colonel's former pupils might be made. He asked that Lieut.-Colonel Alexander McMillan be asked to officiate and represent the 25th Battalion.

It was moved that the tablet be accepted and that the necessary arrangements be referred to a committee consisting of the chairman of the Board, the superintendent, and the visitors of the West Side school.

Secretary Leavitt notified the Board that a debenture amounting to \$17,000 were falling due, and asked that the Finance Committee take the necessary steps in regard to the matter. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

The superintendent recommended that \$4,750.75, which had been deducted from the salaries of teachers for absence be paid. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

Trustee Green asked that the Board make a ruling in regard to the matter. In view of the advanced rate of pay the teachers now received he was not in favor of such action being con-

tinued, and he moved that the matter be fully dealt with at the August meeting.

Trustee Smith stated that the School Board had extended the school vacation for five days last year, and the Government had refused to pay teachers the Government allowance for that period. He moved that the Board make good the difference, as the loss was due to the Board's action.

In answer to Trustee Green, Dr. Bridges stated that the amount to be paid would be in the vicinity of \$600. The trustee was of the opinion that the teachers had been well paid for the last year, and were quite willing to have the added holiday. Trustee Smith said the holiday had been granted by the Board, and the Board would have to pay. Trustee Green agreed with Trustee Smith, but did not wish a similar occurrence next vacation.

It was moved that the chairman call a special meeting of the Board at the Newman Street School to examine the site selected for the new North End school on Adelaide Road. It was moved that a further special meeting of the Board be called for the 22nd of June to discuss building sites.

A communication from the Board's architect was read stating that the enlarging of the Victoria Street School Annex would cost \$13,560. The cost per class room would be \$6,780. If a new school building was erected the cost would be from \$9,500 to \$10,000 per class room. If action were immediately taken, the building could be made ready for occupancy for the coming term.

Progress was reported in regard to the heating of the Victoria School An-

nex. The trustee's report was accepted as read. His reported: Irregular attendance, 53; truants, 12; absence because of sickness, 15; clothes, 7; temporary necessity, 4. Notices mailed, 11; arrested, 3; left city, 2; cautioned, 4; past the age of fourteen, 1; arrested, 7; truants back at school, 6.

It was moved that the privileges accorded to the Playground Committee last year be continued this year, subject to the same restrictions.

The Buildings Committee were authorized to issue tenders for coal for the ensuing year.

The architect's report on the cost of replacing the roof of the wooden mansard roof of the Winter street school was read. It replaced with brick and stone, the cost would be \$9,000. The matter was referred to the Building Committee to effect necessary repairs.

The Board felt the cost excessive in view of the other large expenditures necessary during the year.

Superintendent Bridges drew the attention of the Board to the lack of accommodation at present existing in the High School. He said that matters would be much worse next year, as 382 applications had been filed for High School entrance. The school was filled to capacity at present, and not more than 100 pupils would be leaving at the end of the year. He thought that the Board should take action to prepare the Hazen street synagogue for class rooms. The matter was referred to the High School Visitors' Committee and the superintendent, to report back at the next meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Short-Lived Fight In Halifax

Halifax, N. S., June 14.—Mike McTigue made his first appearance here since his return from New York, at the G. W. V. A. tournament, tonight, when he knocked out Young Grady, of Boston, in the fifth round of a scheduled fifteen-round bout. Grady was outclassed. McTigue knocked him down for the count of nine in the second round, and had him practically out in the fourth, he being saved by the song. McTigue flinched shortly after the opening of the fifth. Hector McInnes, who was referee of the round O'Dowd-Wilson fight at Boston, was one of Grady's seconds.

Lymen, of Moncton, had the best of the bout with Patterson, of Halifax, when the latter injured his foot in the third round and retired.

George Latham won from Turner in the fourth round, the latter retiring. Gunner Arnold and Vic McLaughlin were ordered out of the ring in the second round by the referee, declaring no contest.

A CHALLENGE.
The Young Curlews wish to challenge the Adelaide Street Ramblers to a game Wednesday evening on the Government grounds, North End.

The tollers and the photocasts are fighting to a finish. And the ultimate consumer continues to diminish.

St. Peter's Won From The Alerts

Game Went Six Innings and the Score Was Seven to Five—Chestnut Was Injured.

Last evening in the City League game on the East End grounds the St. Peter's in a six inning game defeated the Alerts by a score of seven to five.

An unfortunate occurrence was when Chestnut, the St. Peter's star pitcher, while at the bat was struck on the hand by a pitched ball and was so badly injured that it was found necessary to remove him to the hospital for treatment.

The following is the box score and summary of the game:

St. Peter's.	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
Dever, c and p.	4	0	7	0	0			
Gibbons, 3rd b.	3	2	2	0	1	2		
Mooney, 2nd b.	4	1	2	3	0			
Riley, cf.	4	1	1	0	0			
Doherty, 1st c.	4	0	3	0	0			
McGovern, 1st b.	4	0	6	0	0			
Lenihan, ss.	2	0	0	0	2	1		
Millan, rf.	3	0	0	0	0			
Chestnut, p.	2	2	1	0	2			
Kelly, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	26	7	5	18	5	4		

Alerts.

Alerts.	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
Costello, cf.	2	0	1	2	0	1		
Brittain, rf.	4	1	2	0	0			
Steele, 2nd b.	3	0	0	1	1	0		
Stewart, 3rd b.	3	0	1	2	1	2		
Hatfield, c.	3	1	0	7	0	1		
McGovern, ss.	3	2	0	1	1	0		
Stafford, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0		
Lawlor, 1st b.	3	1	0	5	0	1		
Arseneau, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0		
	26	5	4	18	4	5		

Score by Innings:
St. Peter's 220002—7
Alerts 100001—5

Summary.
Two base hit, Stewart, Chestnut, Gibbons, Brittain, Mooney; three three base hit, Riley; sacrifice hit, Gibbons; stolen bases, Dever, Brittain, Riley; struck out, by Stafford 7; by Chestnut 7; by Dever 2; bases on balls, of Stafford 2; of Dever 1; hit by pitched ball, Arseneau, Costello (2), Chestnut. Umpires, Howard and Downing. Scorer, Carney.

ST. JOHN LODGE ELECT OFFICERS

At a meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 30 K. of P., in their rooms, Temple Building, Main street, North End, last evening, the following officers were elected:

L. Dykeman—C. C.
G. C. Cosman—V. C.
H. W. Bromfield—Prelate.
H. M. Akerley—M. of W.
E. O. Heans—M. of A.
A. H. Case—I. G.
W. S. Parker—O. G.

Representatives to Grand Lodge—J. A. Murray, O. S. Dykeman, C. T. Green, H. M. Akerley, J. A. White, E. S. Walters, A. R. Holder.

Alternates—Joseph Irvine, H. F. Bennett, L. D. Munro, D. C. Shaw, W. J. McAlary, W. H. McDonald, John Thornton.

The officers will be installed on the evening of June 23rd.

BALL PLAYER WAS INJURED

An unfortunate incident took place at the game between the St. Peter's and Alerts last evening on the East End diamond when Chestnut, the clever southpaw pitcher of the St. Peter's was hit on the head by a high fast ball thrown by Stafford, the Alert pitcher.

Chestnut was knocked unconscious for a few minutes but recovered quickly and was taken to the club house, a trained nurse, who was a spectator at the game rendered first aid. The injured player was later taken to the General Public Hospital.

A report from the hospital at an early hour this morning said he had received only a minor injury and was doing very well.

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES

The Highest Quality Ever Attained in a Virginia Cigarette

No wonder Player's are the most popular cigarette in the Old Country—as they are here!

Among discriminating smokers it is universally agreed that Player's are unequalled for their smoothness and delightful aroma.

18c. per package Two for 35 cents




**Short-Lived
Fight In Halifax**

Halifax, N. S., June 14.—Mike McGuire made his first appearance here since his return from New York, at the G. W. V. A. tournament, tonight, when he knocked out Young Grady, of Boston, in the fifth round of a scheduled fifteen-round bout. Grady was unclassified. McGuire knocked him down for the count of nine in the second round, and had him practically out the fourth, he being saved by the bag. McGuire finished shortly after the opening of the fifth. Hector Moines, who was referee of the recent Dowd-Wilson fight at Boston, was one of Grady's seconds. Lyman, of Moncton, had the best of the bout with Patterson, of Halifax, when the latter injured his foot in the third round and retired. George Leithen won from Turner in the fourth round, the latter retiring. Gunner Arnold and Vic McLaughlin were ordered out of the ring in the second round by the referee, declaring a contest.

A CHALLENGE
The Young Curlews wish to challenge the Adelaide Street Ramblers to game Wednesday evening on the government grounds, North End. The rollers and the plutocrats are fighting to a finish. And the ultimate consumer continues to diminish.

BEDFORD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

(FORMERLY CAVICCHI & PAGANO)

P. PAGANO, President. **V. J. CAVICCHI**, Vice-President and General Manager.
J. J. HERBERT, Secretary-Treasurer.

Railroad Contractors

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**Construction of Dry Dock and Shipyards
At Halifax, N. S.**

**Construction of Dry Dock, Shipyards and Breakwater
At Courtenay Bay, East St. John, N. B.**

Offices At

HALIFAX, N. S. and EAST ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE STANDARD'S FINANCIAL SECTION

MONTREAL SALES
(Furnished by McDougall & Cowans)
Montreal, June 14.

Item	High	Low
Ame Common	130	130
Abitibi	78 1/2	78
Brazilian LH and P	43 1/2	43 1/2
Brompton	132	132
Canada Car	98	97
Canada Cement	64 1/2	64
Canada Cotton	97	97
Detroit United	106 1/2	106
Dom Bridge	97	97
Dom Canners	61	61
Dom Iron Pfd	78	78
Dom Iron Com	65	65 1/2
Dom Tex Com	132	132
Laurentide Paper Co	106 1/2	106
Mt L H and Power	83 1/2	84
Penman's Ltd	122	122
Quebec Railway	25 1/2	25
Riordan	137	138
Shaw W and P Co	107	107
Spanish River Com	103 1/2	103 1/2
Span River Pfd	143 1/2	144
Steel Co Can Com	75 1/2	75 1/2
Toronto Rails	42	42
Wayagamack	113 1/2	116

(McDougall and Cowans)
Montreal, June 14.

Asbestos Com—82, 85
Steamships Com—74, 82 1/2
Brazilian—44, 44 1/2
Dom Textile—125, 125
Can Cement Com—76
Steel Canada Com—76
Dom Iron Com—64 1/2, 65
Shawmigan—108, 108 1/2
Montreal Power—83 1/2, 84
Gen Electric—102
Abitibi—79, 80
Lake of the Woods—191, 193
Laur Pulp—108 1/2, 107 1/2
Smelting—26
Riordan—197, 198 1/2
Wayagamack—115, 116 1/2
Atlantic Sugar Com—118, 119 1/2
Breweries Com—56, 58
Span River Com—143, 145
Brompton—134 1/2, 135
Tuckett's Pfd—85
Dom Cotton—97, 98
Can Converters—74
Penman's Ltd—122, 123 1/2
Glass Pfd—84 1/2
Can Car Pfd—106
Detroit United—106

N. Y. QUOTATIONS
(McDougall and Cowans)
New York, June 14.

Item	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sug	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91
Am Car Fdy	143 1/2	143 1/2	139 1/2	140
Am Loco	27 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Smeck	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Woolen	101 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Tele	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Anacosta	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Amer Can	41 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Atchafson	79	79	78 1/2	79
Balt and O	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Bald Loco	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Beth Steel	93 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	91
Cent Lath	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
C. P. R.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Crucible S	163	164	149 1/2	151 1/2
Erie Com	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Gl North Pfd	67 1/2	67 1/2	66	66 1/2
Gen Motors	25	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
India Alco	90	90	88	88
Stromberg	71	71 1/2	70	70
Inter Paper	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Inspir Copper	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Ken Copper	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
Mer Mar Pfd	90	90	88 1/2	88 1/2
Mex Petro	181 1/2	181 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Midvale S	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Miss Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
Good Rubber	65	65	65	65
NY NH and H	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N. Y. Central	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
North Pac	68 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Pennsylvania	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pr Sll Car	106 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Reading Com	84 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Rep Steel	94	94	90 1/2	91 1/2
Royal Dutch	115	115 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
St. Paul	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
South Pa	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
South Ry	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Studebaker	70 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Union Pa	113	113	112 1/2	112 1/2
U. S. Steel	94 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. Rubber	88 1/2	88 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
United Fruit	201	201	201	200
Van Amerl	104	104	101 1/2	101 1/2
Willis Overl	105 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2

PULP AND PAPER STOCKS FEATURES
Something Expected from Issue Yesterday—Utilities Were Generally Neglected.

(F. B. McCurdy & Co.)
Montreal, June 14.—Trading on the local market reached a total of 13,433 shares this morning, the stocks contributing over 1,000 shares each being Atlantic with 1,005, Brompton with 1,725, Spanish with 1,640, Spanish Pfd. with 1,980. In view of the definite announcement of a division of opinion between the directors of Dominion Steel, relative to the negotiations between that company and the British Empire Steel Corporation, it was thought that a movement might take place in iron. The opposing interests are canvassing for proxies and it was thought on the street that the contest might have a stock market end before the annual meeting on Friday. The stock, however, continued neglected throughout the most of the forenoon, but towards the close, turned strong and ran up one point to 65. As a whole, the pulp and paper stocks were the features, with the Spanish issues, particularly the preferred, leading in strength. Brompton was the active issue. Riordan and Abitibi were moderately active and generally firm, while Laurentide was on the dull side. Lake of the Woods came in for some attention and was traded in up to 195. No reason for the movement was heard. Public Utilities issues were generally neglected. Brazilian turned dull and easy. The statement in hand that the directors have decided to take no action on the dividend at the present time.

There is every prospect of a strike taking place among conductors and motormen of the Toronto Railway Company in the immediate future. Ontario Steel continues to change hands at 70, and Atlantic Sugar showed considerable activity.

MARKET SUMMARY
(F. B. McCurdy & Co.)
New York, June 14.—Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement shows banks ratio advanced from 42.5 to 43 per cent.

Federal Reserve bank of New York ratio advanced from 40.1 to 40.6.

Trade between United States and Mexico last month increased 24,000,000 pesos, \$12,000,000 (over corresponding period of previous year).

Commerce Commissioner Trevine, member of Huerta's cabinet in defining Mexico's oil policy says ample protection will be given to all foreign interests without distinction as to nationality.

Government cotton consumption report at 11 a.m. Twenty Industrials 32.20 up .14. Twenty Rails 70.71 to 44.

NOT SATISFIED WITH NOMINEE
Stock Market Followers Disappointed in Republican Ticket—Confidence Lacking.

(F. B. McCurdy & Co.)
New York, June 14.—First impressions of the Republican Presidential nomination are that it is disappointing and not received with complete enthusiasm by the rank and file of the party. The Vice Presidential candidate is splendid, and adds considerable strength to the ticket and there is also ground for satisfaction in the fact that all danger of a serious third party effort seems to have been averted. It is probable that the ticket is satisfactory to business interests, but the confidence of a sure Republican victory in November has been considerably dissipated and it is probable that this will operate against any strong stock market demonstration in the rate are likely later in the week when the income tax and bond interests cheques are presented to the banks for payment. The bank statements Saturday were encouraging, showing a fairly substantial reduction in bills discounted, and some drop in circulation notes, so that the reserve percentages were improved, which gives some leeway to work on this week.

TRADING QUIET AGAIN YESTERDAY
(F. B. McCurdy & Co.)
New York, June 14.—Trading was very quiet again this afternoon and the market failed to show any disposition to rally, although the declining tendencies were more or less checked. There was a shading of prices in the steel and equipment groups with some noticeable declines in Republic and Vanadium, while most of the oil stocks also sagged a little further. An exception was Royal Dutch, which recovered about 3 points in last hour on what was probably foreign buying. Call money eased to 7 per cent, but this had no apparent strengthening effect in the general market. More expressions of confidence in the Republican nominees were heard, but nevertheless, it cannot be denied that there is an undercurrent of disappointment and uncertainty as to the outcome. Sales 592,500.

SELLING MOVEMENT DEPRESSED PRICES
(Furnished by McDougall & Cowans)
New York, June 14.—Another selling movement in the early afternoon depressed prices generally below the morning's lows. Like the selling of the morning, it appeared to be largely for professional account. U. S. Steel sold down nearly two points below the previous close, and other steel stocks from one to four points below. Call money rates fell to 7 p. c. after opening at 8 p. c., and this checked the selling movement, after which there was an irregular and only partial recovery before the close. The second installment on the in-

come tax is due tomorrow, and in banking quarters it was thought that the money situation would be somewhat easier toward the end of this week. The market was irregular at the close, with some little activity and show of strength in a few issues, but on the whole with little indication of public interest. Sales, 597,200.
E. & C. RANDOLPHE

A READY RESPONSE

There is something about Moncton, N. B. which appeals strongly to the Investor in Municipal Bonds. On Thursday morning we made the first announcement of the new issue of \$393,000 in

6% BONDS at 98.50 with interest

of which \$200,000 mature July 2, 1940, and the remaining \$193,000 serially beginning with \$9,500 on July 1, 1921. By Saturday noon there had been sold

\$130,000 of the Total Issue

a sale which constitutes something of a record. The remarkable growth of Moncton and the satisfactory state of the city's finances, no doubt contributed largely to this result and the remainder of the issue may be expected to go quickly.

Moncton's financial position is safeguarded by careful provision for sinking funds as shown in treasurer's statement for year ending Dec. 31, 1920:

Total bonded indebtedness	\$2,014,057.35
Less sinking funds	218,886.90
Net bonded debt	\$1,795,170.45

The gain in sinking funds during the year:

Cash in bank Jan. 1, 1919	\$16,774.78
Cash deposited during year	10,925.15
Interest on investments deposited	4,253.69
	\$31,953.62

Investments

Bonds on hand Jan. 1, 1919	\$72,921.00
Bonds purchased	16,000.00
	\$88,921.00
	\$104,874.62

Interest on the new issue payable semi-annually at Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Montreal. We will be glad to receive your application on attached form.

J. M. Robinson & Sons, P. O. Box 1000
St. John, N. B.

I will take \$..... City of Moncton, N. B. 6 p.c. Bonds
Due 192.. at 98.50 and Accrued Interest.

Please confirm.

Name.....
Address.....

J. M. ROBINSON & SONS,
Established 1889.
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Fleet Foot Shoes

For Boys, Big and Little!

The only shoes for baseball, lacrosse and other sports. The most sensible shoes for ordinary wear. The most economical shoes for every-day wear.

Put the boys in Fleet Foot this summer—the girls, too. Wear Fleet Foot Oxfords and Pumps yourself—and suggest to the men that they will be much more comfortable if they wear Fleet Foot to business as well as for sport and recreation.

Fleet Foot Shoes are Dominion Rubber System Products
The Best Shoe Stores sell Fleet Foot

Intelligent Criticism of the Budget

that throws interesting light upon Canada's financial position, the Excess Profits Tax and the Government's financial policy is given in **Investment Items**, just off press.

Write for a copy. It makes informative reading.

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C. H. KEENE, Branch Manager
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As the prices of goods and materials advanced, bond prices declined. It is believed that the cost of living has reached its peak, and consequently it would seem wise to buy long term, high yielding bonds, as both principal and income should increase in value with the gradual return of more normal living costs.

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Knowlton & Gilchrist, General Agents, St. John, N. B.

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6 p.c. Bonds

Due 2nd July, 1940
Price 98 1/2 and Interest,
Yielding 6 1-8 p.c.

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Open 9 a.m. Until 9 p.m.

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MANY successful business men and concerns known throughout the Dominion began building on small foundations.

Many of these notably successful Canadians have been lifelong customers of the Bank of Montreal, and they have been kind enough to say that their progress has been due in part to the satisfactory banking service they have obtained from us.

We are glad to admit that much of our progress has been due to the progress of these customers.

We are desirous of co-operating with other persons and firms for the upbuilding of every part of the Dominion. Our service extends to all parts of the world.

Direct office service maintained between Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

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Established over 100 years
Total Assets in excess of \$500,000,000
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DOMINION STEAM AND STEEL COALS

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Agents at St. John.

Soft Coal
Reserve and Springhill.

We recommend customers using soft coal to buy now and insure getting prompt delivery.

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49 Smythe St. 159 Union St.

For Reliable and Professional Optical Services, call at
S. GOLDFEATHER
689 Main (opposite) Tel. M. 3413-11

Headquarters for Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases.
We have a large assortment which we are offering at moderate prices.

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Security exceeds One Hundred Million Dollars.

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Get our prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

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WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
(1851.)
Fire, War, Marine and Motor Cars.
Assets exceed \$4,000,000
Agents Wanted.
R. W. W. FRANK & SON,
Branch Manager, St. John

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WILLIAM E. Mc
34 St. Pa
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JOHN J. B
208-219 Mc
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close, with some little activity and of strength in a few lanes, but the whole with little indication of interest.

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Life, Guarantee Bonds, Insurance.
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Better Than Ever.
27 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
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Proprietors
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Full lines of Jewelry and Watches.
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Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work.
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Plumber and General Hardware
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WEST ST. JOHN. PHONE W. 175.

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Sanitary and Heating Engineer
No. 14 Church Street

Established 1878.
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Civil Engineer and Crown Land Surveyor.
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Phone M. 62 and M. 655.

PAINTS AND BRUSHES
Varnishes, Enamels, etc. and all other necessary supplies for renovating the home.
A. M. ROWAN,
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Ask for our New Policy
FIRE, THEFT, TRANSIT, COLLISION.
All in One Policy.
Enquiry for Rates Solicited.
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Issued at
WASSON'S, Main Street

PATENTS
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Ottawa offices, 3 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

Dr. DeVan's French Pills
A reliable Regulating Pill for Women, is a box. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. The French Pills Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN
Restores Vira and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "Gray Matter;" a Tonic—will build you up. In a box, or two for \$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. The French Pills Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold in St. John by The Rote Drug Co., Ltd., 100 King Street.

W. Simms Lee, God. H. Holden, F.C.A., C.A.
LEE & HOLDER
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QUEEN BUILDINGS, HALIFAX, N. S.
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CHARLES ARCHIBALD
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Or Phone Main 553.

We have fifty double service tires, guaranteed, 30x3 1-2, \$12.00.
Other sizes on application.
Dealers write for special agency.
United Auto Tire Co., Ltd.
104 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

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Architect.
Special Offer to Parties That Propose to Build at Once.
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Modern Artistic Work by Skilled Operators.
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Our Name a Guarantee of the Finest Materials.
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Try Pea Coal in your Range.
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Successor to
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We manufacture Electric Freight Passenger, Hand Power, Dumb Waiters, etc.
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

F. C. WESLEY CO.
Artists, Engravers
WATER STREET.

BOILER TUBES
Boiler tubes are almost famine scarce, and consequently, high in price.
Our stocks here have been recently replenished by the arrival of a number of shipments ordered from the mills some eight months ago.
The sizes usually in stock vary from 1 1/2 dia. to 4 in. dia. and in a great variety of lengths. Please inquire for prices.

L. Matheson & Co., Ltd.
BOILER MAKERS
New Glasgow Nova Scotia

Improve Your Looks
by purifying the blood. Sal-low skin, liver spots, pimples and blotches are usually due to impure or impoverished blood.
Clear the skin, put roses in pale cheeks, brighten the eyes, build up the whole system by taking
Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS
It's a wonderful tonic for women, especially. Prepared of Nature's herbs and gives the happiest results when used regularly and according to directions.
The Bravely Drug Company, Limited.
At most stores, 50c. a bottle; Family size, 50c. times as large, \$1.

LATE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Vessels in Port, and Where They Are Located.
Canadian Warbler—Long Wharf, W. Chalmers Wharf.
Canadian Signal—Sugar Refinery Wharf.
PORT OF ST. JOHN.
Tuesday, June 15.
Arrived Monday.
S. S. Canadian Signal from Havana Coastwise—Sch. W. D. Mangum, 96, Wilbur, Waterline; sloop Shaw Bros, 4, Frost, Lepraux.
Clear—Monday
Coastwise—Fug. Springhill, 25, Mowry, Bear River, str. Connors Bros, 64, Warnock, Chance Harbor; sloop Shaw Bros, 4, Lepraux.
Cargo of Sugar in
S. S. Canadian Signal arrived in port yesterday with a cargo of sugar for the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, which she is discharging at the Refinery Wharf.
To Sail Today.
R. M. S. P. Chaleur is expected to sail early this morning for Bermuda via Halifax, with passengers, mail and general cargo. Wm. Thomson & Co. are the local agents.

MARITIME MISCELLANY
New five masted ship Edna Hoyt is now being completed at the yards of Dunn & Elliot, Thomaston, Me., for John A. Elliot & Co., New York. Buenos Aires, June 10.—The arrival of the Munson line str. Huron on June 4 after a voyage of 19 1/2 days from New York was celebrated today with a luncheon on board the vessel, which was attended by representatives of the North American colony, prominent Argentines, including Mayor Cautilo of Buenos Aires, and representatives of Uruguay and Brazil.
Boston, June 11.—St. Vanda, New York for Geneva, reports by wireless she is heading for Boston on account of machinery trouble.
Str. Sheaf Hart (Br) has been ashore in the River Elbe; her bottom will be examined.
A telegram from Bordeaux states that str. Great City (Br) from Montreal for Havre grounded in the river; will probably get off with assistance.

Furness Line
From London. To London From
June 5th (direct) ... Halifax, St. John
June 12th ... Kanawha ... July 1
(via Halifax)

Manchester Liners, Ltd.
From ... To ... From
Manchester, Philadelphia, St. John
and Manchester
June 15 ... Man. Merchant ... June 30

FURNESS, WITHEY CO., Ltd.
Royal Bank Bldg.
Tel. Main 2616 ... St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
St. John to Fredericton, Woodstock and Centreville
(Via Valley Route.)
Passenger Train No. 47 Leaves St. John 12:55, noon (Eastern Time), on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Mixed Train Service on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, leaving St. John at 6:00 a.m. (Eastern Time).

St. John to Quebec THROUGH BUFFET SLEEPER
Leaves St. John 12:55, noon, Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays, on Train No. 47, for Fredericton, Motives, Grand Falls, St. Leonard, Edmundston, Moncton, Quebec.
For Fares and Reservations apply to Ticket Office, 49 King St.

TIME TABLE
The Maritime Steamship Co. Limited
Commencing June 7th, 1920, a steamer of this line leaves St. John Tuesday at 7:30 a.m. for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor.
Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday, two hours of high water for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, Back Bay and L'Etete.
Leaves St. George, L'Etete, or calling at St. George, L'Etete, or Black Bay and Black's Harbor.
Leaves Black's Harbor Friday for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor.
Leaves Dipper Harbor at 8 a.m. on Saturday for St. John. Freight leaves Mondays 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; St. George freight up till 12 noon.
The Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., Ltd., LEWIS CONNORS, Manager, Phone Main 2581.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
International Division.
ST. JOHN AND BOSTON
Passenger and Freight Service
The S. S. "Governor Digley" will leave St. John every Wednesday at 8 a.m. and every Saturday at 6 p.m. (Atlantic Time).
The Wednesday trips are via Eastport and Lubec, due Boston 10 a.m. Thursdays. The Saturday trips are direct to Boston, due there Sundays 1 p.m.
Fare \$9.00. Staterooms, 3.00 and up. Passenger and Freight connection with Metropolitan steamers for New York.
Freight rates and full information on application.
A. C. CURRIE, Agent, St. Joan, N. B.

GRAND MANAN S.S. CO.
DAYLIGHT TIME.
Commencing June 1st steamer leaves Grand Manan Mondays, 7:30 a. m., for St. John via Charnobello and Eastport, returning leaves St. John Tuesdays, 10 a. m., for Grand Manan, via the same ports.
Wednesdays leave Grand Manan 8 a. m., for St. Stephen, via intermediate ports, returning Thursdays.
Fridays, leave Grand Manan 6:30 a. m., for St. John direct, returning 2:30 same day.
Saturdays, leave Grand Manan, 7:30 a. m., for St. Andrews, via intermediate ports, returning 1:30 same day.
GRAND MANAN S. S. CO.
P. O. Box 357, St. John, N. B.

CUNARD ANCHOR
ANCHOR-DONALDSON
MONTREAL-GLASGOW
July 3 Aug. 7 Sept. 11 ... Casandra
July 17, Aug. 21, Sept. 25 ... Saturdays
MONTREAL, BRISTOL (Avenmouth)
July 6 ... Valencia
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
July 3 July 31 Aug. 28 ... Columbia
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
June 10 ... Victoria
June 19, July 27, Aug. 13 ... K. Aug. Viet
June 26, July 24, Aug. 21 ... Caronia
N. Y. PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG & ONDON.
Sept. 18, Oct. 29, Nov. 27 ... Caronia
N. Y. PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG & SOUTHAMPTON
June 25 ... Royal George
N. Y. CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON
June 27, July 16, Aug. 12 Imperator.
July 1, Aug. 5, Sept. 2, Mauritania
July 21 Aug. 22, Sept. 22, Aquitania
N. Y. PATRAS, DUBROVNIC TRIESTE
June 19 ... Pandora
N. Y. PATRAS & TRIESTE
June 8 ... Italia
*Via Queenstown
For rates of passage, freight and further particulars apply to local agents.
THE ROBERT REFOOD CO., LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS
140 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET
ST. JOHN, N. B.

river; will probably get off with assistance.
A telegram received from Kuba states that 5,500 drums of gasoline on str. West Haseyamps, lying in lighters, was totally destroyed by fire; loss estimated at \$500,000.
Dangers to Navigation.
(Reported to the U. S. Hydrographic Office.)
June 9, lat 40 10, lon 70, a spar projecting about 4 feet out of water, probably attached to submerged wreckage. One mile to the westward, a buoy lying a flag.
June 2, lat 40 09, lon 72 45, a spar covered with marine growth, standing upright in the water, apparently attached to submerged wreckage.
May 27, lat 41 35, lon 49 28, an iceberg about 150 feet long and 120 feet high.
June 4, lat 41, lon 47 40, an iceberg. June 5, lat 44 55 N., lon 125 27 W., wreckage dangerous to navigation.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
1-2 cent per word each insertion.
Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

MALE HELP WANTED
FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, \$175, \$200 monthly, experience unnecessary. Writte Railway, Care Standard.

WANTED
WANTED—Linotype operator; best wages; steady work. Apply Standard office.

LOST.
LOST—Between Prospect street and Rockwood Park, gold watch and bob monogram J. I. C. Finder please return to 21 Prospect street or call Main 2255-31. Reward.

NOTICE
When you want to buy or sell at a bargain, horses, harnesses, wagons or other articles, write me giving particulars and lowest price.
E. GILLMOR,
Second Falls, N. B.

FOR SALE
FREE—Illustrated catalogue Marine Gasoline and Oil Engines; Propellers; twenty-six Manufacturers' Prices; also used Engines. Mention this publication. Canadian Boat and Engine Exchange, Toronto.

MAIL CONTRACT.
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, on Friday, the 16th July, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, between the St. John, N. B., P. O. Street Letter Boxes, Parcel Receipts, Branch Sub P. Offices, etc. from the Postmaster General's pleasure.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of St. John, N. B., Edward Sears, Postmaster, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John, N. B.
Post Office Department, Mail Services Branch, Ottawa, May 26th, 1920.

PERSONALS.
LADIES ATTENTION—Dr. Le Freres Parisian Complexion Cream quickly removes Blackheads, Pimples, Enlarged Pores, Greasy Feet, Wrinkles. Immediate results guaranteed. Full treatment, price \$1.50 sent on receipt of Postal or Money Order. Sole Agents: The Merchants Publicity Association, Suite 429, 430 Standard Bank Building, Vancouver, B. C.
Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.
Manufacture of linen reached Britain with Caesar's invasion.

An Opportunity for Salesmen
We want representation in St. John for two famous automobile accessories with a proved record of achievement here and abroad.
The successful applicant must have a good knowledge of automobiles and the ability to organize a selling campaign in his district.
This is a real opportunity, paying a salary and commission to the right man. Returned soldiers preferred. Apply, stating experience, age, references, salary expected, and if the owner of a car, what make, to the British & Foreign Agencies, Limited, Room 808, Lewis Building, 17 St. John St., Montreal, Que.

The Union Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd.
Engineers and Machinists
Iron and Brass Castings. Phone West 15.
West St. John G. H. WARING, Manager

FIRE ESCAPES
Structural Steel, Bolts and Rods
WM. LEWIS & SON, ST. JOHN.

PAGE & JONES
SHIP BROKERS AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS
MOBILE, ALA., U. S. A.
Cable Address—"Palones, Mobile." All Leading Codes Used.
Call in and see our SPECIAL FIXTURE SET \$18.50. Parlor 3 light No. 1050 shower plate, 11 in. Brush brass, shade No. 1027. Dining room—3 light No. 1060 shower plate, 9 in. Brush brass, shade No. 1027. Hall—Coffer and 8 in. Ball. Bed room—Bracket No. 818, shade No. 8306. Bath rooms—Bracket No. 1834, shade No. 8305. Kitchen—Drop light, no shade.
All above wired with key sockets ready for installation.
THE WEBB ELECTRIC CO., Stanley C. Webb, Manager.
Tel. M. 2278-11 Res. Tel. M. 1556-11

THE WEATHER.

Toronto, June 14.—Pressure is now below the normal throughout the greater portion of the continent. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred today in many parts of the Western Provinces and British Columbia, and locally over Lake Superior.

Victoria	50	27
Vancouver	56	64
Calgary	48	56
Edmonton	58	62
Moose Jaw	58	82
London	58	75
Toronto	58	83
Kingston	58	72
Ottawa	56	62
Montreal	62	82
Quebec	48	80
St. John	54	70
Halifax	52	76

FORECASTS.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh winds; mostly westerly; generally fair and warm.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; mild temperature; moderate west winds.

AROUND THE CITY

WANT A PAPER.

The secretary of the United States Port Authorities' Association has written to Commissioner Bullock, asking him to prepare a paper to be presented at their annual convention in Chicago in August.

DELIGHTFUL CONCERT.

The City Cornet Band, as popular as ever, occupied the King Edward stand last night and rendered a delightful programme to a very large crowd of people. During the evening Miss Winifred Evans sang a couple of solos which were greatly enjoyed.

FORD PLANT COMING HERE.

That it was a certainty that the Ford assembly plant would be located in St. John was the statement made by Commissioner Bullock yesterday morning. He said that the question to be settled was whether it would be located in Lancaster or in the city.

IN COMMISSION TODAY

The city swimming scows at Marble Cove and Rodney slip, West St. John, will be put in service today. The former will be in charge of Mark Burns and the latter of Basil Robertson. Last year as many as 700 young people used the North End scows in one day. The announcement of the opening this year has been awaited with interest.

COMING DOWN.

It was announced at City Hall yesterday morning that the trustees of the DeBary estate had addressed a letter to the common council, reducing the price asked for the Shamrock grounds and adjacent land, to \$7,000. The matter was not brought up at the committee meeting yesterday morning. The bid previous to this offer was \$9,000.

Tea At Royal For Visiting Officers

Mrs. W. Edmund Raymond, Vice-President of Local Council, Was Hostess to National President and Officers Yesterday.

The tea which was given by Mrs. W. Edmund Raymond, first Vice-President of the St. John Local Council, to the National President and officers yesterday afternoon at the Royal Hotel was in the nature of a quiet greeting to these ladies.

LOYALIST CHAPTER I. O. D. E. MEETING

A meeting of the Loyalist Chapter, I. O. D. E., was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. Fred Foster, Leinster street, at which the hostesses were Mrs. Heber Vroom, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. MacKinnon, Miss Katherine McAvity and Miss Muriel Sadler.

SWIMMING TIME

F. A. Dykeman & Co. are showing Bathing Suits—real Bathing Suits for those who count their daily dip as one of the chief enjoyments of the Summer Outing, and they are modish, chic, garments as well.

THE FAIRVILLE COURT

Rameses Lumley appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Allingham at the Fairville court yesterday morning to answer a charge of taking a boat owned by John J. Hodson, without permission on Lindsey Lake. J. King Kelly appeared for the defendant and Charles Hamington for the plaintiff.

CHILDREN BROUGHT BACK.

In chambers yesterday morning the case against William H. Sharp, connection with the matter of the custody of his children was before Chief Justice H. A. McKewen and was postponed until Wednesday. The children who had been sent to New York state, were in court. W. B. Wallace is for the defendant and C. F. Inches for the mother.

THE AMERICAN JOURNALISTS WERE WELCOMED YESTERDAY

Arrived on the "Million Dollar Special" from Moncton in the Early Afternoon—Boarded Street Cars at the Depot Which Carried Them to Indiantown—Had Delightful Sail on the River.

Commodiously and luxuriously housed in the peerless Million Dollar Special, the representatives of the American press who are taking in the sights of Bassacou, Canada, and safely borne into the old city of St. John yesterday afternoon, an hour or so behind their schedule, on second stage, permit the motion picture operators to take a film of the train along the way.

"The finest train ever assembled," according to the G. N. R. officials, came in on the siding outside the station, in order that its splendour might dazzle the natives assembled along Pond street. Major Schofield, with Commissioners Bullock, Jones and Thornton, C. B. Allan, secretary of the Tourist Association, J. C. Chesley, president of the Power Boat Club, J. R. Armstrong of the Board of Trade and other prominent citizens were there to welcome the visitors.

Presently the commander of the expedition, Will Wilkie, of Grey Eagle, Minn., was shouting, "Our captains, this way. Here you are. All about the arrangements."

And the captains of the pilgrims gathered round and held a council of war. The National Press Association is said to represent 85 per cent of the journalists, and 99 per cent of the wit and wisdom of America. Be that as it may they appeared to be as much as ordinary tourists in a strange town, and waited impatiently the result of the conference of the captains.

The commander-in-chief was stout and energetic. His rapid fire orders set the car captains in motion; the placid contemplation which the pilgrims were giving to the station which has been deprived of its roof for the summer, was interrupted, and soon the whole crowd was plunging through the dust of Pond street towards the sun which never sets in this part of the British Empire during daylight time.

On Mill street some street cars were in waiting and the party was conducted to Indiantown.

A pilgrim hanging to a strap studded thoughtfully the pattern of the cloth on the broad back of his neighbor foretelling his nose. "What do you think of our city," asked the native who shared the strap.

"De-lighted," said the pilgrim, who looked as if he had been a devoted follower of the late lamented leader of the Bull Moose Party.

"Magnificent" added the pilgrim, as over the awning shoulder of the man in front of him he caught a fleeting glimpse of the North End Police Station. "Imposing," he went on as a lurch of the car caused him to duck to sweep his glasses from his nose.

Inquiry Into Death Of John W. McDuffee

Evidence Taken Before Coroner Kenny in Fairville Last Night — Jury Find Death Was Accidental.

The following verdict was returned by the jury empanelled by Coroner Kenny to inquire into the cause of the death of John W. McDuffee:

"We, the jury empanelled to inquire into the cause of death of John W. McDuffee, Jeweller, in Fairville, find that his death was accidental and was caused by being struck between 8.30 and 9 o'clock p. m. on Saturday the 12th day of June, A. D. 1920, on Main street, Fairville, County of St. John, Province of N. B., by an automobile driven by one Hasen Hanson.

National Council Meeting Today

Arrival of Delegates Will be Complete This Morning—Sessions Will Open at Ten O'clock.

Meetings of the Standing Committee will occupy the attention of the National Council delegates and members today, the sessions opening at 10 this morning.

CHILDREN BROUGHT BACK.

In chambers yesterday morning the case against William H. Sharp, connection with the matter of the custody of his children was before Chief Justice H. A. McKewen and was postponed until Wednesday. The children who had been sent to New York state, were in court. W. B. Wallace is for the defendant and C. F. Inches for the mother.

An Announcement Of Great Interest

President-Elect Wilkie Said Last Night That Investments Would Shortly be Made in This Country That Would Surprise the People.

An announcement of considerable interest was made last evening by President-elect Wilkie, of the American Editorial Association, at the civic dinner. He said that large sums were American investments in Canadian enterprises, investments which would be of a magnitude to surprise the people. While not specific, Mr. Wilkie was apparently referring to the pulpwood controversy, and the threat of an embargo on the pulpwood resources of Canada as a measure of retaliation. Mr. Pugsley pointed out that the Canadian Government had no power to interfere with any regulations made by the Provincial Governments with respect to the pulpwood cut on the public lands, but he added that there was no disposition on the part of Canadians to have the pulpwood question dealt with in anything but a reasonable spirit and with regard to the interests of the two countries. He pointed out that 85 per cent of the pulp and paper manufactured in Canada had been exported to the States last year, though some of our papers had been obliged to suspend for a time owing to the shortage at home. He might have added that seventy per cent of the pulpwood cut in New Brunswick was exported to the United States for manufacture in the States.

Mr. Wilkie, in dealing with the matter, said the question of the conservation of the pulpwood resources demanded careful consideration, as the forests were not inexhaustible, and reckless exploitation by either Canadian or American companies would lead to disaster for the publishing business.

As a commentary upon these remarks it is interesting to note that the United States Senate Committee which investigated the paper question declared that the shortage of paper was due to artificial causes, and advised the Department of Justice to take action against the American Pulp and Paper-Making Association on charges of illegal discrimination and excessive and unwarranted prices.

Large Meeting of The North Enders

About Five Hundred Electors Decide They Want Armstrong and Bruce Property for Playgrounds—Resolution Regarding Sewerage.

Dufferin School Assembly Hall on Brindley street, North End, was packed to the doors last evening with nearly five hundred of the North End electors to express their views on the site they wished for the North End playgrounds, also on other important matters pertaining to that section of the city.

Striking Your Fancy In Summer Suits

WHETHER IT'S FOR DRESS OR SPORTS WEAR — HERE ARE SUITS TO PLEASE EVERY WHIM AND FANCY.

When you see them, you'll agree with us that the SUITS we have for you are splendid values; they have the well tailored air of distinction that every man admires.

HATS HATS HATS

For Men Featherweight Straws Each \$3.15 and you'd better hurry, because we won't have them long.

For Women Made by "Knox" in New York and usually sold for \$11.50, \$13.50 and to \$26.50 each. The new prices are \$3.65 and \$8.65 each.

For Juniors Jack Tar Straws and many other smart and novelty shapes and many colors. \$1.65 each.

EMERSON & FISHER LTD.

Stores Open 8.30 a.m. Close 5.55 p.m. Friday 10 p.m. Saturday 12.55 p.m.

Why So Many People Prefer the "La Favorite" Refrigerator

Thoroughly constructed so that the cold air is kept in and the warm out—but they require less ice.

Have a circulation of pure dry air—thus contents are kept clean, dry and sweet.

All parts are removable, which ensures thorough cleanliness with little work.

Don't Be in a Hurry. Buy Carefully. See For Yourself.

Wedding Gifts— Beautiful and Practical

Few, if any, of the many gifts you may select will be more appropriate or more keenly appreciated than

ELECTRIC COOKING UTENSILS

which we are showing in a large variety of the most recent designs from the most reliable makers.

Our comprehensive exhibit includes Coffee Machine Sets, Percolators, Hot Water Kettles, Toasters, Toaster Stoves, Grill Stoves, Immersion Heaters, etc., handsomely finished in silver nickel, which await your inspection in our

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT — STREET FLOOR.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED

Store Hours—8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Close at 1 p.m. on Saturdays

DUNLAP HATS 1/2 PRICE

We offer you the choice of any Dunlap Sailor in our large variety at just half price. The original price tickets—which were the lowest in Canada for Dunlap Sailors—are on the hats and you simply divide that price in half now.

We invite the members of the National Council of Women to view our showing of Correct Millinery at most attractive prices.

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Distributors of Correct Millinery Since 1860.

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When you see them, you'll agree with us that the SUITS we have for you are splendid values; they have the well tailored air of distinction that every man admires.

They're smartly styled; faultlessly tailored, and of well chosen materials.

We are sole agents in this city for "Society Brand" Clothes.

Come in and see what we can do for you!

(Men's Clothing Shop, Second Floor.)

Manchester Robertson Allison & Co.

KING STREET • GERMAIN STREET • MARKET SQUARE

HATS HATS HATS

For Men Featherweight Straws Each \$3.15 and you'd better hurry, because we won't have them long.

For Women Made by "Knox" in New York and usually sold for \$11.50, \$13.50 and to \$26.50 each. The new prices are \$3.65 and \$8.65 each.

For Juniors Jack Tar Straws and many other smart and novelty shapes and many colors. \$1.65 each.

Did you ever know of such bargains? They continue until Saturday next—if any of the hats are here then.

D. Magee's Sons, Limited, Saint John, N.B.