

## WILSON PROMISES SUPPORT TO IRISH CAUSE; WINNIPEG REMOVES ITS CHIEF OF POLICE; U. S. SOLDIERS AND GERMAN CIVILIANS CLASH

### HON. T. A. CRERAR GIVES HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING THE CABINET IN BUDGET SPEECH

Could Not Agree With Budget Proposals and Believes Bars Should Be Let Down to Foreign Products—Was Ably Answered by Hon. J. A. Calder Who Stands Firmly Behind Proposals for the Good of the Country—Minister Believes Now is the Time to Show One's Patriotism.

Ottawa, June 11.—The government has ordered an inquiry into the Winnipeg disturbance. Announcement to this effect was made by Sir Robert Borden in the house this afternoon in reply to Mr. MacKenzie.

"So far as the serious occurrence to which my honored friend alludes," said Sir Robert, "the government has requested that an investigation should be made as quickly as possible into the circumstances, in order that we may have reliable information as to the injuries which are said to have been sustained by some of the returned soldiers, and especially by one very distinguished soldier who won the Victoria Cross. The latest information that we have as to the conditions in Winnipeg today is that they are quite disturbed, and the arrangements which have been made for coping with anything that may arise are believed to be entirely adequate."

William Duff, of Lunenburg, read a cable despatch which appeared in the Montreal Gazette to the effect that there were one and a half million tons of Canadian fish in England, which had been sent to the troops and could not be used on account of the over-supply. This fish was costing \$400 a day for storage, and it was stated that the whole quantity had been offered to the Salvation Army for distribution. He asked why so much was allowed to accumulate and what the government proposed to do.

Sir Edward Kemp replied that he would cable for information and report to the house.

Mr. T. A. Crerar resumed the debate on the budget. The house was well filled and there was a good attendance of the general public in the galleries. He began by saying that in view of his resignation from the government, it was but proper that he should refer, briefly, to the circumstances of his leaving the government and the circumstances with his withdrawal. In 1917 it was quite clear that a serious situation faced the Canadian people and that the Western Canada a strong desire that a national government should be formed in order that Canada's contribution towards winning the war should be most effective. The Prime Minister invited him to join the government, and, being representative of a certain body of opinion, he accepted the invitation from a sense of duty. Under similar circumstances he would take the same step again.

Mr. Crerar said that when he had joined the government he had made it clear he had not surrendered the principles to which he adhered. There was one outstanding issue, however, and everything else for the time being submerged under that issue. Now the war was over. The armistice was signed seven months ago, and we were to witness a peace that would be of a lasting character. That being the case and when it came to a consideration of what the fiscal history of Canada should be, he found himself in sharp opposition to the government. There was only one honorable course to pursue and that was to tender his resignation.

In reviewing the policy which led him to take this action, he said one fact that stood out as a beacon light was that the national debt of Canada would be \$1,950,000,000 and Canada would require to raise, annually, \$900,000,000. They found that even that sum would scarcely suffice for the requirements. After mentioning other necessities he said:

"We have, shall I say, as the result

of mistaken policies in the past to raise \$10,000,000 to meet the deficit in our national railways."

Canada, said Mr. Crerar, was an expansive country to govern. Her immense distances enhanced expenditures. Assuming that \$300,000,000 would have to be raised then the question arose as to how this was to be done. On this point he took issue with the present proposals of the finance minister. The question of how taxes were to be raised had always been a vital one in every country. Under the present budget, it was proposed to raise the revenue mainly by customs and excise duties. Last year an additional \$45,000,000 tax had been placed on the people of Canada by way of customs revenues.

Mr. Crerar said that in his opinion it was a protectionist budget. He asked why the seven and a half per cent. war tax had been taken off certain articles and left on the others. The action of the government in this respect was inconsistent. As far as the reduction in freight rates went, Mr. Crerar declared that this was an effort on the part of the government to satisfy the farmers of the west, without removing protection from the Canadian manufacturers, at the expense of the Maritime Province.

Why was the government discriminating in favor of the western farmer at the expense of those in the East? It was a poor policy, Mr. Crerar went on, to mix up freight rates with tariffs.

What was the influence of protection on the national policy? Canada was a country of great natural wealth in agriculture, minerals, fisheries and timber. The problem was how these resources could be most soundly and wisely developed.

Mr. Crerar declared that he had never been able to see any virtue in the protectionist principle. It was a waste to be built, why not build it so high that goods could not come in? Then if goods could not come in they could not go out and goods must be paid for with goods. Resources would not be developed, Mr. Crerar proceeded, by imposing burdens on the machinery and equipment necessary to bring forth production. Take the case of the returned soldier or immigrant settling on the land. If he had \$2,000 in capital, twenty per cent. of the value of the equipment would go in customs duties. Were he able to get his equipment tax free, so far as customs duties were concerned, the settler would have \$400 more to start with.

Mr. Burnham—"How could he be free from taxation?" Would he not have to pay taxes some other way?"

"I am speaking of customs duties," Mr. Crerar retorted.

"If my honored friend will reflect a moment he will get the point."

It was essential, Mr. Crerar went on, that equipment should be provided as cheaply as possible for the man who had to get wealth from the land. Any fiscal policy that threw a handicap around him, retarded to that extent the development of the country.

Did Canadian manufacturers, Mr. Crerar asked, really require the protection they enjoyed? In 1914, exports of agricultural implements from Canada were \$7,900,000; in 1915, \$3,650,000; in 1916, \$3,650,000; in 1917, \$4,404,000. "You will note," he said, "that there was a decline in the last three years. I attribute that to the fact that the energies of the manufacturing plants were directed to other channels."

(Continued on page 2)

### Germans Distribute Peace Treaty In Three Languages

Express Surprise That the Allied Nations Did Not Receive Treaty—Confident Allies Fear Discussion.

(By William Dreher. Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune.)

Berlin, June 11.—President Wilson's controversy with the Senate over the publication of the peace treaty is attracting much attention here where the document has been in circulation almost a month. Immediately after the treaty was received here the German Union for a League of Nations brought out German, English and French editions which were offered for sale at all book stores very cheap. The union also supplied many persons, like foreign newspaper correspondents, with copies from the German people, therefore, are better informed concerning the details of the treaty than any other people. Amusement is often expressed here that even the American Senate was unable to obtain a copy for the Senate, and that a similar lack of information exists in England and France.

The assertion is frequently made by the German press that the Council of Four felt that their work cannot be discussed in detail and hence determined to proceed without permitting the peoples to obtain full information.

### STMR. AMERICAN SOLD BY SHERIFF AT HALIFAX

The Sale Was Under Foreclosure of Mortgage for \$100,000—Original Cost Was \$170,000.

Halifax, N. S., June 11.—The steamship American, owned by the American Steamship Company, of Halifax, was sold by the sheriff yesterday for \$11,500, under foreclosure of a mortgage for \$100,000. It is understood the steamer cost the purchasers, some months ago, the sum of \$170,000, of which \$70,000 was paid in cash, and the balance mortgaged. The sum obtained for her today represents little more than the arrears in wages and expenses, the amount due the crew being \$9,000. They have not been paid for five months. The steamer came here leaking, and had to discharge her cargo, after which she changed hands as stated.

The crew this morning found themselves without food and they called the police, who ordered supplies to be given them. They will receive their back wages tomorrow.

The purchasers at the sheriff's sale were the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd.

### HANDLEY-PAGE BIPLANE READY TO HOP OFF FRIDAY

Officers of the Ship Say They Will Start Trans-Atlantic Flight Tomorrow if Weather is Favorable.

Harbor Grace, Nfld., June 11.—Officers of the Handley-Page biplane today announced that they expected to start Friday on the trans-Atlantic flight. If weather conditions were favorable, the big machine, which made a successful trial flight yesterday, was being prepared for a second preliminary cruise tomorrow.

### PLAY SEE-SAW IN CALGARY

The Strike Situation There is a Fifty-Fifty Proposition.

Bulletin—Calgary, June 11.—The strike situation in Calgary continues to be a fifty-fifty proposition. In other words, it is pretty much a see-saw affair. Today the bricklayers walked out, but the press telegraphers and the Canadian National Railway freight-handlers are back.

### WINNIPEG MAYOR TELLS STRIKERS WHAT TO EXPECT

Declares Any Further Street Rioting Will be the Signal for Calling Upon the Militia.

### RAILWAY MEDIATORS GIVE UP HOPE

See No Prospects of Reaching An Amicable Agreement—Special Constable Shot in Leg During Riot.

(By Wilbur Forrest. Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune.)

Winnipeg, Man., June 11.—The leading feature in the strike situation here today was the formal announcement by Mayor Charles F. Gray that any further street rioting of a serious nature will be the signal for calling upon the militia. He intimated that the question of inflicting military aid was seriously discussed during yesterday's disturbance, at a conference with General H. D. B. Ketchen, of the Manitoba Military District, and Col. J. Stearns, commanding the Royal Northwest Mounted Police force stationed here.

It was stated at City Hall that street fighting resulted in a large increase in the number of applicants for special constable duty. Mayor Gray declared that the city would accept another one thousand men, in fact, would take every eligible man who applies for police duty.

The day passed without demonstration of any kind on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers. There was no disposition to back the returned soldier constables, and police officials expressed the opinion that no further trouble would be experienced.

### LUMBER JACKS TO ORGANIZE INTO UNION

Believe They Are Entitled to Better Consideration and Can Get It Only Through Affiliations With Unions.

Special to The Standard.

St. Leonards, N. B., June 11.—Trade unionism is rapidly gaining new adherents throughout the province, and the latest movement now in its infancy, but promising rapid growth, is the organization of the millmen and lumber operators in the northern part of the province. Although it is impossible to organize the river drivers with the other workmen, who carry on operations in connection with the lumber industry, it is possible that they will be formed into a separate union, but affiliated with the other branches of the work. This is due to the difference in the hours, and the uncertainty of the work.

At the present time some of the lumbermen are obliged to work ten and eleven hours a day, and they feel that, since other labor has, by unionism, lessened their hours, and have brought about advantages, that by a united effort this same state of affairs might reign with them. It is stated that a meeting is to be called soon, at which several of the leading workmen will be in attendance and the matter thoroughly discussed.

The lumbermen involved are mostly of French origin, and it is the first step among this class to organize.

### HALIFAX STRIKE IS SETTLED

The Six Unions Involved Accepted the Employers Offer of Arbitration.

Halifax, June 11.—The Halifax building trades strike is over, the six unions accepted the employers' offer of arbitration.

The plumbers had refused to join in the arbitration till today when they also came in for it. The unions chose J. A. MacDonald, president of Amherst Pianos, Limited, as their representative, and the employers' nominated Rev. Dr. John Forrest, formerly President of Dalhousie University. These will choose a third member, but if they cannot, the Supreme Court will name him. The men of the Nova Scotia Tramways Company will also return to work at 67 1/2 cents an hour, an advance from 45 cents.

### INTERNATIONAL UNION MEN ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN THE QUEBEC DISTRICTS

Coblentz German Civilians Prepare For Allied Advance

Reports from Unoccupied Germany Would Indicate That Treaty Was Not to be Signed.

(By Wilbur Forrest. Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune.)

Quebec, June 11.—How the various locals, comprising the National Catholic Union, had avoided strikes by conciliatory methods was described to the Industrial Relations Commission at its meeting in the city hall this afternoon by the members of a delegation from this organization. They particularly inveighed against the interference of outsiders, such as the officers of international unions, in their affairs, which they contended they were quite well able to look after themselves. The delegation included A. B. Belfortin, chaplain of the National Catholic Union, who described the advisory part he played in the affairs of the body and who contributed evidence on the cause of labor unrest in the Quebec district.

Other witnesses were Joseph Edmonds, a member of the British Seamen and Firemen's Union, who described the expeditionary manner in which the British Maritime Board adjusted wage differences; J. F. Foster, a machinist, who complained that international union men were discriminated against in the shipbuilding industry in the Quebec district; Charles F. Casgrain, manager of the local municipal water works plant, who pointed out that, while the salaries of civil and civil service employees had remained stationary their living costs had advanced by leaps and bounds; Mrs. J. B. Hamel, president of the Quebec Housewives' League, who pleaded for the elimination of the middleman in trading in foodstuffs, and Madame A. Levesque, who announced that large quantities of foodstuffs were being taken from this district to the United States with the consequence that prices were soaring here.

Mr. Edmonds advised the committee that experience in Great Britain had shown that labor and capital adjusted differences better by simply getting together and arguing things out among themselves, than by airing their troubles in the newspapers. The Maritime Boards in the British Isles, were located in the various ports, and he thought, were superior when it came to working quickly to a central body.

Mr. Foster, after stating that discrimination was shown against international union men in this district in the shipbuilding industry, said that last winter he had been compelled to work as a laborer when the Vickers plant brought their own machinists down from Montreal to do work on a ship here.

Mr. Casgrain said that the war had been finished on the other side of the Atlantic, and was now likely to come here. He particularly objected to middlemen going around among the farmers and buying up food products for cold storage plants. He said agents of merchants were purchasing the strawberry crop from the Island of Orleans, which would deprive the housewives of a cheap source of fruit for preserving. He said that the civil servants of Quebec were now relatively worse off than laborers. Bread had been controlled in England during the war and should be here.

Madame Levesque sent up a package containing a pound of maple sugar, which she announced, had cost her that afternoon fifty cents, whereas, before the war, the same amount cost nine cents. The commission invited Mrs. Levesque to give evidence. She said that maple sugar was high in Quebec, even Alder, W. R. Wakely, Lieut.-Colonel though it was produced in Beauce, Stanley Baud, Alderman John nineteen miles away. The cause of Murphy, J. M. Meeks and W. G. It was that a buyer from a Chicago Leslie.

### Industrial Relations Commission Learns New Features Causing the Unrest in Labor Circles—Evidence Given Shows That Speculators in Quebec Are Largely to Blame for the High Cost of Living—Madame Levesque Gives Evidence on the Work of Speculators.

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house had bought up practically the whole supply at thirty-one and a half cents a pound, and had shipped two carloads of it away.

She said that maple sugar was practically all clear profit to the farmer, as he handed the sap at a time when there was nothing doing on the farm. Other foodstuffs grown nearby, such as apples, potatoes, etc., were as a prohibiting figure for the same reason.

Mr. Levesque suggested that perhaps the cost of living might be lowered, if exportations were controlled and a merely nominal charge was made for its transportation on the government railways, the loss in revenue being made up by increasing the fares.

The chairman pointed out that exported foodstuffs went to the starving people of Europe, and the witness said that she would "rather see Europe starve than see our own people suffer the least little bit."

Mrs. Levesque claimed that "our people are under-nourished and if this wheat on it would affect the national health."

### GOVT SHOULD DO SOMETHING Action is Required to Save Waste in the Pulpwood Areas.

St. Leonards, June 11.—That the Provincial Government should place some restrictions on the size of wood now being contracted for with the pulpwood dealers, is the consensus of public opinion in the lumbering areas throughout the province. Unless some such restriction is soon made effective, it is needless to talk of the conservation of "our forests." It is a well-known fact, among people living in the communities where pulpwood contractors are active, that trees, spruce and poplar, are cut down before they have matured sufficiently to give birds to the leaves. And owing to the prices now being paid for pulp, \$9 and \$9.50 a cord, the parties are not at all particular as to the size of the trees, which are cut down in such large quantities, in order to get the cash advances, they are unable to fulfill their agreements and are obliged to cut very small trees to fill the contracts.

It would be well for the Provincial Government, instead of talking forest conservation, to place some dimensions of the trees to be cut.

LIBERALS OF N. S. NAME DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

Halifax, N. S., June 11.—The Liberal Association of Nova Scotia met tonight and appointed eleven representatives for the Liberal convention in Ottawa next August.

They are: Dr. E. F. Blackadder and R. H. Eisnor, Liberal candidates; Hon. R. E. Finn, John F. Connolly, Alderman J. A. Douglas, C. C. Blackadder, W. R. Wakely, Lieut.-Colonel though it was produced in Beauce, Stanley Baud, Alderman John nineteen miles away. The cause of Murphy, J. M. Meeks and W. G. It was that a buyer from a Chicago Leslie.

### WINNIPEG CHIEF OF POLICE REMOVED FROM THE OFFICE

Police Commission Believes, in the Light of Recent Events, a Reorganization of the Police Force is Imperative—In Order to Carry Out Its Views the Removal of the Chief Was Necessary.

Winnipeg, Man., June 11.—At a special meeting of the police commission this afternoon a resolution was passed relieving the chief of police, Donald McPherson—Chris Newton, hitherto deputy chief is now acting chief.

In a statement issued by the police commissioners it is stated that the commission "deemed it advisable to place the reorganization of the police force in charge of Deputy Chief Newton," the statement adds that Chief

### HOSTILITY BETWEEN AMERICANS AND GERMAN CIVILIANS INCREASES

Additional Clashes Have Occurred in the Last Few Days Resulting in Death of One U. S. Soldier in Occupied Area—Germans Seem to be Very Insolent and Seek Opportunity to Waylay Soldiers at Night.

Coblentz, June 10.—(Tuesday, by The Associated Press).—Hostility between the Americans and German civilians in the occupied region, which has been increasing recently, has resulted in additional clashes during the last few days. In one instance an American was killed, and in other encounters in various parts of the occupied zone several were wounded. At Third Army headquarters today it was said that, so far as their records go, the number of Germans killed by Americans in fights during the six

months occupation total no more than five.

The frequency of encounters recently in the occupied zone has caused General Liggett, the Third Army commander, much anxiety, and orders have been issued to the military police to take measures for preventing soldiers from wantonly attacking Germans.

Reports from various parts of the occupied area indicate that the Germans in numerous cases are insolent, and that they frequently seize opportunities to waylay soldiers at night,

PARLIAMENT HEARD CLASSY DISCUSSIONS

The Budget Debate Was Livened up When Hon. T. A. Crerar and Hon. J. A. Calder Took Opposite Views.

CRERAR GAVE REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL

Mr. Calder Maintained That Until Demobilization is Complete the Tariff is Not an Issue.

Ottawa, June 11.—Members of the Commons who anticipated a liveness up of the budget debate when Hon. T. A. Crerar and Hon. J. A. Calder were called to speak, were not disappointed today.

The ex-minister and the minister were both heard from, and both held the attention of the House as closely as practically no one left the chamber during the two speeches.

Mr. Crerar told the House why he felt impelled to leave the government, while the minister explained why he supported the budget proposals of the Finance Minister.

Mr. Crerar explained that he had dropped out of the government because he found himself in sharp opposition to his colleagues on the fiscal policy, and the only honorable course to pursue was to tender his resignation.

Mr. Calder, on the other hand, maintained that, until demobilization is complete the tariff is not an issue, and that he would have been satisfied had no tariff change been announced this session.

He agreed with Sir Thomas White's proposal to have a tariff revision a little later on, whereas Mr. Crerar was of the opinion that it should be given now, as a means of helping production and reducing the cost of living.

The ex-minister of agriculture suggested various means of raising revenue, including a tax on unimproved values of land, which, he said, would yield from seventy-five to eighty million dollars per annum.

The fiscal policy of the Dominion should be modified in the light of the great events the country was passing through.

Mr. Calder told the House that he had endeavored to persuade Mr. Crerar to remain in the cabinet because he could not be replaced, and his retirement would be a loss to the country.

He emphasized the point that the retirement of other Unionists from the cabinet would precipitate a political crisis, and that, despite the pleadings, and even threats of many of his friends, he proposed to follow his own counsel.

He intimated his belief that the principles underlying the revision of the tariff, become a matter of consideration by the cabinet, the time may have arrived for the retirement of other ministers from the government.

In closing he expressed the fear that a dangerous situation would be created if no effort is made to remove the cleavage between the East and West.

Mr. E. B. Devlin, who continued the debate in the afternoon, urged the government to get after the producers, while Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, at the evening sitting, criticized the finance minister for having made reductions in the tariff.

The reduction in the duties on agricultural implements, which hit Brantford worse than any other city in Canada, he said.

Mr. Cockshutt was also critical of several of the government's policies, including the Housing scheme and aid to highways.

MARRIED.

INGERSOLL-TURNBULL.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ingersoll, 1 St. James' street, June 10th, Miss Ethel Ingersoll to Harry Turnbull, of St. John, N. B., by Rev. D. D. Hutchison, D. D., Greta M. Akery to Basil Bedford.

Sat Up in Bed To Get Her Breath.

Palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, inability to lie on the left side, feelings as if smothering, oppressed feeling in the chest, dizzy and faint spells, tired, weak, worn out feeling, involuntary twitching of the muscles, sleeplessness, restlessness, etc., are points to be noted that either the heart or nerves, or both, are not what they should be.

Any of these conditions should be remedied immediately so as to avoid a complete breakdown of the nervous system.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will bring energy to the weakened constitution, strengthen and regulate the heart, and tone up the tired, overstrained nerves.

Mrs. William Steeves, Chemical Road, N. B., writes: "I have been a rest sufferer from nerve troubles and palpitation of the heart, which was so bad I had to sit straight up in bed to get my breath. I could not lie on my left side at all. I tried doctor after doctor, also several different remedies, but got no help from them. My mother insisted on my trying Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. By the time I had used one box, I was feeling very much better. I took in all three boxes, and now I am in perfect health and can enjoy a good sound sleep, and can lie on my left side without any trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. M. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HON. T. A. CRERAR GIVES HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING THE CABINET IN BUDGET SPEECH

(Continued from page 1) "I ask this question, 'be it that of our manufacturers can export \$7,000,000 worth of agricultural implements in one year, into the markets of the world, where they have to compete with every one else, why cannot they compete at home? Why must taxes to the extent of 15, 25 and 30 per cent on agricultural implements be necessary when our implement manufacturers in Canada have been able to compete in the markets of the world?'"

Mr. Crerar instanced the cream separators. These had not been placed on the free list. But did not the manufacturer languish? Instead of languishing, the manufacturer of cream separators had gone ahead. There were now eleven plants in Canada manufacturing cream separators. Three of them were manufacturing cream separators exclusively and were selling Canadian separators in the United States in competition with American manufacturers.

If, said Mr. Crerar, we were going to strike at the high cost of living, he thought the best way to do it was through the tariff. He referred to the increase in the cost of clothes. In 1914, he said, the invoice price of a suit of clothes coming from England was \$40. The duty on that suit was \$3. Adding profits for the various persons who handled the clothes, it was ultimately sold for \$22.50.

If the tariff was materially reduced, said Mr. Crerar, the question arose as to how revenue was to be made up. Three methods were suggested in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The first was an income tax, the second a graduated inheritance tax and the third a direct tax on the unimproved value of land.

He suggested that the income tax should be materially increased. Income taxes in Great Britain and New Zealand and also, he thought, Australia, were much higher than in Canada. As far as the inheritance tax, he quite understood that the province was collecting a tax on the provinces and municipalities. In addition to the federal government, were imposing income taxes, and he saw no reason why the Dominion should not impose an inheritance tax.

In closing he expressed the hope that the people of Canada, like the soldiers who had fought overseas, would realize their obligation and so shape their efforts as to make Canada the best country in the world.

After Mr. Crerar had taken his seat, Mr. Sixsmith asked him if the removal of the duties on cream separators and binder twine would reduce their cost.

"There is no doubt of that at all," said Mr. Crerar. "The question is elemental in simplicity as far as the answer is concerned."

Hon. J. A. Calder, in rising to reply, complimented Sir Thos. White on his budget statement. From the standpoint of comprehensiveness and clarity it was probably the best budget ever delivered in Parliament. He considered it an honest budget. There had been no attempt to conceal anything, and the House is indebted to Mr. Crerar for the clarity with which he marshaled his facts.

Turning to the speech made by Mr. Crerar, Mr. Calder said that his former colleagues had set forth his views clearly and honestly and that he, for anyone, should quarrel with him. Each Minister must determine for himself the place which he occupies in the government.

Mr. Calder then referred to the conference of 1917 leading to the formation of the Union Government. At those conferences, he said, decisions to be reached involving far-reaching consequences. No one approached these problems with greater seriousness than did Mr. Crerar, and his decision was largely instrumental in bringing about the result achieved.

Mr. Calder remarked that the government had made mistakes. A government that had not, in such times as these, made mistakes would not be worthy of being a government.

"Mr. Crerar," said the speaker, "as Minister of Agriculture had brought great credit to himself and his work had proved to be an advantage to Canada as a whole. I endeavored to persuade my former colleague and close friend to remain in the government," said Mr. Calder. "I regret that I cannot do so."

Elaborating this point, Mr. Calder observed that the ex-minister knows the difficulties and problems which the government must face. The government at the present moment could find no one to take his place, because a new Minister would require months of time to see himself for the task.

The retirement of Mr. Crerar would be a loss not only to the government, but to the country. Had he remained he would not have prejudiced the situation on the tariff, and there would not have been any misunderstanding as to his action. This because in 1917, when the government was formed, it was agreed that it would carry on until the war was over and demobilization completed.

Presently he held the view that any tariff proposals now made were merely tentative and temporary. In supporting the budget he was not committing himself to principles at all.

At this point Mr. Calder quoted Sir Thomas White's statement in the budget speech that he hoped that, within a year, conditions would be so stabilized as to permit of a general revision of the tariff. He expressed himself as being in accord with that statement, because he had arrived for a thorough study of the economic situation in order to revise the tariff, the existing tariff having outlined its usefulness. When the time for revision arrived, Mr. Calder

tempt to gain support among certain elements in this country, accepts an article in the proposed covenant defining the Monroe Doctrine as a "regional understanding" and makes it incumbent upon the supporters of Lloyd George to explain to the British public that in case any dispute arises as to the meaning of this "regional understanding" it shall be interpreted by the proposed League of Nations.

Mr. Crerar said that he had no objection to the proposed League of Nations, in which the United States will have only one vote as against six votes by the British Empire, these senators say he has made it absolutely necessary for the States to attack the covenant as pro-British—as a document designed to surrender part of the sovereignty of this country for the benefit of the British people.

Then, of course, there is the Irish question, which is assuming tremendous proportions. Canada has done an unprecedented thing in expressing its formal resolution of its sympathy for the Irish cause and asking the peace conference to give a hearing to the representatives of the Irish people who are demanding self-government. No Senator is losing sight for a moment of the fact that the Irish question, made by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in support of this Irish resolution last Friday.

Mr. Lodge said that since the framers of the league covenant had seen fit to include the Monroe Doctrine in part and reserve to the league further interpretation of its meaning, it could no longer be considered a "regional understanding" but a "regional understanding" which would be interpreted by the League of Nations.

It is well known that Senator Lodge is not anti-British. He has long been considered pro-British, in so far as an American can be within the bounds of patriotism assume that attitude. His natural sympathies have always been with the British except when his own country has been involved in the Irish question. In this sense he is still pro-British.

That is what makes his stand against the League of Nations, his willingness to sit on the ground that it is framed more in the interest of the British Empire than of the United States, and his excuse for the "regional" states in the Irish question, so important. It is also an answer to any British statesman who may hereafter assert that there is a real friendship between the two countries to bring about a serious rupture in the friendly feeling that now exists between the two great English speaking nations of the world.

As the debate on the league proceeds many speeches will be made which might be interpreted by the British as being anti-British, but they will not be that in reality.

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I will not venture to bring up one of the Marshal's assertions, that in which he says he judged me very unfavorably from the fact, when he drove me, August 17, about noon, at Bethel where I had just installed my general headquarters. Until then he had never had any relations with me, and he knew me by hearsay, which was favorable to me, it appears from what he says himself. Our interview lasted only ten minutes, and neither of us uttered a word which could have given the most sagacious observer the occasion to form any opinion whatever about our respective merits.

I can speak with assurance about what passed in this interview of August 17, for I have retained the most precise remembrance of it. After I had explained the situation of the Fifth Army, which was about to go up toward the lower Sambré which I intended to reach between August 20 and 21, I said to the Marshal:—"It has been agreed in principle that the Fifth Army will take the offensive north of the Sambre; it would be well that the British army should march by way of Mons to Nivelles in reverse column at the last of the Fifth Army; to sum up—French and English will go in company to give battle not far from the memorable field of Waterloo. This time the French will have the right to count on victory, for they will have the English with them. On what date will the British army begin to move?"

The Marshal replied:—"I will not be ready before the 24th, and I will have need of a week more to entrain my reserves of infantry."

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ALLIED ARMIES FORCED BACK. In the following events the Marshal conceived a lively irritation at the French for not having supported the British army in the mountainous region of the Balkans, suddenly subjected to a formidable attack, it had to retreat precipitately to escape total destruction. His resentment was particularly directed against me, who was in liaison with him; yet the simple relation of the facts proves that it did not march to the rear. I could not, being too much occupied on my own account from August 21st had in fact to hold back Bulger's army along the lower Sambre a front of forty-five kilometres, at the same time that it was necessary for me to hold the Meuse from Namur to Givet, over an extent of thirty kilometres, to guard against the attempts of Hansen's army on the rear of my right;—all agree that the effort was difficult in spite of the support given me by the position of Namur.

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Individual Personality

is reflected in a man's appearance—the great importance of correct and appropriate clothing should not be underestimated.

Our assortment of garments is so diversified that you will have no difficulty here in finding just the type of clothing which is suited to your specific requirements.

Ready for wear, \$25 to \$60—finished to your measure at short notice.

Gilmour's, 68 King St. 10 per cent. discount off soldier's first outfit.

THE WEATHER

Forecast. Maritime—Moderate easterly winds, fine and a little warmer.

Toronto, June 11.—The area of high pressure has passed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and an extensive low area is now slowly approaching the Great Lakes from the westward. Showers have occurred today in many parts of the western provinces and in Eastern Nova Scotia. Elsewhere the weather has been fine.

Only a reason of propriety would already have prevented me from criticizing the British operations; on the other hand, the most ordinary decency forbade me, for even today I have not a sufficiently complete and sure knowledge of the facts to discuss it.

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LATE SHIPPING

Southampton, June 11.—Ard star sailed—Schus Argentina, Dover, England; Alfa, (Dane), Dover, England.

Boston, June 11.—Ard star sailed—Pulmon, N. S.

New York, June 11.—Ard stars Cap Pinisterre, Brest; Lapland, Liverpool via Halifax.

SATURDAY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, Ont., June 11.—Sir Robert Borden today gave notice that the Commons will sit this week on Saturday afternoon, and that morning sittings will commence on Monday next. The government hopes to bring about prorogation about the end of the month.

ESSEQUIO SAILS

Has 523 Hospital Cases from Kirkdale Hospital—Will Dock at Portland.

London, June 11.—(Canadian Associated Press)—The hospital ship Essequibo sailed for Portland on Tuesday with 523 patients from Kirkdale Hospital, 21 officers and 21 nurses. The officers included Chaplain Lieut. Colonel A. M. Gordon, of Kingston, Major J. A. Hesketh, of Winnipeg and Major A. S. Wright, of Quebec.

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KEEP OUT OF RESTORE IS PLE

Asserts That Harm Unrestricted Adm and Creeds Who

(By Madison Grant, Trustee and an American Defense Society)

Control of immigration of undesirable aliens and American of immigrants are problems which will assume great importance peace is declared.

The policy of the United States most entirely Anglo-Saxon, must of immigration to develop lands, in colonial schemes for the population back country, of course, were (day, and for a century afterwards the national lands were freely offered to settlers this came to an end. In 1890, when the Indian lands were thrown open to homesteaders and the tremendous followed demonstrated that the condition had passed away.

Racial stock of the original was practically homogeneous, most entirely Anglo-Saxon, and the contribution of the French Huguenots, and the Scotch-Irish, of course, were not so great. The Scotch-Irish and the Scotch-Irish or Lowland Scotch, stepped for a generation Ireland without in any way followed the same course. After the Civil War many Americans, like Europe, were formed from agricultural communities into manufacturing and under these new conditions grants from Europe and from the United States were needed as factory workers and as laborers in the city and the increased population therefrom is one of the factors in the world's trial revolution now going on.

Flood of Undesirables

The result was to bring and lower grade of human

### KEEP OUT FOREIGNERS AND RESTORE REAL AMERICANISM, IS PLEA OF MADISON GRANT

(Asserts That Harm to Continent Has Been Wrought by the Unrestricted Admission of Persons of All Nationalities and Creeds Who Will Not be Assimilated.)

(By Madison Grant, Trustee of American Defense Society.)

Control of immigration and deportation of undesirable aliens and Americanization of immigrants are problems which will assume great importance the moment peace is declared. The policy of the United States heretofore has been one of encouragement of immigration to develop public lands, in colonial times land schemes for the populating of the back country and the outlet of the day, and for a century after independence the national lands in the West were freely offered to settlers. But all this came to an end a few decades ago, when the Indian lands in Oklahoma were thrown open to the first comers and the tremendous rush that followed demonstrated the frontier condition had passed away for ever. Racial stock of the original colonies was practically homogeneous and almost entirely Anglo-Saxon, the numerical contribution of Holland Dutch, French Huguenots, and Palatine Germans being almost negligible. The Scotch-Irish, of course, were pure English or Lowland Scotch, who had stepped for a generation or two in Ireland without in any way mixing their blood with the natives. After the Civil War many parts of America, like Europe, became transformed from agricultural and village communities into manufacturing cities, and under these new conditions immigrants from Europe and from Canada were needed as factory operatives. This transformation from country to city and the increased population resulting therefrom is one of the underlying factors in the world wide industrial revolution now going on.

#### Flood of Undesirables.

The result was to bring in a lower and lower grade of immigrants until the mass of the human tide swung from northwestern to southeastern Europe, and instead of immigrants of the Nordic stock, of the same race as the native Americans, Alpines and Mediterraneanians, together with the Asiatic elements in Russia. Steamship companies encouraged this immigration and foreign governments were anxious to get rid of the crippled and imbecile members of their lowest classes as well as their marauding ruffians. Americans have been able clearly to distinguish between the classes, races, nationalities or religions of the world at large or even of Europe and always have felt a good natural tolerance toward anyone who claimed to be oppressed, so we were not a generation ago attracted to this shore all the social discards of the old world and, incidentally, it may be remarked that each nation of immigrants has sent an undue proportion of its lowest types.

As to the various efforts to restrict this began in Cleveland's administration when a literacy restriction bill was passed and vetoed by him. There is unimpeachable authority that Grover Cleveland himself, before his death, expressed the bitterest regret for this veto.

The literacy test bill was again brought up during the Roosevelt administration and should have been passed and vetoed by him. There is unimpeachable authority that Grover Cleveland himself, before his death, expressed the bitterest regret for this veto.

Mr. Taft at first indicated his approval of the literacy test bill, but at the last moment was persuaded by Mr. Nagel, of German birth or descent, of St. Louis, to impose a veto, on the plea that America always had been a dumping ground for the failures of other lands and true "Americanism" required us to continue to be a refuge dump, more pointedly known as a "melting pot," so that this restrictive bill was again vetoed.

Grover Cleveland's Attitude. In Mr. Wilson's first administration this matter was brought to his attention. Here it found, for the first time, a President who was in sympathy with internationalism and the breaking down of the various distinctions of race, religion and language, and who, in the support of the foreign elements in this country to applaud and further his "ideals."

These internationalist ideals are curiously enough approved by the very southerners who a generation ago fought to maintain a provincial conception of nationalism of their own. After a long struggle the literacy limitation bill was passed over Mr. Wilson's veto.

This already is far from being an ideal one because its modest requirements let in the half educated agitator and theoretically kept out the "scurvy handed son of toil" because he had been denied the blessings of education.

As a matter of fact, what happened was that the very considerable percentage of would be immigrants who were deterred from starting were practically all undesirable. For example, under the provisions of this literacy test law North Italians were kept out, but a heavy percentage of the Mediterranean population of Southern Italy and Sicily, largely descended from the old slave population of the Roman Empire, are unable to gain admission. In other words, practically every

### UNION WORKMEN DISCUSS PRICES OF SARDINES

Special Meeting Called to Consider Peculiar Situation Now Existing in the Industry—Vote to Stick Fast to \$20 Figure.

St. George, June 11.—A special meeting of the Workmen's Union was held this afternoon in the Imperial Theatre. There was a very large attendance, all sections of St. John and Charlotte counties being well represented. The chair was taken at 2:30 by President George E. Frauley with Oscar Hanson secretary. The chairman briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss the present sardine situation. The chairman then called for an expression of opinion from the members representing each section of the industry. The members from St. John stated they were in favor of holding to the regulation price of \$20 per bushel, as did also the majority of the representatives from each section of Charlotte county.

#### Problem of Assimilation.

With the enactment of the literacy test the immigration laws of this country entered upon a new phase. Prior to that all theories of limitation were based on quality. Now it is a question of quantity.

Experience of the war has shown that we have a vast indigestible mass of aliens in this country and that unless we give them a means of assimilation, they will either starve or die off.

Birth rate of the native American has steadily fallen during the last three generations in those portions of the United States where the laboring classes of native American extraction have been in competition with the immigrant, whereas the fertility of the native American in the Western agricultural States and in the South, where there is no social competition with the negro, has substantially remained unimpaired.

In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, based on the early rate of increase of the native American stock, there would have been a population in America as large, or larger, than at present if we had had no immigration whatever during the last ten years, and with the profound difference that it would have been composed almost entirely of Nordic native Americans, plus the negroes, instead of the heterogeneous mass now here.

#### Stop All Immigration.

Now the problem before America is to stop for the moment the floods of immigrants which are waiting to escape from Europe and Western Asia—not merely Germans, Russians, Austrians, Italians, Serbians and Turks, but Armenians, Syrians, Tartars, Mesopotamians, Egyptians and nameless tribes from beyond the Jordan.

One thing that can be done is to prohibit all immigration for the moment and establish the principle that no one can come into the United States except those of demonstrated racial fitness and of potential value to America. In other words, the burden of proof should be placed on the intending immigrant to show why he should come in and why we should be required at the point of departure to accept the responsibility on our overworked officials here.

Under the old system we have let in everybody except those who could prove worth at the point of entry. Under the proposed new conditions we shall let no one in except those who can obtain the necessary certificates on the other side showing their fitness. This alone will make a profound difference in the character of the immigration and of the administration of the laws relating thereto.

To bring about this most desirable change no exception to the absolute, though temporary, prohibition, of all immigration should be made. Later amendments can be brought up one by one and considered on their merit.

The effect of the literacy test was greatly impaired as to a very undesirable class of immigrants by an exception from its provisions in favor of those fleeing from religious "persecution," an exemption put in the instance of the Jews, but there is no reason why any one race should have a favored status in regard to immigration.

A searching certificate should hereafter be required from the would be immigrant to supply all necessary data as to the nationality, race, language and religion of the applicant. The latter item was in our laws for many years but was removed during the Taft administration by the influence of those who did not wish the racial character and size of the Russian immigration understood in America.

Any revision of the laws should provide, first of all, complete information on the foregoing points. Secondly, a registration of all resident aliens, so that those who ultimately prove undesirable can be deported. Next, and perhaps most important, the naturalization laws should be revised and made uniform throughout the United States. A probationary period of not less than ten years' continuous residence should be required (with an exception in favor of seaman who file papers), and a certain standard and uniform set of requirements, such as a knowledge of American history, ability to read and write, and, above all, a fair working knowledge of the English language, should be an irreducible minimum.

It is highly important to Americanize foreigners here as rapidly as possible, but the most effective way is to induce them to speak English, and no one should be taken into the body politic or allowed a voice in our public affairs until his Americanization has been completed and tested, at least in this important particular.

Well meaning sentimentalists are threatening to do great danger to the country by persuading aliens to become citizens. The only result of this action is to demoralize our political life still further and make it harder to deal with hyphenated treason. Many of our difficulties of the last four years would have been eliminated if we could have promptly deported these Jewish, Irish and German sympathizers, whose love for their original homeland or religion was greater than their love for the country of their adoption.

#### JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

W. J. Kelly, baggage master at the depot, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for St. John County.

### TREATY SUMMARY FAILED TO SHOW NATURE OF THE FRENCH EXACTIONS IN SARR VALLEY

Reference to Extended "Annex" Was Omitted, Section Relating to Labor Was Minimized and There Was No Reference to Three-Power Ratification.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—With the treaty of peace with Germany textually available through its publication in the Congressional Record, the country has its first opportunity to make comparisons between the official summary issued for publication on May 7 and the draft as actually submitted to the German envoys. Advantages must be made for the difficulty of compressing some 30,000 words into a press review of little more than eight thousand words in any judgment on the efficiency of the work of summarization. The first effect of comparison, however, is certain to be wonder that highly controversial clauses, inevitably involving questions of much importance and concerning which the people would have a justifiable curiosity, should be so generally overlooked or minimized in the summary.

Outside the sections fixing the amount of reparation Germany will be called upon to pay, and the methods of payment, nothing in the treaty is more significant to the future of Europe and the League of Nations than the disposition of the Saar Valley.

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The discussion was very animated and waxed exceedingly hot at times. It was moved and seconded that those packers, who have been buying sardines for less than \$20, be notified that if they continue to do so, after June 15th, they will be compelled to pay \$25 for all they buy from Union Weir.

This motion was lost on a division. The following resolution was finally moved by Judge Cockburn and seconded by Mr. Caracadden: That in the opinion of this meeting no changes should be made in the price of sardines, namely, \$20. This resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority. Meeting then adjourned.

#### Effect of the Annex.

The treaty, including the annex, makes almost certain the transfer to France in perpetuity of the valley of the Saar. In addition to sub-surface rights to all coal, whether exploited or virgin deposit, the Republic of France acquires "all the accessories and subsidiaries of said mines, in particular their plant and equipment, both on and below the surface, to their extracting machinery, their plants for transforming coal into electric power, their by-products, their workshops, means of communication, electric lines, plants for catching and distributing water and buildings such as offices, managers' residences and workmen's dwellings, schools, hospitals and dispensaries, their stocks and supplies of every description, their archives and plans—in general everything which has charge of the police arrangements and supervision of the German delegates at Versailles, except it doubled the guards there to prevent

### WILSON AGREES TO ASSIST IN IRISH CAUSE

Paris, June 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—President Wilson today told representatives of Irish societies in America that he would do what he could, unofficially to bring the Irish question to the attention of the other peace commissioners.

Announcement to this effect was made by Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, the representatives of the Irish Americans, after they had had a thirty minute conference with the President. The promise made by the President was in reply to a question from Messrs. Walsh and Dunne as to what the President intended doing in view of the resolution adopted by the Senate, urging that the American delegation take steps to have representatives of Ireland heard by the Peace Conference.

Messrs. Walsh and Dunne said that they went over the situation in Ireland generally in their talk with the President.

THIRTEEN TRAINS WILL HANDLE THE OLYMPIC LIST

Toronto, June 11.—Thirteen trains will be assembled at Halifax to handle passengers from the steamer Olympic which has charge of the police arrangements and supervision of the German delegates at Versailles, except it doubled the guards there to prevent

FRENCH PLAYING PARTISAN GAME

Paris, June 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—The French government, which has charge of the police arrangements and supervision of the German delegates at Versailles, except it doubled the guards there to prevent

### NAZIMOVA GREAT IN "EYE FOR EYE"

Famous Russian Star Proves Her Art in Big French Production.

Nazimova, conceded to be the most fascinating and talented actress on the screen, was seen in a thrilling production, "Eye for Eye," at the Imperial Theatre yesterday. This play is a vivid drama of the Orient and the great star assumed the role of Hassouza, a girl of the desert.

The picture was taken from the famous play "Oxyent," written by the noted Belgian dramatist, Henry Kistemaecker, and adapted for the use of the screen by June Mathis and Albert Capellani, who is a distinguished French Director, made the production under the personal supervision of Maxwell Karger.

The story is that of an Arabian girl, fiery and beautiful, who lives with her tribe in a city of tents on the edge of the desert. Duty makes a young French naval officer to their encampment and here he is made prisoner. Hassouza falls in love with him and releases him—later aiding him in his escape, and for this act is condemned to death, the Arabs abandoning her to the desert to perish from thirst and starvation.

The beautiful girl is rescued, but faces a fate worse than death—she is sold to a travelling circus as a dancing girl, and finds herself in the hands of a brutal master.

The story is a vivid and absorbing, following the life of this passionate and untamed girl of the desert. Later she becomes a member of the family of the man who saves her life and becomes involved in the intrigue which is rife in his family. All the passions of human nature are displayed in this stirring drama. Oriental and Occidental life—love, hate, jealousy, deceit, treachery and revenge—all have their turn in the gripping and amazing play.

Class plays of the noted English actor, is the leading man of the production and will be seen in the role of Captain Cadere, the French officer who falls in love with Hassouza. Donald Gallagher plays Ensign Arnault, and others of the cast are Gally Crue, E. H. Fernandes, John Richard and Miriam Battista, who plays the tiny sister of the star.

The play was translated from the original French by Mrs. Nina Lawton, a sister of Madam Nazimova. This great picture will be repeated this afternoon from 2 to 2:30—only show only—after which the St. Peters church amateurs will put on their show. Tonight at 7 the Nazimova picture will again be presented, only one show.

### RECOGNITION OF THE OMSK GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED CERTAIN

Paris, June 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Council of Four has the complete text of the reply of Admiral Koltchak, the anti-Bolshevik leader in the Omsk government of Russia, to the Allied note concerning the recognition of the Omsk by the Allies, which has charge of the police arrangements and supervision of the German delegates at Versailles, except it doubled the guards there to prevent

RETURNED FROM GAGETOWN. Dr. J. P. L. Brown, district medical health officer, returned yesterday from a business trip to Gagetown.



**SMART STEP FOOTWEAR**

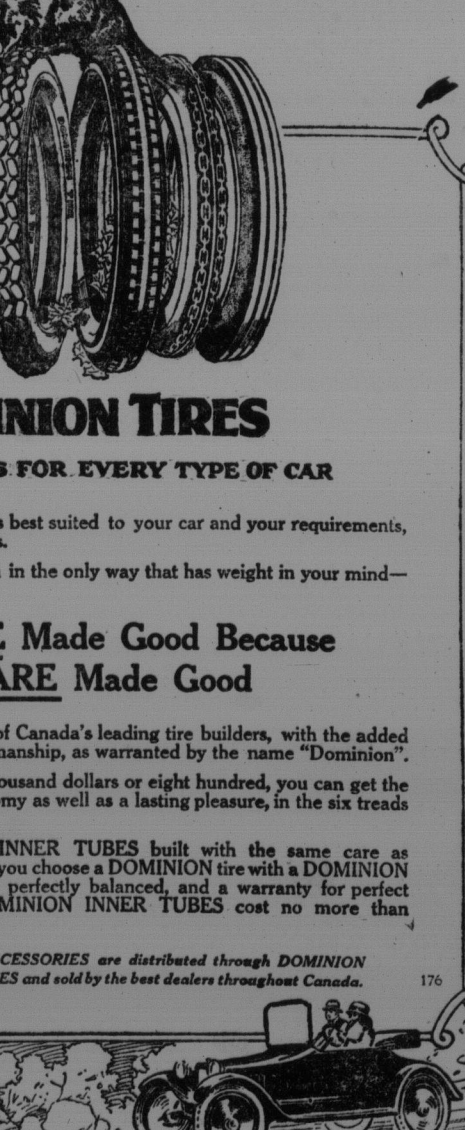
NOT to wear canvas footwear this summer will be to ignore one decided economy Fashion has provided.

Furthermore, it is not necessary to choose between smartness and comfort, if you select Smart Step Footwear. Both qualities are combined in Smart Step.

Dealers all over Canada carry Smart Step Footwear, made in the finest quality canvas—white and stylish shades—with leather or rubber soles and heels.

Look for the Smart Step label

For Men and Women, Boys and Girls and Children



**DOMINION TIRES**

ARE GOOD TIRES FOR EVERY TYPE OF CAR

You are certain to find the tires best suited to your car and your requirements, in these six "Dominion" Treads.

All six have proved their worth in the only way that has weight in your mind—on the roads of Canada.

They HAVE Made Good Because They ARE Made Good

They are the proven products of Canada's leading tire builders, with the added assurance of quality and workmanship, as warranted by the name "Dominion".

Whether your car cost eight thousand dollars or eight hundred, you can get the tires that will be a sound economy as well as a lasting pleasure, in the six treads of "Dominion" Tires.

And there are DOMINION INNER TUBES built with the same care as DOMINION TIRES. So, when you choose a DOMINION tire with a DOMINION INNER TUBE, you have a tire perfectly balanced, and a warranty for perfect satisfaction and service. DOMINION INNER TUBES cost no more than ordinary tubes.

DOMINION TIRES and ACCESSORIES are distributed through DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM BRANCHES and sold by the best dealers throughout Canada.

Personality

Min. Max.

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# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919.

## HON. MR. CARVELL

Hon. Mr. Carvell has intimated that while he may disagree with certain phases of the policy of Union Government on the tariff question and while he reserves the right to criticize that policy at a later date, he intends remaining faithful to his duties in the administration, at least until demobilization is completed. Mr. Carvell may not be aware of the fact that during the past few months there has been considerable talk of his resignation, and indeed many even among his friends anticipated his retirement by this time. Whether or not he ever considered this move is a point of which he alone is best prepared to speak. His present attitude indicates two things. One of these is that, having become a member of Union Government, in a realization of the emergency which the country faced and the need for united action by the ablest men of both political parties, he is sufficiently steadfast to perform his duties to the best of his ability and for as long a term as his services may be required. The other point evidenced by his present attitude touches more closely his personal ambitions. It is well known that for a considerable time Hon. Mr. Carvell had his eye on the leadership of the Liberal Party. His frequent tours through the west, his endless conferences with Liberal leaders in various provinces, and his activities as critic of the Conservative Government previous to the formation of Union all led to the conviction that he was preparing himself for the vacancy which was realized could not be far distant and which came a few months ago. Hon. Mr. Carvell had another idea in mind—that in the event of the possibility of the near future and that the present session, which would result in such an election, would witness the break-up of Union Government. In both of these directions early indications have not been born out. As a member of the Union Administration, the Minister of Public Works became an impossibility for leadership of the Liberal Party. He refused his own chances in that regard by accepting office under Premier Borden—a sacrifice which he willingly made and for which he deserves credit. The other matter involved no sacrifice on the part of Mr. Carvell. The session which is now drawing to a close has witnessed not the break-up of Union Government, but the disintegration of the Liberal Opposition, which is now at odds and ends, a group of individual interests opposed to each other and lacking any leadership. Even the temporary leader of that party has repudiated the platform of the strongest wing of his supporters and Opposition members in the house foresee nothing but disaster in the event of an election. On the other hand, Union has been strengthened and it is far better for himself that Hon. Mr. Carvell should remain as an active member of the Union Administration than as one of the principal, but unrecognized, leaders of a demoralized opposition. It may thus be readily believed that Mr. Carvell, in adopting his present attitude of adherence to his department, is not only indicating a belief that the Conservatives of New Brunswick are opposed to him personally and are ready to do away with him politically whenever opportunity arises. The Conservatives of New Brunswick, on the other hand, hold the opinion that Mr. Carvell does not at all times play the game fairly, and that he is not at all prepared to present his claims as an energetic and just a manner as he would present the claims of those of his own former political party. This is an unfortunate state of affairs. Hon. Mr. Carvell went into office by the will of the Conservatives of New Brunswick, for eighty per cent. of his support in this province is Conservative support, and without the Conservatives of New Brunswick he could not continue as head of a department. When Union Government was formed, Mr. Carvell was accepted by New Brunswick Conservatives who had been bitterly opposed to him and to his methods, but, having so accepted him as their representative, they put on all party feeling and prepared to stand by him loyally and to tender him their heartiest support. This they have done, and if Mr. Carvell has any feeling that opposition to him is established among these Conservatives at feeling originates in his lack of personal contact and because the Minister has never attempted to gauge the feelings of those who have supported him. The Federal Minister from this province and the people whom he represents should be in close touch with each other. This condition does not exist, but for the benefit of both the Minister and the people it is desirable

that a warmer co-operation be developed, that suspicions be cast to the winds, and that so long as Union Government continues with Mr. Carvell as New Brunswick's representative mutual support be strengthened.

## THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE

In order that conflict between employees and private owners might be avoided in time of war, Postmaster General Burleson, on the authority of Congress, took over control of commercial telegraph and cable companies doing business in the United States. By this action he succeeded in warding off during the period of hostilities the strike which had previously been approaching, for the operators were naturally placed at a great disadvantage in so far as the use of the strike was concerned in their dealings with the government. Mr. Burleson increased wages to the extent of some thirty-four million dollars and also increased telegraphic rates to an extent which produced an added revenue of thirty millions. Yet, despite his concessions along this line and efforts made to meet the demands of employees, trouble has continued to develop, and the war having ended, commercial operators no longer consider themselves bound to uninterrupted service. So, in consequence of the prospect of an immediate collapse of the entire telegraph and telephone service of the United States, Mr. Burleson a day or two ago issued an order retransferring to private control the Postal, Western Union and Bell Companies. His order, which was not clearly understood, was followed by an interpretation of its meaning, which interpretation in turn was further expounded by the United States Senate. It is taken to mean that actual control of the operations of these companies is now in the hands of original owners, but that determination of rates and other financial matters remains with the Postmaster-General and Congress. Evidently, therefore, Mr. Burleson's action in restoring control of operations to the respective companies was due to a desire to avoid impending trouble with employees. Immediately following this transfer a strike order was issued by President Koenekamp, calling out at eight o'clock yesterday, Chicago time, all operators of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, the Western Union Employees' Association and other recognized bodies under the jurisdiction of the national presidency in the United States. This order became effective as scheduled, but has not had exactly the result anticipated, for but a small proportion of employees have ceased work in the eastern states, and the companies are getting along very well. Naturally between Mr. Burleson, union officials, and the heads of telegraphic companies no very friendly feeling exists. The Western Union and Postal officials contend that they are unable, even should they desire to do so, to make terms with their employees in respect to wages and hours of work so long as Mr. Burleson is in control of rates. Union officials charge that the Postmaster-General has evaded his responsibility and has delivered over the employees of these companies to the mercy of corporation presidents whose attitude towards unionism has been bitterly hostile. Mr. Burleson washes his hands of the whole affair on the ground that President Wilson, Congress and Senate are in control of rates. The return of control to the original owners, it is held that the differences of opinion which have now resulted in a strike could have been very readily settled between Mr. Burleson and President Koenekamp, but that the former, who alone had knowledge of his intended action, failed to accept the opportunity offered by the former company managers, who have not been and who are not now in a position to deal with their men.

## U. S. MARINE INSURANCE

On Monday the institution known as the Marine and Seaman's Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, under control of the United States Government, brought its activities to a close. Because of the dangers arising from the "U" boat campaign and consequent tendency towards gradually increased rates, the United States Government in common with other governments undertook marine insurance in 1914 and by vote of Congress set apart for that purpose fifty million dollars. From September 2, 1914, to June 9, 1919, this particular division has placed insurance amounting to \$2,167,387,884 on cargoes and bottoms, the net premiums from this source totalling \$48,768,998. During this same period the losses and operating expenses amounted to \$30,131,587, leaving a balance of more than \$17,000,000, which along with the \$50,000,000 originally appropriated is now returned to the United States Treasury. American shipping losses due to submarines and other war dangers numbered one hundred and fifty-two vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 279,059. During the same period this division has written poli-

cies on the lives of seamen aggregating \$321,857,430, and its receipts in premiums on these policies amounted to \$542,148. Losses were paid on the lives of two hundred and seventy-four men who perished from causes due to the war, and those losses, together with cost of administration of the business, amount to \$370,696, leaving a profit of nearly half a million, which has also been paid into the Treasury. It would appear from this that the experiment the United States has made in marine insurance has been an extremely profitable one.

## WHAT THEY SAY

**Persecution for Innocents.**  
New York Herald: Persons in whose hearts there is consideration for future students of geography must note the soundness of the fact that military operations in the Murmansk region have unearthed Lumbanski, Ostreche, Kolodari and, particularly, Medvylgorski.

**Permanency Needed.**  
Vancouver Sun: Dr. Adam Shortt thinks industrial unrest would be cured by greater production. This sounds much like the Kansas philosopher's advice to his fellow citizens to raise more corn and less hell. But Dr. Shortt is partly right in his contention that the construction of public works will not remedy the situation. What is needed is to get men into employments that will be permanent.

**The C. P. R.'s President.**  
Victoria, B. C., Times: Mr. Beatty, on this trip, has an opportunity of studying the situation at close range and with a discerning eye. He is a Canadian through and through who knows this Dominion, its story, its people and its capabilities and upon this knowledge and his instinct he bases his faith in its future. He is in a position to play a big part in directing the development and character of the Dominion along the right line.

**What the Bolshevik Needs.**  
Vancouver Daily Province: All society and all Governments ought to do what is possible to promote peace and to transfer to private control the Postal, Western Union and Bell Companies. His order, which was not clearly understood, was followed by an interpretation of its meaning, which interpretation in turn was further expounded by the United States Senate. It is taken to mean that actual control of the operations of these companies is now in the hands of original owners, but that determination of rates and other financial matters remains with the Postmaster-General and Congress. Evidently, therefore, Mr. Burleson's action in restoring control of operations to the respective companies was due to a desire to avoid impending trouble with employees. Immediately following this transfer a strike order was issued by President Koenekamp, calling out at eight o'clock yesterday, Chicago time, all operators of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, the Western Union Employees' Association and other recognized bodies under the jurisdiction of the national presidency in the United States. This order became effective as scheduled, but has not had exactly the result anticipated, for but a small proportion of employees have ceased work in the eastern states, and the companies are getting along very well. Naturally between Mr. Burleson, union officials, and the heads of telegraphic companies no very friendly feeling exists. The Western Union and Postal officials contend that they are unable, even should they desire to do so, to make terms with their employees in respect to wages and hours of work so long as Mr. Burleson is in control of rates. Union officials charge that the Postmaster-General has evaded his responsibility and has delivered over the employees of these companies to the mercy of corporation presidents whose attitude towards unionism has been bitterly hostile. Mr. Burleson washes his hands of the whole affair on the ground that President Wilson, Congress and Senate are in control of rates. The return of control to the original owners, it is held that the differences of opinion which have now resulted in a strike could have been very readily settled between Mr. Burleson and President Koenekamp, but that the former, who alone had knowledge of his intended action, failed to accept the opportunity offered by the former company managers, who have not been and who are not now in a position to deal with their men.

## A BIT OF VERSE

**JUST FOLKS.**  
Action and Ideals.  
Roses will bloom for him who cares to toll.  
Men cannot gather blossoms from afar.  
Who longs for flowers must struggle with the soil  
And battle with conditions as they have one.  
We cannot sit contentedly and dream.  
Our thoughts must be recorded in our deeds.  
Unlighted candles never cast a gleam.  
Unweeded gardens quickly run to weeds.  
The buried talent was a talent lost.  
The truth for beauty in itself is vain.  
Unless for beauty we will pay the cost  
The ugliness and horror will remain.  
Who longs to see the dew-kissed roses grow  
Must brave the sun and fight the stubborn clay;  
Must bend his back and labor with the hoe,  
And fight with weeds and insects day by day.  
Lost is the truth for which men will not fight.  
Vain is the dream for which men will not dare.  
'Tis not enough to know and love the right.  
All that is good needs man's protecting care.  
We must be strong and vigilant and brave,  
Hard-working, patient and determined men.  
We cannot by our dreams our freedom save.  
The tyrant weeds are quick to grow again.  
In action must our purposes be told,  
In deeds of glory we must write our views;  
Must fight with might the visions that we hold,  
Or all our sons have fought for who shall lose.  
Roses will bloom for him who cares to toll.  
Who fights the weeds and insects day by day,  
And we, within whose care, is freedom's soil  
Must keep the weeds of anarchy away.  
—By Edgar Guest in Montreal Herald.

## Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.  
FIRST FIRE.  
A Fire.  
Scene, outside of a house burning up in flames.  
Lady. My goodness, grasshopper, there won't be a thing left, and that's the only house I got!  
First citizen. Look at those flames, and they're howling!  
Lady. They're more howling than what they are, and I'll tell you that. If I had another house I wouldn't mind so much. O, my goodness, grasshopper, help, help!  
2nd citizen. What kind of help?  
Lady. Save my child! She's on the top floor and she'll be burned to death and properly eulogized.  
First citizen. Why didn't you bring her down with you?  
Lady. I was in too big of a hurry.  
2nd citizen. I'm not any fool.  
Fire engines. Bang! Bang! Bang!  
2nd citizen. Heer come the firemen.  
Lady. Help, help, help! Save my child on the top floor! She burns awfully easy! She's so delicate!  
First citizen. Why didn't you save her wife you was saving yourself?  
Lady. I was in too big of a hurry.  
2nd citizen. That's a heck of a excuse.  
2nd citizen. It ain't any.  
First citizen. Heer she comes down the fire escape by herself! Heer, ray! Heer, ray!  
Lady. Embody says she ain't bite don't know what they're talking about.  
Everybody. Heeray!  
The End.

## A BIT OF FUN

Women never criticize the judgment of men who pay them compliments.  
**An Acute Observer.**  
"You say the Blanks are going to move."  
"I think so; they have begun to scratch matches on the walls."  
**A Plunger.**  
"Was that young Brown I saw striking you for a loan? Why, I heard that only recently he fell into a fortune."  
"That's so, but he fell into it so hard that he went right through it."  
"You are not the man you were when I married you," said his wife.  
"I sincerely hope I'm not," retorted the brute, "as big a fool as I was then."  
**Shopwalker** (until recently employed by a fire engine company) — What would you like to look at, madam?  
Customer — I would like to look at some hose.  
Shopwalker — Here, buy, conduct the lady to the fire department.

**Ruination in View.**  
A man whose cranium resembled a billiard ball read the advertisement of "Dr. Bogus' Wonderful Lotion. Wanted to make the hair grow thick and curly on the head." In order to test the veracity of this announcement he went to the advertiser, and purchasing a bottle of the liquid, inquired:  
"Is it a fact that by applying your lotion to my head, I shall see my hair grow?"  
"No doubt," answered the advertiser.  
So, seating himself in front of a looking-glass, the hairless man began to smother his head with the stuff, and "said, full of confidence":  
"I will wait and see the result."  
"What!" screamed the doctor.  
"Wait in my shop! Why, my lease is up in ten months!"  
**Strange Language.**  
Judge Henski speaks Polish, German, French and English, but he can't talk West Milwaukee. He tried to understand it in court, but had a bad fallure.  
A brakeman was being tried for assault and battery on a switchman. The brakeman was on the stand and testifying:  
"I high-balled the bighead to slip the rattlers over the transfer, and this pie-eyed geeke—"  
"Hold on!" exclaimed the court. "What kind of language do you talk?"  
"The same as every person in West Milwaukee, answered the brakeman.  
"Is there an interpreter present who can speak West Milwaukee?" asked the court.  
There was, and the trial proceeded.

**A Puzzling Relationship.**  
I'm a married man of forty and my wife is forty-one;  
She's a daughter, when I spliced her, who to womanhood had grown;  
Now this daughter's my stepmother—my old dad, aged sixty-three,  
Has married her; they've got a babe—now, what is babe to me?  
Then my father's now my stepson, by his marriage, that is plain,  
But his wife is my stepmother. Oh, 'twill soon drive me insane;  
For if I'm father's father, then it follows I must be,  
Why, my blessed own grandfather, that's quite evident, you see.  
I've thought baby was my grandson, but again that cannot be;  
I cannot be grandfather to a brother, you will agree.  
But if it is my brother, then it's very plain to me,  
That my wife must be grandmother to her husband, don't you see.  
Oh, what pretty complications, little baby, have you made!  
You have boxed up all relations, and that, too, of every shade.  
Am I brother, am I cousin, am I grand-dad, or, in fine,  
Can I be your aunt or uncle, or is it that you are mine?

**Culled Lumber**  
(or refuse)  
If you'd rather not use imported lumber in building your house, try our CULLED (or refuse) LUMBER which is excellent stock of its kind, and CHEAPER THAN YOU'LL FIND ANYWHERE.  
For prices, 'Phone Main 3000.  
MURRAY & GREGORY, Ltd.

**No Summer Vacation**  
This year as some of our students cannot afford to lose time.  
Have been considerably crowded but vacancies now occurring give a chance for new students who can enter at any time.  
Tuition rates mailed to any address.  
S. KERR, Principal

**OUT ON STRIKE.**  
The men employed at the West Side stone crusher have again gone out on strike but up to last night the men at Indiantown were still working. Some

**LANDING**  
800 Bags FEED FLOUR  
Cheap feed for young pigs. Write or wire for quotations.  
C. H. PETERS' SONS, LTD.  
St. John, N. B.

## Silverware

HERE are a few suggestions out of the many beautiful yet practical gifts you can select here for the June Bride.  
Entree Dishes, Compartment Dishes, Bake Dishes, Casseroles, Cake Dishes, Butter Dishes, Spoon Trays, Sauce Boats, Bread Trays.  
1847 Rogers Bros. Knives, Forks and Spoons, Community Plate.  
'Phone McAVITY'S 11-17  
M 2540 King St.

## Nuptial Gifts In Jewelry

Distinctive effects, ever popular, are special features of our large collection of Jewelry, in which are many charming creations of Platinum, and of Gold, set with Diamonds only, or in combination with Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and other precious and semi-precious stones, the wide variety including Lavalieres, Pendants, Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Bar Pins, Necklaces, etc., which await your critical selection.  
Our long and varied experience is freely at your disposal. May we assist you in your selection?  
CALL ANY TIME.  
FERGUSON & PAGE

**Solignum**  
WOOD PRESERVATIVE & STAIN  
In various shades, British manufacture. Does not evaporate as other stains. Prompt shipments. Prices right.  
P. CAMPBELL & CO., 73 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

**JUST ARRIVING**  
Famous Valspar Varnish  
Superfine Automobile and Carriage Colors  
Ground in Japan

Nobles & Hoares and Wm. Harlands & Sons English Auto and Carriage Varnishes, Rubbing Stones and Rubbing Felt, Steel Wool, Wire Brushes, Camel Hair Color Brushes, Badger, Fitch and China Varnish Brushes, Striping Pencils, Dusters.  
M. E. AGAR  
Union Street — St. John, N. B.

**D-K BALATA BELTING**  
PHILLIPS PRESSED STEEL PULLEYS  
CRESCENT PLATES  
LACE LEATHER  
D. K. McLAREN, Limited  
Main 1121 90 Germal Street Box 702 St. John, N. B.

**THE BEST QUALITY AT A REASONABLE PRICE**  
Have You An Extra Pair of Glasses?  
To be without a reserve pair of glasses is inexcusable lack of foresight. It means if you break a lens, which may happen any minute, you are put to much inconvenience, discomfort and possible distress.  
To be without your glasses even the few hours that it takes to have a new lens made at Sharpe's means a handicap in your work, embarrassment, and you can think of conditions wherein it might mean a heavy financial loss.  
Don't take this chance. Come in today and let us fit you with a reserve pair of glasses.  
L. L. Sharpe & Son  
Jewelers and Opticians.  
Two Stores—21 King St., 189 Union St.

**THE PAINT UP CAMPAIGN IS STARTED**  
You will want some clapboards before you paint the house.  
Yes, we have good ones in spruce or cedar.  
2nd Clear Spruce, 6 in., \$60.00  
Clear Cedar ..... 60.00  
'Phone Main 1893.

**The Christie Wood-working Co., Ltd.**  
186 Erin Street

**WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
and AT HOME CARDS  
Engraved in the latest styles  
Die Stamping  
FLEWELLING PRESS  
3 Water Street, St. John

**Loyalist War Savings Campaign**  
May 16th and 17th.  
We sell Thrift Stamps.  
SMITH'S FISH MARKET

## Commission Form of Government

Mrs. H. Hornbeam Has Some Things to Say About It—She Thinks Petticoat Government Might be Successful.  
"I was looking for the citizens' committee of One Hundred, but it might have died in that year for all anybody seemed to know about it," said Mrs. Hornbeam.  
"Seems like only the other day the citizens' committee, which was the godmother of commission form of government, was making more noise than a flying machine, and telling everybody it was going to be the guarding angel of commission form of government, and keep it in the straight and narrow path. It was too good for this world; it died young poor thing. At any rate I have found no trace of it now. I saw a man who I think was prominently connected with it, but when I started to ask him how commission form of government was getting along, he fled in much unseemly haste, as if his conscience was running away with him, and didn't know where to take him."  
"Now, that we women have the vote because so many fine young men have been killed, it's very difficult to get men folk to give us information about commission government, or anything else, enabling us to cast our ballots where they ought to be cast, which even Hiram don't know. Seems to me this town is due for another spasm of civic reform. I suppose you would have had one if it hadn't been the war. These spasms come round periodically like hard times, elections and other troubles. And I think the women ought to start the next spasm. Menfolk have tried every kind of civic reform here, and still they're not satisfied. The only thing left to try now is a ladies' government, and I'm sure a petticoat government wouldn't be any worse than what we've had."

**TONIGHT'S BAND CONCERT.**  
The Temple Band will play on the King Square bandstand, beginning at 8 o'clock (daylight). Under the leadership of Bandmaster F. N. McNichol the following programme will be rendered:  
March—The Middy ..... (Alford Overton—Troubadour ..... (Myer Sorenson—Midnight Moonbeams  
Instrumental Novelty—Indiana (Henry Waltz—Princess Mary ..... (Rosenkrantz Selection—Echoes from the opera consisting of airs from Faust, Carmen, Rigoletto, Martha, La Traviata, Lohengrin and Il Trovatore.  
March—Boda ..... (Hayes Fox Trot—Smiles ..... (Dobson Selection—Bohemian Girl ..... (Ball March—Sons of the Brave (Biddoo) God Save the King.

**Sweet a**  
A smile of youth and wearers of washed white garments with Sun So retain all of their present freshness appearance. No other L in Canada Sunlight. LEVER BROT TORONTO

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"Seems like only the other day the citizens' committee, which was the godmother of commission form of government, was making more noise than a flying machine, and telling everybody it was going to be the guardian angel of commission form of government, and keep it in the straight and narrow path. It was too good for this world; it died young, poor thing. At any rate I have found no trace of it now. I saw a man who I think was prominently connected with it, but when I started to ask him how commission form of government was getting along, he fled in much unseemly haste, as if his conscience was running away with him, and didn't know where to take him."

### TONIGHT'S BAND CONCERT.

The Temple Band will play on the King Square band stand, beginning at 8 o'clock (daylight). Under the leadership of Bandmaster F. N. McNeil the following programs will be rendered: March—The Middy (Alford); Overture—Tribute (Myers); Serenade—Midnight Moonbeams (Bartholme); Instrumental Novelty—Indianola (Henry); Waltz—Princess Mary (Rosenkrans); Selection—Ehoses from the opera consisting of airs from Faust, Carmen, Rigoletto, Martha, La Traviata, Lohengrin and Il Trovatore. March—Bozza (Hayes); Fox Trot—Smiles (Roberts); Selection—Bohemian Girl (Balf); March—Sons of the Brave (Bigood); God Save the King.

### LUDLOW STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

The 78th Annual Meeting Held Last Evening—Reports Show a Prosperous Year in Every Department—Officers Elected.

The 78th annual meeting of the Ludlow street Baptist church was held last evening in the vestry of the church. The reports received showed that the church had had a prosperous year in every department.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Clerk, Roy C. McKenney; Treasurer, E. W. Christopher; Trustees, William M. Campbell, R. J. Anderson, C. E. Byles, F. Cheyne, James Gray, John F. Ring, Ernest Campbell, E. W. Christopher, William Harmed, A. K. Horton, E. O. Parsons, William Fulton, John White, Uehers, George T. Ring, F. Cheyne, John White, T. B. Brown, Thomas H. Robinson, William Fulton, W. L. Crawford, C. Rupert, R. H. Parsons, James Burnett, Ernest Willis, J. S. McLean, Ernest Campbell.

### THE POWER BOAT CLUB.

Plans for the annual cruise and field day of the St. John Power Boat Club, to be held on July 1, are well under way and it is expected the races this year will be the best ever. The annual church service is to be held on August 3. Commodore Chesley has offered a handsome silk flag as a prize for the fastest motor boat in New Brunswick and it is expected the competition for this will be keen.

### REPRESENTS THIS DISTRICT.

E. J. Tighe has been elected I. L. A. international representative and Canadian delegate to represent this district at the next convention of the International Longshoremen's Association.

### SPORTING GOSSIP

#### Philadelphia Man Chosen As Referee

William H. Rocap Will Take Charge of the Willard-Dempsey Fight on July 4th for World's Championship.

Toledo, June 11.—Appointment of William H. Rocap, of Philadelphia, as referee of the heavyweight championship contest between Willard and Dempsey, July 4th, was the principal topic of discussion among sporting authorities here today.

#### MEN AND THEIR WIVES.

The police department has been called upon recently to settle several differences between men and their wives. One police official said last night they seemed to be many domestic differences cropping up.

#### ATTENDING CONVENTION.

Dr. H. A. Parris, superintendent of the St. John County Hospital, is attending a meeting of the tuberculous section of the convention of the American Medical Association of Physicians and Surgeons, being held at Atlantic City. Later he will attend the Canadian Medical Association meeting in Quebec at which he will read a paper on tuberculosis and its treatment.

### SPORTING GOSSIP

#### Big League Baseball Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 2. Chicago, June 11.—Chicago won its fifth consecutive game today by defeating Philadelphia 7 to 2. Score: Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 7. (Called in eighth on account of rain.)

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Philadelphia, June 11.—Shocker had the better of a pitchers' battle with Rogers, and St. Louis won from Philadelphia today 4 to 3. Score: St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Shocker and Weaver; Rogers, Kinney and Perkins.

#### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto, 11; Binghamton, 1. Binghamton, June 11.—Toronto hit the ball hard today and easily defeated Binghamton in the deciding game of the series. Score: Toronto, 11; Binghamton, 1.

#### PIRATES WON

##### FROM FRANKLINS

##### Line Drive in Fifth Inning

##### With Two Men Out Won

##### the Game from the Colored

##### Nine Last Evening.

A hot line drive in the fifth inning, with two men out, brought in the winning run for the Pirates last night, when they defeated the Franklins in the first game of the South End League, on the Queen Square diamond.

#### NEW ORGANIZATION.

Another band is soon to make its bow in this city under the patronage of Dominion L. O. L. No. 141. It is expected the new organization will make its first public appearance on July 1st.

### SPORTING GOSSIP

#### Training Hard For Big Fight

Champion is Giving Boxing Partners a Hard Time—Dempsey Not Boxing Because of Bad Eye—Rickard on Choice of Referee.

Toledo, Ohio, June 11.—Six spirited rounds of boxing and five miles of road work constituted the training programme for Jess Willard today in preparation for the heavyweight championship contest with Jack Dempsey here July 4.

#### THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY RULES

##### While These Rules Apply to

##### Both Amateur and Professional

##### Boxing, There is

##### Great Difference Between

##### Clever Boxing and a Prize

##### Fight.

Although a great many old and young men know considerable about boxing or other ring contests, they have little or no knowledge of the Marquis of Queensberry rules which govern nearly all affairs in exhibitions of the many art. At the request of a man who has knowledge of them The Standard prints the following fourteen Marquis of Queensberry rules:

### Vacation-Time Footwear



Now is the time to select your Vacation-Time Shoes—the shoe you will travel in; the shoe you will want to wear both for a comfortable outing as well as the shoe that you will want to look best in.

Here are new Summer Shoes that combine smart appearance with good wearing qualities.

- White Lace Boot in Buckskin and Canvas, \$3 to \$9
  - White Kid Lace Boots . . . . . \$10 and \$12.50
  - Pumps and Oxfords in White Canvas, . . \$2.35 to \$7
  - White Buckskin Oxfords . . . . . \$7 and \$9
- A large assortment of Brown, Black and Patent Leather Oxfords, high and low heels, . . . \$3.65 to \$10

Headquarters for Reliable Footwear.

Waterbury & Rising Limited

### MAPLEINE

#### THE GOLDEN FLAVOR

Works wonders as a flavoring for desserts, puddings, frostings, candies.

As a syrup maker it is without a peer. Take two cups boiling water, four cups sugar and one teaspoon Mapleine for fine, economical table syrup.

#### GROCERS SELL IT.

Recipes with every bottle.

CRESCENT MANUFACTURING CO.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

**HOTEL SEVILLE**  
Fifth Avenue & 29th Street  
NEW YORK CITY  
An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement  
SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, \$2.50 UPWARD  
ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO  
\$3 to \$5 Per Day  
Send for Diagram Showing Fixed Room Prices.  
JOHN F. GARRETT, Mgr.

**GEM RAZORS GEM BLADES**  
They Always Give Satisfaction.  
At The Royal Pharmacy, 47 King Street

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

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

**INSURE WITH THE**  
**Guardian Accident and Guarantee Company**  
Accident, Sickness, Employers' Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Burglary and Plate Glass Insurance.  
Knowlton & Gilchrist, General Agents, St. John, N. B.

**FERTILIZER**  
Oats, Feed, Cornmeal, Bran, Flour (all kinds). Get our prices before you buy. Write, wire or phone  
R. G. DYKEMAN, 68 Adelaide Street, St. John, N. B.

**Painless Extraction**  
Only 25c.  
K. W. EPSTEIN & CO.,  
Optometrists and Opticians  
193 Union Street  
Open Evenings.  
BUY WAR STAMPS

On and after Saturday, June 14th, steamer Champlain will leave St. John on Tuesday and Thursday at twelve o'clock noon, and Saturday at 2 p. m., (daylight time.)

**Sweet as a Smile**  
A smile of satisfaction from radiant youth and beauty—wearing of clothes washed with Sunlight because the garments cleansed with Sunlight Soap retain all the "charm of their newness"—the preservation of fabrics in their original freshness and smart appearance.

No other Laundry Soap in Canada is so pure as Sunlight.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED  
Toronto, Ont. 17

**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

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H MARKET



FRANK McCULLOUGH WILL GO TO THE SCAFFOLD FRIDAY MORNING

Murderer of Detective Williams Must Pay the Death Penalty as No Commutation of Sentence is to be Given by Ottawa—Sensational Murder Case Nears a Climax.

Toronto, June 11.—Frank McCullough, murderer of Acting Detective Williams, will be hanged at eight o'clock on Friday morning at Toronto Jail, unless a decision reached by the Department of Justice at Ottawa on Saturday afternoon, is reversed. Hope for this course is still held by Mr. T. C. Robinette, K. C., counsel for the condemned man, who has made one of the most brilliant fights of his long career as a successful criminal lawyer, to save his client from the gallows.

Mr. Robinette has asked that a full statement of the evidence taken before Judge Rose, who sentenced McCullough to the gallows, be forwarded to the Minister of Justice. No official word has been received from the Department of Justice by Sheriff Mowat today and he is making his arrangements for the execution on Friday.

"I received a wire this morning from Ottawa telling me of the decision on the McCullough case," said Mr. Robinette to The Times today, "and I understand the majority of the committee voted against commutation. I have done all in my power to save McCullough and still hope for a last-hour reprieve."

When McCullough goes to his death on Friday he will not take with him the sympathy which his case attracted prior to his own escape, and later the escape of his paramour, Miss Vera de Lavelle, who was awaiting sentence for helping her lover out of jail. Many have become convinced that the Lavelle-McCullough gang have proven themselves unworthy of further sympathy.

WEDDINGS

Dyas-Blair. St. Stephen, June 11.—A wedding, about which much pleasant anticipation has been felt, was solemnized at 11 o'clock this morning at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Frank D. Blair, the principals being their only daughter, Miss Gladys Blair, a very popular member of the young society set of the border town, and A. Douglas Dyas, M. D., formerly of Parraboro, N. S., but now practicing medicine here, at a service with the Canadian Military Forces in France. Rev. Percy G. Cotton was the officiating clergyman. Only immediate relatives and a few friends of the bride were present. The young couple being unattended. The bride was very charming in a gown of white and silver material, with a corsage of bridal roses. The house was prettily adorned for the occasion, and immediately following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Later, the bride, changing into a suit of ivory blue, the happy couple left by automobile for a trip through Maine and other States. On their return they will reside on Union street.

Among the guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, of New York; Miss Lizzie Dyas, of Parraboro; Dr. and Mrs. Everett Dyas, of Gasquet; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kemp, of St. George.

Bedford-Akerley. A very pretty wedding took place last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Akerley, 116 Victoria street, when Rev. D. Hutchinson, D. L., united in marriage their daughter, Miss Greta M., and Hazel Bedford, of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bedford, of Lancaster. The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in pink silk and carried a bouquet of white roses. They were unattended. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding march was played by Miss Dorothy Christie, cousin of the bride.

Pile Sufferers

Don't Wait Another Minute Before Sending For a Free Trial of My New Home Treatment That Gives You Relief Without Discomfort or Loss of Time. New and Different From Anything You Have Ever Tried. Let Me Prove That It Will Quickly Rid You of Pile Suffering. TRIAL FREE. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development—whether it is occasional or permanent—send for this free trial treatment. No matter what your age or occupation—if you are troubled with piles, my treatment is just what you need. I especially want to send it to those who are suffering from hemorrhoids, piles, and other local applications have failed. I want you to realize that my method of treating piles is the one and only best treatment. This free trial of free treatment is too important for you to neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply send your name and address to Dr. J. C. Paine, 215 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn., and get this free trial.

BISHOP RICHARDSON PRESIDED AT WED. EVENING'S SESSION

Yesterday's Meeting of Diocesan Women's Auxiliary Heard Various Reports on Their Work—Mrs. Walker Re-elected President.

Fredericton, June 4.—Mrs. Thomas Walker, of St. John, was unanimously re-elected president of the Diocesan Women's Auxiliary at this morning's session of the 16th annual meeting at the Church Hall.

Other officers who were re-elected included Mrs. George F. Smith, 1st vice-president; Mrs. L. R. Harrison, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. W. D. Foster, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. J. Roberts, recording secretary; and Mrs. John A. Hay, treasurer, all of St. John.

They were included among those who were declared elected before the balloting for the election of diocesan officers was commenced at the luncheon adjournment today. The balloting on the resignation of life membership was carried on at the same time and this afternoon will be given over to conferences on the various branches of the work of the W. A.

Bishop Richardson presided at the public missionary meeting which was held at the church hall tonight in connection with the 16th annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Fredericton.

In addition to the address given by His Lordship, there were speeches on the subject of "The Diocese of the North" by Rev. Dean Neales, in the North-west by Rev. W. Tomlin, and in foreign fields by Miss De Blount of Charlottetown. P. E. I., a returned missionary.

After the usual devotional exercises the morning session of the W. A. opened with a review of the year's work in literature by Mrs. James F. Robertson. This was followed by a further report on the diet in other countries. The leading features of the session, however, were two papers on auxiliary work, the one by Mrs. Vroom of St. John, on "Our Opportunity," and the other on "Responsibility," by Miss Parves of St. Stephen. Miss Hallmond Evans gave a report of the babies' branch which showed marked progress. Mrs. Kairing, of St. John, stirred her audience by her story of organizing work during the year and made a strong appeal for the forward movement.

WOMAN OF MYSTERY

It was then learned that the Lavelle woman, whose career in Toronto was none too free from criticism, had been the outside aid to the condemned man. The police only knew her as the "Woman of Mystery," and began to fine-comb the city for her in the hope of learning McCullough's hiding place. Her visits to a restaurant where she was believed to be procuring food for her lover directed the search to the corner of King and Bathurst streets, and from there the police traced her to Trinity Sq., where she was arrested on the night of April 22. She refused to give any information to the police about McCullough.

In the meantime letters from all over the country signed Frank McCullough poured into newspapers and the Detective Department, but Detective Cronin persisted in his belief that his man had never left the city.

CURED OF DYSPESPIA

Burdock Blood Bitters. The symptoms of dyspepsia are so numerous and diversified in different individuals that probably no description could exactly represent them as they occur in any given case, but a few of the most prominent are a rising and souring of food, pain, flatulence and distention of the abdomen, a sensation of discomfort after every meal, which is sometimes followed by sickness and vomiting.

To get rid of dyspepsia a careful arrangement of the diet is necessary and due time must be given for the digestion of the meal. You will find that Burdock Blood Bitters will help with this digestion. It does this by toning up the stomach in such a way that the dyspepsia soon disappears.

GAS IN THE STOMACH IS DANGEROUS

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Add stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead of using a purgative a few ounces of Blaud's Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloated right out of the body. Sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Blaud's Magnesia in powder or tablet form—neither liquid or milk—is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

MOSCOW PAYS THIRTY RUBLES A POUND FOR ITS HORSE MEAT

American Reaching Omsk from Russia Tells of Horrors of Life Under Bolsheviki—Illness and Starvation on Every Hand—Short Crops This Year.

Omsk, April 11. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Horse meat at 30 rubles a pound, dog, at 12; rye flour, 800 rubles a pound (thirty-six cents); potatoes, 210 rubles a pound. These were prices prevailing in Moscow last February, according to an American, Dillon, representing a large machinery establishment, who has just arrived here. Dillon left Moscow on February 9 and came through Penza, Saratov, Ural'sk, Orenburg, Samara and Ufa, arriving in Omsk after many difficulties, on April 9.

Moscow is half deserted, he said. All signboards of erstwhile prosperous business houses are down since all such places have been "nationalized." To ride one verst (two-thirds of a mile) by cab costs 100 rubles. A box of matches, if obtainable at all, costs 15 rubles. (A ruble was normally 50 cents.) People were burning furniture to heat their rooms, due to the shortage of firewood. Drunkenness was prohibited under penalty of death.

There is an endless Bolshevik propaganda. Pamphlets and newspapers enjoining upon the benefits of Bolshevism flood the towns and cities and proselyting is carried on feverishly among returning Russian prisoners from Germany. Strikes in other countries are halted with delight, and a world-wide revolution is represented as being in progress.

There are many Chinese and Mongol troops in Moscow, according to Dillon. The city is full of unemployed workmen. There are 75,000 idle mill workers alone and a greater number of idle textile workers. Bolsheviki workmen who can find employ-

ment receive 650 to 1,500 rubles a month and are barely able to live, though receiving special concessions in foodstuffs prices in Bolsheviki stores. Non-Bolsheviki, who cannot buy in such stores at any price, are in desperate straits. There have been many cases of starvation and many cases of suicide. There is much illness of every sort, growing out of filthy conditions and malnutrition. Glanders is common, due to eating of infected horses.

Insurrections among workmen are on the increase. The peasants are desperate over the merciless requisitioning of their property. Forty per cent. of the winter crop remains unplanted for lack of horses and seed. The annual partition of land among the peasants did not occur and little preparation is made for spring planting.

Railroads are without fuel, except such supplies as are brought from day to day green from the forests. All reserve supplies have been exhausted. Church services are being suppressed on all sides and the registers have nearly all been removed.

Factories have closed owing to lack of fuel. This is true even of munitions and arms factories, and there is a noticeable shortage of rifles and ammunition. Discipline in the army is maintained by terroristic methods, but even so, mutinies constantly occur and desertions are frequent.

In the opinion of the narrator, all that is necessary to cause the early collapse of Bolshevism is a vigorous offensive by the Siberian army.

and Miss Louise, of this city. Three brothers, George, Charles and Wallace Burpee, of Nashwaakiss, and three sisters, Mrs. F. B. Jewett, of Sheffield; Mrs. W. T. Coburn, of this city, and Mrs. A. S. Jackson, of Scotch Lake, also survive.

Harry Burnham. Annapolis, N. S., June 10.—The death of Harry Burnham, for many years customs detective officer, occurred here at an early hour this morning from creeping paralysis, aged fifty-three years. He had been ill for a long time and went out west several years ago in the hope that the change of climate might prove beneficial to

his health, returning home here last summer apparently better, but since his return he gradually grew weaker. The deceased was a member of Annapolis Royal Lodge of Free Masons of this town, and a member of St. George's Lodge of Oddfellows, Digby, and a member of the Foresters. He will be buried by the Free Masons. He was very highly respected and will be greatly missed.

Besides his widow, one daughter and one sister, Mrs. Thelma Kiley, of Digby, survive. The funeral will take place on Thursday, with interment in Woodlawn cemetery. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the bereaved ones.

Miss Mary E. Sullivan. The death of Miss Mary E. Sullivan, daughter of the late Robert and Cath-

erine Sullivan, took place at an early hour yesterday morning at her residence, 53 City Road, after an illness extending over a year. Two brothers and two sisters survive: Robert of this city; John, of Lynn, Mass., and Misses Annie and Alice, at home. The late Miss Sullivan was a member of St. Mary's church. The funeral will be held next Friday afternoon from her late residence.

Frederick Lawton Foster. Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Foster will have the sympathy of many friends in the death of their infant son, Frederick Lawton, which occurred yesterday.

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LEMON EXTRACT DOESN'T COME UNDER INTOXICATING ACT

So Rules Fredericton Magistrate in Case of Man Found With Juice in His Possession—C. W. V. A. Band Organized.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, June 11.—Police Magistrate Limerick, yesterday afternoon, delivered judgment in a case in which a man was charged with violation of the intoxicating liquor act of 1915 by having liquor in his possession. The prosecution maintained that the lemon extract found in the possession of the accused was intoxicating liquor under the act. His Honor took the ground that the extract was not intoxicating liquor and dismissed the case.

The Great War Veterans' Association band has been organized in Fredericton. All the members of the new organization band have seen active service in France. The band have made application for the use of the old 71st Band instruments and negotiations are now under way for practice. The band will hold its first practice in the G. W. V. A. rooms on Friday night, when it is expected that all returned soldiers who are bandmen will attend.

Officers for the ensuing year have been elected as follows: President—H. E. Beany. Vice-president—George Goodins. Secretary-treasurer—Charles Stewart.

Band committee—Ernest Beatty, Sydney Parkinson, Nelson Smith. Music committee—George Beatty, Wm. McLaughlin. Bandmaster—Jas. White.

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WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment for This Distressing Complaint.

Washing, Ont. "I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times.

For four months I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and 'Sootia Salva.' The first treatment gave me relief.

Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootia Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives,' and am entirely well."

G. W. HALL. Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers in drug, a box, 6 for \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

'Fruit-a-tives' is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

perine Sullivan, took place at an early hour yesterday morning at her residence, 53 City Road, after an illness extending over a year. Two brothers and two sisters survive: Robert of this city; John, of Lynn, Mass., and Misses Annie and Alice, at home. The late Miss Sullivan was a member of St. Mary's church. The funeral will be held next Friday afternoon from her late residence.

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CATELLI'S SPAGHETTI AND VERMICELLI

Serve them several times a week instead of Meat. Delicious—Nourishing—Economical.

Write for copy of our Cook Book, giving 115 recipes for preparing Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, etc. Free.

The C. H. Catelli Co. Limited, Montreal.



Shall Their Deeds of Heroism go Unrecorded

The boys are coming home after their long campaign of untold hardship and suffering. As a first gift—a token of respect—shall we not greet them with the full story of their heroism magnificently and fittingly told.

Do we not owe it to ourselves to give them a chance to read what Canada at Home did to back them up—in J. Castell Hopkins' masterly story.

A Brilliant Record of Heroism and Achievement. \$3.00 (By Mail \$3.20)

The Full Story—64 splendid illustrations on plate paper.

This is not a premium offer. "Canada at War" is so unique a book, fills such a tremendous need, that we have made arrangements with the publishers to control the sale in this territory.

As the demand will quickly absorb the available supply we suggest immediate action. This book—handsomely bound in buckram—will not be sold through the stores. Only from this source can you get a copy. Many will have to wait till a 2nd or 3rd edition comes off the press.

Fill in the coupon below. Enclose it with \$3.20 and mail to this office. We know you'll be delighted with this enthralling story of Canada's part in the Great War.

TO THE STANDARD. Please mail me a copy of "Canada at War." Enclosed is \$3.20 in payment. (20c additional for out-of-town postage).

Name. Address.

The Price is only \$3.00. By Mail \$3.20

"CANADA AT WAR"

In One Volume J. Castell Hopkins and Capt. R. J. Renison (Chaplain 4th Infantry Brigade C. E. F.)

HERE, at last, is the book every real Canadian has awaited—a book devoted solely to Canada's part in the war—a complete book—written by two Canadians.

In the first part of the volume is the full story of what those at home—behind the fighting line—did. It covers everything from Red Cross work or Patriotic Fund Campaign to Victory Loan drives and munitions-making. And it records also all the battles in which our troops fought.

Masterly compiled and written by J. Castell Hopkins—the one Canadian best fitted to compile such a story. So declares Premier Borden in his introduction to "Canada at War."

In the second part of this volume is the most enthralling, most HUMAN, story of the war yet written. A message teeming with pathos and tragedy, humor and hope! Written on the battlefields by Capt. R. J. Renison as he marched with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade from Amiens to Mons. "The Story of Five Cities" is a veritable epic which will thrill the heart of any Canadian.

The last chapter, "The Invisible City," is a masterpiece of literature that will be a consolation to all who have lost a loved one over there and an inspiration even to your children's children.

The Price is only \$3.00. By Mail \$3.20

Exceptionally Attractive Bonds. Our List of Offerings includes some very attractive bond issues both from the standpoint of yield and safety of principal.

Eastern Securities Company, Limited. 92 Prince Wm. St., St. John

MONTREAL SALES. (McDougall and Cowans.) Montreal, Wednesday, June 11—Morning.

MONTREAL SALES. (McDougall and Cowans.) Montreal, Wednesday, June 11—Afternoon.

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FOREIGN CREDITS NOW THE BANKERS' GREAT PROBLEM

Financial Interests Preparing to Meet Europe's Needs—Outlook for Stocks.

Pending the assent of Germany to the peace terms the financial interests of the Continent are proceeding unhesitatingly in the work of preparation for the rehabilitation of Europe.

How the leaders of financial thought in Wall Street propose to solve the problem has not been disclosed.

While the stocks held their upward course last week, notwithstanding the severe buffeting they received on Tuesday, much irregularity occurred in price movements.

Recent warnings against over-speculation have fallen upon deaf ears so far as the public is concerned.

Advances of commodity prices in the last few weeks has caused apprehension in some quarters.

It is declared that supply and demand justify the advance.

It is contended, is predicated on the economic fact that the whole world is being restored in all lines of industrial activity.

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MONTREAL MARKET CLOSED WITH VERY STRONG UNDERTONE

Liquidation Was Well Taken and Most of the Stocks Closed Over a Point up.

Montreal, June 11.—Naturally the opening of the market was a little uncertain today, after the weak close of yesterday.

One of the valuable principles which Theodore Roosevelt taught and practiced was in his dealings with the practical facts of life and his willingness to accept part of his ideal without insistence on securing everything which he deemed to be useful.

It is not necessary to agree with Mr. Gompers or his colleagues in all the plans for economic and other reforms to which the American Federation of Labor is pledged in order to sympathize with their general opposition to the W. W. extremists.

The business men of this country cannot be too often reminded that the proper course for them to pursue, and a conserving patriotic course, is in friendship for the labor unions under leadership of the American Federation of Labor.

It is claimed that the beauties of North Wales have been destroyed on account of the war.

Only those who see the spot can fully realize the devastation of the woodland portions of North Wales which has been carried on for the past three years.

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MR. TAFT URGES BUSINESS MEN TO WELCOME AN ALLIANCE WITH CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZED LABOR

Should Sympathize With the Patriotic Efforts of Leaders of American Federation of Labor to Oppose I. W. W. Extremists and Bolsheviki.

By William H. Taft. Philadelphia, Pa., June 7.—The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Atlantic City during the present week.

It is not necessary to agree with Mr. Gompers or his colleagues in all the plans for economic and other reforms to which the American Federation of Labor is pledged in order to sympathize with their general opposition to the W. W. extremists.

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CALL LOANS WERE AGAIN ELEVATED TO NINE CENTS

Early Market Business Was in for a Decline, Some Shares Dropping 3 to 6 Points—Closed With Firm Tone.

New York, June 11.—More consideration was paid today to the money situation dealings on the Stock Exchange.

The increased prominence given to the current active speculation in connection with the warnings emanating from the Federal Reserve Board as to the danger of over-speculation, together with the fact that the money market will still be called upon to supply considerable funds for government purposes, has brought about a decided modification of the bullish sentiment which was so rampant for some weeks among outside speculators.

Lacking the force of this public buying, and with pool operations necessarily largely curtailed in view of the attitude of the banking interests who are not entirely in sympathy with the operation of some of the active high speculative combinations, the market's technical condition was ripe for further decline.

United States Steel was also carried down about 2 points to 106 1/2 and sharp slurs were made on the price of some of the investment rails.

Shares manifested a reactionary tendency, with the Liberty issues mostly working toward lower levels.

Old United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Funerals. The funeral of Thomas George Jenkins took place at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning from his late residence, 52 Elliott Row, at the Cathedral where regular high mass was solemnized by the Rev. W. L. Moore, with Rev. W. M. Duke as deacon and the Rev. R. E. Fraser as sub-deacon.

The funeral of Frank E. Porter took place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 397 Union Street.

Gravel Roofing. Also Manufacturers of Sheet Metal Work of every description.

For a Good Investment Buy Victory Bonds. McDougall & Cowans. Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

Portables and Floor Lamps. Complete line. Get our prices.

Fresh Fish of all kinds. JAMES PATTERSON. 19 and 20 South Market Wharf, St. John, N.

CONTINUED SELLING PREVENTED ANY MARKET RALLY

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N. Y. QUOTATIONS

Open High Low Close. Am Beet Sug 87 87 86 87

Am Car Fdy 196 196 195 196

Am Loco 135 135 134 135

Am Sme 84 84 83 84

Am Sil Pdy 37 37 36 37

Am Wool 112 112 111 112

Am Tea 106 106 105 106

Anaconda 73 73 72 73

A H and L P 124 124 123 124

Am Steel 92 92 91 92

Am Wire 184 184 183 184

Am Cop 184 184 183 184

Am Nat 97 97 96 97

Am Lead 82 82 81 82

Am Zinc 46 46 45 46

McCULLOUGH GIVES OUT SOME OF HIS HISTORY

Reveals His True Name, Birthplace and Previous Sentences for Crimes Committed.

Toronto, Ont., June 11. Frank McCullough, who is to be hanged on Friday morning for the murder of Detective Williams, now states that he was born within five miles of Cooperstown, N. Y., and his proper name is Leloy Ward Fay Swart.

McCullough declares he is not a murderer and the shooting of Detective Williams was quite accidental.

TORONTO TRADE QUOTATIONS

Toronto, Ont., June 11.—Board of Trade quotations today.

Manitoba wheat, in store Fort William, No. 1 northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4, \$2.11.

Manitoba oats, in store Fort William, No. 2, c. w. 75 5/8; No. 3, c. w. 74 1/8; extra No. 1 feed, 76 1/8; No. 1 feed, 74 1/8; No. 2 feed, 69 5/8.

Manitoba barley, in store Fort William, No. 3, c. w. \$1.30; No. 4, c. w. \$1.25; rejected, \$1.15; feed, \$1.15.

American corn, track Toronto, prompt shipment, No. 3 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats, according to freights outside, No. 3 white, 77 to 79.

Ontario wheat, c. b. shipping points, according to freights, No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 winter, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10.

Peas, according to freight outside, No. 2 nominal.

WAR DESTROYED BEAUTIES OF NORTH WALES

The Devastation of the Woodland Portion Has Left a Barren Spot That is Regrettable.

It is claimed that the beauties of North Wales have been destroyed on account of the war.

Only those who see the spot can fully realize the devastation of the woodland portions of North Wales which has been carried on for the past three years.

The damage to the roads by the removal of so much timber to the railway stations is serious.

Mill feed, car lots, delivered Mon, real freights, bags included, Bran, per ton, \$4.2; per ton, \$4.4; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Hay, No. 1, per ton, \$2 to \$2.50; mixed, \$2.0 to \$2.4.

Manitoba flour, government standard, Toronto, \$11.

Manitoba flour, government standard, prompt shipment, in lots bags, Montreal, \$10.75 to \$11; Toronto, \$10.75 to \$11.

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BRINGING UP FATHER.



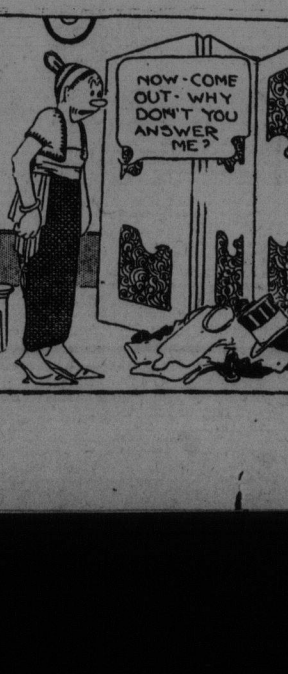
YOUR PAJAMAS ARE BEHIND THAT SCREEN—GO PUT THEM ON.



AM MAGGIE I THINK YOU'RE NOT GOING OUT TONIGHT.



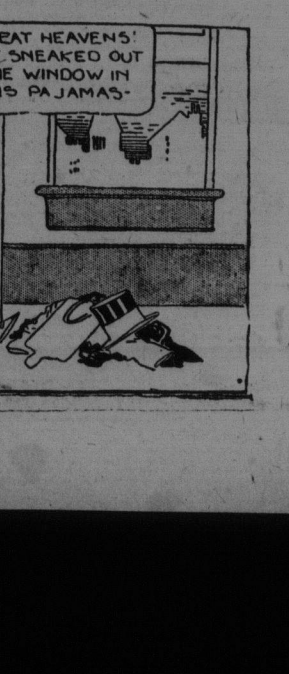
THROW YOUR PAJAMAS OVER THE SCREEN.



JUST A MINUTE—WHAT DO YOU THINK I AM, FIRE-MAN?



GREAT HEAVENS! HE SNEAKED OUT THE WINDOW IN HIS PAJAMAS.



A Reliable BAKERS. ST. JOHN BAKERY. Standard Bread, Cakes and Pastry.

BINDERS AND PRINTERS. Modern Artistic Work by Skilled Operators.

CONTRACTORS. ISAAC MERCER. Carpenter and Jobber.

W. A. MUNRO. Carpenter—Contractor. 134 Paradise Row.

EDWARD BATES. Carpenter, Contractor, Appraiser, and Specialist attention given to alterations and repairs to houses and stores.

CANDY MANUFACTURE. "G. B." CHOCOLATES. The Standard of Quality in Canada.

Our Name a Guarantee of the Finest Materials. GANONG BROS., LTD. St. Stephen, N. B.

COAL AND WOOD. COLWELL FUEL CO., LTD. Coal and Kindling.

H. A. DOHERTY. F. C. MESSINGER. COAL AND WOOD. 375 Haymarket Square.

ELEVATORS. We manufacture Electric Freight Passenger, Hand Power, Draisine, etc.

ELECTRICAL GOODS. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS. Telephone Main St. 34 and 35 Dock St.

ENGRAVERS. F.C. WESLEY CO. ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS.

FARM MACHINERY. OLIVER PLOWS. McCORMICK TILLAGE AND SEEDING MACHINERY.

FIRE INSURANCE. WESTERN ASSURANCE CO. (1851 A. D.)

GROCERIES. T. DONOVAN & SON. Groceries and Meats. 203 Queen Street, West.

HORSES. Just received from Ottawa, Canada horses. Edward Hogan, Union E.



# A Reliable Business Directory.

## BAKERS

**ST. JOHN BAKERY**  
Standard Bread, Cakes and Pastry.  
H. TAYLOR, Proprietor.  
21 Hammond Street. Phone M. 2148.

## BINDERS AND PRINTERS

Modern Artistic Work by  
Skilled Operators.  
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.  
**THE McMILLAN PRESS**  
98 Prince William Street. Phone M. 4740

## CONTRACTORS

**ISAAC MERCER**  
Carpenter and Jobber.  
197 Carmarthen St.  
Phone M. 2991-31.

## W. A. MUNRO

Carpenter - Contractor.  
134 Paradise Row.  
Phone 2129.

## EDWARD BATES

Carpenter, Contractor, Appraiser, etc.  
Special attention given to alterations  
and repairs to houses and stores.  
80 Duke St. Phone M. 786.  
St. John, N. B.

## CANDY MANUFACTURER

**"G. B."**  
CHOCOLATES  
The Standard of Quality  
in Canada.

## Our Name a Guarantee of the Finest Materials.

**GANONG BROS., LTD.**  
St. Stephen, N. B.  
Food Storage License No. 11-264.

## COAL AND WOOD

**COLWELL FUEL CO., LTD.**  
Coal and Kindling.  
UNION STREET, W. E.  
Phone W. 17.

## H. A. DOHERTY

Successor to  
F. C. MESSENGER.  
COAL AND WOOD  
375 Haymarket Square.  
Phone 3030.

## ELEVATORS

We manufacture all styles Harness  
and Horse Goods at low prices.  
**H. HORTON & SON, LTD.**  
9 and 11 MARKET SQUARE,  
Phone Main 448.

## HACK & LIVERY STABLE

**WM. BRICKLEY**  
Boarding and Livery Stable  
74 1-2 Coburg Street.  
Phone M. 1367.

## JEWELERS

**POYAS & CO., King Square**  
Full lines of Jewelry and Watches.  
Prompt repair work. Phone M. 295-11

## FARM MACHINERY

**OLIVER PLOWS**  
McCORMICK TILLAGE AND  
BINDING MACHINERY  
J. P. LYNCH 270 Union Street  
Get our prices and terms before  
buying elsewhere.

## FIRE INSURANCE

**WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.**  
(1851 A. D.)  
Fire, Explosion, Strike, Riot, Auto-  
mobile, Postage and Marine.  
Assets exceed \$1,000,000.  
Agents Wanted.

## FRESH FISH

Fresh Fish of all kinds.  
**JAMES PATTERSON,**  
19 and 20 South Market  
Wharf, St. John, N. B.

## GROCERIES

**T. DONOVAN & SON**  
Groceries and Meats  
203 Queen Street, West End.  
Phone West 286.  
Canada Food Board License  
No. 8-8568.

## HORSES

Just received from Ottawa, carload  
horses. Edward Hogan, Union Street.

## QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

(LIFE ONLY)  
Security Exceeds One Billion  
and a Half Dollars.  
**C. E. L. Jarvis & Son,**  
Provincial Agents.

## "Insurance That Insures"

FOR  
SEE US  
**Frank R. Fairweather & Co.,**  
12 Canterbury Street. Phone M. 653.

## AUTO INSURANCE

Ask for our New Policy  
FIRE, THEFT, TRANSPORT,  
COLLISION.  
All in one Policy.  
Enquiry for Rates Solicited.  
**Chas. A. MacDonald & Son,**  
Provincial Agents. Phone 1558.

## WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

(1851)  
Fire, War, Marine and Motor Cars.  
Assets exceed \$5,000,000.  
Agents Wanted.

## R. W. W. FRANK & SON,

Branch Managers. St. John.

## HOTELS

### VICTORIA HOTEL

Better Now Than Ever.  
87 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
St. John Hotel Co., Ltd.  
Proprietors.

### A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

Canada Food Board License  
No. 10-8455.

## CLIFTON HOUSE

(THE COMMERCIAL MAN'S HOME)  
CORNER GERRARD AND VICTORIA STS.  
**REYNOLDS & FRITCH**

## ROYAL HOTEL

King Street  
St. John's Leading Hotel.  
**RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD.**

## DUFFERIN HOTEL

FOSTER & CO., Prop.  
Open for Business  
King Square, St. John, N. B.  
J. T. DUNLOP, Mgr.

## HARNESS

We manufacture all styles Harness  
and Horse Goods at low prices.  
**H. HORTON & SON, LTD.**  
9 and 11 MARKET SQUARE,  
Phone Main 448.

## COAL

IN STOCK  
All Sizes American Anthracite  
Georges Creek Blacksmith  
Springhill Reserve  
PRICES LOW

## R. P. & W. F. STARR, Limited

Agents at St. John.  
Smythe Street Union Street

## LANDING

**SYDNEY SOFT COAL**  
McGIVERN COAL CO.,  
TEL. 42. 5 MILL STREET.

## STEAM BOILERS

We are offering for immediate  
shipment out of stock "Matheson"  
steam boilers as under. All are abso-  
lutely new, of recent construction  
and late designs:-  
Two-Vertical type 35 h. p., 48"  
dia., 9'0" high, 125 lbs. w. p.  
One-Portable type on skids, 50 h.  
p., 48" dia., 16'0" long, 125 lbs.  
w. p.  
One H. R. T. type, 60 h. p., 54"  
dia., 14'0" long, 125 lbs. w. p.  
Boilers of other sizes and de-  
signs can be built to order very  
promptly, regarding which we  
solicit correspondence.

## MACHINERY

**J. FRED WILLIAMSON**  
MACHINERY AND ENGINEERS  
Steamboat, Mill and General  
Repair Work.  
INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Phones: at 225; residence, M. 2323

## SPRING IS HERE

and housecleaning time has come  
around once more. We have all the  
necessities—Ready Mixed Paints,  
Varnishes, Floor Stain, Enamel,  
Brushes, Mop, and every variety of  
Household Hardware.  
**A. M. ROWAN,**  
331 Main Street. Phone M. 338

## PLUMBERS

**WM. E. EMERSON**  
Plumber and General  
Hardware.  
81 UNION STREET  
WEST ST. JOHN. PHONE W. 175

## FRANCIS S. WALKER

Sanitary and Heating  
Engineer.  
No. 14 Church Street.

## NERVOUS DISEASES

**ROBERT WILBY,** Medical Electric-  
al Specialist and Masseuse. Treats all  
nervous diseases, neurasthenia, loco-  
motor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica,  
rheumatism. Special treatment for  
uterine and ovarian pain and weak-  
ness. Facial blepharitis of all kinds  
removed. 46 King Square.

## PATENTS

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.**  
The old established firm. Patents  
everywhere. Head office Royal Bank  
Building, Toronto. Ottawa offices, 5  
Elgin Street. Offices throughout Can-  
ada. Booklet free.

## CHIROPODIST

**MISS L. M. HILL**  
has resumed practice at the old  
address, 92 Princess Street.  
Office hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Phone 1770 M.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**FREE DEVELOPING**  
when you order 1 dozen pictures from a  
6 exp film. Prices 40c, 50c, 60c  
per dozen. Send money with films to  
Wasson's, St. John, N. B.

## VIOLINS, MANDOLINS,

and all String Instruments and Bows  
Repaired.  
**SYDNEY GIBBS,** 81 Sydney Street  
Established 1870.

## G. G. MURDOCH, A.M.E.I.C.

Civil Engineer and Crown Land  
Surveyor.  
74 Carmarthen Street.  
Phone M. 63 and M. 655.

## DOMINION COAL COMPANY

DOMINION  
SPRINGHILL  
GENERAL SALES OFFICE  
ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

## R. P. & W. F. STARR, Limited

Agents at St. John.

## COAL

IN STOCK  
All Sizes American Anthracite  
Georges Creek Blacksmith  
Springhill Reserve  
PRICES LOW

## R. P. & W. F. STARR, Limited

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Two-Vertical type 35 h. p., 48"  
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One-Portable type on skids, 50 h.  
p., 48" dia., 16'0" long, 125 lbs.  
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One H. R. T. type, 60 h. p., 54"  
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Boilers of other sizes and de-  
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WEST ST. JOHN. PHONE W. 175

## FRANCIS S. WALKER

Sanitary and Heating  
Engineer.  
No. 14 Church Street.

## TRANSPORTATION

### CUNARD ANCHOR

### ANCHOR-DONALDSON

Regular Passenger Services  
to all British Ports  
**ANCHOR-DONALDSON**  
TO GLASGOW.

### TO LIVERPOOL

From—  
New York Vascia June 16  
New York Vascia June 21  
New York Royal George June 24  
New York Orinda June 28  
New York Caronia July 1  
New York Carmania July 5

### TO SOUTHAMPTON

New York Mauretania June 14  
New York Piraeus, Greece, June 18  
New York Panonia June 18

### ANCHOR LINE

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.  
For rates of passage and further  
particulars apply to all local ticket  
agents, or to  
**THE MERCHANT STEAMSHIP COMPANY**  
LIMITED.

162 Prince William Street,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

### The Maritime Steamship Co.

### Limited

### TIME TABLE

On and after June 15, 1919, a steamer  
of this company leaves St. John every  
Saturday, 7:30 a. m., (daylight time),  
for Black's Harbor, calling at  
Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor.  
Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two  
hours of high water, for St. Andrews,  
calling at Lord's Cove, Round Bay,  
L'Etete or Back Bay.  
Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening  
or Tuesday morning, according to  
the tide, for St. George, Back Bay  
and Black's Harbor.  
Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday 7  
on the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling  
at Beaver Harbor.  
Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John  
8 a. m., Thursday.  
Agent—Thorne Wharf and Ware-  
housing Co., Ltd., Phone 2581. Man-  
ager Lewis Connors.

This company will not be responsi-  
ble for any debts contracted after this  
date without a written order from the  
company or captain of the steamer.

### GRAND MANAN S.S. CO.

### DAYLIGHT TIME.

Commencing June 1st, a steamer of  
this line leaves Grand Manan Mon-  
days, 7:30 a. m., for St. John via  
Campobello and Eastport, returning  
leaves St. John Tuesdays, 10 a. m.,  
for Grand Manan, via the same por-  
t, Wednesdays leave Grand Manan, 8  
a. m., for St. Stephen, via intermedi-  
ate 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 intermedi-  
ate ports, returning 1:30 same day.  
**SCOTT D. GUTHRIE,**  
Manager.

### Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.

### ST. JOHN AND BOSTON

### Resumption of Service

The S. S. "Calvin Austin" will leave  
St. John every Wednesday at 9 a. m.,  
and every Saturday 5 p. m. (Atlantic  
time).  
The Wednesday trips are via East-  
port and Lubec, due Boston 10 a. m.,  
Thursdays. The Saturday trips are  
direct to Boston, due there Sundays  
1 p. m.  
Fare \$2.00. Steerage \$2.00 up.  
Direct connection with Metropolitan  
steamers for New York via Cape Cod  
Canal.  
For freight rates and full informa-  
tion apply  
**A. C. CURRIE, Agent**  
St. John, N. B.

### MANCHESTER LINERS

### Direct Sailings.

### MANCHESTER

### To St. John

About every three weeks.  
**Wm. Thomson & Co., Ltd.**  
Agents.

### CP&OS

### SAILINGS-RATES

**MONTREAL-LIVERPOOL**  
MONTREAL  
June 7 8:00 up \$56 50  
June 14 8:00 up 57 50  
June 21 8:00 up 58 50  
June 28 8:00 up 59 50  
July 5 8:00 up 60 50  
July 12 8:00 up 61 50  
July 19 8:00 up 62 50  
July 26 8:00 up 63 50

### VANCOUVER-ORIENT

Quickest time across the Pacific.  
PASSENGERS REQUIRED

Apply Local Agents  
Wm. Webster, Genl. Agt., Montreal.  
**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
OCEAN SERVICES

### TRAVELLING?

### Passage Tickets By All

### Ocean Steamship Lines

**WM. THOMSON & CO.**  
LIMITED.

Royal Bank Bldg., St. John.

## AMERICA TAKES

## SECOND PLACE IN

## SHIPPING WORLD

Adds 3,400,000 Tons to Her  
Holdings During the War  
Despite Enormous Losses.

The United States has jumped from  
ninth to second place in the list of na-  
tions as a shipping power. This re-  
markable gain has been made in the  
last five years of war and in the face  
of great losses of tonnage by subma-  
rines and mines.

The war effect on shipping has  
been remarkable and twenty-four of  
the twenty-eight leading nations have  
changed their positions. Germany, C.  
Witbank has compiled figures from  
governmental sources showing just  
what has happened and he sets forth  
his conclusions in an article appearing  
in the current issue of "The Rudder."

Most amazing was America's great  
stride forward in the world's maritime  
lineup. At the outset of the war this  
country had only 1,076,000 gross tons  
of steam ocean going shipping. Nearly  
two-thirds of that total was lost, yet  
the United States now possesses 4,  
476,000 tons. To gain second position  
this country had to pass Italy, Hol-  
land, the British Colonies, Japan,  
France, Norway and Germany.

Chile and Portugal each advanced  
four positions in the list of nations.  
Mr. Witbank shows, mainly through  
acquiring German tonnage, Turkey  
sustained the greatest loss, falling sev-  
en positions. Great Britain retained  
her lead but with tonnage greatly re-  
duced. Germany fell back only one  
position in the list of nations because  
her shipping was driven off the seas  
and not exposed to loss.

Exhaustive analysis of the ship cas-  
ualties of the war convinces Mr. Wit-  
bank that the U-boat was greatly over-  
rated as a weapon of destruction.  
Comparison of the figures showing the  
fact that German mines destroyed more  
tonnage than submarines. The total  
loss from all causes was estimated at  
158,000 tons, of which forty-two per  
cent is attributed to mines, thirty-  
eight to U-boats, sixteen to marine  
risks and the remaining four per cent  
to raiders, seismure and other causes.

Neutral nations sustained a loss of  
2,239,000 tons, of which 806,000 was  
due to mines, 806,000 to U-boats and  
158,000 to other causes.

In the case of America, Mr. Wit-  
bank shows the loss of about 700,000  
tons was divided about evenly be-  
tween war and regular marine risks.  
About 7,000 allied and neutral ves-  
sels were destroyed, the figures show-  
ing that Germany is believed to have  
destroyed about 300 U-boats and to have de-  
stroyed over half of the ships lost to  
submarines would have had to account for  
the remaining four per cent.

"While the total of U-boat destruc-  
tion seems far less than has been  
believed," Mr. Witbank states, "the  
losses in excess of 5,700,000 tons,  
representing a loss in ship values  
alone of more than \$1,140,000,000. On  
the same basis, 46 per cent of the  
total tonnage and cargo values, due to  
mines, totals more than \$1,000,000,000,  
and from other causes about \$500,000,  
000. Here an aggregate of more  
than \$4,000,000,000 loss, to which must  
be added a loss of more than \$3,000,  
000,000, due to lost earning power, prop-  
erty, lives insured and cargoes dam-  
aged, but not sunk, a total of nearly  
\$8,000,000,000."

The record of replacements of  
ships is more remarkable than the de-  
struction. Mr. Witbank states, "The  
Allies and the neutrals built 11,571,000  
gross tons and Germany and her al-  
lies only 314,000 tons. The tonnage  
seized by the Allies amounted to 2,  
372,000, while the Germany allies  
seized 211,000 tons. In other words,  
the enemy's seizure was larger on  
percentage basis than were those of  
the Allies."

"Of the 29,260,000 gross tons of  
steam ocean going shipping held by  
the Allies on August 1, 1914, more than  
40 per cent was destroyed during the  
war, but at the close of hostilities the  
net loss in tonnage was hardly more  
than 4 per cent of the pre-war total."

Mr. Witbank states, "For the neutrals  
the result was a slight net gain and  
for the Allies and neutrals combined  
emerged from the war with a delecti-  
on of less than 1,000,000 tons in their  
pre-war holdings."

"In comparison with these results  
the showing of the Central Powers is  
poor. In net loss and in proportion of  
gross and net loss to tonnage held, as  
well as to replacements, Germany and  
her allies suffered far more severely  
than the rest of the world. Germany  
replaced only 46 per cent of her  
losses, Austria, 70 per cent, and Tur-  
key only 48 per cent. Despite her  
heavy losses, Germany at the time  
the armistice was signed was still in  
possession of sufficient tonnage to  
leave her a menace as a commercial  
power."

The heavy penalty laid on Germany  
by the peace terms, however, reduces  
her to impotency as a shipping power  
and today she has not even a pros-  
pect of a position among the first ten  
maritime leaders for years to come.

### LATE SHIPPING

### INTELLIGENCE

### PORT OF ST. JOHN.

June 12, 1919.  
Arrived Wednesday.

S. S. Tonto, 1370, Ryan, Port Tal-  
bert.

Coastwise—Sirs Valinda, 56, Lewis,  
Clementson; Bear River, 70, Wood-  
worth, Digby.

Cleared.  
S. S. Calvin Austin, 2853, Ingall,  
Boston.

Coastwise—Schr Ida M. T. Legere,  
Bonnyville; Sir Valinda, 56, Lewis,  
Clementson; Bear River, 70, Wood-  
worth, Digby.

Due on Saturday.  
The S. S. Lingen is due here Satur-  
day morning with a cargo of 7,000  
tons of coal from Sydney, N. S.

Will Load Deals.  
The S. S. Tonto, which arrived yes-  
terday, is in ballast and will load  
deals for a British port.

## SURPRISE SOAP

## A PURE SOAP

## HARD

All Cakes of Laundry Soap look more or less  
alike, but they can be quite different in  
Quality and Value.

"SURPRISE" is just good Solid Soap—not  
padded or filled with useless material to  
make it look big.

It's the largest real Soap value.

Don't Accept Substitutes The St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

## &lt;

AROUND THE CITY  
FAIR AND WARMER

HIGH-PRICED HAY.  
Hay was being quoted yesterday at from \$42 to \$45 per ton, as contrasted with \$28 a month back, and during the winter the prices ranged from \$18 to \$20. The high price comes hard on the city teamsters.

EMPRESS RETURNS TODAY.

The C. P. R. bay steamer Empress, which has been off the route for some days, receiving an overhauling in dry dock, is expected to arrive some time today and resume her trips to and from Digby.

PUBLIC SQUARE DESERTED.

Last night's sudden drop in temperature had the effect of deserting the public squares and other breathing places. As it is an ill wind which blows nobody's good, the newly planted benches on King Square were given their final chance to dry.

CAPT. STANLEY M. SMITH.

After spending nearly four years in France and Belgium, Captain Stanley M. Smith, son of W. G. Smith, of M. R. A., Ltd., arrived home yesterday. He was attached to the signal corps of the fourth division and was decorated with the Military Cross.

GOOD NEWS FOR YOUNGSTERS.

Word was received yesterday that Robinson's Circus would be in St. John about the 19th of this month. This will be glad news for the youngsters, as it has been several years since a circus has visited this section of the country.

GROUNDS BEAUTIFIED.

The grounds of Trinity church have been beautified by several flower beds, with the blossoms in bloom. The grass along the gravel walks has been trimmed and a "shave" given to the lawn, adding to the imposing appearance of one of the city's oldest edifices.

HOME FROM COLLEGE.

The packet steamer Francis Boutler arrived in port last evening. She carried about thirty students from St. Anne's College at Church Point. The college closed on Monday and the boys were en route to their homes in different parts of the province. The steamer sailed from St. Mary's and Bay ports.

HARD ON TRAFFIC.

The city is building a retaining wall in Main street, west of Sheriff, and at the same time repairs are being made to the north side of the roadway. As a result of the work, with the exception of the street car track was closed to vehicles. The arrangement caused much inconvenience and some confusion of traffic yesterday afternoon.

HAS ARRIVED HOME.

Among the arrivals in the city yesterday afternoon was Lieut. Douglas Holman, M. C., who came from Toronto where he proceeded for demobilization after arrival from overseas. He went to war as a signaller, and won his M. C. at the Vimy Ridge show. He is a son of F. E. Holman, 282 St. James street, and is being welcomed home by relatives and friends.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Dr. Jenkins was appointed medical inspector for the schools in the parish of Hampstead, and Dr. Kennedy was given a similar appointment for the parish of Cambridge at a meeting of the sub-district board of health held in Gagetown Tuesday afternoon. Food inspectors were also appointed, and the support of the county council towards the new health act was promised by the board.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE JAG.

A man walking along the eastern end of Union street last night was observed to use lamp posts, fence railings and other conveniences to assist his progress homeward. Approached by a kindly Samaritan, he said he was all right, but on question stated that he had taken a "snifter" from a friendly stranger and did not know whether he had been kicked in the jaw by a mule or caressed on the cranium by an aggressive brick. A bystander's remark that the man would have a "horrible hang-over" this morning was probably fathered by some personal experience.

COUNTY NEW BOND ISSUES.

The County Treasurer is receiving applications for bonds to be delivered by the County of Saint John on 2nd of July, 1919. These bonds are an issue of \$100,000 to pay for improvements at General Public Hospital. Each bond is for \$500, bears interest at 5 p.c. payable 1st January and July. Bonds repayable in 1939. Blank subscription forms may be signed at Bank of Nova Scotia, Prince William street, or at County Offices, 108 Prince William street.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Local Union 919, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held their regular meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall last night, with a good attendance. Owing to the absence of the president, the installation of officers was set aside until the next meeting. Several new members were initiated and a general discussion was held. Labor conditions in the trade are fair in the city, it is reported, that the order is in a flourishing condition. A. C. Davidson is the popular secretary of the union.

KING SQUARE IMPROVEMENTS.

Several improvements are scheduled for King Square. Already the band stand has been lowered two feet and it is expected to have it newly painted in white and gold. Next year colored lights will be used around the top and it is hoped to take up the asphalt immediately around the stand and make a flower bed. The city gardeners already have the flower beds in the square well under way. Several of the beds have been planted with flowers and within the next few days this work will be about completed.

DEWITT MULLIN RETURNS HOME

Went Overseas in Fall of 1914 and Took Part in Nearly All the Important Engagements That Canadians Were in.

After nearly five years absence from his home there was welcomed back yesterday one of that immortal 35,000 who left the shores of Canada in the fall of 1914 to answer the call of the motherland and fight in defence of freedom and justice, in the person of DeWitt Mullin, son of George W. Mullin, Main street, who arrived on the early morning express from Halifax.

Driver Mullin was one of the first in this city to answer the call for volunteers and left the city for Ypres with Major Frank Magee, and all his service has been in the artillery branch, first in Major Magee's own battery and later in the D. C. C. and 4th Siege Battery. He took part in practically every engagement the Canadians were in and was fortunate enough to come out of it without a mark.

A large number of his friends and relatives were at the depot when the train pulled in and gave him a royal welcome back to his home. Like all heroes Driver Mullin refused to talk of his own exploits "Over There," but freely expressed his delight at once more setting foot on Canadian soil.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORT TRADE

Foreign Firms Desire Canadian Fish, Hay, Potatoes—Board of Trade Receive Addresses from Canadian Trade Commission.

The Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, forwarded to the Board of Trade, yesterday, addresses of a number of foreign firms desiring Canadian fish, hay, potatoes, etc. Among those are three firms in Havana, who want to handle potatoes; a firm in Bordeaux, France, interested in canned lard, meats and hams; a London naval store depot wanting canned foodstuffs; a firm in Santiago de Cuba asking for quotations on canned fruits and vegetables; several Brazil firms wanting fish, including canned salmon, dry salted cod and haddock, canned sardines and pickled herring; a firm in Costa Rica, wanting dry cod with black napes; a firm in Curacao, D. W. E., who want to give a trial to such Canadian products as sardines, herrings, salmon, cod, mackerel, hake; three firms in Venezuela, who are interested in salmon and sardines; a firm in Valencia, Spain, wanting dry salted cod; a Barcelona, Spain, firm, wanting dry cod, Icelandic style; a firm of wholesale grocers in Sydney, Australia, who are interested in canned salmon, herring and sardines. These bulletins may be consulted at the Board of Trade office at any time by interested parties.

OLYMPIC DUE THIS MORNING

Among the Passengers on Board the Ship is Lord Beaverbrook Who Has Many Friends in This City.

The S. S. Olympic is due at Halifax at 8.30 this morning, according to latest advices received in the city last night.

Probably the most distinguished passenger on board is Lord Beaverbrook, better known to the public as Sir Max Aitkin, a New Brunswick man who arose from comparative obscurity to undying fame through his efforts and service during the great war.

Among the military passengers on board there is only one for this province, and that is presumed to be Captain Gordon Rennie, who went overseas with the second Divisional Train. Since leaving Canada, however, he has served in various capacities, his last appointment being paymaster of the fourth divisional train.

POLICE COURT CASES YESTERDAY

Ethel Murree, who is charged with threatening the life of Leo Neuisa, was before the court yesterday afternoon. After the evidence of two witnesses had been taken the case was set over until Friday.

In the morning court Cecil Livingston was charged with wilfully doing damage to property of McGuire Bros. livery men, in Union street, to the extent of \$20. The accused was remanded until Tuesday morning.

The case against William Trefield and Benjamin Danlop, charged with having liquor in their possession illegally, was stood over till next Wednesday.

Two other prohibition cases were set over for future consideration. An auto driver, employed by J. A. Fugaley Co., was charged with exceeding the speed limit. Further evidence will be taken Thursday.

One drunk was remanded to jail.

ONE OF THE FEW THINGS IN THIS WORLD THAT COSTS YOU NOTHING.

Don't fail to drop around to Dykeman's and get one of these Free Fashion Sheets. The first page, the last page, and every in-between page will interest you—will interest you so absorbingly and so consumingly, because it is vital with vivid news and brilliant beautiful pictures of fashions. It is one of the few things in this world that costs you nothing and gives you much. Exquisite Paris and New York styles shine through all its columns. This brief but earnest hint of McCall's July Fashion sheets should influence every woman who visits Dykeman's store to get one of them. Keep the hint in mind and act on it.

An Improved Steamer Service

British and Colonial Office, London, Calling Conference to Consider Service With the West Indies—Suggested Canada be Included.

According to advices which have reached local shipping men the British Colonial office, London, is calling a conference to consider the question of an improved steamship service with the West Indies, and it is reported that one suggestion for building a better service is to include Canada in the scheme and have boats running from British Guiana to England via Trinidad, Barbadoes, St. John, N. B., and Halifax. It is claimed that by making use of Blackwood Bay in Ireland, it would be possible to maintain a 14-day service between London and Demerara, a service which would be of immense benefit to the Windward Group of West Indian colonies, as well as to Canada, since it would give both connection between themselves as well as with the Mother Country.

Another suggestion which will come before the conference is that of establishing services between England and the Bahamas and Jamaica, and it is proposed to connect this service with Canada too, and have it linked up with the Panama Canal and British Honduras. So far as the trans-Atlantic part of the project is concerned, the two services might be joined by making transfers of cargoes and passengers at either St. John or Halifax. Owing to the preference on sugar in the British market, and the elimination of German beet sugar, the West Indies are looking forward to a great revival of their economic life, and they should become large purchasers of products raised in Canada, a contingency the British Colonial office has in mind when proposing a service via Canada. And no reason why, with co-operation of British and Canadian shipping interests, the West Indies should not come to Canada via Halifax and the New Mexico is to the United States—the source of standard fruit products, rice, cottons and sugars.

Premier Foster Being Criticised

For Failure to Carry Out Promise to Develop Water Powers of Province—Big Developments of This Nature in Other Parts of Canada.

Premier Foster's failure to carry out his promise to develop the water powers of the province is causing criticism, not only because undertakings of such a character would help to provide employment for returned soldiers, but because of provincial manufactures, but because of the difficulty of placing orders for coal next winter, while the prospects of a reduction in the price of coal is none too bright. It is stated that it was recently in Toronto said it was greatly to be regretted that little or nothing was being done to develop water powers in New Brunswick, and in view of the big developments of this nature in Ontario, Quebec and the western provinces.

"The Hydro-Electric Commission, which supplies Toronto and neighboring cities with light, heat and power, saves half a million tons of coal a year," he said, "that is a matter of \$5,000,000 a year saved for the people it serves. Besides there are numerous municipalities or private water companies serving large numbers of people, and enabling them to keep in the province money that if they relied on coal would have to be sent to the United States."

"New Brunswick's production of coal is not large. Most of the coal used here for factory purposes comes from Nova Scotia, while the coal for household use comes largely from the United States or Scotland. This means a considerable drain of money sent out of the province every year that might be retained here to stimulate local business if we had enterprise enough to harness our water powers for heating and manufacturing purposes. That aspect of the question is not considered by the government, or it would have done something before this."

RED FLAG FLYING IN THE STREETS

The red flag was flying in the streets of St. John last evening; the emblem of the revolutionary working class was flaunted in the faces of the citizens of the old loyalist city, and there was not even a protest from patriotic passersby, or veterans. The bearer who held aloft the red flag had a narrow face, an egg-shaped head, and huge feet, and a wooden expression that was eloquent of lack of intelligence. He stood at the corner of Union and Mill streets, and flaunted the red flag, and the police took no action. A couple of boy scouts stood for a while watching the amazing spectacle of the red flag, flapping defiantly in the evening breeze, but though they looked like tearing it down and throwing it in the gutter they finally went on their way, sorrowfully sighing and wondering what the world was coming to. Later it was learned that the scarecrow flaunting the red flag in the face of the outraged citizens was in the employ of the city commissioners. But this did not soothe the lacerated feelings of the passersby, who can not see why even a silent policeman should be permitted to flaunt the red flag on the streets. At all events the orders of the silent cap for all drivers to keep to the left is being obeyed, and the commissioner of public safety will undoubtedly place others in position.

VETERANS' BAND WAS ORGANIZED

Composed of About Forty Musicians and Are All Members of the G. W. V. A.—Murray Long is Chosen Bandmaster.

Another musical organization was created last night when the bandmaster of the Great War Veterans' Association organized what will be known as "The Veterans Band," comprising men who have served overseas and who have played the fighting and winning Canadian all the way from the St. Lawrence to the Rhine.

There are about forty pieces in the new band, and each bandman, perhaps, is a member of the association, and is a bona fide war veteran and has a worthy war record; many of them bear the honorable scars of battle in their body as well as high commendation in their discharge papers.

The new organization got away last night with a flying start. Major Morrison was elected chairman of the band committee. Comrade G. H. Waldron is secretary, and the committee is composed of Comrades Long, Wallace, West, Lanyon and Stevens.

Murray Long is the veterans bandmaster. He was bandmaster of the Carleton Band when that organization was organized in Quebec, and later was drafted to the 26th, going to Germany with that New Brunswick regiment. Sufficient instruments of the highest grade and a plentiful supply of sheet music has been secured, and the band will use the association's concert hall as a practice room, and it is thought that within a few days the organization will be in a position to offer its services for public concerts and private entertainments.

NEW BRUNSWICK MEN ARRIVE AT QUEBEC

Steamer Melita Arrived from England Yesterday—Seven Soldiers Booked for This District.

Charles Robinson, secretary of the New Brunswick Returned Soldiers' Association, last night received the following list of men from Quebec. Following men for M. D. No. 7 arrived here by steamer Melita: Pte. G. W. Mesham, Bathurst; Pte. C. Richards, Richibucto; Pte. A. Black, Riley Brook; Pte. James F. Smith, 27 Prince St. Moncton. Pte. H. E. Tompkins. Pte. Edward Fines, Miscou Light House, Gloucester County. Pte. E. Y. Wilson, Derby Junction, Northumberland county. No advice as to time of arrival here was given.

NORTH END W. C. T. U. MET YESTERDAY

Reports Received and Many Donations to Worthy Causes Were Made.

The North End W. C. T. U. met yesterday afternoon, the president, Mrs. Scott, in the chair. After the singing of a hymn and reading of the Scripture the roll call and minutes were read. Mrs. Ferris reported that 1,200 Surprise Soup coupons had been received for the benefit of the Francis Willard Home. Bills to the amount of \$4.50 for flowers sent to the sick and shut-in members of the organization were ordered paid. The sum of \$3 was voted to the Dominion Union for missions and \$6 for the new Traveler's Aid department. \$15 was voted to the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance. Several of the members reported having sent delicacies to the St. John County hospital, 15 new garments for the children and two parcels of second-hand clothing were sent to the same institution.

TRIMMED AND TAILORED HATS ON SALE AT \$3, \$4, \$5

This morning we will place on sale a number of Trimmed and Tailored Hats, received from New York Tuesday. This is the most attractive collection we have had for a week-end sale this season. All colors are represented and the styles are most pleasing. See these hats today, they are on special price tables so that you may have every opportunity to inspect them—Marr Millinery Co., Limited.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT NAZIMOVA AT IMPERIAL

Only one showing of the great Nazimova picture "An Eye for An Eye," at Imperial this afternoon and evening, namely, 2 to 3.30 on the matinee and 7 to 8.30 at night. The reason is because of the St. Peter's Y. M. C. presentation of "Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway" in the "second show" period. It is a great picture, don't miss it.

NOTICE.—Residents of the Parish of Simonds: There will be a public meeting at the Edith Avenue Hall, East St. John, June 12th, at 8.15, daylight time.

Poultry Netting
A poultry "run" ensures the protection of hens and chicks from animals who would, otherwise, prey upon them.
We can supply you promptly with good, strong Poultry Netting at the following prices:
19 gauge, 18 in. wide 2 in. Mesh ..... 8c. yd.
19 gauge, 24 in. wide 2 in. Mesh ..... 10c. yd.
19 gauge, 30 in. wide 2 in. Mesh ..... 11c. yd.
19 gauge, 36 in. wide 2 in. Mesh ..... 13c. yd.
19 gauge, 48 in. wide 2 in. Mesh ..... 17c. yd.
19 gauge, 60 in. wide 2 in. Mesh ..... 20c. yd.
19 gauge, 74 in. wide 2 in. Mesh ..... 24c. yd.
W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.

Were \$7.50 - Today \$2.48
Yesterday we received from the first manufacturer of the Basket Woven Hats an extra large shipment at a very special price. You will find many styles in every known color and a large number of color combinations. These hats have fitted linings and full trimming of wide corded ribbon, the same hats that sold at as high as \$7.50 each, the only reason for this price of \$2.48 is that by buying in such large quantities we secured these hats at marked saving which we now pass along to you.
See Our "New York Special Price Tables" Today.
Marr Millinery Co., Limited
Exclusively Millinery the Last Fifty-nine Years.

An Enterprise Range in Your Kitchen
will do a great deal to lighten the labor of the housekeeper.
We invite everyone interested to come in and look over the fine new stock now displayed in our greatly enlarged Show Room on the floor above the main store, which we have found it necessary to open in order to display a more complete line of the many new patterns and improvements made by the Enterprise Foundry.
Open Friday Evenings - Closed Saturday 1 o'clock
Emerson & Fisher Std.

CHARMING DRESSES OF GEORGETTE
and other Summery materials, suitable for Bridesmaid's wear, or for any dressy occasion. Many new style notes for Summer are as follows:
HANDSOME DRESS OF GREY GEORGETTE, printed with rose colored design. The belt is of narrow grey velvet ribbon, made to cross over and fall in long streamers. Sleeves are elbow length and loose. Waist is finished on shoulder with flat rose tassel and has smart apronette at back. Skirt is becomingly draped.
SMART AND PRACTICAL DRESS OF FRENCH BLUE GEORGETTE. This has round neck, loose sleeves, short tunic on skirt, soft crush girde to match and is embroidered in effective pattern with beads the shade of dress.
Dainty Dress of FLESH GEORGETTE is handsomely beaded, with Ivory, Copen and Green. The neck is round and collarless and skirt has underslip of soft flesh silk.
ATTRACTIVE DRESS IN PALE GREY GEORGETTE has artistic drapery on skirt. Waist is trimmed with straight bands of Copen blue beading and wool embroidery. Girde and sash are of soft material in grey and blue to match.
Many other equally attractive styles are now showing. If you are needing a real dressy frock, this is your opportunity.
Manchester Robertson Allison Limited
KING STREET GERMAIN STREET MARKET SQUARE

SAFETY FOR YOUR FURS
These warm days won't be injurious to your furs (or valuable woollens) in the least if they have been safely tucked away in Magee's Fur Store rooms which for the minimum cost of three cents on each dollar of valuation guaranteed to freshen and preserve them.
We call for, Clean, Insure, Store, Deliver all apparel entrusted to our care.
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63 KING ST. 60 YEARS YOUNG ST. JOHN