

REPUBLICANS BUILDING UP A PLATFORM

Committee Busy Preparing Plans for the Political Structure.

New York, June 3.—Greater cooperation between local and state authorities in the enactment of legislation affecting education, public health and public roads and highways is urged in a report made public today by a sub-committee of the Republican National Committee, of which Everett Colby of New Jersey is chairman. It is stated that the report will be submitted to the platform committee of the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

The chief cause of inadequate public school facilities in many states and localities, the report states, is the financial limitations of small school districts having but little taxable value, causing underpayment of teachers who are struggling to maintain high standards of education. Other conditions which could be remedied are the inadequacy of the schools, particularly in the lower grades and the shortage of trained teachers.

Creation of an executive department with a secretary of education as a member of the President's cabinet, is recommended, together with the appropriation by Congress of \$100,000,000 to be apportioned among the states to combat illiteracy, and an organization of foreign born and increase teachers' salaries.

Financial assistance to states for the purpose of building roads under state authority, conditional upon the state appropriating an equal amount for road construction and a system of national automobile highways, are advocated.

The programme outlines means for accomplishing a better coordinated public health service through the cooperation of civil agencies with the Medical departments of the Army and Navy. A lack of physical training in the youth of the country, revealed by the selective draft, would be remedied by an extensive programme of physical culture in the public schools, with emphasis upon the training of girls to fit them physically for motherhood, says the sub-committee.

The lack of wisdom of enacting further legislation intended to curb peace-time sedition is pointed out in the report of another sub-committee, of which Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana is chairman.

The present criminal code is inadequate to punish all reasonable acts in times of peace, it is held. This opinion is predicated upon the policy of the common law and general policy in criminal legislation which makes acts themselves directly injurious to the state the test of criminality. It points out the unwisdom of any attempt to make criminal mere opinions or associations with others, or membership in organizations which themselves criminal and which do not involve the commission or solicitation to commit criminal acts.

Legislation to make possible the intervention of the Federal Court in cases of deportation of undesirable aliens is urged by the same sub-committee. This function of government is now vested in the Departments of Labor and Justice. Under legislation suggested by the Republican sub-committee the courts would be given authority to review decisions of officials now charged with the application of our immigration laws.

POP CORN CONFECTIONS THAT NEVER GO BEGGING

Distilled and salted pop corn is delicious in itself, but for a change try one of the following recipes for pop corn confections. The home economics kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture stands sponsor for them. Try them for a winter evening.

Chocolate Pop Corn: Two teaspoons white sugar, one-half cup corn syrup, one teaspoon of vanilla, one cup water, or one and one-half cups corn syrup, one teaspoon of vanilla, one cup water.

Put the ingredients into a kettle and cook them until the syrup hardens when dropped into cold water. Pour over four quarts of fresh, poppy corn and stir well to insure uniform coating of the kernels.

Sugared Pop Corn: Make a syrup by boiling together two cups of granulated sugar and one teaspoon of water or two cups of corn syrup and one tablespoon of vinegar. Boil until the syrup strings from the spoon or hardens when dropped into cold water. Pour over six quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well.

Pop Corn Balls: One pint of molasses or maple syrup, one cup of sugar or two cups of corn syrup, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon vinegar.

Cook till the syrup hardens when dropped into cold water. Remove to back of stove and add one-half teaspoon of soda dissolved in one tablespoon of hot water, and then pour the hot syrup over four quarts of freshly popped corn, stirring till each kernel is well coated, when it can be moulded into balls or into any desired form.

Darker balls may be made by using New Orleans molasses and lighter colored ones by the use of maple syrup. Any good syrup or molasses can be used.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

París, June 2.—The Bolsheviks are continuing to land troops at Enzeli, according to dispatches received here. At the same time Tobrarsk is in direct negotiation with the Moscow Government to obtain a withdrawal of the Bolsheviks, of which, however, no signs are apparent, although M. Tschubert, the Bolshevik Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Persian Government by wireless that the Bolshevik troops would leave as soon as they had accomplished their mission of seizing the city of General D'Amico, the former anti-Bolshevik leader.

ARROSTOOK SPUD CROP IN GROUND

Three Weeks of Ideal Weather for Potato Planting, and Prospects Bright.

(Houlton Times, June 2.)

The weather for the past three weeks has been ideal for planting and the Arrostock farmer has taken advantage of every day.

While it is uncertain just what the acreage of potatoes will be from the amount of fertilizer that has been used it is estimated that the acreage will be about 25 per cent short of last year and while in a way this may have some bearing on the crop at the end of the season, the weather condition during the growing season has more to do with it, as during a poor season the yield per acre may vary materially change what the final crop will be. If conditions continue the way it now looks, it is necessary during the summer a better crop is promised than if the weather conditions were wet and rainy, and yet a certain amount of moisture is necessary for an ideal crop. The bugs and other things have a great deal to do with the yield so that raising potatoes is not all sunshine and roses. There is no doubt but that the acreage would have been much larger had there been more available fertilizer, but the embargo on freight and the shortage of cars at just the time when it was necessary to get chemicals for the manufacture of this important commodity, interfered very much with this industry and there is no doubt but that every available pound of fertilizer will be used this year that can be obtained. Many agents have nothing to offer, while the Buffalo factory here in our town has made a record to be proud of. This year they have sold for the crop of 1919, 9,000 tons and this year they have sold 14,000 tons, not only that, but they have the satisfaction of having sold very much more than they had the material in the market for this necessary commodity for the Arrostock farmers.

Much has been said regarding the extremely high cost of everything, but entering into the cost per acre and it is unnecessary to go into detail, so that whenever the yield may be, the price will undoubtedly be higher than ever before.

RAINS WELCOMED ALONG VALLEY

England Gets Four Year Sentence for Uttering Forged Prescriptions.

Special to The Standard.

Frederick, N. B., June 3.—The King's Birthday was quietly observed in Frederick, but without any organized celebration. All public places of business were closed. Two baseball games scheduled in the York County League were cancelled on account of rain.

The long drought, which this section of the country had experienced for several weeks, was broken late this afternoon by a downpour of rain which accompanied an electrical storm. The storm appeared to follow the valley of the St. John river and was welcomed by farmers and gardeners and those who were fishing.

Reports received by the Department of Lands and Mines over the holiday are to the effect that there has been a general improvement in the conditions in all parts of New Brunswick. Rain has fallen in several localities.

Albert W. England, charged with forging and uttering prescriptions, was sentenced to four years in the Dorchester Penitentiary by Justice Chandler in the Supreme Court. In giving sentence Justice Chandler stated that he had to take steps to see that the public were protected from such men as England, who were going around the country uttering forged prescriptions.

The annual meeting of the Frederick Methodist District convened in the Methodist Church yesterday afternoon and evening with the pastor, Rev. J. J. Weddall, C. A. Sampson, ministers and laymen in attendance.

The work of the year in the district was passed in careful review and showed a most prosperous and successful year. One hundred and thirty-nine new members had been added to the church, and the Methodist National Campaign, besides increasing the financial gains for that special fund, increased the ordinary revenues of the church. Every minister had received at least the minimum salary of \$1,200, and as the minimum salary has been increased to \$1,500 for next year the ministers will have some encouragement to fight the high cost of living.

The following laymen were selected as representatives to the annual conference to be held at Backville next week: J. J. Weddall, C. A. Sampson, A. G. M. Lawson, J. M. Lemont and Mrs. G. M. Young, from this city; George Dorey, J. E. McNeill, Walter Johnson, G. T. Bradley, Thomas Boulter, Robert McDonald, G. W. Kimball, and David Moore, William Munro, and Leonard Ostwell as alternates.

MORE BOLSHEVIK TROOPS AT ENZELI

París, June 2.—The Bolsheviks are continuing to land troops at Enzeli, according to dispatches received here. At the same time Tobrarsk is in direct negotiation with the Moscow Government to obtain a withdrawal of the Bolsheviks, of which, however, no signs are apparent, although M. Tschubert, the Bolshevik Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Persian Government by wireless that the Bolshevik troops would leave as soon as they had accomplished their mission of seizing the city of General D'Amico, the former anti-Bolshevik leader.

LAYS HIGH PRICE OF SUGAR TO PRESIDENT

Cablegram from Hoover to Barnes for Transmittal to Wilson Made Public.

Washington, June 3.—Copy of a cablegram sent from Paris July 23, 1919, by Herbert Hoover to Julius H. Barnes, president of the U. S. Grain Corporation for transmittal to President Wilson declaring that "determination of the sugar policies requires immediate action" was made public in the House Tuesday by Rep. McKim, R., Massachusetts.

The cablegram was read by Mr. McKim in the course of a speech in which he charged that responsibility for the high price of sugar "was placed squarely on the shoulders of President Wilson."

The Massachusetts representative declared that the President could relieve the situation even now by following Mr. Hoover's advice and releasing the sugar stocks. It is necessary in this country in order to anticipate the marketing of a new beet harvest to settle the policy with Cuba for the next year.

"Any continuation of control will require action by Congress," Mr. Hoover said, "and it is an embrace of power and embargo control or apportionment, profiteering and distribution. The only alternative course to any of the above courses is to announce its cessation of control at an early date prior to the marketing season of domestic beet and cane sugars and to dispose of the remaining stocks from the old crop purchased by them at the market price from day to day until they are exhausted."

Hoover reviewed the world situation affecting the sugar supply. With his statement that conditions required immediate consideration Mr. Hoover called attention to his lack of intimate knowledge of affairs at home after an eight months absence on European relief work and suggested that Mr. Barnes request presence of Mr. Tamm, Mr. Zabriskie and other leading sugar men to present their qualifications in the matter immediately.

In the event they should decide to propose to Congress that control be continued, Mr. Hoover urged that a chairman be named in his place. He said that the author of the resolution for the sugar investigation declared that Mr. Hoover's warning was reinforced by a request from the sugar board to investigate approval and purchase of the Cuban crop and that both warnings were unheeded by the White House.

METHODISTS OF SACKVILLE DISTRICT IN CONFERENCE

Financial Situation Most Encouraging—Urge Enthusiasm and Support for Prohibition.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, N. B., June 3.—At the Sackville Methodist District Meeting, which was held yesterday in the Sunday School, the following lay delegates were appointed to attend the General Conference: J. A. Warren, J. W. McCann, Alex. Crisp, Mrs. Wm. Ferris, Moncton; R. G. Dalt, H. B. Steeves, Shediac; Frank Smith, Anegauac; Dr. W. P. Kirby, Hillsboro; W. W. Drayton, Bayfield; Harvey Gaskin, Sackville; the St. John, Sackville; Andrew Alcorn, Alma; Charles H. Jackson, S. Busby Oulton, Basford; Hon. Josiah Wood, Dr. Seacor, Sackville; A. J. Gault, W. A. Truman, Point de Bute; J. R. Taylor, Moncton.

It was decided at the meeting this morning to place Sackville, Bras, Point de Bute and Bayfield in the list of dioceses.

Rev. H. Barsalouagh, reporting on the state of the work in the district, said the financial side of the great national campaign was a wonderful success. The total membership of the Sunday Schools is 3,527, an increase of 529. The schools raised for all purposes \$42,720.06, an increase of \$431.81. Adjourned.

Pauline Frederick, one of the foremost stars of the stage and screen, has been signed by the firm of Robertson-Cole to produce four super-special attractions for the same firm, while Dustin Farnum, "The Man of the Screen," is another valuable acquisition by Robertson-Cole. Lew Cody, he of "Beloved Cheater" and "Butterfly Pan" fame, will continue to be the leading male star of this progressive motion picture firm.

Food for Thought.

"I like him—he's so optimistic." "Ho!" "Yeah. Every time he sees a meal served in the movies, he gets his nose and tips his hat to the waiter."

CHILEANS PURCHASE BRITISH DESTROYER

Secure the "Broke" Which Made a Record for Activity in Recent War.

London, June 3.—It is announced that the Chilean Government has purchased the British torpedo boat destroyer "Broke."

The destroyer "Broke" and the destroyer "Swift" made themselves famous in 1917 when they defeated six German torpedo boat destroyers in a battle in the English Channel off Dover. The "Broke" torpedoed two of the enemy's vessels, and the "Swift" disabled in the combat the "Broke" steered toward a disabled German.

The "Broke" was the only British destroyer which served in the German navy. She was captured by the British in the North Sea in 1917 and was renamed "Broke" in honor of the British destroyer which she had defeated in the North Sea in 1917.

MARRIED.

CARDWELL-NAGLE—On the evening of June 2nd, at St. James' church, Broad street, Charles W. Cardwell and Miss Eva Gertrude Nagle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Nagle, 16 Carmarthen street, were united in marriage by the Rev. H. A. Cody.

LYNCH-SMITH—In St. Paul's Valley Church, St. John, on June 2nd, 1920, Rev. F. J. Lynch, pastor of St. George, Kenneth S. Lynch of Moncton to (Mrs.) Hazel I. Smith of Sussex.

DIED.

DINNEEN—In this city on the 3rd inst., Cornelius Dinneen.

FUNERAL—From the residence of Mrs. Thomas O'Grady, 17 Horfield St., Saturday morning at 8.30 to Cathedral for High Mass of Requiem. Friends invited to attend.

HORNCASTLE—On June 3rd, at her residence, 36 Sydney street, after a short illness, Catherine Rosa, widow of the late Joseph Horncastle, leaving three daughters to mourn. Funeral from her late residence, Saturday, at 2.30.

McMURRAY—At his parents' residence, Main street, Fairville, on June 3, 1920, James Clement, son of Patrick and Mary McMurray, leaving his parents, three brothers and five sisters to mourn. Notice funeral later.

COYLE—At his residence, 34 Water street, West End, on June 3, 1920, William J. Coyle, leaving his wife, Vera, his three daughters and one sister to mourn. Funeral on Saturday morning at 8.30 o'clock to the church for the Mass of Requiem. Friends invited. (Montreal papers please copy).

Signs of Statelessness.

The Russian Soviet Government has a deficit of some billions of rubles. These debts are rapidly becoming real state debts.

Overworked.

Hamilton doctors have raised their fees. Large increase in the already great number of folks who are sick of living there may be one reason.

Dick-Hee.

A number of Scotch youths have been brought out to serve in a Canadian bank. They take to the tiller like ducks to water.

Who Are Missing.

Fifty Canadians went to Plattburg, N. Y., to confer with Dr. Valera. One, if you can find Mr. Lindsay Crawford.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it: its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of CHARLES H. FLETCHER In Use For Over 30 Years THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

NEW ENGLAND'S COAL PLIGHT

Facing Outlook So Discouraging That Mass. Governor Urges Appointment of Fuel Controller.

(Boston News Bureau.)

New England at the beginning of summer faces a coal outlook so discouraging that Gov. Coolidge urges appointment of a fuel administrator in Massachusetts.

Apparently Mr. Governor returns from abroad just in time to resume his wartime post of that nature. He comes back with gloomy opinions on the coal prospect. This situation is in spite of the result of underproduction, it being possible for the continuous mine operators to expand their production from the 550,000,000 to 600,000,000 tons yearly by they now output to a billion tons, it is necessary. This, however, presupposes adequate transportation facilities at the mines.

The primary structure, therefore, which is cutting off the coal supply, and thus forcing up the price, is the tie-up of the roads which serve the bituminous regions. In addition, the railroads which serve New England have brought in practically no bituminous coal for months. They have been to be sure, handled considerable bituminous, but practically all of it has been for their own use.

Coal dealers declare that they have had hundreds of cars shipped to them, which have been confiscated by the railroads for their own use, almost without exception. It takes more than six months, in some cases, to determine who has set a car of coal. Sometimes a road will commandeer coal for the account of another, necessitating long delays to find the final recipient. It is oftentimes a matter of months to find who will pay and what the price will be. As a consequence, local coal dealers declare that their books are in an absolute tangle.

Being thus deprived of its possible coal supplies by rail from the Pennsylvanian district, there remain only the supplies from Hampton Roads by water freight. Hampton Roads, it is pointed out, was originally nothing but a shipping point for New England coal by water. There was practically no coal sent abroad from there, although something like 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 tons was sent in one of the years. With the suspension of English and Continental coal production in quantity, however, foreign buyers have invaded the American market to keep their factories going.

The result of this bidding is that it is now impossible to buy bituminous coal for \$15.00 or \$13.00. It is going overseas at the rate of 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 tons a month, and coal men say we are heading for \$20 or \$25 a ton bituminous coal unless the export is restricted.

In addition to that, congestion at Hampton Roads is so bad and the railroad tie-up so severe that coal coming from there carries a demurrage charge of \$3 or \$4 and sometimes \$6 and \$8 a ton, due to the strike in the city. To get the coal to the vessel has to wait for its load; this is in addition to a water freight rate of \$2.76 per ton (it was in the neighborhood of 50 cents a ton a few years ago) and a tax of 3 per cent on the demurrage.

The rise in local bituminous prices to \$18.25 per ton is not the measure of the real situation, however, as the dealer has to face, but is in the nature of an insurance against part of his loss. It is described in the trade as a temporary measure to be kept only until something is done to relieve the present critical conditions with regard to the inordinate export price and demand and the rail tie-up on the coal lines.

PERSONALS

Richard O'Leary, of Richibouctou, is in the city.

Miss Vera King, of Chipman, is at the Royal.

Peter J. Hughes, K. C., of Fredericton, was in the city yesterday.

McClary's

Make good stoves and Cooking utensils.

SALMON FISHERIES NEED PROTECTION

Government Will be Imprompted to Take Means to Protect the Industry in B. C.

Vancouver, B. C., June 3.—Ways and means must be devised to protect salmon and halibut fisheries of British Columbia or there will be nothing left to protect, said Hon. Wm. Sloan, minister of fisheries for British Columbia, addressing the convention of the Canadian Fisheries Association, which has brought into conference more than 100 delegates from various parts of Canada and the United States. Waste, over fishing and lack of proper regulations would prove disastrous to the fishing industry unless remedied.

The Dominion Government should step in and regulate fisheries in the interest of the people; failing that it should return them to the provinces, declared Mr. Sloan. Joint and uniform regulations in regard to Fraser River salmon fisheries in the United States and Canada are necessary, he said. Mayor Gale and F. E. Burke, chairman of the Vancouver branch of the association, delivered addresses of welcome.

GLoucester SEINER GETS BIG CATCH

Secures 50,000 Mackerel, One of Largest Hauls of Season.

Halifax, N. S., June 3.—(By Canadian Press)—The Gloucester seiner Squanto put in here today for supplies. When off the Nova Scotia coast yesterday, Captain Mallock shot his seine and got fifty thousand mackerel, one of the largest hauls that have been made in these waters this season.

RESOLUTIONS OF GOOD ROADS MEETING

Winnipeg, June 3.—(Canadian Press)—Party construction of Canada's National Highway, endorsement of Federal aid for the construction of good roads throughout the Dominion, and a suggestion that Federal aid be granted without the necessity of submitting plans and advertising contracts, formed the content of the resolutions which were unanimously passed at the final session of the good roads convention, in Winnipeg.



UP in the morning, into your combinations, on with your socks! If you wear Underwear and Hosiery bearing the Mercury trade-mark, you start the day well-clothed, underneath. A day of comfort from well-fitting, well-made garments is assured you. Hosiery and Underwear in materials for light or heavy wear. Ask for "Mercury," the name that stands for the best quality your money will buy. If your dealer does not handle our lines, he will order for you.

MERCURY MILLS LIMITED, Hamilton, Canada Makers of Underwear and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children.



Underwear and Hosiery

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used in time, and used constantly. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's will keep the gums firm and healthy, the teeth bright and clean, and the mouth sweet. It is a sure and safe remedy for the gums. U. S. If your druggist cannot supply you, send your order to us direct and we will mail the product.

Forhan's Kammita TABLETS

FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, INFLUENZA AND ALL PAIN

WOULD MAKE THE VICE-PRESIDENT A REAL OFFICIAL

United States Senator suggests That He be Placed in Charge of Budget.

AT PRESENT IS MERELY FIGUREHEAD. If Office Made a Man's Job Easier to Get Suitable Candidate.

By F. W. WILL. (Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.)

Washington, June 3.—Elevation of the office of vice-president from the drum-dance existence that it is now to one of real importance by placing the holders of the office in the future in direct charge of the budget, was suggested today by Senator Walter Edge, of New Jersey, just before he left for Chicago. Senator Edge took the position that under the budget bill the president will be held responsible to a certain extent for the estimates that are submitted to congress for the appropriations and that this added to his other constitutional duties will virtually force him to have the assistance of a chief of staff.

"I am speaking entirely impersonally," said Senator Edge, "as I am not an aspirant for the vice-presidency on any one's ticket or slate. However, since there is so much discussion in these days about the importance of the office, and the fact that the United States and men of affairs and experience are so reluctant to accept the office, and to make it a little more attractive to men who, giving their time to public responsibilities, would regard it as a burden."

"Congress has passed the budget bill and there seems to be little doubt that this system will be established. Here is a chance for a real working vice-president. I always have believed that the government of the United States has been badly run. The big business concern, with the president the business manager, and the president should administer this great business not in competition with other business, but using the great power of the government to co-operate with the business of the country. To improve social and economic conditions through legislation and conserve the great resources of the country of every possible kind, as a real business government will do."

"The budget system of the present becomes more and more responsible for the estimates transmitted to the congress, representing as it necessarily do every activity of the government. The president, in addition to this, has a cabinet officer, constitutional duties that he must administer. In my judgment, therefore, the vice-president should be looked upon as the real executive officer of the government, having general charge of carrying out the policies of the administration through the various departments of the government, direct or indirect, which is the backbone of those activities, and really becoming what a chief of staff, executive officer or vice-president in the world would be."

"If the government ever is to be a real business organization that every class of citizenship years and almost every day, there must be a man even higher than a cabinet officer, the real head of that great detail of the government which radiates so direct into the system of the nation's progress, the real executive officer of the nation. The station of the vice-president is opened an opportunity to recognize this position in the government, and to make it a real executive office that will be recognized and admired as an office of opportunity and service, rather than an empty and meaningless honor."

Base Gratitude.

According to the evidence of the timber probe lumber men who have been getting their timber for nothing from the Canadian people are the same gangs who have been charging their benefactors top prices for housing materials.

Science Proves THE DANGER OF BLEEDING GUMS

Medical science proves that unhealthy gums cause serious ailments. People suffering from Pyorrhea (a disease of the gums) often suffer from other ills, such as rheumatism, anemia, nervous disorders, or weakened vital organs. These ills have been traced in many cases to the Pyorrhea germs which breed in pockets about the teeth. Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea. It begins with tenderness and bleeding gums. Then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the mouth of the infecting Pyorrhea germs. Guard your health and your teeth. Keep Pyorrhea away. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection, and make daily use of Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used in time, and used constantly. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's will keep the gums firm and healthy, the teeth bright and clean, and the mouth sweet. It is a sure and safe remedy for the gums. U. S. If your druggist cannot supply you, send your order to us direct and we will mail the product.

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Senator Edge, who has been in the position that under the budget bill the president will be held responsible to a certain degree for the estimates that are submitted to congress for all appropriations and that this added to his other constitutional duties will virtually force him to have the assistance of a chief of staff.

"I am speaking entirely impersonally," said Senator Edge, "as I am not an applicant for the vice-presidency on any one's ticket or so." However, since there is so much discussion in these days about the emptiness of the office of vice-president of the United States and men of affairs and experience are so reluctant to accept the position, it does seem almost pathetic that this great office, second in the land, guiding the destinies of 132,000,000 people, should be treated so lightly.

"Without the slightest criticism of the past accepted interpretation of the responsibilities of the office, I believe that there is now, especially, as perhaps there has not been before, a real opportunity to raise the standard of at least the possibilities of this office, and to make it a little more attractive to men who, giving their time to public responsibilities, would recognize its possibilities.

"Congress has enacted a budget bill and there seems to be little doubt that this system will be established completely with the next session. Here is a chance for a real working vice-president. I always have believed that the government of the United States should be run by a great big business concern, with the president the business manager, and that he should administer this great business not in competition with private business, but using the great power of the government to co-operate with the business of the country. To improve social and economic conditions through wise legislation and conserve the great resources of the country of every possible kind, as a real business government well could do.

"The budget system of the present becomes more and more responsible for the estimates as transmitted to the congress, representing as they necessarily do every activity of the government. The president, in addition to this, of course, has many constitutional duties that he must administer. In my judgment, therefore, the vice-president should be looked upon as the real executive officer of the government, having general charge of carrying out the policies of the administration through the various departments of the government, directly overseeing the budget, which is the backbone of these activities, and really becoming what a chief of staff, executive officer or vice-president in any successful corporation in the world would be.

"If the government ever is to be the real business organization that every class of citizenship yearns and almost prays for, there must be a man even higher than a cabinet officer as the actual head of that great detail of the government which radiates so directly to the happiness and national prosperity of the country. With the installation of the budget is opened an opportunity to recognize this possibility, and perhaps we can make of the vice-presidency an office that will be recognized and admitted as an office of opportunity and service, rather than an empty and meaningless honor."

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5c and 6c tubes in Canada and U. S. If your druggist cannot supply you, send for a direct order to us, with no charge.

FORHAN'S LTD., Montreal
Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

HOW THE KAISER WENT TO WAR

Frenchman Who Stayed in Charleville Throughout Fighting Tells of His Fear—Cleanings from Foreign Papers.

When the Germans invaded France in 1914 Charleville was chosen as the headquarters of the French army. The town, which remained there for two years, was the Charleville editor, M. Domatier, whose publication was suppressed by the Germans, had occasion to observe at close range the doings of the All Highest, the Crown Prince and their suite, and afterward described his experiences in a series of highly interesting articles in the "Echo de Paris." These articles have now been issued in book form under the title "Au G. Q. d'Allemagne," with a preface by Maurice Barres of the French Academy. The London Daily Mail prints the following extracts from the testimony of this vigilant and clever witness.

"I was interested to justify the payment of \$5,000 a year salary. "The Daily News" concludes: "To our notion Mr. Harndall is quite a clever inventor."

"Agropos of the recent attempt on the life of Lord French, the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, a correspondent reports in "The Manchester Guardian" that, according to opinion prevalent at Dublin, His Excellency escaped death only by travelling in the first car of his procession instead of the second, as had been his custom. That he was expected to be in the second car is sufficiently attested by the fact that it was the principal object of the attack.

The correspondent then proceeds: "If this be so, it is a really remarkable parallel to the similar change by which the Czar Alexander II. escaped assassination in November, 1879. At that time he was already a marked man. The nihilist 'executive committee' had determined to have his life taken in the field, and he had only escaped from a violent bomb explosion in the dining room of the imperial palace because he had thoughtfully protected himself by a bulletproof vest.

"Then the nihilists decided to blow him up while he was returning by railway with his family from his residence in the Crimea to the capital. A mine was to be laid under the train in Moscow, the progress of the imperial train was to be reported from point to point, and at the proper moment the mine was to be fired.

"There were, however, two imperial trains. The general rule was that the first was given up to the staff and baggage, while the imperial family travelled in the second. When the day came and the messages from the nihilist confederates in the south reported that the Czar was on his way, the first train was allowed to pass the mine. The second was duly blown up. But on the journey the Czar's personal train had gone in front and become the first in order, so that while the nihilists were blowing up the staff and baggage the Czar went smoothly on his way to St. Petersburg. The conspirators followed immediately after him and mingled in the crowd which surrounded the train. He had a shelter of concrete, three feet thick, constructed over his head on huge steel supports; and in the garden a great concrete dugout was prepared, which was lighted with electricity and capable of holding 30 persons. Numerous batteries were established to protect him, and when he went about he was followed by an anti-aircraft gun on a motor.

"Unlike his sons, he lived simply. Then, on Dec. 27, 1914, the royal diet consisted of roast fowl, cold veal with salad and sweets. The state banquet on his birthday, Jan. 27, 1915, was a little less frugal. It consisted of caviar and sparkling wine, thick veal soup with the hock, garnished fowl with 1906 Heidsieck, pasta de sole gras and 1878 Chateau Montrose, roe and trout and sweets. But his ordinary drink was beer, with hock or Moselle at dessert.

"He made a large bathroom by knocking down the partition walls of the house in which he lived; furniture was provided for him by requisition (or, as the French called it, theft). Even then he had taken to cutting down trees. By-passers were astonished to see the German Emperor strip his field marshal's tunic and fill up the magnificent trees which surrounded the house. They laughed or shrugged their shoulders, the Kaiser-workman did not impose upon them. He distributed the wood which he chopped up among poor families. His arm was without spending a half-penny, by using the true owner's wood, to obtain compasses. The French noted that he was mean as well as heartless. He allowed the girls and women who had been taken by force from Lille to labor in his sight on the land.

"Little Willie" lived in a far more vicious fashion. Like his father he showed no desire to risk his life at the front. Lodendorf and Hindenburg treated him as a mere cipher. He spent much of his time with a French girl, Gabrielle Reuter, and drank to excess till the orderlies were obliged to carry him home dead drunk. When his staff wanted to send a present to the Crown Prince, Cedille, they stole a valuable book the "Ardenne Illustrées," from a private library, and on their flight they left the orderlies they had used in such a state of filth that the French troops when they arrived found the stench so great as almost to require gas masks.

"That was the golden age of German royalty. Times have changed since, and the other day "The London Daily Express" reported that the belongings of the ex-king of Bavaria will be sold at public auction by his erstwhile faithful subjects. The Berlin correspondent of "The Express" says the ex-king of Bavaria has made a written protest against this arrangement. According to the "Zeitung am Mittag" a beginning has not yet been made with the liquidation of the royal houses.

The Munich government, "The Express" continues, some months ago offered £25,000 as an installment, but the King declined. He is now dependent on help from his relatives. According to "The London Daily News," a salary of \$5,000 a year for getting begging W. F. Harndall of Cumberland, well known in the spiritualistic world, is willing to guarantee that amount to a "physical or materialistic medium" who convinces him of being genuine.

"By a physical or materialistic medium," he explained, "I mean a medium who is capable, say, of casting tables and chairs to rise without the employment of any outside agency or of persuading doors to open and shut. In 30 years' experience I have failed to find any one who could convince me of his ability to do these things. Claims have frequently been made, but as far as I am aware no satisfactory demonstration has ever been given of so-called 'table turning.'"

If Mr. Harndall succeeds in finding a genuine medium he purposes to arrange demonstrations in public and anticipates no difficulty in attracting

GOOD WILL FROM CHURCH OF ENGLAND

High Dignitaries of the Church Present at Presbyterian Assembly.

Ottawa, June 3.—The chief feature of the afternoon's session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada was the presence of Rev. Canon Cady, of Toronto, and Mr. F. H. Gibson, Chancellor of the diocese of Ottawa, who conveyed the hearty good-will of the Church of England to the Presbyterian Church.

The balance of the afternoon was spent in considering the report of the Forward Movement Committee, as presented by Professor Gandler, of Knox College, Toronto. A number of important recommendations were made.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Joseph Horrocks, 36 Sydney street yesterday after a short illness of Catherine Ross, widow of the late Joseph Horrocks. Mrs. Horrocks was a daughter of the late William and Isabel Ross and was a native of this city. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. W. S. Rudlock, Mrs. Fred H. Hamilton and Mrs. R. L. Johnston.

SUSPICIOUS OF HOME RULE BILL

London, June 3.—During discussion of the Irish Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, today, Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that if an attempt were made to use the bill to establish an Irish Republic the bill would be suspended and the Imperial Parliament would take the steps necessary to restore law and order.

LATE SHIPPING

Barbadoes, May 26—Ard Star Chigecto, (Br) Halifax.
Boston, June 3—Ard schr Resoluta, Sag Harbor, N. S.
Piscataway, May 31—Ard stmr Canadian Seigneur (Br), Montreal; Stanmore (Br), Halifax.
Shields, June 2—Sld str Red Capp, (Br) Canadian port.

"Mrs. Lacey gave a demonstration of her powers as a diviner. Water is plentiful in the district, and after a few steps Mrs. Lacey's arms, which she held outstretched as she walked, were slowly bent upward as if by an invisible force. I was invited to test this force and found that it offered considerable resistance. At the same time Mrs. Lacey's breathing grew gasp, and at the entreaty of her mother, who was present, she brought the demonstration to a close."

"I once followed over ground which had been covered by professional diviners. The results I obtained coincided with theirs except in one instance, where I decided that the correct site for boring was some yards away from that selected."

"I found afterward that the sensations were experienced without the use of trigs. When the water is close to the surface the arm undergoes the sensation of a tremendous pulling and aching. The after effect is one of nervous prostration, which affects my heart, and for this reason my husband objects to my experimenting."

"Water was found almost at once."

"Mrs. Lacey wrote us, 'I used several bottles of OLIVEINE EMULSION and found it splendid. I am now giving it to my baby. She was very thin and delicate before I began and now she is so fat and healthy.' OLIVEINE EMULSION is a wonderful health builder for every member of the family—young and old alike. It makes good, red blood—improves digestion and appetite—strengthens the nerves—and restores vitality. It is pleasant to take and agrees with the stomach. REMEMBER—ask for OLIVEINE EMULSION and do NOT take a substitute or something said to be just as good. Sold by Druggists and General Stores. Prepared by Fraser, Thornton & Co. Limited, Cookshire, Que. 3

Such a Chubby Rosy Baby

OLIVEINE EMULSION

The Great Health Restorer

Prepared by Fraser, Thornton & Co. Limited, Cookshire, Que. 3

Honesty in Quality and Value fuses the mutual interests of seller and buyer

"SALADA"

Sales are enormous, and ever increasing

Black Green or Mixed Preserved and sold only in Sealed Air-tight Packets

EXPECT BOLSHEVIK TO WITHDRAW FROM ENZELI

London, June 3.—Announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the Bolshevik forces were expected to withdraw shortly from Enzeli in Persia on the Caspian Sea which they occupied recently.

Such a Chubby Rosy Baby

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If It's Rubber We Make It

Rubber has become probably the most universally used material in the world. In every factory, office, store, and household, some article of rubber is used daily as an important part of the equipment. Few users recognize its utility or its quality—to them the important item is price.

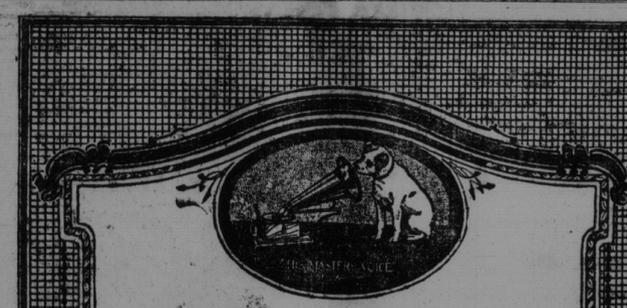
When you buy rubber goods be certain that you get a Dominion Rubber System product. It is your assurance of superior quality and satisfactory service. These products include Rubber Goods for every conceivable purpose in standard stock sizes, or specially made to meet your needs, in factory, mill, mine, lumbercamp, shipbuilding, marine, or other industry.

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ar's
stoves and
utensils.

BARN BARRACKS AT BLARNEY
Court House Adjoining Was Wrecked, Records and Law Books Destroyed.

Irish, June 3.—The police books were burned last night at the Sessions Court House adjoining the court house. The records and law books were destroyed.

LIMEHOUSE OF LONDON.
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SAY REDS WILL TAKE WARSAW IN TWO MONTHS

German Prophecy Its Capture by Bolsheviks Before End of July.

SOVIET TO RULE POLES UNLESS AID IS GIVEN

Lithuania May Join the Russians Against Their Former Allies.

Berlin, June 3.—Communist circles throughout Germany are prophesying that the Soviet army will capture Warsaw before the end of July and establish a Soviet government in Poland, in which event there will be an uprising of German labor and a proclamation of a proletarian dictatorship here. This prognosis is not shared by the less radical observers, but the prevalent opinion is that the Poles will not be able to regain the advantage they won the first day of their offensive.

Lithuania's stand is regarded as being decisive, and if she chooses to join her military forces with Russia's it is thought that she could make the capitulation of Poland inevitable. Poland's first victories were won by troops from German Poland provinces. It is declared here, while the northern sector was defended by inferior soldiers who were not equipped either with foreign officers or sufficient supplies.

The hurried co-operation between the Rumanians and the Poles has so far failed to materialize, it is thought possible that Gen. Brusiloff's sudden gains may check the eagerness of Poland's neighbors to carry out their promises and the Russians are thought now to be exerting their utmost to intimidate any of Poland's prospective allies. Recent German reinforcement of her frontier guards in anticipation of a Russian peril consisted merely of her returning the regular garrisons which were summoned away during the Ruhr uprising.

German military authorities are not expecting a Russian invasion, believing that the Russian operations will be handicapped by technical and transportation difficulties. A danger is admitted to exist, but is regarded as a distant possibility. In discussing the German officers complain at the present interpretation of the Versailles treaty, relative to the upkeep of the eastern fortresses.

This has been the point of divergence between the Germans and the Allies, the latter requiring the reduction of all fortress armaments to the number of guns for which placements had been built before the armistice. The Germans argue that every new fortress has as equipment modern heavy artillery which can be mounted in earthworks in the zone of the fortresses, and which forms an essential part of its defence.

If the Entente disregards these arguments then German fortresses will be at the mercy of any assailant equipped with aircraft. The expectation here is that Britain will manage to make peace with Soviet Russia because of the danger from Bolshevism in Persia and the Caucasus. Some political students say Premier Lloyd George is now forced to make peace because the Empire is endangered and because in France the Government has been unable to rally any extensive support for an offensive against the Soviets.

Poland's present offensive is thought to be the last of a long series of experiments based upon the advice of military experts in France or Great Britain. There is no question that Poland's plight today is gratifying to most Germans and that Germany is the most hostile of the hostile neighbors the new State must reckon with. The enmity of the Czechoslovaks to Poland also has mounted high of late.

ANIMAL DISEASES ERADICATION BOARD

At a meeting held in Toronto on Thursday, May 27th, the final steps were taken in the organization of a body to be known as the "Animal Diseases Eradication Board." As its name implies, this Board has for its object the formulation and carrying out of plans for controlling diseases of live stock in Canada, it being the intention to pay particular attention at this time to tuberculosis of live stock, a disease which contributes, to a greater extent than is generally recognized, to the spread of tuberculosis in human beings, besides causing an enormous economic waste of food products by reason of the necessity for condemning, as unfit for human food, carcasses or portions of carcasses of tuberculous animals.

The Board is composed of twelve members, four from the live stock associations, four from the meat packers, and four from the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the headquarters of the Board will be at Ottawa. Co-operation with Provincial Governments, Railways, Banks, Press and public health bodies will be sought.

At the Toronto meeting, an Executive Committee of three members, one from each of the interests represented was appointed to consider and make recommendations to the full Board with reference to the details of a plan of campaign for controlling this disease most effectively, the broad outlines of the plan having been agreed upon by the Board. These details will deal with the methods for obtaining the necessary funds for the work, the executive organization, the areas to be covered, the methods by which the work can best be carried on and the administration of any fund that may be established for the purpose.

The objects in view will involve heavy co-operation between the packers, the live stock men, the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the solid backing of all interested in the disease from the farmer as well as the live stock standpoints.

The preliminary meetings have in-

LABOR CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND UNSETTLED

This State of Affairs Brought About Largely by Rivalry Between Unions.

London, June 3.—Labor conditions still are unsettled in England, not so much because of dissatisfaction with wages, hours or working conditions as to jealousy between rival trade unions and particularly between skilled and unskilled labor, says the American Chamber of Commerce here.

A crop of new wage demands from other unions is declared to have resulted from the settlement of the demands of the longshoremen by granting them a minimum wage of 14 shillings a day.

The railway men are demanding an advance of £1 a week in disregard of an agreement they had made with the government only five days earlier which provided for an automatic adjustment of wages according to cost of living. The engineers and firemen also have presented demands for large increases.

The cotton operators who had threatened to strike on May 1 to enforce demands for a 60 per cent wage increase have now accepted government arbitration. The employers offered them an advance of 22 1/2 per cent, which was rejected.

Gas workers have demanded wage increases, more holidays and overtime pay. These would affect 100,000 men. The miners have voted to accept the government's offer of a flat increase of 20 per cent in wages. This advance is expected to cost \$2,000,000 a year.

Owing to this, the price of industrial coal has advanced to two and one-half shillings a ton and of household coal 12 1/2 shillings a ton.

The price of a loaf of bread has advanced from 9 pence, one penny to one shilling, owing to the decision of the government to reduce its subsidy on bread.

HONEYMOON TRIP BY AIRPLANE

London, June 3.—Miss Isabel Law, daughter of Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman in the House of Commons was married to Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation at St. Columba's church today.

Many commoners and distinguished persons, including Premier Lloyd George, attended the wedding. Major-General Sykes and his wife later left Croydon by airplane for Newcastle.

ALL AHEAD OF ST. JOHN. Rio de Janeiro, June 3.—The municipal authorities has offered unusually favorable concessions to builders in an effort to overcome the shortage of dwellings which is called the most serious the city ever has faced.

A construction company has offered to build thousands of wooden houses of a type heretofore unknown here.

It is stated that there are good reasons to believe this cooperation will be secured. The plans are necessarily tentative but a great deal of progress has already been made, and after the representatives of the groups have had an opportunity to consult the executives and membership of the various associations it is expected that a full plan will be developed and details announced.

FRANCE REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE WITH RUSSIA. Contends That Commercial Dealings Entail Recognition of Soviet Government.

Paris, June 3.—France has refused the British invitation to participate in the negotiations in London between Soviet Russia, represented by Gregory Krassin, and Premier Lloyd George and Lord Curzon. It is considered here that England wanted France to share in the responsibility because the majority of British public opinion is hostile to the project. However, it is learned that Lloyd George has formed a plan to mollify objectors by demanding, before definitely entering negotiations, a political guarantee, such as the complete cessation of the Bolshevik military operations in Asia Minor and the Caucasus.

The French Government declares it is unable to participate because such a move implies recognition of the Soviet government. France considers the recognition of commercial relations should be the work of individuals, not governments. In the eyes of Premier Millerand the resolution adopted at San Remo, authorizing conversation between the Allies and the Russian delegates, in no way modifies this present policy. However Krassin is suspected of being an agent of the German house of Siemens-Schuckert, that he shares, despite his pretended modifications, all the Bolshevik ideas, and that his differences with Litvinov are only superficial and intended to deceive. In the matter of hope and fear, Russia does not possess sufficient quantities to be a factor in reducing the cost of living in Europe, hence there is no need for conversation with the Soviets.

France further argues that it is not in merchandise that Russia wants to pay but to gold and that gold belongs to the Russian treasury which was left in Moscow after the Russian defeat. The argument also is advanced that all Krassin wants is instruments of financial and commercial exchange to transport of Red armies to conquer the Caucasus and advance the Bolshevik plans with Mustafa Kemal in Asia Minor and their relations with the Arab extremists. Bolshevism in Asia already is in a dangerous ferment therefore the French Government finds public support in its hostile attitude and belief that the air of London will not conquer Moscow while the means of Moscow may poison western Europe.

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WANT THE U. S. IN ANGLA-JAP PACT. Effort Will be Made to Solve Difficulties Between America and Nippon.

London, June 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that the question of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance has not yet reached the stage in which its consideration by the British Cabinet has become imperative. The newspaper says it believes Premier Lloyd George favors utilizing the occasion of renewal to help forward the principle of disarmament.

Efforts will be made in the next few weeks to solve the difficulties between the United States and Japan, the Pall Mall Gazette adds, after which the possibility of widening the scope of the treaty to include the United States would be much less remote than appears today.

TOKYO, June 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Cabinet decided recently to open negotiations for a renewal and revision of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which Great Britain is said to be willing to maintain with modifications, according to the Yomiuri Shimbun. Though some of the covenants will be changed to harmonize with the League of Nations, the newspaper says it believes there will be no alteration of the principle with regard to safeguarding the peace of eastern Asia and India and the integrity of China and the maintenance of the respective rights and special interests of Japan and Great Britain in the Far East.

Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, former Premier, has issued a statement saying that although the downfall of Russia and Germany has removed the original positive reasons for the alliance, the uncertain conditions in China and Siberia and the agitation on the part of the Mohammedans of southern China make a renewal of the pact desirable as a negative instrument of peace.

Ben Gomonu Hayashi, the new Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, it is understood will take up negotiations immediately upon his arrival in London.

BALVAGING COAL.

Genoa, June 3.—Italy is so short of coal that a company has been dredging out of the harbor the precious mineral that has fallen overboard during years of coaling operations in the port. This reclaimed coal is selling for the equivalent of \$120 a ton.

A JAZZ LAUNDRY.

Bath, Eng., June 3.—To stimulate quicker work in a laundry here, the proprietor has installed a phonograph which grinds out popular songs and dances while the girls scrub and iron. A marked difference in the amount of work done is said to be noticeable.

STORE MOISTURE IN THEIR HUMPS

Rich Americans Spend Most of Their Time on the Ocean Lined up to the Ship's Bar.

New York, June 3.—(By Canadian Press.)—They that go down to the sea in ships these days see greater wonders than ever on the deep. This is the testimony of sea-wise mariners who have piloted steamers over the Atlantic and back for many years. Since a major portion of the North American continent went dry the hump of the sea has grown more alluring than ever, and the fauna and flora of the ocean have been added to with many specimens surpassing pre-war imagination.

Captains of ships have a simple explanation for the undoubted fact that passengers from this side of the pond now do more drinking at sea than they ever did before. The explanation goes like this:

"When they leave a dry country, going Europe-ward, they drink because they are so glad to be away from prohibition. When they are coming back to America from less arid lands, they drink because they are once more approaching the desert. Like the camel, they desire to store moisture away in their humps."

Since the United States went dry by constitutional amendment, many and various schemes have been proposed to beat the prohibition laws. Some visionaries have dreamed of purchasing an island well out beyond the three-mile limit, and establishing there a heavenly oasis where the bar would never close and sumptuous laws would never be known. Others thought of a wonderful yacht, stocked with the juice of the grape and the cure, that would cruise and cruise, and never make port except to replenish. The more practical minded did not stop to dream, but, if they had the price, purchased a steamship ticket. The boats to Cuba are crowded, and so are those to Europe. On every vessel the bar steward is overworked.

Prohibition should be favored by the steamship companies. In one week 14,000 persons left New York recently for ocean voyages. One large liner reported the other day that its bar receipts on one crossing were \$5,000, a record. Ships officers say that men who traveled dry before and now take a drink, while travellers who took a drink in the old days now take three or four. This they describe as the "psychology of prohibition."

Of course, the three mile limit has to be observed, more or less. But the ship's log, if it were asked, might tell that the thirst of the parched passenger from this side is no respecter of the 18th Amendment. Long before the bar opens there is a line waiting. Some of the more thirsty make the smoke room their headquarters during the voyage lest they miss something. Men who once imbibed a solitary cocktail before dinner now miss the dinner and specialize on liquids. Instances are not rare where the visible supply of drinkables has been exhausted before the voyage ended, this resulting in scenes of infinite pathos.

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CANADIAN TRADE EXHIBITION OPENED

London Show Expected to Open Eyes of Europe as to What Canada Can Do.

London, June 3.—The first Canadian trade exhibition ever held in Britain opened at noon on Wednesday in the Agricultural Hall, London. The Canadian exhibitors are now engaged in feverish sixteenth hour activity in an effort to complete their preparations in time for the initial ceremonies. A number of exhibits arrived late, and although the British customs authorities agreed to expedite the unloading it has been found impossible to do so as the result of incorrect invoicing of some shipments. The exhibition, however, will afford an object lesson of wide range of present day Canadian trade. It includes Canadian products ranging all the way from a medicine projector to folding beds. A Montreal ready-made clothing firm, apparently unimpressed by the competition of the world's cotton centre, Manchester, has an exhibit of ladies' and children's garments and other firms are showing wall papers, tractors, spark plugs, washing machines, chemicals, tools, etc., enamelware, chocolates and other products of diverse kinds.

Buyers have been invited from the United Kingdom and the continent and it is safe to predict that old world purchasers who have been hearing with some amazement of Canadian whiskey in Glasgow, Canadian engine shafting on the Clyde, and Canadian chocolate creams in London, will be surprised to find to what an extent Canadian manufacturing has developed since before the war. The Dominion now being a larger exporting country than France and Japan, or Italy, Spain and Holland combined.

Aviators being notified on entering France must land at St. Levert and pass customs inspections. In event of any difficulty in descending or special cases, Government may overlook non-compliance requirements providing the aviator report his direction to customs authorities at either Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, LeTreport, Dieppe, Havre, Caen, Cherbourg or St. Malo. Licenses of pilots disobeying the new regulations will be revoked. Whether special customs squadrons of aircraft will be created for purpose of chasing and arresting aviators who refuse to recognize authority of earthbound officials is under discussion.

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AERONAUTICAL CUSTOMS HOUSE

French Gov't First to Establish Such Authority for Controlling High Fliers.

Montreal, June 3.—World's first aeronautical customs house has just been established by French Government at St. Levert, six miles from Calais. Aviators being notified on entering France must land at St. Levert and pass customs inspections. In event of any difficulty in descending or special cases, Government may overlook non-compliance requirements providing the aviator report his direction to customs authorities at either Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, LeTreport, Dieppe, Havre, Caen, Cherbourg or St. Malo. Licenses of pilots disobeying the new regulations will be revoked. Whether special customs squadrons of aircraft will be created for purpose of chasing and arresting aviators who refuse to recognize authority of earthbound officials is under discussion.

Table listing boxing weights and their corresponding prize money. Columns include weight class and prize amount.

Real Value of Boxing. The new rules have been adopted with a chief idea that there are few forms of sport that are so profitable in its value to the individual as boxing. It develops agility, quickness, eye, good balance and control of the rule is to bring about a definite improvement in the administrative and status of boxing. To abuse abuses that have prevented the rise from recognizing its value to men as a form of training and recreation.

Many of the rules are familiar to those adopted by the International Safety Council for the government of the sport in this city such as taping of the hands, adjusting gloves in the ring, proper appointment of officials, and the conduct of attendants. They make for the best of the sport.

William A. Gavin Retires. Coincident with the announcement of the rules comes a statement from the directors that William A. Gavin, in whose fertile mind the Army, Navy and Civilian Board was virtually conceived, has been obliged to retire from the management to attend to his private business. He has labored selflessly for nearly two years to bring the board and his pet, the International Sporting Club, to the fore. When the club is opened it is believed that the directors will be able to induce Mr. Gavin to again place services at the disposal of the organization.

Pal Moran, of New Orleans, who being schooled as a possible successor to Benny Leonard is directed to the ring at Lawrence, Mass., on Sunday in his bout with Mel Coogan, the sixth round. The referee decided it "no contest." Lawrence, Mass., a city of clean sports. The past of boxing are drawn from the citizens of the New England. What protection are they given in a repetition of the Moran-Coogan incident? Here is the first case for new governing board. Set them down for six months until they give a satisfactory excuse.

FRANKIE FLEMING WON FROM PAPA. Montreal, June 3.—In a fast round bout at the Mount Royal tonight Frankie Fleming, Canadian champion lightweight, outboxed G. Papa, the French champion lightweight. Honor was given to Fleming in the first three rounds and thereafter advantage was all to Fleming.

UNION BOAT CLUB BOUND FOR ENGLAND. Boston, June 3.—Officials of the Union Boat Club of this city announced tonight that the crew representing the club which is to compete in English Henley Regatta for the Grubbs Challenge Cup were all for England on the Rotterdam on June 10. Members of the club comprise Harvard University undergraduates.

WORLD OF SPORTS SEEN

Army, Navy and Civilian Board assumes the Reins—Anchors Weights and Rules.

Now the Walker boxing bill has come a law in New York state, Army, Navy and Civilian Board, Boxing Control and its offspring, International Sporting Club, has assumed charge of the sport in this country. Its first move is to annul the rules which are to govern game under its immediate control. The names of those who are recognized American and world ring champions. It will be gratifying to followers of Johnny Wilson, who has been given as New York, to learn that the board recognizes him as new middleweight champion of world, displacing Mike O'Dowd.

Six of the seven classes rated world's titlholders are accredited America. Jimmy Wilde, designated from London, England, being the other holder. Herman Kilbane, Leonard Britton, Wilson and Dempsey being the chosen sextet. The board has left the American flyweight vacant, there being no incumbent here is a chance for Patsy Walker to get busy, claim the title and set the limit set by the board.

New Weights Adopted. All weights over weights adopted by the United States must be recognized by the governing board. It is thought that the board should play no favorites and the rule, which after all makes the possible, should demand that the boxer in the game fair, punish the hard and rigidly enforce its rules. Boxer fakes, stalls, disappointments does not protect the public he should set down for a stipulated period before the contest. The other hand if a matchmaker, motor or referee does not too mark and honor the code he should be similarly punished. Here are new American weights by which championships shall be decided before the contest.

Junior flyweight 109 lbs. Flyweight 112 lbs. Junior bantamweight 115 lbs. Bantamweight 118 lbs. Junior featherweight 125 lbs. Featherweight 128 lbs. Junior lightweight 130 lbs. Lightweight 135 lbs. Junior welterweight 147 lbs. Welterweight 150 lbs. Junior middleweight 160 lbs. Middleweight 175 lbs. Junior heavyweight 175 lbs. Heavyweight 200 lbs.

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THE STANDARD'S SPORTING SECTION

WORLD OF SPORTS AS SEEN BY A CRITICAL EYE

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Six of the seven classes rated as world's titlholders are accredited to America. Jimmy Wilde, designated from London, England, being the only other holder. Herman Kilbane, Leonard Britton, Wilson and Dempsey being the chosen saviors. The board has left the American flyweight class vacant, there being no incumbent, so here is a chance for Patsy Wallace to grab away the title and defend it against all comers at 112 pounds, the limit set by the board.

New Weights Adopted.

All weights over 125 lbs. should be set at rest. Sportsmen through out the United States must or should recognize the governing board. It is entitled to every consideration. It should play no favorites and the public, which after all makes the sport possible, should demand that the board play the game fair, punish the guilty and rigidly enforce its rules. If a boxer falls, stalls, disappoints and does not protect the public he should be set down for a stipulated period be similarly punished. Here are the new American weights by which all championships shall be decided, weighing time being eight hours before the contest:

Junior flyweight	105 pounds
Flyweight	112 pounds
Junior bantamweight	115 pounds
Bantamweight	118 pounds
Junior featherweight	122 pounds
Featherweight	126 pounds
Junior lightweight	130 pounds
Lightweight	135 pounds
Junior welterweight	140 pounds
Welterweight	147 pounds
Middleweight	160 pounds
Light heavyweight	175 pounds
Heavyweight	175 pounds

Real Value of Boxing.

The new rules have been adopted with the chief idea that there are a few forms of sport that are the equal of boxing in its value as a means of developing agility, quickness of eye, good balance and control of temper, so that in general the object of the rule is to bring about a definite improvement in the administration and status of boxing. To abolish abuses that have prevented the public from recognizing its value to young men as a form of training and recreation.

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FRANKIE FLEMING WON FROM PAPIN

Montreal, June 3.—In a fast 10 round bout at the Mount Royal arena tonight Frankie Fleming, Canadian champion lightweight, outboxed George Papiin, the French champion lightweight. Honors were even in the first three rounds and thereafter the advantage was all to Fleming.

UNION BOAT CLUB BOUND FOR ENGLAND

Boston, June 3.—Officials of the Union Boat Club of this city announced tonight that the crew representing the club which is to compete in the English Henley Regatta for the Grand Challenge Cup will sail for England on the Rotterdam on June 10. Members of the club comprise Harvard University undergraduates.

Resolute Won The First Race

First of Three Races to Determine Yacht to Defend America's Cup Yesterday—Vanitie Over Five Minutes Behind.

Newport, R. I., June 3.—The Resolute defeated the Vanitie today in the first of the three races to determine which yacht shall defend the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock IV. The race was sailed over a 23-mile windward and leeward course in a moderate breeze, the Resolute crossing the finish line the victor by four minutes and seven seconds elapsed time, and five minutes and three sixths seconds corrected time.

Both yachts had slight accidents during the race. Vanitie's main sheet holed, which delayed her for a few seconds; while in the Resolute the mast was damaged and the outer mark. Both boats made repairs in the harbor tonight, and will meet again tomorrow over a triangular course.

Yesterday's Results In the Big Leagues

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 6; Philadelphia 4.
New York June 2.—Bodie's home run smash with three runners on the bases enabled New York to defeat the Athletics in the first game of the series here today by a score of 8 to 1. Eighteen home runs have been made in the six games played by the Yanks since returning home last Monday. Score: Philadelphia 4; New York 6. Batteries—Moore, Hasty, Perry and Perkins; Shawkey and Hannah. At Washington: Boston 10; Washington 2. Batteries—Russell and Walters; Joneson and Picinich. Detroit 6; Cleveland 3. At Cleveland: Detroit 10; Cleveland 12. Batteries—Leonard and Woodall; Boehling, Uhl, Neehouse and O'Neill. Chicago 6; St. Louis 4. At St. Louis: Chicago 11; St. Louis 9. Batteries—Wilkinson and Schalk; Burwell, Davis and Billings.

American League Standing.

W.	L.	P. C.	
Cleveland	28	18	607
New York	28	18	610
Boston	23	17	564
Chicago	22	18	650
Washington	21	20	515
St. Louis	14	24	388
Philadelphia	15	26	394
Detroit	13	26	342

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn 2; Philadelphia 0.
At Philadelphia: Brooklyn 2; Philadelphia 0. Batteries—Pfeffer and O. Miller; Galla, Betts and Withrow, Wheat. Postponed Game.
At Pittsburgh, Cincinnati-Pittsburgh, rain, postponed.
New York 6; Boston 0.
At Boston, first game: New York 6; Boston 0. Batteries—Barnes and Smith; McQuilian and O'Neil.
New York 9; Boston 5.
Second game: New York 3; Boston 0. Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; Rudolph, Hearn and Gowdy.

National League Standing.

W.	L.	P. C.	
Cincinnati	25	15	632
Chicago	23	18	561
Brooklyn	23	18	561
Pittsburgh	19	18	514
Boston	17	21	465
St. Louis	18	22	450
New York	17	23	425
Philadelphia	15	25	376

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Buffalo 3; Rochester 1.
At Rochester, 11 innings: Buffalo 3; Rochester 1. Batteries—Thomas and Bengough; Clifford and Ross.
Reading 6; Jersey City 3.
At Jersey City: Reading 6; Jersey City 3. Batteries—Barhardt and Konetz; Gill and Freitag.
Akron 9; Toronto 3.
At Akron: Toronto 3; Akron 9. Batteries—Ryan, Peterson, Bader and Sandberg; Walsh, Finerman and Smith.
Syracuse 13; Baltimore 3.
At Baltimore: Syracuse 13; Baltimore 3. Batteries—Tippler and Madden; Ogden, Frank, Sullivan and Lefler.

International League Standing.

W.	L.	P. C.	
Buffalo	20	9	769
Toronto	25	15	632
Baltimore	26	16	610
Akron	18	18	500
Reading	16	20	474
Jersey City	15	23	396
Rochester	15	25	396
Syracuse	10	29	266

A FREE FOR ALL.

In a free for all game played on the Shamrock diamond the St. Peter's Jr. defeated the Adelaide Street Ramblers by a score of 25 to 21. Batteries for winners were McCarthy and Rolston; for the losers, Webster, Colwell, Burt and McQuade.

Annual Track Meet At Rothersey

Consolidated Schools of Rothersey, Hampton and Kingston Participated Yesterday—Rothersey Won Lieut. Gov. Pugsley Cup.

The Annual Track Meet for the Lieut. Governor Pugsley Cup was held yesterday afternoon by the Consolidated Schools of Rothersey, Hampton and Kingston. Rothersey succeeded in winning the Cup which had been held by Hampton for two years. Kingston put up a brave fight. The scores were Rothersey 64, Hampton 51, Kingston 31. The pole vaulting beat all previous records at 8 ft. 10 in., the record being 8 ft. 1 in.

The meet was held on the grounds of the Rothersey Collegiate School and an interested crowd was present including many from Hampton and Kingston.

The best work of the afternoon was done by A. Montella of Rothersey whose score in the senior events was 20 points. Alton Flewelling of Rothersey scored 10 points and Gordon Long of Rothersey scored 3 points in the Middlets.

The classes were divided into seniors, open to all Juniors, boys below 120 lbs. and Middlets, boys below 85 pounds.

Pole Vault—1st, Crandall, Hampton; 2nd, Montella, Rothersey; 3rd, J. Angevine, Hampton. 8 Ft. 10 Inches.

Senior High Jump—1st, Crandall, Hampton; 2nd, de Montella, Hampton; 3rd, Stieritz, Kingston. Time 11 seconds.

Senior Broad Jump—1st, Montella, Rothersey; 2nd, V. DeLong, Hampton; 3rd, Seely, Hampton. Time 21 1/2 feet.

The officials were: Starter, Charles Cross; Judges, Charles Cross, Hampton; Fred Doer, Rothersey; Albert Harrison, Kingston; Referee, Sergeant Doer; Timers, Ernest Bevard, Hampton.

HALIFAX BOXING LAST EVENING

Fighting Cape Bretoner Scored Clean Knockout Over Alex. Mason of Sackville in Fourth Round of Fight Last Night.

Halifax, N. S., June 3.—Tommy Elms, of Parsons, N. J., was awarded the decision over Harry Jones, of Halifax, at the G. W. V. A. tourney, in the sixteenth round, tonight. Jones had weight and strength on his opponent, who was more aggressive and excelled in cleverness. It was nip and tuck to the tenth round, and Elms' work in the last two rounds settled any question as to the decision.

Willie Belmont, of Boston, was given the decision over Freddie Hoskings, of Montreal, in the sixth round. Belmont weighs 168 pounds, and his opponent was about ten pounds heavier. Hoskings had a long lead in the second round, knocking his opponent down and he took the count of nine. Belmont came back in the third, and in the sixth shook him up with a right cross. Hoskings injured his right arm, which had been injured in the war, in this round and retired.

Rothersey; 2nd, Crandall, Hampton; 3rd, J. Angevine, Hampton. 17 Ft. 1 1/4 inches.

Junior 100 Yards—1st, Flewelling, Rothersey; 2nd, Hunter, Rothersey; 3rd, B. DeLong, Hampton. Time 17 4/5 seconds.

Senior Hurdles—1st, Montella, Rothersey; 2nd, Crandall, Hampton; 3rd, Marshall, Kingston. Time 17 seconds.

Middlets 75 Yards—Tie, first place, Ross, Hampton; Long, Rothersey, 2nd, McAllister, Hampton. Time 10 seconds.

Half Mile Relay Race—1st, Rothersey; 2nd, Hampton; 3rd, Kingston. Time, 3 minutes.

Junior High Jump—1st, Flewelling, Rothersey; 2nd, B. DeLong, Hampton; 3rd, Hunter, Rothersey. 4 Ft. 3 1/4 inches.

Senior Broad Jump—1st, Crandall, Hampton; 2nd, Hunter, Rothersey; 3rd, McAllister, Hampton. 17 Ft. 3 1/2 in.

Half Mile—1st, Chipman, Hampton; 2nd, V. DeLong, Hampton; 3rd, Seely, Hampton. Time 2 minutes 21 1/2 sec.

The officials were: Starter, Charles Cross; Judges, Charles Cross, Hampton; Fred Doer, Rothersey; Albert Harrison, Kingston; Referee, Sergeant Doer; Timers, Ernest Bevard, Hampton.

Billy Parsons Won At Amherst

Fighting Cape Bretoner Scored Clean Knockout Over Alex. Mason of Sackville in Fourth Round of Fight Last Night.

Amherst, June 3.—Billy Parsons, the fighting Cape Bretoner scored a clean knockout over Alex. Mason of Sackville in the fourth round of a scheduled ten round fight. Both men mixed it fairly for the first three rounds with Mason doing most of the leading. In the opening frames in the third round Parsons opened up and rocked Mason with a right cross to the jaw and two heavy blows to the heart. The fourth round started off with both men mixing. Parsons delivered a neat left to the jaw and followed through with a right cross that placed Mason on the mat for the count of ten. T. T. Trenholme, a former local boxer, refereed the fight with every degree of satisfaction, while Parsons' win was decidedly popular. Mason put up a good battle and Parsons will meet him in a return fight at an early date.

The G. W. V. A., under whose auspices the fight was staged, are to be congratulated on their splendid bill. The preliminaries were exceptional, by clever. Farnell of Amherst, had the advantage over Lewis of Sackville in four rounds. Irish Clincy of Halifax won a newspaper decision over Hull of Edmonton, a featherweight bout. The youngsters were sensitive in their mixing and fans were more than delighted. Alex. Walling refereed the preliminaries. The G. W. V. A. are planning now on holding a regular series of fights. Parsons is anxious for a meet with Jones of Halifax which will be held in Amherst.

The War Veterans Trim St. Peters

Large Crowd on St. Peter's Grounds Yesterday Afternoon Saw Veterans Defeat Champions 12 to 6.

A good sized crowd of fans yesterday afternoon on St. Peter's grounds witnessed the G. W. V. A. team double the score on the St. Peter's team when at the finish the score stood 12 to 6. It was a game that, despite the large score-making, showed many signs of sharp playing. The bats were almost even, but St. Peter's played a loose game. The Vets gave good support to Henderson.

St. Peters

AD	RH	PO	A	R	
Dever rf & c	5	2	3	4	0
Mooney 3b	3	0	3	1	2
Riley cf	4	2	0	0	1
Callaghan lf	4	0	1	1	0
Hanson lb & p	5	0	2	5	1
Lemihan ss	5	0	3	2	0
Doherty c & 1b	5	2	4	3	0
King p & rf	4	0	0	2	1
	37	6	14	24	6

G. W. V. A.

Yomens 3b	4	2	2	3	1
Marshall ss	5	2	2	1	0
Kirkpatrick 2b	4	3	2	0	0
Gorman lb	5	2	2	0	0
Garnett c	5	1	2	4	0
Killen cf	5	2	2	3	0
Case lf	5	0	3	0	0
Stewart rf & 3b	4	0	0	0	0
Henderson p	4	0	0	2	1
	41	15	27	7	2

Summary—St. Peter's grounds Thursday afternoon June 3, 1920. G. W. V. A. 12; St. Peter's 6. Two base hits, Dever, Mooney, Lemihan, Doherty, Case, Marshall. (3) Kirkpatrick, Killen; Sacrifice hits, Gibbons (2), Doherty, King; stolen bases, Mooney (3), Kirkpatrick, Riley, Doherty; hit by pitched ball Yomens. Struck out by Henderson 7; by King, 2; Hanson, 2; Base on balls, off Henderson 2; off King, 1. Time of game 2 hours, Empire Case and Howard; Scraper, Carney. The same two teams play tonight on St. Peter's grounds.



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ST JOHN N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1920.

THE SUPPLY OF NEWSPRINT.

The announcement that no fewer than twenty-seven Canadian newspapers will be compelled to suspend publication unless a supply of paper can be guaranteed them, is disquieting to say the least. This is all the more serious in view of the fact that the amount of paper needed by these publications is only two per cent. of the entire Canadian output. On the face of things, it would not appear to be a very difficult matter to supply so small a quantity as that; but the position appears to be that contracts made by Canadian newspaper manufacturers with United States newspapers call for the supply of such large quantities of paper that there is none left to turn over to Canadian publishers.

The utter unfairness of this condition of affairs will be apparent to all. This country needs the largest export business it can reasonably get, but its reasonableness is thrown to the winds by a consequence of an export trade, our own industries have to shut down by reason of not being able to get the very articles that are being exported. It is bad enough from the standpoint of Canadian publishers that the price they are called upon to pay for their newsprint has increased so enormously as a consequence of the United States demand, and the price that the publishers in the latter country are willing to pay in order to get their demands supplied. There is, however, nothing whatever to justify the starvation of Canadian publishers in order that American publishers can continue to bring out the unnecessarily large-sized papers they do. There is not the slightest need for American publishers to turn out sixty to one hundred page Sunday editions. There is not, in fact, any need whatever for the publication of any Sunday editions at all.

What must be done is to safeguard an adequate supply of newsprint to Canadian papers before any is allowed to be exported at all. It would be intolerable if paper makers in Canada were permitted to contract for the sale of their whole output to American and British newspapers, and so compel Canadian newspapers to cease publication, and only in the degree, and not affecting the principle, is it unendurable when supply is denied some Canadian newspapers, provided always they will pay current market prices. Canadian publishers are entitled to first call at open market price on the output of Canadian paper mills, and their right must not be alienated. Domestic demands being satisfied, manufacturers are free to dispose of surplus stock where they please; not otherwise. That is the case in a nutshell.

THE POLITICAL POT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Canadians who think that sometimes they take their politics with all-dread intensity should be living in the United States today if they would know something of the depths to which political partisanship can descend. The degree of bitterness which is being manifested in parts of the neighboring republic over the choice of a presidential candidate has perhaps never before been equaled even in that country where judges are elected upon the popular vote and where democracy, so-called, has full cry. This condition is due not doubt to the prevailing abnormal state of affairs. Party feeling has always run high; it runs higher today because the people have more grievances and grouches than hitherto, more or less traceable to the Great War. Living costs are high and the future is uncertain. Uncertainty is a bad thing; it is worse for a tense people—people who live largely upon their nerves. While other nations have wiped war off their respective national slates and are heading back to post-war conditions, the United States continues, nominally at least, in a state of war. Partisan politics killed President Wilson's peace programme, and President Wilson in turn has vetoed the peace programme of his political enemies. Business undoubtedly suffers from this incalculable state of affairs. But if business suffers, a certain kind of undesirable political strife, led by such men as Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, thrives in such circumstances. Senator Johnson represents in the presidential contest the dissonant of the nation, and naturally he feeds that dissonant. Feeding national unrest at any time is dangerous; today it ranks as criminal. The consequences of it are seen in the fears of the stable elements of the country, and in the rising tide of Johnsonism among the classes who are susceptible to appeals to prejudice.

These in turn become food for reckless agitators, to the end that the degree of unrest increases.

But, as a contemporary points out, there is one overwhelming fact favorable to the continuance of good order, and that is the prevailing prosperity. If prices continue high, wages are also high, and where the money is in the hands of the consumer wherewith to meet the high prices there is much less rancor than will be the fact when a possible slowing down takes place and numbers of men find themselves without employment or upon short time. It

often happens that men of the Johnson type are more dangerous in their bark than bite. Hiram Johnson as president might turn out to be a sober and far-seeing head of the nation. Nevertheless there is no doubt that today he is viewed with something hardly short of alarm by the conservative elements of the nation.

IN THE INTERESTS OF "GREATER PRODUCTION."

The storm in the French Parliament over the bill to tax bachelors and spinners over thirty years 35 per cent. of their income is an unusual event. Some of the French suffragist societies have declared their approval of the measure, because it puts woman on an equality of duty with the man. But even the French system of arranging marriage, formal and calculating as it is, cannot undertake to find husbands for the superfluous women. Britain has a million women for whom husbands are unprocurable at home. France is in a worse position. The loss of a million and a half of the flower of France's manhood leaves a great superfluity of women. Any Frenchman over thirty who remains unmarried must have exceptionally good reason for doing so in the circumstances, and the Government rightly deems dereliction deserving of a heavy penalty. But why should the spinsters be penalized so unmercifully? The French custom of parental supervision of marriage and the requirement of dowry may make the lot of France's maids easier than if they, as under the Anglo-Saxon custom, had most of the responsibility of finding their own mates. But the fact remains that there is an enormous superfluity of women to whom is denied the prospect of matrimony. The underlying reason for the tax is not, apparently, financial, but national. It is hoped to force into wedlock every possible eligible person to improve the birth-rate, and bring France's man-power back to normal. The wastage of a war, German professors and other "intellectuals" calmly discussed polygamy as a possible recourse for Germany in making good the losses of man-over in the war. Some English writers have talked of some arrangement where a man might have a wife for his home and an "intellectual companion" in some other unattached woman. But France is the first country to propose penalizing both delinquent bachelors and spinsters. If the measure is enforced its effect upon the interesting social problems of France will be closely watched.

THE SQUARE DEAL.

(Daily Herald, London.)
 Do you know why South Wales is so "red"? The secret is out at last! It has been discovered by Mr. C. Bond, who disclosed it to his fellow "mine boys" at a meeting of the fraternity at Cardiff. "There is more Syndicalism and Bolshevism in this part of the country," he said, "because the government by closing the public-houses on Sundays drive the miners to go and listen to all this rot instead of allowing them to enjoy themselves in their own way among their own people."

Why Go Short of Necessities?

"This our earth this day produces sufficient for our existence. This our earth produces not only a sufficiency, but a superabundance, and pours a cornucopia of good things down upon us. It produces sufficient for food for stores and granaries to be filled to the roof for years ahead. I verily believe that the earth in one year produces enough food to last for thirty. Why, then, have we not enough? Why do people die of starvation, or lead a miserable existence on the verge of it? Why have millions upon millions, to toll from morning to evening just to gain a mere crust of bread?—Richard Jefferies.

Toronto Mail and Empire, when a policeman arrested Sam Levi, charged with a breach of the O. T. A., might he not well have used the line from "The Merchant of Venice" and exclaimed, "Now, Jew, I have thee on the hip!"

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Practical Politics.

For the cause that lacks assistance, For the wrong that needs resistance, For the future in the distance, And the good that I can do.

Contempt of Human Rights.

The essential element in building up the great fortunes whose growth is such a marked feature of our development we have already seen. And just as clearly may we see that from the same cause spring poverty and pauperism. The tramp is the complement of the millionaire.—Henry George.

Liquor and Labor.

(Daily Herald, London.)
 Do you know why South Wales is so "red"? The secret is out at last! It has been discovered by Mr. C. Bond, who disclosed it to his fellow "mine boys" at a meeting of the fraternity at Cardiff. "There is more Syndicalism and Bolshevism in this part of the country," he said, "because the government by closing the public-houses on Sundays drive the miners to go and listen to all this rot instead of allowing them to enjoy themselves in their own way among their own people."

The Square Deal.

(Henry George, "Protection or Free Trade.")
 Here are two simple principles, both of which are self-evident: "The right to the use and enjoyment of the elements provided by Nature." "That each man has an exclusive right to the use and enjoyment of what is produced by his own labor." There is no conflict between these principles. On the contrary, they are correlative, and secure fully the individual right of property in the produce of labor, we must treat the elements of Nature as common property.

No Meter For Lightning.

"Bether," questioned the teacher of a member of the juvenile class, "what is the difference between electricity and lightning?" "You don't have to pay nothing for lightning," came the prompt reply.—Everybody's Magazine.

About Ben Adhem.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!) Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace, And saw within the moonlight of the room, Making it rich, and like a lily bloom, An angel writing in a book of gold; Excusing those who had made Ben Adhem bold, And to the Presence in the room he said, "What wisest thou?" The vision rais'd his head, And with a look made all of sweet accord, Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."

Nothing But Sympathy.

"Then you have no sympathy for the deserving poor?" asked the man who was collecting for charity. "Me?" replied the rich man. "Why, sir, I have nothing but sympathy for them."

Practical Philosophy.

Never try to convince a friend that he is wrong. If you succeed you will gain nothing and you are likely to lose a friend.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Those Girls.

Edith—Maud Elderby has a remarkably fresh complexion. Marie—Hass' she? I never saw such a young head on such old shoulders.—Boston Transcript.

How It's Done.

Brown was about to have some alterations made, and asked Jones—who had just got rid of the builders—

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

Cleanliness is next to Godliness, being the main reason why people take baths whether they need them especially or not. Some people think one bath a week is plenty, while others take a bath every morning and still don't look satisfied. This proves the more people get the more they want.

Wat fun it is to splash around in a tub half full of water! But beware the effects on the bathroom floor if you splash more than you awter!

The only thing necessary for a good bath is soap, water, towels, and a lock on the bathroom door. If the soap floats it is a grate satisfaction not to have to feel for it when you drop it in the water, but when it falls out on the floor it don't make any difference whether it floats or not, you have to put one leg out after it just the same.

If you are forced to take a bath But the thaw strikes you with pain, Just close your eyes in a shower bath And imagine you're out in the rain.

Saturday afternoon is considered the best time to take a bath, probably on account of the next day being Sunday and you don't have to get up early in case it has a bad effect. If there are several people in the family, some of them prefer to take their bath Sunday morning instead of losing sleep by waiting on Saturday night.

A hot bath is one of the most comfortable sensations there is, and it would be easy to go to sleep in one, but anybody that tried to go to sleep in a cold bath wouldn't be considered sensible, to any the least.

Give me what information you have, and don't make any fuss."

"What do you mean?" was the indignant inquiry. "Why, that little affair, you know." "I don't understand."

"Why, you see, we got a tip from the house next door that somebody was murdering Wagner, and the chief sent me down here to work on the case."

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Auto-Stop SAFETY RAZOR



We illustrate herewith one of the three new Auto-Stop Razors outside. The merits of the Auto-Stop Safety Razor are well known to you, hence we need only assure you that the new sets are worthy additions to the Auto-Stop line.

Furnished in Plain and Embossed metal and Parian Ivory Cases.

Set No. 350—Plain Metal Case \$5.50
 Set No. 351—Embossed Metal Case \$6.50
 Set No. 400—Parian Ivory Case \$8.00

Phone 2540 - McAVITY'S - 11-17 King St.



How Much Does a Good Watch Cost?

THE automobile has been instrumental in teaching us to figure costs.

The purchase price—plus the upkeep—divided by the years of service—gives you the actual cost.

On that basis a good watch is the cheapest thing of value that you can own. A good watch is a necessity and will last a lifetime.

Our stock is ample for all needs.

Ferguson & Page The Jewelers - 41 King Street

1 Carload To Arrive

B. C. RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Price ex Car \$7.00

Same thickness as local sawn shingles and 6 in. to 8 in. clear butt and better.

HALEY BROS., LTD. - St. John, N. B.

YOUR ORDERS FOR

English Balata Belting

WILL BE PROMPTLY SHIPPED

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For Interior or Exterior Use

Painters' Sundries, High Class Varnishes

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Handle Your Work Systematically.

Chase away littered desk problems, keep the desk cleared for action, organize the day's work; keep all papers flat, neat, in order and out of the way until wanted.

WORK-ORGANIZERS are for use on the desk or in the drawer, lie flat, look neat, help you to do more work easier. Get them at

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The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price.

Bracelet Watches

A fine dependable bracelet watch is not only a great convenience to a woman, but an asset to her appearance as well. We carry a large stock of bracelet watches. These watches are exquisitely designed, standard timepieces, the output of the leading watch manufacturers—a guarantee of perfect satisfaction.

A bracelet watch from Sharpe's is the finest gift a girl graduate can receive.

\$25.00 to \$100.00

CLEAR PINE INSIDE DOORS

5 Panels (4 upright and 1 cross) Bead and Cove Moulding.

Easier to hinge and lock than Fir and will take a nice stain.

2-8x6-8x1 3-8, \$6.50.

Phone Main 1893.

L. L. SHARPE & SON

Jewelers and Opticians

2 STORES—21 KING STREET 189 UNION STREET

The Christie Woodworking Co., Ltd.

186 Erin Street

A BIT OF VERSE

CANADIAN BOAT SONG.

Listen to me, as when ye heard our song,
 Sing long ago the song of other shores—
 Listen to me, and then in chorus raise
 All your deep voices as ye pull your oars;
 Fair these broad meads—these hoary woods are grand;
 But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

From the lone shieling of the misty island
 Mountains divide us, and the waste of seas,
 Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland,
 And we in dreams behold the Hebrides;
 Fair these broad meads—these hoary woods are grand;
 But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

We ne'er shall tread the fancy-haunted
 Fairy-land,
 Where 'twixt the dark hills creep the
 small clear stream,
 In arms around the patriarch banner
 Nor see the moon on royal tombstones gleam;
 Fair these broad meads—these hoary woods are grand;
 But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

When the bold kindred, in the time long vanished,
 Conquered the soil and fortified the keep,
 No seer foretold the children would be banished,
 That a degenerate lord might boast
 Fair these broad meads—these hoary woods are grand;
 But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

Come, foreign rage—let Discord burst in slaughter!
 O then for clanmen true, and stern claymores—
 The hearts that would have given their blood like water,
 Best bravely beyond the Atlantic roar;
 Fair these broad meads—these hoary woods are grand;
 But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

The sensational reports of price cutting that swept the country a fortnight ago have not been followed by any more great reductions and it was hardly expected that they would be, although the range of prices is steadily sweeping downward with the exception of foodstuffs, in which not much change is noted. Many manufacturers have made statements that the fall would be followed by a swinging back of the pendulum, but such a result is not indicated by the reports from New York that say that buyers sent abroad from that city have received instructions to cut down their orders and even to cancel some orders placed.

THE LAUGH LINE

When a woman really has to buy something she wastes very little time shopping.

No, the average man doesn't understand classical music—and he is proud of it.

Expanding His Property.

"What do you mean by saying that Rogers is on the home stretch?" "He's trying to get a ten-room family into a five-room house."

"Mushrooms always grow in damp places, don't they, father?" asked Tottie.

"Yes," said father.

"Is that why they look like umbrellas, father?" asked Tottie.

Not Serious.

"Excuse me," said the detective as he presented himself at the door of the music academy, "but I hope you'll

Pulpwood Wanted

3000 Cords

of Peeled Spruce, Fir and Poplar Pulpwood.

Write at Once for Prices to

Murray & Gregory Ltd.
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

No Summer Vacation

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

Send for Rate Card.

S. KERR,
 Principal

Seed Oats

2 Cws. Oats For Seed

FEEDING OATS

Market Very Strong—Buy Now

C. H. PETERS SONS, LTD., St. John, N. B.

NOW IN SEASON

Scallops, Oysters and Clams.

SMITH'S FISH MARKET
 25 Sydney Street
 Phone M 1704.

Boston Dental Parlors

Head Office Branch Office
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 Phone 688 Phone 58
 DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.
 Ops 9 a. m. Until 9 p. m.

Engraved Wedding Announcements

At Home and Visiting Cards.

FLEWELLING PRESS,
 Market Square, St. John.

Shopping Economy

Certainly isn't a very attractive such merchandise as this tempting prices as the following. Though the prices are temporarily laid on the prices so much of the attire at the prices.

DAD, MOTHER, all the these prices until next Saturday.

\$1.85 Juniors' Straw Hats, blacks and colors.

\$2.85 Kiddies' Straw Hats down brim white.

\$4.85 For a Knox Straw Shirt. The name is sure we're sure.

\$4.85 will also buy an all or black. They \$9.85 and some were

\$10.85 For a French Silk much.

\$15.85 For any Serge Wreath. There are only

\$17.85 For any choice of worth \$27.50 and tax

\$29.85 For any choice of

\$29.85 For a Stunning B. can select either Taffeta. They're

And here is something nary again—MODEL of them—for next season for much less than department cost in November—and we store and insure you need it.

\$238.50 will enable you Sealine Sport Skunk.

\$318.50 instead of \$400. a Near Seal Sport a Taupe Lynx shawl collar and more than \$350

\$278.50 for a new Fur Model Coat. we've yet made more than \$350

HUDSON SEAL MO 1 Garment with Scotch Model For \$585.50 and tax

1 Garment with Natural Cuffs For \$358.50

1 Garment with Natural Cuffs For \$438.50 and tax

Lad's, The Grown-Up Depart

SUMMER TR For 85c

SUMMER OF For \$11.1

SUMMER WE HATS. E

FUR FELT PO Each \$

SUMMERTIN of S Each

LEATHER GAUNT A pair fo instead o

LEATHER MO Each \$78.5

The legitimate Pa Men's and Wo both are o

D. Magee's

SINCE 1859

FOR WOMEN

A MUSEMENTS

CANADIANS TO BE PRESENTED AT JUNE COURT

Rules for Ladies' Apparel Have Been Much Modified and Simplified.

THREE EVENING DRESSES APPROVED

Have Been Exhibited in Lord Chamberlain's Office—Designed for Debutante Young Matrons and a Dowager.

(Cross-Atlantic Newspaper Service, Copyright.)

London, June 3.—Canadian women will be well represented at the two June Courts at Buckingham Palace this year when formal presentation will be made to the King and Queen. Those to be presented are: Miss C. McNeill, Vancouver, being presented by her mother, Mrs. McNeill; Mrs. P. W. Prower, wife of Colonel Prower, who served in the war with distinction and is now undergoing a staff college course at Camberley, England; Mrs. Ernest Stuart, Montreal, mother of Sir Campbell Stuart.

Second court June 21, Mrs. F. E. Hodgins, Toronto, wife Appeal Judge of the Ontario Supreme Court, and Miss Ethel Hodgins.

The rules for the 1920 June Courts, the first since the war, have been much modified. No longer are the evening train and the three feathers in the hair imperative. An ordinary evening gown will be acceptable, and even the conventional bouffant may fall aside in favor of a feather fan.

The Queen has taken an active interest in this simplification of Court dress. She is encouraging simplicity in the interests of economy.

Three evening dress designs which have the approval of the Queen have been exhibited in the Lord Chamberlain's office, St. James' Palace.

The three dresses were designed for a debutante, a young matron, and a dowager, but there are probably few debutantes who would hesitate to wear the charming, low-necked frock allotted to the dowager. In each case, the sleeve extended only about one-third of the way to the elbow, and there was only the slightest suggestion of any covering of the shoulder.

The baroque fashion was ruled out, but a generous "V" was allowed. In the design for a young matron the "V" at the back nearly succeeded in reaching the waist.

Following the simplification of dresses to be worn by women at Courts, the King has approved of changes in the regulations for men.

In future it will not be essential to wear civil uniform or Court Dress. For "unofficial" men, it will be sufficient to wear an ordinary evening dress coat and breeches of the same material or stockinet, with three small black dots or silk buttons, and small jet or black buckles at the knee, with black silk stockings.

The Courts are to open at 5.30 p.m. somewhat earlier than hitherto, so that they can come to an end not later than midnight.

The royal circle is likely to be rather a large one at each of these Courts. At the first one Princess Mary, Prince Albert, and Prince Henry will all be making their debut at a function of the character given Alexandra has, of course, long since definitely retired from Court, but the Princess Royal is expected to be present once more with her daughters, Princess Arthur of Connaught, and Princess Maud.

The "presentation" card must be retained by the lady to whom it belongs until she actually hands it to the Master of Ceremonies, who announces her name as she enters the Throne Room. She is again announced as she passes the Sovereigns.

After this ceremony the ladies pass into adjoining rooms where they await while waiting for the grand supper march of the Royalites at the end of the Court. One duty then remains—to visit the Palace next day and sign the "presentation" books, the official record of the Court list.

Woman Mayor of Former "Bad" Town

Whole Civic Government Composed of Women—Trimmed the Men in Last Election.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 3.—A woman Mayor, Mrs. Grace Miller, now rules in Jackson, the population center of the Jackson Hole country which long was famous in fact and fiction as the resort of outlaws, cattle rustlers, horse thieves and other bad men of the west that once was. For what is said to be the first time in history, there is not a man in the city hall of an American municipality; for a city administration composed entirely of women has been sworn into office as a result of the election in May. There is not a man in Jackson's city hall.

Jackson is a diminutive city with a population of not quite 300. Perhaps no other section of the United States is so far isolated from the railroads and from all-year traffic. The nearest railway station is 75 miles away, and from November until May the highway to that station is virtually impassable. Surrounded by "The high mountains in the range south of Yellowstone National Park, the residents of Jackson make little or no attempt to travel during the winter months.

It was in Jackson's Hole that the bad men made their last stand against the advancing wave of civilization 30 or 40 years ago. There they flocked after stealing cattle or horses or other robberies or hold-ups, and banded themselves together for mutual protection.

Today Jackson, itself, has surrendered to the feminist movement and made a clean sweep of every male of feebler. The only explanation thus far given for the overturn comes from the editor of The Courier, the city's sole newspaper, who says in his paper: "It is thought the novelty of being the first city to record to be governed entirely by women helped them to victory."

The editor was, himself, a candidate, but says the women surprised even themselves by the result.

There was no unusual campaigning, no special issue at stake, not was there an unusually heavy vote. Mrs. Miller defeated Fred Lovejoy for mayor by a vote of 56 to 23. Four women were elected to the city council over four men candidates by about the same relative vote.

BEFORE THE LAUNDRY GOES. Mend clothes before they are sent to the laundry, so that when they are returned, clean and nicely folded, there will be no need to disarrange them for mending purposes.

The proper way to wash and dry woolens, flannels, etc., says a large manufacturer of woolen goods, "is to wash them in lukewarm water and pure soap and to hang the garments on the line dripping wet without wringing out at all. If dried in this way, the shrinkage will be so slight as to be almost unnoticeable."

Instead of rinsing laces in blue water, use skimmed milk which will give a soft, creamy tint.

It is often difficult to wipe the line clean enough so that no black streaks are left on the clothing. The following plan is most excellent: Take an old muslin sheet, tear lengthwise in strips about eight inches wide, pin these at intervals along the line, then hang up the washing, and there will be no dirty streaks left on the clothing when dry.

Calico shrinks in the washing. When making it up, allow one inch in the yard for this.

Cotton dresses and petticoats and other starched goods should not be put away till the next year with starch in them. Wash them and rough dry them, and then they will not rot.

Save all the lemon hulls, drop them into the vessels in which you boil your tea towels, and it will whiten them wonderfully, and there will be a clean freshness about them that is very desirable.

Stockings, a wife wearing will last in good condition far longer than those not washed.

TIPS TO HOUSEWIVES. Lemon juice will improve the flavor of stewed figs.

To Cut Cost of Feeding A Family

For Twenty-Four Cents a Plate a Fine Lunch Can be Given—Students Taught How at University of Texas

Austin, Tex., June 3.—Young women students in the home economics department at the University of Texas are learning how to cut the cost of feeding a family. At the beginning of the prime time is to get a meal, but toward the finish of the course the young woman has also to turn out the finished product cheap.

The university expects its young experts to cut about half off the cost of lunch by switching dishes and leaving off biscuits. Here is a sample of its before and after college menus:

For 45 cents a plate for four persons: Salmon croquettes, mashed potatoes, beef, tomato salad, biscuits.

For 24 cents a plate for four persons (toward the end of the course): Creamed tuna fish on toast, French fried potatoes, apple and celery salad, hot tea, lemon pie.

MAKE YOUR WINDOW SHADES Perhaps yours is one of the houses which still has green shades at all its windows, no matter what may be the decoration of the various rooms.

Now need you go to the expense of buying new shades, for you can make them. Take down your old green ones and lay them away as reinforcements for the green ones which are allowed to remain in their places.

Buy unbleached muslin, wide enough to fit the window, allowing for very narrow hems upon the sides. Measure the length of the window. On the bottom trace out five large scallops, cut them out, and hem. Then crochet a narrow edge about the scallops. Or, if you prefer, you may embroider the scallops.

About five inches from the bottom of the strip cut enough to put in the curtain slat. From the middle of it attach a cord and tassel, which you made yourself, using a button hook to make a ring with a crocheted top of the tassel.

Search this curtain very carefully, for you will find the tassel better than the rest. Then fasten upon the roller. This shade is one which not only throws a soft mellow light into the room, but it is also most attractive.

FOR YOUR COMFORT. To keep ants from food—Put a fence of powdered chalk a few inches from the food and around it.

To keep off mosquitoes—Rub citronella oil on hands and neck.

To remove grease spots—Use cold water, a brush and ammonia and soap to clean the cloth.

To heat a tent on cool nights—Fill a bucket with stones made hot by the camp fire, lay it on the tent, and heat will radiate from it for a long time.

To open a fruit jar—Place a hot iron on top of cover for a few minutes.

To remove burnt taste from scorched vegetables or soup—Put in a few pieces of raw potato.

WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY. The King and Queen have returned to Buckingham Palace, accompanied by Princess Mary, after a stay of over five weeks at Windsor Castle.

PARISIANS MAY STAY UP LATER

Restrictions on Hours of Closing Cafes and Restaurants Lifted.

ALLOWED TO REMAIN OPEN TILL ONE O'CLOCK

Theatres Close at Eleven Thirty—Halls One Hour Later.

Paris, June 3.—Tonight Paris revels in her pre-war liberty. Though they guard the power to reimpose them, the authorities have at last removed restrictions on the hours of the closing of cafes and restaurants.

Theatres will close at 11.30, halls at 12.30, and cafes and restaurants at one in the morning. It is not a full measure of liberty of the days before the war, but it is something, and scores of fetes and parties were organized for tonight to celebrate the event.

Except on such nights as Christmas Eve the closing restrictions had been in force for 18 months and the curious thing about it all was that Parisians accepted the rule and made no attempt to break it. Where dancing establishments were kept up they were mostly run and frequented by foreigners. Parisians themselves went to bed early.

Even now the concession of the authorities is as much to the foreigners and the tourists as to Parisians. The latter are glad enough to recover their freedom, but their main concern was that visitors were finding England and Spain livelier places and after a tour of the front, were cutting short their Paris visit. No one was expected to be on a holiday wanted to be pecked off to bed at 10 o'clock, with a week-end permission to stay up till eleven.

To go to the theatre, too, entailed a hurried dinner, for, in order to close at eleven they had to begin early. Now one will be able to begin later and sup afterwards, a pleasure to which Paris has been, for six years, a stranger.

The new order closely reflects the gradual change that is coming over the city. People are at last beginning to feel that the long period of half-mourning is over and that normal pleasures are right and proper. The subdued feeling which the war brought is passing and at the same time the complete defeat of all revolutionary elements in the recent strike has removed a nightmare from which the country has suffered.

THE FOOTLIGHTS. They dance all day, the daffodils, in the fields of France. Their partner is the satyr breeze That smites the oak tree's knobby knees.

And pipes a little haunting tune It leant from Pan beneath the moon When Spring was never cool or cold, And all the world was blue and gold.

Amid the garden's dew and damps, The tulips light their crimson lamps; Like incense, sweet, on row, Along the winding walks they glow, Illuminating every bed.

With lambent globes of vivid red— The footlights for the daffodils. That dance in yellow frocks and rills. —Miss Irving, in N. Y. Times.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Paint and putty may be removed from the windows in a new house with a discarded safety razor blade.

How To Rid The Skin Of Objectionable Hairs (Aids to Beauty) A simplified method is here given for the quick removal of hairy or fuzzy growths and rarely is more than one treatment required.

EDITH ELLIS AUTHOR OF THIRTY PLAYS

Formerly a Favorite on the Canadian Stage, She Has Developed Into a Very Successful Playwright.

Edith Ellis, author of "The Point of View," the play from which Elaine Hammerstein's latest starring vehicle is taken, has thirty produced plays to her credit. She is co-author, with Jimmie Thompson, now running on Broadway.

Miss Ellis owes her success in a measure to her thorough knowledge of the stage. She has lived in the atmosphere of the footlights all her life. Her father and mother were actors and she played juvenile roles in the plays in which her parents appeared.

It was not until Edith was thirteen that she first went to school constantly. She learned to read by studying the tragedies and farces in her father's trunk, and when she entered the school-room she found there were amazing gaps in her education.

She also found the regular hour very much of a bore. She says: "I must have annoyed the teacher quite as much as being taught annoyed me. I could never understand why education after my own fashion, reading Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and the Encyclopedia."

Her plays have got an originality that is rare, and the smoothness of her technique is doubtless the result of her early dramatic education. "The Point of View" was one of her notable successes on the stage.

Why? She had just accepted him, and they were blissfully discussing the "might have been."

"Darling," he enquired in the tone of one who knows what the answer will be, "why didn't you accept that little donkey of a top?"

"Because," she answered, dreamily, "I loved another."

THE WAY TO GET HIM. Give a man a comfortable bed, hot food, let him talk about himself, tell him you know he is tired, tell him he works too hard, tell him especially if he's a bit soft that he's a genius, brush his coat collar for him and so on.

THE LONG RUN. "I—er—wish to—er—advertise in your paper for a house."

"Yes, sir. How many insertions?" "I want a reduction for a twelve months' series, or there is our cheap contract for three years or over."—London Opinion.

The many followers of Henry B. Warner, the "dress-suit hero" of the screen, as he has been called, will be surprised to hear that in his next release for Robertson-Cole he will be seen in the role of a plumber's assistant who wears overalls during most of the rapid-fire action of the picture, "Uncharted Channels," a comedy-drama which has for its background the living, burning problems of the day.

Gouverneur Morris has taken a bus and is now busy with continuity writing on his next story to be screened by Goldwyn, "Yellow Men and Gold."

Dull Week At The London Theatre

"A Marriage of Convenience" to be Revived—Galsworthy's Play Keeps a Theatre Well Filled.

By Louis Zangwill. London, June 3.—It was narrowly missed being an entirely dull week in the world of the London Theatre. The flood of new productions has slackened, and most of the new plays seem to have settled into steady success.

It was not until Edith was thirteen that she first went to school constantly. She learned to read by studying the tragedies and farces in her father's trunk, and when she entered the school-room she found there were amazing gaps in her education.

She also found the regular hour very much of a bore. She says: "I must have annoyed the teacher quite as much as being taught annoyed me. I could never understand why education after my own fashion, reading Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and the Encyclopedia."

Her plays have got an originality that is rare, and the smoothness of her technique is doubtless the result of her early dramatic education. "The Point of View" was one of her notable successes on the stage.

Why? She had just accepted him, and they were blissfully discussing the "might have been."

"Darling," he enquired in the tone of one who knows what the answer will be, "why didn't you accept that little donkey of a top?"

"Because," she answered, dreamily, "I loved another."

THE WAY TO GET HIM. Give a man a comfortable bed, hot food, let him talk about himself, tell him you know he is tired, tell him he works too hard, tell him especially if he's a bit soft that he's a genius, brush his coat collar for him and so on.

THE LONG RUN. "I—er—wish to—er—advertise in your paper for a house."

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Gouverneur Morris has taken a bus and is now busy with continuity writing on his next story to be screened by Goldwyn, "Yellow Men and Gold."

Tree at the Aldwych, Miss Lynd at the Comedy, Miss Constance Collier at the Kingsway, while as soon as her health is restored, Miss Gladys Cooper will take control of the Playhouse.

SEW LETTUCE BY CABBAGES. As the weather gets warmer you will find it more difficult to grow lettuce in hot, sunny positions. Many amateurs are finding it an excellent plan to set out their lettuce plants or to sow lettuce seed in the spaces between the rows of cabbages. In this way the little plants get protection not only from the sun but also from the hot winds. Another good plan is to drop in an occasional lettuce seed when you are planting turnips, as the turnips give them the protection they need.

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INTERESTING SIDE LIGHTS ON THE REVOLUTION

Profiteers Were Busy in Mexican Capital—Liver at Fifteen Per Cent. Premium.

CORRESPONDENTS HAD THEIR OWN TROUBLES

Mexico City Shut Off from Outside World for Nine Days.

Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Co. By F. W. Wills. Washington, June 3.—The 760 cutbacks upon the period of American and financial losses in the last two years of disunion of Mexico, make it the duty of the Government either to obtain absolute guarantees that the lives and property of Americans be protected or that "two cents a policy force . . . into the republic of Mexico to open and maintain open every line of communication between the city of Mexico and every resort and every border port of Mexico.

So reads the report of the subcommittee of the Senate foreign relations committee which today has sent to the Senate with the unanimous approval of the full foreign relations committee a resolution.

The report, a condemnation of hundreds of thousands of words of testimony taken in Washington and on the border, shows that the conditions under which American citizens and American capital—estimated at more than \$1,000,000,000—has existed in the last decade under the Mexican government. Even with the mass of evidence which it was able to furnish, the subcommittee composed of Senators Albert B. Fall, New Mexico, Frank B. Brandegee, Conn., and M. A. Smith, Arizona, who have been working for some time to scratch the surface of the case against Mexico.

As the result of the conditions which it reports, the report recommends that recognition be withheld from the present or any subsequent government that may be set up until it has been shown that the conditions under which American citizens and American capital—estimated at more than \$1,000,000,000—has existed in the last decade under the Mexican government. Even with the mass of evidence which it was able to furnish, the subcommittee composed of Senators Albert B. Fall, New Mexico, Frank B. Brandegee, Conn., and M. A. Smith, Arizona, who have been working for some time to scratch the surface of the case against Mexico.

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Had To Go To Bed Headaches So Bad

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills Made Her Well.

When your liver gets sluggish and inactive, your whole health suffers. Your bowels become constipated, your head aches, your tongue is coated, breath bad, specks float before the eyes, you are bilious, have heartburn, water-brash, pain under the right shoulder, muddy and brown spotted complexion, etc.

Help the liver to resume its proper function by removing the bile that is circulating in the blood and poisoning the system.

Mrs. E. Bainbridge, 20 Maple Ave., Amherst, N. S., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you of the good I have received by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for headaches. I was so bad I had to go to bed, and could not sit up. A friend told me about your wonderful medicine, and you were made me as well as I can be. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are small and easy to take, do not grip, weaken or sicken do not leave any bad after-effects. Price Six, a visit at all druggists, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont."

OUR OWN MOVIES

INTERESTING SIDE LIGHTS ON THE REVOLUTION

Profiteers Were Busy in Mexican Capital—Liver at Fifteen Per Cent. Premium.

CORRESPONDENTS HAD THEIR OWN TROUBLES

Mexico City Shut Off from Outside World for Nine Days.

Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Co. By F. W. Wills.

Washington, June 3.—The 700 cut-off upon the persons of Americans and financial losses suffered by citizens of the United States totalling more than \$400,000,000 in the last ten years of disorder in Mexico, make it the duty of the Government either to obtain absolute guarantees that the lives and property of Americans be protected or that two armed police forces . . . into the republic of Mexico to open and maintain open every line of communication between the city of Mexico and every seaport and every border port of Mexico.

No reads the report of the subcommittee of the Senate foreign relations committee which today was sent to the Senate with the unanimous approval of the full foreign relations committee for action. The report, a condemnation of hundreds of thousands of words of testimony taken in Washington and on the border, shows graphically the conditions under which American citizens and American capital—estimated at more than \$1,000,000,000—has been held in the last decade under the Mexican government. Even with the mass of evidence which it was able to gather, the subcommittee, composed of Senators Albert B. Fall, New Mexico, Frank B. Brandegee, Conn., and M. A. Smith, Arizona, acknowledges that it has probably only scratched the surface of the case against Mexico.

As the result of the conditions which it found, the report recommends that recognition be withheld from the present or any subsequent government that may be set up until it has been shown that Americans would be protected from discrimination and hardships by changes in the constitution. The specific changes demanded are that the prohibition against America or foreign schools and missions be lifted; that the consular property, rights and immunities be restored; that the rights of American citizens be restored; that the power now vested in the president of Mexico to expel any foreigner be repealed; that a claims commission and boundary commission be appointed immediately.

"We have the legal right and it is our duty to insist that any government in Mexico which will not agree by way of a treaty to the foregoing conditions of recognition, should immediately renewed notice should be given, as suggested under B and C, with the statement to the de facto officials wherever found.

That action would follow the warning in each and every case where action was necessary to preserve life or the property of an American citizen. Following such warnings and statements, should such government not therefore have restored order and peace in the Republic of Mexico and effectively extended protection to our citizens after due notice to the Mexican people that we would not withdraw them, but in the words of McKinley, that—

"In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarous, bloodstained, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate."

That we will send a police force consisting of the naval and military forces of our government into the Republic of Mexico to open and maintain open every line of communication between the City of Mexico and the seaport and every border port of Mexico.

And that we owe to our citizens in Mexico and those who have been driven out of that country, the duty as McKinley said:

"To afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection."

In the giving notice that we are not warring upon the Mexican people, we should require their assistance, or at least that they refrain from joining any armed bands in any attacks upon our troops or forces, whose purpose would simply be the restoration of peace and order; protection of our own citizens; protection of Mexican citizens; restoration of American citizens to their property; the affording of opportunity for the opening of mines, fields, and factories; and last to afford the opportunity for the Mexican people themselves, in whatsoever manner they desire, to constitute a Mexican government of serious, competent, honest, and honorable men who will meet the civilized world upon a friendly ground and bind themselves to deal with other people as they themselves would be dealt with.

The one policy which the report says should be adopted and followed by the United States in its relations toward Mexico is:

"Wait before recognizing Governor de la Huerta as President of Mexico until it shall be ascertained that his election is approved by the Mexican people and that his administration is possessed of ability to ensure and of the disposition to comply with the rules of international comity and the obligations of treaties."

"We should let every one who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico known in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the violation of these American

Ferryman Was At His Wits End

Dodge Had Lost Fifty Pounds and Couldn't Sleep—Tanalac Again Proves Merit.

"I've been putting myself on the back ever since I took a friend's advice and tried Tanalac, for the way it overcame my stomach trouble was really wonderful," said Thornton M. Dodge, of the Dartmouth Ferry Service, who lives on Star St. Dartmouth, N. B.

"When I took back on the great four years and all that I've gone through on account of indigestion, it just seems like a dreadful nightmare. I couldn't eat a thing but what it would sour on my stomach and a bitter liquid would come up into my mouth afterwards. Then gas would form and blow me up, for although I almost choked and I would have cramped pains all through the stomach. At last I became afraid to eat because I knew I should suffer so much afterwards, and I often left the table without touching a bite. I lost fifty pounds in weight, couldn't sleep well at nights and hadn't a scrap of energy. In fact I was just about down and out and was at my wits end to know what to do, for although I had tried all kinds of medicine, it was like throwing my money away for all the good they ever did me. A friend of mine who had been greatly helped by Tanalac advised me to try it, and I'm sure glad I did for Tanalac has done me a world of good. I now have a splendid appetite and can eat anything I fancy without ever being bothered with sourness or gas or indigestion of any kind. I've been gaining in weight right along, sleep fine every night and indeed feel better in every way than I have for years past. There isn't anything on the market that can hold a candle to Tanalac as a medicine for stomach trouble, and after what it has done for me I am glad of this opportunity to recommend it."

Tanalac is sold in St. John by Ross Drug Company and the leading drug stores in every town, under the personal direction of a special Tanalac representative.—Adv.

"TAKE THE PICTURES CURE."

"One large dose of motion pictures taken at least three times a week, mixed if possible with light comedy, good music and dancing. This is not the fantastic idea of a motion picture exhibitor, but the actual advice of noted American brain specialist. The specialist in question, Dr. Carleton Bimont, like many more of his profession, was once prejudiced against the cinema by the lack of ventilation in the old picture houses. Now, however, he has reconsidered his views. "The motion picture," he says, "is the most ready and potent remedy to ease the nervous system. It is not something to be overdone. There is nothing as a 'movie habit.' There is no habit involved in frequently visiting picture shows, except that which makes the individual thirst for more knowledge of human nature. It is a peculiar psychological fact that the books we enjoy, most echo the thoughts we think. The motion pictures today succeed best as they touch a corresponding chord in our own nature."—H. H. in the London Daily Express.

Persons who can get away, and should hold those responsible for their suffering and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding. The Mexicans now what Shurt said in 1878: "The first duty of a government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation. For this governments are instituted and governments neglecting or failing to perform it become more useless. This duty the government of the United States has determined to perform to the extent of its power toward its citizens on the border. It is not sufficient; it never has been, about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulations or by informal convention whether by the action of judicial tribunals or that of military forces. Protection in fact to American lives and property is the sole point upon which the United States are tenacious."

"We should let every one who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico known in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the violation of these American

RATRAY'S LA MARITANA 10c. straight No Harsh "Bite"—Mild and Cool Throughout

BRITISH RENEW THE EFFORT FOR AN IRISH PEACE

Cabinet Meets to Hear Report of Balfour and Sir Hamar Greenwood.

WILSON HAS ENVOY WORKING IN DUBLIN

Hon. A. J. Balfour's Visit to Rome May Have Good Effect.

By Carl W. Askarnan.

Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Co. London, June 3.—Premier Lloyd George conducted a meeting of the cabinet to discuss the Irish issue. The three chief British officials in Ireland, Lord French, Sir Hamar Greenwood and Sir Nevill Macready, were present. It is understood the cabinet considered Arthur J. Balfour's report on his conference in Rome and the efforts of Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish chief secretary, at conciliation in Ireland. Although the British Government is known to be endeavoring to come to an understanding with the moderate Sinn Féiners no government official today would express an optimistic opinion.

Rome and Dublin Parties Go On

The negotiations in Dublin and Rome with the object of bringing about peace in Ireland are being continued this week. While the government does not have much hope that anything will come of these confidential negotiations, your correspondents have obtained the following facts: One of the most significant developments of all the recent developments in the Irish situation is the arrival in Dublin of Charles H. Gray, a special confidential diplomatic mission for President Wilson. Mr. Gray, a well-known journalist, a member of the staff of the New York Times, was frequently during the war an observer for the President. His present journey to Ireland, however, differs from all the others because he traveled on this occasion with a diplomatic passport and arrived in Liverpool on the Baltic about a month ago, where he was greeted all diplomatic privileges. Mr. Gray admitted at the time, when questioned by custom officials, that he was on a special appointment by President Wilson, and after spending a short time in London, where he has a home, as journeyed to Ireland. He is in confidential communication with the White House, and the probability is that the President has followed his own custom of commissioning some journalist to make a special investigation for him, while ostensibly representing an American newspaper. Since his arrival in Ireland Mr. Gray has been in communication with all classes of public and private individuals. An important development in the Irish situation is the conference at the Vatican. Arthur J. Balfour, member of the British cabinet and at one time chief secretary for Ireland, had a long audience with the Pope and with other Vatican officials. At the same time there are in some a large number of Irish ecclesiastical representatives and leading Sinn Féiners, who are there ostensibly in connection with the Joan of Arc celebration and the benediction of Olive Plunkett. The opinion is expressed here that more is being talked about

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Dr. DeVan's French Pills A reliable regulating pill for women.

PHOSPHORUS FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality; tonics Nerve and Brain; increases "gray matter."

send other people into fits of laughter are regarded by the Brazilian, says and without a smile. The reason, says Mr. Collins, is that the people of Brazil have an aversion for violence. If one calls another a liar the two never get to fistfights about it. Young Brazilians who go in for athletics prefer non-contact sports, such as rowing, tennis, and track games. It is all very interesting, but one cannot help feeling sorry for the people who cannot smile at "Shoulder Arms" or "A Day's Pleasure."

She Smiles With Delight Yes she does—and so do all the patrons of the "Busy Bee" where Cakes and Pastry can be secured to delight the most fastidious taste. Made from the purest ingredients, containing nothing in the smallest degree unhealthful. THE BUSY BEE - 143 - CHARLOTTE ST.

NEW LETTUCE BY CABBAGES. As the weather gets warmer you find it more difficult to grow lettuce in hot, sunny positions. Many amateurs are finding it an excellent way to set out their lettuce plants or sow lettuce seed in the spaces between the rows of cabbages. In this way the little plants get protection from the sun but also from the hot winds. Another good plan is to drop in an occasional lettuce seed on you are planting turnips, as the plants give them the protection they need.

IMPERIAL THEATRE Another Splendid Outside Attraction Coming

MON. TUE. JUNE 14-15 Two Nights and Matinee

GRUMPY First Time East of Montreal. Beginning of Trans-Canada Trip

Prices: Orch. \$1.00, 50c, Balcony \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Matinee 50c, 75c, 10c

TODAY Matinee at 2.30 Evening 7.30 and 9

TODAY'S BILL and Old Alibi

MYRIC Mat-2.30, Eve-7.15, 8.45.

MUSICAL COMEDY DIRECTOR'S Rings With Laughter.

LARK

PEGGY "O THE RESCUE"

English Mystery "Twelve-Ten" SOON

NATE COLLIER I BANGED MY DUST LAST WEEK

BAFFLED!

U. S. WAY AND BRITISH WAY WHIMSICALLY CONTRASTED

E. V. Lucas's epigrammatic style, which is familiar to readers of London Punch, is illustrated by the following excerpts from the interview he gave the New York World concerning American and English life:

Andover

Andover, N. B., May 31.—Mr. C. E. MacNevin has been spending the past week in Sackville at the boys' conference.

St. George

St. George, N. B., June 3.—Rev. F. J. LeRoy and family arrived here last week. On Sunday he conducted services at Penfold in the morning, and at St. Mark's Church in the evening.

BOY BABIES ARE IN THE MAJORITY

Statistics in Belligerent Countries Show That Nature is Working to Restore Balance of Sexes.

LATE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Vessels in Port, and Where They Are Loaded.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Overland Country Club, mechanically perfect; recently painted and thoroughly overhauled.

WANTED

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

CP TO EUROPE

From Quebec To Europe via Liverpool. June 16—Empire of France Liverpool.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

ST. JOHN and BOSTON Passenger and Freight Service.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

St. John to Fredericton, Woodstock and Centreville.

St. John to Quebec

THROUGH BUFFET SLEEPER. Leaves St. John 12:55 noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

From London To London. From (Direct) via Halifax, St. John June 5.

FURNESS LINE

From London To London. From (Direct) via Halifax, St. John June 5.

MUSCLES MEAN NOTHING

When the nerves fall down, the muscles mean nothing. The stomach feeds both.

HAWK'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC

As equal as a nerve food, blood maker and invigorator. It is an excellent remedy for depression and despondency.

FIRELESS COOKING

Cooking by fireless cookers is fast finding favor with the public and is a means of economy in the food as well as a saver of labor and fuel.

GRAND MANAN S.S. CO.

DAYLIGHT TIME. Commencing June 1st steamer Grand Manan Mondays, 7:30 a. m.

STEEN BROS., LTD.

Mills at St. John, N. B., South Devon, N. B., Yarmouth, N. S.

The Union Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd.

Iron and Brass Castings. Phone West 15. West St. John. G. H. WARING, Manager.

FIRE ESCAPES

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

PAGE & JONES

SHIP BROKERS AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. MOBILE, ALA., U. S. A. Cable Address—"Palones, Mobile." All Leading Codes Used.

WILSON'S "The National Smoke" BACHELOR Still the most for the money 10c. ANDREW WILSON & CO.

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THE WEATHER.

Toronto, June 4.—The pressure is now high over the greater portion of the continent and nowhere much below normal. Light showers have occurred today in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Otherwise the weather over the Dominion has been:

Prince Rupert	50	56
Victoria	50	58
Vancouver	40	48
Kamloops	31	38
Moose Jaw	40	48
Battleford	38	46
Prince Albert	38	46
Winnipeg	38	46
Port Arthur	34	42
Perry Sound	48	56
Toronto	55	63
Kingston	60	68
Ottawa	58	66
Montreal	57	65
Quebec	50	58
St. John	48	56
Halifax	44	52

Forecast. Moderate to fresh westerly to northwesterly winds; a few showers at first but mostly fair.

Northern New England. Fair Friday; cooler except in Southeast Maine; Saturday cloudy moderate west winds.

AROUND THE CITY

CLOSED ON SUNDAY

During the months of June, July, August and September the Drug stores of the undersigned will be closed on Sunday.

Wm. Hawker and Son; Ross Drug Co.; A. Chipman Smith and Co.; Brown's Pharmacy, Princess St.; Moore's Drug Store; E. Clinton Brown.

THE SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

The Manchester, Robertson, Allison stores will observe the Saturday half holiday during the months of June, July, August and September. During that time their stores hours will be as follows: Open at 8.30 a.m. Close 5.55 p.m. Close Fridays at 10 p.m. and Saturdays at 11.55 noon.

PROHIBITION DRUNKS ARRESTED YESTERDAY

Quartette Taken in Custody on the Holiday—Chinaman Pinched—Norman Curley for Theft—Other Arrests.

Three drunks were arrested by the police early Thursday morning. One man was arrested in the evening, bringing the list up to four for the holiday.

Soo Hoo, a Celestial, was arrested on Water street at 4.45 a. m. for refusing to give a satisfactory account of himself, and also for refusing to move on when ordered to do so by the police.

Norman Curley was arrested on suspicion of breaking and entering the store of R. J. Adams, jeweler of West St. John, and stealing jewelry therefrom to the value of \$220.

Two colored seamen of the S. S. Dembridge were given in charge by Captain Kilgob, her master, on the charge of desertion.

Frank and Harold Sheehan and John O'Brien were arrested on Garden street for drinking and acting together in creating a disturbance.

HALIFAX TO SHOW BRITISH PICTURES

Orpheus Theatre to Show Nine Pictures—Stories by Well Known Authors and from Famous Novels.

Captain J. B. MacKay of the Anglo-Canadian Picture Plays Ltd., was in St. John yesterday, returning to Montreal from Halifax. In Halifax this movement to introduce British films is being largely supported and the following productions will be shown at the Orpheus Theatre during the next few months: "Gentleman Rider," "The Ware Case," "His Dearest Possession," "The Keeper of the Door," "The Kinsman," "Under Suspicion," "The Beetle," "The Great Coup," "The City of Beautiful Nonsense."

"His Dearest Possession," is by Temple Thurston. "The Keeper of the Door," is from the novel by Ethel M. Dell. "The Kinsman" is from a novel by Mrs. Alfred Sedgwick.

These pictures will be seen in Palace Theatre, Sydney, Cape Breton.

One Man Street Car To Be Taboo In City

Union Men Opposed to One-Man Car—If Company Forces a Strike, Electric Lights and Gas May be Shut Off.

Two meetings of the Street Railway employees were held yesterday. They have asked for an increase of 15 per cent in wages. Since they had their last increase there has been a big increase in the cost of living. Statistics show that from the beginning of the war up to 1919 the increase of wages was 16.9 per cent. The situation is interesting. If the big companies want concessions there is everybody to grant them. Indians are not all dead; maybe they will fight fires.

If called upon men in gas, lighting and other industries will quit work to carry on the old British idea.

Cliffers House—All meals, 20c.

St. John Pilots Will They Fit In?

Halifax Pilots Get 25 Per Cent. Increase in Rates—Some St. John Pilots Satisfied, But Halifax up in Air.

According to reports from Halifax a new pilot's agreement, involving a twenty-five per cent increase in pilot fees has just been put into effect, but in St. John the pilots as yet have no information as to whether there will be an increase in the pilot fees here. J. C. Chesley, local agent of the Department of Marine, who has been appointed superintendent of pilots here, when asked by The Standard if there would be an increase in the pilot rates at St. John said: "The matter is being considered. I expect there will be an announcement in a few days."

"What increase will the St. John pilots get?" asked the reporter.

Mr. Chesley hummed and hawed. In effect he said he would not tell if he could, but he rather intimated that there was no reason to suppose that St. John would be treated worse than other ports, where the Government had assumed control of the pilotage service. In Halifax Capt. Lindsay has been appointed superintendent of pilots.

Under the arrangements made by the government Halifax pilots are to get a 25 per cent increase in their earnings to pay for the pilot boats at the present time about fifty per cent of the pilot boats are owned by the pilots, and the remainder by outside shareholders.

Referring to the Halifax pilot's dissatisfaction the Halifax Herald says: "All this is based on the supposition that the pilots will receive the maximum of \$3,600; but, say they, under present conditions their yearly wages will fall short of that sum, and thus make it more difficult for them to pay for their vessels, and make it out of the question for them to provide new ones. During the war their fees were high, but now they have fallen very low. The troops kept the fees up for a period following the war rush and last year strikes in the United States surprised a further increase. There may or may not be special conditions this year which will benefit them. If there are, they think they should be allowed to benefit by them, as, with or without, the entire expense of the pilotage system is paid out of their fees. They say, however, that in all likelihood their fees will fall short of the maximum. In face of their inability, therefore, on account of insufficient receipts, to bring the pilotage system up to an improved standard, they say that a further increase in tariff is necessary, but this the commission claim that the ship owners will not stand for; whereas the pilots say that the ship owners do not object."

During the war the pilots contributed 2 1/2 per cent of gross earnings to the Patriotic and Red Cross funds, besides contributing liberally in other ways.

Biggest Land Deal In New Brunswick

Fraser Bros. Option on Lands of N. B. Railway Company Said to Involve Matter of Over \$12,000,000—How N. B. Railway Company Secured Land Grants.

In view of the report that a matter of between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 is involved in the proposed sale of certain timber lands held by the New Brunswick Railway Company, Fraser Bros., of Edmondston, it is interesting to note some facts in connection with the early history of this company. In 1870 a charter was granted the N. B. Railway Company to construct a railway from Gibson, opposite Fredericton, to Edmondston. Instead of a cash subsidy, the Legislature granted 10,000 acres of timber land per mile. The company entered into a contract with parties in St. John to build the railway, the terms of the contract being that the "said parties are to accept as payment of the said road, per mile, 10,000 acres of the Government lands to be granted, \$6,000 in first mortgage bonds on the railway, \$5,000 in paid-up stock in the company, and \$4,000 in cash. The whole length of the road was about 300 miles, involving a total cash payment of \$640,000. York County promised aid to the extent of \$25,000.

The promoting company had to put up cash to the amount of \$250,000. The land grants were as follows:

Yorke County	381,232
Carleton	176,273
Victoria	234,013
Madawaska	358,640

Total, 1,150,158

At a modest estimate of \$3 an acre for the timber lands the value of the provincial aid was \$4,333,316.

The railway was originally built on a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, but in 1881 was widened to standard gauge. Alex. Gibson was president of the Board which controlled the road till 1898, when the control passed to a Montreal syndicate which was largely composed of men who afterwards promoted the construction of the C. P. R.

Hon. Isaac Burpee became the head of the company which later took over the N. B. and Canada Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock and the western extension of the European and North American Railway from St. John to Vanoversborn. The N. B. Railway Company operated these roads till 1920, when they were taken over by the C. P. R.

The New Brunswick and Canada Railway (377 miles long)—was given a five-mile land grant on each side by the Legislature in 1852. This railway received subsidies of \$675,000 from the Government and \$47,500 from the municipalities.

George's Birthday Calmly Celebrated

Everybody Enthusiastic But Not Wasting Money on Birthdays of Royalties.

A thick fog from the bay, and seemingly signs and symptoms of rain, greeted citizens of the city an awakening early yesterday morning. The optimists, however, nothing daunted, arose, and after due preparation set out for the four points of the compass by means of all the different mediums of rapid transportation, the motor car predominating. Those priding themselves on their superior weather witness, merely indulged in a prolonged nap.

Towards noon the fog lifted, the sun came out, and the afternoon, one of bright sunshine and a rain-cooled atmosphere, was ideal.

Those who did not motor or yacht their way out of the city had recourse to the different ball grounds. Over twelve hundred witnessed the exhibition game given the War Veterans and St. Peter's teams, on the latter's splendid new grounds. Games were played on the other grounds in town as well, and all drew large crowds. A game between the Royals and Rushers aroused much interest amongst the fans who attended the South End League's feature for the evening, but the picture shows, backed by a slight shower at about the time of the first show, got a lead on the attractions of Nature in the evening.

The holiday was pleasantly if quietly observed at the numerous summer resorts along the river. Flags were flying from the majority of the summer homes, which, visited by numerous auto and yachting parties from the city.

The individual was free to enjoy himself after his own particular fashion. To some this meant delving in the garden, and already visions of super-crops in the harvest season fill the thoughts of the enthusiastic. Others further afield and sought by skill and guile to secure the finny monster "who got away" on the 24th.

The links of the Woodfield Country Club were all flagged, and many a foursome went over the course during the day. The summer colony's first dance of the season held at the spacious country club in the evening, was fully enjoyed by a large number.

Many visitors as well as club members went over the course of the Riverside Golf Club. The president's and vice-president's match was run off in the morning, the game going to the vice-president. Others were engaged in the mixed foursomes were held, the results of which put Miss Mabel Thomson and N. E. Desbarry in first place, second, and Miss McEwen and Shirley Peters third. The links were in fine condition, and the large number of golfers who went over the course were most enthusiastic. The ladies' committee served tea in the club house to wind up the afternoon.

The holiday programme of Fair Vale closely rivalled "that famous regatta." All the other resorts along the Kennebec and main river enjoyed holiday features which tended to make King's Birthday one of the best holidays in many years.

Fair Vale Summer Season Opened

The summer season of 1920 had its formal opening in the thriving village of Fair Vale yesterday, and the Fair Vale Outing Club could not have selected a more appropriate day for the opening of their new club house, than that of the birthday of His Majesty, King George V.

Long before Old Sol cast his burning rays upon this village the summer residents, who are now pretty well settled for another season, were out holding the Union Jack to the top of their gables, first in commemoration of His Majesty's birthday, and secondly, to remind one and all that this would be the starting of sport by the Fair Vale Outing Club by holding a social in the afternoon and in the evening a dance.

Long before the time set for the opening of the social baskets most beautifully and artistically decorated began to arrive, and shortly after noon a large table in the club house was completely covered, the baskets containing cakes, pies and fruit of all kinds.

Lunches were served by a committee of ladies and partaken of by a large crowd who assembled and amused themselves viewing the beautifully decorated dance hall, which has a floor space of 27 x 40 feet. The balcony of the club house was also decorated with bunting and green and along the front were placed a number of chairs for those who did not care to dance to rest, look at those dancing and enjoy the music which was being rendered by the Fair Vale Club's own orchestra.

Prior to the opening of the dance programme Wm. White was called on to deliver a short oration. Upon rising he stated it was a pleasure indeed to be able to be present. On other occasions the Fair Vale club had no home of their own, but now that they were in possession of one, having made the purchase last winter, they would in the future be able to enjoy themselves and best of all be in a position to entertain their friends, and on this most auspicious occasion he took great pleasure, on behalf of the club, in welcoming all to the first social and dance in their new home. He hoped that all would enjoy themselves and also prepare for a great summer of sport.

He stated he also took great pleasure in announcing that a smoker would be held by the club on Wednesday, June 9th, when members and their friends were warmly welcome.

Following were the committees having charge of the club's opening: Addressing—Geo. Swetwa, W. Coleman and Thomas St. John. Decorating—Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Spear and Mr. O. S. Dykeman. Basket—Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. O. S. Dykeman and Mrs. Wetmore.

Public Utilities Commission Met

Continued Yesterday the Application for Increased Rates and Reclassification of Exchanges of N. B. Telephone Co.—Will Resume This Morning.

The Public Utilities Commission met yesterday afternoon in the Government rooms, Prince William St., and continued its hearing on the application for increased rates and reclassification of exchanges of the N. B. Telephone Co. A full board was present.

L. B. M. Baxter and P. J. Hughes of Fredericton were present in the interests of the Telephone Co., while M. G. Todd, K. C., represented the Retail Merchants' Association and E. C. Weyman, also of Fredericton, represented the Grocers' Guild. Various towns, municipalities and Boards of Trade of the Province were represented. H. B. Robinson, managing director of the N. B. Telephone Co. and O. J. Fraser, General Superintendent were also present, as well as several directors of the company.

Samuel Midgum, the Massachusetts expert who had been employed to work in conjunction with the commission, was called. He was questioned at length by the legal counsel regarding his report.

The hearing will be resumed this morning at 10.30 o'clock.

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday

St. John District of Methodist Church in Session Which Lasted All Day—Considerable Business Was Transacted.

The annual meeting of the St. John District of the Methodist church convened yesterday morning in Centenary church and continued sessions throughout the day. Rev. G. F. Dawson, M. A., pastor of the Exmouth street church was in the chair, and the other officers present were Rev. J. B. Gough, Silver Falls, and Rev. L. J. Leard, Millstream, secretaries, Rev. S. Smart, Westfield, and Rev. J. E. Shanklin, assistant secretaries, and Rev. George Morris, financial secretary.

In the ministerial session the roll of the ministers in the St. John district was reviewed in which Rev. G. F. Dawson was made of Henry J. Clarke, who is retired and lives at present in England. A cheery letter was read from Rev. J. E. Clark, who is said that he was still engaged in the work as far as his health permitted. Rev. E. C. Hennigar, of St. John, reported on his district as a missionary in Japan. Rev. H. B. Marx was again given a year's leave of absence to continue his work as secretary of a new Bible house in Edmonton.

A standing of prisoners for the ministry was then taken up and Rev. E. Fychoe, G. A. D. Elliot and Marion S. Linton, students at Mt. Allison University were advanced one year.

Rev. J. C. Berris, Thomas J. DeLestadt, R. S. Crisp, H. J. Clarke, W. B. Thomas and Henry Penna are supernumerary ministers this year. Rev. Geo. B. Morris, pastor of the Queen Square church, asked for a year's leave of absence on account of ill-health, which was granted. A year's leave of absence was also granted to Rev. F. E. Bocharard to continue his work as field secretary of the Dominion Temperance Alliance.

The most interesting part of the morning session was the examination of Chester Nelson Brown, of the Portland Street church, a candidate for the ministry. Mr. Brown expects to take a B. A. degree at Mt. Allison next year. In the preliminary theological examination he scored almost a full mark, and after an oral examination in Christian Doctrine as interpreted by the late Mrs. Louise Wilson, of a house and some land which will be used later as a minister's residence.

Rev. H. A. Goodwin was elected as representative of the district on the stationary committee with Rev. Thomas Marshall as alternate.

The meeting passed a resolution strongly in favor of prohibition. As tentation was drawn to the urgent need that all available votes should be cast in the referendum in July.

The following committees were appointed:

Class Leaders—Rev. G. S. Helpe, J. L. Cambridge.

Epworth League—Rev. G. F. Dawson, J. Hunter White.

Contingent Fund—Rev. Geo. Morris, H. S. Jones.

Sustentation Fund—Rev. M. Conron, J. E. Arthur.

Evangelism—Rev. H. A. Goodwin, J. King Kelley.

Memorial—Rev. J. S. Shanklin, E. Thomas.

Sabbath Observance—Rev. F. E. Boothroyd, R. D. Smith.

Church Property—Rev. T. Marshall, Justice McKeown.

State of the work—D. Steel, A. J. Sallows.

Education—Rev. N. McLaughlin, R. T. Hays.

Systematic Benevolence—Rev. J. Heaney, E. R. Machum.

Religious Education—Rev. J. M. Rice, H. S. Stephens.

Nominating—Rev. L. J. Leard, T. W. Wheaton.

Sunday School—J. E. Angovina.

F. W. Emms of the Daily Mail staff, Fredericton, spent the holiday in the city.

An Even, Well Kept Lawn



adds vastly to the appearance of the home. The smooth, velvety effect so much desired is only possible by the regular use of a thoroughly dependable Lawn Mower which we offer in the old, reliable "Woodyatt" and "Star" makes, at the following

PRICES:

"Woodyatt," easy running, quick cutting, with blades that hold their edge a long time:—

12 inch \$10.00
14 inch 10.60
16 inch 11.25

"Star," very reliable, but with fewer blades and smaller wheels.

12 inch \$ 9.00
14 inch 9.60
16 inch 10.60

also

The "Majestic" ball bearing, 16 in. blades .. 25.60

TAKE THE ELEVATOR TO THE LAWN MOWER SECTION

W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED

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

SHOWING TODAY SUMMER HATS OF LATE MODE

Clever Little Hats, Beautiful Brimmed Hats, in all the good shapes effectively bedecked with flowers and other distinct ornamentation.

These Very Lovely Hats have been specially prepared for special selling today and tomorrow at modest prices.

Marr Millinery Co., Limited

St. John Moncton Amherst Sydney

Warm Weather Means a Refrigerator

When selecting your Refrigerator, remember it should be more than an ice box—it should be an ice saver, food saver and work saver.

"LA FAVORITE" REFRIGERATORS are cleanable, sanitary and odorless.

We have them in all sizes for all purposes. Ice Boxes, Ice Cream Freezers, Lawn Mowers, etc.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

During June, July, August and September all our stores will open at 8.30 a.m. Close 5.55 p.m. Friday 10 p.m., Saturday 12.55 p.m. Observing the half-holiday

FOR FRIDAY and SATURDAY

We Are Offering You Some Greatly Reduced Prices On the Following Lines of Men's Fashionable Furnishings

The Reductions are sufficient to make this sale worthy of your particular attention.

MEN'S BETTER GRADE SHIRTS

Popular, all soft style with double cuff, newest patterns and colorings. On Sale \$4.25, \$4.50, \$5.25 and \$6.15. Silk Shirts On Sale \$7.75 and \$8.75.

FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR

Favorite shapes, good color blendings and designs. On Sale 98c, \$1.19, \$1.40, \$2.25 and \$3.00. Silk Knitted Ties On Sale \$3.75

MEN'S SILK HALF HOSE

You'll be sorry if you miss this chance. Reliable makes in plain colors and fancy stripes. On Sale \$1.47

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

White mercerized, fine elastic ribbed. On Sale \$1.75 garment. COMBINATIONS, in long sleeve, ankle length style. Made of fine elastic ribbed cotton. On Sale \$1.50 suit.

POPULAR MOTOR RUGS

WOOLENS, in an assortment of desirable weight and colorings. On Sale \$5.00, \$6.50, \$8.75, \$10.00, \$10.75 and \$13.75. ART FUR OR SILK PLEASH RUGS, very suitable and luxurious for cars. A Bargain at \$4.50 and \$30.50.

GENUINE COWHIDE BOSTON BAGS

very useful and practical for suburban travellers, etc. On Sale \$3.50 and \$5.75. (Sale in Men's Furnishings Section, Ground Floor.)

Manchester Robertson Allison Co.

KLING STREET • GERMAIN STREET • MARKET SQUARE

85c For Caps

Your Economy Sale

\$1.85 For Hats

of fine summertime wearables — Hats, Dresses, Caps—continues until next Saturday at 1 p.m. You can buy wisely and economically by attending.

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