

SHARP CROSS-FIRING STARTS PARLIAMENT

Prime Minister and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Enlivened Brief Proceedings at Opening.

MEIGHEN REGISTERS TART COMPLAINT

Premier Retorts That Mr. Meighen Wished to Dictate Parliament's Course.

Ottawa, March 9.—Sharp cross-firing between the Prime Minister and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, enlivened the brief proceedings of the House this afternoon, following the formal opening of Parliament. Prolonged Commons, preceded by their newly elected Speaker, had been in the Senate Chamber where His Excellency, the Governor-General, had formally approved the election and read the Speech from the Throne. There were a few minutes' delay to permit the Prime Minister to change the Windsor uniform he had worn in the Senate Chamber. Then following a few formal preliminaries, Mr. Mackenzie King submitted a motion that the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne should be considered on Monday and given precedence over other business.

Immediately Mr. Meighen complained that the customary notice had not been given to the Opposition. Mr. King was sorry that the notice had been overlooked, but retorted that he thought Mr. Meighen would be aware of the usual custom. "Mr. Meighen," warmly added the Prime Minister, "did not even permit His Excellency to read his speech before saying what business he wished Parliament to take up."

Imperial Conference Report.

A new minutes later there was a significant reference to a statement made by Mr. Meighen on the previous day. Mr. Meighen then intimated that he had a report on the conference of Empire Prime Ministers, but it had come marked "Secret," and suggested that Mr. King should communicate with Mr. Lloyd George that it might be tabled. Today, Mr. King tabled a copy of the report. He saw no reason, he said, why the Canadian Government should consult the Imperial Government to ask the permission to table a document which had been tabled in the British House and was a public document. Mr. Meighen had emphasized that Canada stood on the same footing in London as the Mother Country. Would it not, therefore, be just as reasonable to ask the permission to table a document or Australia? Mr. Meighen interjected that the conference had been called by the Imperial Government and the Imperial Government should be consulted before the report was made public.

FINANCE MINISTERS DISCUSS REPARATIONS

Consider Charging Value of Saar Coal Mines Against France's Reparations Share.

FINANCE MINISTERS DISCUSS REPARATIONS

Paris, March 9.—The allied Finance Ministers, holding sessions here in connection with German reparations payments, today heard a preliminary report of the experts at a brief session. The chief point of contention was understood to be whether the value of the Saar coal mines should be immediately charged against France's share of the reparations payments.

N. S. HIGHWAYS ATTACKED IN DEBATE

Haltax, N. S., March 9.—Urging on the provincial government the importance of highway improvement during the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the House of Assembly today, Angus McGilivray, Farmer member for Antigonish, said that in his county the roads were so bad in winter that even the spooks couldn't get around when a wise man from Gettysburg was waiting to meet them.

GRIFFITH ISSUES STATEMENT ON LIMERICK AFFAIR

Situation Largely Outcome of Incitement to Indiscipline of Army.

Dublin, March 9.—Arthur Griffith, in the course of a statement issued tonight regarding the Limerick affair, said: The situation in Limerick is largely the outcome of incitement to indiscipline, indulged in or connived at by some of Eamonn De Valera's supporters. This negation of the national authority can, under no circumstances, be acquiesced in. If Mr. De Valera will even now condemn the mutiny in the army, the danger of the situation in Limerick will be considerably lessened.

ARTILLERY MOBILIZED FOR ACTION

Gov't Determined to End Situation Created by Strike of Gold Miners.

STRIKERS TERRORIZE NATIVE WORKERS

Raiders Marched into Primrose Mine and in Fight Two Were Killed.

Johannesburg, March 9.—The Government determined to end the present situation created by the gold miners' strike, today mobilized artillery, imperial light horse and other units to reinforce the police here. The public also was warned that airplanes will use machine guns if necessary. At Germiston last night a band of raiders marched into the Primrose mine and intimidated the workers. A fight ensued in which two natives were killed and the manager of the mine, with several others, including police, were wounded.

FISHERIES TURNED OVER TO QUEBEC

Entire Control of Fisheries in Province Vested in That Province Now.

Ottawa, March 9.—(Canadian Press)—The order-in-council respecting the transfer of the control of fisheries in Quebec Province from the Federal Government to the Provincial Government, recurred yesterday by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, was tabled in the House by the Prime Minister today. It provides that the entire control of fisheries be vested in the Province of Quebec, inasmuch as fishermen have been handicapped in the past by being forced to secure double licenses. It also authorizes the Quebec Provincial authorities to take over and operate from July 1, 1922, the fishery hatcheries at Gaspé and Tadoussac, and provides that the Federal fisheries officers as well as the patrol gunner boats shall be withdrawn on April 1.

VIOLATION OF GAME LAW CASE

Defendant Accused With Having Unstamped Muskrat Furs in His Possession.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, March 9.—The case of Chief Game Warden L. A. Lavigne vs. Abe Levine, was held in the police court here this afternoon and was adjourned until the 19th inst. The defendant was charged with violation of the Game Act, in having unstamped muskrat furs in his possession. The defence showed that the skins had been purchased at Mont Joli, Que., and the prosecution claimed that a violation of the act had taken place even at that.

SCHOONER BORDEN DRIVEN ASHORE

Lunenburg, N. S., March 9.—The schooner R. L. Borden, salt laden from Oad's, while making harbor here early today went ashore at Falben South. She is in a bad position and leaking freely, but it is hoped to float her at high tide tonight.

TOWN OF SUSSEX SUFFERS HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE

Magnificent School Building and Contents Wiped Out, Entailing \$190,000 Setback.

OTHER FIRES STARTED BY FLYING EMBERS

Firemen Kept on the Jump and by Prompt Work Prevented General Conflagration.

Special to The Standard. Sussex, N. B., March 9.—The town of Sussex met with a serious loss tonight when its magnificent school building and contents were totally destroyed by fire. The building was three stories with basement, and was constructed of brick with stone trimmings and had an equipment second to none in the Province. When the fire was discovered, about ten o'clock in the evening, it was in near vicinity, flames were bursting through the roof, and the interior of the building was in a mass of flames. The blaze which had evidently started in the basement had worked its way up and spread with great rapidity. The fire department, in response to an alarm from box 5, made a quick run to the scene and in a short time had several streams at work on the burning building, but the fire had gained such headway that it was found impossible to check it, and the firemen turned their efforts to saving the residences near by.

The night was luckily very calm, but, notwithstanding this fact, blazing embers were carried several blocks and the firemen were called to Main street in the business section to extinguish a blaze on the roof of the Fowler block. In the block of several caught fire from the embers and the firemen were kept busy putting them out.

Among the fires started was one on the Tower of the Methodist church which for a time looked as if it would prove serious, but the efficient work of the firemen won out and saved this sacred edifice.

The Sussex school, which was burned tonight, was opened to the children of Sussex on the 28th of August 1920. The building was designed by Leslie R. Fair, of Aylesford, N. S., and was built by Contractors Crapps and Lutz. The loss, which is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is partially covered by insurance.

ASK EQUAL RIGHTS FOR QUEBEC PROTESTANTS

Grand Orange Lodge of Quebec Moves to Secure Better Consideration.

Montreal, March 9.—A resolution to the effect that the Protestant minority in the province of Quebec be amenable to the same law as exists in the Province of Ontario in educational matters; or, in other words, that they be granted the same privileges as are enjoyed by Roman Catholics in Ontario, was unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Quebec held at Shawbridge, Que., on Tuesday.

COAL OPERATORS CAN AVERT STRIKE

Union of Miners Ready to Meet Owners at Any Time or Place.

Indianapolis, March 9.—Hope of averting a nation-wide strike of soft coal miners on April 1 rests with the coal operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois accepting the appeal of Secretary of Labor Davis for a wage conference of operators and miners, according to the statement tonight of President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America.

"The union," Mr. Lewis declared, "is ready to meet the operators of the four States which comprise the central competitive field at any time and place."

Declaring that the operators were morally bound to meet the miners in the conference, Mr. Lewis added: "Up to this time we have failed to bring the operators into a conference and the only thing we can hope for now is that the Government in Washington may succeed in bringing sufficient pressure to bear on these operators to compel them to meet us as they agreed they would do."

EXPECT ONSLAUGHT ON CATHOLICS BY ORANGEMEN TODAY

Provisional Gov't Claims to be in Possession of Such Knowledge.

London, March 9.—The Provisional Government claims to be in possession of knowledge of an intended wholesale onslaught by Orangemen upon Catholics in Belfast tomorrow. Eamonn De Valera today, refused to make any statement regarding the Limerick controversy, saying he considered the situation too delicate for discussion. Negotiations for a settlement of the trouble are continuing between Mr. De Valera, Arthur Griffith and Arthur Mulcahy and Commandant Berry of the Limerick invaders.

DOM. ARSENAL AT QUEBEC HAS ANOTHER FIRE

Damage Done Will Probably be in Vicinity of \$200,000 to Main Plant.

SECOND FIRE TO OCCUR IN TEN DAYS

Causing Considerable Comment Because of the Mystery Surrounding Origin of the Blaze.

Quebec, March 9.—(Canadian Press)—Damage, which will probably be in the vicinity of \$200,000 and will result in putting 200 men out of work, resulted from a fire which broke out in the main plant of the Dominion Arsenal at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. With all the city fire departments fighting the outbreak and all the forces of the permanent militia and the city police on duty to keep the crowds back, the blaze was well under control at 7:30 p. m.

The fire broke out in the case and bullet department, about half an hour after the men had quit work and had left the building.

There was considerable comment about the fire, as this is the second outbreak in the Arsenal property this month. The other fire occurred on the night of Wednesday, March 1, in the building on the Cove Fields, which is about half a mile from the main building on Palace Hill, which was the scene of today's fire. It was said today that the loss in the fire on the Cove Fields was \$125,000.

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U. S. INTERPRETATION OF ITS DECISION

By Declining Invitation to Genoa Hopes to Force Nations Into Action.

Washington, March 9.—Refusal of the United States to participate in the Genoa Conference may be viewed as the first step in a campaign of tactical pressure "to promote economic rehabilitation of Europe," it was said today by a high official of the American Government. It should not be regarded, this official said, as an indication of the United States' desire to hold aloof from the grave problems confronting European nations. Secretary Hughes' note to Italy, conveying the declination of the United States of the invitation to participate in the Genoa meeting, should be interpreted, it was said, rather as an expression of willingness to aid whenever it was felt that its aid could be rendered effectively.

TO MAKE NO CHANGE IN TEMPERANCE ACT

Ontario Gov't Has No Intention Either to Loosen or Tighten It.

Toronto, March 9.—To the big deputation of the Dominion Alliance, which interviewed the Ontario Government today, Premier Drury reiterated his previous declaration that the Government had no intention, at present, of making any change either to "loosen or to tighten" the Ontario Temperance Act, but would do its utmost to see that the law as it presently stands, is carried out.

CANADIAN FIRE LOSSES INCREASE

Toronto, March 9.—Fire losses in Canada during the week ended March 8 are estimated by The Monetary Times at \$1,292,900, compared with \$860,000 the previous week. Fire losses in February totaled \$4,062,490.

LABOR MEMBER CAUSES FURORE IN BRITISH HOUSE

Heated Debate Precipitated When It Was Announced Gov't Could Not Aid Russia.

CHAMBERLAIN PLACES BLAME ON RUSSIA

Feels Russian Gov't Has Resources Being Applied to Matters Less Urgent.

London, March 9.—The question of British Government relief for the starving Russians was heatedly debated in the House of Commons today. The debate was precipitated when Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader, announced that, in view of large sums already voted for European relief, and the grave distress and sufferings existing among the British people, the Government was unable to propose a grant from public funds, but would make every effort to aid in supplying medical stores for Russia.

George Nicol Barnes, of Glasgow, asked Mr. Chamberlain were we aware that the United States Government had given \$12,000,000 and was feeding 7,000,000 women and children in Russia, as against Great Britain's 700,000. He also asked if Mr. Churchill knew that there was a seed shortage of 5,000,000 pounds for spring sowing, and that if this seed grain was not forthcoming the Russian people next year would be faced with a catastrophe even worse than the present.

Mr. Chamberlain said he knew that the United States had devoted an even larger sum than Mr. Barnes had mentioned for the purpose of famine relief.

"I believe the horror of the situation in Russia can hardly be exaggerated, but we must have regard to what we have already done," he said. "It was probably," added Mr. Chamberlain, "that Great Britain would shortly be asked by the League of Nations to vote a further sum for combating the spread of typhus from Russia into Europe, and I cannot all together overlook the fact that the Russian Government has resources of its own which are being applied to matters much less urgent."

There were cries of "shame" at this from the Labor benches.

Joshua Wedgewood, Labor member, wanted to know if Mr. Chamberlain was aware that he was not only trustee of this nation's finances, but also its honor.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that Britain was never backward in coming to the relief of distressed countries. He said he believed the Russian famine was greatly aggravated by the disorganization of transportation and of all the ordinary means of commerce and trade.

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FOUR-POWER PACIFIC TREATY UNDER FIRE

Charged in U. S. Senate of Being Plan to Offset Anglo-Jap Alliance.

Washington, Mar. 9.—Charging that the four power Pacific treaty resulted from a Japanese-British plan to offset the embarrassing effect of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, opponents of the treaty today to learn exactly by whom the original draft of the document was prepared. Both of the Senate's representatives on the arms conference delegation, Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Underwood of Alabama declared in reply to direct questions that the delegation head, Secretary Hughes had conducted most of the negotiations leading up to the treaty. Mr. Lodge said: "Many hands had helped in the drafting and redrafting, and that he did not know who made the first suggestion. Mr. Underwood asserted that the first draft he saw was the final one, laid before him by Secretary Hughes. The statements of the two Senate leaders were made in reply to a series of questions by Senator Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas, who told the Senate, when the cross questioning was over, that although "we don't know and will never find out from any authentic source who wrote the first draft," he was sure that the treaty was the finished product resulted from the joint labors of Arthur J. Balfour, for Great Britain, and Prince Tokugawa for Japan. He assailed the treaty as "an alliance" and predicted it would do more harm than good.

IRISH FREE STATE BILL NOW BEFORE HOUSE OF LORDS

Believed Bill Will Pass Upper Chamber Without Serious Difficulty.

London, March 9.—The Irish Free State bill formally passed its first reading in the House of Lords today. The debate showed a disposition by Lord Carson, the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne to endeavor to amend the treaty between Great Britain and Ireland. Despite the rather threatening tone of these "die-hard" speakers, the belief prevails that the bill will pass the House of Lords without serious difficulty.

LEGISLATURE ENJOYED SOME HOT ORATORY

Hon. Peter J. Veniot Was Chief Speaker at Yesterday's Session of Assembly.

FAILED TO IMPRESS INTERESTED PUBLIC

Talked in Roundabout Way, But Had Little of Enlightenment for Hearers.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, March 9.—This was some day in the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick. It was fireworks day, and for a spectacular display of oratory it had everything stopped. Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, was the big noise of the afternoon's performance. He had a difficult task to perform and no one knew it better than he. Being possessed of that knowledge he resorted to all the subtleties of a ready wit to camouflage the real issues of debate, which, in the interests of the public, it was up to him to discuss in an easy, honest and frank manner.

Upon his shoulders largely rests the odium under which the Government is working today. To his department, and his extravagant methods of doing business, has a large part of the responsibility for the huge deficit of 1921, as well as other years since he held office, been credited. Opposition speakers, so far in the session, have assailed the Department of Public Works, and the extravagant acts of its "spendthrift" head. The Hon. Minister had to do something today, if possible to square himself and his Department in the public eye. He was a dismal failure in the effort he put forth.

The Hon. Peter is strong on the bluster and the "injured innocence" stuff. He worked both of these strong points overtime, today, and defied the working rules of the union. The crystals on the electrolites were still re-echoing his thunder at 8:30 tonight. He jarred the building with his thundering eloquence, cut huge slashes in the atmosphere with his swinging arms and made a few dents on his desk with his massive fists, but as for a recital of intelligent facts, or a clear cut statement of his acts, that would be intelligent to an interested public, there was nothing doing.

He accused the previous Government of being responsible for all the sins of the present Government. It was their example, he would have one infer, that had caused the Government to spend the peoples' money, so extravagantly. The poor Valley Railroad, Patriotic Potatoes and such like were all referred to as being causes having a bearing on present deficits.

TROOPERS SENT TO GUARD MILL OPENING

Textile Mills of Crompton Company to Resume Operations Today.

Providence, R. I., March 9.—Troops tonight were dispatched to Crompton where the mills of the Crompton Company will resume operations tomorrow morning after being closed nearly seven weeks. Mill-owners have announced that plants will resume operations as soon as employees demonstrate their willingness to return to work and during the past two days former operatives of several Pawtuxet Valley mills have been canvassed by overcoats. Strike leaders in the Blackstone Valley, claimed another victory today when a mass picketing demonstration succeeded in stripping the Glenlyon yarn dye works, at East Providence, of its hands. At the Glenlyon print works a number of workers quit. No disorders were reported in any part of the strike area today.

GALEDONIA MILLS MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Dr. Prince Quoted as Saying It Is Biggest Mystery He Has Dealt With.

Galedonia Mills, N. S., March 5.—"It is the biggest mystery I have yet had to deal with," Dr. Franklin Prince, director of the American Institute of Scientific Research, is quoted as saying with reference to the unusual manifestations at the homestead of Alex. MacDonald near here, by Dan MacGilivray, who returned from a visit to the alleged haunted house today. "When I asked Dr. Prince if he had got to the bottom of the mystery yet, he wasn't inclined to talk," added MacGilivray. "However, the doctor said he was going to stay on the job until he had found out something."

MULCAHY SAID TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SITUATION

Proclamation, Extensively Posted in Limerick, Lays Blame for Trouble at His Door.

BROKE HIS WORD WITH DAIL EIREANN

Solemnly Agreed to Keep Republican Army Intact Until the Election.

Limerick, March 9.—A proclamation extensively posted in Limerick today, asserted that Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defense in the Dail Eireann Cabinet, "by a breach of trust, is alone responsible for the present Limerick situation."

The proclamation declares that Mr. Mulcahy "solemnly guaranteed that the Dail Eireann would keep the Irish Republican army, as such, intact until the election. He has not kept his word. He refuses to allow the Limerick Brigade of the Irish Republican army to occupy vacated barracks in Limerick city, because they would not take them over on behalf of the Provisional Government, but insisted upon maintaining their status as a part of the Irish Republican army."

"He drafted troops into the Republic areas, namely Limerick and Kilkenny, in the interests of the Free State army. These areas were chosen because of their strategic strength. He officered these troops by men who will obey his instructions without questioning whether such instructions are a subversion of the republic or not. He seeks to insure that no matter how the coming Irish Republican army convention decides, the Provisional Government will hold all areas for the Free State party."

Strengthening Position. The Republic still lives to prevent this insidious attempt to suppress the Republic. Units of the Irish Republican army have come in from Counties Tipperary, Clare, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway. Do the citizens of Limerick understand that these local Irish Republican army units are being placed in a false and humiliating light solely because they stood for a principle? Do the Irish Republican army men employed by the Provisional Government to garrison the barracks in the city, at present know for what purpose they are being used? Will they who fought and suffered for the Republic, now take part in destroying it?"

Both the Irish Republican army and the insurgents were strengthening their strategic positions today. The regulars, in addition to the seven barracks previously occupied, took over the prison. As a counter move, the Republican insurgents occupied the County Infirmary, across the road, and also the Shannon Rowing Club.

The promoters of the rowing club command the bridge leading to County Clare. The supplies of the infirmary were commandeered by the invaders.

Mayor O'Mara was in Dublin today interviewing Arthur Griffith and Richard Mulcahy, the Minister of Defense, and afterwards conversing with Eamonn De Valera.

U. S. GOVT TAKES HAND IN WAGE DISPUTE

Asks Miners and Operators to Get Together in the Interest of the Country.

Washington, March 9.—Cool miners and coal mine operators were urged today by Secretary of Labor Davis "in the interest of common sense to get together and save the country from results of a strike." The Labor Secretary, in a formal statement, said that with the approval of President Harding he had entered into direct communication with representatives of the coal operators of the Central Competitive field, with a view to a joint meeting of the operators and miners, prior to March 31, when the present working agreement expires.

FACTORS ENTERING INTO LAYING OUT OF ROUTE TRAVERSED BY INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Bay Chaleur Route Not the One That Would Have Been Chosen for Purely Commercial Reasons—Military Route Pure and Simple.

Halifax, N. S., March 9.—(By Colin McKay.)—The Intercolonial Railway, since the position of which there is now considerable controversy, was constructed for political purposes, while its location was determined by military considerations insisted upon by the Imperial Government. At the Quebec Conference of "The Fathers of Confederation," the 5th resolution passed was as follows: "That the General Government shall secure without delay the completion of the Intercolonial Railway from Rivar du Loup, Quebec, through New Brunswick to Truro in Nova Scotia." At that time the New Brunswick Government operated a railway between St. John and Shediac, and the Nova Scotia Government a line between Halifax and Truro. While there appears to have been no specific guarantee that the Federal Government should operate the railway as a public enterprise, that was certainly the understanding of the Maritime delegates who had watched with amazement the manner in which the politicians of Upper and Lower "Canada" had been dipping their hands into the public treasury for the benefit of private railway promoters.

The question of the location of the Intercolonial caused much controversy. Three routes were proposed, one following the Gulf shore of New Brunswick to the Bay Chaleur, and thence through the Metapedia Valley to Metis on the River St. Lawrence; one through the centre of New Brunswick; and another known as the frontier route through the St. John River valley, and the Temiscouata Valley to Quebec. This latter route was strongly favored by the city of St. John and the St. John Valley communities. In reporting, on the difference, Sir Sanford Fleming, Chief Engineer in charge of the survey, wrote: "In the matter of through traffic, the fact had to be taken into consideration that a railway was being constructed to connect St. John, N. B., with Bangor, Maine, and thence with the railway systems of Canada and the United States. This line would be a formidable competitor of the Intercolonial if the latter were built on either the frontier or central route, while the route by the Bay Chaleur, and the adoption of a port on that Bay for ocean steamers would enable the Intercolonial to command a large share of the rapidly increasing mail and passenger traffic between Europe and America."

To assure the construction of the railway the Imperial Government offered to guarantee bonds to the extent of \$3,000,000, but the offer was conditional on the adoption of the Chaleur route, of which years before a survey had been made at the direction of Mr. Gladstone, then Colonial Secretary. In a dispatch to the Duke of Buckingham wrote: "The communication which this line affords with the Gulf of St. Lawrence at various points, and its remoteness from the American coast, are of a character which constitute in its favor and there can be no doubt that it is the only one which provides for the national objects involved in the undertaking."

After an agitation lasting over 41 years and 23 years after the first survey was ordered by the Imperial authorities, the Canadian Government adopted the Bay Chaleur route and the Imperial guarantee was immediately made available. "The Bay Chaleur route was not the one which would have been chosen for purely commercial reasons. It was a military route, one which the commercial features had been practically eliminated. The factors which seem to have decided the location were: First, the desire on the part of the Imperial military authorities to have the line of railway as far removed from the United States boundary as possible; second, the belief on the part of the Chief Engineer, Sir Sanford Fleming, that the whole of the western trans-Atlantic passenger traffic should be diverted from New York and Boston to a point on the Bay Chaleur. Sir Sanford's idea was a magnificent dream, but nothing came of it."

In 1873 the line between Truro and Moncton was completed, giving Halifax connection with St. John. In 1876 the line from Moncton to Rivar du Loup was operated, giving the Grand Trunk line running to Rivar du Loup. When these connections were made the Intercolonial had cost the people of Canada \$25,000,000 exclusive of what the Government of Nova Scotia had spent to build the line from Halifax to Truro, or what the Government of New Brunswick had expended to construct the hundred odd miles of line from St. John to Shediac. In 1888 the Intercolonial had been extended to Lewis at one end, and to Sydney, Cape Breton, at the other end. In 1899 it was extended to Montreal.

Some politicians and publicists in the other provinces in discussing the Maritime demand for the restoration of the control of the Intercolonial to the Minister of the Crown, responsible to parliament and the people, rather proceed on the assumption that this railway was constructed solely for the benefit of the Maritimes and that the Maritimes were somewhat to blame because commercial considerations were not the determining factor in its location. But the fact is that the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government subordinated certain interests of the Maritime Provinces to the question of military communication with Quebec and the Province of Ontario. Because the Intercolonial Railway was constructed through a region having very little settlement, the Government of New Brunswick was obliged within a few years to spend over \$10,000,000 and give away nearly 2,000,000 acres of valuable timber lands to assure the construction of railways necessary to its development. And years later the

OWENS MEETS OBSTACLES IN HIS PROGRAMME

Scant Interest in His Scheme for Rehabilitation—Credits Based on American Reserves.

Berlin, March 9.—Senator Owen has arrived in Berlin on a trip he is making to interest Europe in his plan to promote the world's economic rehabilitation by establishing a system of stable gold credits on the basis of \$500,000,000 taken from America's gold reserves. He will confer with leading German bankers before returning to Paris. The senator came from Bucharest, where Ruman bankers manifested small interest in his credits scheme, frankly expressing their preference for a straight American loan which they would have the privilege of spending. It is doubtful, however, according to Mr. Owen, whether the Ruman banks have the necessary stability in credit operations on the lines he proposed. They have gone in for all sorts of industrial and speculative dealings and devote only minor attention to the usual discount functions of American banks.

This scheme is not apt to arouse much enthusiasm among German bankers, Germany's economic problem being less one of credits than of obtaining markets for its manufactures. The business and industrial world already found a solution for the problem of providing a stable basis of price in international trade by quoting export prices in dollars. They have already tested in practice the advantages and disadvantages of attaching themselves to any such scheme for a stable international medium of exchange.

The Austrian bankers, according to Senator Owen, are the only ones who have given a whole-hearted welcome to his proposals.

Annual Meeting Held Wednesday

Encouraging Reports Received and Officers Elected by W. A. Branch, Church of Good Shepherd.

The annual meeting of the W. A. Branch of the Church of Good Shepherd, Fairville, was held on Wednesday when the following officers were elected:— Mrs. W. P. Dunham—Hon. President. Mrs. Bender—President. Mrs. R. Dole—1st Vice President. Mrs. J. R. Bartlett—2nd Vice President. Miss C. Spilke—Secretary. Mrs. Charles Hill—Treasurer. Mrs. McGuire—Dorcas Secretary. Mrs. Mitchell—Extra cent-day Secretary. Mrs. Gorie—Leaflet Secretary. Miss M. Hoyt—Junior Secretary. Delegate to W. A. Annual, Mrs. Mitchell; Substitute, Mrs. Patricque; Substitute for President, Mrs. Dole. The meeting increased the pledges and reports showed that the thank offering was in advance of last year. The past year has been a very successful one.

Radicals will take an appeal to the next convention.

Murderer Hangs Himself.

Peter Gruper, murderer of the young heiress of the large estate of Kleppendorf, Silesia, and her younger sister whose trial at Hirschberg uncovered his use of hypnotic force on his victim and caused a great sensation here, ended his life by hanging himself in his prison cell at Hirschberg. His prison record was even more sensational than his deeds outside the jail. As soon as he was sentenced he made his first attempt to commit suicide. Then a few days ago he started the public by escaping through the prison window, and by his sudden voluntary return to prison after wandering and hiding in the neighborhood for a day. He said he did it to prove his innocence. Gruper, though already sentenced to death, was awaiting a new trial at Hirschberg for having murdered his wife in order to have a free hand to obtain the Kleppendorf estate.

Hotel and restaurant waiters and also transport workmen, draymen and porters of Leipzig have presented wage demands and threaten to strike. They had set the present moment because the big Leipzig Fair, bringing many thousands of outside visitors to Leipzig, opens next week.

Brewers' Fear Prohibition.

Minutes just published here of a secret convention of German and Swiss brewers disclose that the brewers admitted they feared prohibition would sweep Europe. It was decided at the convention to send a representative of the brewers, Dr. Neumann, immediately to the United States to study the effects of prohibition there and to start a campaign in the newspapers of Europe against prohibition of the use of alcohol. The campaign in the press would attempt to prove the tonic advantage of alcohol, especially with regard to beer. Dr. Neumann is secretary of the German Anti-Prohibition Society.

Watchmen Strike.

The members of the watchmen's union who nightly patrol the streets and guard business houses of Breslau, went on strike Wednesday. They were immediately became busy and carried on their activities throughout the night in a well-organized manner. They emptied the show windows of jewellers and clothiers and also broke into a number of houses and carried off the contents.

GOVERNOR MORROW OPPOSES PANAMA COMPANY TRANSFER

Raise in Rates and Foreign Control of Steamship Service Would be Result of Such a Step, He Declares.

Washington, March 9.—(Special.)—Absolute condemnation of the proposal to liquidate and transfer to private ownership the Panama Railroad and the Panama Railroad Steamship Company has been expressed by Jay J. Morrow, Governor of Panama. A raise in rates and foreign control of the transfer, he asserted, he charged that powerful private interests are behind the move under the sway of "insidious foreign-controlled propaganda." It is forecast that the forces working for the transfer will be revealed in Governor Morrow's confidential report which has not been published. Referring to the liquidation, he says: "There are powerful private interests being along this same line; the steamship line has been one of the finest instrumentalities the United States has had in assisting United States shipping against foreign shipping. A decision to scrap our ships would be a serious blow to our foreign-controlled propaganda which has been participated in by some American lines and to some extent by the Shipping Board. If the United States flag is to go off the seas, as it may well do under the restrictions imposed by the operation, this would be a good first step to take, but I desire to go on record as opposed to it."

"If the vessels are removed rates will certainly rise, the cost of service will surely be greater than now, and within a year the entire West Indian and South American trade with the United States will be controlled by steamship lines of foreign registry." It is pointed out that the railroad from the canal administration, Governor Morrow says:

TOURS ABROAD BEING MADE EASY FOR ALL VISITORS

Famous International Expresses Renew Daily Services; Hotels Lower Their Rates—Motor Trips Proving an Interesting Feature of Daily Programme.

"The European nouveau-riche will soon be non-existent if this deflation cycle swings much further," said L. J. Garcey, General Agent of the International Sleeping Car Company, recently returned from a business trip abroad, on the Paris. "The sultry atmosphere of depression which pervades European business has melted away a great many fortunes amassed during the war, and taxation is laying a heavy hand on what is left. An incredibly large slice of the income of the well-to-do is carved off annually by the State, especially in France and England. One result of this is that Europeans are, this year, travelling in far fewer numbers than in 1920 and 1921. They simply cannot afford it, in spite of the fact that the cost of travel in England has taken a downward swing along with that of most other commodities."

Americans, however, are profiting thereby. Just after the war a great many Europeans were compelled to live at hotels, because their homes had been lost in the shuffling contingent upon four years of strife. The housing situation, however, is greatly settling back into their old channels, and now, with business depression weighing hard upon their fortunes, even the wealthy have been compelled to leave their mansions and take refuge in the modest quarters. Therefore, whereas in 1920-21 mine host felt tempted in quite a few cases to let lodgings get the better of his judgment, the situation now is just the reverse. The supply of hotels has been increased to meet the demand, and this in turn has brought down hotel rates all along the line, especially in France.

"Take, for instance, that magnificent new hotel at Font Romeu, a really princely structure, built some 5,000 feet above sea level in the Pyrenees. Full pension, including a beautifully appointed room, could be had there during the winter's past season for as little as 10 francs a day, or for 7 francs with a private bath, including all taxes. It is the same along the Riviera, where excellent quarters are available at the finest hotels at prices that to Americans used to the same standard of living at home seem absurdly low. Even in Paris accommodations can now be had in plenty at prices really moderate."

Americans Pleasant in Paris.

"Americans are especially plentiful in Paris, on the Riviera, and, of course, in Italy, which never seems to lose its popularity, partly no doubt, because it is so easy to catch a lira a nickel and still be on the safe side, while Egypt is also witnessing a regular American invasion."

"Travel facilities have increased in Europe to a notable degree. Old services have been re-established and new ones organized. The great international trains de luxe, which up to last year were run on irregular schedules, are now operated daily, as, for instance, the Rome Express, the Calais-Mediterranean Express, the Simplon-Orient Express, and the Sud Express between Paris and Madrid. The Orient Express runs three times a week to Paris and Paris via Munich to Vienna, and from Ostend-Brussels and Amsterdam by way of Cologne and Nuremberg to Vienna, and from Vienna to Budapest and Bucharest. The pre-war Nord Express has been revived as far as Warsaw."

"Passport regulations also show great improvement. Of course, the old freedom of transit that made travel so easy in pre-war days will not be re-established for some time, at least until the new nations have had their fling at playing 'you shan't' with well-meaning tourists, but in western Europe at any rate there is a very noticeable absence of formality toward Americans. Belgium and Switzerland have abolished the visa altogether. Officials there merely seem to glance at the cover of an American's passport. In Italy special instructions have been given to make the customs inspection as light and unobtrusive as possible in the case of visitors from overseas. In France one may stay for sixty days without any formality whatever."

"In addition to bringing their rail services to the highest point of efficiency, the French railways have, wherever possible, arranged for services of motor cars which penetrate into the most remote corners of the regions which they serve. A regular network of automobile services covers the Alps, the Jura and the Vosges from the Riviera to Alsace, the Pyrenees from sea to sea, and many other regions of France, including Auvergne and the Loire railway. In fact, every nook and corner in France that is worth the attention of the visitor is thus brought within easy reach to the manifold advantage of both the public and the railroads."

FRANCE SUFFERS HEAVILY FROM VIOLENT STORM

Wind and Rain Held Sway Three Days, Causing Heavy Material Damage.

CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED

Telegraph and Telephone Lines Blown Down, Houses Unroofed, Chimneys Topped Over.

Paris, March 9.—Nearly all France has suffered heavily from the unusually violent storm which began three days ago, causing heavy material damage and considerable loss of life, and the effects of which were still being severely felt today in interruption of communications and destruction along the coasts, particularly in the northern departments, whence come reports of numbers of persons killed and injured. On all sides telegraph and telephone lines were blown down, cutting communications generally. The storm off the coast stopped virtually all maritime traffic, and steamship communications between France and England were rendered impossible. A number of fishing boats were wrecked and one of them, the Marie Therese, is reported to have sunk with the loss of fifteen lives. Steamer Service Interrupted.

In the neighborhood of Paris, a number of persons were injured by the falling of chimneys and the blowing down of various parts of buildings. Steamer service across the English Channel was suspended all day yesterday, the only exception being the French boat, which made Calais from Dover early in the morning. No boat had left England for France for eighteen hours up to last midnight, which condition was without precedent in recent years. The dome over the railroad station at Lille was carried off by the winds, and the sheds of the English camp at Etaples were destroyed, according to dispatches reaching Paris this afternoon. The roofs of many houses were blown off in a number of the northern French departments.

Cases Dealt With in Police Court

Walter Bell Found Guilty of Obstructing Liquor Inspectors—Other Cases Heard.

In the police court yesterday afternoon, judgment was delivered in the case of Walter Bell, charged with obstructing liquor inspectors in the discharge of their duty. The defendant was found guilty of the offense, and the matter was set over until Monday afternoon, when a charge against him of selling liquor will be dealt with. Both cases will be disposed of at the close of the second hearing. W. M. Ryan appeared for the prosecution, and Daniel Mullin, K. C., and E. S. Ritchie for the defendant. Bruce Lovely pleaded not guilty, yesterday morning, to a charge of supplying liquor to William Harry, Sergeant Rankine and Policeman Killen testified that they had arrested Harry on a drunkenness charge on Wednesday afternoon, and later, acted on information received, had arrested Lovely. They identified a bottle produced in court as one found on Lovely at the time of the arrest. Both defendants were remanded.

John Nickerson pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness, but not guilty to a charge of begging on Main street. He was remanded for a further hearing. William Speight, charged with selling liquor in his shop on Main street, appeared in the police court yesterday morning, and was remanded. Four men were remanded yesterday morning on charges of drunkenness.

WEAK HEART NERVES BADLY SHATTERED

Many a woman who should be strong and healthy, full of life and energy is bound by the shackles of ill-health. Some disease or constitutional defect has left its mark in the form of a weak heart, shattered nerves, impoverished blood and an exhausted condition of the whole system.

HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They will find a remedy that will supply food for the exhausted nerves, one that will strengthen and regulate the weak heart and invigorate the whole system.

Mrs. W. W. Pease, 24 Sutton St., Toronto, Ont., writes:—"I was left with a weak heart and in a run down condition from the 'flu.' My nerves were badly shattered, and I had such pains around my heart I could not sleep much at night. I took several doctors' medicines without getting any better. My husband got me to try Miller's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after I took one box I got relief, and after taking six boxes I have been well and not bothered since."

Price, 50c a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Miller Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Get the Facts, Men



BECAUSE—English & Scotch Woolen Company is the largest tailoring organization in Canada.

BECAUSE—We buy our wools direct from the mills.

BECAUSE—We make our own clothes and sell through our own chain of stores.

We can give you values that no tailoring organization anywhere in Canada can duplicate.

Suits and Overcoats Made-to-Measure

No other tailors in Canada can equal our values until they equal our output and we have a chain of 38 quality tailoring shops operating from coast to coast.

\$15

Spring and Fall OVERCOATS

Ready - to - wear models. Just the thing for between-season's wear. Get them now at this unheard-of price. Marked 'way down for a quick clearance.

\$2.50

Odd Pants .. \$2.85
Blue Serge Pants, .. \$3.50
Odd Vests .. \$1.50
Odd Coats .. \$3.95
" " " " .. \$5.95

A SPECIAL! All wool serge, chevrons and fancy suits. All sizes in stock. Thirty dollar values on sale at .. \$15.00

MAIL ORDERS

Out-of-town Men: Write 851 St. Catherine St., Montreal, for samples, style-book and patented self-measurement forms.

ENGLISH & SCOTCH WOOLLEN CO.

26-28 Charlotte Street

CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM PROVES VALUABLE ASSET TO BRITISH FARMERS

Withdrawal of Governmental Grants May Ultimately Turn Out to be Progressive Step — Central Authority Advo- cated.

Tamworth, March 9.—The present farming depression in Great Britain is causing much discussion, and expert opinion knows diversity as to the means of improvement. Agriculturists are unanimous, however, that the trading methods of the farmer must undergo thorough revision. From the standpoint of the welfare of the producer, agriculture is the most backward industry in Great Britain.

During the past year the public has realized the great difference that exists between the price which farmers obtain for their produce and those at which these same commodities are sold by the retailers. In certain cases the dealer must be held responsible for demanding an unreasonably high margin of profit on his transactions. This question of middlemen's profits has received a good deal of attention in the British press during the last few months, with the result that this aspect of the situation is undoubtedly improving. The farmer's leading position, however, will not be "reduced" entirely satisfactory merely because of the reduction of the middleman's profits.

It becomes increasingly evident that the present marketing system are themselves too complicated and costly for the agricultural industry to bear. Farmers, therefore, are set the problem of finding more economical means of disposing of their produce to the public. In certain districts, it is possible for the farmer to retail his goods himself in the locality, and where this system has been put into practice it has given general satisfaction, but it is obvious that only a small percentage of the produce can be sold by such simple means.

There is no doubt that the cooperative system has proved an asset to British agriculture. Since 1900 the growth in the number of agricultural cooperative societies has been rapid. The propaganda work in connection with the formation of these

societies, chiefly the Agricultural Organization Society, however, has been greatly assisted recently, by the financial support of the government. The need for economy in public expenditures has resulted recently in the withdrawal of practically the whole of such governmental grants. The future outlook of the movement appears serious, though it is possible that the cessation of grants may ultimately prove to be a progressive step.

The fact that activities were to a large extent dependent upon government allowances did not give the directors of the Agricultural Organization Society a free hand in defining their policy. This has proved a considerable drawback to the movement. Other cooperative movements having shown the advantages of a self-reliant body, supported by its own affiliated societies.

Such progress, however, has now been made to insure permanent establishment of the cooperative system among British agriculturists. In the present depressed state of industry it appears unlikely that the advantages which cooperation can bring to the farmer will be overlooked by him.

It is essential that the expansion of agricultural cooperation should be guided by a central organizing authority. The old machinery of the Agricultural Organization Society was somewhat unwieldy on account of its semi-official status, while its propagandist officers were not always men who had had practical experience in agricultural societies. The control of the movement now rests almost entirely with the established societies.

If the work of development is placed in the hands of cooperative experts well versed in agricultural trading matters, there is no doubt that the movement will go far toward placing British farming on a more profitable footing.

FORCED GERMAN LOAN TO MEET REPARATIONS

Householders Must Help Pay \$250,000,000 Needed by the Entente.

Berlin, March 9.—German property holders—all except the small fry—are confronted with the prospect of surrendering on an average 5 per cent of their wealth to the Government as a forced loan to help pay this year's reparation instalments. The average rate reported by the minister of finance as necessary to raise the \$250,000,000 forced loan promised the Entente at Cannes. The assessment starts at 1 per cent for two classes, worth a quarter million paper marks, smaller taxpayers being exempt, and rises to 10 per cent on fortunes of more than five million marks. No interest is to be paid for the first three or four years, and no obligations are undertaken regarding the time for repayment, so that loan in effect is a flat contribution.

The proceeds of the forced loan will not be enough to meet one year's instalments of the reparations on the scale proposed at Cannes or balance even this year's budget. The loan, therefore, is only a temporary expedient bringing the Germans no nearer a permanent settlement of their financial difficulties.

Chancellor Wirth served notice on the Reichstag earlier this week that he would "shilly-shally" on the taxation programme and start voting next Thursday. His proposal, adopted against the opposition of the conservative parties' programme, will include virtually every form of tax recently discussed in the United States. The financial state being too precarious to permit the finance experts and

DEFENDS STAND TAKEN BY FRANCE

Boulogne Conference Results Show Justice of Claims Made by Poincare.

Paris, March 9.—The conference at Boulogne was conducted exactly as such conferences should be—sober and followed by a clear communication free of sentimental statements. In the course of the interview Premier Poincare and Lloyd George undoubtedly solidified the Franco-British entente, and achieved a moral understanding as well as a political agreement. And it was facilitated in a measure by the long friendship which has existed between these statesmen ever since the early days of the war.

The Franco-British entente which resulted from this conference testified to the justice of the claims made in the French memorandum. That memorandum had previously stated it was difficult in the press of events to prepare for Genoa by March 8. It might be recalled that Mr. Lloyd George was of the same opinion, but did not wish to concede it to Lord Grey or Lord Robert Cecil, who, with Mr. Asquith, constitute a dangerous opposition. Supported by the Italian cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George refused his English political advisers.

What disturbed the French most was the question of Russia and whether the provisional contact at Genoa with the Soviets would imply recognition de jure, obliging France ultimately to send an ambassador to a nation whose primitive policies and hostilities were conceived to obliterate the Czarist regime. What was disquieting, furthermore, for France was to know that at this time, when other nations are claiming payment of French loans, what guarantees the Soviets would offer us in payment of Russian debts contracted in the war. On that point M. Poincare and Mr. Lloyd George reached an accord. The formula adopted is that the presence of the Soviets will constitute merely a recognition of their representatives, and that recognition of their Government is dependent entirely on the nature of guarantees furnished by the Soviets in answer to French demands.

France also feared that serious treaties signed at the close of the war would be forgotten or rendered partially inoperative in one way or another by the weight of discussion and resolutions leading from such a general conference. On this point Mr. Lloyd George offered loyal assurance to the satisfaction of France. Genoa will not be the occasion of a revision of the Versailles treaty or any other treaties. These treaties will not be altered in text, substance or interpretation.

This French opinion is satisfied and will clarify the position of the Japanese Legation unofficially, unless knowledge of sales indicating that the sales, if made, were without Government consent or knowledge. The matter is now receiving consideration by the Tokyo Government.

Peking, March 9.—Notices posted in Tsingtao, calling on private loyal Japanese to buy property there prior to the Chinese assumption of control in Shantung province, have called forth protest from the Chinese Foreign Office to Tokyo, information emanating from official circles in Peking indicates. Whether sales have actually been made is not known, but the strong reports cause the Chinese press to give prominence to the subject. It is claimed the electric light plant has been dismantled, the German machinery substituted, and the sale of property made were dated prior to Feb. 6, thus giving Japanese citizens private control of certain properties, despite new Chinese official control. The Japanese Legation unofficially denies knowledge of sales indicating that the sales, if made, were without Government consent or knowledge. The matter is now receiving consideration by the Tokyo Government.

Present and former governors of the province of Yunan are engaged in a feud, and serious fighting is reported. Sun Yat-sen, president of the Canton Government, is attempting to gain the adherence of both sides, hoping to secure the eventual support of the province in his campaign against the Northern Government, which is holding authority here.

At Any Time You May Need Zam-Buk

Every home and farm needs Zam-Buk because it is the purest, safest and best antiseptic ever discovered. Equally good for simply cuts and burns as for chronic wounds or sores. If you would save money keep Zam-Buk handy.

FOR SCALDS—Mr. Geo. N. Duffus, a C.P.R. fireman, of Fort William, says: "The water gauge of my locomotive burst and scalded the left side of my face terribly. Fortunately I carry Zam-Buk about with me, and as soon as possible I had the balm freely applied. Zam-Buk took out all the 'fire' and smarting and in a few days it had my face nicely healed."

PIMPLES & FACE SORES—Miss S. G. Hamilton, of Allison, Ont., writes: "My face and hands were simply a mass of pimples, blotches and sores. The affected parts were so painful as if I had been scalded. I found nothing of real use except Zam-Buk. It soothed, purified and healed my skin perfectly."

IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED THIS WONDERFUL BALM, Zam-Buk, 50c. Jar, 1 for \$1.50.

NEW GRIP ON SHANTUNG HELD BY JAPANESE

Privately Buying Property— Chinese Foreign Office Makes Protest.

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MAY CUT INCOME TAX PRESSING GREAT BRITAIN

British Business May Force Shilling Reduction — High Tariffs Curtail Exports.

London, March 9.—According to my information, Lloyd George probably will survive the recent Conservative challenge. The continued rise in value of gilt-edged securities and sterling exchange indicates that the city would not regret any political change. Certainly electoral unpopularity spurs the Government along the path of public economy and may enable Stone to present a moderately popular budget next month. The present theory is that he may get expenditures below £900,000,000 helped by the lowest interest rates on short-term debts. Business pressure may then get one shilling cut from the income tax. In-creased buying powers and credit might then afford the scope necessary for a moderate recovery in home trade. Unfortunately, the raising of the Indian tariff offers a fresh obstacle to British exports. Lancashire is already hard hit by the Indian cotton duties.

A report from Moscow states that Communism has virtually disappeared from ordinary life. A bourgeois shop has opened and carries a full line of goods despite the spread of famine. After a severe winter and closed Baltic ports, Hull exports large timber

ships from Russia and Scandinavia. A Greek loan is expected here after the conclusion of peace with Turkey, but Greek finances are greatly embarrassed and existing loans yield 12 per cent. Genoa prospects are still hazy. French militarism bars the way to a reduction in European armaments, and deficits. The Swedish banking crisis has been rather severe and many shareholders were hard hit by the reconstruction.

British banks and private credits are benefiting by the general rise of first-class securities which has begun to infect some of the more speculative departments of the stock exchanges. All the newspapers are suffering from the trade depression and the Times was forced to reduce its price to compete with the Telegraph and the Morning

PRESIDENT HARDING ALLOWED SHIP

Recommendations Boldly Lau- garded of Hitherto Invo- luntarily to Such Legislation.

Washington, March 9.—President Harding today in person presented to a joint session of Congress his long-projected program for placing the American Merchant Marine on a competing basis with foreign rivals. The Administration's proposal is an avowed ship subsidy scheme. It is boldly launched under that title, regardless of the ancient and hitherto favorable locality of Congress to such legislation.

Tonight there is a ray of optimism on the horizon that has been lacking on earlier occasions when ship subsidies were asked. The great coalition of the United States far removed from salt water—the agricultural community of the middle west and west—appears to favor the President's scheme and Arthur Capper (R), Senator from Kansas, newly elected leader of the powerful farm bloc, forehandedly stated there would be "no particular opposition from the west." The farm bloc, as such, will not be antagonistic. Senator Capper's cohorts appear to be lining up for the ship subsidy proposition with the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence waterway. The vision of shipping farm produce direct from the grain fields adjacent to Lake Michigan and Lake Superior to the markets of the world makes an unmistakable appeal to the elements which for decades have frowned upon ship subsidies as an evil and selfish conception of the seaboard.

There were no surprises in the message which President Harding delivered before an immense audience in the House of Representatives yesterday. The main features of his program were later in the day introduced in both Senate and House in the form of bills, respectively by Senator Jones of Washington, and Representative Greene, of Massachusetts. The President recommends legislation which would provide for "direct aid" to shipowners, of approximately \$30,000,000 annually. That sum, too, is to be derived primarily from a 10 per cent diversion of all duties collected on imports from which it is proposed to create "a merchant marine fund." To that fund there is to be charged money derived from the 10 per cent diversion of the continental United States and also sums payable to American vessels by the Post Office Department for the transport of mail.

"Indirect aid" is to come from a deduction of income amounting to 5 per cent of the freight paid on cargoes carried in American bottoms. Mr. Harding's message has given a more convincing exhibition of special pleading before Congress than when he offered the ship subsidy plan. He was frequently interrupted by hearty applause regardless of the political complexion of his auditors. The first demonstration was evoked by the President's declaration that, possessing the second largest mercantile tonnage in the world, Americans are "the inspiration of the world." The determination to establish a merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance.

The President refrained from berating his audience with intemperate denunciations of the project. He confined himself to sketching its necessity and its wisdom in broadest outlines. He branded it in the first place, as a frank attempt to come to grips with a vital problem on the most sagacious terms which it had been possible to work out. Mr. Harding challenged opponents, if they have anything better to offer, to come forward with an acceptable alternative. The President based his support of a ship subsidy on iron facts which stare the American shipping industry in the face. Without aid on some scale or other, the American merchant marine, Mr. Harding said, is plain there was little hope the merchant ships that plow the world's seas beneath the Stars and Stripes can do so on any commercially possible terms in rivalry with foreign tonnage.

Old-Time Conditions Gone. The President asked Congress to be dignified and even world-minded in its consideration of the American merchant marine. He urged that the industry, he asserted, which either courted or benefited exclusively the interests of American shipowners, are a home or into which they come. The President's message was a direct appeal to the United States as a debt nation. Foreign maritime power sought our shipments "for the balance due to them." Today there is a dire financial situation. Foreign states are concerned with shipments to us but are so interested in our shipments to them." The President asserted, "It is our high purpose to continue on exchanges, both buying and selling, but we shall serve our best interests by our foodstuffs, if we maintain facilities for its transportation."

President Harding did not dispute that the nation's experiment in ship management has been one of the emergencies of a great war, but the time now had come to take the Government out of the navigation industry. The President explained that the Government was recommending completion of the eventual return to "individual initiative and private enterprise" of an industry that grievous experience has taught the United States Government is essentially not a

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Flavour and will always give genuine
satisfaction.



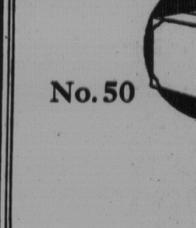
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GET A BOX TO DAY

NEW GRIP ON SHANTUNG HELD BY JAPANESE

A Portable Victrola

No. 50 \$70.00



A New Model Victrola That You Can Easily Take Anywhere

This new model No. 50 is an exceptionally convenient portable talking-machine, as easy to carry as a travelling bag. It is at the same time a perfect musical instrument possessing all the Victrola patented features.

Ask to hear these new selections played on this new model

April Showers and Leave Me With a Smile
Sung by Charles Harrison on
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Hortense and Never Mind

Two New Fox Trots by Al Star Trio and Their Orchestra on
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Soreness or salt rheum, as it is often called, manifests itself in little round pimples which contain an extremely irritating fluid. These break and subsequently a crust or scale is formed and the intense burning itching and smarting, especially at night or when the skin is exposed to a strong heat, is almost unbearable and relief is gladly welcomed.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Take it internally and it gets at the seat of the disease in the blood and drives it out of the system. Apply it externally and it takes out the itching, stinging and burning, and promotes healthy healing.

Sage Tea Beautifies And Darkens Hair

Don't Stay Gray! It Darkens
So Naturally That No-
body Can Tell.

ME GETS IT AGAIN.

Reggie—Doubtless I shall marry 'em, but I shall take jolly good care not to marry a woman who knows more than I do.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S PROPOSAL AVOWED SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEME

Recommendations Boldly Launched Under That Title, Regardless of Hitherto Inevitable Opposition of Congress to Such Legislation.

Washington, March 9.—President Harding today in person presented to a joint session of Congress his long-proposed program for placing the American Merchant Marine on a competing basis with foreign rivals. The Administration's proposal is an avowed ship subsidy scheme. It is boldly launched under that title, regardless of the ancient and hitherto inveterate hostility of Congress to such legislation.

Tonight there is a ray of optimism on the horizon that has been lacking on earlier occasions when ship subsidies were asked. The great section of the United States far remote from salt water—the agricultural community of the middle west and west—appears to favor the President's scheme and Arthur Capper (R), Senator from Kansas, newly elected leader of the powerful farm bloc, foreshadowed that there would be "no particular opposition from the west." The farm bloc, as such, will not be antagonistic. Senator Capper's cohorts applied the linking up of the ship subsidy proposition with the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence waterway. The vision of shipping farm produce direct from the grain fields adjacent to Lake Michigan and Lake Superior to the markets of the world makes an unmistakable appeal to the elements which for decades have frowned upon ship subsidies as an evil and selfish conception of the seaboard.

No Surprises in Message. There were no surprises in the message which President Harding delivered before an immense audience in the House of Representatives at mid-day. The main features of his program were later in the day introduced in both Senate and House in the form of bills, respectively by Senator Jones of Washington, and Representative Greene, of Massachusetts. The President recommends legislation which would provide for "direct aid" to shipowners, of approximately \$10,000,000 annually. That sum, too, is to be derived primarily from a 10 per cent. diversion of all duties collected on imports from which it is proposed to create "a merchant marine fund." To that fund there is to be added money derived from tonnage charges, taxes and fees imposed on vessels entering the continental United States and also sums payable to American vessels by the Post Office Department for the transport of mails.

"Direct aid" is to come from a deduction of income amounting to 5 per cent of the freight paid on cargo carried in American bottoms. Mr. Harding seldom has given more convincing exhibitions of special pleading before Congress than when he offered the ship subsidy plan. He was frequently interrupted by hearty applause regardless of the political complexion of his auditors. The first demonstration was evoked by the President's declaration that, possessing the second largest mercantile tonnage in the world, Americans "have the inspiration—aye, let me say, the determination—to establish a merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance."

The President refrained from burdening his audience with intricate details of the project. He confined himself to sketching its necessity and its wisdom in broadest outline. He branded it in the first place, as a frank attempt to come to grips with a vital problem on the most sagacious terms which it had been possible to work out. Mr. Harding challenged opponents, if they have anything better to offer, to come forward with an acceptable alternative.

The President based his support of a ship subsidy on iron facts which stare the American shipping industry in the face. Without aid on some such scale as is now proposed, Mr. Harding made it plain there was little hope the merchant ships that plow the world's seas beneath the Stars and Stripes can do so on any commercially possible terms in rivalry with foreign tonnage.

PLAN TO BOOST THE AFFAIRS OF ALL EUROPE

Problem Puzzles American Financiers—British Propose Gov'ts Stand Sponsor.

London, March 9.—Negotiations between American and European financial interests are understood to be under way to see if some way cannot be found out of the peculiarities caused by the formation of the International Corporation for Reconstruction in Europe. The organizers have so framed the schemes as to make it essential for United States capital to be interested and risky for it if it does enter.

The necessity for a share on the part of American capital, experts here believe, arises out of the provision that money loaned by the corporation shall be spent in countries which invest in its original capital. The thing that makes it hard for American money to be put in their hands is the British proposal that the government guarantee the capital of the corporation. Representatives of American financial interests entertain no hope that the American Government will guarantee the capital investment and fail to see how they can engage in a proposition where the other participants are indemnified against loss and they are not. American business men who have kept in touch with the plan, however, consider it the first feasible one that has been proposed and realize that if it should succeed under a proviso for the expenditure of money only in countries participating in the United States would tend to get its share of business and be seriously handicapped in foreign markets for a great many years to come.

"CASCARETS" 10c. FOR HEADACHE, LIVER, BOWELS. No griping or inconvenience follows a thorough liver and bowel cleansing with Cascarets. Sick headache, biliousness, gas, indigestion, sour upset stomach, and all such distress gone by morning. Nicest physic on earth for grown-ups and children. 10c. a box. Taste like candy.

Served Him Right. Brown—A woman certainly made me feel cheap today. Black—How's that? Brown—I was riding in a Westbrook car and she stood in front of me. Black—Yes, yes, go on. Brown—Well, when I got up at my destination she sat in my seat and in her sweetest tones said, "Thank you."

Little? For Today. Is it an admission when a man is called a liar for him to reply, "You're another?"

Some Difficulties In Establishing Irish Free State

May Possibly Affect Racing Relations Between Ireland and England.

London, March 9.—(By Canadian Press.)—Some of the difficulties arising through the establishment of the Irish Free State, and the consequent disavowal of Ireland from the United Kingdom, were brought out at the recent meeting of the Jockey Club when the future standing of Irish bred thoroughbred stock came up for consideration. The Field thus comments on the situation, in which the overseas dominions have a secondary interest.

Of wide importance are the points raised by Sir S. Scott. Alluding to the creation of a Free State in Ireland, he said that it may possibly "affect racing relations between Ireland and England," going on to point out that "stallions standing in the Irish Free State, or the produce of mares covered in that country, but foaled there, might not be entitled to any breeding allowance under Rule 126, and that possibly no horse belonging to the National Stud would be entitled to a breeding allowance in this country. The ordinary certificates from a foreign country for any horses or mares travelling backwards and forwards would be necessary."

While French politicians declare the resignation is evidence of weakness yet they believe if Mr. Lloyd George gets out before he is overthrown he will stand a better chance of "coming back." French friends of Mr. Lloyd George point out that aside from his six years' premiership he has not been out of office a single day for sixteen years and therefore is so very tired that he seriously needs a couple of years' rest before tackling what he considers his real job of restoring British commercial prestige throughout the world.

Naturally with Mr. Lloyd George out of the way French politicians see a far easier triumph for the French thesis, especially as regards dealing with the Russians at Genoa. Thus considerable editorial comment is on the pious order, as witness the semi-official Temps, which says: "The history of England is a series of problems that seemed insurmountable but which were all solved in their turn. Therefore, we leave our friends across the channel—with their unrivaled political experience—to regulate their crisis for themselves. We have no counsel to give them. Anyhow France is allied with England by vital interests which in any case will survive."

Just One Application and the Hairs Vanish. (Modes of Today) A harmless, yet very effective, treatment is here given for the quick removal of hairy growths: Mix enough powdered delatone and water to cover the undesirable hairs, apply paste and after 2 or 3 minutes remove, wash the skin and the hairs have vanished. One application usually is sufficient, but to be certain of results, buy the delatone in an original package. Mix fresh as wanted.

FAR EASIER FOR THE FRENCH, SAY HER DIPLOMATS

With Lloyd George Out of the Way They Would Be Better Able to Deal With Russia.

Paris, March 9.—The attention of France was fixed, yesterday on the sudden political crisis in Great Britain. While French ministries frequently fall overnight and rarely last more than a few months, the possibility of Premier Lloyd George resigning after his absolute dictatorship—the last six years has given French politicians a real shock. That he should follow the rule of three and thus join Briand and Bonomi in the list of Allied premiers at Cannes who now are no longer Allied premiers seemed unthinkable—especially with the Genoa conference looming so near.

The press devotes columns to explaining the party divergencies that have caused the British crisis and with the underlying opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's position is so weakened that he cannot last long in power—even should Genoa bring him new diplomatic triumphs—therefore his resignation now may not be surprising.

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48,000 KILLED ON BATTLEFIELDS AS MOTORS KILLED 91,000 IN U. S.

New York, March 9.—"We talk about war. In the eighteen months that American troops were engaged in fighting in France 48,000 soldiers lost their lives on the battlefield. In exactly the same period 91,000 persons, 25,000 of them children, were killed by automobiles on the highways of the United States."

That statement was made yesterday by Magistrate Frederick B. House of the Traffic Court, before a special committee of the Board of Aldermen considering an ordinance requiring all commercial vehicles to carry speed governors.

Magistrate House declared that the existing traffic laws were sufficient; that what was needed was enforcement. He advocated a State department to handle the examination of drivers and the issuance of licenses. Examinations as conducted now were a farce, he said. Maryland, the Magistrate said, had twenty-eight examinations, while New York State has just six. Connecticut and New Jersey were mentioned also as being way ahead of New York in properly regulating automobile traffic.

The Magistrate suggested that some of the \$5,000,000 collected yearly from license fees in this State be used for an adequate force of efficient examiners to constitute a bureau of a State department of automobiles. Most of the license money now goes for the maintenance of highways.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. The annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be held in the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, on June 20th, 21st, and 22nd, 1922.

A special train will be run from Toronto and Montreal to the meeting. After the meeting, another special train will make a tour of the chief industrial centres in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This tour will include a boat trip from St. John, N. B., across the Bay of Fundy to Digby, N. S., a journey through the beautiful Annapolis Valley, a six hours' sail on the Bras D'Or Lakes in Cape Breton, and a trip through the famous Matapeia Valley in Quebec.

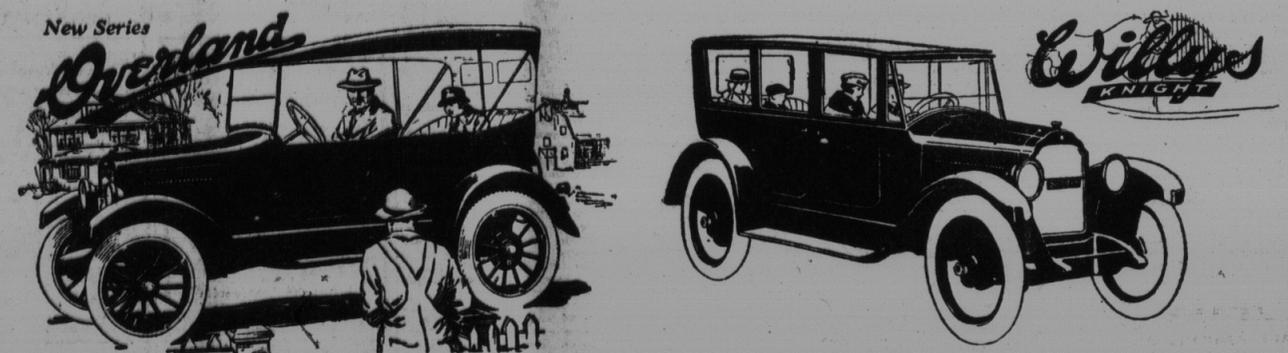
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Saves Money in Operation and Upkeep Gives Luxurious Motoring at Moderate Cost

The low first cost of the Overland—to-day \$825 for the Touring Car—is matched by its low upkeep expense. Owners report 26-30 miles to the gallon of gas, with high oil and tire mileage and negligible repair expense. Alloy steel parts give longer life and lessen depreciation. Completely equipped when you buy it—electric lights, starter, horn, speedometer, demountable rims, 3 speeds forward and reverse transmission, 4 brakes and Triplex Springs that ensure easy riding. The New Series Overland is Canada's comfortable low-cost car.

Standard Touring Car and Roadster \$825 Special Touring Car \$1,000 Sedan and Coupe \$1,295 F.O.B. Toronto Sales Tax Extra. Motoring that is free from care and therefore luxurious, distinguishes the Willys-Knight from all other cars. Owners report the tremendous mileage of 50,000 and 100,000 miles without a dollar for repairs on the Sleeve-Valve Motor. This Willys-Knight Motor has no cams, no springs, no tappet valves to adjust or grind, no carbon to clean. Result: greater gas economy and a motor that grows more powerful with use. To these advantages, the Willys-Knight adds beauty of line, unusual comfort and extraordinary long life—yet its price to-day is within reach of the man of average means. Fredericton—EASTERN MOTORS LIMITED—St. John WILLYS-OVERLAND LIMITED, Head Office and Factories: TORONTO, CANADA

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1922.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The first efforts of a Government at the opening of each session of Parliament are necessarily devoted to the preparation of the Speech which the Governor-General is called upon to deliver as the opening function.

Sympathy is expressed for the farmer, on account of the decline in prices as compared with previous years, and as a means of remedying this condition of affairs, Mr. King's speech is supposed to outline the policies that the Government proposes to pursue with regard to matters which will have to be dealt with, and to indicate the nature of the measures that Parliament will be called upon to consider.

The big issue of the election campaign was the tariff. The Government thinks that there are features of the tariff that may properly be dealt with during the present session.

The National railway systems are to be co-ordinated, and a thorough enquiry made regarding the working of them. The response of the Liberal party characteristics; but Mr. King and his friends are likely to find that there is a considerable difference between condemning a policy presented by their opponents and finding one to be better.

Immigration is touched on, and the necessity of filling up our unoccupied lands is dealt with. The Government, however, made a very poor start on this phase of administration, when it decided to change the policy pursued by its predecessors of permitting only the best class of immigration to enter the country.

Parliament is to be asked to consider some of the problems in connection with the returned soldier, still remaining. There must be no let up in the efforts that can be put forth to care for those men who came back from the war in such a disabled condition as prevents them earning a living in such a way as they could have done had they not been through the war.

With regard to the transfer to the Western Provinces of their natural resources, the Government has made a proposal to the several Provinces concerned, which it is expected will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the question.

The debate on the Address in the Legislative Assembly came to an end yesterday, after taking up five days, one full working week of that body. It served to show that the Government is absolutely unable to give even a plausible excuse for all its extravagance and reckless waste of money.

The King has not read the official "Statement" on this question, and it is not known whether he will support it, rather than the

loss of their emotional identification. The conservative voters who support these gentry on their promise not to allow the Government simply west of their vote. They might just as well have let Foster's candidates go in at once and have done with it, support so-called independents who have violated their pledge at the first opportunity.

Again the citizens of St. John are called upon to mourn the loss of one who for many years has been prominent in the business life of the community. Mr. Fred E. Marven, who passed away last evening, Mr. Marven was one of the industrial pioneers and he succeeded in laying the foundations of an industry which has, speaking generally, had a very successful existence.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

The Ideal Newspaper. (St. Catharines Standard.) A paper of 35 students in the department of Journalism at the Ohio State University have just evolved eleven principles for the conduct of the ideal newspaper. The ethical standards enunciated will be generally approved, and they really constitute a model. As a rule, every member of a community, at one time or other, is a critic of the local newspaper, and rightly so, but it may be said without fear of contradiction that in nine cases out of ten those charged with the responsibility of issuing the paper are striving for the highest standards.

A newspaper should have as its constant purpose the rendering of public service in the way of political, social, and economic improvement and in the dissemination of facts and editorial comment that will lead to the awakening of public conscience and public realization of duty and patriotism.

The newspaper must preserve accuracy and fairness in news and editorial. Fidelity to the truth is of the first importance. Ethical journalism cannot excuse preventable error, nor countenance dishonesty in its own method.

Every injustice done by the newspaper should be corrected at the earliest possible moment, conscientiously and ungrudgingly. This is not mere duty to avoid a threatened lawsuit but to insure justice and fairness to all.

The newspaper must not show partiality, or by so doing it displays unfairness and cowardice towards the readers who may not perceive the motives, cowardice because the object of its malice has not an equal opportunity for reply.

News should not be distorted or colored. The facts should be obtained and incorporated into a straightforward unbiased story. The news columns are for facts and the editorial columns are for argument, opinion and comment.

Triviality in news and editorial should be avoided. The practice of unduly emphasizing trifling subjects distorts true values and turns the attention from the significant events of community, nation and world.

Any form of bribery to bring about the suppression or to influence the presentation of news or editorial is forbidden and the equivalent of business, political or social favors.

Privacy must not be wantonly invaded. Although it is necessary for the moral and commercial interests of the community, circulation statements should be truthful and accessible to all interested persons.

Sir Lomer Promiss. (Mail and Empire.) Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice in the King Government, is an upholder for the Canadian boot and shoe industry. He has given the shoe man virtual assurance that they need not fear hurtful tariff revision by the Government.

Benny's Note Book BY LEE PAPE. I was doing my lessons without any pleasure last night and pop was looking at me, and he said, Benny, I think I'll try a little experiment with you, now here's a quarter.

Yes sir, I see, sounding like a good experiment, and pop said, Take the quarter, its yours to do with as you please. Yes sir, I see, sounding better and better. And I took the quarter and pop said, Now, if you want to spend it you can spend it and if you want to save it you can save it, but this experiment is to see whether you have sense enough to start a little savings account of your own free will, so you can think it over for a day and if by this time tomorrow you have decided to save it for the future instead of squandering it on the follies of the moment, I will give you another quarter and then you can really start to save and thus form a habit that will make you a better citizen.

And tonight pop said, Well, wait the answer, are you a spend thrift or a future Rockefeller? and I said, I'm a future Rockefeller. I got it in a safe place all right, pop, so you can give me the other quarter.

Good, I hope your story means as well as it sounds, in other words I would be glad of a few details, said pop, and I said, Yes sir, well, you see, I pritty near spent it this afternoon, and I went around to a lot of stores looking in the windows wondering what I wanted, and I was standing in front of Branta candy store and I was just going to go in and spend it all on chockit marmalows without being a better citizen, and just then all of a sudden I decided to save it and be a better citizen.

And what made you change your mind so abruptly? said pop, and I said, Well, you see, just then the quarter got loose and dropped throo a grating on the pavement and I looked throo the grating and I could see it away down there, so its safe all right, and I can get it any time I find out how to get down there, if I find out how to find out, so anyway you mite as well give me the other quarter a while.

Nothing doing, the experiment is over as far as im concerned, said pop. Meaning he wouldnt give me the other quarter.

With he meant.

sent, but this was before he was Minister, bound by the rules of the game, and the discomfiture of Hon. Mr. Tarte.

THE LAUGH LINE

All recently compiled vital statistics show that women live longer than men. "Less sagging" is a cynical bachelor's explanation.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Family—Contempt. "Have you ever met your ideal man?" sniggered a young maiden. "I met him two years ago," returned the lady novelist. "And is he still your ideal man?" "By no means," returned the novelist. "He's my husband now."—Carasay Caratas, Buenos Aires.

Substitute. Old Lady—"Oh, conductor, please stop the train, I dropped my wig out the window." Conductor—"Never mind, madam, there is a switch just this side of the next station."—Ocotus.

Where Luck Came In. "Did your brother have any luck when he was hunting tigers in India, John?" "Yes, sir, great luck—he never met any."—

The Betraying Accent. A Scotchman visiting London was advised by a friend to patronize a certain restaurant, being told that the food was good and the prices very reasonable. Desiring to be fully posted, the Scot inquired, "And what about a tip for the waitress? How much was the exact?" "Nothing—When she heard you speak," was his friend's reply.

Mary Speaks. Martha's house is swept and garnished. Full of treasures rare—Through drawn shades the daylight scarcely darses to enter there.

At Dame Nature's school; (Lesson rooms, the fields, the orchards And the swimming pool); Martha's husband thinks in terms of stocks and motor cars.

In our world of many women, Always there must be "Martha, who takes love and service Too unselfishly. And the Marry-of life's largess Oh, how rich are we!"—New York Tribune.

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The Union Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd. Engineers and Machinists. Iron and Brass Castings. Phone West 598. West St. John. C. H. WARING, Manager.

GIFTS THAT LAST. Time is Crowded. There is so much to be done, each day is so filled that doing the best one can, some engagements must be refused, some matters left for later consideration.

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THE SPEECH FROM THE FIRST ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

Several Reports from Various Sources. ed to House at Yesterday's Imperial Conference of Prem

The following is the Speech from the Throne as given members of the Federal Parliament at the formal opening yesterday.

Members of the House of Commons. I desire on this occasion to assure you that it is with great satisfaction that I meet the parliament of the Dominion for the first time since my arrival in Canada and avail myself of your assistance and advice in carrying out the important duties that His Majesty the King has entrusted to me as his representative.

Our Dominion has not escaped the world-wide economic disturbance and industrial depression, but has profited less from it than other countries. Keen observers of the business barometer feel that the worst is about over, and that at an early date we may look for a substantial revival of activity.

The decline of prices in the Dominion and to associate myself with you on the work you are about to begin. Our Dominion has not escaped the world-wide economic disturbance and industrial depression, but has profited less from it than other countries.

While improved methods of culture, grading and storage of farm crops in some parts, and greater diversification in others, would materially better conditions, it is apparent that adequate markets and marketing facilities and reduced transportation and processing costs lie at the root of the problem.

The whole transportation situation in Canada which requires time and care that are not at present available, there are features of the tariff which it is felt may properly be dealt with during the present session.

In order that the government ownership and operation of our national railways now extending through every province of the Dominion may be given a fair trial under the most favorable conditions, it is intended at an early date to co-ordinate the government-owned systems in the manner best calculated to increase efficiency, and to effect economies in administration, maintenance and operation.

The stream of immigration to the Dominion was much interrupted and restricted during the war. Now that the blessing of peace is with us, a renewal of efforts to bring in new settlers must be made. My government are fully alive to the importance of exacting the most from the problem in its many bearings, it is proposed to supplement the work of co-ordination by a thorough enquiry.

The work in connection with the re-establishment, medical treatment and vocational training of former members of the Canadian forces is being sympathetically and energetically presented. The care of the disabled still demands the best thought of those who are charged with the duty of administering the benefits provided. It is intended, during the coming session, again to present Parliament some of the problems still remaining.

The long standing question of granting the control of the natural resources of these western provinces to their respective provincial governments has engaged the attention of my ministers. Sympathizing with the desire of the authorities of these provinces, which have now attained to maturity, to have the same control and management of their resources as is possessed by the older provinces, my government have made a proposal to the governments of the several provinces concerned, which is hoped may lead to a satisfactory settlement of the question at an early date.

With the object of promoting economy and increasing efficiency, a bill will be submitted to you providing for a department of defence, in which the various branches of the defence forces of Canada will be co-ordinated under one ministerial head.

During the interval since the last Parliament, there has been held in Washington, on invitation of the President of the United States, an international conference to consider

the

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR PARLIAMENT MONDAY

Several Reports from Various Gov't Departments Presented to House at Yesterday's Short Session—Report of Imperial Conference of Premiers Tabled.

The following is the speech from the throne as given by members of the Federal Parliament at the formal opening yesterday.

Members of the House of Commons: I desire on this occasion to assure you that it is with great satisfaction that I meet the parliament of the Dominion for the first time since my arrival in Canada, and avail myself of your assistance and advice in carrying out the important duties that His Majesty the King has entrusted to me as his representative. It is indeed a great privilege to be called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion and to associate myself with you on the work you are about to begin.

Our Dominion has not escaped the world-wide economic disturbance and industrial depression, but has suffered less from it than other countries. Keen observers of the business barometer feel that the worst is about over, and a substantial revival of activity. In many parts of the Dominion continued depression of business naturally produced, in a much larger degree than usual, the misfortune of unemployment. Whilst of the opinion that unemployment relief is fundamentally a municipal and provincial responsibility, my government has felt that as conditions have arisen in a measure due to the late war, they would be justified in continuing for the period of the winter months the expenditure of supplementing by grants from the federal treasury the relief contributions of provinces and municipalities for the purpose of alleviating actual distress.

The decline of prices in farm products in 1921, as compared with the prices of previous years, has seriously affected agriculture in many parts of the Dominion. The ill effects of this inevitable deflation have been emphasized by restricted markets and the absence of any corresponding reduction in the cost of production. While improved methods of culture, grading and storage of farm crops in some parts, and greater diversification in others, would materially better conditions, it is apparent that adequate markets and marketing facilities and reduced transportation and production costs lie at the root of the problem. Recognizing such to be the case, my advisers have lost no time in seeking to gain more favorable conditions of sale and marketing for the products of the farm. Considerable work has been done with the authorities of other countries looking to an extension of trade and a widening of Canadian markets, and conferences have been arranged between the railway authorities with respect to the reduction of rates upon basic commodities. You will be invited to consider the expediency of making some changes in the customs tariff. While there are details of revision, the consideration of which will require time and care, that are not at the present available, there are features of the tariff which it is felt may properly be dealt with during the present session.

In order that government ownership and operation of our national railways now extending through every province of the Dominion may be given a fair trial under the most favorable conditions, it is intended at an early date to co-ordinate the government-owned systems in the manner best calculated to increase efficiency, and to effect economies in administration, maintenance and operation.

The whole transportation situation is one which will require your great attention. It weighs heavily upon our national finances. To assist in making the situation, and an adequate amount of understanding, and an adequate reduction of the problem in its many bearings, it is proposed to supplement the work of co-ordination by a thorough enquiry.

The stream of immigration to the Dominion was much interrupted during the war. Now that the blessing of peace is with us, a renewal of efforts to bring in new settlers must be made. My government are fully alive to the importance of this question and will use every reasonable endeavor to attract to our country people of the most desirable class, with particular regard to settlement on our undeveloped lands.

The work in connection with the re-establishment, and vocational training of former members of the Canadian forces is being sympathetically and energetically presented. The care of the disabled still demands the best thought and attention of the government. It is intended, during the coming session, again to consult parliament concerning some of the problems still remaining.

The long standing question, of granting the control of the natural resources of three western provinces to their respective provincial governments has engaged the attention of my ministers. Sympathizing with the desire of the authorities of these provinces, to have the same control and management of their resources as is possessed by the older provinces, my government have made a proposal to the governments of the several provinces concerned, which it is hoped may lead to a satisfactory settlement of the question at an early date.

With the object of promoting economy and increasing efficiency, a bill will be submitted to you, providing for a department of defence in which the various branches of the defence forces of Canada will be co-ordinated under one ministerial head.

During the interval since the last parliament, there has been held in Washington, on invitation of the President of the United States, an international conference to consider an

agreed limitation of armaments and in connection therewith to reach an understanding concerning the political relations of the powers interested in the regions of the Pacific and Far East. From this conference treaties of far-reaching consequence have resulted.

It is the opinion of my advisers that approval of parliament ought to precede their ratification on behalf of Canada. The treaties with appropriate explanations will accordingly be placed before you during the session. As the result of recent discussions among the powers, it has been decided to hold at Genoa, a conference with the object of securing through frank consultation among the nations who have been at war, a concerted effort to repair the grave dislocations in the economic and financial field that have everywhere followed the war. The Government of Canada has been invited to participate, and delegates have been appointed for the purpose.

An invitation of Canada by the Government of the United States to take part in a postal conference, at which all phases of mail communication from one country to the other may be fully discussed. Reciprocating the spirit that has prompted the invitation, the Canadian Government will, in due course, appoint representatives to meet the representatives of the United States for the purpose mentioned.

The public accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before you. At an early date the estimates for the coming year will be submitted. In their preparation imperative need for economy has rendered necessary the non-inclusion of many undertakings, appropriations for which must await a more favorable financial situation.

Honorable Members of the Senate: Members of the House of Commons: In inviting your careful consideration of the important matters which will engage your attention, I pray that Divine Providence may guide and bless your deliberations.

Prosperous Season Looked For By The Ancient Colony

Much Interest Being Shown in the Industrial Possibilities of Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., March 9.—Much interest is being shown in the industrial possibilities of the Ancient Colony. Just now a company with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000 is being organized to exploit the coal mines on the Little River near the St. George's coal fields on the West Coast, and its officials announce that development work will commence this spring. The company plan to create a bunkering station at Little River, believing steamships using the straits of Belle Isle will call there bunker coal.

A representative of a Canadian firm is here with a proposition to establish a flour mill, which, he says, would employ five hundred men. The United Towns Electric Company extended their hydro-electric system to practically all the towns and settlements on Conception Bay and Trinity Bay, have important plans for further water power development, and are reported to be trying to make an arrangement with the Reid Newfoundland Company to distribute power in St. John's.

The project of the Armstrong & Whitworth Co. of England, in conjunction with the Reid Newfoundland Co., to establish large pulp and paper-making industries in the Humber River Valley, has become the subject of much controversy. The Government's attitude to the proposals of these companies has not been disclosed, nor is the precise nature of the proposals known. In some quarters it is said that the Government has been asked to guarantee the company's bonds to the extent of \$5,000,000 in other quarters it is said the proposals would involve the Government in obligations amounting to \$12,000,000.

The island's need of new industries is generally recognized. Young men are growing up who have no inclination for the fishing, and unless opportunities of employment are afforded they must emigrate. The Humber project would doubtless be a great boon for the colony; but the Government with a war debt of about \$16,000,000, is not anxious to assume new financial obligations and Sir Robert Bond has come out in opposition to what he calls a "measure which may stifle a fatal blow at the autonomy and independence of our country." In the view of the St. John's Telegram, Sir Robert's pronouncement on the subject presages his re-entrance into the political arena, a possibility which is contemplated with general interest.

The Daily Advocate, organ of Hon.

SHIPS KEPT ONLY FOR PROTECTION

Admiral Grant Would Abolish Capital Ships and Scrap Submarines.

London, March 9.—The questions of capital ships, use of the submarines, what constitutes "protective" craft, and other matters threshed out at the Washington Conference continue to interest naval men in this country. Reviewing these questions in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, Admiral Sir W. Lortchier Grant, K. C. B., said the people of Great Britain and of the world owed a vast debt of gratitude to President Harding and the American nation for the initiative displayed in summoning the conference.

"As I have always said," Sir Lortchier continued, "I am very much in favor of abolishing capital ships altogether. It would be of great benefit to the world, because they are practically the only factor leading to competition in armaments, and also because the financial situation at the present time renders it essential that money should not be squandered in that way unless it is absolutely necessary. I am extremely pleased with the results of the conference as regards the Pacific pact and because the agreement and cooperation which have now been initiated will continue and will be very greatly enhanced in the future."

Admiral Grant spoke of some interesting points in regard to protective craft. The position of the United Kingdom in this matter, he thought, had not been quite recognized by other nations. A line of reasoning which produced an agreement in regard to capital ships was not the same which should be used in regard to protective vessels. The standard of protective ships allowed to any nation should depend, in the Admiral's opinion, on the vital value and extent of the things to be protected, and the protective craft unless used only for protective purposes.

The possessions of the United Kingdom, to protect which large numbers of light craft were needed, were scattered in small units. The British Empire therefore, even with big numerical superiority in protective craft, would be at a disadvantage if opposed to a nation having little to belong to a nation having little to protect, and the protective craft unless used only for protective purposes.

Turning to the question of submarines, Admiral Grant said that so long as other nations regarded the submarine as a useful weapon for defensive purposes, it was useless trying to combat the idea. It would be great value, from a humanitarian point of view if submarines could be eliminated altogether. If this was not possible, their objectionable features should be eliminated. The ocean highways could be eliminated to a very great extent and would be by the international rules formulated at Washington governing their attacks on merchant shipping.

A few greater difficulties so far as the regulation of its use is concerned, is, in the opinion of Admiral Grant, it will present a serious problem in the future. From the naval point of view, it would be a serious matter for ships at sea if airplanes belonging to many forces were able to drop gas bombs on or around the vessels, for the ventilating system would suck in the gas and all parts of the ship would be affected for a long period of time. The great difficulty was that it was not possible to equip itself in secret with the means for manufacturing gas on a large scale and Admiral Grant was unable to see how international agreements could possibly guarantee the world against the use of gas.

Bank Clearings Week of March 9

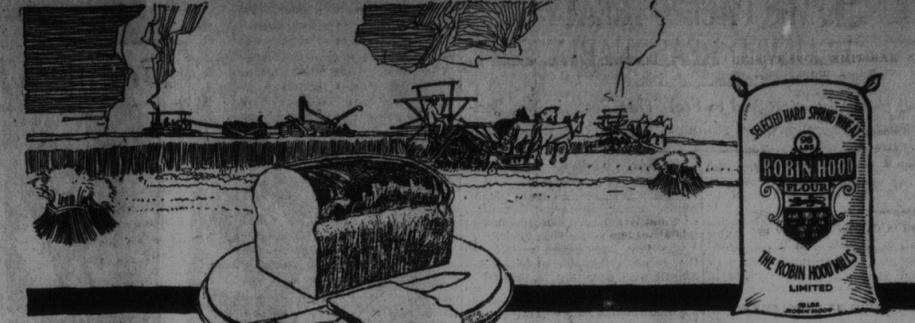
Calgary	5,533,654
Edmonton	4,988,761
Medicine Hat	359,987
Yamouville	12,939,181
Victoria	1,976,194
New Westminster	465,707
Prince Albert	389,556
Lethbridge	429,649
Winnipeg	1,015,578
Regina	801,578

In The Roped Arena

Tom Stewart, match maker of the Commonwealth Sporting Club of Hamilton, has booked a good bout for Saturday night. Mike McTigue, former contender for middleweight honors, and Lou Bogash, Bridgeport middleweight, have been matched for twelve rounds. Patry Bogash, brother of Louie, has signed to box Tommy Stapleton in another twelve rounder on the same night.

The police resistance of the current week, pugilistically speaking, will take place in Jersey City Friday night when Johnny Bull, world's bantamweight champion, defends his title in eight rounds against the fighting harp of St. Paul, Roy Moore, one of the leading contenders for the crown.

W. F. Conker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is plainly in favor of very substantial Government assistance to assure the realization of the big Humber project, and, as head of the Fisherman's Protective Union and various cooperative enterprises, Mr. Conker holds a very considerable influence. The minister is a vigorous advocate of aggressive and radical economic policies, and a battle between him and Sir Robert Bond, would certainly enliven the political life of the island.



Bread

nature's greatest and least expensive food

As a staple food Bread is at the same time heat-giving, flesh-forming and bone-making, and containing these three essentials it is therefore the greatest body-building agent in the daily menu of mankind.

This is absolutely a fact—the liberal use of FLOUR in the family bill of fare goes a long way towards the maintenance of health and incidentally the

reduction of expense too. Bread is the staff of life and naturally the better the flour the better the bread.

"ROBIN HOOD" Flour is milled only from Western hard spring wheat—right on the prairies where it is grown—all flour—no filler—nothing but the "cream" scientifically separated from the finest wheat in the world.

Robin Hood Flour

"Well worth the slight extra cost"

CONVERSATION HELD WITH SHIP ON ATLANTIC

Wireless Telephones Will be in General Use on Steam- ships Soon.

New York, March 8.—What was described by electrical engineers as the breaking down of barriers which they have been striving for many years to overcome was achieved last Saturday night when W. B. Thayer, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, spoke from his home in New Canaan, Conn., with a ship 200 miles off the port.

The demonstration was in the nature of a test of new long-distance telephone equipment installed on board the America. At its conclusion it was predicted that wireless telephones would be in general use on ocean vessels soon, and that persons in Seattle would talk with friends on the Atlantic.

Mr. Thayer talked in the usual manner with the test room of his company with the radio transmitting station at Deal Beach. His voice was carried on air waves a distance of 970 miles and thence down the aerial of the United States steamship America.

The conversation, which lasted more than an hour, was interrupted occasionally by wireless operators sending messages by spark, but except for these brief intervals the voices of the persons communicating by aerial telephone were as clear and loud, it was said, as if they were talking over a wire.

An interesting feature of the experiment is that probably thousands of amateur radio operators were "listening in" at the time.

Apply Sulphur On Your Eczema Skin

COATS LITTLE AND OVERCOMES TROUBLE
Almost Over Night.

Any breaking out of the skin, even dandruff, itching eczema, can be quickly overcome by applying Mentho-Sulphur, declares a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, this sulphur preparation instantly brings ease from skin irritation, soothes and heals the eczema right up and leaves the skin clear and smooth.

FRENCH TAKE THE CUE FROM SEC'Y HUGHES

Will Have Experts Prepare Genoa Propaganda—To Give Press French View- point.

Paris, March 9.—Italy has notified the Allied associated, neutral and enemy Governments that she had accepted April 10 as the date for the general conference suggested by Premier Lloyd George and Poincare at Boulogne. The United States is included in the list of invitations sent from Genoa, even though no hopes are entertained that she will be represented by a delegation.

The Great Powers are allotted five delegates each. Premier Poincare entertains no notion of attending in person if he can possibly avoid it—for the president's African trip already has been delayed. It does not begin on April 10, but in the role of French Premier, he will be absent from France. The president's African trip already has been delayed. It does not begin on April 10, but in the role of French Premier, he will be absent from France.

M. Poincare insists that whoever accepts the mission shall remain throughout the conference. He wishes to avoid a repetition of the Washington experience when the chief of the French mission was changed several times. He has not yet positively decided to go to Genoa and I understand that if the Powers are insistent he will take the trip for just the opening day, but in the role of French Premier, he will be absent from France.

Premier Poincare also is busy preparing a new plan for applying new to the press at Genoa. Not only does he hope to discover a "French Lord Riddell" to receive the correspondents, but also he is considering competing with the English system by having a competent "press manager" with a staff of expert study all the subjects that come up daily in the conference, with instructions to make a resume immediately for the press, showing the French viewpoint.

It is considered here that the Genoa conference will last three or four months, but that after the first few weeks all matters will pass into committees until time for the final plenary session.

Premier Poincare is inaugurating another custom at the Quai d'Orsay, this time taking President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes as his examples. It is that he intends to receive all American correspondents weekly in order to answer all ques-

PALESTINE AWAKENING FROM INDUSTRIAL SLUMBER

New Industries Spring Up and Enter the Markets in Competition With Foreign Manufactures—Home Industries Exhibition Being Arranged.

Jerusalem, March 8.—Palestine is beginning to rouse from its long industrial slumber. Manufacturing industries are springing up rapidly in the country which could not boast of a single industry for hundreds of years under the Turkish regime. Now the new industries are beginning to compete strongly with foreign manufactures. This change is attributed here to Zionist capital and enterprise.

Carpet weaving perhaps ranks first in importance among the new industries. The Pro-Jerusalem Society has a number of looms which turn out some remarkably beautiful work. Jewish colonists from Persia have also set up a number of factories which make carpet patterns for foreign consumption. The United States is their chief buyer for the present.

The manufacture of houses and office furniture is making rapid strides. Two large Zionist factories are now busy producing all the wooden requisites of office and home for Palestine as well as for Egypt.

Pearl button manufacturing, candy, brush and basket making are among the many other enterprises which are being developed. Their promoters say they are more than satisfied with results, despite the general depression in trade prevailing in the world over.

Two existing handicaps, however, seem to arrest the rapid growth. The first is lack of electricity to run the machinery in factories and the second the lack of suitable harbors, piers and sheds to facilitate the handling of the sudden increase in imports and exports.

The Buttenberg schemes for generating electricity from the river Jordan which has already been approved by the government in London and in which work is to start soon, is expected to eliminate these handicaps.

The administration is bending its utmost efforts to promote more enterprises. An exhibition of home industries, the first of its kind in Palestine, is being arranged for the first week in April.

YOURS FOR BETTER BREAD

EACH CAKE WRAPPED

MADE IN CANADA

ASK FOR ROYAL YEAST SUBSTITUTES

RICH IN VITAMINES

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD

MANUFACTURED BY EWING GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED

FOUR-POWER PACIFIC TREATY BELIEVED REASONABLY SAFE

U. S. Administration Said to Feel That Pact Is Not Seriously Endangered—President and Mr. Hughes Confer.

Washington, March 8.—President Harding and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, who arrived in Washington last night, are confident that the four-power treaty on the Pacific Islands, which has become the center of "irreconcilability," is not seriously endangered. That this is the view of the Administration was indicated on the highest authority this afternoon.

No effort will be made by the President to bring pressure to bear on Republican opponents of the treaty, it is stated. He is confident that the treaty has sufficient backing from the American people to rally the requisite number of votes for ratification.

The President conferred with Mr. Hughes today, and in course of the Cabinet meeting it is understood the treaty situation and the growth of opposition in the past few days were discussed. It was after this survey and after Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader of the Senate, had visited the White House that the announcement was made that the Executive's confidence in the outcome remains unshaken.

It was thought probable that because of the various questions raised in connection with the treaty, particularly the Hitchcock resolution demanding that further information regarding the discussions leading up to the pact, and the Borah resolution, asking whether or not the pact super-

ceded the Lansing-Ishii agreement, the opponents of ratification would request Mr. Hughes to appear in executive session before the Committee on Foreign Relations. No request to this effect has so far been made.

The President, before replying to the Borah resolution, probably will consult with Secretary Hughes as to the extent which the treaties formulated in the Conference superseded previous agreements where these agreements are not specifically mentioned. He is expected to reply to Senator Borah either late today or early tomorrow morning.

The position of the Administration is that whether or not the Lansing-Ishii agreement, which admitted Japan's special interests in portions of Continental Asia, was discussed, the framing of the Chinese treaties, and in fact of all the treaties, proceeded on the assumption that any portions or sections of previous treaties which were in conflict with them were ipso facto nullified.

It is therefore the contention of the Administration that the agreements reached regarding spheres of interest in China and the general resolutions bearing on these, the renunciation by the powers of the doctrine of special interests, nullified the Lansing-Ishii agreement and similar international understandings which do not accord with the resolutions on Chinese policy.



GROWING PAINS.

TERRORIST GROUP GRASPS AT SUPREMACY IN HUNGARY

Association Like the Italian Fascist Is Under Control of Secret Military Organization Which Exercises Reactionary Power.

Budapest, March 8.—The Awakening Hungarians recently held their general assembly, when telegrams of sympathy were received from the Archduke Joseph and also Admiral Horthy, the Governor-General and chairman, Dr. Hegedus, former Minister of Finance, stated in his opening address that this association had been formed in accordance with law and that it enthusiastically ranged itself on Admiral Horthy's side.

The Awakening Hungarians is a body very similar to the Ogresch of Germany, and the Fascist of Italy. Like these organizations, it owes its birth to nationalism as opposed to internationalism and Socialism and particularly to Communism. The origin of the Awakening Hungarians is to be found during the republic under Károlyi, when they were the Opposition with their monarchist tendency, their influence at that time being counterbalanced by the parties of the Left.

Their great aspiration, however, was the downfall of the Communist regime and the departure of the Rumanian army of occupation.

Then, because of their aim, "Awakening Hungary" was proclaimed, and the Christian National Party, which they were the Opposition with their monarchist tendency, their influence at that time being counterbalanced by the parties of the Left.

Their great aspiration, however, was the downfall of the Communist regime and the departure of the Rumanian army of occupation.

FRENCH SEEK FURTHER DELAY

Press Now Suggesting April 25 as Date for Genoa Conference.

Paris, March 8.—As if by signal, the entire French press has decided that it cannot see how the Genoa conference possibly can take place April 10, April 25 is the new date—but this appears to be just a date suggested and really based on nothing whatever. As a matter of fact, the French still cling to the old thesis of before the Bona conference and will, undoubtedly, endeavor to push the date conference as far into the future as possible.

To definite details have arisen—which the press states is addressed to England—was finally sent to Italy as host of the conference and touched in extremely disagreeable, even violent terms. It was signed by Tolstichin, who pointed out the Soviets had been invited from the Allies at Cannes to meet on March 5, therefore the delay is to his mind only a part of a bourgeois plot against the Soviets, or words to that effect, which I understand have had such unpleasant effect upon the Allied statesmen as to make them consider they had better have still further delay "in order to put the Soviet in a proper place."

Still another reason is that President Millerand will be absent from France in April—inspecting the provinces in Africa. This makes it difficult for Premier Poincare to attend in person—or at least serves as an excuse. And, finally, there is always the threat of an extra Red May Day in Genoa unless the conference is postponed. It is admitted here that trouble is likely to occur if the threatened railway strike is not averted, the French, who are perfectly willing to leave their special train at the Italian frontier and proceed to Genoa in automobiles.

METHODISTS IN ARMY OF DRYS ROME ATTACKED BY O'CONNELL

"Un-American" to Seek to Establish Church in Seat of Catholic Faith.

Rome, March 8.—Cardinal O'Connell of Boston in his Sunday sermon delivered in the American Catholic Church of St. Susanna here today called American Methodists un-American because they came to Rome, the seat of the Catholic faith, "unauthorized and failed to respect the faith existing here."

The Cardinal deplored "this waste of good American money as filthy drops when spent in this cause. Methodists could better spend their money at home in American cities where religious indifference exists. Methodists can only put doubts in hearts here where before their arrival there was certainty. They make bad Catholics, but won't make good Methodists here."

Cardinal O'Connell's remarks indicate the intensity of the conflict between the Catholics and Methodists here. The Methodists bought the entire hill of Monte Mario, but were hindered until now in the construction of a college because of Catholic opposition. First the municipal authorities blocked construction on the grounds that the building would injure the artistic skyline. The Methodists then announced their intention to prosecute each member of the municipal council individually. Since then the council has conceded the building right to principle provided the plans complied with the building laws.

But a member of the Catholic party is at the head of the Ministry of Education in the new cabinet, and as in addition to this the Catholic party is particularly strong in the new cabinet, no new difficulties are promised in the construction of a Protestant college in the heart of Roman Catholicism.

ROME ATTACKED BY O'CONNELL

"Un-American" to Seek to Establish Church in Seat of Catholic Faith.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Prohibition authorities are ready for a campaign against liquor smugglers in Florida. With their campaign plans approved by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, dry law forces are moving toward Florida to take up strategic locations, prepared to execute a draft of several weeks of the situation.

Officials guarded their plans carefully. It is not known how many men will be concentrated along these Florida coast lines. It is said, however, that some of the best trained dry agents have been withdrawn temporarily from their regular posts for duty indefinitely in Florida.

Col. L. N. Hunt, a time acting chief of general prohibition agents, will leave Washington tomorrow with a staff of assistants drawn from Commissioner Haynes's force of mobile agents. All of them have been efficient officers and some have been connected with the Internal Revenue service as inspectors or in other capacities in preceding years.

Commissioner Haynes expects to get active cooperation from the Florida revenue agents now stationed in Florida. He also will be aided by the regular staffs of immigration and customs agents at Florida ports.

The Coast Guard has only a limited number of vessels and not more than one or two could be withdrawn from their regular stations farther up the coast for running duty without crippling the efficiency of the service where they are assigned to duty.

Quiet investigation has been proceeding to fix the identity of individuals who are suspected of giving financial backing and other assistance to the smugglers. It is suggested that as a result of this inquiry a large number of arrests in Florida may be expected. It is also anticipated there will be a series of spectacular raids before the force is completely ready for the cleanup mapped out by Commissioner Haynes.

Tells Dyspeptics What To Eat

Avoid Indigestion, Sour Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Gas On Stomach, Etc.

Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble, say medical authorities, are due since times out of time to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Chronic "acid stomach" is exceedingly dangerous and suffers should do either one of two things.

Either they can go on a limited and often disagreeable diet, avoiding foods that disagree with them, that irritate the stomach and lead to excessive secretion or they can eat as they please in reason and make it a practice to counteract the effect of the harmful acid and prevent the formation of gas, sourness or premature fermentation by the use of a Little Blue Bismuth. It is not a laxative. It is probably no better, safer or more reliable stomach antacid than Bismuth Magnesia and it is widely used for this purpose. It has no direct action on the stomach, and is not a detergent. But a base of powder or a couple of five grain tablets taken in a little water with the food will neutralize the hydrochloric acid which may be present and prevent its further formation. This removes the whole cause of the trouble and the most delicate naturally and does not irritate the stomach and does not act as a purgative.

Get a few ounces of Bismuth Magnesia from any reliable druggist. Ask for either powder or tablets. It never comes as a liquid, milk or citrate, and is the best form to use. It is not a laxative. Try this plan and see if it has the effect you want. It is not a laxative.

Newspaper Man's Status Has At Last Been Determined

By Authority of United States Government, He Belongs to "Learned Profession."

By authority of the United States Government, it has been decided that a newspaper man is a member of a "learned profession."

The decision will bring deep relief to many persons in and out of the newspaper business. For long there has been confusion on this vital question. Some newspaper men have described themselves as "journalists," which has moved others to define a journalist as a newspaper man out of a job. Others have frankly aligned themselves with Labor, accepting the benefits and the deprivations of such alliance with apparent equanimity.

Outside the "labor" opinions were equally varying. Those whose personal affairs had been exploited thought newspaper men a race quite without the confines of decent society. Politicians and business men who were able through influence personal or commercial, to use newspaper men as their unpaid publicity agents took something for nothing and paid the agents on the back. Generally, the public looked on newspaper men as "interlopers," "parasites," rather impertinent men, occupying a position somewhere between the janitor and the college professor.

Now all uncertainty is happily removed. The other day a newspaper man, native of England, resident

HEAD STUFFED BY CATARRH? USE A HEALING CREAM

If your nostrils are clogged, your throat distressed, or your head is stuffed by nasty catarrh or a cold, apply a little pure, antiseptic, germ destroying cream every day. It penetrates through every air passage, soothing inflamed, swollen membranes and you get instant relief. How good it feels. Your nostrils are open. Your head is clear. No more sneezing, snuffing, dryness or irritation for breath. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from any drug store. Cold and catarrh yield like magic. Don't stay stuffed up. Relief is sure.

50-50 ON OIL IN PERSIA FIELDS

British and Americans Forced to Act in Co-operation—Similar Action Elsewhere Likely.

London, March 8.—Evidence of the truth of the assertion that British and American oil interests have in part substituted co-operation for outright competition, was obtained yesterday when it was learned that negotiations are under way between the Standard Oil and Anglo-Persian companies on one side and the Persian Government on the other for possible settlement of the conflicting claims which the two great companies have in that part of the world. The rival oil concerns have agreed to suspend their claims in Persia for a fifty-fifty basis and the negotiations with the Persian authorities are for the fulfillment of such an agreement.

There was some hope expressed that such a policy might be obtained in other quarters of the world but it must be remembered that the Persian situation represents a problem which more or less forced peace on the oil magnates. Successful Persian Government, creating conflicting claims all with a semblance of validity so as to make operation there by any company an exceedingly involved affair. Recovery to lower diplomatic would hardly have out the fact so the two companies agreed it more profitable to come to an agreement. Similar action in more visible fields is hardly possible between interests which in the last few years have fought so desperately as these two to obtain the newer oil fields.

to light, let us say, 50,000 of the little star-like lamps in the course of a few hours. But the effect is incomparable. So it is with the lightning and tending of the flower-flames in the garden. If you go out in the early morning you see the corals and the pebbles, watching, waiting, trembling, breaking-up lamps of not a small brown figure squatting in almost every bed. Then through the day the pitiless waves of the sun try to break down what they have built; and next morning they built again. It is only a Maharanjeh, a Prince, who can have such red-eyes as these; but they are very gorgeous.

Food Piles Up At Russian Ports

The Country's Railroads Move Only 25,000 Tons in Month.

Washington, March 8.—The number of persons who will die from starvation in famine-stricken Russia is almost wholly dependent on the Russian railways how transporting grain for the American Relief Administration, Secretary Hoover declared yesterday.

During the past thirty days 100,000 tons of seed wheat and foodstuffs have been delivered to seven different ports on the Baltic and Black seas, but only 25,000 tons have been transported over Russia's demoralized rail system.

American relief ships have delivered the seed and foodstuffs to Baltic, Riga, Libau and Danzig, on the Baltic, and Novorossiysk, Theodosia and Odessa on the Black Sea. From 120,000 to 140,000 additional tons of stuff, according to Mr. Hoover, will be delivered at these ports during the next thirty days and the prospects are that shipments will continue to pile up at the ports, with very little change in the Russian railroads being able to transport to the famine area much more than the amount shipped during the last thirty days.

The best shipment in one day to the famine area was 1400 tons. Normally, the Russian railroads to this region should be able to transport 30,000 tons, Mr. Hoover said, attributing the difficulty experienced in handling the grain in Russia to lack of fuel, dilapidated equipment and incompetent management of the railways.

Vice President Smull of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Shipping Board announced later in the day that all of the thirty vessels allocated to the American Relief Administration for Russian relief had been able to unload their cargoes of grain and foodstuffs at Baltic and Black Sea

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

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BASEBALL SALARIES INCREASE IN

George Wright Received Only the Entire Season

New York, March 8.—George Wright, star shortstop of the Cincinnati Red Stockings, played throughout the entire season of 1920 for a salary of \$1200. The Red Stockings played 67 games that year, of which they won 56 and tied one, a record which has never been duplicated. Wright was the highest paid member of the team.

G. H. Ruth, home run hitter extraordinaire, played on Sunday contracts with the New York Yankees League Baseball Club which will pay him approximately \$75,000 during the coming season. The contract is for three years with a renewal option for two seasons additional. If continued for the full five years, Ruth will receive a total of not less than \$375,000.

These figures give an idea of the development of professional baseball in this country, during the past 10 years. They are also the cause of frequent conferences behind closed doors in which baseball magnates argue the question as to whether they are "inflating a salary Frankenstein" which will in the end turn and devour what has been in the past a reasonably profitable business. Big league baseball club owners will not discuss publicly this subject except in the most abstract way. It is the consensus of opinion as expressed by the magnates, however, that the situation is serious.

It is estimated that the salary lists of the 15 clubs of the two major leagues will aggregate more than \$2,000,000 this season. The maximum figures for any one club are placed at about \$225,000 and the minimum at a profit of \$100,000. To this expense must be added ground rent, travel charges, local, state and federal taxes; interest on mortgages, offices and clerical salaries and minor charges, such as advertising, ticket printing and supplies.

A study of baseball salaries over a period of the past 20 to 40 years shows the steady increase which has developed from year to year. In the early seventies \$1500 was a top-notch salary for a star player. By the beginning of 1900-players of similar calibre were receiving from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a season. A few years later the famous Chicago Nationals' infielder, Frank Chance, received \$15,000; J. J. Evers, \$6,000; B. Tinker, \$5,500, and Harry Steinbreck, \$4,000.

About the same time Pittsburgh was paying J. H. Weaver, \$10,000 a year; Thomas Leach \$4,500. The Athletics' famous infield, consisting of E. T. Collins, J. E. Bakus, John Melanin and J. J. Barry, drew an annual total of \$17,500, of which Collins collected \$4,000 a third.

Some 20 years ago the National League had a salary limit of \$2,400. Ten years ago it was said that the average salary in the major league was not more than \$3,000. Today it is almost double these figures. The players are not, however, the only ones who have benefited by the rising salary wave. The managers of the clubs also profit. In 1900, Frank Chance received \$1,200 during his first year as a player with the Chicago Cubs. Fifteen years later he drew a salary of \$25,000 a year and 5 per cent of the club profits as manager of the New York Americans. About the same time Tris Speaker was drawing \$5,000 a year with the Boston Americans. His present contract with Cleveland is much more remunerative. In 1916, A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati Nationals testified that the salary roll for the team that year was \$89,500, of which Christy Mathewson as manager drew \$12,000; C. L. Herzog \$10,000, and H. H. Chase \$8,000.

Following the baseball war it is reported that H. K. Groh came from Cincinnati for \$50,000 and Charles O'Connell from the Pacific Coast League a year hence at \$75,000. Verily, baseball has grown considerably since Nicholas E. Young received a salary of \$400 a year as first secretary of the National League back in 1876 and his initial report showed receipts of \$62,132 and expenses of \$475.50.

John F. Morfill, remembered as the foremost first baseman in the late '70s and early '80s, who played with the Boston champions of 1877-1878 and 1883, testified the high salaries now paid a star ball player are justified in view of the development of the game.

"In the old days baseball was not thought of as a money-making proposition," said Mr. Morfill. "The club owners entered into it purely for the love of the sport, and so did the players. They were not paid, but they necessarily got their own wages, because baseball was good only means of livelihood and they worked at it for only a few months of the year. We used to start the season on March 15 and play along until the middle of No-

Be Suspicious of Tender Gums

Be suspicious of any tenderness or bleeding of the gums. This is usually the first stage of Pyorrhea—an insidious disease of the gums that destroys the teeth and undermines bodily health.

Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame, then shrink, thus exposing the uncleaned tooth surfaces to the ravages of decay. Tiny openings in the gum form gateways for disease germs to enter the system. Medical science has traced many ills to these infecting germs in the gums weakened by Pyorrhea.

They are now known to be a frequent cause of indigestion, anæmia, rheumatism and other serious conditions.

So watch carefully for that first tenderness or bleeding of the gums. Try Forhan's immediately. It positively prevents Pyorrhea (Riggs Disease) if used in time and used consistently.

And in preventing Pyorrhea—it guards against other ills.

Forhan's (For the Gums) cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps them white and clean.

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment. 35c and 60c tubes in Canada and U.S. If your druggist cannot supply, send price to us direct and we will mail tube postpaid.

Prepared by R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan's, Ltd., Montreal

FORHAN'S GUM PASTE
FOR THE GUMS
Checks Pyorrhea

THE STANDARD'S SPORTING SECTION

BASEBALL SALARIES SHOW BIG INCREASE IN RECENT YEARS

George Wright Received Only \$1,200 for Playing Through the Entire Season of 1869.

New York, March 8.—George Wright, star shortstop of the Cincinnati Red Stockings, played throughout the entire season of 1869 for a salary of \$1,200. The Red Stockings played 57 games that year, of which they won 56 and tied one, a record which has never been duplicated. Wright was the highest paid member of the team.

Dr. H. Ruth, home run hitter extraordinaire, signed on Sunday a contract with the New York American League Baseball Club which will pay him approximately \$75,000 during the coming season. The contract is for three years with a renewal option for two seasons additional. If continued for the full five years, Ruth will receive a total of not less than \$375,000.

These figures give an idea of the development of professional baseball in this country, during the past 50 years. They also are the cause of frequent conferences behind closed doors in which baseball magnates argue the question as to whether they should be paying a salary.

Frankenstein which will in the end turn out to be a profitable business. Big league baseball club owners will not discuss publicly this subject except in the most abstract way. It is the consensus of opinion as expressed by the magnates, however, that the situation is as follows:

It is estimated that the salary lists of the 16 clubs of the two major leagues will aggregate more than \$2,000,000 this season. The maximum figure for any one club has placed at about \$250,000 and the minimum at a little over \$100,000. To this expense must be added ground rent, travel charges, local, state and federal taxes; interest on mortgages, officers' and clerical salaries and minor charges, such as advertising, ticket printing and supplies.

A study of baseball salaries over a period of the past 30 to 40 years shows the steady increase which has developed from year to year. In the early seventies \$1500 was a top-notch salary for a star player. At the beginning of 1900, players of similar calibre were receiving from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a season. A few years later the famous Chicago Nationals infield drew the following figures: F. L. Lucas, \$10,000; E. J. Connor, \$6,000; B. Thacker, \$5,500; and Harry Steinbrecht, \$4,000.

About the same time Pittsburgh was paying J. H. Wagner \$10,000 and Thomas Leach \$4,500. The Athletics famous infield, consisting of E. T. Collins, J. P. Baker, John McInnis and Ed. J. Barry, drew an annual total of \$17,500, of which Collins collected \$3,000 a month.

Ten years ago it was said that the average salary in the major league was not more than \$3,000. Today it is almost double these figures. The players are not, however, the only ones who have benefited by the rising salary scale. The managers of the clubs also profit. In 1898 Frank Chance received \$1,200 during his first year as a player with the Chicago Cubs. Fifteen years later he drew a salary of \$25,000 a year and 5 per cent of the club profits as manager of the New York Americans. About the same time Tris Speaker was drawing \$15,000 a year with the Boston Americans. His present contract with Cleveland is much more remunerative. In 1911 A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati Nationals, testified that the salary roll for the team that year was \$89,500, of which Christy Mathewson as manager drew \$12,000; C. L. Herzog \$10,000, and H. H. Chase \$8,000.

Following the baseball war with the federal league, the magnates proclaimed loudly that salaries must come down but they went up instead. Other expenses accompanied them. Presently B. B. Johnson of the American League receives \$25,000 a year under a 20-year contract. Judge K. M. Landis, as high baseball commissioner, has a seven-year contract at \$50,000 a year.

Manager J. J. McGraw of the New York Giants recently signed a five-year contract at figures said to be \$50,000 a season. Two players purchased by his club within the past few months cost \$125,000, for it was reported that H. K. Groh came from Cincinnati for \$50,000 and Charles O'Donnell from the Pacific Coast League a year hence at \$75,000.

Verily, baseball has grown considerably since Nicholas E. Young received a salary of \$400 a year as first secretary of the National League back in 1878 and his initial report showed receipts of \$212.32 and expenses of \$475.50.

John F. Morhin, remembered as the foremost first baseman in the late '70s and early '80s, who played with the Boston champions of 1877; 1878 and 1883, thinks the high salaries now paid a star ball player are justified in view of the development of the game.

"In the old days baseball was not thought of as a money-making proposition," said Mr. Morhin. "The club owners entered into it purely for the love of the sport, and so did they necessarily get good wages, because baseball was their only means of livelihood and they worked at it for only eight months of the year. We used to start the season on March 15 and play along until the middle of No-

Carpentier To Take Month's Rest

Scheduled to Fight Ted Lewis in London, May 11—Had Operation Performed.

Paris, March 8.—George Carpentier, European heavyweight champion, will be confined to his room for several days, as a result of yesterday's operation for an infected condition of the throat. Carpentier told correspondents today that while the operation was not serious enough to require that he remain in bed he must stay in bed for the next few days and then leave for a month's rest in the country. When he returns to Paris he will resume training for his bout with Ted Lewis, scheduled to be fought in London, May 11.

Carpentier stated that while the operation was painful his condition was not dangerous. Friends of the French pugilist, however, called attention to the continuous poor health of Carpentier since his defeat by Jack Dempsey in Jersey City last year and the impression is held in certain quarters that the punishment he received at that time was more severe than generally supposed.

Tottenham Hotspurs Defeated Cardiff

Amazing Scenes at Re-played Fourth Round English Cup-Tie Match at London.

London, March 9.—Amazing scenes were witnessed at the re-played fourth round English Cup tie match here today between Tottenham Hotspurs and Cardiff when Spurs won 2 to 1. Crowds besieged the grounds hours before the start. Spurs kicked off facing brilliant sunshine, and in the first five minutes overran Cardiff. When the Welshmen steadied themselves and continually pressed the Spurs whose goal had several narrow escapes. After 35 minutes of play Gill corded for Cardiff, leaving the game 1 to 0 at half time in favor of that team. The reverse seemed to stimulate the Spurs and the second half saw them playing brilliant football. Walters completely subdued Len Davies, while Grimstead and Smith gave the Welsh wings little scope.

The Cardiff goal had many thrilling escapes and after quarter of an hour Dinmook headed through. The Spurs continued on the offensive, their goalkeeper Jacques being rarely troubled. Ten minutes from the end Spurs were given a free kick. Grimstead shot at goal. Blair intercepted the shot, but before he could clear, Wilson rushed up and scored. After the match crowds swarmed onto the grounds and carried Wilson on their shoulders to the Spurs' dressing room.

The agonising exit of Aston Villa from the association English Cup was largely attributable to wonderful enthusiasm of the Notts County team, who showed themselves not in the least subdued by the great name and tradition of their opponents. The Notts forwards made for goal at express speed and at every opportunity were dangerous although Villa's display was quite unworthy. Their forwards were devoid of combination while their backs and halves were utterly unreliable.

The calculations of Huddersfield of meeting the Villa are thus seriously affected by the fact that they now have to meet such a comparatively unknown quantity as Notts County is giving them food for serious reflection. The defeat of the Villans shows that prophecy is unwise, but the firm following are still predicting that Spurs and Huddersfield will meet at Stamford Bridge in the final next April, the former after defeating Cardiff today, being especially after the latter's display against Arsenal when after a grim struggle they could only force a narrow win during extra time.

Canadian Golf Championships

Royal Canadian Assn. Have Fixed the Dates for the Coming Summer.

Toronto, March 9.—Dates for the Canadian golf championships during the coming summer have been fixed as follows by the executive committee of the Royal Canadian Golf Association:

Canadian amateur championship, Hamilton Golf and Country Club, week of June 19.

Open championship, Mount Bruno Golf Club, July 23 and 29.

Ladies' championship, Toronto Golf Club, Sept. 11.

Members of the executive from Halifax, Calgary and other points made representations in connection with the ruling of the St. Andrew's Golf Club committee disapproving of the use of corrugated slotted or grooved golf clubs, and withholding permission for their use. The Canadian body refused to adopt this ruling.

The executive decided to urge Canadian clubs to send their professionals, if possible, to compete in the United States open championships at Spokane Golf Club, Chicago July 11.

Three new clubs were elected to membership in the association: Three Rivers Golf Club, Three Rivers; Halleybury Golf Club, Halleybury, Ont.; and the Thornhill Golf Club, Toronto.

Roger Hornsby Has Signed Up

Leading Batman of National League Has Joined Cardinals for a Good Fat Salary.

St. Louis, March 9.—Roger Hornsby, leading batsman of the National League, who has been holding out, late this afternoon agreed to sign a contract and will shortly depart for the Cardinals' training camp at Orange, Tex. Terms of the contract were not made public, but it is understood that the salary is between \$30,000 and \$25,000, with a clause increasing it if the club finishes first, second or third in the league race. Hornsby has been demanding \$25,000 and the club recently offered \$17,000. The contract, it was said, makes Hornsby the highest paid ball player in the league.

The Puritan May Be Challenger

Fishing Schooner to be Launched from James & Sons Yards, Essex, Mass.

Essex, Mass., March 9.—The Puritan, fishing schooner and prospective challenger for the International Fishermen's trophy, will be launched Thursday at the shipyards of J. F. James & Sons.

The vessel, which will spend the season on the halibut fishing grounds, is being built by the Manta Club, of Gloucester.

The Puritan, smaller than the Mayflower, which was barred by Canadian trustees on the ground that she was more yacht than fisherman, was conceived by Captain Ben Fyne, of Gloucester, her managing owner, and other Gloucester men at Halifax last fall when Elsie, of Gloucester, was defeated by the Bluenose, of Lunenburg, for the International Cup.

All-Canadian Championship

Montreal, March 9.—Toronto's Garrison Club Badminton players defeated the Montreal C. A. M. C. representatives in the initial matches of the first all-Canadian championship tournament here tonight, and captured the Toronto Cup for the event by eight games to four.

Public Golf Links Win Country Favor

By Chick Evans. In Scotland every one goes now. In America nearly every one will go—presently.

Two factors, aside from the charm of the game itself, contributed largely to the wonderful popularity of golf in Scotland. The first of these, I think, was the long hours of twilight which obtain in Scotland. If you have spent some evenings in Scotland you know what "in the gloaming" means. Some peculiar atmospheric and climatic conditions bring this about over there. The long hours of soft, evening light are wonderful for golf. Tens of thousands of Scots thus took up the game because they had plenty of time in which to play in the evening hours.

Then, too, golf has always been cheaper in Scotland than it is here. Clubs, balls, everything costs less over there. But the greater factor in this lower cost of playing is the great number of public courses. To a great extent, the public course idea has spread to England, so there are about as many public links there as in Scotland.

I was talking just the other day with a young business man from London, who was telling me of some of his difficulties in finding a house in London. I knew he was a golfer, so when he mentioned having finally found a place I inquired if there was a golf course near.

Daylight Saving Helps Game. "Yes, indeed," he said, "two of them. I am only two squares from one public links, while the other one is directly in back of my place."

This man, I should point out, does not live away out in the suburbs of London, but in the city proper. He mentioned that he goes back and forth between his new house and the downtown section on one of the many London bus lines.

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Yale Rifle Team Defeated Oxford

New Haven, Conn., March 8.—Yale defeated Oxford in an international rifle match yesterday 740 to 708. The Oxford team score was received by cable from England today. The Yale team made a perfect score in the rapid firing division. Ols and Bennett started for Yale, each scoring 149 points out of a possible 150.

The Old Country Football Results

London, March 9.—In a rugby county championship final at Birmingham today, Gloucestershire defeated North Midlands 19 to 0.

Bowling Results In Local Leagues

THE CITY LEAGUE. In the City League, on Black's alleys last evening, the Ramblers took all four points from the Nationals. The scores follow:

Nationals	
Quinn	87 92 94 276 92
Winchester	87 79 98 264 84 23
Appleby	90 94 82 266 83 23
Balley	83 106 85 283 94 13
Ward	79 96 94 269 89 23
418 477 453 1348	
Ramblers	
Belyea	87 93 78 258 86
Cooper	99 119 93 411 103 23
Akerly	81 98 98 277 92 13
Covey	93 102 93 289 96 13
Beatesley	113 94 94 317 105 23
473 507 473 1462	
COMMERCIAL LEAGUE	
In the Commercial League, on Black's alleys last night, the team from Ames Holden McCready took all four points from the Brook and Paterson team. The scores follow:	
Brook and Paterson	
MacMichael	89 79 94 253 77 23
Moore	87 87 73 237 75 23
Masters	63 75 71 209 73 23
Gorrie	82 82 81 245 81 23
Henderson	99 97 81 277 82 13
401 413 387 1201	
Ames Holden McCready	
Seymour	78 92 81 251 83 23
Clark	87 80 75 242 80 23
Fleet	72 77 71 230 73 13
Freston	84 77 79 240 86
Murphy	80 88 86 264 84 23
401 414 392 1207	
Tonight in the Commercial League, the teams from Vassie and Co. and Baird and Peters, will roll.	

High School Teams Play Basketball

Yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. gym two Grade X teams from the High school played a very interesting game of basketball. A team from Mr. Denham's room defeated one from Mr. Brooks' room by the very close score of 15 to 13. The game was a big surprise as it was thought Mr. Brooks' team would easily defeat that of Mr. Denham's room, because two of the members of the High School first team were on it. Mr. Denham's team although lighter, played harder and faster than their opponents and won the game.



Made For Him
"Prep" Clothes
\$20 to \$40

WHEN we say "made for him" we mean Clothes that were ordered specifically for the youth ready to don First Long Trousers.

Not just young men's styles, but models to fit his growing athletic figure. And here are the Clothes he wants, in the style and fabric he desires, and at the prices he can afford.

Creary's
AT CHARLOTTE ST.

THE INTER-SOCIETY POOL TOURNAMENT

In the Inter-Society Pool Tournament being conducted at the Y. M. C. A. there were two contests last night. The team composed of J. McGovern and J. Hennessy, representing A. O. H. No. 5, won from H. Jossand J. Sullivan, the Y. M. C. A. representatives.

The team from L'Assomption, J. Donovan and J. Fitzgerald, won from the A. O. H. No. 1 representatives, J. McCullough and W. McCullough. L'Assomption and A. O. H. No. 5 are tied for first honors.

J. McGovern was the high man last night with a run of 25 balls.

ST. JOHN AUTOMOBILE SHOW

April 3rd to 8th Under the Auspices of The Commercial Club of St. John Most Attractive Display Ever Held in This Province.

Trojans Leave For Yarmouth

The Trojans are leaving on the Digby boat this morning enroute to Yarmouth where they will play a return game with the Yarmouth basketball team tonight. They are taking a strong line-up in the persons of: Cross and Urquhart as forwards; Malcolm, centre, Kerr and Fleming as defense and Potter spare. Their friends anticipate an easy victory. As arrangements could not be made, a game that was to have been played with Truro' will across the Bay, will not come off.

JOHNSON PROPOSES SYMBOLICAL STATUE

Eagle Pass, Tex., March 6.—Ban Johnson, president of the American League, who has been at the Athletics camp, announced that the league plans to present to the city of Mexico a bronze statue "symbolical of baseball relations between the two countries."

BYNG GIRLS TO PLAY

The Byng Girls, champions of the Young Ladies City Basketball League, will meet the U. N. B. Co-Ed team on the Y. W. C. A. floor tomorrow evening. Following the match a short programme of dances will be carried on in the recreation centre.

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Public Links Win Favor

Fortunately, no one has to make an argument in behalf of the public links in America and Canada. Wherever they have been established, their popularity has been demonstrated almost instantly. Park commissioners from cities in nearly every corner of America have lately been corresponding with Commissioner McKinley of Chicago, and I can sense from this and from remarks Mr. McKinley has made to me that a national wave of public links building will be witnessed in this country within another year or so.

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THE STANDARD'S FINANCIAL SECTION

Price Trend Towards Lower Levels On Montreal Trade

Market Transactions Were Slighter But There Were No Heavy Losses.

Montreal, March 9.—Trading on the local stock exchange again fell in volume today and the general trend of prices was towards lower levels, although no significant losses came off the Quebec Railway fell the market both in activity and strength, registering the greatest gain of the day, being 1/4 point up at 25 1/2. Other active stocks took in Brazil, which continued downward, being off 1/4 at 25. National Breweries, 3/4 point up at 33 1/2; Montreal Power, off 1/4 at 8 1/2; Canada Steamships, preferred, unchanged at 38, and Detroit Railway down 1/4.

Papers Stronger

The papers, up the whole, showed strength and were also among the active "stocks" insofar as Abitibi and Bromont went. Each of these issues sold 245 shares and the first was up 1/4 at 37 while the second was down 1/4 at 17. Spanish preferred was strong at a half point up at 8 1/2. The rest were dealt with in broken lots only. The largest loss of the day was in Asbestos down a point at 54. Other weak stocks included Bell Telephone off 1/4 at 104 1/2, and Macdonald down 1/4 at 11. National Breweries and Dominion Glass were both strong, the former, as stated, up 3/4 points and the latter gained a point on light trading to 62. Toronto Railway dropped a quarter point at 65 and Winnipeg Railway gained a similar amount at 25 1/2. The rest of the issues traded in were without significant trend.

Montreal Sales

Table with columns for various stocks and their prices. Includes items like Abitibi, Asbestos, Bell Telephone, etc.

G. T. EARNINGS

Montreal, March 9.—Grand Trunk Railway traffic earnings for the week ending March 7 were \$1,944,924, as compared with \$1,764,260 for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of \$180,664, or 12.49 per cent.

Security

Are you willing to take a slightly lower income in exchange for greater security? We specialize in securities of established value, which do not yield the very high returns sometimes offered but whose security is of the highest.

Eastern Securities Company Limited. 82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. 103 Halls Street, Halifax, N. S. JAMES McMURRAY, Managing Director.

Much Irregularity To Trading On New York Exchange

The Trend of Financial, Industrial and Commercial Events, However, Was Favorable.

New York, March 9.—Trading in the stock market, today, was active but attended by frequent intervals of irregularity. The trend of financial, industrial and commercial events continued favorably. International currencies were the only noteworthy exceptions, although the initial setback in that quarter was largely retrieved later. Heaviness of British and Allied remittances in the early dealings was ascribed to disappointment of the declaration of the United States Government to participate in the Genoa Conference.

More price advances in finished steel and iron were announced by independent producers, reports that the United States Steel Corporation had taken cognizance of this situation, to the extent of meeting this advance, were denied. Advertisers from centers of the automobile industry referred to the market and the production of cars and trucks, and another general upward revision of sugar prices accompanied the more stable market for that commodity. Specialists of the chemical and affiliated groups, Studebaker, Sinclair and several of the dividend-paying rails featured the market's progressive side, but foreign oils, independent steels and several of the equipments were backward. Sales amounted to 800,000 shares. The 4 1/2 per cent opening rate for call loans was soon reduced to four per cent in the open market and to 3 1/2 per cent in private offerings. Two and three months' money was offered at a fraction under 4 1/2 per cent, but no longer. Independent remained firm at 5 per cent. On the late rebound sterling rose a fraction over yesterday's final price. French, Belgian and Italian rates were 5 to 7 points lower and the latter rate was very strong, although other Scandinavian bills were lower with the Dutch rate.

N. Y. Quotations

Table of New York stock market quotations including Allied Chem., Am. Bosh., Am. Can., Am. Ice, etc.

WEEKLY CLEARINGS

Table showing weekly clearings for various commodities like South Ry., Sino Oil, etc.

Under Pressure Wheat Prices Broke About Four Cents

Finding Market Bare of Buyers Prices Were Easily Forced Down.

Winnipeg, March 9.—After a strong opening, with May from 5-8 to 1-8 higher, considerable pressure developed on the local wheat market and with the buying power not sufficient to absorb the offerings, prices broke about four cents. At the close May showed a decline of 3-8 at 136 1/2-5 and July a decline of 3-8 at 131 1/2-8. The selling pressure was undoubtedly influenced by the decline in wheat and the market bare of buyers prices were easily forced downward, although there was some buying in evidence on the downward trend. Sales from Manitoba stated there was no improvement in the demand for Manitoba, and the quotations were three to five cents below cost.

With the demand somewhat slackened for the top grades, the cash wheat market was dull and premiums were about a half cent lower. The break in futures kept buyers away and at no time throughout the session was the buying good. Influenced by the decline in wheat, coarse grain markets were all weaker. Flax registered the largest setback closing from 21-2 to 2 cents lower. Quotations: Wheat—May, 136 1/2-5; July, 131 1/2-8. Oats—May, 48 1/4 bid; July, 48 1/4. Barley—May, 65 1/4 bid; July, 63 1/4 asked. Flax—May, 238 bid; July, 236 bid. Rye—May, 105 1/2 bid; 101 1/4. Cash prices: Oats—No. 2 cw, 48 3/4; No. 3 cw and extra No. 1 feed, 43 1/4; No. 2 feed, 40 1/4; rejected, 37 1/2; track, 48 1/4. Barley—No. 3 cw, 63 1/4; No. 4 cw, 60 1/2; rejected and feed, 54 3/4. Flax—No. 1 cw, 237 1/2; No. 2 cw and rejected, 235; track, 237 1/2. Rye—No. 2 cw, 104. Corn: No. 1 Northern, 140 5/8; No. 2 Northern, 136 1/8; No. 3 Northern, 127 3/8; No. 4, 118 5/8; No. 5, 107 5/8; No. 6, 100 5/8; feed, 95 5/8; track, 140 5/8. Oats—No. 2 cw, 48 3/4; No. 3 cw and extra No. 1 feed, 43 1/4; No. 2 feed, 40 1/4; rejected, 37 1/2; track, 48 1/4. Rye—No. 2 cw, 104. Corn: No. 1 Northern, 140 5/8; No. 2 Northern, 136 1/8; No. 3 Northern, 127 3/8; No. 4, 118 5/8; No. 5, 107 5/8; No. 6, 100 5/8; feed, 95 5/8; track, 140 5/8. Oats—No. 2 cw, 48 3/4; No. 3 cw and extra No. 1 feed, 43 1/4; No. 2 feed, 40 1/4; rejected, 37 1/2; track, 48 1/4. Rye—No. 2 cw, 104.

Toronto Board of Trade Quotations

Table of Toronto Board of Trade quotations for various commodities like Manitoba wheat, American corn, etc.

Unlisted Sales

Table of unlisted sales including 450 Tram Power, 310 McIntyre, 500 Teck Hudry, etc.

Local Market Prices On Downward Trend

Eggs Have Fallen Off Five Cents on the Dozen.

In regard to changes recorded in local market quotations, this week, with a few exceptions, the general trend in prices has been downward. There has been both increases and decreases in wholesale grocery prices; while, in the city market, several articles have experienced a slump, a bad break has occurred in the wholesale hide market, this week, prices having fallen off materially. Price lists for wholesale groceries quote soda bicarb at \$4.50, instead of last week's figure of \$5.00. Prunes now range from 12c to 13c, as against last week's scale of 11 3/4c to 13 1/2c, while evaporated peaches have advanced two cents, and are selling from 20c to 25c. Optika flour increased 30c this week and sells for \$9.00 a barrel; while rolled oats have advanced from \$3.50 to \$3.85 a bushel. Pure lard has gone up a cent and a half, and lard compound has increased one cent during the past week. Fresh eggs have dropped five cents this week, and are selling in the market at 45c to 50c. In the retail green goods market, tomatoes, maple honey and leeks have all decreased slightly in price; while Canadian onions have advanced from 15c to 18c. Salt hides have dropped from 6c to 5c; green hides have dropped a cent in price and are selling at 3c to 5 1/2c; and catkins have gone down in price 2c, the present quotation being 8c to 10c.

Cotton Market

New York, March 9.—Cotton futures closed barely steady. Closing bids: March 18 1/2 to 18 3/8; May 17 1/2 to 17 3/4; October 16 1/2 to 16 3/4. Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 18.5c. Liverpool cotton spot quiet. Prices firm. American middling fair 11 1/2. Good middling 12 1/2; Middling 10 1/2. P. L. middling 10 1/2; Low middling 9 1/2; Good ordinary 8 1/2. Ordinary 8 1/2. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, and included 3,800 American, Limited, and 2,200 Egyptian. Futures closed barely steady.

SAVANNAH TRADE

Table of Savannah trade including Carrots, Mint and parsley, Spanish onions, etc.

Wholesale Groceries

Table of wholesale grocery prices for items like Sugar, Rice, Tapioca, etc.

Meats, Etc., Wholesale

Table of wholesale meat prices for items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

Heavy Selling Featured Trade On Chicago Board

Swift Downturns in the Value of Grain Followed, Wheat Dropping Several Points.

Chicago, March 9.—Swift downturns in the value of grain resulted from heavy selling today, largely due to ending of the drought which has affected the Southwest. Wheat closed unsettled at 2 to 5 1/2 cents net lower. Corn finished 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 down, oats off 1 to 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents, and provisions at a setback of 17 to 20. Spot closed quiet. Wheat—May 196; July 117 1/4. Corn—May 63 7/8; July 62 7/4. Oats—May 39; July 40 7/8. Pork—May 20.00. Lard—May 11 3/4; July 11.50. Ribs—May 10.50; July 10.50.

Marked Falling Off in Dealings On Bond Market

Market Lacked Conspicuous Features Both in Domestic and Foreign Divisions. New York, March 9.—There was a marked falling off in bond dealings today, the market, as a whole, lacking conspicuous features, both in the domestic and foreign divisions. We were strongest of the specialties, gaining three points. Liberty bonds were irregular with pressure against the 3-1-2 and Victory 4-3-1/2 closed approximately at best quotations. Total sales, par value, aggregated \$14,832,000.

Montreal Produce

Table of Montreal produce prices for items like Oats, Canadian Western, etc.

Hay and Feed, Wholesale

Table of wholesale hay and feed prices for items like Hay, per ton, etc.

Oils, Wholesale

Table of wholesale oil prices for items like Safflower, etc.

Hundreds and Thousands of people visit Montreal every year.

The large tourist traffic has been greater than ever this Fall, and even more people are expected to visit Montreal each succeeding year.

The present hotels are overcrowded most of the year. It is next to impossible to secure accommodation of any kind during the Summer and Fall "touring months." The 8% convertible debentures of The Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, carrying a bonus of 30% of Common Stock, now being offered, promise to be a very profitable investment. The Hotel will be opened in October, 1922. Construction is under way, and is being carried on by one of the world's largest contractors—Thompson-Starrett Company of New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh. This assures the job being finished on time. Dividends are assured under the operation of the United Hotels Company of America, the largest chain hotel operators on this continent. Write for our circular describing in detail this attractive offering.

To W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. 38 King Street West, Toronto. Dear Sirs: Please find me a copy of the circular describing the 8% Convertible Debentures of The Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, and oblige.

CANADIAN Government, Municipal and Corporation BONDS Bought—Sold—Quoted. Consult us Personally or by Mail. Thomas, Armstrong & Bell Limited. 101 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

WE OFFER TRINIDAD ELECTRIC CO., LTD. 5% BONDS Due 1st June, 1931 To Yield 7.80% These bonds were issued in 1901 and interest has been paid regularly every six months since. We have bought and sold them for over twenty years and can recommend them strongly.

J. M. ROBINSON & SONS LIMITED ST. JOHN Moncton Fredericton. Montreal Produce. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2 67 to 68. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 64 1/2 to 65. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts 5.50. Rolled oats, bag 50 lbs. 3.10 to 3.20. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots 28.00.

MARINE NEWS

Table of marine news including ship arrivals and departures like PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, March 10, 1922.

To W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. 38 King Street West, Toronto. Dear Sirs: Please find me a copy of the circular describing the 8% Convertible Debentures of The Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, and oblige.

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Gas Buggies—Appropriate Remarks To Your Host For the Coming Season. IF HE OWNS A THOUSAND DOLLAR FERRIS CAR AND TEARS ALONG AT FORTY PER HOUR THESE WORDS WILL PRODUCE MUMMERS. WITH A WOMAN DRIVER THIS LINE WILL INSPIRATE YOU FOR LIFE. CREATE TENSELY AND SPEAK SLOWLY. SHOULD THE MOST BE ONE OF THOSE MEN WHOSE AN HOUR TYPE YOU CAN ESTABLISH A FRIENDLY CONTACT INSTANTLY WITH THE FOLLOWING: IF HE'S A TIGHTWAD AND SCARED OF BEING FINCHED—THIS WILL MAKE HIM FEEL MORE COMFORTABLE. IF YOU'RE WITH A LOVER-OF-ALL-OUTRAGES WHO TEARS ALONG THRU SPACE—HE'LL RESPOND MAGNIFICENTLY TO THESE.

Canadian Pacific Railway. THROUGH ALL STEEL EQUIPMENT. THE CONTINENTAL. For OTTAWA, NORTH BAY, Connections THE "MARITIME" Connections also from ST. JOHN, THE BEST SERVICE For Fare.

MARINE NEWS

MOON'S PHASES. Full Moon March 13, Last Quarter March 20, New Moon March 27. Includes tide tables for High Water and Low Water.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B. Friday, March 10, 1922. Arrived Wednesday: Str Lord Downshire, 9037, Pinkerton, from Belfast.

Cleared Thursday: Str Kwara, 2304, Birna, for South Africa. Str Keyingham, 2329, for Digby. Sailed Thursday: Str Keyingham, 2329, for Digby.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC. Until the resumption of service on the International Line between Boston and St. John, freight shipments for the Province from the United States, especially Boston and New York, should be routed care Eastern S. S. Lines, Boston, and same will come forward every week by the B. & Y. S. S. Co. and S. B. Keith Cann to St. John.

range of pulp for the United Kingdom. She will complete loading at Halifax. The Manchester Brigades arrived at Halifax from St. John at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon. She left here on Tuesday morning.

The Manchester Corporation arrived at Manchester from St. John via Halifax on March 7. She will sail again for St. John on March 25. The Comino sailed from London for St. John on Wednesday. She will be followed by the Cornish Point on March 22.

The Canadian Explorer will sail from St. John today. The Canadian Sapper arrived at Halifax from St. John yesterday. The Canadian Forester sailed from Halifax for Kingston on Wednesday. The Schemer sailed from Halifax for Liverpool Wednesday.

Commencing March 6th and until further notice while the S.S. Connors Bros. is in for inspection, the Aux. Sch. Brunswick Maid will receive freight on Mondays in Thorne's Slip.

BUILD 55 MILES OF EASTERN MAINE RAILROAD THIS YEAR

Main Line from Houlton to Drew Plantation and Two Branches for Connections - Remainder of Line, 71 Miles, from Drew to Bangor, to be Constructed in 1923

Bangor, March 8.—After years of delay caused by the war and resulting disturbance of financial conditions, actual construction of the Eastern Maine railroad is about to begin. On Tuesday a petition was filed with the public utilities commission in Augusta by the company asking for an increase of its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,400,000.

The petition further states that it is necessary to acquire additional funds to construct the upper portion of the authorized line of railroad from Houlton to Bangor with branch lines as authorized to the international border, and also southward from Bangor to Drew Plantation or Prestons, approximately ten miles, and to equip the line for operation all during the year 1922.

Financial Support. The survey for this new short line between Bangor and Houlton was made some years ago and the right of way acquired under charter of the Legislature, but until now it has not been possible to finance the enterprise on favorable terms.

Commencing March 6th and until further notice while the S.S. Connors Bros. is in for inspection, the Aux. Sch. Brunswick Maid will receive freight on Mondays in Thorne's Slip.

ENGLAND LIMITS ITS PLEDGE TO ASSIST FRANCE

Would Protect French With Existing Forces - Not to Raise Immense Army.

London, March 8.—Time alone has disproved the super-optimistic statement sent out after the Boulogne conference that an Anglo-French pact would be signed within two or three days.

Lloyd George's delineation was explicit, without being offensive and was an answer to suggestions made since the conference succeeded to the hold by Brand, all carrying the intimation that France would demand more from the pact than the fallen premier had at Cannes.

Paris, March 4.—Premier Poincare made his first public appearance since he became Prime Minister at a luncheon tendered him yesterday by the Anglo-American Press Association at the Palais D'Orsay Hotel.

Classified Advertisements

One cent and a half per word each insertion. No discount. Minimum charge 25c.

WANTED. WANTED—To buy or rent for May 1st, a two family house in central part of city. Send full particulars to Box 29, care Standard office.

ENGRAVERS. F. C. WESLEY & CO., artists and engravers, 59 Water street. Telephone M. 982.

DANCING. PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS, 50, Scarsie, Phone M. 4252.

Socialists Rush To Assistance Of The Germans. Demand Allies Strike Penalties from Reparations - Put Amount at 74 Billion Marks.

Berlin, March 9.—Socialists and Laborites from five of the principal European belligerent countries—England, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany—united in a declaration at their Congress in Frankfurt a week ago that the pensions claims, representing more than half of the total reparations bill presented in the London ultimatum, is unjustified and that the Big Four violated the armistice pledge to Germany by including pensions in the reparations clauses of the Versailles treaty.

The congress, therefore, demanded that this item, amounting to 74,000,000,000 of 138,000,000,000 gold marks which Germany is required to pay should be stricken from the bill, leaving Germany a total reparation indebtedness of 65,000,000,000 gold marks.

This attitude of the Labor parties of the four Entente Powers was revealed in the publication of the official record of the conference, which the participants tried for a time to keep confidential. The protocol shows the English Labor party and the French socialists took the initiative in condemning the attempt to make Germany pay Allied pensions, and cites the Belgian ex-minister, M. Vanderveelde, as declaring the unloading of pensions upon Germany conflicted with the fourteen-point plan and could be justified only by the thinnest casuistry of Allied representatives.

The resolution in favor of cancelling the pension item was carried unanimously, but the British Labor stand point that each nation should assume the burden of its own pensions and the French, who thought that the pensions burden should be internationalized. The English view was defeated.

The British delegates also attacked the idea of military alliances like the Franco-Belgian pact as inconsistent in principle. The Belgians upheld their

EMPLOYMENT WANTED FOR.

- 225—Shoe Repairer. 227—Fireman. 228—Chauffeur. 244—Office Work. 251—Chauffeur Mechanic. 252—Wholesale. 257—Checker. 263—Steel Worker. 268—Butcher. 276—Pipe Fitters Helper. 278—Electrician. 284—Grocery Clerk. 302—Mail Outter. 311—Cleaning and Pressing.

WOMEN. 55—Office Work (experienced). 67—Housecleaning. 68—Experienced Grocery Clerk. 69—Experienced Saleslady. 69—Work by day. 69—Sewing. 73—Steno-grapher (just through college). 86—Experienced Stenographer. A great many women desire work by the day. Phone Main 5429.

Women Immigrants Will Wear Badges. Gov't Provides Scheme for Identification of Unaccompanied Women Arriving at Canadian Ports.

A scheme that is intended to prevent mistakes and facilitate the forwarding of unaccompanied women and girls from their Canadian port of debarkation to their Canadian destinations has been arranged by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, and will henceforth be adopted for all such passengers arriving on Canadian Pacific ships at Montreal, Quebec or St. John. In order to prevent confusion when all passengers are hastening to leave the ship, and to prevent inconvenience to women and girls, it has been arranged that the matron aboard the ship shall supply each unaccompanied woman with a small ribbon for use as a special means of identification. This ribbon will be worn at the time of landing.

A red ribbon will identify those proceeding west of Ontario and a blue one those destined for that province. Passengers proceeding to any other points will wear white ribbons. When they are special Government parties a yellow ribbon in addition to the red one will designate a party for Saskatchewan, sky blue in addition to red for Manitoba, and brown in addition to red for Alberta. Any woman requiring hotel or hostel accommodation will wear, in addition to the color showing her destination, a green ribbon. Upon their arrival at a Canadian port the ribbons will aid the Canadian conductors taking charge of the party to divide immediately those for various destinations, so that there will be little delay in entraining.

defensive alliance policy and the congress approved.

DENIES FRENCH PEOPLE ARE SEEKING WAR

Poincare Says Militarism is False Allegation and Urges Press to Dispute Calumny.

Paris, March 4.—Premier Poincare made his first public appearance since he became Prime Minister at a luncheon tendered him yesterday by the Anglo-American Press Association at the Palais D'Orsay Hotel.

Canadian Trees For Great Britain

In carrying out reforestation of the British Isles, the Forestry Commission is depending chiefly on Canada for tree seeds.

The collecting, threshing, and shipping of these seeds is done by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The threshing and cleaning is done at a very efficient plant in New Westminster, British Columbia. Before Christmas, a shipment of 3,000 pounds was made, evenly divided between Douglas fir and Sitka spruce seed. Just lately the second shipment was made, consisting of 1,800 pounds of Douglas fir, 150 pounds of Sitka spruce, and 100 pounds of western hemlock seed. A third shipment which will be made as soon as possible will conclude the despatch of the seed collected during the season of 1921. It is reported from Great Britain that the trees above mentioned grow exceptionally well in the British Isles.

These evil phantoms and discourage these campaigns of untruths, and you will serve at the same time the cause of good sense, of equity and of universal peace.

Paris, March 4.—(By the Associated Press)—Premier Poincare, speaking at a luncheon given by the Anglo-American Press Association, said that "French imperialism is the old scarecrow which long was laid to rest alongside the tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides." He declared there was not a single Frenchman who had a thought, either for the present, for tomorrow or for a later period, of any warlike enterprise or of annexation.

"We have no other wish than to guarantee peace, continued the Premier. Unfortunately, we are not guaranteed against those who can make trouble for us. We are not like England, protected by an encircling sea, or like the United States, by the absence of all dangerous neighbors. We are forced to take several precautions against the recommencement of an invasion. It is not with great ease that we still impose upon ourselves the sacrifice of remaining in a state of defence.

"While France has still its wounds and it is not to be thought of as one injurious to the world that it does not wish to see fortified. There is no noble inspiration that it would not favor.

"I ask you to repeat only what you know yourself to be good or bad of France. You will then quickly dissipate these artificial misunderstandings.

Cunard Line CANADIAN SERVICE. No other single word can better summarize the reasons for the pre-eminence of the Cunard-Canadian Steamships in Atlantic travel, than the word SERVICE. From the moment you first seek information regarding schedules, reservations, tickets, etc., until you have reached your destination, you are conscious of a thoughtful attentiveness on the part of the Cunard agents and employees, which lessens very considerably to your enjoyment of the trip.

Canadian National Railways ACROSS CANADA. THROUGH TRAIN ALL STEEL EQUIPMENT. THE CONTINENTAL LIMITED. LEAVES MONTREAL Daily at 9.00 p.m. For OTTAWA, NORTH BAY, COCHRANE, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON and VANCOUVER. Connections from Maritime Province Points via THE "MARITIME EXPRESS" and "OCEAN LIMITED." Connections also from ST. JOHN via Valley Railway and Transcontinental at QUEBEC. THE BEST SERVICE. THE QUICKEST JOURNEY. For Fares, Reservations, etc. Apply at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 49 King Street.

Not One Frenchman Dreams of War.

"As for the imperialism of France, you know that it is an old story, which has been told a thousand times. There is not one Frenchman who dreams of war today or of annexation tomorrow. We have only the will to maintain peace. Unfortunately, we are not guaranteed against those who can make trouble for us. We are not like England, protected by an encircling sea, or like the United States, by the absence of all dangerous neighbors. We are forced to take several precautions against the recommencement of an invasion. It is not with great ease that we still impose upon ourselves the sacrifice of remaining in a state of defence.

"We cannot, however, remake history or revise the geography of the world. We would prefer to enjoy security from all external perils, but we are obliged to take account of realities, while having no greater desire than to develop peacefully at home our scientific, industrial and social progress, and to maintain courteous relations with all the peoples of the world."

Business Cards

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, And All String Instruments and Bows Repaired. SYDNEY GIBBS, 81 Sydney Street.

ELEVATORS. We manufacture electric Freight, Passenger, Hand-Power, Dumb Waiters, etc. E. S. STEPHENSON & CO. ST. JOHN, N. B.

PATENTS. FEATHERSTON-DAUGH & CO. The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Ottawa offices, 4 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BINDERS AND PRINTERS. Modern Artistic Work by Skilled Operators. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. THE McMILLAN PRESS 38 Prince Wm. Street. Phone M. 2140

FRANCIS S. WALKER. Sanitary and Heating Engineer. No. 14 Church Street.

Designs and Estimates prepared to Customers' Requirements. EMERY'S Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, 125 Princess Street, St. John, N. B. Reproductions of Eighteenth Century Furniture.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. MARRIAGE LICENSES at Wason's, Main Street and Sydney Street.

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

VICTORIA HOTEL. Better Now Than Ever. 37 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. St. John Hotel Co., Ltd. Proprietors. A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

For Reliable and Professional OPTICAL SERVICE. Call at S. GOLDFATHER Optometrist and Optician, 8 Duck St. Phone Main 9212.

W. Simms Lee, George H. Holden, F. C. A. C. A. LEE & HOLDER. Chartered Accountants. QUEEN BUILDING, HALIFAX, N. S. Rooms 18, 20, 21. P. O. Box 722. Telephone, Backville, 1212.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES: 75 ALL-WOOL MEN'S MACKINAW COATS TO CLEAR BEFORE STOCK TAKING AT 50¢ EACH, WORTH \$12.50. YOUR GAIN, OUR LOSS. H. HORTON & SON, LTD. 9 and 11 MARKET SQUARE

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, including fragments of advertisements and notices.

THE WEATHER

Toronto, March 9.—Disturbances are centred over British Columbia, Oklahoma and Newfoundland tonight and pressure continues relatively high along the South Atlantic coast. The weather has been fair and gradually turning milder throughout the Dominion.

Forecast. Maritime—moderate winds, fair and milder.

Northern New England—Rain Friday and probably Saturday; somewhat warmer Friday; increasing southeast and south winds.

AROUND THE CITY

THEIR CHILD DEAD. Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Urban Kiley of 6 Spar Cove road, will be sorry to learn of the death of their only daughter, Margaret K., aged two years and a half, which occurred yesterday.

NO MEETING HELD. The regular committee meeting of the Common Council, scheduled for yesterday morning, was not held as there was little business to come up and the Mayor is absent from the city.

WANT MONKTON MINISTER. The Talbot street Baptist Church of London, Ontario, has called Rev. Dr. Bowley Green, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Moncton, according to a despatch in the Toronto Globe.

ACTION APPRECIATED. Commissioner Bullock received a letter yesterday morning from Major Edgett, of Moncton, thanking him for his thoughtfulness in forwarding word of the presence in the city of F. W. MacLaren.

WANT ROAD CHANGED. A delegation from Musquash passed through the city yesterday, en route to Fredericton, to press for a change in location of the main road to St. Stephen, urging that the Shore road be used instead of that inland. They point out that, while the Shore road is the longer, there is over one hundred families living on it, as compared with three on the inland road.

BONE HEAD AT WORK. A false alarm for fire was rung in from box 48, Sheffield street, near the Imperial Oil Works at 7.35 last evening. There was no trace of flame or smoke when the department arrived at the box. Last night's marked the second false alarm in less than a week. The other was rung in from box 35, corner Queen and German street at 12.45 Monday morning.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE. The quarterly conference of the clergymen of the St. John district was held yesterday morning at the Palace Hotel. His Lordship Bishop Lofthouse presided. Among those present were: Rev. Mr. Wade, V. G. D. P. J. Ryan, Rev. C. P. J. Carleton, Rev. Michael O'Brien, Norton; Rev. Harold Coughlan, St. Martin's; Rev. Francis Walker, Riverside; the priests of the Cathedral staff, and Rev. D. M. Coff, C. S. B.

LONGHORN MEN INJURED. Richard Craft, longhornman, had his foot badly jammed while working on the steamship Lord Downshire at No. 4 berth yesterday morning. He was treated at the Emergency Hospital and then sent to his home, 79 Prince street, West End.

Gordon McDonald, longhornman, of 45 Richmond street, narrowly escaped serious injury when he received a laceration of the upper right eyelid while working on the steamship Ballygally Head, at No. 16, Sand Point, Wednesday evening. He was treated at the Emergency Hospital, and then sent to his home.

MILITARY NOTES. Certificates have been granted to the following members of No. 6 Company, Canadian Corps of Signals: Lieut. H. L. O'Leigh, Lieut. R. B. Kirk, Lieut. C. C. Keizer, Capt. W. DeF. Henderson and Lieut. R. E. Anderson. Captain J. Larkin of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, has been transferred from St. John to Toronto.

Board of officers for the purpose of conducting examinations for Certificates "A" and "B", G. O. T. C., on March 7 and 8, 1922, are detailed as follows: U. N. B. Contingent, C. O. T. C., March 7, for Certificate "A"—President, Major E. E. Vinco, M. C. R. C. E. member, Captain H. L. Harvey, U. N. B. Cont., C. O. T. C.

Mr. Allison Contingent, C. O. T. C., March 7, for Certificate "A"—President, Lt. Col. H. C. Sparling, D. S. O. member, Captain H. L. Harvey, U. N. B. Cont., C. O. T. C.

Mr. Allison Cont., C. O. T. C., March 7 and 8 for Certificate "B"—President, Captain and Pvt. Lt. Col. T. E. Powers, D. S. O. member, Major F. L. West, Mr. Allison Cont., C. O. T. C.

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, and all string instruments and Bows Repaired.—Sydney Gibbs, 81 Sydney Street.

Clifton House, all meals 60c.

Anniversary Sale And Tea Enjoyed

Large Attendance at Well Conducted Affair at Y. W. C. A. Recreational Centre.

The anniversary sale and tea conducted at the Y. W. C. A. recreational centre, King street east, yesterday afternoon, was attended by a very large number and the financial returns are expected to be very gratifying. The rooms were decorated with yellow daffodils and yellow streamers and looked very pretty.

NO JUDGMENT GIVEN IN GARSON CASE

Moncton News Item Relating to Local Business Man Erroneous One.

The standard is informed that the news item under Moncton date line, appearing in its columns, Thursday morning, relating to the hearing in Chambers before Justice Chandler on the suit for damages brought by Record Foundry Co. vs Frank O. Garson, was not correct.

The presiding judge intimated that he would give judgment in the case later (presumably at the time he delivers judgment on the counter claims) for the plaintiff for the amount which they had paid defendants, which decision was expected by the defendants.

Children's Aid Society Meeting

Agent Reported Great Deal of Destitution in the City—Children Remain from School.

The monthly meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held last night in the Home, 68 Garden street, with the President A. M. Belding, in the chair. A committee was appointed to make arrangements about some necessary improvements to be done in the house, before the warm weather.

The monthly report of the agent showed that the past month had been pretty quiet as far as new cases were concerned although many families are having a hard time to get along and there is still a great deal of destitution. The most deplorable feature of this situation is that there are many children in the city of school age who are forced to stay at home because of lack of clothing. There are twenty-five children in the Home of the Society. Sixty-five visits had been made and thirty-nine letters and post cards were written and mailed during the last month.

Duties of Social Service Worker

Committee Appointed Express Opinion It Is Impossible for One Person to Carry Out Work Outlined.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Commissioners of the General Public Hospital to draw up rules and regulations for the governing of the work of the social service worker, who has been engaged by the Ladies' Hospital Aid, met yesterday at the office of the County Secretary and in conference with Mrs. E. Albertson Smith, president of the Ladies' Aid, discussed the duties of the office and the work she would be called on to do. After carefully canvassing the situation, the committee expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for one person to carry on the work outlined as necessary.

RECEIVED SAD NEWS

A large number of friends throughout the city will be grieved to learn of the death of the father of Joe Brannolly, the popular band player of the Venetian Gardens Orchestra. Mr. Brannolly received the news of his father's death yesterday morning and left last evening for his home in Boston to join his grief-stricken family.

Mr. Brannolly, senior, is survived by a widow, four sons and a daughter. A great many will be sorry to learn that "Joe" is leaving St. John for good, in view of the fact that during his stay here he made himself particularly well liked and popular, with all whom he came in contact. His departure from his familiar seat in the Venetian orchestra will cause a gap that will be found hard to fill.

Death of Leading Business Man

Fred E. Marvin Passed Away Last Evening—Was a Pioneer in Wire Nail Business.

The business world of St. John lost one of its leading men last evening in the death of Fred E. Marvin, who

passed away at his home, 152 Douglas Avenue, after a lengthy illness. Mr. Marvin, who had reached his 73rd year, was one of the pioneers in the wire nail business in America and helped to establish the first wire nail plant in Canada, which was opened in St. John, 24 years ago. A keen business man and the best type of citizen his kindly presence will be missed, and his loss mourned by a host of friends.

Commissioners of County Hospital

Reported at Meeting New Children's Ward Nearly Completed—Two Interesting Cases.

The regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the St. John County Hospital was held yesterday morning at the office of the county secretary, Dr. H. S. McDonald in the chair.

It was reported that the new children's ward was very nearly complete and that the shoring of the gratings under the boilers, ordered last month, had resulted in better combustion and a saving in fuel.

Two very interesting cases of cancer were reported. One was that of a man who had been in the institution for eighteen months and the other that of a young woman who had been there for nine months. Both of these are now back at their former employment with one of the large manufacturing concerns in the city.

Those present were Dr. McDonald, Mrs. E. Albertson Smith, Mrs. J. H. Park, W. J. Dean, L. W. Simms and J. King Kelley, K. C.

LONDON LIFE CO. MEMBERS DINE

An enjoyable banquet was enjoyed by some thirty-five members of the London Life Insurance Co's local staff at Bond's last evening. After partaking of an excellent repast a series of games were carried out. Miss Betts favored with a violin selection and Mr. Latta with a vocal solo. Prizes were given to the winners of games. Mrs. T. O'Donnell and Miss Hazel Peters were the pianists, and W. C. Peters the chairman of the evening.

Arrived in the city yesterday and is registered at the Victoria.

W. A. Jones, of Apohaqui, was registered at the Victoria yesterday. Among those who registered at the Victoria yesterday was L. W. Black, of Amherst.

Discuss Hydro-Electric Matter

Large Attendance in Trades and Labor Council Hall Heard Addresses Last Evening.

At a largely attended meeting, held last night under the auspices of the St. John Trades and Labor Council, in their hall on Prince William street, several addresses were delivered and considerable discussion took place on the question of hydro-electric distribution.

The meeting was presided over by F. S. A. McMullin, president of the Trades and Labor Council for the city, and addresses were given by Roy Willet, Herbert Phillips and J. E. Tigue. The question will be submitted by F. S. A. McMullin, president of the Trades and Labor Council for the city, and addresses were given by Roy Willet, Herbert Phillips and J. E. Tigue. The question will be submitted by F. S. A. McMullin, president of the Trades and Labor Council for the city, and addresses were given by Roy Willet, Herbert Phillips and J. E. Tigue.

ST. JOHN Registration and Employment Office

160 Prince William Street Phone M. 3429

CAN YOU PROVIDE ANY WORK FOR A MAN OR WOMAN?

Registered at the above office are men and women of all trades and professions; also in general work of all kinds, city or country—

THEY ALL WANT WORK—Get Your Work Done NOW

Poultry Supplies advertisement for W. H. Thorne & Co., Limited. A plentiful egg supply, you need scarcely be reminded, depends on the condition of your hens which should be properly and systematically fed and cared for in order to produce the best results—the results which mean to you the most satisfactory returns in dollars and cents.

Bright Pretty Walls Clean and Sanitary advertisement for Emerson & Fisher, Ltd. Nicer and More Economical Than Wall Paper. Almost without limit are the decorative possibilities of Muresco for walls and ceilings; you can even use it over wall paper. And it's so easy to put on!

ST. JOHN Registration and Employment Office advertisement. 160 Prince William Street Phone M. 3429. CAN YOU PROVIDE ANY WORK FOR A MAN OR WOMAN? Registered at the above office are men and women of all trades and professions; also in general work of all kinds, city or country— THEY ALL WANT WORK—Get Your Work Done NOW

The Alpine Flora of British Columbia advertisement. Interesting Lecture by Dr. John D. Tothill at Annual Meeting of Acadian Entomological Society.

Fundy Chapter Regular Meeting advertisement. Interesting Address by Mrs. Dalgleish on Trip Through China and Japan.

Carleton Cornet Band Programme advertisement. Second of Series of Entertainments Attracted Large and Appreciative Audience Last Night.

"The Alpine Flora of British Columbia" was the title of a paper read by Dr. John Tothill, of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Fredericton, at the opening of the annual meeting of the Acadian Entomological Society in the lecture room of the Natural History Society, last evening.

The Fundy Chapter of the I. O. D. E. were addressed by their first president, under their former organization the Y. W. P. A., Mrs. Dalgleish, nee Miss Lois Gemmer, at the regular monthly meeting of the chapter held in the G. W. V. A. Hall last evening.

The second of a series of three entertainments planned by the Carleton Cornet Band was given last evening in city hall, West Side. Over 800 persons were present and enjoyed the fine programme provided. At the conclusion of the concert the performers were invited to the band room where a delicious lunch was served them.

During the business meeting the sum of \$10 was voted for a needy family and a similar amount to purchase gramophone records for the soldiers at the East St. John and River Glade, sanitariums.

The nomination for provincial councillors resulted as follows: Miss Fairweather, Miss Alward, Miss Brayley, and Miss Bart. Refreshments were served during the meeting by an efficient committee convened by Miss Winifred Upham.

An interesting lecture on the life and works of two poets, one of the East and the other of the West, namely Edgar Allan Poe, of America and Thomas Hood, of England, was delivered by Hope Thompson under the auspices of the Y. M. A. of the General Street Baptist church last evening.

Mr. Thompson who was favored by a large and attentive audience also gave several readings from poems of his own composition during the evening.

ROBERT B. WILLIAMS, a returned soldier, was able to identify as his property the leather wallet containing a sum of money and a check for a considerable amount, found by Joseph Flemming on North Street, Wednesday evening. The wallet was accordingly turned over to him by the detective department who had received it from Mr. Flemming.