

# IN RAIN OF FLOWERS

Paris Throngs Greet Pershing's Men With Cheers and Sobs and Pelt Them With Blossoms---"Welcome" on Every Lip--"Glad You're Here" and "Happy to See You", English Phrases That Rang Out.

Paris July 4. — (Delayed)—Where there are so many climaxes it is difficult to decide what particular point was the top, but I am inclined to think Paris broke all records today. I have happened to be so close to the storm centre in every case that my opinion might be less sure on the performance as a whole than an observer with a better perspective, but I infer that the American officers who have gone through all the experiences, Paris inclusive, believe that today was the big day.

The appearance in Paris of organized soldiery from America come to fight the Germans side by side with the French, and their marching through the streets of Paris to rag-time music produced by their own bands, in the presence of tremendous crowds, all on the anniversary of American independence, constituted one of the great historical occasions of all time. We have had the landing of General Pershing and his party in England, their arrival in Paris, the landing of our troops last week, and now their marching in Paris. Next will come their occupation of their part of the line at the front, and then, let us hope, the realization of Walter Berry's great climax in today's speech—"Their arrival on the Rhine."

From 8 o'clock this morning until the finish I saw the show from many vantage points.

Tossed Flowers to the Troops.

Everybody I saw was most impressed by the crowds. They might be bigger and noisier in New York, but I have never seen so many hearts on sleeves as today. There were seas of faces everywhere—war-bitten, trustful, eager. Of young men there was al-

most complete absence. Females of all ages, young boys, old men and tens of thousands of little children lined the streets. They had picked up broken bits of English, like "Welcome," "Glad you're here," and "Happy to see you," which they flung almost with sobs of laughter as they tossed flowers upon the troops and into the carriages.

A smile from anyone wearing an American uniform awakened in their eyes an expression of delight that only Latins are capable of. I saw one old soldier in unadorned uniform while the ceremonies were in progress at the Invalides.

Although the infantry, at the head of which rode their commander, were mostly recruits, they made a splendid impression. It was regrettable that it was impracticable to pick out all regulars for an occasion for which Paris will have received a permanent impression.

There was a wait of half an hour or more at the Hotel de Ville for rest and freshening up. I fell in there with a Frenchman, a drillmaster who had been handling American and English recruits. He commented favorably on our lot, which there was opportunity to inspect closely. "As human beings and raw material they're the very best," he said. "But they need a deal of training. The hardest thing to teach them is not to be too brave. They must learn first to hide. That's the first essential in this war. Bravery and human flesh are on good against machine guns or barrage fire. Those splendid fellows will want to go right at the enemy just as the English did, who are just now learning how to strike without risking themselves too

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much. Methods in this war are largely those of stealth; in using men with plenty of artillery, machine guns and airplanes."

General Pershing rode with Major Margetts and passed us and drew up for review on the Boulevard Diderot, where it is crossed by the Avenue Dumesnil beyond the Bastille. A wee girl brought a bouquet, climbed on the running board and presented it to General Pershing, who smiled his pleasure. The crowd in this part of the city was composed of a class who would be ugly in a revolutionary period, but they were all smiles today. When the troops marched past they were almost entirely hidden behind the crowds, which were mostly women running alongside. At the hospital entrance of the cemetery General

ceremony and sat together afterward. There was a tremendous press inside the cemetery. Many of the women were carrying babies and the men holding floral pieces above their heads. Brand Whitlock's address was a classic and his characterization of German Kultur as "the camouflage of civilization" should live. Colonel Stanton gave us twenty minutes of old-fashioned Fourth of July eloquence, while General Pershing made his usual soldierly two-minute address.

From the Invalides to the cemetery there was a constant snapping of cameras, and tens of thousands of photographs must have been taken. I learn that Paul Rainey has charge of the official photography and apparently American officialdom is beginning to realize the importance of showing the country what is going on over here. Apparently, so far, the Washington authorities are bent on preventing presentation by the newspapers of the most important and inspiring scenes in the whole war. An illustration of the judgment used was the prohibition of the word submarine in the accounts of the arrival of the troops, as if the Germans might thereby learn of the presence of their own boats in the Atlantic. Carefully prepared plans involving endless pains and heavy expense were turned topsy-

patched apparently without much regard to the filing time.

I understood from Major Palmer yesterday that Washington had instructed him not to allow a single word about today's celebration to be cabled to America, but it seems this order was later rescinded. Getting matter out of France during the last few days has been a good deal of a gamble.

## TOURISTS WILL NOT BE ANNOYED

Boston, July 12.—James Stahl, Canadian immigration inspector at this port, has obtained from the immigration officials at Ottawa, assurances that summer visitors from the United States to Canada are in no danger of annoyance from the Canadian military regulations. Men between the ages of 18 and 45 years will be required to satisfy the inspector at the border that they are bona fide residents of the United States, whereupon they will be passed without inconvenience.

Over 2,000 women are employed in the British Admiralty office.

## HE SUFFERED

"Fruit-a-tives" Made Him Feel As If Walking On Air

ORILLIA, ONT., Nov. 28th. 1914. "For over two years, I was troubled with Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-tives make you feel like walking on air.' This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better, and now I feel fine. I have a good appetite, relish everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I recommend this pleasant fruit medicine to all my friends!"

DAN McLEAN.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Mrs. Christopher W. Collier, wife of the pastor of a church at Lexington, Mass., has undertaken to perform the church activities during the absence of her husband who has gone to France for service in the American Ambulance Corps.

# Cold, Calculating Common Sense



We print in this announcement a list of the states showing the great progress that Prohibition had made on its own merits in the United States before the Union entered the war. In connection with that list we want you to see what is the view of a business man's periodical devoted to commercial, economical and other financial questions (The Analyst, New York). Its Kansas correspondent writes:

"To-day the argument for Prohibition is simple and direct—namely, that human experience and medical research and experimentation have showed beyond doubt that alcohol is a poison, and that in its toxic qualities and effects it differs in degree, and not in kind, from cocaine and opium. This conviction is the strength and support of Prohibition, and the cause of its uninterrupted progress. It is clearly seen to be an economic measure rather than one of morals only."

"All the pleas and arguments of personal liberty, of the social delights of alcohol, of the charm it adds to life, of the employment it affords to thousands, seem futile and ineffective in the light of the fast-spreading belief that alcohol is the greatest known deterrent to economic efficiency. The fight against its use is no longer a matter of emotionalism, but of cold, calculating common sense."

## A Comparison

Here is the plight of a large city still under license:

The result of alcohol is to breed vice and crime and to cause both mental and physical inefficiency among men. The license system has been a sickening failure. For a typical instance, listen to Governor Foss of Massachusetts: "In the last fifteen years (Boston) the arrests for drunkenness have increased from 18,000 to 57,000, 300 per cent. Over 60 per cent. of all the arrests in Boston are for drunkenness. It is very evident that our license system in Boston has increased drunkenness instead of checking it."

The Sheriff of Denver testifies for Prohibition, which went into effect there January 1st:

"We have about three-fifths the arrests we had formerly. The police court record for drunks and disturbances has fallen over forty per cent., the habitual loafer has disappeared, the can-rusher, the old soak who came home with a quarter in his pocket and sent his eight-year-old, ragged, barefoot girl to the saloon for a can of beer and then tossed her a crust of bread while he swigged the beer and snarled at her through his drunkenness, is no longer a resident of Denver."

## Help to Enforce Prohibition

Does New Brunswick want to go back to license? If not, then she must, right now, **enforce** the Prohibition laws with all her might. It must be enforcement by the **whole people** in co-operation with the appointed officers of the law.

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