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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

WOMEN IN THE NEWS.

Mrs. Charles Agamemnon Chaplin bit her lip last night in a violent and successful attempt to stem any cross or cuss words, when just after she had enjoyed a heavenly dawning with the Prince of Wales some one told her of the 1-round scrap between Charles and Louis Mayer, her manager in which her spouse succumbed. Charlie had to bind-up his wounds alone, while she, the cause of his griefs, sorrows and woes, tripped the light was in the lobby of a Los Angeles Hotel when in came Charlie. Being a gent he asked Mayer to remove his glasses. Mayer, being another gent, acquiesced. Then Charlie swang! But it was one of those stage clouts of his—and it missed. Mayer a close student of Euclid retaliated with precision to with: He led with right to jaw and left to nose—and both aims were true. Hotel detectives rushed to the scene of combat and fished Charlie from under the debris of chairs and tables of the Louis Quantz, via Grand Rapids. What started the row was Charlie's belief in stories that Mayer was egging Mrs. Chaplin on to getting a divorce. The respective comments of the storm and stress indicated their minds: She—"Was Charlie hurt." He—"Ask her what it meant." Friends say Charlie is unreasonably jealous and that Mayer appreciated the cash value of Mrs. Chaplin's great beauty and talent.

Mrs. Marie Baddour, whose husband is one of the swaggar medics of Brooklyn who doesn't depend on licker prescriptions for income, says he is about the tightest specimen she ever heard of. She is suing him for a separation and has been given temporary alimony of \$30 a week while the judge endeavors to find it is so that he only gave her one \$6 hat in a whole year, made her turn out the lights when not reading and forbid one certain gas jet from burning all night. The doc, on the other hand, says she was cross to his 17-year-old daughter by his first wife and was so temperamental that his folks nicknamed her "Thunder."

Miss Harriet Hearn, only 28 and a poor little manicure is seeking simple justice to the tune of a hundred thou by way of balm for her lacerated heart, from Hector Havemeyer, the millionaire sport who is of the sugar dynasty or barony, or whatever you feel like calling 'em. She says he promised to marry her and under the name of Palmer paid for a hotel suite and filled her fair young head with stories of a wondrous career to be, as his little wife. She is black-eyed and brown-haired cameo features and eyes that would melt pig iron—a rather full figure in contrast. But Harry Utal, the Broadway lawyer who knows all about the humming heart and its court by-products, says the accusations are a jest; that Hector is living with his wife, that the manicurist, who met him in a prosaic railroad terminal barber shop, is grievously in error, and that his client will fight the case as long as he has one red cent, or a coin of any other pigmentation. Likewise, there's nothing doing in a settlement out of court.

Mrs. Charles D. Cropsey, wife of the fashionable doctor of Rutherford N. J. has her divorce after seven years' fighting. She and the doctor had cross libels each accused the other of going too far, and three times courts with aching heads have called it a draw. Now, the master in chancery checked off the adverbs, scanned the semi-colons and dashes, gave the asterisks the onceover and told her to go and be free. Lots of money in the family started the row in 1913.

The day of sentimental love-song and dreamy waltz may have passed—but it's hard on romance to think that today's daughters will grow up to regard a cowbell as a musical instrument and a wiggle as a "dance."

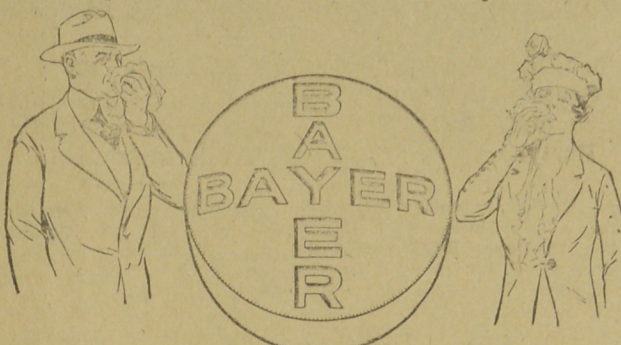
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HON. MAC KENZIE KING MAKES STATEMENT OF WAR RECORD

Ottawa, April 20—A few minutes after the house opened today Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, made a statement of his war record. It came on a motion to go into supply. He referred first to statements made at a meeting of the Progressive Club, Montreal, on the fifth of April as reported in the Montreal "Gazette" of the day following.

One statement cited by Mr. King was reported as having been made before the club by Mr. N. McNaughton; another by Dr. F. W. Gidday. Mr. McNaughton was reported as having said that Mr. King deserved Canada in her hour of crisis and served Standard Oil millions. Mr. McNaughton, according to the report also spoke of relationship between Mr. King and Rockefeller interests which "at no distant date might prove a menace to Canada."

Dr. Gidday, was cited as having made similar statements. It would be perfectly apparent, Mr. King proceeded addressing the house that such statements were intended to arouse prejudice of the most bitter and cruel kind, prejudicing the minds of labor of returned soldiers, and of all patriotic citizens. The statements were absolutely false in fact and misleading in inference.

An Utter Slander.

They constituted an utter slander and amounted to a criminal libel. If he had not taken steps to proceed against the parties guilty of them it was because he felt that the statements were made in complete ignorance of the facts.

But it would not in future be any defence should he desire to proceed criminally against parties making similar statements.

Dealing in the first place with the statement made that he had resided in the United States, Mr. King said this was not a fact. For the last twenty-years he had lived in the city of Ottawa. He had never had a residence anywhere else. For the last ten years he had resided at the Roxborough Apartments. His relations with the Rockefeller foundation had not required his absence from Canada nor did it cause him to be away from this country but to a slight extent. He had never had commercial relations nor accepted a retainer or fee since becoming leader of the Liberal party, preferring to devote all his time to the work for which he had been chosen.

War Work.

The Rockefeller Foundation, said Mr. King, was a philanthropic organization. During the war, it had co-operated to a great extent in war work. It came to the relief of the Belgians, French, Poles and Armenians who were in want.

It gave millions to read cross work, and to the maintenance of the hospitals. Its work extended to all parts of the world. His duty in connection with the Foundation, said Mr. King was to make a study of industrial relations. He was not in the employ of the Standard Oil or Rockefeller interests any more than the librarian of a Carnegie public library could be said to be in the employ of the Carnegie interests. He was told that he could pursue his investigations in any part of the world.

Mr. King said that offer of his work was made to him in the spring before the opening of the war. When the war began, it became necessary for him to decide whether to go on with this work or abandon it. The de-

cision which he had made at that time was, he thought, a wise and right decision, and he had never changed his mind with regard to it.

It has been recognized early in the war that the success of the Allies depended largely upon the relations prevailing between capital and labor. Production of munitions and supplies was as important as were the efforts of the soldiers at the front. This was borne out by the fact that a number of the Allied countries had formed committees for the express purpose of studying labor problems and finding solutions to them. The work he had been doing for the Rockefeller Foundation, was directly along these lines.

He was chosen by the Rockefeller Foundation for his experience with labor problems, and the results of his work said Mr. King, were open to any who cared to read. He had written in Ottawa a book embodying the researches he had made and this was published in Canada during the war. The only possible reason for the erroneous idea which had been conceived lay in his visit to Colorado, in the early part of the war, where he inspected the mines there during the labor troubles in the company of J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

He received no remuneration then or at any time for his work from any industrial or firm connected with the interests involved in the Colorado disputes. Mr. King said that he had taken part in conciliation work at that time simply as a part of his general work with the foundation.

Results of Work.

The results of the work of the committee of which he was a member had been published. Mr. King apologized for the necessity he was under to refer to his accomplishments at that time, but he believed that it was necessary to show the nature and extent of his work in Colorado. He read to the house letters from officials of the mines saying that as a result of the agreement arrived at with the striking miners more work per man per day was being performed at the mines after the settlement of the dispute than was being performed in any other mine on the continent.

Mr. King also read letters from representative corporations acknowledging the value of advice and assistance which Mr. King had given them in their industrial troubles. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the General Electric Company, and other firms acknowledged assistance in settling disputes which interfered with war contracts in the last few years. This work was all a part of his labors as a member of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. King pointed out.

A Personal Reference.

After reference to his work in establishing industrial councils to maintain peaceful relations between the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and its employees, and in reading letters of appreciation for his efforts along this line, Hon. Mr. King concluded by a personal reference. It has been said that he was still young and a bachelor when the war broke out. He was then forty years of age and within a few months his father was stricken with blindness, while a brother had to go to Colorado suffering from tuberculosis. The support of the home fell practically in its entirety upon him. But apart from that he felt his conscience was indeed clear that he had

GOOD BILLS AT THE MOVIES

The midweek bills at the movies are of the best. At the Opera House the play is "Flame of the Desert" with Geraldine Farrar as star and supported by her husband Lou Lou Tellegen. There is also a comedy to send the audience home in good humor.

At the Gaiety is Norma Talmadge, a great favorite with Fredericton movie fans in "She Loves and Lies."

Norma appears as Marie Callendar, an heiress who loves a young business man. Financial ruin threatens to overwhelm the man. Marie knows he would not marry her for the money to save himself. She disguises herself as an old woman, goes to her lover and tells him that she must be married in order to receive a fortune left to her in a will.

The man consents to a marriage of convenience. Norma then arranges that he shall meet her as a young woman in Greenwich Village. Her madcap ways entrance him. He finally kisses her, then abases himself and confesses that he is married. She pretends to upraid him.

Later as the old wife, she tells him she knows of his love affair, and offers to release him. He refuses. Then she reveals herself to him in a delighted scene.

Conway Tarle is again the star's leading man.

She Loves and She Lies reveals many scenes from that interesting New York district, Greenwich Village the haunt of so many artists sculptors, musicians and "hobohemians."

SIR SAM HAS A REMEDY

Atlantic City, N. J., April 20—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, who was Canadian Minister of Militia from 1911 to 1917, said before leaving this city that Russia would not be in the clutches of the Bolsheviks had there been more general knowledge of firearms among her people. He advocates universal but not compulsory training for male citizens of military age on both sides of the Canadian border.

"The Bolshevik enterprise was started with only 125 men," said Sir Sam. "They took possession just after the fashion of the old time Western bad men. You know five men in the old days could gallop into a frontier town of 5000 population and either shoot it up or plunder it. The whole offered no resistance. They had not specialized on the niceties of firearms as had the bad men, neither were they organized. But it's not absolutely necessary to have organization. It is essential to have the public know how to shoot."

"I know a bit about Russian soldiers during the war I arrived at the conclusion that one of my men could whip ten Russians."

Sir Sam came here to improve his health, which was broken by reason of the strain of war work which he endured.

GOVT. ACTED ON THE SUGGESTION

In view of a statement made by an opposition newspaper that the directors of the Valley Railway still retain their salaries, it is worthy of note that during the latter part of 1919 the directors suggested a reduction of their own salaries. The government accepted the recommendation in the case of the chief engineer who had oversight of construction work which had been about completed, and reduced his salary from \$4,200 a year to \$600 or fifty dollars a month, which would be a nominal payment for his work as consulting chief engineer and director of the road.

With regard to the secretary and the president as there were a considerable number of rights-of-way still uncompleted and many important suits still pending in the courts, the Government felt that the president and secretary of the road, W. P. Jones and E. S. Carter, should continue in the same capacity and salaries until these matters, as well as a settlement with the contractors were cleared up.

performed a service for his country for which he was better fitted and of much more value to his country than he could have done in other directions.

"I feel that in such a world ordeal it was given to me to share in the suffering of others and to help the cause of humanity. I am grateful that I was spared in so large a measure to do my duty as God gave me to see my duty at that time," he concluded amid applause from all sides of the house.