Took Possession Of The Liquor

Chief Hawthorne Has Booze Seized by Customs Officials from Pope D. McKinnon of Bangor.

Chief Inspector Hawthorne was in the city Saturday, and while here assisted himself in the duties of his office. He took possession of the load of booze seized by the Customs officials from Pope D. McKinnon of Bangor, Me., and before the final disposition is settled an interesting test case in the courts may follow.

The liquors were sold to the Bangor man by the Canadian Distributing Company which carry on an export and import business in this city. They have the right, a legal one, to export. The question to be decided is whether they have the right to sell for export. The company admits having sold the liquors to McKinnon and he was the man to do the exporting, or convey it across the border.

The decision of the courts will determine whether or not the Canadian distributer is free from legal entanglements with the Prohibitory Law.

Obituary

Miss Eva M. Smith

The death occurred early Saturday morning in the public hospital of Miss Eva M. Smith, leaving one brother, Burton G. Smith, and three sisters, Mrs. R. C. Gilmour, Mrs. John H. McIntyre and Miss Beatrice E. Smith, all of this city. Deceased was a daughter of the late Elisha and Octavia Smith. She was employed as a credit clerk with the International Harvester Co., and boarded at 166 1-2 Sydney street. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon from the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. C. Gilmour, 301 Union street.

James Ganivan

The death occurred Saturday morning of James, eldest son of the late John and Mary Ganivan, leaving one sister, Mrs. Carl Kemp, and two brothers, Dennis and John, all of St. John. Deceased was a well known longshoreman. He was unmarried. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon from his residence, 51 North street.

Sarah Jane Jeffries.

The death of Miss Sarah Jane Jeffries occurred early Saturday evening at the home of her brother-in-law, Alfred J. Markham, 108 Orange street, after an illness of some six months. Miss Jeffries was a daughter of the late Eli and Mary Ann Jeffries. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Alfred J. Markham, and by three brothers, John, James, and Nelson, all of Sussex. The funeral will be held on Tuesday to Trinity Church where services will be conducted at 12.30. The body will be taken on the 1.40 train to Sussex for interment.

Steven McJunkin.

The death of Steven McJunkin occurred at his home 24 Brook street early Sunday evening, after an illness of about six months. He leaves a wife, and five sisters, Mrs. W. H. Anderson, Mrs. Havelock Wilson and Miss Jane McJunkin, all of this city, and Miss Margaret and Miss Elizabeth McJunkin, both of New York.

The late Mr. McJunkin was a well known resident of the North End, and was a son of the late Robert Benjamin McJunkin. The funeral will be held on Tuesday.

A Tense Situation.

Fortune-teller—You wish to know about your future husband?

Customer—No; I wish to know the last of my present husband for future use.

me Back
mbago, Soreness
ay—Try this!

Harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin.

Limber up! Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle from any drug store, and after using it just once, you'll forget that you ever had backache, lumbago or sciatica, because your back will never hurt or cause any more misery. It never disappoints and has been recommended for 30 years.

PLUG

ROYAL NAVY

CUT PLUG
KING TOBACCO

JAPANESE METHODS IN FAR EAST SHOW MUCH VERSATILITY

Ruthless Military Acts in Siberia Create Undying Hatred—Every Move Watched With Suspicion.

(By Chase S. Osborn, Jr.)

Methods which the Japanese government has employed in order to clamp its grip upon certain sections of Asia constitute one of the most sordid chapters in Oriental history, a history which contains a mass of political and military diplomacy as well as commercial scheming to which Japan has contributed in generous measure.

And it is extremely doubtful, in the case of Japan, whether the results of these methods have been beneficial or injurious. It is clear that they have brought upon Japan the suspicion of the rest of the governments interested, with consequent loss of reputation and prestige, the enmity of her neighbors, as well as criticism at home from the point of view that the game is not worth the candle.

Not all of these methods are subjects of unfavorable criticism, let it be said and there are interesting contrasts that show the depth of the Japanese mind in its plan to expand the empire.

But it is when the military presses its procedure upon such unfortunate peoples as the Russians in Siberia that righteous indignation is aroused. Siberia today presents one of the best examples of Japanese ruthlessness. There brutal atrocities are reported to, along with political scheming, to such an extent that the Siberian heart is branded with a hatred limited only by human capabilities. Terrible tortures and brutalities that rival those that were credited to Germany during the Great War and that run the gamut of ferociousness have been itemised in convincing form. But since this is not a story of atrocities let it suffice, without bloody details, that Japanese brutality is horrible and inhuman to the maximum.

These are resorted to as acts of reprisal.

Methods in Siberia.

A political activity consisting of financial and moral support for various factions for the purpose of fomenting continuous trouble is a favorite practice of the Japanese military in Siberia. By creating tense and difficult situations, it is hoped to justify maintaining the expedition of between 20,000 and 30,000 troops in the Maritime Provinces. As long as Japan can point to disorders from the Amur to the Sea of Japan just so long can she tell the world that she is still on a "mission of humanity" in Siberia, she believes.

Thus, does the Japanese military create its own situations.

The case of the "coup" of Ataman Semenov last spring illustrates how the military is working.

Japan had placed in power in Vladivostok a representative of the Monarchists, Merkuloff, in the hope of stifling the strong sentiment of the people in favor of a Democracy patterned after our own American plan. Shortly after power had been vested in Merkuloff it was deemed advisable to have it appear that Merkuloff was not satisfactory to the people, so Semenov, who had long been in the pay of the Japanese, was sent to Vladivostok from Dairen, a Japanese port in Korea, in the hope that he would create a "revolution" and overthrow the government. Semenov remained on his ship in Vladivostok harbor, controlled by the Japanese until it was found inadvisable to permit him to go on with his plans. He was then taken from the ship in a launch, landed down the bay at a point where he was received by Japanese army officers, and whence he was transported to Grodekovo by a Japanese military motor. In the meantime, Japan denied its support of Semenov and declared he had arrived at Vladivostok without their knowledge and that he left likewise. One's conclusions are easily formed from this.

Creates Undying Hatred.

So goes the rape of Siberia. It will continue as long as Japan keeps its military forces there, which means as long as the militarists of Japan can continue such practices without interruption. It is impossible to deal in extravagant language in characterizing the tactics of the invaders in this way. They have resorted to a reign of terror in what appears is a campaign of more than subjugation—extermination, indeed, in which politics and brutality have gone hand in hand.

The result of such a procedure is plain enough to observers of the Siberian situation.

In the first place there is a determination to oppose Japan even unto death, and, secondly, there is a crystalization of democratic spirit that will bring about order from chaos once the iron heel of Japan is lifted. A stabilized government will result as soon as such influences as these are removed, for the Commune is dead in Siberia. The people want their own government.

Here, then is the military method of Japan in Siberia. It had its beginnings elsewhere on the Asiatic continent, but it is at its most active stage now in the Maritime Provinces.

The military, however, functions in still another manner in the furtherance of the Japanese programme. A powerful army and navy holds a heavy hand over China, so when Japan tells China to sign her rights away, and the rest of the world is busy elsewhere, China, mindful of her own weakness and of Japan's strength, first resorts to compromise, gets what she can by that means, and then signs, as witness the "twenty-one demands" incident during the days of the Great War.

Another favorite method of Japan is secret diplomacy. While Japan does not exceed the practices of certain other governments along this line nevertheless it is American public opinion that secret diplomacy is dangerous and we are rightfully suspicious. The secret treaty with Russia in 1916 was not a procedure such as would entitle Japan to any great degree of trust from Americans. That treaty was designed to protect Japan against any offensive from Manchuria, in case of war with the United States. Russia's failure as a government, of course, annuled any such agreement and so Japan herself turned to Siberia and began a campaign of control of that part of Asia as far east as Lake Baikal, saying while she did this that a buffer state against bolshevism was necessary. Japan was merely turning from secret diplomacy to military activity, the pen was giving ground to the sword, Japanese officers were merely leaving their offices for the field.

Cannot Censure Secrecy.

But Japan cannot be censured for secret diplomacy as a method any more than can other nations. We do not like the particular form that diplomacy took, nor do we believe in secret diplomacy at all, yet in fairness to Japan, when such a method is pursued Tokio is following what other capitals started.

Still another method Japan follows with great aggressiveness and sometimes shrewdness deals with an economic and commercial programme. This method has assumed a particularly high form in Manchuria, and a particularly low form in China, as is well known. The policy of tieing a weight of debt around the Chinese neck and then using the power a creditor possesses in order to obtain concessions is merely a form of extortion. Chinese experience with Japanese loans is well known.

However, in Harbin, Manchuria, is illustrated the real shrewdness of the Japanese business man. Appreciating the various circumstances that have attended other commercial policies and undertakings the Japanese have undertaken a campaign of friendship in Harbin. This has worked most efficiently, too. The Japanese have gone into Harbin with the avowed purpose of making friends as the easy way of obtaining a foothold. They realized that with the bitter feeling of both the Russians and the Chinese, and without military assistance, they could get nowhere unless they made friends. So a campaign of making friends was put under way and carried to such an extent that the Japanese, in case of differences, invariably admitted he was wrong and his business rival was right. This campaign of friendship has resulted in magnificent business rewards for the Nipponese until today their holdings reach such proportions that it is said "they own the whole city."

Versatility of Method.

The method in Harbin, Manchuria, offers a striking contrast to the activity in the neighboring country of Siberia, as well as an illustration of the ability of the Japanese to attack different problems with a variety of procedure.

The versatility of the Japanese method is seen in still other directions in the plan to extend the business and commerce of the nation. The home government is a strong believer in subsidies and offers excellent financial assistance to industry, a policy with which we have no quarrel, but when this industry becomes so eager to hold its business that it falls back on policies of discrimination against competitors one realizes the full effect of Japanese monopoly. It is a well known fact that Japanese interests do not hesitate to discriminate against the businesses operated by outside concerns, so when Japan controls a railroad in Manchuria, or a port in Korea, or a province in China, there is small hope for others that they will get a square deal.

And now Japanese publicity.

All of those methods have the assistance of a system of propaganda vigorously if often unintelligently presented. The Japanese understand thoroughly the power of publicity. In fact, they are experts along this line. The military has a splendid support by a press either subsidized or influenced to such a degree that instances of unfavorable criticism are too far infrequent for the good of the military itself.

The Tokio government maintains a censorship of publications which forbids publication of certain news events or dictates as to how they are to be treated. When it becomes necessary to confuse issues or justify policies or turn the public attention from any particular event the editors of the country are given the word, the whip is cracked and the editorial drum fire resounds throughout the land.

Press Controlled.

"There is no more control of the press in Japan than exercised by Postmaster General Burleson," an editor told me.

He had forgotten that he had drawn a deadly parallel. The United States at war, admittedly and necessarily autocratic, compares favorably with Japan at peace!

This is not to say that all criticism is forbidden in Japan. There are a few newspapers that do not share the same views as the government and they frequently utter opinions of their own. The Siberian policy, particularly, has drawn editorial fire, but it is noticeable that never does the criticism of Japan reach the radical proportions of our journalistic disagreements. The Japanese editor is not only cautious as to his opinions, but he is extremely careful not to become over-heated.

Not only is the Japanese editor closely watched, but his news sources come in for equal attention. The government has its own news services that do not differentiate between news and propaganda and that never hesitate to protect their master to the utmost.

Sometimes these news services do ridiculous things in the interest of policy. One incident, particularly, affords an excellent example of the extremes the militarists will go to further their ends, and also illustrates how unreliable Japanese news often is.

A news item was dispatched from Vladivostok telling of the "fall of the Far Eastern Republic at Chita," the flight of Krasnoschekov, head of the government, the destruction of the military stores and the cremation of many Communists who were burned alive in wooden buildings set afire when Baron Ungern led his troops against the Reds." It is further reported that wireless communication with Chita was broken down and the news of the fall of Chita would not be verified. Remember that the Japanese army officers control all news disseminated from Vladivostok through agencies, also that the army control the wireless to Chita. The story could have been either denied or verified by the army. Observers who felt the story was untrue, who knew that the Chita government is not Communistic, and who understood something of the Russian spirit, wondered what policy the government was preparing to justify. Shortly came the announcement that "in view of the disorders" the Siberian expedition would not be withdrawn. Japan had to maintain her guard against Communism! It was the old, old yarn on another spindle. Of course, it was only a matter of a few days when the "fall of Chita" was quietly denied.

Improve Your Appearance

More phosphate if you want your complexion to clear, eyes to brighten, and skin to become soft and smooth. Thin, nerve-exhausted people grow strong on Nitro-Phosphate and The Moss Drug Co. guarantees it.

Williams Garage Badly Damaged

Fire of Mysterious Origin Saturday Evening—Also Destroyed Chevrolet.

A fire of mysterious origin Saturday night was responsible for the loss of a Baby Grand Chevrolet car owned by Capt. Butler and considerable damage to the garage on Carleton street, next to the Stone church, owned by F. E. Williams.

The flames were first noticed by Police Officer Piercey and he at once rang in an alarm from box 55. The response from the fire department was quick and they soon had the flames under control, but at one time it looked as though a big blaze was in progress. The flames shot out through the roof of the section in which Capt. Butler's car was and could be seen from all parts of the city. A report that Stone church was on fire spread rapidly and many wended their way to the scene of the blaze only to find the fire fighters had conquered their enemy before they arrived there.

Capt. Butler, when seen by the Standard, said he was unable to account for the fire, and from an examination made several had come to the conclusion that it had started in the section occupied by John Kelly and burned through to his section. Mr. Kelly was in the garage about two o'clock that afternoon and took his car out and at that time there was no sign of fire.

Capt. Butler had his loss partially covered by insurance and the building is covered. Mr. Kelly lost four fur robes and some smaller automobile accessories. Two other sections of the building were partially damaged but not enough to make them so they could not be used.

Some good work was done in getting cars out of the burning building and Morrell's garage, which is just next door. Mr. Morrell had about forty cars in his garage and they were all moved out in less than ten minutes.

Car Accident Saturday Night

Result of Collision Frank Dykeman, Taxi Driver, Taken to Hospital.

Two wildly different versions are attached to an automobile accident that occurred at the Simms' Corner Fairville at about Saturday midnight, when a Ford car was badly damaged and its driver Frank Dykeman a taxi driver, of 45 Watson street, W. E., badly shaken up.

According to one report, the car became stalled on the street car tracks and was hit by street car No. 106, of the West St. John route, which knocked it completely over and damaged it badly.

The report handed in to the superintendent by the motorman on the car, was that he came upon the car as it laid across the track after colliding with another automobile. The motorman reported that he escaped hitting the car by a very narrow margin.

After the accident Dykeman was placed in the street car which started to rush him toward town. The ambulance had been phoned for in the meantime, and met the street car near the bridge at the falls, where Dykeman was transferred to it and conveyed to the hospital.

On enquiry there last night, it was reported that the man had suffered no serious injury, having escaped with a shaking up, and would be discharged today. His car did not escape so easily, and it was found necessary to tow it home.

Another man named Riley was slightly injured during the collision and refused to go to the hospital but went home.

CAPE BRETON SUFFERS FROM WRECKING GALE

Ships Driven Ashore, Chimneys Knocked Down, Buildings Unroofed and Undermined.

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 30—(By Canadian Press)—An unknown three-masted schooner is ashore in Mira Bay, two small steamers were washed ashore in Sydney harbor and a great variety of minor damages resulted from the worst gale Cape Breton has experienced since 1873, which began here Friday afternoon and reached its highest pitch Saturday evening. The wind blew with fury up the length of the harbor, pitching such a sea that the waves broke completely over the wharves at Westmount, opposite the city, and nearly ten miles from the harbor mouth.

Owing to the fact that wire communication with the Mira district has been cut off, Marine Department officials tonight were unable to ascertain the identity of the wrecked schooner, but it is declared her crew landed safely and are being cared for by the country people.

Buildings Unroofed

Two former Canadian naval drifters, owned by W. N. McDonald, broke from their moorings and came ashore at Neigah Beach, above the city. Minor damage along the Sydney water front, included the carrying away of motor boats and other small craft. In the city several chimneys blew down and many windows yielded to the pressure of the storm. Telephone lines were down in all directions and inter-urban tram service was seriously affected. At Glace Bay the spire of the Baptist Church was blown down and crashed through the roof of a building. The wind also took the roof off the Parish Hall.

At North Sydney the force of the waves carried away a portion of Queen street and undermined two buildings, one of them occupied by the general store of Harold Fall. These buildings tottered for a time with the wind, but did not collapse. The wharf of the Cape Breton Electric Company was badly damaged and motor boats and other small craft along the water-front sank or were washed ashore.

WHEN OVERTAKEN BY NAUSEA TRY THIS SIMPLE REMEDY

When you don't know whether it's going to stay down or come up, when you look like thirty cents, and feel even worse, what you need is twenty drops of Nerviline, in sweetened water. Almost like magic is the change you experience. Those feelings of vomiting disappear. Thousands of homes rely on Nerviline in case of sour stomach, gas-bloating, nausea and upset stomach conditions. Get it today, large 35c. bottles sold by all dealers.

Nourishing, and a most economical food.

McCORMICKS JERSEY CREAM SODAS

Particularly healthful for little ones.

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODA BISCUITS

ELABORATE PLANS PERFECTED BY GOVERNMENT TO REFIT THOUSANDS OF BROKEN MEN

No Less a Sum Than $102,000,000 Has Already Been Spent in This Great Work of Re-establishing Men Who Were War Casualties.

(By a Great War Veteran.)

The subjects already dealt with in this series are Gratuities and Pensions. It has been shown that the Government of Canada went farther than any other belligerent country in giving tangible expression of its appreciation of the splendid services of the boys who fought for the liberty of the world. Let us recall:

(1.) That pensions of over $80,000,000 were paid up to the beginning of this year and this year's obligations will total $33,000,000.

(2.) That Canada paid to returned men $164,000,000 in the form of gratuities.

It has been shown that pensions and gratuities are higher in Canada than in any other belligerent country.

Next, we deal with Vocational Training, that is the plans perfected by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to refit the thousands of broken men,—war casualties, by training them in trades and professions suited to their changed condition; as well as giving the boys who left school or employment before they had reached the age of 18, in response to the call of duty, a chance to learn some useful occupation before going back into civilian life.

No less a sum than $102,000,000 has already been spent in this great work. Before the casualties began to return from overseas the Government took steps to organize the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The plans perfected have been accepted as a model by other countries, many of whom have sent representatives here from time to time to investigate. In many respects our system has been copied elsewhere, but in no country has there been the same thoroughness, the same perfection of arrangements as in Canada in dealing with the myriad difficult problems that were presented.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment treated in hospitals and like institutions 108,000 men. Many of these men are still undergoing treatment, but the number is rapidly diminishing. It will, however, be years before the medical and surgical work is closed. In addition to those treated in hospitals the Department gave 573,199 clinical treatments to soldiers who lived at home. More than 8,500 patients were treated for tuberculosis.

Fifty thousand and over were accepted by the Department as entitled under the Act to training for new vocations and over 36,000 of these graduated. These men received instruction in something like 425 industries and were able to go out into the world with new hope, an average of 72 per cent having been subsequently employed in the line of work in which they were trained.

While on the strength of the Department the disabled soldier or minor received pay and allowances for the subsistence of himself and dependents. These rates were increased from time to time to keep pace with the ascending scale of prices of commodities, the prevailing rates since September, 1920, being $45 a month for a single man, and $86 for a married man, with additional allowances for children.

Some other figures are worthy of consideration. Legs, arms and orthopaedic appliances were supplied to the number of 89,725, while free dental treatment was provided for all on the treatment or training strength of the department or those who suffer from a recurrence of dental trouble due to service. In 1920 the number of treatments was 163,353 and in addition 754 patients were treated by other than departmental dentists.

In co-operation with the Federal Department of Labor and the various provincial governments employment offices were opened throughout Canada and 109,493 men were placed in positions.

Loans were granted to 1,504 vocational students amounting to $545,000.

In co-operation with the Canadian Patriotic Fund over $7,000,000 was expended for relief during the winter of 1919-1920, and medical treatment was given to unemployed ex-service men. This unemployment relief amounted to $75 for a man and his wife. During the winter of 1920-21 relief in kind was granted.

The department is training blinded men in new occupations. Canada has 110 totally blind as a result of war service. There are 1966 who receive pensions because of blindness or defective vision.

Such is the briefest outline of the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. It cannot surely be said that the Government lacked sympathy with the unfortunate men handicapped by war service, indeed every facility was placed at the disposal of these men to enable them to overcome, as far as possible, the disabilities occasioned by loyal service.

Surely what has been done in this branch of government endeavor is the third good reason why Canadian ex-service men should not listen to the Mackenzie King nonsense about the unpopularity of Mr. Meighen's administration. It does not look just right for Mackenzie King—of all men—to say that the government is unpopular with returned soldiers.

The next article will deal with Soldier Land Settlement.

Welcome Service At St. Matthew's

In St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church yesterday the Rev. W. H. Spencer presided at both services. In the morning the sermon was on "The Authority of the Preacher." The text being from Exodus 3, 13-14, the trend of the lesson was to emphasis the Divine authority as applied to the preacher.

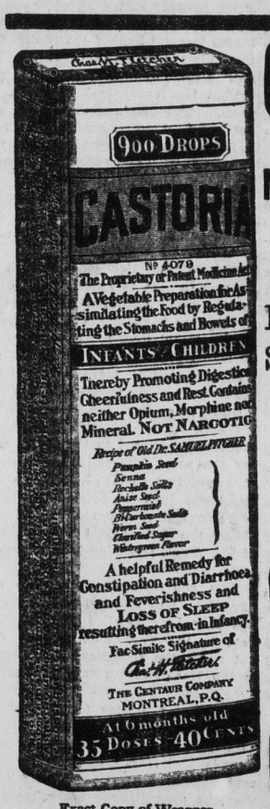
The evening service was a welcome service and the pastor made an address of welcome to the congregation, the text taken for the sermon was Numbers 10, 29.

In view of the number of people brought out by the religious census an address was made by a member of each department of the church with a special appeal to those who would be interested in any one part of the social work of the church.

The Sabbath School was spoken for by Austin Galbraith, the superintendant Miss Jean Scott speaking for the Womens' societies told of their end of the work. The Young People's Society was represented by W. N. Collins who told of the activities of this branch of the church.

A special musical programme was carried out which included solos by Miss Annie Aird, Arthur Ferris and S. J. Holder.

The service was closed by the choir giving a voluntary rendition of "Welcome for Me."



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PERCY AND FERDIE—Unappreciative Chaps These Office Boys

By H. A. MacGILL
Creator of the Hall-Room Boy