

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 7, 1920.

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SIR WILFRID'S COUNSEL.

In the course of an address which he delivered thirty years ago, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "Gentlemen, I once more propose the toast of 'Canada.' Let us resolve that never shall we introduce into this country the disputes and quarrels which have demoralized Europe in blood; that in this country order and freedom shall forever reign; that all the races shall dwell together in harmony and in peace; and that the rights of the strong shall mean no more in the balance with us than the rights of the weak." There is at the moment some danger that disputes and quarrels of transatlantic origin may embitter the relations of different groups of the Canadian people. That is not the way to build a commonwealth. Old world questions are not to be settled here, but there, if we and our children are to dwell in harmony and build up a great democracy, our chief aim must be to ally prejudices and encourage the spirit of good neighborhood. The way to treat a powder magazine is to keep lighted matches at a safe distance.

HOPE FOR MEXICO.

There is a feeling in the United States that Mexico has entered upon an era of progress and of more cordial relations with other countries. It is pointed out that the mistake of the Diaz administration was that while it pursued a policy of conciliation abroad it adopted a policy of repression at home. This led to the revolution some years ago which placed Madero, and later Carranza, in power. The revolt was against the whole policy, domestic and foreign, of the Diaz government. It failed, however, to subvert the spirit of revolt at home, and it led to unfriendly relations abroad. President Obregon wants the friendship of other nations, and his domestic policy is to keep the people at work and to carry out a policy of education along with the development of resources. The great mass of the people are densely ignorant. They need to be given land, to have schools established, and to be so treated that the revolution will disappear. It would perhaps be too much to hope, in the light of Mexican history, that the new government will find plain sailing, but the outlook is very much brighter than for many years. The new president has the people at his back at the beginning of his regime, and the opportunity is his to introduce constructive measures, to broaden political liberty and elevate the whole tone and standard of life in his country. In that task he will have the sympathy of the other democracies of America.

RACE EQUALITY.

An American correspondent sends an interesting story on the subject of Japan's attitude toward race equality. Viscount Ishii of Japan told the League of Nations that his country would not press her request for the recognition of race equality at the present time. He said she would wait a more opportune moment. To a correspondent of the New York Evening Post he explained what he meant, as follows: "By opportune moment I mean when the time comes that our campaign of education in California, Canada and Australia has succeeded and we have convinced the people of those countries that they have nothing to fear from Japan. We know your central government has sympathy in this matter with my government but can not act while prejudice continues in a part of the United States, but prejudice will cease in future because of our strict adherence to the agreement concerning labor and emigration. Then California will realize she has been over-suspicious and apprehensive. When the realization comes then it will be the opportune moment to appeal to the League for recognition of the equality of my race and the United States will support us. The same also will be true for the same reasons in Canada, even Australia, which is far more bitter against Japanese than either California or Canada."

Viscount Ishii further pointed out that it was not the United States, but the British Dominions, which entered a protest against the race equality asked for by Japan. He said: "It was not President Wilson or Col. House who denied our appeal for recognition when the covenant was first framed at Paris, but it was set aside because of the influence of British Dominions."

The same correspondent interviewed representatives of Australia, New Zealand and Canada on the subject. Mr. Millen put the case for Australia as follows:—

"Opinion in Australia is unalterable so far as the Japanese are concerned. There can be no opportune moment in the future when we will think differently. Viscount Ishii has two things in mind, the main question recognizing racial equality for his people and the immediate pending dispute between Japan and Australia, and New Zealand concerning the nature of the mandates over the former German islands in the Pacific, now in our keeping. Japan is insisting that the mandates provide for Japanese emigration to those islands. We

insist upon their exclusion. It is fortunate Japan has not raised the main question of recognition before we get the mandate matter settled."

Mr. Allen of New Zealand agreed that Japan had the right to raise the question of equality again, but denied that she had equality with other races, citing as one instance the pay she gives her labor.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, of Canada, expressed the view that Japan would not advance the cause any by raising the question again.

It is thus made clear that the views of the British Dominions on this question must be changed before Japan may hope for a favorable decision. Viscount Ishii believes their views can be changed and to that end there is apparently to be a campaign of education on the part of his country. The question is a very disturbing one, and may yet give the League of Nations a great deal of trouble. Japan is a proud as well as a powerful nation, and will undoubtedly press for what she regards as her rights, while Australia, New Zealand, Western Canada and California will not easily be converted to her views.

When the great strike occurred in Winnipeg and the press was filled with reports of incendiary speeches and stories of an agitation to overthrow ordered government in the west, the people in the eastern provinces were very anxious as to the outcome. One of the results of that agitation was the arrest and conviction of five strike leaders, who are now in jail. It is said they may be released about the first of March. Meanwhile the result of the last civic election shows that out of a council of eighteen members labor has only six, whereas in the previous council of fourteen members it had seven. It is quite clear that the radical element in Winnipeg has done the cause of labor more harm than good.

If de Valera delivers that British policy in Ireland can be dictated from New York he is very much mistaken. It cannot be done, and the sooner the fact is recognized the better. It is announced that Dr. W. A. Neilson, president of Smith College, has sent a letter to the editor of the Nation in which he withdraws from the Nation's Committee of One Hundred on Ireland on the ground that it is biased in favor of Sinn Fein. The outlook for better conditions in Ireland appears to be brighter, as an effort to promote peace seems now to be gaining favor there and in England.

Members of the Rotary Club heard last evening something about the very valuable work of the Natural History Society, which is done under the constant handicap of a lack of funds. So impressed were the Rotarians that a number of them asked to be made members of the Society. The story told by Curator Macintosh and Mr. A. Gordon Leavitt needed no further emphasis. It is safe to assert that no similar institution is doing as much work on as small an annual income.

A bill prohibiting immigration into the United States, with certain restricted exceptions, for two years, has been favorably reported by a committee to congress, and will be given preference in the house. If it should be adopted there would inevitably be a larger movement of immigrants toward Canada, calling for rigid regulations on the part of our government to prevent an influx of undesirable.

The other people of Canada will not sympathize with the C. N. R. men if they insist upon the right of holding public office and their jobs as well, and go on strike to enforce their views. The government railway men are not suffering from lack of representation in parliament.

King Constantine has determined to return to Greece. He will carry trouble with him. In the face of the attitude of the Allied governments Greece cannot hope for either peace or prosperity. The country will be torn by revolution.

Winnipeg has followed the example of some other cities, and now has a woman member of its city council. Women will hereafter play an increasingly important part in the public life of the country.

MANITOBA FINANCES.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—The adverse exchange rate between Canada and the United States will cost Manitoba \$631,201, so it was said yesterday. However, \$100,000 will be made by the government in buying sterling on the London market because of the favorable exchange rate in Canadian money over the English pound.

Expenditures during the fiscal year just closed totaled \$29,128,000. The new debentures floated by the Manitoba government this year totaled \$18,555,000 to meet capital expenditures, payment for telephone and hydro-electric extension, and good roads work.

SUSSEX ELECTIONS.

In the contest in the civic elections at Sussex, Arthur W. Keith was elected to represent ward 8, with a good majority over Albert E. McAuley. The council is as follows: J. D. McKenna, mayor; J. C. Mills, H. W. Manning, S. J. Hargrave, A. E. Pearson, H. J. Lison, William Howard and Arthur W. Keith, aldermen.



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DEMORALIZING

For old time ways my spirit pants, over modern ways I groan; in olden times my maiden aunts let politics alone. And they were then attractive girls, I truthfully may state; they had their hair done up in curls, their hats were up to date. They looked with cold and scornful eyes on statesmen and their game; they'd talk for hours of cakes and pies, and how to make face same. But housework now they deem a frost, they balk at stewing prunes; they say they'll save, at any cost, our bulwarks and our boons. No more they fuss with pans and bowls, they stoke no kitchen fires; they talk forever of the polls of green groves of our acres. To me no pancakes do they bring, they've found a nobler sphere; and I could stand this sort of thing, for there's a chophouse near; but, oh, it fills me with despair to see those sloshy girls! They haven't time to comb their hair, or do it up in curls; they do not care how tough they look, how seedy they appear, since they declined to sew and cook, to fill a higher sphere. My aunts are now a frowsy crew, their shoestrings all untied; and once on ah, once I used to view them with those proud, proud pride. There may be women who can mix with heeled in the street, and thrash around in politics, and still be fine and sweet, and keep the bearing that enchants, the dignity of old; alas, alas, my seven aunts that secret do not hold!

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

SURPRISING THE SAVAGES.

Very seldom was it in the pioneer days of America that an Indian village was caught off its guard by its enemies in war days. But Kittanning, a populous nest of savages between the French posts of Luquesne and Venango in the Alleghenies, was wiped out by the English in a daring and complete unexpected midnight attack. The French used to fit out the braves and send them off on expeditions to harness the English. So in 1758 the English under Colonel Armstrong decided to rid themselves of the plague once for all. Late in August that year Armstrong with a carefully selected force set out to strike the blow. A week later he was within six miles of the village and carefully concealed and was ten o'clock at night with a bright moon.

At once he decided to strike in spite of the fact that he did not know the trails through the forest or even the exact location of the Indian village. But by good luck he made his way quickly through the woods and arrived within a couple of hundred yards of the sleeping Redskins. As day dawned the attack upon the thirty huts each crowded with braves was commenced. The assailants got near enough to set them all ablaze and the Indians were compelled either to rush out to the certain death without or stay within and perish in the flames. Most of them chose the latter course and perished with their houses and so in one big swoop the nest that had been a danger to the English for many years was wiped out forever. A few Indians were taken prisoner while the victors were rewarded with medals by the colonists.

THE GULLS.

Soft is the sky in the mist-kirtled east, Light is shed on the sea, All of the heaven with silver is fleeced, Holding the sunrise in fee. Lo! with a flash and a spilling of wings, Down where the long hippes break, Cometh a bevy of glad-hearted things. 'Tis morn, for the gulls are awake.

Slumberous calm on the ocean and shore Comes with the turn of the tide; Never a strong-sweeping platoon may soar.

Where the tame fishing-boats ride Far and beyond the blue deserts of sea, Where the wild winds are at play, There may the spirits of sea-birds be seen.

'Tis noon, for the gulls are away.

Over the rim of the sunset is blown The morn'ning sun, and the morn'ning sun, Speed now the wanderers back to their own.

Wings the most tireless most fold, Homeward together at twilight they flock, Sealed with joys of the deep, Drowsily huddled on headland and neck.

'Tis night, for the gulls are asleep. —L. M. Montgomery in East and West.

LIGHTER VEIN.

New the Animal. A teacher was instructing a class in English and called a small boy named Jimmy Brown. "James," she said, write on the board Richard can ride the mule if he wants to."

"Now," continued the teacher when Jimmy had finished writing, "can you find a better form for that sentence?" "Yes, ma'am, I think I can," was the prompt answer. "Richard can ride the mule if the mule wants him to."—Bey's Life.

Drawing An Audience.

Professor Letterlink—I'm delighted to see so large a gathering in the house. I never spoke to an audience of more than forty before. Your townsmen are interested in science?

The Local Editor—Not much. But my compositor in setting up the ad of your lecture on the "Cosic Forces" left the "s" out of Cosmics."

On the Way.

"Of course you think yours is the sunniest boy on earth."

"Well, maybe he isn't just, but he will be if he keeps on making me answer all the questions he can think up."—Boston Transcript.

Feminine Self-Denial.

Wife—I saw the loveliest chiffonier today for \$80. Hub—Great Scott, you didn't buy it, did you?

Wife—No, dear, I restrained myself and bought a hat instead. —Boston Transcript.

A Subtle Scheme.

"Auntie, may I have another piece of candy?"

"No, Willie, it will only make your tooth ache more."

"No it won't, I'll just go and eat it in front of the dentist's."—Boston Transcript.

Retranching.

The Wedding Guest—I notice you cut out the practice of throwing old shoes after the bride. Silly custom, wasn't it?

The Bride's Father—And wasteful! After paying the wedding expenses my family will be wearing those old shoes for a year or so.—Huron Post.

When We Wound Up The Watch On The Rhine

Narrative of Canadian Participation in The Occupation of Germany After The Armistice

XI.

(Continued From Monday.) Perched on the crest of a small hill some 300 or 400 feet above the country which surrounds it and with only one means of access and that by a winding road that is almost too steep for the ascent of vehicles, stands the quaint little old fashioned town of Kronenburg, in the vicinity of which the Canadian Division spent the night of December 7 and all the day and night of December 8, two years ago.

The little town resembled a piece chopped from one of childhood's fairy tales, carried bodily into this section of Germany and planted there. It looms up on the sky line like the castle home of some ancient king. A wall of heavy masonry surrounds it and the slopes leading from the valley below are so steep that direct ascent, even on foot, is practically impossible. Except on the side from which entrance to the place is effected, the hill is covered with trees, with a thick dense undergrowth. Leaving their huts in the town of Kronenburg, the Canadians, known as Kronenburgers, reached Kronenburg early in the evening. Although some of the men were billeted in the town on the top it was practically impossible to take guns or wagons up the steep road that the town as they were allowed to remain in the valley below, in which was located a sort of annex to the community above, and which was known as Kronenburggutte. This village lay on both sides of a stream which was then greatly swollen by recent rains.

Into The Walled Town.

Those who were to make their home for a few hours in Kronenburg gained access to the town by means of a snake-like road that left the main road on the eastern side of the town and after six or seven turns across the slope, reached the gateway to the town.

The wall is practically circular and is not more than 200 or 300 yards in diameter. Passing under the archway, there lay a crooked, cobbled street with staunch little houses, black with age, only ten or twelve feet apart on either side. The road was so narrow that the inn, which is a rambling big house of about twenty rooms, overhangs the main road and looks down upon the cobbles of Kronenburggutte. The proprietor, who spoke French quite fluently, told some of the soldiers that the town in which he lived was at one time, hundreds of years before, the centre of a community and was walled in to protect the safety of the farming populace of that section of the country, all of whom made their residence within the walls. Some of their lands lay as much as six or seven miles from their homes, yet they went daily to their toils and returned to their haven of safety at night.

All the day of Dec. 8 was spent in this locality, the men and horses resting in anticipation of other long marches on the following day.

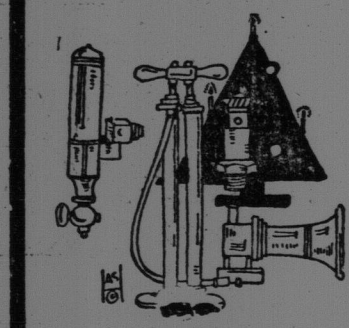
MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

As a result of their car going through the drawbridge over the Salmon river, near Point Wolfe, Albert county, four persons suffered severe injuries. They were Walter Cooper, Burpee Cooper, Burpee Colpitts and Mrs. Brentlaan. They had been visiting in Alma for the evening and on their return crashed through the open drawbridge in the river below. The car overturned and they were all pinned under the wreckage. Mr. Brentlaan, who had been with them on the trip to Alma had decided to walk home and on approaching the bridge in the darkness did not see the open drawbridge and walked through it, falling on the overturned car. Help was finally summoned and the injured taken to nearby houses. The only one who escaped injury was Walter Cooper. The English government was again defeated by the House of Lords last night when an amendment proposing a new clause to the Home Rule bill offered by the Marquis of Salisbury was carried by a vote of 21 to 50.

According to information given out in Ottawa yesterday an immediate strike ballot by the unions affected will probably be taken on the Canadian railroads if the order of D. B. Hanna, forbidding any employee of the C. N. R. to hold public office, is not withdrawn or modified so that it will not interfere with the rights of citizens to seek public office. No more appeals will be made to Premier Meighen or Senator Robertson, the men say.

case against Gordon Readie, charged with theft from the mails, was resumed before Judge Steves in Moncton yesterday. Some evidence was taken and the case adjourned to Monday next. William Willbrandt, who gave his name to the police officers as F. Patterson, arrested in Moncton by Chief of Police Hutchinson and Inspector John

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Collings. Willbrandt is charged with embezzlement, has been wanted in New York for some time. A Halifax police officer and one from New York will escort Willbrandt to New York. His wife reached Moncton yesterday and will leave with her husband for New York. The preliminary hearing in the case of Peter and John Mitchell, held on charges connected with the murder of John Dedam at Burnt Church last week, began in Newcastle yesterday afternoon before J. R. Lawlor, police magistrate. A. W. Whalen of Newcastle represented the crown and George M. McDade of Chatham appeared for the defence. There was some question as to whether the witnesses understood English, as they are nearly all Indians, but an interpreter, Peter Dedam was the chief witness and his memory had to be refreshed and his knowledge of English improved by a sojourn in the cells. On his return to the witness box he remembered quite clearly what had taken place and understood English perfectly.

WHERE SOCIALISM FAILED (Frederick Gleason.) "The turbulent business situation in North Dakota, where more than a dozen banks have failed in the last few weeks, is an example of what may be expected to result from a departure from the recognized political parties," according to H. G. Sears, formerly of St. John and now sales manager for one of the largest seed concerns in the United States with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Sears was here this week on a business trip and declared that business generally throughout the Middle West was in a hopeful condition and that those concerns which had accumulated surpluses during the past few years had been a collapse—but it is purely local and confined to North Dakota."

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