ON

Wheat Market Given Impetus By Call For Russian Relief

Chicago, Dec 29—Assertions that a liberal amount of wheat would be bought for Russian relief did a good deal today to strengthen the wheat market. Closing prices, although unsettled, were 1-4 to 1 3-4 cents net higher Corn finished 3-8 off to 5-8 up, oats 3-8 to 1-2 to 7-8 advance and provisions unchanged to 12 cents lower.

Closing Quotations

Wheat—May 1.17 1-8; July 1.06 5-8.
Corn—May 55; July 56 5-8.
Oats—May 39 1-2; July 40 1-4.
Pork—January $14.95.
Lard—January $8.70; May $9.10.
Ribs—January $7.90; May $8.50.

Weekly Clearings

St. John, Dec. 29.—St. John Clearing Association:
1921—$2,411,769 1920—$2,707,817.

Arrange for High Interest Rates From January 1st 1922

By placing now your order for Government or Municipal Bonds for delivery on or after January 1st, you will assure yourself of the high interest rates prevailing today.

This policy of ordering now for deferred delivery is being pursued by many who contemplate investing after the turn of the year.

Our current list offers a wide selection of these bonds.

Ask for Copy.

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Street, St. John, N. B.
W. Armstrong - T. Moffet Bell

MARINE NEWS

TIDE TABLE.

	High Water a. m.	High Water p. m.	Low Water a. m.	Low Water p. m.
Fri	12.09	12.34	6.25	6.46
Sat	12.50	1.05	7.04	7.25

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

December 30, 1921.

Cleared Wednesday

S.S. Pretorian, 4,375, Hall, Glasgow.
S.S. Manoa, 3,181, Waterlow, London via Halifax.
S.S. Canadian Spinner, 3,386, Murphy, Halifax.

Cleared Thursday.

Westwise—Str Empress, 612, McDonald, Digby.

Radio Station Reports.

Thursday 4 a.m. S.S. Canadian Spinner passed out.
8 a.m. S.S. Pretorian, outward bound, 80 miles distant.
9 a.m. S.S. Manoa, outward bound, 90 miles distant.

BRITISH PORTS

Liverpool, Dec 27.—Ard str Digby Boston via St. John's, Nfld.
London, Dec. 28—Ard str Canadian Trapper, St. John.

Shipping Notes.

The steamer Canadian Spinner cleared on Thursday morning for Halifax.

The steamer Canadian Explorer shifted from the West Side yesterday to Long Wharf to finish loading. She will probably sail tonight.

The steamer Chignecto is due in port from Bermuda this morning.

The steamer Manchester Brigade was reported abeam Cape Race on Wednesday at midnight. She will probably arrive in St. John on Sunday morning.

The steamer Manchester Hero is due to leave Manchester for St. John on December 31.

The steamer Cornish Point will probably arrive in this port on Sunday.

The schooner Gertrude Parsons is in port. She brought coal from New York for R.P. & W.F. Starr.

The schooner Emily F. Northrup has arrived light in port from Boston.

The schooner Minas King has arrived from New York.

Forty Chronoscopes Turned Loose To Ferret Crimes

Instrument Placed in Hands of Suspected Person Will Reveal His Guilt or Innocence.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—Important developments have been made by Johns Hopkins University scientists this year. Dr. Robert W. Wood, professor of experimental physics, who developed an "invisible light," is making progress with his hydrogen tube by which he expects to learn things about the stars which neither Zoroaster nor Paracelsus nor Baron Munchausen would have dared to state.

Dr. Knight Dunlap, professor of experimental psychology, has invented a chronoscope by which he measures the time of mental operations and thereby computes with scientific accuracy a man's intelligence.

This chronoscope also knows a crook when it feels one. In the hands of an expert criminologist, says Dr. Dunlap, this instrument can be used to test suspected persons so that if they are guilty they cannot possibly conceal their guilt. Forty chronoscopes are already in use and more are being made commercially.

Dr. Dunlap admits that for reputations, both of intelligence and morality, this machine may prove to be more hideously destructive than guillotine.

Dr. Dunlap has also perfected a device which will test color blindness in children and adults, in four minutes. Formerly the test took an hour.

The Professor continues his interest in problems of equilibrium and has invented a machine for testing the semi-circular canals and vestibule of the ear. All this is vital to aviation, in which branch of the service Dr. Dunlap held a high post in the war.

Dr. S. O. Mast, professor of zoology, has shown this year that the rate of motion in animate creatures varies as temperature.

"The hotter it is the faster you go," says the scientist.

Dr. Mast has been breeding microscopic amoebae by the trillions to study the effect of light and heat on motion and the general mechanics of rudimentary motion. He also is investigating the reactions to light in the higher organisms—birds and insects—and has concluded that these depend on the localization of the stimulum in the eye.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Until the resumption of Service on the International Line between Boston and St. John, freight shipments for the Provinces from the United States normally 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. Co. and S.S. "Keith Cann" to St. John. This weekly service means prompt dispatch of freight. Rates and full information on application.

A. C. CURRIE, Agent,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

LORD READING WINNING INDIA BY FIRM POLICY

Despite Threats of Extremists Crowds of Indians Greet Prince Everywhere.

tion in India is still causing considerable anxiety to the government, Lord Reading's firmness in refusing to call a conference of moderate politicians to call a round-table political conference on the ground of the intransigeant attitude of the Extremists has apparently taken away the breath of the Extremist papers. They were claiming a great triumph from the fact that the Viceroy was to receive a deputation in order to discuss whether a round-table conference should be held. Now that he has refused, the whole Non-Cooperation camp has been mediating on the next step.

The National Congress, which is entirely in the Extremists' hands, meets at Ahmedabad today, and will probably give Mahatma Gandhi increased authority in the leadership of the Extremist movement.

Extremists, among both the Caliphate agitators and Non-Cooperators, made strenuous efforts to establish a complete hartal or strike throughout Calcutta on Saturday, during the Prince of Wales' visit. They have experienced, however, extreme disappointment as the streets were lined with crowds of enthusiastic natives who assembled despite the threats which had been made to keep them away.

A Test Case.

The Prince's visit has been a complete success, and very little trouble was experienced. The Extremists had issued dire threats to all who did not obey their injunction on December 24 to refrain from taking part in the celebration, or who kept their shops open on that day. As December 24 is what is known as "Calcutta Day," it is felt that it was being a test case by which the Non-Cooperation movement will stand or fall.

Some thousands of Extremists were arrested, and when the populace saw that adequate protection was afforded, there were, as expected, crowds of spectators for the Prince and the usual attendance at the races and other amusements. The Viceroy made it perfectly clear that any intimidation on Calcutta Day or any other occasion would be severely dealt with.

At Ahmedabad in Bombay Presidency, where the All-India Congress is meeting, the government is taking steps to counter any serious disturbances, which may result from the action of the Congress. Ahmedabad is the district where Mr. Gandhi's influence is highest, and it will therefore be interesting to note the effect of his preaching of Non-Cooperation on this critical occasion.

The Congress is composed almost wholly of the Extremist element whose avowed object is the attainment of "swaraj" Just what swaraj means no one has been able to exactly define beyond government by the people. This was promised by Mr. Gandhi at various dates, the last prophecy being the end of this month, but this date has also been abandoned as impossible.

The Congress will endeavor to discuss proposals for civil disobedience, but in view of the energetic action of the Government of India in exercising its rights under the Seditious Meetings Act, the meeting stands a very good chance to being summarily closed.

Viceroy's Firm Stand.

Mr. Gandhi offered to provide a special guard of "volunteers," but the Bombay Government has now issued strict instructions to district magistrates to prohibit any usurpation by volunteers in this manner of the duties of the police Many Extremist leaders have been arrested for defying the government in continuing these volunteer organizations after they had been declared unlawful.

The Extremists have of course, made capital out of these arrests, but the Viceroy made it perfectly clear in a recent speech that they were in no way to be taken as repressive measures. He said: "The government does not seek them. No government would wish to make arrests of this character. But the avowed policy is to compel the authorities to arrest, and when the arrests have taken place to arouse sympathy for the persons arrested."

He went on to say that the policy of the government in preventing intimidation and unlawful oppression and of enforcing due regard for the law is one in which the government must persist.

Meantime the rebellion has been satisfactorily dealt with. The Moplahs are now split up into three distinct and separate sections, each of which has been compelled to retreat to the hills. Over 30,000 prisoners have been taken by the British forces, and the back of the rebellion has undoubtedly been broken.

The two gangs now in the hills to the east of Kalikavri are estimated at about 700 men in all, and mostly consist of religious fanatics who are in each instance being led by a Moplah priest. These, and about seven scattered gangs of dacoits, are all that are still offering resistance. Definite areas have been allotted to the various battalions, so as to cover the whole of the affected area.

The main object now apart from the capture of leaders is to restore the confidence of the non-rebel population, and endeavor to gain their assistance in rounding up the outlaws. It is only possible through local intelligence gained in the villages to follow up the sporadic raids with any degree of success.

A group of men, internationally known as educational and commercial leaders, are planning a national university in Washington, D. C., where men and women will be trained for foreign service, including all phases of international relations and trade.

Baggageman Under Arrest, Charged With Stealing From Mails

Alleged to Have Opened Mail Bags, Taking Money and Valuables Therefrom.

Montreal, Dec. 28—A. C. Hawkins, a Central Vermont Railway baggage men, appeared before Judge Lanctot in the Bonsecours Court this morning on a charge of stealing from the mails. He was remanded until Jan. 5, and his bail raised from $500 to $2,000.

The discovery of bundles of letters on Victoria bridge over the St Lawrence on the Montreal-St. Albans, Vt., line, led to an investigation which resulted in suspicion being cast in Hawkins' direction. A special mail bag was placed in his baggage car. It was opened and letters extracted. Acting Post Office Inspector Chillas therefore paid a visit to Hawkins' house in Pointe St. Charles, where, he stated this morning, he discovered several cheques from the bag. Hawkins, he said, admitted having taken them.

Tyrone Officials Prefer Alignment With Dail Eireann

Depend Upon Dail to Assist Them in Working Out of Financial Muddle.

Dublin, Dec. 28.—"The tearing of Tyrone and Fermanagh from the rest of Southern Ireland is an act of gross and insolent injustice to which these counties will never submit," said the chairman, Mr. Donnelly, at a recent meeting of the Tyrone County Council when a resolution was carried by 14 votes to 4 that the council should have no further communication with the British Local Government Board, either in Dublin or in Belfast. At the same meeting it was decided to request Dail Eireann to send an inspector to advise them as to "the best means of extricating the council from the financial muddle created by the action of the British Treasury failing to pay the grants due in September last."

Dealing with the bogey of "religious persecution from Sinn Fein," Mr. Donnelly said that if the Unionists of Ulster were really afraid of it they should not have left their co-religionists in the South to the mercy of Sinn Fein, and try to partition not only Ireland but Ulster itself. Since November 22, when certain services were taken over by the Northern Government, Belfast was, he said, seething with disorder and was a "byword and reproach among the cities in Europe." Continuing, he said the Nationalist population were anxious to live with their Unionist fellow countrymen on terms of friendship, but it should be recognized, that no government could be allowed to pander to the prejudices of a selfish minority representing only 19 per cent of the population of an intolerant ascendancy.

A Unionist present protested against the repudiation of the Local Government Board, and said that the county would lose £45,000 in grants by such action, but the general opinion seemed to be that they could do without such grants. Another Unionist declared that his party disliked partition as much as the Nationalists, and that the only real disagreement between the two was the question of allegiance to the King, and were this conceded the different parties would "in a few years" shake hands.

It was also shown that Tyrone would suffer very seriously from a financial point of view under partition, but that it could save £320,000 per annum by choosing a Dublin parliament in preference to a Belfast one. One of the councillors expressed the opinion that "a worse proposal than the present arrangement of splitting the country in two could not be conceived by the most bitter enemy of unity and Christian harmony," and that they had now reached "a stage more dangerous than ever before in the history of Ireland."

At a recent meeting in the same county, the Strabane Board of Guardians transferred allegiance to the Dail by 116 voters to 9, and other local divisions are said to have repudiated the Belfast parliament.

Spain To Release Americans Serving In Foreign Legion

Number of Americans Now With Spanish Legion Said to be Less Than 100.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Decision of Spanish Government to release Americans serving in its foreign legion, as announced in cable dispatches from Madrid, followed representations by the State Department in behalf of American youths who had enlisted to fight the Moors, it was learned yesterday.

Announcement of the decision of the Madrid Government made no reference to the return of the bonus paid those soldiers on enlistment, and the State Department was unable to say whether return of the bonus would be made a condition precedent to release from service, as was announced here several days ago by the Spanish Ambassador.

Many of the Americans serving with the legion have not yet attained their legal majority, it was said at the State Department yesterday, and pleas of their relatives for assistance in obtaining their discharge resulted in an exchange of notes between the American Government and Spain, in which the Spanish Government showed every desire to yield to American wishes.

The number of Americans serving with the Spanish Foreign Legion is less than 100, according to information at the State Department, of whom the majority are expected to seek release at the earliest possible moment.

Many instances of distress among the American recruits have been brought to the attention of the State Department, and it was the belief that a number of those released from the Spanish Legion would seek aid of this government in getting home. State Department officials declined to say what steps would be taken to aid those stranded in Spain.

VERY TEMPTING OFFERS MADE TO THE FRENCH

Franco-German Reconciliation Being Openly Preached by Germany for Common Action in Russia.

Paris, Dec. 28.—Attention is being directed to many signs that German policy is seeking to tempt the Allies by plans of collaboration against the Bolshevik, whether for the industrial exploitation of Russia or a campaign against the Bolshevist menace. It is, in French opinion, hoped thus to make France less anxious about her special claims on Germany.

The presence at Paris of Count Kessler is certainly noteworthy. He openly preaches a Franco-German reconciliation for common business action in Russia. Generally he is accepted as a good German Republican, in spite of his former associations with the Kaiser. How far he will succeed in his purpose is, however, doubtful.

He is performing in France functions not dissimilar to those performed in England by Hugo Stinnes and Dr. Ratheneau, who have expounded the theme of Russian regeneration through co-operation of the Allies with great financial advantage to those countries which participate in the deal. It is widely believed that Dr. Rathenau has set forth a scheme to Louis Loucheur, who has a business instinct rather than a political one in the ordinary sense, and there are even London journals, which, without proof, plan of supposed secret transaction, complain of supposed secret transactions of this kind.

It is at any rate becoming increasingly evident that these proposals should be taken seriously and are not altogether devoid of foundation. Accompanying them is the suggestion of military co-operation, designed apparently to exercise pressure on the Russian Government. Today the Matin opens its columns to an interview with General Hoffmann, who commanded the German troops on the Russian front.

His contention is that Russia is more menacing than ever. France, according to him, should therefore not disarm. On the contrary, she should allow Germany to build up an army of 1,000,000 men to assist her. France and Germany would thus become allies as against Russia.

These facts should not be overlooked by students of international possibilities, but it is, nevertheless, with suspicion that France regards such a proposition, and it is difficult to see how the military part of the scheme can hope to get itself accepted.

France will not allow her attention to be distracted from the need of reparations. The "Intransigeant" points out that the project, far from bringing money into her coffers, will crush France under new burdens, and that is the general opinion of the French people.

For 18 months General Nollet, in charge of the commission of control in Germany, has heard similar arguments in favor of permitting Germany to retain a military force, but has treated them with scorn.

The fact is that France thinks only of securing the credits which she possesses from her former enemy, and although there is some movement toward the idea of economic co-operation first advocated by President Millerand last year, the preliminary essential is that Germany shall prove that she means to pay.

An alliance of the three, England, Germany and France, which will find compensation in Russia, is as yet a remote possibility, and it does not definitely find a place in political speculation.

China Asks Only For Rights That Are Properly Hers

Acting Premier Says His Country Wants That Taken from It by Force.

Peking, Dec. 29.—W. W. Yen foreign minister and acting premier, cables the following to the Transcript:

"Opening its sessions most auspiciously on Armistice Day, the Washington Conference now finds itself at Christmas in the most momentous and probably most critical phase of its progress. The Conference can already look back with pride on its achievements during the month and a half of its existence, but in view of the high ideals and lofty aims which the Conference has set forth to accomplish, there still remains more to be done to qualify it as a complete success, that is, by establishing the peace of the Far East on a solid, lasting foundation.

"The Chinese people, without hesitation or reserve, wish to contribute to the cause of international peace and good will, but, unfortunately, fulfilment of these wishes does not depend largely on them alone, but on the attitude of the Powers at the Conference, vis-a-vis, their expectations. China's expectations are few and simple. She desires to have the free exercise of those sovereign rights indispensable to the political life and economic welfare of any independent State. She desires to place her international relations on a footing of equality and impartially, thus eliminating all unseemly jealousy and unfriendly rivalry among the Powers. Lastly, she desires the removal of existing differences with certain Powers to prevent future controversies and replace antagonism by amicable co-operation.

"China asks for nothing which is not for or should not be hers by right; rather does she ask for the return of what has been taken from her by compulsion or actual force. Continued denial of her rights would be a deliberate attempt to hinder her from becoming strong and prosperous enough to guard and protect her own welfare, and her failure to attain such efficiency and physical and financial independence would constitute the worst thing that could happen to the best interests of foreign Powers.

"It is the earnest hope of China that the outstanding questions between her and Japan, which cast a shadow on their friendly relations, may be removed by a fair nad just settlement at Washington, thus assuring to a large extent the peace and harmony of the Far East, and thus of the world.

"I know that American people are rightly and naturally deeply interested in the success of the Conference, and I wish through your valuable medium to proclaim this message:

"The people of the Chinese Republic entertain for the people of the sister republic across the Pacific profound sympathy and friendship, and desire every success to the Conference. May the foundest hopes of the American people be fulfilled, thus realizing at the same time the message of two thousand years ago—peace on earth, good will to mankind."

Content.

Blow, winds of November!
Fly, snows of December!
No cause do you give me to sigh!
I can smile with content,
Though it cost my last cent,
I have coal in my cellar piled high.

The rope industry is said to be the oldest in the world.

Classified Advertisements

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

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—At once, One First-Class Salesman to handle the best calendar and novelty line in Canada in the Province of New Brunswick. State full particulars, experience and references first letter. Experience not essential but salesmen of highest integrity and ability only need apply ROBB-SHELTON, LIMITED, Creators of Distinctive Calendar Advertising, Winnipeg, Man.

COOKS AND MAIDS

MAID WANTED, small family, small house, no washing. On car line. Ring Main 1987 or Call Mrs. Royden Foley, Mount Pleasant Ave., East St. John.

TO LET

TO LET—Furnished room. P. O. West Side.

HARNESS

Harness and Collars of all kinds. Stable and Street Blankets; a good assortment at reasonable prices. R. J. Currie, 467 Main street. 'Phone Main 1146.

WANTED

WANTED—First or Second Class Teacher. Apply stating salary to M. H. McFarland, Secretary School District No 9, Havelock, Kings Co.

WANTED—Roomers and Boarders. 'Phone 3746-32. North End.

WANTED — Teacher for District No. 4 1-2. Apply stating salary expected to Secretary Raymond Smith, R. No. 1, West Bathurst, N.B.

DANCING

PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS, 50c afternoons and evenings. R. S. Searle, 'Phone M. 4282.

ENGRAVERS

F. C. WESLEY & CO., Artists and Engravers, 59 Water street. Telephone M. 982.

FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—Furnished and heated room. P. O. West side.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th February, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years 6 times per week on the route Chipman Rural Route No. 2 from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Chipman, Brigg's Corner, Gaspereau and Upper Gaspereau, and at the office of the District Superintendent, St. John.

H. W. WOOD,
Acting District Supt.
Office of District Superintendent,
St. John, Dec. 27, 1921

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO OUR
New Brunswick Patrons
The Maritime Export Company, Charlottetown, P. E. I., will be shipping as usual until January, 1922
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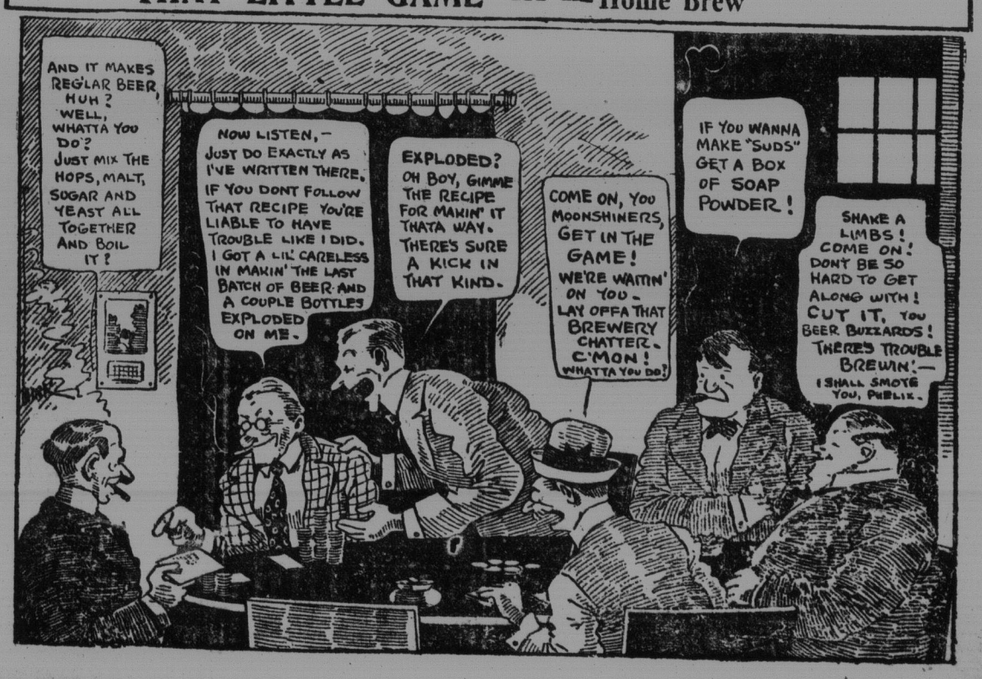
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