

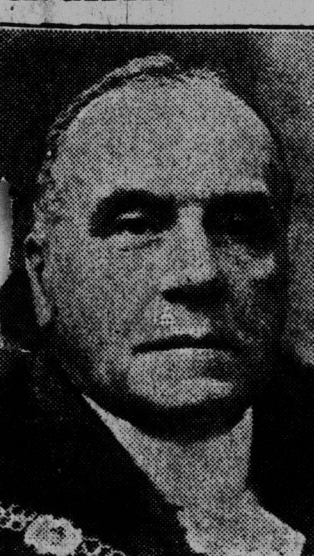
The Toronto Star

PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1922

SIXTEEN PAGES

SIR CHARLES A. HANSON.



GOOD THINGS COMING TO THE THEATRES OF ST. JOHN

NOTED FILM VILLAIN IN "NO WOMAN KNOWS"

Stuart Holmes, Popular Bad Man, Provides Thrills in New Browning Picture.

He is the most despicable creature on earth—he is universally hated—the man who has no friends.

Stuart Holmes lays claim to that distinction—but only because of his refined, polished villainy on the screen. He is perhaps the most famous of the movie "social badmen."

Villains and Stuart Holmes are always associated together. Even during his successful stage career, his splendid thrills of the hydro power from Musquash, Lord Mayor of London, who died there on Tuesday. In his early days he was a resident of Oakville, Ont., and later of Hamilton.

EXPECT HYDRO REPORT SOON

Facts Will be Given to Public as Soon as Completely Assembled, Says Mayor.

Discussing the matter of the distribution of the hydro power from Musquash, Mayor Schofield said this morning that a letter from R. A. Ross of Montreal, consulting engineer, conveyed the information that his full report on the matter would be ready soon. His words were of the opinion that it should be here late next week.

The mayor said that the report would show the relative costs of distribution by the city and by the power company and should clearly demonstrate by which system the public would be benefited. "The people can be assured," he said, "that if a saving can be made, that is what the city council is after. We are now waiting to get all the facts and as soon as the council has them, they will be given to the public. In the meantime they need not worry that their interests are not being looked after."

LORD RICHARD NEVILLE ON A MISSION FOR BLIND

York, Jan. 21.—(Canadian Press.)—Lord Richard Neville was a messenger on the S. S. Syria, which came to her pier here yesterday after a delay of twenty-four hours, occasioned by a dense fog. He was formerly controller of the household, and spent seven years in Canada with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. He has come to the U. S. in connection with the work of the late Sir Arthur Pearson, the blind founder of St. Dunstan's, Lord Neville expects to remain in New York from two to three months.

Another passenger on the Syria was Miss R. F. Horlick, daughter of Sir Ernest Horlick, who is en route to Bermuda to be the guest of the admiral of the British Atlantic and West Indies fleet in Bermuda.

PRODUCE PRICES.

Hardland Observer.—Today dealers are paying \$24 a ton for hay, 46c for oats. Eggs are bringing 40 cents and butter 25 cents. Potatoes are being bought for \$1.50 to \$1.75 on a very weak market. There is little chance that the price will be much better and farmers are wisely disposing of what they can at present figures.

NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. 50 cents.

DEATHS

CARRON.—At her late residence, 26 Richmond street, on Jan. 20, 1922, Abbie, widow of William D. Carron and daughter of the late Peter and Mary Fleming, leaving one brother, Mr. James Carron, 26 Richmond street, Monday morning at 3.45 to the Cathedral for high mass of requiem. Friends invited.

IN MEMORIAM

MABEE.—In loving memory of our dear son, A. Russell Mabee, who died early 23, 1919.

The faddest spring time, on the heavily shore, Russell waits to meet us, he has gone before; here no flowers wither, and no pleasures clog that land of beauty, in that home of joy.

By the gate he'll meet us; 'neath that golden sky, feet as in the portal—meet us by and by.

Resting in the Saviour, may we humbly wait 'till the holy angels on the pearly gate, and the loving Father, from His gracious throne, smiling bid us welcome to our heavenly home.

FATHER AND MOTHER.

LONG.—In loving memory of Mrs. M. E. of Fred N. Long, who departed this life Feb. 21, 1918.

HUSBAND.

NG.—In loving memory of Mrs. M. E. of Fred N. Long, who entered life Feb. 21, 1918.

MOTHER, SISTER AND BROTHER.

Sketch of Life of Pope Benedict

Pope Benedict XV, the 209th successor of St. Peter as supreme head of the Roman Catholic church, began his pontificate on September 6, 1914, soon after Europe entered upon its four years of war. Upon many occasions during the war he endeavored to bring the belligerent nations to a peace agreement, and thus to maintain the title which had been affectionately bestowed upon him by a high dignitary of his communion as "a messenger God sent to bring peace."

The war between Italy and Austria, in both of which peoples of the Catholic religion predominated, was particularly great sorrow to the Pope. He endeavored to help the German people, who he believed were the victims of a deed which had shocked the world.

The successor of Pius X. was said to have combined the statesmanship of Pope Leo XIII. with the grace of his immediate predecessor. He endeavored to carry out the ideals and policies of those two great churchmen. On June 29, 1918, he issued the encyclical of Pius X., addressed the first four years of his pontificate and presented the fulfillment of some of his aspirations.

One of the incidents of his pontificate was the visit which President Wilson paid him on January 4, 1919, when the president went to Rome prior to the opening of the peace conference in Paris. Social and treaty questions were discussed, it is said, during the private audience, at the conclusion of which Pope Benedict presented to his guest a handsome mosaic, reproducing Guido Reni's famous picture of Saint Peter, valued at \$40,000.

Was Cardinal Della Chiesa. One of the smallest men physically ever elected to the chair of St. Peter, the former Cardinal Della Chiesa never expected to be elected to the papacy. He was a student of the law at the University of Bologna and is said to have never been married. He would have preferred to remain a simple priest or, at most, Cardinal and Archbishop of Bologna.

His election to the papacy was the result of the burden of responsibility thrust upon "one frail brain" and expressed his desire to be the first of the new pontiffs. He was elected on June 3, 1914, and his election was hailed as a triumph for the papacy. He was elected on June 3, 1914, and his election was hailed as a triumph for the papacy.

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never pump—has wasted, the hair has become quite grey. The voice, which was always next to his manner, the man's supreme charm seems richer, more flexible, more responsive than ever to each shade of meaning as his countenance relaxes into passivity. One reads in the French press that His Holiness has the most expressive voice in Europe, the most gracious gravity and an innocence of expression when his face is in repose that can scarcely be reconciled with his fame as the great living master of the art of diplomacy.

His Daily Routine. "Descriptions of his daily routine," as set forth in the London newspaper, emphasize the fact of the Pope's loneliness. He seldom goes to bed until midnight, and he has been telling then for five hours—ever since he had breakfast in a little room all alone. He may have had a very quiet afternoon, the monotony of it broken by an hour's walk in the gardens, or perhaps by a carriage ride—the only open air exercise he usually gets.

Although the Pope is seldom in bed before midnight, he is up and dressed every morning at five o'clock, and yet he will not begin his daily mass for an hour. He spends the interval in prayer and in reading either the Scriptures or the fathers—always in Latin. He celebrates his own mass in the strictest privacy, although he will accept of another mass every year, kneeling humbly as if he were an altar boy. This brings the Pope along to eight o'clock, when a cup of black coffee, quite hot, is served. There may be fruit on the tray, or a dry biscuit, but the Pope does not often eat anything for his breakfast but a cup of coffee. He is served by a valet, elderly man, who has been with him for years.

Seldom At Meats. "For a period of five hours, extending to 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Pope is working. He may have an audience, or he may have a series of important audiences with prelates or pilgrims from all over the world. He may have a series of important audiences with prelates or pilgrims from all over the world. He may have a series of important audiences with prelates or pilgrims from all over the world.

The Pope sits down all alone to a dinner in which the principal items seldom vary. There is soup, fruit, olives, macaroni, cheese, thick gravy. Once in a while there may be an omelet or perhaps a lump of steamed potatoes. A few years ago an innovator thought the Pope should have a little music at his dinner and he had a pianist brought in. The Pope was greatly shocked by the liveliness of the air, which did not suit him. He is a man of few friendships but these most sincere, devoted and lasting."

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but those two modern evils in every country; but he cared for the laboring classes, and had their betterment at heart. In many cases, by means of notes and through his organ, the Osservatore Romano, he had taken the part of labor against the greed of capital. Herr Scherwen-Koeln thinks the Pope's efforts to make the League of Nations a success were also partly inspired by the hope that such a society when finally established would recognize the pope as a sovereign power. And the meeting between himself and President Wilson, when the latter visited Rome, marked, in his eyes, a great success in this direction. The Treaty of London, by which the signatory powers "guaranteed not to recognize the sovereignty of the pope, shipwrecked this plan," says the biographer. But "the very anxiety of the Italian government, for whose sake this veto was inserted, shows how strong and important had become Pope Benedict XV's international position." Certainly the Italian government would never have believed to insert such a clause as this were Pope Pius X. still on the pontiff's throne.

But Herr Scherwen-Koeln sees that Pope Benedict did not strive after union with the Italian government for local reasons only. He had the long vision which sees that Italy and Britain are of the greatest importance to the church's future in the Orient and here his political programme joined with a vast religious plan, which is to make the East Catholic fastest of Orthodox. Pope Benedict looked eastward to Poland, Armenia and Palestine, weaving a vast political net which will, he hopes, extend all over Russia and the Balkans. His word of command is: "The Orthodox East belongs to the Catholic church."

The disappearance of the Russian Emperor, so heartily feared by the Holy See for generations, opened the road across Russia. "And across Russia will lie the road to the Orthodox church and its union with Rome." Such, at least, is the opinion of the German biographer; and it is a correspondence with open anxiety, by the Greeks and those Orthodox Russians who cling to their national church, over the work. He may have a plan to Italian readers the fact that there lived in Rome, half forgotten, widely ignored, a man who, with open anxiety, by the Greeks and those Orthodox Russians who cling to their national church, over the work. He may have a plan to Italian readers the fact that there lived in Rome, half forgotten, widely ignored, a man who, with open anxiety, by the Greeks and those Orthodox Russians who cling to their national church, over the work.

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Of Great Intelligence. Benedict XV's personal appearance has been described as follows: "A man physically ill-favored but gifted with great intelligence, short of stature, and with a right shoulder raised above the left, and giving one the impression of extreme nervousness and weakness. But when he raised his head, the visitors instinctively felt that they were in the presence of a man equipped with exceptional intellectual powers and energy. He reminded one of the noted poet, Leopardi. With an ample brow, a black hair, and a pair of deep-set eyes, lively and penetrating, a large mouth with thin lips full of expression, and a nose of moderate proportions, he was a man of few friendships but these most sincere, devoted and lasting."

An instance of his generosity was cited in connection with a ban he once put upon "largo" dances, which were such a vogue several years ago. Friends of a poor dancing master in Bologna, who was ruined by the edict of the Archbishop, appealed to della Chiesa in his behalf. The Archbishop heard their story with the greatest sympathy but refused to yield. Then he handed them \$40 as his donation to a subscription for the dancing master to tide him over until he could find other employment.

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POPE DEAD, IS WORD CABLED TO CARDINAL BOURNE

London, Jan. 21, 6.55.—Cardinal Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, stated this evening he had been officially notified by telegram from Rome that Pope Benedict was dead.

Rome, Jan. 21.—(3.45)—Pope Benedict has lapsed into a state of coma, says the Epoca in an edition just issued.

IN WALL STREET. New York, Jan. 21, 10.30.—Recent sensational features were lacking at the opening of today's stock market, but prices soon developed irregularly as Gulf States Steel extended its recent advance. That stock made an early gain of 1½ points, but almost immediately reacted 3 points to 70. Texas Gulf Sulphur, Electric Storage Battery, Manhattan Elevated, and Manhattan Street were 1 to 2½ points higher. Food specialties, including Corn Products, as well as chemicals, also hardened, but the market for specialties became somewhat unsettled on American Sugar's decline of 1½ points.

Noon Report. New York, Jan. 21.—(Noon).—Selling of stocks, especially those issues which contributed largely to yesterday's dealings, featured today's brief market session. Gulf States Steel extended its reaction by seven points, making a total of more than twenty-three points from yesterday's high price. Republic lost four points, and declines of one to 2½ were sustained by Bethlehem, Crucible, Great Northern Ore, Sloss Sheffield, Republic. Losses of one to three points were sustained by the principal oils, motors, equipments, chemicals, textiles and junior rails. Coppers, shippings and chain store issues strengthened, closing prices generally lower. Sales approximated 500,000 shares. Liberty bonds eased and other