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R. A. N. JARVIS,
Manager.

THURSDAY JANUARY 10th, 1918

AGREES WITH
NEWCASTLE COUNCIL

York county municipal council on the third instant placed itself on record as favoring a change in the "rule of the road," making the rule to turn to the right instead of to the left thus bringing N B into line with the rest of the world.

A NEW REPUBLIC

Finland, for many centuries, up to 1809 a dependency of Sweden, and since then of Russia, is now independent. She has been recognized as such by Russia, Sweden, Germany and France. Finland has about 143,000 square miles, but, being wholly north of the sixtieth parallel of latitude, is thinly populated, having a population of about 3,500,000 of whom about one eighth are Swedes and the rest Finns. The latter, though white men speak a Mongolian language and show unmistakable traces of Mongolian ancestry. The Finlanders are a poor but highly educated and well organized people. They are Prohibitionists and their women have long had the right to vote and also to be elected to parliament.

THE WAR

The war goes on as usual in the Western and Italian fronts. About a week ago, the Germans in one day made four raids on the Canadian lines but were so badly beaten back that their activity has since considerably lessened in that direction. The British and French have held their own, and so have the Italians, although the fighting everywhere has been very bitter.

The Russians are persistently preaching their doctrines to their prisoners and it would seem they are reaching the German army, for word came through from Petrograd Saturday that 25,000 German soldiers just back of the battle line had revolted and entrenched themselves, the rebels giving as the reason of their action the German withdrawal of men from the eastern front contrary to the terms of the armistice. A general revolt of the German army would solve the problem, but perhaps that is too much to look for at the present time.

At the end of the year the United States had 687,000 men mobilized and 370,000 more ready for mobilization. Artillery will be supplied the American troops for some time by the British and French, as the Americans have neither the necessary equipment of their own nor the ships in which to carry it.

The British continue to gain on the Palestine front, and in no direction has the enemy made any gains.

Recruiting figures showing the number of men enlisted in the infantry, artillery, railway construction and forestry units in Canada during the first half of December, and the last age in the C. E. F. for the same period reveal a net loss for the half month of 1,631 men, the total enlistments being 2,081, as against a total wastage of 3,702 since the beginning of this year. However recruits are coming in rapidly under the Military Service Act, which has been modified to meet the situation.

The Australian Government on the 20th ult. passed a bill for the purpose of this time, by an increased majority, but as Australia has been supplying about 4000 volunteers monthly for some time past, there will be very little change in the military situation there.

A CHILD IN JAIL

It is time that this country revised its methods of dealing with the sin-plundered, the incorrigible, and other kinds of delinquents. The old way of throwing into the same jail all classes of offenders, old and young, beginners and hardened criminals, never reformed anyone, and never gave society any better protection than either or worse methods would have done. There is in Northumberland county jail a young man of twelve or thirteen years of age who

has not been amenable to the discipline of home or school and whose disposition has sorely puzzled the authorities. While waiting to see to what institution he should ultimately be consigned, they have sent him to jail. There he shares the quarters of men who have been convicted of serious crimes. Such association is not likely to improve the youth and in any way fit him for the duties of citizenship in the future.

Our way of dealing with the erring is decidedly bad. There should be a Children's Aid Society to take charge of this child. There should be a prison farm and factory for convicts, where the prisoners might work, at regular wages, the worth of their labor after deducting the full cost of their keep going to their families or, in the case of those who had no dependents, being laid up for the prisoners to help set them up in business after their release.

Society owes something to the criminal, because it is largely because of evil conditions tolerated by Society that the criminal is produced.

It is to be regretted that the idea of a Children's Aid Society, strongly advocated some time ago in the Newcastle Town Improvement League for the county and resulting in the formation of such an institution for Chatham, has not yet borne any fruit for Newcastle, the League not being either largely or regularly attended of late. Its members and the public should take more interest in the League, or, if the principles and platform of the League are not acceptable, those who disagree with it and still have the welfare of the town at heart should form another organization with all the League's virtues and none of its defects. Those who wish the town well do not have to belong to the League, but they should get busy and band themselves together in some manner to work for the general good.

IMPROVING THE SCHOOLS

The St. John City School Board on the third instant voted an increase of \$250 a year to their school superintendent, \$200 to each male, and female principal, \$150 to one lady teacher, \$140 to another, and \$100 to each of the other teachers, who number some 150. The janitors were not forgotten, each being granted a ten per cent increase. They also voted \$2,500 for medical inspection of the city schools.

St. John's example in both cases is one worthy of immediate imitation. The fact that the biggest district in the province has made an appropriation for medical instruction is most encouraging to the friends of that much needed improvement.

The salaries of teachers is a question of great importance. While the ideal teacher is a missionary and works for the love of teaching, yet he or she has a very material body which must be fed and clothed, and male teachers have or are likely to have families that need to be fed and clothed and female teachers, though not often married very often have relatives depending upon them that must be fed and clothed. The lowest paid teacher is entitled to such salary as will enable him or her to live in a manner in keeping with the high position occupied. The moral and material welfare of a nation is very largely due to its system of education and the earnestness and efficiency with which that system is carried out.

In the most progressive countries of the world the teaching profession is a permanent occupation, the teacher is not less respected than the highest class in the land he is a civil servant with residence and land, and old age pension as well as yearly salary provided from the public treasury, and therefore has an interest in remaining in the noble work.

We trust that St. John's example in providing for medical inspection of its schools and in raising the salaries of its teachers will be speedily followed by the school boards of New Brunswick, and very soon by all the smaller districts of the province, for that is the best indication of intelligence or enterprise and that should not allow any other municipality, even St. John, to hold it in matters of vital importance.

MORE PEACE TERMS

The national convention of the Trades Union, Labor Party and the War Emergency Workers of Britain (London), a few days ago that: "We stand for the immediate establishment of a council of the four big powers, a permanent league of nations, a permanent international authority, with an international court of justice, and an international legislature to secure such

common laws as can be mutually agreed upon, and an international council of mediation, to endeavor to settle without ultimate conflict, even those disputes which are not justifiable. The world has suffered too much from the war for the labor party to have any other policy than lasting peace."

The report concludes by stating that the party seeks no increase of territory and disclaims all idea of an economic war.

Premier Lloyd George, addressing the above convention, on the 5th instant, gave the British Government's peace terms. He said that never at any time had Britain wished to destroy or break up Germany or Austria-Hungary, or take from Turkey her capital or any part of Asia Minor or Turkish Thrace. But the different nationalities of Austria-Hungary must have self government; Armenia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and Palestine must not be returned to Turkey; Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania must be freed and indemnified; nor then France must be evacuated by the enemy and Britain will stand by France - even to the death until Alsace Lorraine is restored to Germany; and the future of the captured German colonies (peopled by Blacks) must be left to the Peace Conference, but they shall not be handed back to Germany without the consent of the chiefs and councils of their tribes, the governing consideration in all these cases to be that the inhabitants shall be placed under control of an administration acceptable to themselves, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or governments. Further, Russia, who started the war in defence of Serbia, but now treating with the enemy for peace without the consent of her allies, must look to herself. The Dardanelles and Bosphorus may be left to Turkey but must be internationalized. Russian Poland with whatever Polish parts of Austria and Germany wish to join the new state, must be independent. While there is no desire to insist upon Germany changing her constitution, yet the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination had indeed died in this war and it would make it much easier for us to conclude a broad, democratic peace with her. But that is a question for the German people to decide.

"Finally," continued the premier, "there must be reparation for injuries done in violation of international law. The peace conference must not forget our seamen and the services they have rendered and the outrages they have suffered for the common cause of freedom."

"One regrettable omission, we noticed in the Central Power's proposals. We believe that a great attempt must be made to establish a great international organization as a means of settling international disputes. War is a relic of barbarism, and as law has succeeded violence in the settlement of individual disputes, so it is destined to settle national controversies."

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be reestablished; secondly, territorial settlements must be based on the right of self determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

"To secure these conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices."

Turkey offers to grant free passage to Russian ships through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, on condition that the former frontier be restored and that the neighboring country of Persia which lies between Turkey, Russia and India and over which Russia and Britain have been exercising suzerainty since 1907, be guaranteed its entire independence.

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We offer for sale this week a quantity of Nova Scotia Underwear at this very special price. The quality is very good and at ordinary value would sell at \$1.50 a garment. All sizes are offered in the lot and we advise you to buy for future needs, as it will be a long time before you can buy again this big value at \$1.00.

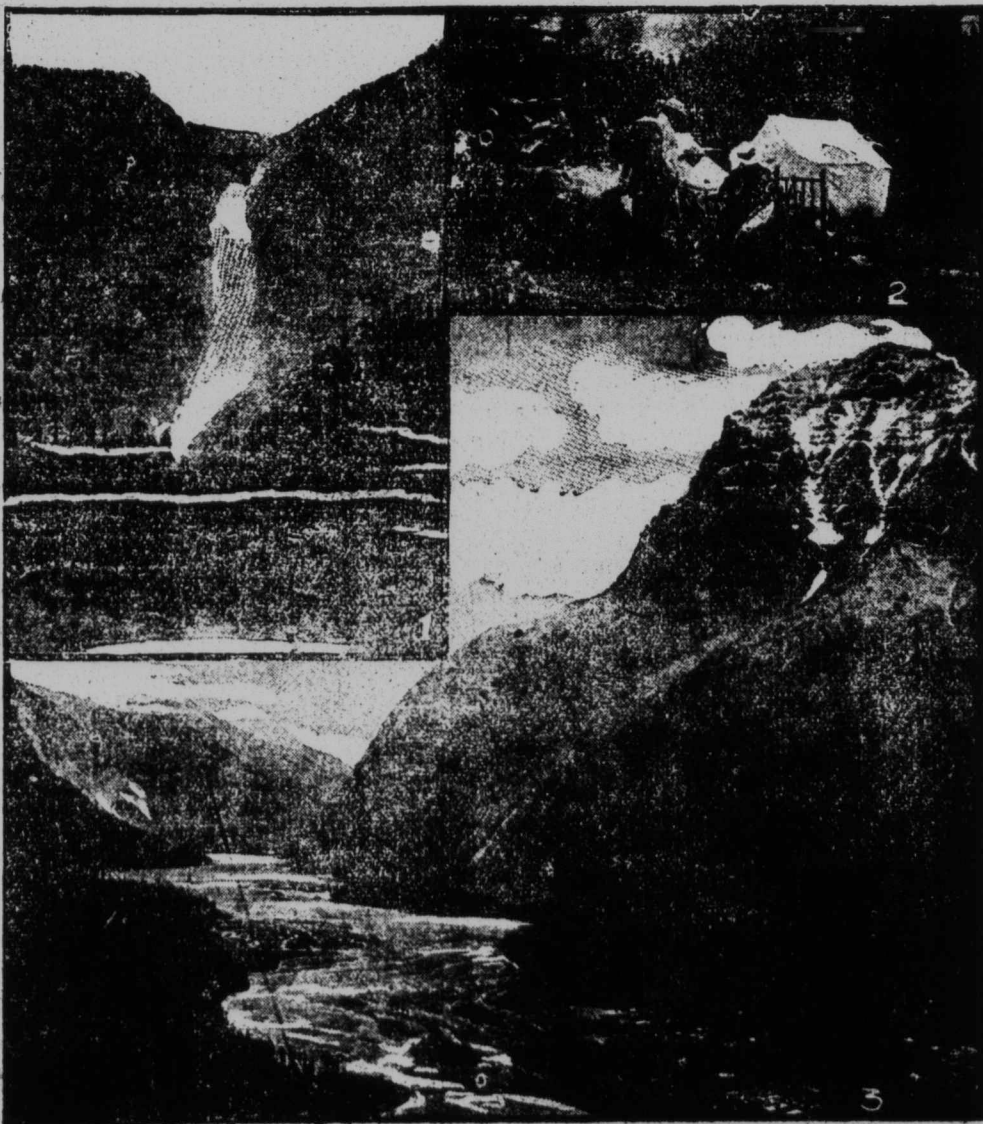
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In peace or war, equality of trade among the signers, reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety, colonial to have an equal voice with their governments in adjustment of claims, evacuation of all Russian territory by the enemy, restoration by the enemy of all captured territory reparation to France for Alsace Lorraine, Italian districts of Austria to go to Italy, autonomy for the non Turkish peoples of Turkey, an independent Poland with access to the sea, access to the sea for Serbia. Autonomy for the different peoples of Austro Hungary and in conclusion, a general association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

FALLING IN LOVE WITH YOHU



(1) The Famous Takakkaw Falls. (2) Camping under the Takakkaw Falls.

AMONGST the Canadian Rockies, you meet folk from all over the world. And you really do meet them, not just read the tags on their luggage. People who wouldn't dream of following up their inclination to know you if they met you on Michigan Avenue or Broadway, calmly introduce themselves. And you part friends.

I'd been staying at the Glacier House, where I knew everybody from the waiters up and when I had to leave and go east again I'd have cried on Sir Donald's shoulder. If he hadn't been ten thousand feet above sea level and covered with a week's snow at that.

"Oh, but you'll make friends at Field," they told me, comfortingly. "Mount Stephen will take Sir Donald's place in your heart."

Field is a little bit of a town that looks as though it had been washed by the Kicking Horse River and thrown at the feet of Mt. Stephen and Danville while it hangs on by means of the long twisted rope of the track.

On the train between Field and Lake Louise you pass the greatest natural beauty of the Yoho Valley, a few minutes out of Field. But it took us more than four miles of scenic road to reach there, passing our route the great river, the great forest, the great mountains, the great lakes, the great snow, the great sun, the great moon, the great stars, the great planets, the great universe.

And then at last we came to Takakkaw.

The Indians looked at the swaying curtain of it and they said to one another, "Takakkaw!" which means "how wonderful." Over on the other side of the valley lies the camp which in a way deserves a "Takakkaw" of its own. There are bough beds and little stores in every tent, there is the magic keeper in the centre of the clearing where the night fire comes steadily stories out of the guides.

Not far from camp there is a big stream coming down the mountainside to the lake, which when it hits the valley branches into a perfect family tree of rapids, a dozen big ones and four little ones, many grandchildren brooks that run here and there like fresh air and sun-kissed kiddies on a farm. Every winter the configuration of the place changes and the streams about and begin all over again. No wonder the sight got lost.

We raced over the boulders. But boulders are treacherous animals to play with and will bite you in the back. This one didn't approve of being raced over. The form turned, I turned too—not quite a success—landing on my hands and knees in one of the grandchildren brooks.

There was a long hot ten minutes silence. I was glad the sun on the shores were strong and drying. "Takakkaw!" cried the mountain of my womanly sympathy carried over. "Did you go and fall in with the Yoho?"