

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 13, 1919

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THE PRESENT WAR.

As soon as the war ended the Bolsheviks in the United States renewed their propaganda, which had been suspended after that country entered the war, because such suspension was necessary to save the necks of the agitators. Immediately after the armistice was signed their presses became busy again, sending out literature; and a most artful campaign in support of freedom of speech, which in their case meant license to preach anarchy, was carried on.

The governments of states and the federal authorities were lenient, and the would-be revolutionists grew more and more bold. They had got their representatives into the labor organizations, to work quietly but effectively in poisoning the minds of unthinking members.

At the time of this revolt we must at the first favorable opportunity proceed to an immediate seizure of all means of production and all articles of consumption, and make the "working class the masters in fact of all general wealth. At the same time we must mercilessly destroy all remains of governmental authority and class domination, liberating the prisoners, demolishing prisons and police offices, destroy all legal papers pertaining to private ownership of property, all field fences and boundaries and burn all certificate of indebtedness—in a word, we must take care that everything is wiped from the earth that is a reminder of the right of private ownership of property; to blow up barracks, gendarme and police administration, shoot the most prominent military and police officers, must be important concern of the revolting people."

There are said to be 700,000 Russians in the United States, and this doctrine was preached to them in their own language. Members of other foreign nationalities heard similar appeals. Here is another extract from one of the appeals sent out to the Russian workers: "We hate religion, because it lulls the spirit with lying tales, takes away courage and faith in the power of man, faith in the triumph of justice here on the real earth and not in a chimerical heaven. Religion covers everything with fog; real evil becomes very visionary, and visionary good a reality. It has always sanctified slavery, grief and tears. And we declare war upon all gods and religious fables. We are atheists. We hate authority, that eternal preserver of slavery and foe of freedom. Not to the happiness of citizenship do we call the workers—we call them to liberty—to absolute liberty. We are anarchists."

It is easy to understand, in the face of such an agitation, that when the intelligent and sober-minded people of the United States find such doctrines as these proclaimed, and see the result of it in outbreaks of lawlessness and murder, they will stand behind the government in a determined effort to rid the country of those who take advantage of the asylum offered them in a free country to bite the hand that fed them.

WHERE JOY ABIDES.

The heart of Hon. B. Frank Smith expands with pious joy. His organ, the Woodstock Press, speaking of the recent convention in St. John, says: "For real enthusiasm in the interests of honest government, nothing could exceed that shown at the opposition convention held in St. John on Thursday. The delegates realized that the people require a great deal more than they are getting, or likely to get, from the present government at Fredericton."

Carleton county ought to know something about honest government. It has furnished men who told royal commissions about their share of the spoils of honest government. It may also be true that the Carleton county delegates would like to get more than they are getting, or are likely to get from the present government, which is not buying potatoes or collecting large sums from lumbermen or railroad contractors.

Mr. Stokes reviews the recent elections in several of the states and points out that the machines of various types received a severe jolt. He says: "Nine times out of ten an off-year brings out machine voters, voting on machine issues and carrying the most powerful machine to victory. But this was manifestly an off year of a different color. Men have been thinking, and they voted as they thought."

His summing up of the situation over the border applies so well to Canada also that it is worth quoting in full: "All this is as encouraging to the optimist in public affairs of this country as it is disconcerting and baffling to the professional politicians here at the national capital. There have always heretofore been channels leading into presidential campaigns plainly enough buoyed so that these wary mariners had little difficulty in steering their course, but in these days they are sailing uncharted seas. The old dependable trade winds of politics, to complete the simile, are no longer to be relied upon and new issues blow fitfully across their bows. They know only, this from yesterday's elections; that the people are thinking and thinking hard, and in the main thinking right; that they are more than ever pragmatically inclined; that they are disinclined to listen to demagogues, and that they are insistent that all progress shall be orderly and sane."

Politicians at Ottawa and in every province will be making a very serious mistake if they assume that the political unrest of today is merely a flash in the pan. The people are "thinking" and "thinking hard," and there is a people's party, by whatever name it may be known, in the making; and the politicians who note and heed the signs of the times will best weather the storm. There may be in time a reaction toward the old division into two parties, but the odds are against it.

The rumor that Premier Gouin of Quebec may resign is again afloat. He is one of Canada's big men, and what he may do is a matter of national interest. No reason for his resignation is at present apparent.

The outlook for the Victory Loan is brighter. The province will no doubt reach its objective. How about St. John? Will it get German gun?

If you have not yet secured your Victory bond, do it this week. Brousseau Not Paralyzed. Montreal, Nov. 13.—Billy Moorehouse, who accompanied Eugene Brousseau on his trip to Portland, where Brousseau fought George Chip on Tuesday night, telephoned to Montreal last night that the report of Brousseau being temporarily paralyzed, was not correct. Moorehouse said that Brousseau was suffering from a slight attack of neuritis. It is not expected that the trouble will keep Brousseau out of his match with Levinsky on Monday night.



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UNHAPPY. I will from this land depart, with my gun and carpet bag, when its customs break my heart, when they make my spirit sag; when our government's a bore that has made me raw and sore, I will seek some other land that has got this country skinned, be it on the Asian strand, or some island of the Iod, I will take the quickest boat, with my corkscree and my land of the god, for that paradise remote, and this country may be tinned. But goat, for that paradise remote, hanging out my minstrel sign, it seems pretty vile I am dwelling here, hanging out my minstrel sign, it seems pretty plain and clear that I have no right to whine; if I'm sore on Uncle Sam, and would give his flag a slam, I should move to Rotterdam, for a rotund's soul is prepared. If the time should ever come when this country seems a frost, all its bulwarks on the bum, and its laws not worth the cost, I will sail away, away, to old Russia or Cathay, where I'll spend my roots, I will bless its hallowed loam, its palladiums I'll boost till the spangled cows come home; I will hand out sturdy blows to its critics and its foes, and when I run out of prose I'll enbalm it in a poem.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Dominion Happenings of Other Days

THE BATTLE OF THE WINDMILL

On November 13, 1838, there were stirring times around Prescott. The rebellion was the cause and the vicinity had created great unrest and fear among the pioneer inhabitants. Two days earlier two steamers from Toronto and Oswego, lashed side to side, had dropped down the St. Lawrence and attempted to moor at the wharf at Prescott. Their approach was seen by sentries and Colonel Young, the British commander on shore, had been notified. One grounded on the delta of the Oswegatchie; the other moored opposite a windmill near Prescott. It was a strong structure, built originally for a gristmill, but, as it had proved a poor business venture, it had been converted into a light-house. It was of stone and made a very secure fort. So the invaders landed with a force of a few hundred men hastily gathered, led the attack. Soon they were driven out of the buildings they had occupied in addition to the windmill and sent flying to a more secure refuge. The enemy, however, burned a barn in which the British were sheltered. The first day ended without either party securing any great advantage. On the 14th there was a truce by the dead of the conflict and the battle was resumed on the following day. But on the next strong reinforcements came to the British along with some cannon. In an hour after they opened fire the windmill was no longer tenable for the enemy and a white flag flew from the top in token of a desire to "talk." But the army continued to rain its steel into the ruined fort. At length the battle ended and the rebels marched out. One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken and Yvon Shoutis and a dozen of his chiefs were hanged.

LIGHTS REVEIN.

The second course of the table d'hote was being served. "What is this leathery stuff?" demanded the diner. "That, sir, is file of sole," replied the waiter. "Take it away," said the diner, "and see if you can't get me a nice tender piece from the upper part of the boot, with the buttons removed."

How did you get on?

The sweet maiden breathed the words into her lover's manly ear as she met him in the passages. He had been "seeing father," and she wanted to know the result. "O, your father is heartless!" said the young man. "I told him I could not live without you, and—"

Yes, yes!

"What did he say?" "He merely offered to pay my funeral expenses."

Is your dog intelligent?

"Oh, yes," replied the sweet young thing, with a yawn "he will bring your hat to you if you ask him."—Yonkers Statesman.

How Very Careless.

Uncle Eben—"I just had a letter from an automobile fellow saying as how he wants to sell me an enclosed fliver." "Uncle Eben—'Are you going to buy it?" "I don't know. I got the letter all right, but there wasn't no fliver enclosed."—Judge.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

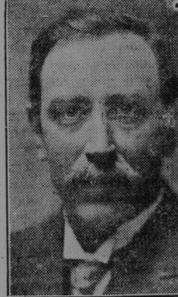
At a meeting of the board of education yesterday, Miss Lynds of the Normal school staff was given leave of absence for advanced study. A successor to the late Inspector F. B. Meigher has not yet been appointed. It was decided that military service will count towards the period of eligibility for pensions for teachers.

There is a strong probability that Canada will not accept the method prescribed in the peace treaty for the settlement of enemy debts. Under the regulations the dominion will collect all debts owed by Canadian to Germans at the outbreak of war; from this will be taken the amount owed by Germans to Canadians and the balance paid to the Allied reparations committee to be held against the payment of indemnities. All property rights and interests held by Germans in Canada will be liquidated to Cecil McKenzie died in Amherst, N. S., yesterday after receiving in the heart a full charge of shot from his own gun. He had been shooting ducks and was returning home when the accident happened. Just how it occurred is not known.

His clothes catching fire from matches with which he was playing Joffre, three-year-old child of John A. Gray, died yesterday at his parents' home in Chatham, N. B.

Phillipe Roy of Paris, Canadian commissioner to France, asked the provincial government yesterday to found three scholarships for this province for the students at Paris. On account of the efforts being made to provide adequate salaries for teachers in the province, the premier said that consideration of Mr. Roy's plan would have to be deferred.

MAY BE WITH GOVERNMENT.



Gordon Waldron, Solicitor for the U. F. O., who is expected to become Attorney General in the Drury Cabinet.

D'ANNUNZIO'S DAILY ROUTINE

What He Does During His Long Day—Much Work Before Breakfast (New York Sun.) This is how Gabriele d'Annunzio spends his day. He rises at 5 o'clock as he has always done for twenty-five years, and goes through his bulky correspondence with the help of secretaries. D'Annunzio's correspondence is now a mighty affair, including letters from all and fifty prisoners were taken and Yvon Shoutis and a dozen of his chiefs were hanged.

Private letters are received in Italian, in French, in English, and in all languages, some praising him, some insulting him, written by adoring admirers or people who are quite determined to murder him. The poet treats all these with the same smiles, but considers very seriously the report he gets from all parts of Italy on the national Fiume movement.

At 8 a. m. he has a short stroll, during which the people in Fiume talk to him briefly but freely. With a word he sets everybody smiling and promises help where it is needed, while his secretary takes notes of the soldier's a. m. he sees his military and naval commanders and receives reports on the conditions of the food supplies and so forth and receives the report he gets from all parts of Italy on the national Fiume movement.

After a quarter of an hour at luncheon he begins work in his studio and nobody disturbs him to 6 p. m. He writes manifestoes and answers the most important letters. He also writes articles for Italian and foreign propaganda and eventually records his daily impressions, which is a lifelong habit with the poet. At 6 o'clock he sees his sons and those officers and men of Fiume who want to see him.

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Major-General E. W. B. Morrison of Ottawa, the last Canadian to be gazetted for knighthood and the first to be knighted by the Prince of Wales.

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Sloan's Liniment Keep it handy IN JUDGE'S OPINION. WAR-TIME PROHIBITION IN U. S. UNCONSTITUTIONAL Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.—Federal Judge Evans, in open court, declared here yesterday that he is "firmly of the opinion" that the war-time prohibition is unconstitutional and indicated a disposition to enjoin Elwood Hamilton, collector of internal revenue for Kentucky, from interfering with the sale of about 100,000 gallons of tax paid whiskey, known as "floor stock."

Albania in Bad State. Rome, Nov. 13.—The Tempo published correspondence from Avlona, saying that Albania is in a state of revolution, and being torn to pieces by struggles between Mussulmans, Greeks and Serbians. The correspondent says that a majority of the people look to Italy as the only country from which there is hope of assistance and protection for their interests. The correspondent concludes by saying that unless Italy acts soon it will be too late.

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The November Christmas If you are a customer of Birks and have been in the habit of buying from us through our Mail Order Service, you already know how simple and satisfactory it is to do all your Christmas Shopping right from your own home. Not that we are any less equipped to give you the same satisfaction as in former years, but we anticipate a much greater demand on certain lines which through shortage of raw materials cannot be replaced in time. Enormous early delivery of your Christmas Gifts and—Write to Birks today! All you need is a Birks Year Book. But this year there is another feature that we want you to note—Due to abnormal manufacturing conditions and the likelihood that the demand will be greater than the supply, we are asking everybody to try and make November the Christmas Shopping Month.

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