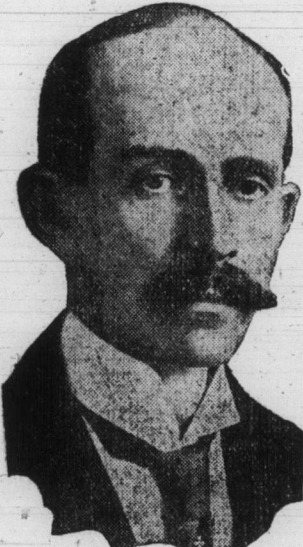


Lord Robert Cecil Says League of Nations Bears Relation to Christianity

At a time such as the present, when the whole great question of the League of Nations is still sub judice, there is little to be gained by speculation as to the probable form that institution will take. There is, however, much to be gained by keeping in close touch with the development of the idea. In no way, perhaps, can this be done better than by a study of the remarkable statements on the league which are made from time to time by such authorities as Lord Robert Cecil, now a member of the International Commission selected by the Peace Congress to deal with the matter.

Lord Robert Cecil was appointed by the British Government to take charge of the League of Nations question, on behalf of Great Britain, at the Peace Conference. From the vantage point of the arduous positions of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Blockade, which he occupied during a great part of the war, Lord Robert had unrivalled opportunities of keeping in touch with the changes of opinion in various allied countries, and of estimating the support which might be expected for the great project to which he is now devoting his attention in Paris. The conclusion which



LORD ROBERT CECIL.

Lord Robert has reached is, not only that the formation of a League of Nations is essential, if anything like the fruits of victory are to be secured, but that there must be no undue delay in the formation of such a league. Lord Robert, moreover, takes the broadest possible view of the question. It is no mere preventive of war which he aims at in a League of Nations. If it is to be a really effective instrument of peace it must, as he insisted in a letter which he addressed recently to Mr. J. H. Thomas, the British Labor leader, have many functions. It will have to consider the difficult question of international disarmament; it must protect the smaller states, particularly those who are called into being by the peace; it must, in a word, concern itself with all matters of international importance.

On the question of urgency, perhaps Lord Robert's most pressing reason for insisting, as he does, that the formation of the League of Nations must go hand in hand with the conclusion of the peace treaties, lies in the fact that he recognizes the importance to the world of having these peace treaties permeated, as he puts it, "by the League of Nations spirit." As he has maintained on several occasions, the league must look for its chief sanctions to public opinion; it must depend for its effectiveness upon a recognition of the fact that, however honorable and admirable the sentiment of nationality may be, yet underlying that sentiment there is a common humanity which has in many respects a paramount claim on the loyalty of all; and it cannot for this very reason come into being in the form of a few clauses added to a peace treaty.

Thus, in the great speech which he delivered some time ago, at Birmingham, on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor of the University, Lord Robert insisted that if any international organization was to be created it should be brought into existence by the treaty which would close the war. "It is only," he declared, "whilst the recollection of all we have been through is burning fresh that we can hope to overcome the inevitable opposition and establish at least the beginning of a new and better organization of the nations of the world." On this point Lord Robert is particularly emphatic, and in the course of the letter to Mr. J. H. Thomas, already referred to, he insists, once again, upon its importance. He does not attempt to close his eyes to the possibility of opposition, but he is quite firmly of the opinion that if the British people and those who think with them show that they are in earnest in pressing forward this reform, they will carry it through. "We have," he adds, and this is perhaps the best summing up of his whole attitude, "a splendid opportunity and a noble cause, the cause of Christianity itself. Let us not be weary in well-doing."

Snags.

She—I'm looking up your family tree, but the further I go the harder it gets.
He—That's why I quit looking up mine. The further I went the harder my ancestors got to be.

WANT STATE CHURCH.

Action Taken by Roman Catholics In Poland.

Sixteen archbishops, nine bishops of the diocese and eight suffragan bishops of the Roman Catholic church of Poland have issued a general appeal to the people that no unreligious new Polish state shall be formed, that none be formed without the Roman Catholic faith as the state religion. In an open letter spread broadcast in pamphlets and in newspapers and read in the pulpits they warn the people not to vote for candidates to seats in the constitutional congress who seek to limit the rights of the church, to keep religion out of the governmental life and to oppose the Roman Catholic as the state religion or religious schools and men who are Socialists.

This followed the united action of the entire hierarchy in all parts of Poland which met in Warsaw. The latter declares that the original constitution of May 3, 1793, when Russia, Germany and Austria partitioned Poland recognized Roman Catholicism as the state religion, guaranteed the freedom and protection of other faiths. It declares that the Russian anarchy is the fruit of Socialism which is bound to bring every community to similar anarchy and chaos. It warns the employers and the wealthy that this is the time to make sacrifices. Regarding the demand that the extended tracts owned by the church be turned over to the state for the use of the people the churchmen say that the church is willing to co-operate to the fullest extent and will make concessions where the necessity of agricultural reforms require but that the trust for which the property is held must neither be forgotten nor ignored. It warns against the adoption of hasty and temporary measures through dangerous, radical steps. It protests against the change that the Polish people are responsible for pogroms. However, it points to usury and increasing prices and impositions on the people and also to the fact that a number of Jewish agents in the Bolshevik service are responsible for the storm which is breaking over them. This, however, says the clergy, does not justify violence against the Jews. They say that the attack was committed by convicts freed from prison and Russia war prisoners. Women are told that non-religious schools injure children and endanger marriage.

The letter thanks the Pope and the Polish leaders for their activities in Washington and Paris and each of the allies. The archbishops are: Edmond Dalbor, Joseph Bilewicz, Joseph Teodorowicz, Alexander Kakowski, Charles Hryniewiecki, Stanislaw Hryniewiecki, Cassimir Rusokiewicz, Prince Bishop Adam and Stephen Sapieha.

The "Young Turks."

Turkey's Hamidian regime, of thirty-three years' duration, ended ten years ago. The death of the Ottoman empire in the spring of 1908 need only have brought out the comment that the Sick Man of Europe had been an unconscionable time a-dying. But in July, 1908, came the supposed miracle of the Young Turk revolution. There was practically no bloodshed. Vengeance for the horrors perpetrated by Abdul Hamid seemed swallowed up in an intoxication of joy. Out of the universal intrigue, suspicion, corruption, and cruelty sprang full-blown a new government based on all the virtues. The slogan was "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality, Justice." Turk and Armenian went on each other's neck as they embraced over the graves of the massacred Armenians who for thirteen years had not been publicly mourned. Turk, Greek, Bulgar, Albanian and Jew all fraternized as not in a thousand years. Within the Empire the millennium seemed to have come. But the revolution was not so acceptable to Turkey's neighbors, at least without chance to even up old scores and liquidate Hamidian debts. All in a heap, in the early days of October, vigorous Bulgaria declared her independence of the decrepit concern to which she was tributary, and became a full-fledged kingdom instead of a "principality." Austria-Hungary declared the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, Turkish provinces which for thirty years the Dual Monarchy had been administering "in behalf of Turkey." Crete, albeit unsuccessfully, declared for union with her natural mother, Greece. The Young Turks, looking at all these violations from a very academic standpoint, had not the sense to bow gracefully before the inevitable. Untrained idealists and a few old foxes insisted on their "rights" apparently thinking that by abolishing the rule which had so cruelly oppressed Turkey from within they could thereby erase the external consequences. Young Turkey had her defenders. She seemed in almost every way to commend herself to the sympathies of the nobleminded.—Asia Magazine.

Patti In Retirement.

According to Phyllis Phillips, in Everybody's, "Patti lives, not only in our hearts, but really, in the flesh, at the age of 76, in her magnificent castle of Craig-y-Nos, ten miles north of Swansea, on which she has spent quite half a million. She lives there with her third husband, Baron Cedersjorn, and sometimes, when they feel inclined, they throw open their theatre, a replica of the Baireuth Theatre, to the countryside and give one of the operas in which Patti once thrilled the world. Until recently Patti was even sometimes prevailed upon to appear at Albert Hall in London for the benefit of some charity, but her beauty is quite gone—it vanished far earlier than her voice—and so, for the most part, she is happiest in her Welsh fastnesses among the neighbors, who will always call her the 'Queen of Wales'."

The Life of a File.

Efficiency experts have been studying files and find that the life of one of these tools, on the average, is 25,000 strokes. To employ a file for more than its normal period of usefulness, it is claimed, more than doubles the cost of the work.

Luxemburgers Divided

Into Six Distinct Parties.

Grand Duchess Unpopular

LUXEMBURG'S future is as difficult to forecast as the state of the weather the middle of next week. Just six parties have formed in the little grand duchy since peace negotiations began, says a Luxembourg letter in the Baltimore Evening Sun. They stand as follows: For unqualified independence and the abdication of Marie Adelaide, the 23-year-old Grand Duchess.

For independence with the Grand Duchess ruling.

For a Belgian protectorate without the duchess.

For a Belgian protectorate with the duchess.

For a French protectorate without the duchess.

For a French protectorate with the duchess.

The strength of the Grand Duchess lies in the support of the Clerical party, for 250,000 of the 256,000 people in the grand duchy are Roman Catholics.

Her weakness lies in the unconcealed sympathy with Germany.

Concerning the German invasion of 1914, a poster seen throughout the country reads: "The Government then in power did nothing but protest against the violation of our territory, whereas the people wanted to break all relations with the invaders."

Fanning the flame of resentment, Marie received the Kaiser at her palace in Luxembourg in the autumn of that same year. In the winter of 1915 she sent a telegram to the Kaiser, it is alleged, "praying God" for the triumph of Germany. In the immediate entourage of the Grand Duchess all are Germans.

In view of all these facts, and the fact that the Clerical party commands but 21 out of 40 votes in the House of Deputies, there is every prospect of revolutionary proceedings in Luxembourg. Whatever its outcome, it seems unlikely that Marie Adelaide will retain her power.

Demonstrations have already taken place for her abdication, and threats have been made that, if she does not gracefully retire, she will be removed forcibly.

Luxembourg covers an area of 988 square miles and has a population of 256,000. Its northern part is mountainous, the south extremely fertile.

Its iron mines afford its greatest wealth. There are 83 of them, and they employ 8,000 people, while the steel mills and foundries of the country produce goods to the value of \$28,000,000 each year.

In peace times Luxembourg has an army of 150 members and a gendarmerie of like strength. French is the language of the educated; German, mixed with French, that of the peasants.

Luxembourg was one of the petty principalities of the Holy Roman Empire of the Germans. In 1443 it fell into the hands of Spain, and in 1713 was transferred to Austria. It was ceded to France in 1797. It was raised to a grand duchy in 1815 by the Council of Vienna, and was under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands. When Belgium became an independent kingdom, in 1831, Luxembourg was divided between Belgium and Holland, the latter country holding little more than the city of Luxembourg.

In 1839, by the treaty of London, another part was taken from Belgium and added to form the present grand duchy. In 1867, Luxembourg was made a sovereign state by action of an international conference at London.

German plots to gain control of the country through the marriage of Princess Antonia, third sister of the Grand Duchess, and Ruprecht of Bavaria have, of course, gone for naught.

Secret of the Czech.

If you ask the Czech himself, he will tell you that the secret of his life is perhaps what President Wilson calls enthusiasm. He calls it love—love of country, which lays life without question or stint; love of neighbor, without which he considers life stupid, neither to be lived through with joy nor departed from with dignity. In this esthetic apprehension which we call by the thin and unsatisfactory word "taste" the Czech is like the French—surely he must be likened sooner or later to the French—because the mark of a race old in living, rich in tradition, discerning in its appreciations. He is, too, a lover of love, worshipping women; a lover of life, more joyous than the Russian, less light-minded than the Gaul. A lover not of the form, but of the substance. Life is short; youth is short. It is to laugh, to work, to weep, to think, to love, to be aware of that complex and ever-changing stream of consciousness. When a Czech dies, somehow one feels that one may say of him what may not be said of every man, "He is dead, but he has lived."

If you ask the American he will tell you that the Czech's secret is "Allied ideals with Teuton training." It is his efficiency that endears him to the American, especially if he is recuperating from the Russian army.—Olive Gilbreath in Harper's Magazine.

Bisecting Boats.

Bisecting long boats so that they could be taken through the Welland Canal was considered an interesting feat a short time ago, but this has been surpassed, according to the Popular Mechanics Magazine. The Charles R. Van Hise, a 10,000-ton boat, was wanted for Atlantic service. It had a fifty-foot beam, whereas the canal is only forty-four feet wide. The boat was cut in two and each half was turned on its side in order to be taken through the locks. Floating in this position each section clears the lock sides by just eight inches.

A GLIMPSE OF ST. ANDREWS



(1) The Algonquin Hotel at St. Andrew's.
(2) R. C. Church at St. Andrew's.
(3) Residence of Lord Shaftnessy at St. Andrew's.

NEARLY everybody knows that golf was first played by the Scotch. A veteran devotee of the game, once said that Scotland's greatest contribution towards the welfare of mankind was the royal and ancient game.

Saint Andrew's By the Sea, New Brunswick, called after the patron saint of Scotland, is the home of many families of Scotch descent, and it is appropriate that the spot thus named should be possessed of golf courses as fine as any in the world. It is not exactly known when golf was first played at St. Andrew's, but the Algonquin Club came into existence in 1890. A club was firmly established here in 1895, and now St. Andrew's has the reputation of being the "Mecca of Golf." Hundreds of visitors from Canada and the United States flock hither annually and enjoy the glorious sport.

Golf is an invigorating game anywhere, but it is most delightful when played along the sea. At St. Andrew's there are two courses, a nine hole course 2,500 yards long and an eighteen hole course 6,000 yards long. Both overlook the sea, and are clad in a firm sward of velvet green. While resting on the course you can enjoy the view of the sea beneath,

dotted with sailing vessels and motor boats, and little row boats that glide serenely over the waves. From the golf links you may watch the fishermen catch millions of sardines in their weirs that are set a few hundred yards, or less, from the shore. And old men and old women may often be seen gathering shell fish on the beach. It is a delight to listen to the continuous panting of the waves that expire on the red-lipped land—for the coast line is made of rocks and sand of rich deep red; and looking on it one might fancy that here in prehistoric times some great sea monster was killed and dyed the place with his blood. When a game of golf is ended it is pleasant to sit on one of these red rocks, or gather bunches of the lovely New Brunswick wild roses from the hedges, or rich bouquets of blue lilies in the marshy meadows. In July the fields are laden with a wealth of wild strawberries that tempt many to go berry gathering.

The climate of St. Andrew's makes the place an excellent holiday resort. The skies are seldom clouded, and the heat of the sun is tempered by the cool breezes of Passamaquoddy Bay. The most pleasant golf is not all golf; a congenial atmosphere and environment are half the delights of the game, and the various other attractions at St. Andrew's are unique.

The club house on the golf grounds is equipped with all modern conveniences; you may play tennis on the admirable grounds at the Algonquin Hotel. You may ride in a motor boat to Deer Island, you may hire a row boat, or bathe in the tranquil waters of Katie's Cove; and a game of bowling on the bowling green is a joyous pastime.

The late Sir William Van Horne, one of the presidents of the Canadian Pacific Railway, built a beautiful residence on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay, and his family still lives there in the summer season. Lord Shaftnessy, the Chairman of the C. P. R. Board of Directors, makes his summer home at Fort Tipperary, St. Andrew's, and takes a special interest in the progress of the place.

At St. Andrew's there is splendid sea fishing, and a lake near at hand furnishes some of the best bass fishing in Canada. And should the weather ever be rainy the Algonquin Hotel supplies bowling alleys, pool tables, English and French billiard tables, and a beautiful large casino for dancing. Those who make St. Andrew's by the Sea their holiday resort once will do so a second time, for when you go away from it there is an allurement about the place that brings you back again.

HOSTILITIES MUST CEASE.

Allies Endeavor to Arrange Russian Conference.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—No official announcement has been made since the receipt of the Bolshevik acceptance to the invitation to the Princes' Islands conference as to what further steps have been taken to secure a more complete understanding of the conditions under which the conference will be held. It is understood, however, that the French Government, which originally transmitted the invitation through its wireless service, has since been trying to get an agreement that hostilities will cease all over Russia and adjacent countries, including Archangel, before the conference assembles. Otherwise, it is said, the Entente Governments will not consent to confer with the Soviet representatives.

Decision on this question is expected. In the meantime, American commissioners to the conference are planning to leave next week.

The Ukrainian Soviet Government has announced that it is willing to accept the invitation of the Allies to the proposed Marmora conference of Russian factions, according to the Temps, but it considers the fixed February 15, too near at hand.

The anti-Bolshevik Governments of Russia are apparently firm in declining to participate in the Princes' Islands conference. Nicholas Tschalkovsky, President of the Provisional Government of Northern Russia, told the Associated Press that he and his Government had decided not to go. Sergius Sazonoff, representing the Denekine, Kolchak and Don Governments, reiterated his refusal to participate in the conference.

Norwegian Agriculture Improves.

Norwegian agriculture has undergone quite a change during the war. Large areas of new land have been tilled with a view of giving the country as much grain as possible. Thus Norway, which formerly was obliged to import large quantities of food-stuffs, in the future will be able to take a more independent position with regard to these imports.

Best Remedy for Liver and Bowels
RTonight
To tone and strengthen the system, improve digestion and elimination, improve appetite, stop sick headaches, relieve biliousness, correct constipation. They act promptly, pleasantly, mildly, yet thoroughly.
Tomorrow Alright
Get a 25c. Box

WANTED!

Several Vacancies in the Various Departments
of our Laboratory for

GIRLS

Easy Work, Short Hours, Splendid Opportunity for
Advancement. Good Wages to start.

H. K. WAMPOLE & CO. Perth, Ont.

Sawlogs Wanted!

I WILL PAY HIGHEST PRICE FOR

Basswood, Ash, Spruce, Hemlock, Pine, Rock Elm and oft Elm or
Tamarack Logs and Shingle Blocks.

Delivered on the Mississippi Lake or at the Sawmill, Carleton Place.

ALSO CEDAR RAILWAY TIES, must be 6 ins. thick, 6 ins face and 8 ft. long

CUSTOMS SAWING of Shingles and Lumber during the winter at the
Planing Mill or Sawmill here.

W. A. NICHOLS, Carleton Place.

HELP INCREASE PRODUCTION

We can supply you with the best kinds of
Grain Feeds for your Horses, Cattle, Hogs and
Poultry.

You can do the rest, and at the same time get
good prices for what you dispose of.

Use SUNLIGHT Flour

It will please you.

H. BROWN & SONS

Canada Food Board License No. 85

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE HERALD