

BUFFALO SWEEP BY FIERCE GALE TRAVELLING AT VELOCITY OF NINETY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR

Trees Uprooted, Chimneys Topped Over, Plate Glass Windows Blown in and Streets Strewed With Advertising Signs Torn from Tops of Buildings—One Man Killed and Several Injured—Waterfront Laid in Waste by Raging Waters and Demolishing Winds.

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Wreckage in Toronto

Toronto, Dec. 18.—Toronto came in for a share of the wind and snow storm which swept over Ontario Saturday night and all day Sunday, leaving considerable wreckage in its trail. Damage done in Toronto outside of interruptions to telephone and telegraph communications was not heavy and no fatalities have been reported.

New York Hit

New York, Dec. 18.—Winds of cyclonic character, accompanied by heavy rain, visited New York early today, caused slight damage in lower Manhattan, then jumped to the Bronx and wrought destruction over a wide area in the Unionport section. An unidentified man, dead from exposure, was found on a Bowery sidewalk. There were no other casualties. Telephone wires, a pier head and the roofs of several small buildings on the Manhattan waterfront were carried away.

Damage at Montreal

Montreal, Dec. 18.—Early this morning, following a rain storm of some

hours duration, high wind and rising temperature, a break in the weather occurred, accompanied by thunder, increased wind velocity and falling temperature, causing disturbances to telegraph and telephone service and a considerable amount of material damage to some of the public utility companies.

Ferry Service Suspended

Ogdensburg, Dec. 18.—Ferry service across the St. Lawrence river between Ogdensburg and Prescott and Morrisburg and Brockville was suspended during the greater part of today owing to the storm which began early in the morning and continued, although somewhat abated, until night.

Northern Ontario Badly Hit

Toronto, Dec. 18.—The Dominion meteorological office informed the Canadian Press tonight that northern Ontario was badly hit but that Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and the New England coast would receive tonight the full force of the gale which hit southern Ontario this morning. The wind in the southern regions was accompanied by rain, while further north snow fell heavily.

Princess Pauline The Leading Queen of Wily Intrigue

A Metternich Who Lived in Two Empires Saw Both Tumble in Ruins.

London, Dec. 18.—The very name of Princess Pauline Metternich is the opening of a book of memories, writes a reviewer in the Times. As a queen of wit, caprice and fashion her place in history is secure. Of the audacious mistress of the revels to the court of the Tuileries, the patroness of Wagner in the hostile Paris of the Second Empire, the guiding spirit of Vienna, she was, so much had been said that there might seem little left for her to say. Yet in the evening of so long a life which ended only last September at the age of 86, what intimate secrets might she not have unlocked, what unknown pleasures might she not have imparted, had she chosen, about the two empires whose ruins she lived to see? Of such intriguing disclosures there are not many, it must be confessed, in the first volume of her memoirs, entitled *The Days That Are No More*.

Princess Metternich's story begins somewhere about the year 1845 in the old Vienna, which few can now remember, "with its bastions, its city moat and its glaces," a capital of Chinese etiquette relieved by outrageous personal pranks, of political scepticism and artistic enthusiasm. The overshadowing figure of the earlier chapters is naturally the author's grandfather, the great Chancellor, Prince Metternich. In these pages we expect, and we do not find, a political portrait of the dreaded "Metternich," the scourge of European Liberalism. We see the kindly, domestic side of the dictator, suffering from rheumatism in the home circle, saving mice from traps (O irony!) and submitting to the rigors of a valet, who outdoing all the valets of fiction, on the day when his master was named to the rank of Prince inquired, "Will your Highness put on the same suit as his Excellency wore yesterday?" The revolution of 1848 shrinks here to a brief significance: "Grandpa has left."

Her sister is "also ad." The Empress Eugenie once pleaded in excuse of a refusal to dress her hair appropriately for some costume effect arranged by the imperious Austrian Ambassador, that "her mother was mad." "What of that?" retorted La Metternich; "my father is also mad, but I am well powdered." Mr. Edward Legge recalls the anecdote in his copious preface to this volume, and certainly what was read in the text about Princess Pauline's father, Moritz, Count Saurau, bears out his daughter's program. One of the most accomplished horsemen of his day in Europe, Count Saurau seemed to take a crazy delight in risking his bones. A supercilious Englishman once asked to be shown some of his feats of riding and driving. To all that the Count did he merely replied, "splendid—but I think I have seen it done before." Count Saurau then invited him for a drive with a team of five fiery horses.

The Princess writes: "At full gallop they made in the direction of Vöslau, upon a long slope which overlooks the Danube, and from the top of which one descends by a very steep zigzag road. My father flicked the horses with his whip, and when the pace was at its hottest flung the reins on to the horses' backs and asked his guest, who sat there, trembling and deathly pale, 'Have you seen that done before?'" The Count, according to his own story, escaped "quite unharmed—he had only the usual broken collarbone." The visitor was less fortunate. One saw where his daughter got her necklaces.

K—S—PAULINE
Pauline married her uncle, Prince Richard Metternich, in 1866. The first diplomatic post to which she went with her husband was London, where her mother-in-law, the Dowager Queen, and the English aristocracy, including the empress, were in residence. It is a short time the Prince was transferred to Paris, and of his wife's Parisian ad-

Britain Will Urge Abolishment of The Submarine

Arthur J. Balfour Has Given Notice He Will Bring Question Before Conference.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, has given notice that Great Britain would propose to the Arms Conference the abolition of submarines. The announcement also said Mr. Balfour would take the submarine question before an open session of the Conference this afternoon, following previous statements in British circles that Great Britain desired an opportunity to state "her case before the world."

British spokesmen have said, however, that British acceptance of the 10-10-10 ratio plan was in no way contingent upon the action of other nations. The use of submarines has been in opposition to the British contention that submarines are of necessity "weapons of assassination," and therefore to be abolished by world agreement.

Naval opinion, even in British circles to some extent, holds that the question of the use of submarines has nothing to do with inherent characteristics of submarines, and that rules of warfare should govern their use as legitimate naval weapons.

Naval opinion in American, Japanese, French and presumably Italian groups is understood to be in opposition to the British contention that submarines are of necessity "weapons of assassination," and therefore to be abolished by world agreement.

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Contemplated Move To Be Opposed By Dominion Alliance

Will Resist Any Legislation Contemplated That Might Weaken the Prohibition Act.

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 18.—Rev. W. D. Wilson, Field Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, left Saturday afternoon for Moncton. The meeting of the executive of the Alliance closed Saturday afternoon. The special session was for the purpose of considering means to resist any change or weakening in the Prohibition Act.

Officers of the Alliance state that they believe the Provincial Government at the coming session of legislation will try to pass legislation phasing the sale of liquor on a revenue basis under Government supervision. A system similar to that of British Columbia and Quebec is thought to be in contemplation. Depleted Provincial revenues are at the bottom of the proposed change. The Alliance will take steps to resist the passage of such legislation.

War Volunteers Are Badly Needed For Work In The Jails

Women of Vision and Wisdom Should Turn Activities to Female Prisoners.

New York, Dec. 17.—The great need of women of vision and wisdom to give their time without remuneration to service among women prisoners and to the care and encouragement of those on parole was urged by Wilson M. Powell, legal adviser to the Women's Prison Association and the Isaac T. Hepper Home, addressing the organization at the seventy-seventh annual meeting here today. Mr. Powell explained that he believed the women who gave their time voluntarily to charitable work had a bigger and broader vision, better judgment and more wisdom, as a rule, than the paid workers.

"The paid worker is rather given to exaggerating the importance of her particular branch of work, considering it to be more essential than others. Thus it is difficult for such people to work together, a difficulty which seems to be inevitable when the work is more unity in such service. It seems to me that the woman who did such fine work during the war are now dropping it, more or less, to give their time to lectures, concerts and similar diversions. What service they do render is becoming perfunctory, consisting largely in attending board meetings and voting without knowing very well what they are voting about. That is bad for whatever legislative work is under consideration for the welfare of prisoners."

One of the first things to be done, he thought, was to get together and decide upon some definite action on bills that seemed advisable and then work for their passage. Mr. Powell also urged that women take steps to get Bedford Reformatory back into a sound public position so that magistrates would send more offenders there.

Dr. Annie S. Daniel, first director of the organization, reported that during the past two years 62 women had been cared for in the home. A number of these girls sent from the Rome State School on parole; others were alcoholics.

Dr. Geo. W. Kirchoff, one time warden of Sing Sing penitentiary warned against the danger of professionalism in every kind of social service. The responsibility for the job should be put on the person doing it, he said; it was useless to try to get rid of the responsibility for a civic function by turning it over to an inefficient government in which one had no faith. He felt that citizens in general had quite largely abandoned their duty as citizens toward prisoners, and in spite of what reforms have already been accomplished he felt that prisons still defeat their own end, that of reform.

"It is true that ancient barbarities have disappeared," he said, "but so long as the life, spirit and soul of the prisoner continues to be degraded instead of being developed, developed and purified, we are still far from that ideal of reformation sought by the Quakers who founded this institution. Many state institutions still resort to force, repression and suppression, and do relatively little to improve the intellect and morality of prisoners committed to them and are really little better than schools of vice or crime. The Quaker job remains yet to be done, the job of converting institutions for the punishment of crime into schools for the reformation of humanity. We are still our brothers' keepers."

Dr. Kirchoff added that he saw grounds for a hopeful attitude toward this problem as there were signs that the ways of evil, crime and massacre had defeated its own ends and was bringing about human sympathy and co-operation. He could see that, he said, in the Washington Conference and in the proposed settlement of the age-long warfare between Great Britain and Ireland. The human heart, he said, would be changed by sympathy and love, not by brute force.

Died
HAYES—At Lower Norton, Dec. 17, 1921, John Ketchum Hayes, in the ninetieth year of his age, leaving a wife and four sons to mourn.

Funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock from his late residence, Lower Norton, to the St. Rock cemetery, Moncton, N. B., at 3 o'clock.

Chestnut Canoe Co. Receives Offer To Move To Ontario

Permanent Reestablishment of the Factory Not Yet Decided Upon.

Fredericton, Dec. 18.—The Chestnut Canoe Company, Limited, have received an offer from Alliston, Ont., to locate their factory in that town.

Permanent re-establishment of the factory, which was almost wiped out by the fire some days ago, will not be definitely decided for some months it is said. Meanwhile temporary facilities for manufacturing are being put into operation here to complete orders on which the company were working at the time of the fire.

A Prohibition Rub-Down.
Patient Parent—Well, child, what on earth's the matter now?
Young Hopeful (who has been talking with his bigger brother)—While dropped the towel in the water and he dried me wetter than I was before.

Severe Earthquake Recorded At Univ. of Georgetown

Washington, Dec. 18.—An earthquake, described as "very severe," was recorded today on the seismograph at Georgetown University beginning at 10:37 a.m., and continuing until about noon. Father Ford, of the University, estimated the direction as South of Washington, at a distance of approximately 2,500 miles.

MANY CHILDREN SICK, HOW TO TREAT THEM

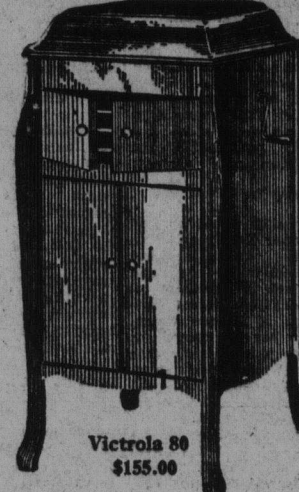
The kiddies will get their feet wet, catch cold, get upset and give their mothers lots of trouble. With the first cough or sneeze, rub the little one's chest with Nerviline, rub it on plentifully, it can't harm. Then make a gargle with Nerviline and water, and have the child gargle for five minutes. Just at bed time, give the child ten drops of Nerviline in hot sweetened water. The result is fast, and next morning child is better. Nerviline is a great protection to the home. Large 50c. bottles at all dealers.

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The Phonograph Salon, Ltd. 19 King Square (Opposite Imperial)

NICARAGUAN CAN UPSETTING GR

Republic, Peeved, Stayed On After Sister Countries Ch to United States.

New York, Dec. 17.—Opposition by several of the Central American republics to the acceptance in 1918, by Nicaragua of the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, which gives the United States an option for 99 years to build the Nicaraguan Canal, is destined to be the real reason why Nicaragua has not joined the new Central American Federation, according to the Conservative party of Nicaragua's president on the subject, given out by Toribio Tijerina, consul general of Nicaragua here. The party says that Nicaragua does not accept the validity of the treaty, but can be a matter for discussion. The party says that it is not possible for a new political entity to live in Central America without first defining the validity of this treaty, which "seems still obscure in Central American politics." The treaty is held to be the basis of security for the nation, and "it would be the only guarantee for the order and standard of the new political entity."

Opposition Breaking Down.

Unofficially, Senor Tijerina says, it is reported that the opposition to the Nicaraguan view of the treaty, which has been active in Costa Rica and El Salvador, is gradually breaking away. As soon as the value of the Nicaraguan Canal option treaty to the people of these two countries, Senor Tijerina believes the dream of a central union will be realized.

"In the programmes of the Conservative and the National Liberal parties, the two largest groups, is the promise to work for reconstruction of the old union, so that it appears unnecessary to form a so-called Federalist League," says the proclamation.

"The existence of such a league can only be explained by the endeavor to convert the ideal of a Central American Union into an affair of a few, when it must be, in order to make it feasible and stable, not a movement of exclusion which would result in a vast and end, but the work of all without discrimination."

"The reorganization of Central America and the foundation of a new nationality would never be accomplished by benches and speeches only. One has to add efficient methods and means to carry the project to a practical conclusion. The signers of the treaties at Washington (Chamorro and others) understand this and for the same reason there was established an organism in charge of such slow preparation, the 'Oficina In-

Sad Memories of A Fallen Empire

Last Survivor of Maximilian's Court Recalls Tragic Days in Mexico.

Mexico City, Nov. 23.—A shriveled, gray-haired little woman, almost blind and living wholly alone, sits all day in her chair before the window of her tiny apartment in Mexico City, and day after day she relives the days of the Mexican Empire when the Austrian Archduke Maximilian ruled the destinies of the nation from 1864 to 1867. She is Senora Maria Dolores de la Cruz, widow of an old Virginia family and wife of the late General Mariano Degollado, member of a family famous in Mexican history.

During the three tragic years of Maximilian's reign she was a lady-in-waiting to Empress Charlotte, the "sad Princess of Europe," and to the crown-princess who recently recalled some interesting memories of court days during the Mexican Empire.

Maximilian, the ill-fated Austrian Prince who was set up as head of the Empire by Napoleon III, in 1864 and three years later was shot as an usurper by order of the Mexican President Juarez, was described by Senora Degollado as "a beautiful character, sympathetic and capable, but too amiable to govern a nation of malcontents."

Empress Charlotte, daughter of Leopold I, King of the Belgians, who is still living in Brussels, according to Senora Degollado, was "an ambitious genius who was always striving to advance her husband and whose mind became unbalanced when she found her husband's policy was not successful. She never seen the Empress since she departed from Mexico City in July, 1868, to plead the cause of the Empire before the French monarch and later to go to Rome to attempt to secure the good offices of the Pope. So far as she knows no direct word has been received in Mexico from Charlotte in more than 15 years and that only an indifferent note to the wife of a former high Mexican official.

"The Empress left hurriedly on her European trip," said Senora Degollado, who despite her 80-odd years retains a remarkably clear memory, "and was accompanied only by her personal maids. For many days prior to her departure there were evidences of her falling reason and we were not surprised to hear of her acute affliction several months later. I am positive that there is absolutely no truth in the reports that she was poisoned before she left Mexico. And the Emperor! He was possessed of every kind element of nature. He was too good. He listened to treacherous advice and was shot. That day was an evil one for Mexico."

Senora Degollado was in Mexico City when Maximilian was shot in Queretaro and although she had an opportunity to view the body before it was shipped to Vienna she declined, preferring to remember him as she knew him. Within a few days after the Emperor's death, she and her husband fled to Guatemala, where they lived for several years until Porfirio Diaz became president of Mexico. Born in Norfolk, Va., Miss Marie Jordan went to Washington with her