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J. M. ROBINSON & SONS, LIMITED
ST. JOHN
Fredericton Moncton

MARINE NEWS

MOON PHASES.

First Quarter	Jan. 6
Full Moon	Jan. 13
Last Quarter	Jan. 20
New Moon	Jan. 27

TIDE TABLE.

	High Water A. M.	Low Water A. M.	High Water P. M.	Low Water P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues.	8.55	3.19	9.37	3.00
Wed.	9.44	10.08	3.19	3.61
Thurs.	10.31	10.56	4.10	4.41
Fri.	11.17	11.34	5.00	5.30
Sat.	12.00	12.04	5.50	6.20
Sun.	12.33	12.53	6.41	7.11

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1922.

Arrived Monday.

Str Bratland, 1,472, Lindstol, from San Pedro de Macoris.

Str Gunny, 1,630, Johannesen, from Boston.

Str Grand Manan, 178, Hersey, Wilson's Beach; sch Valdare, 98, LeCain, Bear River.

Cleared Monday.

Str Tamaqua, 3,318, Davis, for Portland.

Coastwise—Strs Empress, 612, MacDonald, for Digby; Connors Bros, 64, Warnock, for Chance Harbor; sch Valdare, 98, Le Cain, Boston.

Radio Report

7 a.m., S.S. Tamaqua left port bound to Portland.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The steamer Bratland arrived in port Monday morning from San Pedro de Macoris and docked at the Refinery wharf. She has a cargo of 32,000 bags of raw sugar.

The steamer Gunny arrived in port Monday morning from Boston and docked at the potato shed. She will load potatoes for Galveston, Texas.

The schooner Valdare, from Bear River for an American port with a cargo of lumber, put in Sunday night for harbor.

The steamer Lord Downshire was due in port from Hamburg yesterday afternoon with a full inward cargo.

The steamer Tamaqua sailed last night for Portland, where she will load cargo for Hull.

The steamer Chignecto arrived at Halifax from St. John.

The collier Rose Castle arrived at Halifax from St. John Sunday.

The steamer Manchester Port is due to sail from Manchester for this port on Jan. 14.

The steamer Comino is due to sail from London for this port this morning.

The steamer Orthia, en route from Glasgow for this port, is now at Portland. She will come here to load general cargo and 5,000 head of cattle.

The steamer Gothia is due this week from Puerto Vito with a cargo of sugar.

The schooner Seaman A. O., Captain Taylor, arrived in port yesterday morning from Norfolk, Virginia, with coal for the N. B. Power Co.

The schooner Frederick H. will dock at Starr's coal dock this morning, to discharge a cargo of coal.

NO EXHIBITION AT GLASGOW

Rumors have been current for some time past that an Exhibition of International character would be held at Glasgow during the coming year, and that the Steamship Companies would put into effect reduced round trip rates in connection with it.

The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents for the Anchor-Donaldson Line are in a position to state definitely that there will be no International Exhibition at Glasgow during 1922, and no reduction in rates is contemplated in connection with any small trade show or exhibition which may be given.

CUNARD
ANCHOR
ANCHOR-DONALDSON

REGULAR SERVICES
Portland-Halifax-Glasgow
from Portland from Halifax
Feb 16|Mar 30 Saturnia Feb 18|Apr 1
Mar 2|Ap. 13 Cassandra Mr. 4 Ap 15
Halifax, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Jan. 28, Mar. 8.....Saxonia
Apr. 10 (Omits Chbr. call) ..Caronia

CUNARD CANADIAN SERVICE
Summer Sailings 1922, Montreal to Liverpool.
May 6|June 10, July 15 ..Alsatia
May 20, June 24, July 29, Tyrrhenia
July 8|Aug. 12|Sept. 16 ....Ausonia
Montreal to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London.
May 13|June 17|July 22 ....Andania
May 27, July 1, Aug. 5.. Antonia

H. V. to Glasgow (via Meville)
Jan. 31, Feb. 28, Apr. 1 ....Alsatia
Mar. 6 May 6, June 3....Cameronia
H. V. to Grown & Liverpool.
Jan. 26|Feb. 25| Mar. 22|.....Scythia
Feb. 16 Apr. 1.....Albania
Mar. 11, Apr. 8 .....Cameronia
(Also calls at Glasgow.
H. V. Cherbourg and Southampton
Feb. 7|Feb. 28|Mar. 21....Aquitania
H. V. to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Jan. 21|Mar 7 .....Saxonia
*Apr. 8, May 13, June 27 ....Caronia
Boston to Londonderry, Liverpool and Glasgow.
Feb. 4|Apr. 12|May 22.....Assyria
H. V. to Vigo, Gibraltar, Naples, Patras, Dubrovnik, Fiume & Trieste.
Jan. 16 .....Italia
*Does not call at Cherbourg.
Full rates of passage, freight and further particulars apply to local agents or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED
GENERAL AGENTS
10 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Buy Big Dutch Ships For Trans-Atlantic Traffic

Americans and Germans Are Preparing for Heavy Atlantic Passenger Trade.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—In preparation for a heavy trans-Atlantic passenger traffic the coming season, for which return passengers already are being heavily booked for August and September, the Harriman and Hamburg American lines will operate a joint European service under a co-operative contract, have just concluded a big deal for tonnage. They have secured four modern Dutch liners, two of which, along with two Hamburg-American steamers now building, will be placed in the New York-Hamburg service. But the deal, executed under cover of the struggle for control of the Royal Dutch Lloyd was announced today.

The Harriman and Hamburg-American interests have jointly purchased the Dutch Lloyd liners Limburgia, Brabantia, Frisia and Hollandia. The Harriman line, whose president, Averill Harriman, now is in Germany, will take over the Limburgia and Brabantia, modern 20,000-ton passenger liners, which will run as opposite numbers to the Deutschland and Albert Ballin, approximately the same size, now building for the Hamburg-American. This will maintain a fifty-fifty balance between the German and American tonnage specified under the Harriman Hamburg-American contract. The Limburgia and Brabantia will apply for American registry.

The Frisia and Hollandia, which are smaller ships of 17,500 tons each, will fly the German flag and probably will be placed in the South American service. American and British shipping representatives' advices indicate a flood of bookings, recalling the rush of pre-war days, has already started. All eastbound space for June and July is already reserved. They predict that by April it would be difficult to secure cabins on the favorite ships for a return passage in August or September. Sold has already been written in many places on the diagram for westbound ships.

New York, Jan. 8.—The passenger liners Limburgia and Brabantia, operated by the Royal Holland Lloyd line between Hamburg and South America, have been bought by the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, of which W. A. Harriman is chairman. The company is a subsidiary of the United American lines.

The purchase price was not made public. Both steamships will be put in the first-class passenger traffic between the United States and Germany next March. Each has accommodation for 400 first-class passengers.

The American Ship and Commerce Corporation will work under the agreement made with the Hamburg-American line in 1920, it was stated, calling for joint operation and development of their transatlantic service. Each line now has three vessels of the third-class type. The Hamburg-American line is building two steamships for first-class passenger service to be ready in 1923, when each line will have five ships.

Schr. Sarah Eaton Goes On Rocks

Eastport, Me., Jan. 9—The two masted schooner Sarah Eaton went ashore at Campobello, N. B., yesterday, it was learned today, and may be a total loss. She was reported to be on rocky bottom and filled with water. She was bound with coal from New York for Calais. The crew escaped.

Belfast Military Used Machine Guns On Sunday Rioters

Belfast, Jan. 8—There was a renewal tonight of the disorders of last week, when the military, with machine guns, were compelled to disperse rioters in Townsend street. There also were disturbances in Percy street between Shank Hill and Falls Road in which a woman was shot dead.

One man was wounded in a shooting affray Saturday night.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Until the resumption of Service on the International Line between Boston and St. John, freight shipments for the Province from the United States especially Boston and New York should be routed care Eastern S. S. Lines, Boston, and same will come forward every week by the H. & Y. S.S. Co. and S.S. "Keith Cass" to St. John. This weekly service means prompt dispatch of freight.

Rates and full information on application.

A. C. CURRIE, Agent,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th February, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four yrs. 6 times per week on the route Hoyt, Station, Rural Route No. 2, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hoyt Station, and at the office of the District Superintendent.

H. W. WOODS,
Act. Dist Supt.

Office of District Superintendent,
St. John, Dec. 30, 1921.

4,096 LYNCHED IN 35 YEARS, HOUSE HEARS

Of This Number Only 810 Were Accused of Attacks on Women.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Floor Leader Mondell stated tonight he is convinced the anti-lynching bill, with a few possible amendments, soon will be passed by the House.

Mr. Mondell explained he finds a pronounced sentiment in the House in favor of some such legislation in keeping with suggestions made by President Harding.

Under a recent rule adopted by the House there will be eleven more hours of debate before a vote is taken on the measure. In the meantime the House will dispose of the Treasury appropriation bill, which may consume several days, and other supply bills may be "sandwiched in" to prevent congestion and unnecessary delays in providing needed funds for the different Government agencies.

Opposition to the anti-lynching bill comes almost solely from the Southern Democrats, and in the opinion of Mr. Mondell it is for the most part temperate. They are making their fight on the ground that Congress has no authority to pass such legislation, that such an act would be a serious encroachment upon the sovereign power of the States, and it would not cure the evil, but would have a tendency to encourage the outrages which frequently lead to lynchings.

4,096 Lynchings Recorded.

During the debate on the bill statistics were submitted to show that, contrary to the propaganda spread throughout the South, the victims of the vast majority of lynchings were not men accused of offenses against women. Representative Dyer (Missouri), author of the anti-lynching bill, has record to show that in the last thirty-five years there have been 4,096 lynchings in this country, and of that number only 810 of the victims were charged with offenses against women.

The charge this measure is aimed at any section, adds Mr. Dyer, or that any particular section of the country is in favor of lynchings, is equally untrue. Declaring the bill had strong support in the South, he added:

"There is no way to keep people from committing this crime except to bring in a law that will give the courts of the United States jurisdiction, and thereby bring the juries from other sections to consider the offense—men who will not be afraid to indict."

Advocates of the anti-lynching bill declare its provisions are simple and sensible. One section provides for the punishment of officials who fail to do their duty. Another is to punish those who participate in the lynching, and a third provision provides for fine communities in which the crimes occur.

Precedents for such legislation, it is declared by the advocates of the bill, are to be found in State laws in all sections of the nation, including the Southland.

Mr. Mondell looks on this measure as one of major importance. He says its enactment would remove a national stigma and a disgrace from many States. Mr. Mondell also called attention to former President Wilson's condemnation of lynchings on July 26, 1918, in which he said in part:

"Every lynching has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who truly loves to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the nation and the States are open and ready and willing to do their duty.

Lyncher Betrays Country.

"I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives any part or countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and right than the words of her statesmen or sacrifices of her loyal soldiers."

Representatives Sumners (Tex.) is one of the leading opponents of the anti-lynching bill. He says the proposed measure would seriously transgress the police power of the States and "would letter and degrade the State governments by subjecting them to the control of Congress in the exercise of powers heretofore universally conceded to them."

Italy Bound To Support Cause of Turk Nationalists

To Side With Them Against Greek, According to Statement of Commercial Leader.

Rome, Jan. 8.—However much the Consulta may be flirting with Premier Gouraris of Greece, on the Eastern question before the Cannes Conference, when it comes to action Italy will be bound to support the cause of the Turkish Nationalists against the Greeks.

Such was the frank acknowledgment made to your correspondent by Felice Guarneri, secretary of the powerful association of Italian corporation. Its opinion is not shrouded by the diplomatic smoke screen which envelopes the Foreign Office, but often is more important in indicating the course which the Italian ship of state is taking in the muddled waters of European diplomacy.

In this connection one recent event is worthy of being remembered. Foreign Minister Della Torretta's personal unwillingness to establish relations with Soviet Russia is well known. After hemming and hawing through months of negotiations with Moscow, after overcoming the political opposition to his policy, more pressure was brought to bear on him by the association of industries, and he suddenly reversed his stand with the Bolshevists. When I mentioned the apparent chillness of Della Torretta to the Turks, Signor Giuanori laughed and said:

"The Consulta no doubt has reasons of its own for its present policy.

"We want peace, of course, and desire to have good relations with Greece. But obviously it is not to our advantage to have a strong Greece between us and the Orient. The Levant before was easily our best market. From Smyrna and Constantinople depots our commerce covered the Near East thoroughly. Since the war this trade has been ruined, and Greek domination of Smyrna or Constantinople, or both, would make this situation permanent. While we cannot agree to all the Turkish demands, we are sure to support the Nationalist cause against Greek imperialism."

As far as the Turks are concerned, Torretta's "very cordial" interviews with Premier Gouraris were aimed primarily at bringing them around to the Consulta's concert of reason. Gouraris left for Cannes without having obtained any tangible help, it is believed, from the Italians.

Signor Guarneri expects Italian industry to derive little immediate benefit from the accord with the Soviets, as Italy is not in a position to extend long credits to Russian buyers. "We simply wanted to get in on the ground floor of Russia," he said. "Ours is a long range policy, and for that reason we have to get the Government's aid to help tide us over the first year which will be unprofitable. We are most interested in South Russia and the Caucasus, which fall within the Mediterranean shore. Naturally we also are very much interested in obtaining concessions—oil, coal and iron—for our greatest needs are raw materials, but we have little hope of obtaining any."

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, Jan. 7—Mrs. DeVeber Crabbe, who spent Christmas week with her son, Herbert Crabbe and Mrs. Crabbe, has returned to her home at Brown's Flats.

Rev. F. A. Whightman and Mrs. Whightman came down from Devon on Monday, and have been spending the week with Mrs. Whightman's mother, Mrs. Jotham P. Bulyea.

Mr. and Mrs. George Watters returned on Saturday from their wedding trip, and have been at the home of Mrs. Watters' parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Holmes, during the week. On Saturday evening the young people of the town gave them their customary demonstrative welcome.

Miss Valarie Gaunce, who has been teaching during the past term at Belleisle, returned this week to resume her work.

Miss Grace Smith, of Devon, has been spending the week here, with Mr. and Mrs. George McDermott.

Mrs. Samuel Williamson, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Crabbe for a week, has returned to her home at Brown's Flats.

John L. Reicker, of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff was at his home at Hatfield Point, during the holiday season.

Abner B. Belyea, of the Government offices, Fredericton, spent New Year's Day with Mr. and Mrs. Wiliam C. Belyea.

R. W. S. Whitcomb who spent the New Year holiday with Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitcomb, Upper Gagetown, returned to St. John on Monday.

Miss Junetta Bulyea, of the Mount Allison staff, Sackville, has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Jotham P. Bulyea for the holidays.

H. W. Allingham, of West St. John, has returned home after a visit with his daughter, Mrs. B. R. Reid.

Miss Muriel L. Law, who has been teaching in the Canadian West, returned home unexpectedly at Christmas, much to the pleasure of her family, and will spend some weeks here with her mother, Mrs. Michael Law, and other relatives.

Miss Alice L. Norwood, R. N., who has been matron of the Victoria Hospital, Fredericton, during the past year, returned home this week. Miss Norwood's resignation was accepted with many expressions of regret and appreciation. Miss Norwood, whose health has not been good, will spend some weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Norwood.

Miss Eldred Bridges, who is attending Acadia University, has been spending a fortnight's vacation at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Clayton, of St. John, were holiday visitors at the home of Mrs. Clayton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Holmes.

Miss Eleanor Palmer, principal of the Millerton school, is spending the holidays with her aunts, the Misses Palmer.

Richard M. Palmer, of the Dalhousie Law School, Halifax, has returned to his studies after a holiday visit with the Misses Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. O'Neill and little Misses Brenda and Mary, have been spending the holiday season with Mr and Mrs. Hugh O'Neil, Fredericton.

Fred M. Crocker, local agent at the C. N. R. station has returned from a pleasant holiday visit to his home in Millerton.

Miss Margaret L. Law, who has been a valued member of the Marysville school staff for some years, will spend the winter term at her home here.

M. G. Fox, B. A., school inspector for Queens, has been in Fredericton this week attending the conference of school inspectors meeting with Dr. W. S. Carter, to discuss provincial educational affairs.

Miss Bessie Osborne, who has been teaching at Jemseg, is spending the vacation with her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne.

Miss Minnie Osborne and Miss Bessie Osborne spent a few days this week with relatives in St. John.

William Cooper came up from St. John during the Christmas season and is visiting his son, Fred W. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper.

Friends here heard with regret of the sudden death at his home at Brown's Flats of W. Ludlow Belyea, which occurred this week.

APPEALS FOR PEACE IN INDIA

Viceroy Solicits Assistance from All Who Wish to Serve India.

Allahabad, India, Jan. 8.—After a brief session at Simla, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly were adjourned until Jan. 10, when they will meet at Delhi. It was to be hoped that the members of the latter, at any rate, would spend the long interval in considering the essentials of the political situation and in passing resolutions of a bracing-up nature, realising that the promise of the first session has hardly been maintained; that much time is wasted in irrelevancies and that the Assembly, instead of possessing considerable powers wisely used, is in danger of degenerating into a "talking shop." The debate on the jury system and on trials where racial factors are predominant showed the House at its best, though it is not always certain how much is due to the tact and political sympathy of Sir William Vincent, the House member, who has generally led the House. But it is in the use of its own time that the Assembly has shown itself so inexperienced.

The Assembly recently debated a resolution brought forward by a Mr Mazumdar that the period within which an advance on the Government of India Act might be amended ought to be less than ten years. So far, although the two houses' proceedings have been utterly removed from the fiasco which many anticipated, it would be absurd to say that they are yet ready to further amendments to the reforms scheme. On the other hand much water may flow under the political bridge in ten years. The debate ended in a curious muddle. Mr. Hailey, the Finance member, pulverized the mover's speech, pointing out that the last word would rest with the British Parliament—traditionally conservative by compulsion and likely to take the same view whether the provinces to be made autonomous were able to maintain order or not—the great administrative services, the rights of minorities and in particular of religious minorities. Mr. Mazumdar's resolution had fixed a definite time when the Constitution should be vitally amended; the principal amendment refrained from fixing a date, but left little doubt that the date should be soon, and for that reason was equally objectionable to the mind of the Finance Member. He, moreover, no more than any one else, objected to a formula saying that the progress under the present reforms schemes was such that the qualifying period be reduced from ten years. This statement resulted in the withdrawal of the amendment.

Sir William Vincent drafted a formula and handed it up to the chair, who, mistaking the situation, accepted it as a Government amendment. The amended resolution was passed when Sir William jumped up to protest that he had never meant it as an amendment. The result of this blunder on somebody's part is that the Government in a way, stands committed to the idea of a reform in the constitution.

Tactics Deemed Blunder.

Happily the matter will not finally be decided in this haphazard fashion. Well-informed critics hold that the Government's tactics were a profound blunder; that the chief need of India at the moment is a central government strong on important issues. It would have been far better for the administrative to have stood on the issue and rested the suggestion that the country was ready for a further political advance. Those listening to the Government would have won; at any rate the defeat would have been by the narrowest of margins and would not have committed the Government to anything. For at present the Government is irremovable and constitutionally irresponsible except to the King in theory and the Secretary of State and the House of Commons in practice. The Government would have vindicated a very sound fundamental in politics that one should not run before he walks. Incidentally it is very curious to note that any resolutions at all approximating to that of Mr. Mazumdar have met with scant sympathy from the Madras representatives. The Malabar rising has given them their fill of weak administration. India has had so much disorder during the last year that there are one or two outstanding issues on which compromise is at present inadmissible. The Government has shown too much tendency to compromise with a view to securing parliamentary successes.

Lord Reading recently made two important speeches—one at a dinner given him by the Punjab Ministry, in which he spoke of the traditions of the law and said that he would rather be known as a just man than a great lawyer, but that that must not be taken as a deprecatory reference to lawyers, as without them justice could not be obtained; the second occasion was in receiving a deputation of Punjab Muhammadans. The deputation, which was thoroughly loyal, after congratulating the Viceroy on the assumption of his high office and expressing a welcome to the Prince of Wales, traversed in the main the well known grievances of the Muhammadan community in India. They did, however, ask for an assurance that communal representation would never be departed from as regards their faith, believing that if it was they would be swamped by the demands of the Hindu extremists. They then proceeded to the well worn theme of the Muhammadan grievances as regards the Turkish treaty, and it nearly caused despair when men in tone so loyal as this deputation put forward such extravagant demands calling for the restoration not only of the vilayets of Thrace and Smyrna to Turkey, but for independent Muhammadan kingdoms to be founded in the Hedjaz, Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia. By "independent" is meant dependent on the Sultan, for in the Hedjaz and Mesopotamia the people are or very soon will be self-governing.

The whole difficulty is the division in the Muhammadan world. The Indian Muhammadan is a follower of the Sultan as head of the faithful, but the Muhammadans of Mesopotamia, of Arabia, Palestine, and Egypt and all North and East Africa are indifferent, if not actually hostile, to this viewpoint. In Palestine it may be candidly admitted that the Muhammadans have a grievance; Mr. Balfour's famous declaration should never have been made, or, if made, not in such a comprehensive form.

Further matters brought up by the Punjab members were the supposed arrogant behavior of some of the younger civil servants, the treatment of Indians in the self-governing dominions and in the crown colonies, and a hope that justice would be tempered with mercy in sentencing the Moplahs. The Viceroy in his reply referred to the splendid services rendered by the Punjab Muhammadans during the war, when no less than 170,000 joined the colors; promised that communal representation was a permanent feature of the reforms and as regards the terms of peace with Turkey and the war at present proceeding in Asia Minor could only say that both his own administration and that of his predecessors, Lord Chelmsford and Lord Hardinge, and in fact of all viceroys had always and would always keep the special interests of Indian Muhammadans in view. The arguments advanced by Mr. Montagu and by Lord Chelmsford had, it is well known, a very real influence on the attitude of the British Government at the Peace Conference and it is only the intransigeance of Mustapha Kemal and his Bolshevist friends that have brought their efforts to naught. The Viceroy ended his speech on an impassioned note calling for peace and unity among all those who wish to see India proceeding along the path of self-government.

"I seek assistance from all who desire India's welfare," he exclaimed. "Let Hindu and Muhammadan join together with us, whatever may be their political or religious views, to work for the redress of grievances and the development of greater happiness and for that which after all must be and is the aim of British and Indians together of all political and religious views—the attainment of that great place in the council of empire and the world that stands so clearly marked out for India in the future."

As to Capital City.

Among the final subjects discussed in the Legislative Assembly was a hard annual in the shape of the imperial capital of India. A Central Provinces member wished it changed to what he was pleased to term a salubrious point—is, of course, his own province. Having spent countless sums already in building a new capital in the plains, with much more to come, it is not likely that the government will abandon everything to start the identical procedure in a jungle somewhere else. The rejoicings of the Calcutta press also seem rather premature when they speak of the prodigal returning home and the imperial government abandoning Delhi and returning to Calcutta. It is generally agreed that a profound mistake was made in ever making the change, especially as the only motive was to placate Muhammadan opinion, very sore over the virtual revision of the partition of Bengal and for the government to escape from the vigilant and unsympathetic criticism of the Calcutta citizens to the atmosphere of Delhi, where there is no public opinion at all.

The change was exceedingly unpopular in Calcutta and popular nowhere except in the environs of Delhi and among the people of Bombay who were glad to see Calcutta dispossessed. In defending the transfer Sir William Vincent maintained that it was irreversible as the personal act of His Majesty. Every one knows that though the King announced the change himself at Delhi, it was the act of his ministers. A speech such as that of Sir William's, has an extraordinary air of make-believe. It would pass muster to a meeting of peasants, but not to the highly intellectual audience which faces him at Simla and Delhi.

Justice Lavergne Dead In Montreal

Montreal, Jan. 9—Mr. Justice J. Lavergne died this morning at 1.45 at his residence 340 Kensington Avenue, Westmount. He had been ill for several years.

The schooner Hiram D. McLean sailed from here on Sunday morning and arrived at Liverpool, N. S., after a passage of thirty-five hours.

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WANTED—Cook and Housemaid. References required. Apply Mrs. H. N. Stetson, 161 Mt. Pleasant Ave.

MAID WANTED, small family, small house, no washing. On car line. Ring Main 1987 or Call Mrs. Royden Foley, Mount Pleasant Ave., East St. John.

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