

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1922

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 7, 1922.

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### A NOTABLE ADDRESS.

In his introductory remarks before the members of the women's and men's Canadian Clubs last evening, Dr. Basil Williams referred to a remark by Mr. Stead, editor of the London Times, on the American attitude toward history. Mr. Stead had cited the instance of one citizen of the United States, who had declared to him that the people were not interested in the past, but in the future. Mr. Henry Ford, in his even lighter vein, had described history as "bunk." Of course there is an explanation of the American attitude. When the United States severed connection with Britain there lingered long a feeling of resentment. The young American was almost led to believe that human liberty began with the Declaration of Independence, and all that went before was of small importance by comparison. But in more recent times there have been poured into the United States millions of immigrants to whom the history of the United States is of no special interest, and so the general viewpoint has been greatly modified. It is also true that as time passed, after the American Revolution, and later generations got a clearer knowledge of the real British feeling at the time of the great estrangement; and after the appeal of great common traditions had had time to produce its effect, a more kindly feeling toward the mother country became manifest, and mutual good feeling has grown until today the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic alliance, which far-seeing men on both sides of the Atlantic longed for, is almost an accomplished fact.

The war and its effects have had a great unifying influence, but even before that the influence of great Americans in London and great Englishmen in Washington, and the steadily growing intercourse due to ever-improving means of transportation, combined with the influence exerted by Canada, a rising British commonwealth, gave rise to more cordial feelings and a desire for ever more friendly relations. It is true that the Irish question was more or less a fishbone, hot with recently, had emigrated to the United States; but that feeling is subsiding as a result of the recent action of Great Britain, and the outlook for future relations between the Empire and the republic is such as to warrant universal satisfaction. Canada, the interpreter, has a great role to play in the drama of the future, and her people gladly assume the responsibility.

In view of all that has transpired since the days of the elder Pitt, it was a rare pleasure last evening to hear an English historian review the career of the great commoner, bring into clear relief his unifying policy at home, his wonderful success as a war minister, and his far-sighted colonial policy. Had his policy prevailed, there would have been no American Revolution. It was very illuminating to have presented so clearly the political conditions prevailing in Great Britain in Pitt's time, the policy by which he first united the people and then sent forth the armies and navies that won victories in far-off fields, restoring the prestige of Britain and enlarging her Empire; but most interesting was that portion of Dr. Williams' address which dealt with the policy of Pitt which placed the colonial on an equality with the man at home, and strengthened allegiance by trusting the overseas subjects of the crown as he trusted the great military and naval leaders he had chosen for foreign expeditions. As one listened to the speaker's very clear exposition the whole trend of British policy since the American Revolution was clearly revealed, and it was easy to trace recent great developments in British policy to the beginning made by the man whose breadth of vision pierced the future and saw the true path of greatness for his country.

Dr. Williams ventured to express the belief that the American attitude toward history as described by Mr. Stead was not the Canadian attitude, and he is right. The British founders of Canada learned British history. It was their history. The American Revolution was to them a regrettable incident in a record going back to the Ancient Britons, before the Norman Conquest. The same language, the same traditions, the same ideals, the same political allegiance, united them in spirit with the imperial race beyond the sea. But there is the same danger now to be faced as in the last half century or more. Immigrants will be pouring into the Dominion who have no Anglo-Saxon-Celtic traditions. Our history is to them largely a closed book. They have their own national traditions, their own habits and customs. The racial characteristics will persist in large degree. It will therefore be necessary to take care that their children are educated as Canadians, that the formation of semi-alien national groups does not occur; and that the ideals of present day Canada shall not be submerged by an alien influence. It is a great task, worthy of great people, and if we would perform it well we must draw our inspiration from such sources as were in part recalled by the comprehensive and inspiring address delivered last evening to the members of the Canadian Clubs.

### THE PESSIMISTS.

The pessimist is not a happy man in these days of big events. We are told there was an air of pessimism when the Allied Supreme Council met in Cannes yesterday, but that "it was largely dissipated by the successful results of the first day's session," which decided the powers, including Germany and Russia, with an invitation also to the United States, should get together in an international financial and economic conference. There was similar pessimism before the League of Nations first met, and before the Washington conference. The shadow of the war lingers. There is also pessimism in regard to the Irish situation. If the pessimists would take a holiday, the world would get along much more agreeably, and readers of the news despatches would not have to read just their views and be subjected to sudden changes of feeling alternately elating and depressing in their nature. The truth is that the mental attitude of people everywhere in these early days of 1922 should be cheerful and confident. Of course there are difficulties ahead, those difficulties which Gladstone described as the condition of success; but the clock will not be stopped and the world will not go backward. The tide is ebbing, but comes back stronger than before. Let us all have confidence in the industrial, commercial, social and political future, and by the expression of that confidence help to make our dreams come true.

### FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The New York Evening Post has an interesting article on prohibition. It agrees that in the great centers like New York, Chicago and some others the law is violated to a great extent, and fortunes are being made by the violators, but it reminds its readers that in the country at large, in many parts of which prohibition prevailed long before it was made national, there is little or no violation, and that it would be rank folly to judge of the merits of the law or the sentiments of the people by what profiteers are doing in the great centers. With regard to these, the Evening Post observes that it is merely a question as to which is the more powerful, the bootleggers or the government of the United States. It declares that the government has only to make the penalty severe enough and the enforcement strict enough to gradually discourage the violators and convince them it is not worth while to go on fighting the government of the country. There is food for thought in other countries as well as the United States in the Post's query as to which is really the more powerful, the bootleggers or the government. Is there a government anywhere that would confess itself too weak and inefficient to enforce the laws endorsed by the emphatic vote of the people?

The Mexican bandit may soon become a picturesque character of the past. A despatch from Mexico City says: "The Mexican government is planning to extend an invitation to aeroplane factories to send representatives to Mexico City to consult the department of communications with a view to establishing air routes in all parts of the country. Lines from coast to Mexico City, both Pacific and Atlantic, are being planned. The department of communications will be given permission to establish passenger and mail carrying routes. It will be granted to the first applicant who has sufficient capital to place the enterprise in shape. No exclusive concessions will be given, but facilities will be given reliable companies."

The action of De Valera in tendering his resignation is condemned by the Irish press. He is censured for projecting his personality into the discussion in a way when larger issues are at stake. It is hoped the treaty will be voted on today, and the prospects for its adoption, despite De Valera's action, appear to be good. If the press despatches correctly indicate popular feeling outside the Dail, an adverse vote would be condemned by the people.

Toronto Globe: "The directors of the Commercial Travellers' Association express the belief that the wave of depression is now to some extent passing and that the Canadian people may look hopefully into the coming year. There is no body of business men in the Dominion with better opportunities of arriving at a sound conclusion as to the trend of trade."

St. John people who heard Dr. Basil Williams will congratulate McGill University and also welcome very heartily to Canada a man so well fitted to make himself a really constructive element in Canadian life.

SHOT MONTREAL M. D. AT SARANAC LAKE IS SENT TO MATTEWAN

Malone, N. Y., Jan. 7.—William Johnson, of Canaan, N. Y., who shot and killed Dr. R. C. Patterson, formerly of Montreal, at Saranac Lake on December 24, was yesterday adjudged insane and was sentenced to Mattewan state asylum for the criminally insane.

### GRAY ROAD'S END.

A gray road leading downward to the sea—  
A lonely road—to travel which seems slow—  
A long, long road for weary feet to go  
To meet the idea that call incessantly;  
Each turn reveals a hidden memory,  
Each tollsome height attained but marks the flow  
Across the sun's slant rays, through mists below—  
Of shadows, shadows, oh, so silently!  
What peace awaits me at the gray road's end?  
What voice familiar will to me descend,  
Borne on the illimitable, soundless deep,  
To wake me to face to face again—with you!  
F. L. MONTGOMERY.

### LIGHTER VEIN.

Different.  
The little girl traveling with her mother on a street car was suddenly heard to say to the man next to her: "Do, do." The mother said: "No, dear; that is not your daddy; that's a gentleman."

### His Book-mark.

"How far have you studied English history," inquired Miss Cross, the new governess, as she and John and sundry sisters settled down to their first lesson together.  
"Just as far as my history book is dirty," Miss Cross, said John.

"Men," she declared contemptuously, "are absolutely lacking in self-control, judgment and good taste." "Possibly, my dear," he responded; "but just think how many old maids there would be if they were not?"

### No Water There.

A large sporting goods concern shipped to one of its customers in the country a water polo ball. In the course of a week or ten days the ball was returned with the following note: "We are returning for credit one water polo ball shipped us recently. The customer for whom we shipped this ball is dead, and where he has gone there ain't no water."—Judge.

## FAMILY TORTURED BY MASKED MEN

Bandits Used Red Hot Irons to Extract Money from Victims.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7.—Tortured with red-hot iron and clubs, members of the family of C. F. Churchill, held prisoners for almost three hours by three masked bandits in their home here, it was reported to the police today. Churchill and his wife reported to the police that they were sitting in the front room of their home when three masked and armed men invaded the room. The robbers demanded that Mrs. Churchill give them \$700. When she refused, the bandits threatened to kill her. Churchill then intervened, and the bandits threatened to kill him. The bandits then searched the house and found a large sum of money. They then left the house, taking the money and the family's valuables.

Two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, who were in the company with J. J. Jaquay, returned to the home at this time, and were immediately held up. Churchill and his wife were taken to the police station, where they were held for a short time. The police then searched the house and found a large sum of money. They then left the house, taking the money and the family's valuables.

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## WILL COST U. S. \$339,384,860

Navy Officials Estimate That Less Than \$1,000,000 Will be Retrieved in Salvage—Destruction Not to be Complete.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Out of the committee of naval experts appointed by the arms conference to devise means of scrapping vessels came the first idea today of what it will cost the United States to carry out the Hughes proposals. The experts agreed that it will cost \$8 a ton for the actual labor of pulling the vessels apart and making them useless for war purposes again. As the United States will scrap 820,540 tons, the labor cost alone will be \$7,844,860. The value of the vessels to be scrapped is estimated at \$339,384,860. Therefore the total first cost of carrying out the Hughes proposal would be \$347,229,720. Less than \$1,000,000 will be retrieved in salvage, navy officials estimate.

Naval attaches at the various capitals will form a kind of international commission to see that the work is carried out in good faith. That the scrapping of United States vessels would be watched by the British, Japanese, French and Italian attaches here. The actual scrapping process of the British vessels will be done in Sweden, it is understood, because of lower labor costs, but that they shall be useless for war purposes. In that way the stripped hulls may be put to commercial purposes, if it is found feasible.

## SPEAKS ON LIFE OF WILLIAM PITT

Interesting Lecture Before the Canadian Clubs by Prof. Williams.

A masterly portrayal of the life of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was given before the combined Women's and Men's Canadian Clubs last evening in the Knickerbocker Hotel by Professor Basil Williams, a distinguished historian, and now head of the historical department at McGill University. His address was illuminated by many anecdotes from the life of the great commoner, and was listened to with keen interest.

Professor Williams has been in Canada for three months. He is well known as the biographer of Cecil Rhodes. Previous to the lecture, a short business session was held. Two new members were admitted, Mrs. Thomas Gray and Mrs. A. Carter. Mrs. W. E. Raymond, president of the Women's Canadian Club, presided.

A vote of thanks was extended Dr. Williams for his lecture. The president of the Women's Canadian Club, Mrs. Thomas Gray, presided.

Entertainment was provided for Professor Basil Williams, of McGill, yesterday, by Mrs. Leonard Tilley, honorary vice-president of the Women's Canadian Club, who was hostess at luncheon at noon at her residence, Carleton Place, in Germain street, in his honor.

Professor Williams will remain in the city until after the arrival of the Metagama as his wife and children are passengers on the ship and he will accompany them back to Montreal.

WORKING TOGETHER ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Brantford Organizations Have Fair Success Coping With Problem.

The unemployment situation in Brantford, Ont., has changed little in the past month. An implement factory has resumed operations and is employing about four hundred men, but another plant has practically suspended operations. Several other factories have released small numbers of employees, and altogether the net change is small. The total of unemployed is variously estimated at 2,000 to 2,500, and there is little prospect of substantial betterment until spring opens. The situation is less serious than was feared, owing principally to the comparatively mild weather that has prevailed thus far.

Relief measures have been administered with discretion. Church organizations and business men's clubs have helped the situation. A campaign has been in progress recently to provide unemployed men with odd jobs. Citizens have been urged to provide as much work as possible in the next few weeks. Civic work planned to date has consisted of a bridge costing \$17,000, and sewer construction involving an expenditure of \$65,000. At the civic elections this year the ratepayers approved a by-law providing for the construction of a trunk sewer. The situation warrants the solicitation of civic representatives from several Ontario cities, including one from Brantford, with the Ontario government was arranged last week with a view to arriving at a working agreement for dealing with unemployment. The cooperation of the different organizations of the city is lessening the seriousness of the situation, and with reasonable good fortune the remaining winter months will be bridged without extreme difficulty.

Miss Hazel C. Gibbons, daughter of J. S. Gibbons, will arrive home on the steamer Metagama due this evening. Miss Gibbons spent several months in Paris designing costumes for a New York manufacturer of dresses. She has been resting a couple of months in London, England, before sailing for home. Miss Ethel Day, who has been with Miss Gibbons in Paris and London and is returning to St. John with her on the Metagama.

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## BALANCELO LATEST THING IN DANCES

Paris, Jan. 7.—The professors of choreography, as they magnificently style themselves, or, to put it in plain language, the dancing masters of Paris, have been holding a congress in order to discuss the various matters connected with the might well be termed the policy of the dance, or possibly of the open arms.

## WAR'S HORRORS IN YEARS TO COME

Sir Reginald Bacon Sees in Aircraft Carriers a Potent Threat Which Even German Militarists Would Hesitate to Meet.

London, Jan. 7.—A picture of war in the future, with air-tight vaults for the meetings of cabinet ministers, has just been painted by Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon.

## LUMBERMEN TO GATHER IN TORONTO NEXT WEEK

Arrangements are being completed by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association for its annual convention in Toronto on January 11 and 12. A representative of the Dominion will speak at the banquet on the latter date. Prof. Cordell of the forestry department of McGill University will give an address at one of the sessions on "Roofings." A R. Whittemore is to give an address on "Building Statistics" at a luncheon meeting on January 12. There will be a good representation of Eastern Canada lumbermen, and the delegates are entertained that a contingent of western lumbering company officials will be present. A party of lumbermen from New York State will attend the convention, and together the committee in charge of convention arrangements are hopeful of holding the most satisfactory gathering in the history of the association.

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