

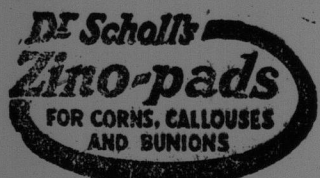
STATES POLICY ON NEAR EAST

Answers Pro-Turkish and
Pro-Greek Speeches

To Hold Balance Fair, Says
Premier Lloyd George—
Humanity, Not Christian or
Moslem Interests, Guide
for Britain.

Before the House of Commons the
other day Premier Lloyd George took
the opportunity, in replying to speeches
from various members, of making a
statement defining the government's policy
in the Near East.

Answering pro-Turkish speeches by
Lieut-Commander Kenworthy and Gen-
eral Surtees and a Near East pro-Greek



Put one on—
the pain is gone!

appeal by Major Glyn, the prime min-
ister declared Great Britain's business
was to hold the balance fair between
Greece and Turkey on grounds of hu-
manity and not as a question between
Muslim and Christian.

He repudiated Kenworthy's sugges-
tion that a friendly Turkey had been
alienated by British policy. He remind-
ed the house that during the war this
"friendly" power slammed the gates of
the Dardanelles in the face of France and
Britain, without whose continuous as-
sistance the Turkish empire would not
have been in existence, and that the col-
lapse of Russia and Rumania was almost
entirely due to Turkey's taking sides
with Germany in the war.

Lloyd George pointed out that the al-
location of Smyrna and the two adjoining
vilayets to Greece was the action of the
five powers at Versailles, and that they
were handed over to Greece because
they were predominantly Greek in
population, wealth and historic associa-
tion. It was not an isolated act of this
country. Great Britain could not evan-
cate that territory and leave half a mil-
lion Greeks behind until she knew what
provision there was for their protection.

The prime minister scouted with in-
dignation the suggestion that Great
Britain had favored Greece, and he re-
plied to it by the reminder that it was
the British, French and Italian forces
who were preventing the Greeks from
entering Constantinople.

Undoubtedly, owing to the fall of
former Premier Venizelos, there had
been a certain chilling of feeling in
France and Great Britain towards
Greece. That, however, he added, was
Greece's business, and the whole ques-
tion must be judged on its merits.

He reviewed the efforts that had been
made to bring about an agreement
between the countries affected by the
Treaty of Sevres.

Greek and Turk Excesses.

Much had been made of isolated ex-
cesses committed by Greek soldiers, but
the prime minister reminded the house
of what the Turks had done in Pontus,
where hundreds of thousands had been
deported or killed without provocation,
and where a policy had been pursued,
according to American observers, of
calm, deliberate extermination. It was
Britain's duty to see that these Christian
populations were adequately protected
from further outrage.

Supposedly, demanded the Prime Min-
ister, Armenians were in control of Asia
Minor and had been guilty of the atrocities,
would this country not have
been bound to intervene? As a great
Mohammedan power, it would have been
Britain's duty. This country was now
responsible, he said, for bringing about
a peace with Turkey which should pre-
vent these Christian peoples from being
placed at the mercy of those who had
been guilty of these acts of depredation
and outrage. That was an essential part
of any settlement Britain could accept.

There was no doubt at all, Lloyd
George continued, that if anyone could
watch what had happened he would see
that there was a sentiment growing up
that there was only one way by which
Turkey could get rid of her embarrass-
ments from non-Muslim populations, and
that was deportation or extermi-
nation. The same policy was being ap-
plied to the Greeks. Turkey wanted a ho-
mogeneous population.

Mr. Lloyd George said the position
now was that the Allies were defending
Constantinople against the Greeks, who
undoubtedly would occupy it forthwith
if the Allies were not there. He said it
was right that Constantinople should be
defended, but added: "Don't let it be
said that we are unduly favoring the
Turks and giving them some sort of
preferential treatment."

"There are even suggestions," he con-
tinued, "not altogether without founda-
tion, perhaps, that the Kemalists have
been re-equipped from Europe, and
under any other conditions the Greeks
would have been entitled to blockade the
coast of Asia-Minor and prevent arms
from going to Turkey."

He said the developments of the last
few months had made it clear that,
whatever happened, there must be ade-
quate and efficient protection of minor-
ities in that part of Asia-Minor and this
must be an essential part of any settle-
ment that Great Britain would accept.

"It earnestly hopes," said the premier,
in conclusion, "that whatever happens,
we shall see the Christian population of
Asia Minor are adequately protected
against a repetition of such horrible in-
cidents as have disgraced the annals of
that land."

Premier Foster returned last evening
from a fishing trip on the Nepisiguit
River. Colonel Alexander McMillan re-
turned on Sunday night, as did James
G. Harrison.

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ISLAND OF CEYLON FOR PROHIBITION

Legislature Has Passed a Re-
solution Asking for a Dry
Law.

(By William E. Johnson.)

Ceylon, an island off the South Coast
of India, comprising a British colony in
itself, is about to go dry, largely be-
cause of American leadership and in-
fluence.

Ceylon looks like a small place—a lit-
tle spot on the map—yet it is 200 miles
long and 100 miles wide. It contains
nearly 5,000,000 inhabitants. It is pop-
ulated chiefly by Buddhists. One of the
five commandments of the Buddhist re-
ligion is a total abstinence from
alcohol.

Nearly fifty years ago American
Christian missionaries began stirring up
temperance activities, because the Bud-
dhists then were not all faithful to the
dry teachings of their own faith. Little
progress was made for a long time. But
ten years ago, when prohibition in Am-
erica began spreading so rapidly, the
Buddhists themselves got busy among
their own people. Then, when America
adopted the Eighteenth Amendment, the
people of Ceylon became aroused as
never before.

The occasion of my visit to Ceylon
early last November was made the
culmination of a series of great demon-
strations. Great processions, headed by
hundreds of thousands of people, were
held by the British governor, entertained at
a dinner given in his honor by the Lord
Chief Justice, and the principal daily
paper put out a special illustrated
"Pussyfoot" edition, devoting more than
twenty columns of space to Prohibition
in America.

On November 11, 1921, the day be-
fore my departure, the Buddhist mem-
bers of the legislative assembly thought
it an opportune time to propose a na-
tional prohibition resolution. The resolu-
tion called upon the government in the
usual way to prepare and introduce
a prohibition bill to take effect as soon
as practicable.

The debate on the resolution was
closed by Governor Manning himself,
who told the legislature of the conver-
sation that he had with me the day
previous when he told me that he pro-
posed to govern the people according to

their wishes. He repeated the assurance
that he had made to me that if the peo-
ple really wanted prohibition, they could
have it. The legislature took the gov-
ernor at his word and passed the resolu-
tions.

This means that Ceylon will have
complete national prohibition as soon as
they can adjust their finances so as to
meet the new conditions. It is believed
that this will not require more than a
year or two at the outside.

At any rate, this attitude of Gov-
ernor Manning and this act of the Cey-
lon legislature means that the colony
is committed to the national prohibition
programme, and a new country, with
nearly the population of Ohio, is soon
to be added to the prohibition area of
the earth. From the very beginning, this
movement in Ceylon has been inspired
chiefly by American influence. The
arguments used are chiefly the argu-
ments that "free America" has "come
clean" from this iniquity.

THE COMMODORE AND THE SUNSET

Commodore Stewart of the Chatham
World, in a letter to his paper describing
a trip in a tramp steamer from New
York, gives the following description of
a sunset at sea:

"But the sunset—oh the sunset! It
was the loveliest, the most gorgeous and
the longest of life of any sunset I re-
member. I've seen them on the Atlantic,
or the Pacific, and in the tropics, but
this was the best I ever saw, and it
lasted for an hour or more, changing its
form and hues without lessening its
beauty. As the linden mantle of night
slowly descended upon the sea a range
of mountains fire clad at the top and
golden hued at the bottom, with a broad
belt of grainfield and meadow appeared
in the sky. The trees of the fir and the
spruce and pine on the tops of the
mountain range were visible and the
meadow looked ready for the reaper.
And below the grass and grain belt, ap-
parently on the water, were gorgeous

robes of gold and amethyst and opal and
emerald, with patches of purple here and
there—a wonderfully beautiful sunset!
Then the mountains slowly disappeared,
only the leaden sky remaining, and a
field of golden grain appeared on the
ocean and spread nearly to the ship,
gradually fading until it was wrapped in
the sombre garments of night. Captain
Jorgensen, who had sailed every sea and
visited every land, says it is the finest
sunset he ever saw. Tropical sunsets are
brief, and this one lasted an hour or two.

"Oh! Gracious is the arching sky,
The rippling whitecaps fleck and fly,
The sunset blushes grandly,
And I'd give all charm of sea and land,
And splendid sunset glow and grace
And more I'd give—to hold her hand
And look upon her face!"

NEW LAW WILL BAN RISKY AIR STUNTS

Washington, Aug. 9.—Low flying over
crowds or trick flying over any populous
area will be prohibited in all parts of
the United States by an aeronautics code
of safety being drafted by experts of the
Bureau of Standards, the National
Aeronautic Association, and the Society
of Automotive Engineers.

Pending passage of the re-drafted
Wadsworth-Hicks bill providing for a
Bureau of Commercial Aviation in the
Department of Commerce and which
now provides for unified air control, the
draft of the safety code is tentative, but
its original provisions will include:

Inspection of aviators and aircraft in
connection with the granting of licenses
to pilots and air transportation com-
panies prohibition of dangerous prox-
imity of aircraft in flight; rules governing
personnel and equipment of airplanes,
including medical and signal equipment,
aircraft radio regulation rules for land-
ing fields; lighthouses for night flying
and landing.

The Wadsworth-Hicks bill in prac-
tically its original form passed the sen-
ate. It has been re-drafted by the Foreign

and Interstate Commerce Committee of
the House to include unified control of
civil, army and navy aviation. Its pas-
sage by the House is declared to be as-
sured, together with acceptance by the
senate of its re-drafted form. Its ap-
proval by the president is also expected
as he has repeatedly declared in favor of
the legislation embodied in the bill.

"PROHIBITION NAVY" A PAYING CONCERN.

Detroit, Aug. 9.—Michigan's "Prohibi-
tion Navy," said to have been scoffed at
by government officials in Washington,
has been vindicated, according to James
R. Davis, federal prohibition officer for
Michigan, and father of the "navy" idea.

The "navy" consists of a fleet of high-
powered launches that patrol Detroit
rivers to check the flow of illicit liquor
into Michigan from Ontario. Since it
began operation July 1, the fleet has
seized and confiscated eleven boats used
by runners. These boats have an ag-
gregate value of \$22,000 to the govern-
ment, as they are held in bond. Ex-
penses of the "navy" during the time
have been less than \$9,000, including the
original investment.

SIGNED DIVORCE DECREE ON STEAMER'S DECK

White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The final
decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Helen
W. Moree against Edward A. Moree,
which was signed by Supreme Court
Justice Arthur S. Thompson as he be-
came the deck of the Frederick VIII, start-
ing for Copenhagen last Tuesday, has
been filed here and sealed. The decree
awards Mrs. Moree monthly alimony of
\$280 and an allowance of \$1,800 year for
the support of their infant son, Albert
W. Moree.

SCIENCE POINTS THE WAY



MADE IN
CANADA

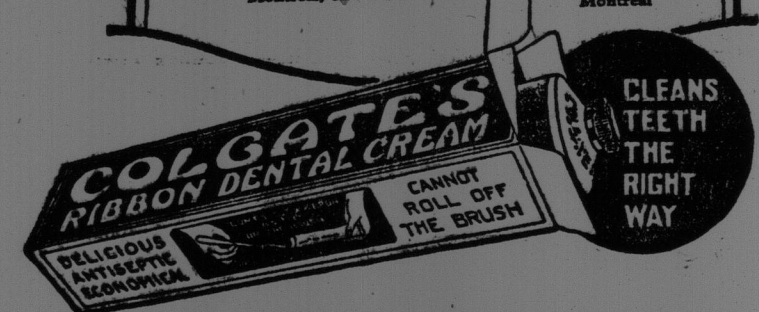
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THE MARITIME PROVINCES THIS FALL

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ATTRACTIVE FEATURES

STEADY GROWTH—1922 TOTALS THUS FAR EXCEED ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.
MORTALITY CLAIMS ACTUALLY LOWER THAN 1921 (which were only 28% of expec-
tation).

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In attendance at International Convention,
TORONTO (August 22-26)

OR

M. B. FARR,
Superintendent of
Eastern Agencies,
Temple Building,
Toronto, Ont.

MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF SLIPS MUTT A REAL SECRET



By "BUD" FISHER