JAPANESE PRINCE IN PULPIT LAUDS AMERICAN IDEALISM

Task Before Arms Conference Is Religious Because It Is on Exalted Plane, Tokugawa Says in Address in Presbyterian Church.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, one of Japan's delegates to the arms conference, in an address at the Church of the Covenant, (Presbyterian) today, asserted that the injection of American idealism into international affairs "is the most refreshing thing in the modern world."

The Prince addressed a gathering attended by members of the Japanese delegation, their advisors, Japanese Christians in Washington and by prominent laymen.

"The task of the conference is religious," said the Prince. "I think I can say this without irreverence, because this conference is organized upon an exalted plane, and is animated by high ideals.

"In this enlightened age diplomacy should purge itself of Machiavellianism and international politics should be lifted above selfishness and greed.

"Japan has come to the conference intending to offer upon the altar of international peace the soothing influences of love and charity without jeopardizing her safety or existence.

"Because of this spirit of all the delegations, I feel justified in saying that the work of the conference in saying that the work of the conferne is a work of religion and of the Church.

"Ninty-three years ago there was held in Brookline, Mass., a prayer meeting, involving the assistance of the Great Being to let Japan, then a hermit nation, enjoying Arcadian peace, see the wisdom of opening her door to American and general foreign intercourse. A sum of $690 was collected at this and other similar meetings. The money was sent to the American mission board for the purpose of launching a Christian movement in Japan.

"Today Japan has 20,000 members of the Protestant Church, as well as Christian adherents numbering more than 1,000,000.

"There is no doubt that Christianity has spread its roots wide and deep in Japanese soil.

"The policy of aggresion and military rivalry is gone. In place of it a new spirit of international good understanding and co-operation has been called into existence.

"Japan is not slow to dealize this change She is ready to walk abreast with the progress of the world, and she looks to the future with hope and confidence."

GERMAN HOPES FIRMLY SET ON MORATORIUM

Berlin Informs Entente It Is Unable to Pay Half Billion Marks January 15.

Berlin, Dec. 14.—Estimating the value of the former German colonies which are now British, as a credit balance which should be deducted from the German reparations obligations to Great Britain and proposing that England then in turn reduce by this amount the debt owed her by France, while France in turn return to Germany her former German colonies, such as, for example, the Cameroon and Togo, is the suggestion made by a distinguished member of official German circles.

The attention of Berlin newspapers again centres on the hoped for moratorium, owing to the report that the Berlin Government has officially informed the Entente that it is unable to pay the reparations instalment of 500,000,000 marks gold due January 15. In connection with this situation the attention of a competent member of official Berlin circles was called to the idea of Jean Finot, French publicist, who advocates allowing a reduction in German reparations corresponding to the value of her colonies lost to England. The German official quoted above declared he was of the same ideal. "For example," he said, "the value of German East Africa could be deducted from the reparations figures. England could pay this estimated value to France naturally, by deducting it from the French debt. France could return to Germany Togo and the Cameroons. We could build railways and roads for France or the Allies in Africa. At the same time we could bring our own raw materials from there, thus avoiding a further fall in the mark due to the purchase of foreign raw material.

"Our renewed presence in Africa would be no menace to the other Powers because we have no war fleet and the proposed stretch of land is infinitisimal as compared with the size of a number of the Allies' colonies. Thus it would be possible to bring about a great improvement in the reparations problem, while France's budget would reap a great advantage, resulting from a considerable reduction in her debt.

UNITED STATES GAINS CHIEF OBJECTIVE

Secures End of Anglo-Japanese Alliance by Four-Party Treaty.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The four-power treaty which was introduced in the plenary session; it forms in effect an association of nations consisting of the four chief Powers with interests in the East, the United States, Japan, England and France, for the discussion and settlement of the disputes that may arise among them.

This four-power association, it is expressly provided in the treaty, takes the place of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as soon as the treaty effecting it "shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties."

The treaty avoids the objections of the famous Article X of the Wilson League Covenant by agreeing to "respect" and not to "gaurantee" the rights and possessions of each other. Joint action in protection of such rights is not pledged. Section 1 provides that when aggressive action is threatened by any other power the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at any understanding as to the most efficient action to be taken "jointly or separately." The Powers are thus left free, so far as any legal obligations are concerned, to refuse protection to the territories and possessions of each other when threatened by aggression. Not even the famous moral obligation which was so much discussed apropos of Mr. Wilson's convenant is created by this new covenant.

So far as disputes among the four Great Powers themlesves are concerned the treaty provides for conferences at which controversies shall be considered and adjusted. The idea underlying the treaty is not arbitration, but such conferences as now take place in Europe among the five Powers which make up the Supreme Council and which were provided for in the League of Nations. The treaty makes a definite drawing away from the old idea of settling international quarrels by arbitration, at least so far as the Great Powers are concerned, and the substitution for it of organization and conference among the nations.

It indicates also a step in advance for the United Stotes in participation in world affairs, for in this instance we take part by treaty and under a contract to run for ten years. In the Supreme Council we are only represented temporarily and with certain limited responsibilities. Ambassador Harvey sits in it more as an observer than as one of the chief actors.

Hughes Insisted France Come In.

The history of this treaty is that Great Britain, which has felt that some wider agreement among the Powers should be created if the Anglo-Japanese alliance was to be terminated, proposed at last week's private meeting of Hughes, Balfour and Kato, a three-Power agreement upon these general lines. Mr. Hughes at once objected that France should be a member of the Pacific combination. Both Mr. Balfour and Admiral Kato had to consult their governments about making the proposed compact between four instead of three Powers. A favorable response reached here from Japan on Wednesday upon which the proposal was communicated to Mr. Viviani. France's acceptance reached here last night.

Mr. Hughes's motive in insisting upon the addition of France was probably that the Pacific combination would be more acceptable to the people of the United States, if this country did not sit in association of, which the other two members were now allies. No matter what situation arises the United States will hardly be a minority member of this new association, as members of the Senate have had the substance of this treaty presented to them in advance and there is reason to suppose that the opposition to it in the Upper House will be negligible. The treaty may be ratified before this conference breaks up. That is the hope of Mr. Hughes.

In this treaty Mr. Hughes gains one of the main objects of his diplomacy, the ending of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The British obtain their alternative of the alliance, an entente among the Powers which will probably in practice assure the Pacific possessions against attack.

The Japanese avoid the isolation which threatened them if the Anglo-Saxon nations drew together and they were not admitted in good standing into the combination would dominate the East.

Strength

Strength of muscle does not indicate strength of nerves. On this account many people who look healthy enough suffer from nervous troubles and cannot understand what is ailing them. Sleeplessness and irritability are among the early symptoms. Indigestion and tired feelings soon follow.

Read this letter from an Ontario man:

Mr. W. L. Gregory, Charles St. E., Ingersoll, Ont., writes:

"I had been troubled for quite a while with indigestion. At times there would be a twitching of the nerves of my stomach; and I also found it difficult to get a good night's sleep. I am a moulder, and owing to the nature of my work my system became run-down. I took a treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and found great benefit from this medicine. They did me a great deal of good. I have not been bothered at all with indigestion since, and can sleep much better. I have recommended Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to many of my friends, as I think it splendid for anyone run-down and needing a tonic."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto

Conrad Memoirs Exposes Hypocrisy of Kaiser William

Chief of Austro-Hungarian Army Shows How Serbia Was Picked to Start the War.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, chief of the Austro-Hungarian army during the war and head of the Austra-Hungarian general staff for several years before the war, now is publishing a volume of memoirs which "spill the beans," to use the colloquial phrase, about Austro-German preparations for the big war. Conrad publishes the correspondence between Von Moltke, the chief German general, and himself, dating back over five years before the outbreak of the World War, showing that the cause of the conflict and early development of hostilities were all foreseen and provided for by the two chiefs of staff, and that their imperial masters' only mistake in their calculations was Von Moltke's failure to win victory in a decisive battle with France, which was scheduled to take place on the thirty-fifth day after the mobilization.

Serbia Picked for Victim in 1909.

Comparison of the first day of mobilization, Aug. 1, 1914, and the date marked for the battle indicates how closely the Austro-German military experts were able to draft the time scheduled for the big war already in sight. The most interesting letter for German patriots is from Von Moltke, dated Jan. 21, 1909, which specifies the way wherein the war was to be started by the invasion of Serbia. Also it shows how the wily Conrad had hitched Germany firmly to Austria's military chariot and that Austria could bring on a world war whenever he chose. Von Moltke writes: "I can give assurance, with the Kaiser's assent, that Germany will take the Austrian side with all her forces if Russia attacks. I believe only German invasion of Serbia may cause active intervention. . . . At the instant when Russia mobilizes, Germany will mobilize her entire army."

Detailed arrangements between Von Moltke and Conrad provided that Germany would bring virtually her entire force against France if the latter refused to meet the demands of a short-timed ultimatum requiring positive guarantees, devised as a test. This was to be done in 1914 by a demand for the surrender of the Toul and Verdun fortresses. Austro-Hungary meanwhile would tackle the Russian army and keep it busy until Germany could finish France and come to the rescue.

The date for the decisive battle with France originally was set for the 38th to the 40th day after mobilization, but Conrad found that the second and first Russian armies would be completely mobilised and on the Vistula by the thirty-first day, and, therefore, speeding up the programme so the German allies could reach the Russian front by that time.

How Joffre threw a monkey wrench into the machinery is history for which Conrad bitterly reproaches the German strategists.

Sing Sing Safe Locked; Convicts Offer Services

Retired Bank Burglars Eager to Help Warden Get at $5,000 in Strong Box.

New York, Dec. 15.—The big safe in the office of Sing Sing prison got out of order yesterday and is locked so tightly and so securely that it cannot be opened by means of the combination. Warden Lewis E. Lawes, however has refused the offer of several convicts to open the safe for him because Sing Sing has been robbed so often by the inmates that he doesn't care to have them get too much knowledge about the safe and its locks.

The only valuable thing in the safe at this time, however, is the $5,000 belonging to the Mutual Welfare League, the organization of convicts. This sum is the receipts from the Sing Sing "Follies," which the league gave in the prison auditorium for three nights last week. The trouble with the safe became known yesterday when two of the members of the league's entertainment committee came into the office and wanted to count the money.

Nicholas Schatzel, secretary to the warden, told them they would not be able to count it because the safe was locked and could not be opened. Frederick Mark, a convict, who is said to have opened many bank vaults and safes, walked into the office a few moments late and offered to open the safe, but his offer was declined with thanks. O. K. Bill Myers, an old time bank burglar, who has been in prison for thirteen years, offered to open the safe in fifteen minutes, but he was not allowed to manipulate the combination.

Prison officials said that they would send to New York for experts to open the safe.

Probably when the paint and varnish men began this "save-the-surface" stuff they didn't think the women and girls would take it so seriously.—Buffalo Express.

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For Infants and Children

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Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

While the Bad Weather Lasts YOU NEED PEPS To Keep Off Coughs Colds & Sore Throat

Townshend's Death Ends Lively Career

Marquis Had to Fight Lunacy Charges Six Months After Marriage.

London, Dec. 14—The recent death of the Marquis of Townshend brings to a close one of the most dramatic chapters in the history of the British peerage.

The Marquis was born October 17, 1866, was the son of the fifth Marquis and Lady Anne Elizabeth Clementina Duff, daughter of the fifth Earle of Fife and succeeded his father in 1899. He married in 1905 Gladys Ethel Gwendolen Eugenie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sutherst, barrister at law. The Marquis, who was High Steward of the Tamworth, was the owner of about 20,000 acres. He leaves one son and one daughter. The heir is Viscount Raynham.

Six months after his marriage the Marquis, on the petition of his father-in-law, was certified to be of unsound mind. The Lunacy Commissioners ordered him to be detained under the control of his young wife.

Six months later a thrilling legal battle was begun on the question of his sanity. An extract from one of his letters read during the trial said: "My wife actually said to me, on leaving the church and refusing to take my arm, 'We are going to live as friends and not as husband and wife.'"

The inquiry lasted ten days, and the jury of twenty-one found the Marquis capable of taking care of himself, but not capable of managing his business affairs. At the conclusion of the trial the Marquis and Marchioness left court together with the Judge's wishes for their future happiness.

The Marquis in 1905 was the defendant in a breach of promise action brought by Mrs. Sheffield, whose case was withdrawn with dramatic and mysterious suddeness.

Another sensational trial in which the Marquis was concerned took place in 1908, and resulted in Mr. Arthur Geoffrey Robins, an ex-clergyman, being removed from the position of trustee to the Marquis. The Marquis alleged that Mr. Robins had disposed of a large number of the Townshend heirlooms.

One further page was added to this romantic story when the Marchioness gave birth to a son and heir in May, 1916. The heir presumptive had hitherto been Gen. Townshend, the defender of Kut, who at the time was a prisoner in the hands of the Turks.

Arguments In Bell Telephone Hearing Expected Tomorrow

Cost of Living Discussed as Affecting Advisability of Effecting Rate Reduction.

Ottawa, Dec. 14—(Canadian Press)—At the close of the third day devoted to hearing the Bell Telephone Company's application for permission to increase rates, before the railway commission here, it was announced this evening that most of the evidence was in, and that argument would probably commence after tomorrow morning's session. Glyn Osler, counsel for the Bell Company, suggested that argument be proceeded with without any adjournment. No decision was made on this point, however. During the morning the cost of living was discussed as it affected the advisability of the Bell Company's effecting a reduction in wages. The afternoon session was taken up by attempts to secure information regarding the Northern Electric Manufacturing Company, fifty per cent of whose stock is held by the Bell Company. J. D. Hathway, vice-president of the Northern Electric, was the principal witness this afternoon. He asserted that his company's business had steadily fallen during the present year from 64 per cent of capacity in January to 25 per cent in October. The last dividend had been paid in March, covering the first quarter of 1921. He thought that the bottom of the valley of depression had been reached, but he was unable to decide as to the width of the valley.

Sir Edgar Speyer May Be Another Man Without A Country

Lost American Citizenship and It Will be Five Years Before He Can Apply.

New York, Dec. 14—Sir Edgar Speyer, London banker, whose naturalization papers have been cancelled by the British Government, may be another man without a country, Samuel Untermeyer, who has acted as his counsel, issued a statement today in which he denied that Sir Edgar, now in the United States, was German-born and asserting that both Sir Edgar and his wife were born in the United States.

According to Merton Sturges, chief naturalization examiner in New York, Sir Edgar would have to take out United States naturalization papers if he intended to become a citizen of that country. Present indications were, he said, that Sir Edgar owed allegiance to no country. Washington officials said that even if Sir Edgar had been born in the United States he had later assumed British citizenship and must reside for five years in the United States before he can apply for citizenship.

ECZEMA ON FACE AND HEAD FOR FIVE YEARS

Eczema or salt rheum, as it is often called, manifests itself in little round pimples which contain an extremely irritating fluid. These break and subsequently a crust or scale is formed and the intense burning itching and smarting, especially at night or when the part is exposed to a strong heat, is almost unbearable and relief is gladly welcomed.

There is only one way to get relief and no remedy like

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Take it internally and it gets at the seat of the disease in the blood and drives it out of the system.

Apply it externally and it takes out the itching, stinging and burning, and promotes healthy healing.

Mr. J. Sage, 215 Princess Ave., Vancouver, B. C., writes:—"Having suffered with eczema on the face and head, for the last five years, I consulted several doctors, and tried various kinds of salves and lotions, but I derived no benefit from any of them. I did not know what to do until a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after I had used two bottles I began to get better and now after taking eight bottles I have not even a blotch on me. I feel that I cannot praise B. B. B. too highly. I hope you will make full use of this recommendation for the benefit of those who are suffering from this terrible complaint, eczema."

B. B. B. put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

2 big plugs -of- STAG CHEWING TOBACCO

25¢

And you get the same fine flavor—the same fine rich taste—the same fine satisfaction—that made STAG the favorite Chewing Tobacco all over Canada

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will be readily solved so soon as you visit this shop and see for yourself the many wearables so appropriate to accompany that grand old greeting: "Merry Christmas." And then, too, the Magee name in an article adds a great deal to the value of a gift without increasing the cost.

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For Street Wear, Informal and Formal Occasions

There are Serges, Tricotines, Silks, Canton Crêpes and other materials. All required sizes.

Appropriate styles for mother as well as daughter, $26.00, $30.00, $35.00, $41.00, $45.00 to $58.00

HATS

With a justified reputation for smartness and dependable quality.

For Men

Velours, Fine Fur Felt, Derbies, Tuxedo .....$5.00, $6.50 to $10.50

For Women and Juniors

$8.00 to $15.00, $1.50 to $7.50

MUFFLERS, SCARVES

of Fine Silk, $3.50, $4.50.

Of Pure Wool, $2.00, $4.00, $4.50

UMBRELLAS

In delightful colors for womenfolk $3, $5, $9, $12.

In Black Silk $2.50, $5, $6, $9, $12.50.

GLOVES

In the finest varieties; of an unusual sort. Chamois, Suede, Tan Cape, Mocha $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.50, $5.00, $7.00, $9.00

GIFTS THAT ARE TREASURES And Treasured

A Coat of Hudson Seal, Near Seal, Pony, Muskrat, Mole and other furs with the most pleasing effects; collars and cuffs of contrasting furs.

Hudson Seal Coats $295, $330, $400, $450

Near Seal $200, $250

Pony $75, $95, $150, $200

Muskrat $125, $135, $175, $200

Moleskin $550

Squirrel $600

THEN, IF YOU PREFER

a Cape, Scarf, Stole, or Threat Tie, there are many pleasing styles and differing furs for the young miss, mother and granny—$7.50, $12, $15, $25, $35, $45, $50, $85 to $250.

All Specially Priced for Christmas.

A SEPARATE SKIRT

Is essential to a complete wardrobe. The new Prunella cloth is fascinating, $13.50, $12.50, $10.50, $8.50. Special Christmas Prices.

A COSY WOOLEN OVERCOAT

Is a most generous gift and one to evoke appreciation

For Menfolk

$35.00, $45.00, $50.00, $60.00

For Womenfolk

$31.00, $40.00, $45.00, $50.00, $59.00

LEATHER GOODS

Club Bags, $14.50, $18.50, $20.50, $22.50

Suit Cases, $11.50, $13.00, $18.50

Combination Traveling Sets, $10.00, $15.00

MEN'S HALF HOSE

Fine Silk, $1.50, Australian Wool, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. Woolen—$1.25.

FINE CRAVATS

Spun Silk, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75

Knitted Silk, $1.00, $3.00.

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