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Interned Irish

Republicans Are Moved From Cork

Cork, Nov. 20.—The last of the interned Irish Republican sympathizers were moved from Spike Island during Friday night. In a bunch of 400, they were taken by train, guarded by 300 troops, to the former convict settlement of Mayborough. One of the most insistent complaints the Sinn Fein of Spike Island was that it was unsanitary.

A shady guest had a stiver and a future.

PREMIER BRIAND STEADFAST IN DEFENDING ARMY

Declares France Cannot Cut Land Forces in Face of Danger.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—The great debate on land armies is definitely set for the next public session of the conference.

M. Briand, the French Premier, today outlined to the New York Herald the attitude of France on this subject. He asserted that the French army today represents a figure which is less in proportion to the New York area than the size of the world's principal navies even after the reductions proposed by Secretary Hughes.

Briand does not expect to have to spend much time in America defending the French army, for he has decided definitely to leave on November 25. M. Briand will be in Washington on Nov. 22, and after spending three days in New York, sailing on the 26th.

"France has no proposals to make on land armaments," M. Briand said tonight. "I shall simply state our position. The question of land armaments is not at all parallel with that of the navy. Navies do not represent the same peril for other nations as armies do. Navies can be cut down with comparative ease, but not so armies."

"France is in a very bad strategic position. The armies of her enemies are a real menace which she must guard against. There is Germany, which would be able in a short time to raise a formidable army. There is also Russia, who can bring her immense forces to those of Germany."

"France must have an army to meet this danger. England, surrounded as she is by water, can very easily defend her frontiers. This is not the case with France. France is in an isolated position and must be able to defend herself."

"Our army is reduced to the lowest limit and compared to the dangers which it might have to face, it is ready smaller than the navies of the world, even after the reductions proposed by Mr. Hughes. It is not for us to make any proposals. On the contrary it is for others to make proposals to us if they wish. We frankly state the dangers we have to face and the forces we need to meet them."

Might Consider Guaranty.

"If some one else should come along and say, 'We are prepared to take upon ourselves to preserve you from some of the dangers with which you are faced we shall ask nothing better than to diminish our precautions accordingly.'"

The most interesting feature of the land armaments session will be to hear whether England and Italy, who are said to wish to reduce their armies, will have authority to reduce their French position after Briand has made his speech. England, it is reported, also would like to see the Polish army reduced and reduced as Poland's chief sponsor.

On the other hand Italy, always jealous of her Latin neighbors, does not wish France's army so much larger than her own.

China Refuses To Make Any Sacrifices

Partial Financial Control Will Be Acceptable as a Last Resort.

Peking, Nov. 15.—"The Chinese people would regret if the Washington Conference failed owing to a disagreement of the participating powers over Far East questions, but they hope that China alone will not be obliged to pay the price of securing an agreement. They are determined if the price to be paid involves Chinese political and territorial integrity, it will be resisted as unjust and unacceptable."

Dr. W. W. Yen, the Foreign Minister, makes this statement in a special article in the official Chinese newspaper in a "Pacific Conference number" of a Shanghai weekly review. The article generally is considered to be an expression of the official Chinese attitude toward the Washington Conference.

His views are taken to mean that China, as a last resort, will accept partial financial control, preferably by a Chinese foreign budget commission, but that she never will consent to Manchuria's alienation from the remainder of China. This opinion is confirmed by former Foreign Minister Wang Ta Hsieh, who was appointed adviser to the Chinese delegation, but who was unable to proceed to Washington, writing in the same number of the weekly.

He declares that in the past thirty years China has supplied 15,000,000 emigrants to Manchuria, while Japan has given only 200,000, which, he believes, means that Manchuria is the proper outlet for China's rather than Japan's surplus population. It is incorrect, he says, to deny that Manchuria is an integral part of China proper.

Solution of Japan's population problem, Wang Ta Hsieh writes, lies in the manufacture of China's raw products in Japan, "which involves friendly commercial dealings with China, rather than military aggression, and requires a complete reversal of Japan's Chinese policy."

Not On The Card

They were in a railway train and were discussing Dickens. "We were one, 'John puts 'Blak House' first and 'Martin Chuzzlewit' second."

"Excuse me, gentlemen," said a husky voice from the seat behind. "I don't know your pal, John, but you've been steered. There ain't no such horses running."

Shaving Paper Attaches Suspicion Upon An American

Trip Over Mountain Trails of Balkans Brings Thrills to Travellers.

Rome, Nov. 11.—A package of shaving paper in his baggage nearly caused John F. Carter, Williamson, Michigan, formerly in the American diplomatic service, who has just returned from a pleasure trip through Albania and Montenegro, to be arrested as a spy when crossing the Montenegrin frontier.

Jugo-Slav officials, because of the present hostilities with Albania, and internal troubles in Montenegro, were very suspicious of the traveler and pounced upon this roll, the like of which they had never seen before, as incriminating evidence, but as the closest scrutiny failed to reveal the expected secret message, they finally ordered Carter to pass, but only after having subjected all his belongings to an equally rigid search.

Jugo-Slavia, which has many troops, including 15,000 of the former Wrangel army, massed in northern Albania, can occupy the country at any time it wishes, but will have great difficulty in holding it, Carter says. Albania has only 4,000 soldiers and no artillery, but all the men are armed and the mountaineers can carry on a guerilla war for a long time.

Fighting is going on now and only the lake separates the Serbs from the Montenegrins, the most important Albanian city. Jugo-Slavia apparently is using the Wrangel refugees as shock troops.

Claim Albanian Territory.

While the immediate aim of the Serbs is to hold the Drin River as a frontier line, Carter believes they hope to take all of Albania. Their claim to the Drin during the war the French general, Espery, allowed them to occupy that section of the mountainous territory. The hope of Albania lies in the League of Nations, but nothing has yet been seen of the commission the League sent to investigate the situation.

Jugo-Slavia is opposed to Jugo-Slav ambitions on the Adriatic, the Albanians are afraid of help from that quarter, suspecting that the Italians are not a disinterested themselves.

Meanwhile Albania's provisional cabinet form of government is maintaining fairly good internal order.

One thing the Albanians and Jugo-Slavs have in common, and which distinguishes them from nearly all other European peoples, is admiration for President Wilson, who has lost none of his original popularity, Carter says. The people also are very grateful for the work being done by the American Red Cross.

Montenegro is Disaffected

If the Slavs will leave Albanian alone he thinks the country has a future, as it is naturally rich and the people are intelligent, though uneducated. He encountered many Albanians who had gone to America as emigrants, had picked up the worst side of American life and who now returned a possibly dangerous element in some of the country, running down the native institutions, seeking concessions and hoping to accomplish far-reaching reform overnight.

Carter, who left Montenegro a few days before a Soviet Republic is reported to have been proclaimed there, declared the Montenegrins are greatly disaffected with Slav rule, blaming the government for many things for which the natural poverty of the country itself is responsible. There is a strong movement in favor of the old independent regime and also much communism, but the government, which has stationed many troops in the region, has the situation well in hand.

"In a day's trip across the Adriatic, one leaves a country behind," said Miss Edna St. Vincent of New York, a well-known American poetess, who also made the trip. "It is impossible to believe a country so backward as Albania could exist in Europe without going there. There is not even a narrow-gauge railroad, and one has to ride a horse over a mountain trail to go from one city to another. The backwardness of Albania, however, makes a tour there immensely interesting."

First of French Ships Destined for Great Lakes Arrived At Montreal

Montreal, Nov. 19.—The first of six boats bought in France by a local syndicate and destined for trade next spring in the Great Lakes, has arrived in port. She is the steamer Glendowan, formerly a lake boat, brought into the Atlantic trade by the exigencies of war. The Glendowan is being followed by six other ex-lake boats of the same type. It is premature to state that the six vessels will go to the Matthew's Steamship Company of Toronto. Their final disposition has not yet been decided. It is noted that they will return to lake service. The Glendowan is now signing on a lake crew to take her up the canal. She provides another opportunity to lake sailors who are anxious to return to their homes further west. The local agents for the ship will pay off and sign on crews from ocean to lake and the ships arrive. They are the best type of lake carriers and will be in great demand when the grain move down the canal commences next spring.

The really modest philanthropist let the recording angel act as his press agent.

MARINE NEWS

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Moon Phases.
First quarter Nov. 7
Full moon Nov. 16
Last quarter Nov. 23
New moon Nov. 29

TIDE TABLE.
High Water at
Low Water at
Moon 3.34 4.02 9.50 10.32

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.
Monday, Nov. 21, 1921.
Cleared Saturday.

Coastwise—Str. Empress, 612, McDonald, Digby; sch. Ethel, 23, Dewey, St. Stephen.

BRITISH PORTS.
Manchester Nov. 19—Manchester Port, for St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS.
New York, Nov. 18—Ard, str. Cameron, Glasgow.
Vineyard Haven, Nov. 17—Ard, sch. Minas King, Parrboro, N. S., for New York; Fieldwood, St. John, N. B., for New York.

R. M. S. P. Caraqueet Due Today.
R. M. S. P. Caraqueet Due Today, with passengers mail and general cargo, consisting mostly of sugar and molasses.

Sailed on Saturday.
Steamer Commodore Rollins sailed on Saturday evening for Havana with a cargo of potatoes.

Left for St. John.
Steamer Tunisian sailed on Saturday for this port.
Steamer Manchester Port En Route.
Steamer Manchester Port sailed on Saturday for St. John from Manchester with a general cargo. This steamer was substituted for the Manchester Importer, which was scheduled to make the trip.

Reached Sydney on Thursday.
Steamer Canadian Ranger arrived at Sydney on Thursday as route from Montreal to Novorsk with a cargo of tank cars for the Soviet government.

Has Left Demerara.
Steamer Canadian Logger sailed from Demerara on Thursday for Halifax.

Arrived at Philadelphia.
Steamer Canadian Volunteer arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday from New York.

Sailed From Charlottetown.
Steamer Canadian Sapper sailed from Charlottetown on Wednesday for St. John's, Nfld.

Has Reached Sydney.
Steamer Canadian Miner arrived at Sydney on Thursday from Port Alfred.

Sailings of Head Line.
Announcement has been made that the Head Line will maintain fortnightly sailings from St. John during winter to Irish ports. There will also be a fortnightly service to Rotterdam and Hamburg. The first sailing for Ireland will be by the Panad S.S. Co. and S.S. "Keith Cann" 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.

Four C.G.M.M. Ships Will Winter In Great Lakes

Montreal, Nov. 19.—An opportunity is now being given to many sailors who wish to go up the lakes for the winter season, since it is now evident the intention of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine to lay up four of their big fleet of vessels during the coming winter. The ships in question are of the smaller type, built originally in the lake shipbuilding yards, and will first assist in bringing down Canada's 1921 harvest from the head of the Lakes.

The boats which are to winter in

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the lakes are the Canadian Engineer, Canadian Sower, Canadian Sailor and Canadian Trader. They are at present in this port and are signing on crews for a run to Port Arthur, where they will load capacity cargoes of grain and return to Midland for unloading.

Rumors that the C. G. M. M. would lay up about a dozen of their ships are not given credence. The large number of C. G. M. M. ships in port at present will be employed actively during the winter in coasting trade between Canada, the West Indies and the American seaboard. The annual overhaul of the ships here has been pushed forward very rapidly, and the C. G. M. M. fleet will be ready in a week or two to resume ocean trade this winter in the best possible shape.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Until the resumption of service on the International Line between Boston and St. John, freight shipments for the Provinces 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 B. & Y. S.S. Co. and S.S. "Keith Cann" to St. John. This weekly service means prompt dispatch of freight. Rates and full information on application.

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S.S. Chaudiere Dec. 23

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S.S. Orbita Nov. 12
S.S. Oropesa Nov. 26
S.S. Orduna Dec. 10

Ships of the West India Service sailing from Halifax call Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara, returning to ST. JOHN, N. B.

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