

IRISH AROUSED OVER ACTION TAKEN AGAINST MANNIX

Papers Attacking British Move to Cancel Queenstown Call of Liners—War More Imminent—Plebiscite Being Urged as Settlement Solution.

By C. H. BRETHERTON. (Special Cable Dispatch Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Co., Dublin, Aug. 5.—Ireland has stopped talking peace and is getting on with the war, as far as a skirmishing is concerned. Sinn Fein is slightly the best of matters for a few days last week. Nevertheless, the affair is gradually coming to look more and more like war on both sides.

In this connection the decision of the Government, if it is truly reported, to cancel the Queenstown call of all White Star and Cunard vessels sailing from New York, is an admirable one, and will do far more good than the individual arrest of Archbishop Mannix. Already Irish papers are giving their teeth over the matter to an extent that is an accurate measure of the success of the action taken. Its exemplary value lies in the fact that it is an action that the British Government would be at liberty to take if Ireland really were an independent republic and because it hits at hundreds of Irishmen instead of one or two. It is the hundreds and not the one or two who must eventually settle the question with the British Government.

Must Demonstrate Strength of Each. The action of the Protestant majority in the Belfast shipyards in demanding the expulsion of the Catholic minority on account of their Sinn Fein propensities is similarly effective because it operates widely and naturally. Counter measures of an economic nature will be taken by Sinn Fein Ireland. That also is desirable. It is desirable in that it should clearly demonstrate to those who are undecided that the economic advantage lies, for that is the side that will be able to end to get its way.

I am told that the policy of conciliation is definitely abandoned, as it will be if extremists continue to control public opinion in Ireland. Sinn Fein will be told that it must either provide its fighting men with uniforms or distinctive badges or it will be assumed that any young civilian who looks like a Sinn Feiner is one and will be shot at sight.

This is merely one of the half dozen unpleasant ways in which the British Government can, if it wishes, turn the war into real war. My informant assured me that the British Government in Ireland would be most reluctant to assume the attitude but that the state of things under which any young Irishman could be delivering a sermon by day and shooting at you from behind a hedge the next was impossible and that if it were not stopped it would be impossible to maintain discipline in the army.

Meanwhile, loyalists in the north are looking forward anxiously to the bill which is to be introduced into parliament for repudiating civil by military courts for trial of offences against the defence of the realm act. At the present moment, there are at large hundreds, not thousands, of young men who are being held in camps, and are being treated as criminals, and are being treated as such by the military courts. It is questionable, however, whether the government is acting wisely in keeping up the pretence of a civil government though it is certainly a most moderate way in trying to treat the population of Ireland and the actual participants in Sinn Fein military and numerous activities on a separate basis.

Public opinion the world over inclines to do justice to the advocates of what are known as representative measures. They do not understand them as a remedy for the Irish trouble, but as a speedy way of creating an atmosphere in which a settlement will be made of the Irish question. They expect it is not a case calling for good will on both sides before a settlement can be reached. It calls only for an appreciation on both sides of the strength of the other party and the consequent necessities of the case.

The view of many Irishmen has all along been that it is for Premier Lloyd George to make a settlement with Sinn Fein, but with the leaders of a party that at the present is not even formed, the Irish complete self-government within the empire by county option party. That party is at present not approachable, because, to put it bluntly, its members will not come forward until they are kicked forward. They include the whole of the Irish bourgeoisie, farmers, shopkeepers, minor officials and professional men. Their present policy is "money for all, alliance with none." They expect to present their apathy and selfishness has not cost them a penny. If Lloyd George wants to settle the Irish question he has to see that it costs them a whole lot and cost it soon. Merely stopping trains to the races will not be enough.

Plebiscite as Solution.

The obvious way to settle the Irish question, according to a very powerful section of public opinion today, is for Lloyd George to announce that on some certain future date, a plebiscite of the Irish people by counties will be taken on the question of whether they will or will not accept self-government with the empire and that the counties which vote to accept it shall have it and that which refuse it will remain as they are.

In the meantime a number of influential Irish people, including, of course, the Sinn Feiners, should be asked to form a committee not for the purpose of influencing public opinion, but to see that a plebiscite is held and that every one knows what he or she is voting about. This would put Sinn Fein leaders in a predicament. If they forcibly stopped a plebiscite from being freely held they would lose all sympathy outside of Ireland and much sympathy in. If they opposed acceptance of the terms offered their opposition might not avail and they would suffer a prompt political relapse while, on the other hand, if they accepted they would retain their control over Irish affairs.

Probably Lloyd George is not strong enough in his own party at the moment to force through such an arrangement, for, of course, it would be necessary for Parliament to authorize both the taking of the plebiscite and the establishment of the Irish government for such count as accepted it. But a plebiscite such as is now being discussed would be a most effective way of giving the people an opportunity to express themselves. It has the advantage that by disincorporating the Irish settlement party, if one can call it that, from the leadership of the Sinn Fein it leaves the government free to get on with its war against the latter, not only in the name of the British empire, but in the name of Irish peace.

GERMANS ARE SENDING OUT SPIES AGAIN

Laying Foundations of New International System of Espionage.

Denmark Refuses to Accept German Coal. Danish Socialist Gives His Candid Opinion That Bolshevism in Russia is Failure.

By "POLONIUS." (Copyright, 1920, Cross-Atlantic News Service.)

Copenhagen, Aug. 6.—The new German government is at this very moment trying to lay the foundation of the international spy system, which proved so invaluable during the war. Not daring at present to invade the Allied countries themselves, the German government is sending the first spies to neutral countries, where they are not so carefully watched.

Some time ago there arrived here at Copenhagen a Jewish-looking individual who called himself Cohen and who claimed to be a native of Alsace. Because of his strong French sympathies, he said, he had been forced to flee for his life during the early part of the war, and the German authorities had confiscated all his property. On the strength of this tale, he endeavored to join the staff of various newspapers, whose syndicates during the war had been with him, and also attempted to get into touch first with the French and afterwards with the Belgian syndicates here. His past, however, was very mysterious, and he was very anxious to fall.

Investigations were made, and the secret service men were not long in discovering that he was indeed Cohen, and had worked under the equally notorious American born Cohen, who was of Jewish origin. To all appearances his papers were in order, and the late Danish radical government saw no reason to expel him. It was only when Cohen discovered that his identity was known, he threw off the mask, and thereupon he was a regular visitor at the German embassy here, where he was often in contact with the ambassador, Count Brockdorff-Rottzahn.

Under his orders were minor spies, known under the names of Brown and Radziwi, who were often in contact with the secret service men here. Cohen-Cohen then took up the profession of journalism, and this time he approached the radical papers with no ulterior motives, but he persuaded one of these to publish a series of attacks on a Danish journalist, whom he accused of having been in the pay of France since the outbreak of the war. He asserted that proofs of this were in the possession of the German general staff, and when the new cabinet was formed he left Berlin, ostensibly to get hold of these proofs, but in reality because he realized that his game was up, and that the ground in Denmark was growing too hot under his feet. As a matter of fact, he is unable to return now, for the present Danish government has forbidden him to set foot on Danish soil, but that there are numerous spies connected with the German embassy here is an open secret.

Refuse German Coal. Although the country is in the throes of a very serious fuel famine, and the outlook for the coming winter is very dark, the Danish coal importers, with the exception of a concern founded during the war by the notorious German Baron, have unanimously refused to accept German tenders for coal until Germany has fulfilled her treaty obligations and delivered the stipulated quantity of coal to France. It is probable that the government for the same reason may issue a bill forbidding the import of coal from Germany.

Boycott Still in Force. The boycott of practically the entire Danish commercial world of the once highly industrialized "Politi," because of its attempt to intimidate the King from exercising his constitutional prerogative in summarily dismissing a cabinet suspected of intriguing for Germany in the question of Sleivig, continues unabated.

Less than a year ago the "Politiken," the official organ of the government, was one of the most influential and prosperous papers in the Scandinavian countries; today it has practically committed Hari-Kari. Unable to patronize its advertising columns, the business manager recently made strenuous efforts to acquire foreign advertising, and temporarily he succeeded. Now it has been revealed that some time ago the "Politiken" sent a circular to all advertising agencies throughout the entire country, and particularly in England, in which it denounced the Danish press for carrying propaganda against these countries, and in proof of this it enclosed translations of editorials in various papers criticizing the British, and also for his conduct during the negotiations for the return to Denmark of Sleivig.

The result has proved fatal, for the latter has acted as a boomerang. A British advertising agency of world-wide reputation has sent the letter to the Danish press and its contents have been published. What has not been published, however, is a copy of a most characteristic letter which the firm in question sent to the "Politiken," and in which it expresses the opinion that it is a pity that in this manner very soon less circulation to such an extent that it will be worthless as an advertising medium.

Ministerial Bad Taste. When the northern part of Sleivig was about to be transferred from Germany to Denmark as a result of a plebiscite, a number of German born citizens, many of whom were Danish, were allowed to remain with their congregations, and their request was granted even in cases where the minister in question, during the war, had proved himself a fanatic champion of Germany. It was, of course, supposed, that such men would in the future endeavor to act as loyal Danish citizens, but the members of their congregations had remained loyal to Germany, as long as they were under German rule, even to such an extent that many of them died in the ranks of the German army.

Knocks Bolshevism. Mrs. Philip Snowden, of England, the wife of the well-known Socialist, has not minced matters in giving her opinion of the leading Bolsheviks and their systems, and now comes a Danish Socialist who was the guest of Lenin at the same time, who gives the following impression of the Bolsheviks in the special delegation at Nishni-Novgorod.

"What struck me first as very strange," she says, "was that although the common language at Nishni was close to the districts where Kraus is assuring us that Russia has immense stores of foodstuffs of all kinds, they looked even more miserable and starved than the working men of Petrograd or Moscow. It was pitiful to look at them, and even the British delegates began to feel suspicious that the Bolsheviks were a lot of milk and honey. One of two of them said to me that evidently the Bolsheviks were hopelessly incapable as organizers."

"There was no lack of food, however, at the banquet given in the honor of the British delegation by the Soviets the same evening. The tables, set by the Bolsheviks, were laden with the wonderful zakouskis, for which Russia was famous before the war. My neighbor at the table who has attended a good many Lord Mayor's banquets in London told me that any Lord Mayor would have turned green with envy at the sight of this barbaric wealth of food, but what is strange still was that this enormous quantity of most luxurious food practically all disappeared. Never have I seen human beings gorge themselves in such a manner."

"The tables were lavishly decorated with flowers and set with a wealth of dishes of solid gold and silver, formerly the property of the Czar, personally, or of the community, and intended for use at banquets in honor of the Czar."

"And during the whole meal all the open windows of the big banquet hall, which was on the ground floor, were crowded with miserable looking, starved individuals, who actually cheered us, and after the banquet accompanied us, as a Bolshevik guard of honor, to the boats that were to carry us off, wildly cheering and singing the inevitable international. If Lenin knows nothing else he certainly knows how to train his starving followers of the common rabble into respectful enthusiasm for the blessings of Bolshevism. But in my heart I thought, as perhaps some of them did too, that surely they were just a little better off under the rule of the Czar."

MANY HARVESTERS GOING WEST TODAY

First of Train Over C. N. R. to Carry Farm Laborers to Waiting Fields Leaves Halifax This Morning.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6.—(Canadian Press)—Present indications point to a large number of passengers on the first of the C. N. R. harvesters' excursion trains which leaves Halifax tomorrow morning at 8.45 a. m. Already nearly 300 tickets to Winnipeg, the destination of the train, have been sold, and it is expected that the number will be greatly increased before the train leaves. A special train will bring the contingent from Cape Breton and the Eastern Nova Scotia into Truro in time to connect with the train from Halifax and, as far as can be estimated, this year's number of harvesters going from the Maritime Provinces will compare very favorably with previous years.

TO CLOSE McLEAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Reestablishment Dept. Closes August 15 and Sanatorium to Be Handed Back to Dalton Commission.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 6.—Dr. J. W. Robertson, addressed a meeting here today in connection with the proposed closing of the Rana McLean Memorial Hospital and the Dalton Sanatorium. The vocational training department of the hospital closes August 16, and the sanatorium is to be officially handed back to the Dalton Commission in October. The 12 ex-soldier patients in the latter institution are to be transferred this week to the St. Agathe Sanatorium.

Special to The Standard. Parrishboro, N. S., Aug. 5.—A handsome tern schooner of approximately four hundred tons register, named Rapier K., was launched this afternoon from Fields' shipyards at Spencer's Island. She is classed for twelve years in Bureau Veritas, has all modern labor saving devices, and is first class in every respect. The launch was witnessed by people from the whole countryside, including a large number from Parrishboro. The new vessel will be commanded by Captain John J. Taylor, of Parrishboro, and will come here to load lumber for the United Kingdom. She is owned by James W. Kirkpatrick, A. O. Seaman, the builder, the master and others. Mr. Field has the frame out for another vessel of about the same size.

COUNTRYSIDE OUT FOR LAUNCHING

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BANK CLEARINGS

The following six weekly clearings for St. John banks: 1920, \$4,045,125; 1919, \$3,015,884.

DIED

SHAW—At West St. John, on Aug. 4, 1920, after a lingering illness, Marjorie Ella, widow of Rev. John Leonard Shaw, leaving one daughter, one step-daughter, two sisters and one brother to mourn. Funeral from her daughter's residence, Mrs. S. Herbert Mayes, corner Winslow and Champlain streets, Friday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

BAVARIANS TO ACT RUTHLESSLY

London, Aug. 6.—The Bavarian traffic council has decided to issue a proclamation to the postal and telegraph employees, calling on them to prevent the conveyance of Entente troops or arms and munitions by all means, paralyzing, if necessary, the whole of the Bavarian transport system, says a wireless despatch from Berlin.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. A. McM. Thurrott and family wish to thank their many friends for their kindness and sympathy in their recent sad bereavement. The family of the late Mrs. T. L. Irvine wish to thank their friends for the beautiful flowers, also kindness and sympathy shown in their recent sad bereavement.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's



Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant, it contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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COLONEL HOUSE PAYING VISIT TO CONTINENT

Journalist Ambassador Quits England—Will Report on Leading Affairs. DEVOTED TO CAUSE OF WORLD AMITY

All Europe Highly Interested in Press Venture of Hitherto "Silent Colonel."

London, Aug. 6.—Colonel E. M. House sailed from Harwich Monday for Holland after five busy weeks in England. He was accompanied by Mrs. House, his secretary, Miss Denton, and Henry White, former American ambassador to France. He is enroute to The Hague to visit Dutch and American friends before journeying to Brussels and possibly to central Europe.

Colonel House left London not necessarily worried or anxious, but certainly deeply concerned with the present discouraging trend of European affairs. He expects, while on the continent, to meet labor, political, business and financial leaders of all countries, both to learn direct from them conditions as they exist and political and social tendencies, and to talk with them about conditions in the United States.

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