PARIS IS VERY PESSIMISTIC ON SPA CONFERENCE

They Are Afraid That Revision of Treaty of Versailles
Will be Result.

BELIEVE MILLERAND MADE BIG MISTAKE

ail

W.

When He Consented to Conversations With Germans While at San Remo.

While at San Remo.

Fairls, July 7.—To the French the Spa conference is mud deep in the closey mud of Verdua, Flanders or the Argonne. They have very little hope of a settlement and much fear of an entanglement. Reading between the lines of the French press reports and editorials on the subject, two facts are perfectly apparent: Firstly, the French realize now what a terriffic error Premier Milbertand committed at San Remo in consecuting to a conversation with the Germann and, secondly, by very natural sequence, the French fear that the outcome of the conversations now beginning at Spa will be disaustrous. All the optimism—"ve are confident," that the French ministers so liberally splashed round after the Hythe conference, has vanished. Sadly, Pertinax—aforetime the bitterest or the Hythe conference, the French ministers so liberally splashed round after the Hythe conference, the French ministers of Bagland, and America—admits in the Ethic de Paristhat from the French standpoint France is at the mencity of Lloyd George, and France is dependent on the tricklest English politician.

"Millerand is like a man who missed a street car—at San Remo' cold water we shought he had caught it, but at Brussels he dropped back again into the street."

In other words the French Premiser conceded at San Remo the street."

In other words the French Premiser conceded at San Remo the street."

ONLY FRIEND
LEFT TO THEM
In other works the Proceds by the control of the control

I. B.

N. B.

C

Another Royal Suggestion

PIES and PASTRIES

From the NEW ROYAL COOK BOOK

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure

C HEER up! There is no further reason for worrying about table variety. The new Royal Cook Book gives new suggestions for every meal every day. The book is so full of surprises there will never be another dull meal in the home. Here are a few suggestions from the new Royal Cook Book.

Plain Pastry

MADE IN CANADA

FREE

"Bake with Royal and be Sure"

LEFT TO THEM

wery evident hope that the Germans will take a rough or "non-possumus" attitude which will give the French an outlet from an awkward situation. But the French are not very confident about \$\foat{t}\$, mor are they very happy.

Needed in Ottawa.

(J. A. S., in Western Independent.)

Neat is needed in Ottawa is a drast to purge similar to that accomplished at Toronto, in October, 1919, and there may then be a change of rehabilitating the federal parliament to its former position. But for the accomplishment of this end propoganda and political education must be ceaselessive and past regimes are overloaded with money and are prepared to spend it lavishly rather than see a government installed at Ottawa which would be promptly and sincerely responsive to the popular will.

Freely Translated.

Wifey (at ball game)—And now what's all the roaring about?

Hubby—I beg your pardon, my dear!

Hubby—I beg your pardon, my dear!

Hubby—Nice language, I must say.

Hubby—See your pardon, my dear!

I meant to say that the distinguished gentleman with the bat turned up his nose at the pitcher's offerings.—Buffalo Express.

For the popular will.

Freely Translated.

Voi are not seed the promptly and sincerely responsive to the big stiff whiffed?

Wifey—Nice language, I must say.

Hubby—I beg your pardon, my dear!

I meant to say that the distinguished gentleman with the bat turned up his nose at the pitcher's offerings.—Buffalo Express.

For the meant to say that the distinguished gentleman with the bat turned up his nose at the pitcher's offerings.—Buffalo Express.

For the meant to say that the distinguished gentleman with the bat turned up his nose at the pitcher's offerings.—Buffalo Express.

For the meant to say that the distinguished gentleman with the bat turned with the fermion of the promptly and sincerely responsive to the promptly and sincerely responsive to the promptly and sincerely responsive to the promptly and since

Port of St. John Is Still Going Strong

and extles in Serbia, of whom 20,000 are living in Belgrade. The Serbian Government still keeps up the 6ld Russian embassy and supplies its funds to support refugees. It is a strange and melancholy sight to see refugees assemble every day in the gardens of the embassy; generals and ministers of the ex-Czar, dignitaries of the imperful court, ladies of the aristocracy in torn shoes and ragged clothes, priests and bishops of the Russian church and officers in shabby uniforms decorated with stars and ribbons won on the field of battle.

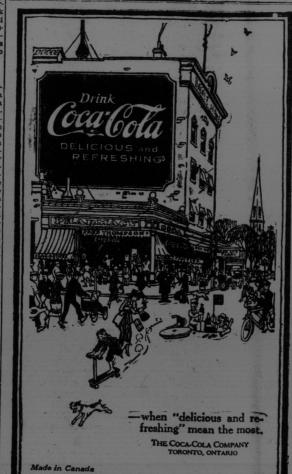
Prince Alexander often comes to that with them, and he is a frequent visitor to the bedside of sick officers of General Deniftin's army who are being nursed in Belgrade hospitals.

The Serbian people heartily indorse the regent's attitude. And Serbiar, poor and shattered by barbarous invasions, is loyally paying off her debt of gratitude to her Russian allies which the great powers have been quick to forget.

Continues to Hold Its Rank as Second Among the Ocean Ports of Canada — More Than Doubles Halifax in Business.

The Board of Trade journal for July contains the following very interest-onation to following very interest-onations the following very interest-onation to following very interest-onations the following very interest-onation to following very interest-onations the following very interest-onations the following very interest-onations the following very interest-onations the following very interest-onation to following very interest-onations the following very interest-onations the following very interest-onations the following very interest-onations the following very interest-onation to following very interest-onations the following very interest-onation to following very interest-onations the following very inter

8	Montreal-	
	Exports	\$1,906,131,14
e	Imports	1 091 300 66
,		1,001,000,00
9	Total	\$2,997,440.80
f	St. John-	
1	Exports.	e019 0=0 c9
0	Imports	\$813,859,63 94,340,53
g	imports	94,340,53
	Total	\$908,200,16
ä	Halifax-	,200,,200,10
g		\$243,174,14
ij	Imports	9240,114,14
а	imports	83,222,57
8	Total	\$326,396,72
8	Vancouver-	4020,000,12
	Exports	2100 000 01
H		\$190,083,91
	Imports	209,168,76
	Total	\$399,252,670
ı	Quebec-	9000,202,011
H	Exports	070 744 044
		\$70,514,213
ı	Imports	95,530,230
H	Total	\$166 044 445



DEFEAT THIS "CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE"

A vociferous, functical minority, organized, hysterical and threatening, writes Prof. Stephen Leacock, forced Federal Prohibition on the United States. "Bull-dozing of legislatures" and not the voice of the people made the Nation dry. The polician heard the voices that clamored and overlooked the fact that people of place, authority, brains and influence are really opposed to Prohibition, but so far have kept silent,

In New Brunswick the people have an opportunity to speak out. The plebiscite takes the temperance question out of politics. Every voter may say fearlessly with his ballot if he wants the present regime of scandal and law-breaking and fortuune-making by boot-leggers to continue or if the normal appetites of our workers are to be supplied through the licensing of wine and beer shops. New Brunswick now has a chance. Read the following:

"An Appalling Disaster"

(From Prof. Stephen Leacock's Letter to The London Times.)

To The Editor of the Times,

Sir:-I should be very glad to have an opportunity to discuss through your columns the appall-ing disaster which has overtaken the United States of America and eight of the nine provinces of Canada in the form of prohibition.

I use the words "appalling disaster" without exaggeration. What has happened is appalling, and it is a disaster. It is proven so by the detriment which it is occasion-ing already to national character and social life.

Let it be noted that the people of the United States and Canada have never ratified prohibition by a general vote, nor ever been offered an opportunity to reject it.
The prohibitionists took care of that. The policy was adopted in the United States by a vote of the "politicians" of Congress and the 48 State Legislatures. This means a total of only a few thousand persons. Under the theory of representative government these people spoke for the nation. Under the facts of representative government they did nothing of the sort.

They spoke only for the vocifer-ous, fanatical minority—organiz-ed, hysterical and threatening. These are the voices that the "politician" hears. To others he is litician" hears. To others he is deaf. Where the people were silent the politicians would not speak. No one wanted to be conspicuous in opposing a movement which professed to be a campaign of religion and patriotism. Each left to his neighbor the defence of common sense and common right.
And the cause went undefended.

The same thing will happen in England unless people of place, authority, influence, and brains will speak out—fearlessly and emphatically—their opinions. It does not do to say that in England all the decent people are opposed to prohibition. So they were in the United States. There is no doubt that the vast majority of the decent people, all the gen-tlemen, if one may dare whisper the word nowadays, were and are against the movement. But their opposition now leaves only a vain regret for what they might have done and a new understanding of the workings of democracy.

Not the least feature of the new regime is the host of police, detectives, spies and informers turned loose against society.

Observe that in the United States and in dry Canada a new terminology has sprung up. The prohibitionist does not speak of "ale" and "porter," and "whis-key and soda." If he did he would lose his case. He speaks ever of "alcohol" and alcoholic "liquor"; who ever wanted any of these? But let him state plainly that in the United States Bass's Ale is a crime; that if any man tries to make it, or buy it, or sell it, he goes to the penitentiary—and common sense revolts against the

"Sheer Hypocrisy"

(Toronto Saturday Night. Jan. 1, 1919.)

An effort is being made in this country to present the nomical victory of prohibition in the United States as the result of a great moral wave. An analysis of tax methods used to obtain the recreasite vote of State Legislatures for an amendment to the Federal constitution, which will force prohibition on the whole country, hardly upholds this contention. We hold no brief for the liquor dealers of the United States. They have undoubtedly played into the hands of their opponents by every kind of chicanery and folly; but to assume that a great proportion or even a majority of the people of the United States are convinced prohibitionists, or that the average man who takes a drink of liquor is not so good a citizen as the total abstainer, is nonsense. For the most part, the people of the minority States which are to have prohibition forced on them, heve a better reputation for the maintenance of law and order than those of the prohibition States.

It is generally admitted that the

states.

It is generally admitted that the Federal Amendment, if it becomes law, will chiefly owe its existence to the decision of the Southern States. Now, it is a fact, known to everyone familiar with American conditions, that the Southern white man who is responsible for the enactment of prohibitory laws, is not, and never intends to be, a prohibitionist so far as he himself is concerned. What he means by prohibition, is prohibition for the negro. He himself intends to keep on drinking liquor just as he has in the past. In Southern States, where prohibition has existed for some years, there has been no serious attempt to enforce the law except as it applies to the blacks. In many sections of the South the people are also opposed to license laws because they make their own whiskey; and in tend to continue doing so until the end of time. In a lesser degree this latter condition is true of those Northern States which have maintained prohibition on the statute books in years past.

Moreover, in the endeavor to force votes through the various

tained prohibition on the statute books in years past.

Moreover, in the endeavor to force votes through the various Legislatures in behalf of a Federal Amendment, the Anti-Saloon League has not hesitated to avail itself of every technicality of the law ever devised to circumvent the will of the people; and to levy political blackmail wherever possible. This was the result of definite policy. Some years ago the supporters of prohibition were urged to go about their work in the same way as do corporate interests when they want to put through a 'graft' measure. They profited by the advice, and the doctrine that the end justifies the means has played a strong part in recent decisions. The vote of the California Legislature is a case in point. The people of California demanded a referendum, and overwhelmingly defeated the proposal. Yet enough members of the Legislature were bull-dozed and blackmailed into yoting for the Legislature were bull-dozed and blackmailed into voting for the measure against the clearly expressed will of their constituents. The vote of the California Legislature is now to be used to force prohibition on States which are equally opposed to the amendment.

ment.

By a skilled use of all the arts of the corrupt and autocratic political boss, and by availing themselves of every constitutional technicality, the prohibition party of the United States has undoubtedly won a great tactical victory, but to pretend that there is anything "moral" about it is SHEER HYPOCRISY.

THESE THINGS HAPPEN EVERY DAY

Five bottles of lemon extract, at seventy-five cents a bottle, all purchased and consumed within a few hours, were responsible for making the mind of David Hennessy a blank on the afternoon of the day in which he assaulted Policeman Walter McNeil. That was what he told His Honor Judge Barry and the jury which tried him yesterday afternoon in the Circuit Court. He had for years been accustomed to procuring standard liquor, he said, and though he had been able to keep from it for the last two years, or a little more, the appetite returned and he satisfied it with the extract of lemon.

LET US HAVE LIGHT WINES AND BEER AFTER JULY 10.