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FRANCO-BRITISH RIFT WIDE REGARDING SEVERAL POLICIES

Germany Is One and Russia Proves Stumbling Block—Asia Minor Provides Another Point of Conflict—Lloyd George and Poincare Are Pitted in the Struggle.

By COL. E. M. HOUSE,
in the Boston Transcript.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—There is wide interest in the contest now in progress between France and Great Britain, as represented by Lloyd George on the one hand and Poincare on the other. Back of Poincare are Millerand and the vocal part of France. Just where the sturdy peasant and manufacturer stands is something which will develop later. At the moment it is sufficient for Poincare to know that he has with him a majority of the Chamber of Deputies and the president of the republic.

Millerand and Lloyd George never pulled well together in negotiations and Millerand seems now to see eye to eye with Poincare. On the surface there is but little difference between Lloyd George's spoken position and that of Poincare. They both assert that they desire the execution of the terms of the treaty as to reparations, Poincare giving it more emphasis, perhaps, but Lloyd George none the less is firm in his assertion that Germany must pay as stated in the bond.

Positions Really Wide Apart.

As a matter of fact, they are wide apart in their positions, and this will become clear when Germany fails to meet her payments and measures are proposed to enforce them. Then will come the real trial of strength between the spokesmen of France and Great Britain. Poincare doubtless will insist upon punitive measures which may include the occupation of the Ruhr or beyond, and the great and efficient war machine against may be invoked and brought to bear heavily on Germany.

If this is done, resentment is certain to follow in Great Britain and Lloyd George in opposing such measures will have the backing of a united public opinion. Whether France will go on in the face of this opposition remains to be seen, but it is certain that the element in France represented by Poincare is impatient of the curb Great Britain is placing constantly upon her Continental policy.

The interests of the French and British do not run parallel, and it will be increasingly difficult to work in harmony. The British desire Continental composure and stability, even though it involves a powerful and prosperous Germany. British trade is languishing and British taxes are the most burdensome in all Europe. One reason for the slackening of trade is the near elimination of her German markets. A glance at the export figures before the war and now will tell the story. These markets never can be open to Britain trade as they were before 1914 if the German mark remains at its present value and German industry continues in its present state of disorganization. It is not merely a question of profit with Great Britain; it is a question of existence. Her population is too large to subsist upon her agricultural resources and is dependent upon her commerce.

Differ as to Russia Also.

Great Britain and France differ in policy not only as to Germany, but as to Russia. Here again Germany and Great Britain are in nearer accord than Great Britain and France. If France takes part in the Genoa conference, it probably will be because Poincare agreed to do so and not because of any real interest in it.

In Asia Minor the differences are as sharp in other places, and will become more pronounced later than they now are. Meanwhile, negotiations interrupted at Cannes are to continue through ambassadorial channels. The refusal of Poincare to use any longer the Supreme War Council for such purposes was a direct blow at Lloyd George. The British prime minister has tried to make the Supreme Council an instrument for governing Europe, and its abandonment seriously impairs his prestige. While it was useful in bringing the directing heads of the States participating in the Council in close contact with one another, it was a source of irritation to that part of Europe without representation upon it. It assumed in peace time the wide and dictatorial powers exercised by it during war.

League Critical of Council.

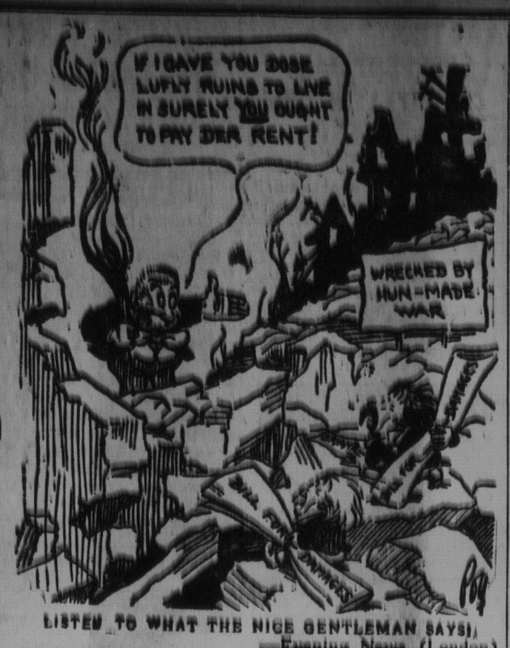
The European advocates of the League of Nations long have been critical of the activities of the Supreme Council, which under the direction of Lloyd George has at times encroached upon the prerogatives of the League, and Viscount Grey and Mr. Asquith have voiced recently their approval of Poincare's purpose to abandon the Council.

The people of all countries are wide awake today, and public opinion never was more alert in its interest in governmental questions. There is no disposition shown to follow leaders blindly, and Poincare, the critic of Clemenceau and Briand, finds himself in quite a different position from Poincare, the responsible head of a great Government. This quickening of public opinion with respect to both domestic and foreign affairs is making itself felt in governmental circles throughout the world, and in consequence statesmen in power are alive and eager to meet the demands made upon them. But the people should not demand class legislation or seek special national advantage. What France and Great Britain need every country needs, and that is government honestly and economically administered at home and a foreign policy free from injustice and intolerance.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts at the local Customs House show a large gain over January, 1921, nearly half a million dollars more being taken in. Following are the figures:

	1922	1921
Customs duty	$588,140.60	$196,032.06
Excise tax	34,377.16	10,336.41
Sales tax	.....	7,044.46
Excise duty	2,765.02	.....
Pilotage	6,438.62	6,959.50
S. S. inspection	310.00	216.00
Marine dues	5,512.46	2,522.76
Sundries	1,073.32	81.82
	$638,617.12	$217,241.84



LISTEN TO WHAT THE NICE GENTLEMAN SAYS!
—Evening News (London)

NO ONE IN FLANDERS.

As on that day, among the red leaves blowing,
We lay and watched the wild hawks windward throng,
You looked at me—and, like rain water flowing,
Time and creed went past;
And old earth sang to us her old wild song

As on that day—alone, 'mid dead leaves blowing,
I stand and watch the dark ships seaward glide,
And wonder if the Flemish autumn's strewing,
Red, low-singing leaves
Where, like stopped water, your wild splendor died.

Do you regret in fields of ghost-flowers blowing,
The stirless love that cleaved our passion here?
Or do you dream my tears are dew-drops glowing
Round your unmarked sleep?
And do you wake, and weep—I wonder, dear?

—Constance L. Skinner, in North American Review.

Goat Devours Ship's Articles

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 1.—The freighter Stanley Dollar, which arrived here from San Francisco recently, was held in the harbor for several hours unable to dock, because, as Captain George McClements explained, "Cappy Ricks," goat mascot, had entered the captain's cabin and devoured the ship's articles. The boat could not properly be entered at the customs until the United States consul made out new articles.

TEMPERANCE GROWS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Drink Bill Shows Substantial Decline in Quantity of Liquor Consumed.

Sydney, New South Wales, Jan. 30.—Although the New South Wales Government has not shown any proof of sympathy with prohibitionists—on the contrary in fact—the figures made public by the government statistician are a powerful temperance argument. Mr. Smith, the statistician, estimates that the drink bill in this state for the year ended June 30, 1921, was £11,034,000, or £5 5s. 7d. a head for the whole population. This figure may not be as disturbing as the £10 a head spent on strong drink in the United Kingdom, but it represents an increase on the previous year of £783,000, or 5s. per head of population.

In view of the growth of temperance sentiment New South Wales, an outcome of which was recognized by the government's refusal to hold a referendum on the subject of prohibition, it may seem surprising that so much liquor should have been consumed. Although the highest amount on record, this state's drink bill for 1920-21 really shows a substantial decline in the quantity of liquor consumed, the rise in the expenditure being due to the increase in liquor prices. For example the quantity of spirits consumed in the year under review was less than half that in pre-war years, and less beer was drunk than in 1913 or in 1919-20. The unwillingness of the state government to put the question of prohibition to the decision of the popular vote is not altogether the result of the possibility of having to pay heavy compensation to the trade: there is the loss of revenue also to be considered. Probably the federal treasurer would be no more anxious, as treasurer, for Australia to go dry, as the total amount of customs and excise revenue derived in New South Wales from the tax on the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquor was nearly £3,500,000 in 1920-21.

Prohibition a Great Stride.

Among the foremost workers for prohibition in New South Wales has been the Rev. R. B. S. Hammond. Speaking recently in St. Barnabas's Church in this city, Mr. Hammond said that prohibition has accomplished in one year in America what had not been done in Australia in a lifetime. The system in this state, as in England, guaranteed an increase in drunkenness. While generous people were contributing to the hospitals and many calls were made on the charitable, yet Sydney hospital was £28,000 in debt and it had accumulated deficit of more than £100,000. In New York the first year of prohibition had resulted in 7000 people leaving the hospitals. In New South Wales more charities were coming into existence but they could not cope with the need; children's homes were multiplying rapidly, but they were filled as soon as they were open; in their own church institutions they were overwhelmed with demands for shelter. In 1920 New South Wales dealt with 17,000 children, the sad position of 75 per cent. of whom was due to the drinking habits of one or both parents, whereas in Virginia in the first year of prohibition there was a decrease from 920 to 331 in the number of children taken into charitable institutions.

Mr. Hammond declared that New South Wales should adopt the modern method of prohibition and not continue to fall in her charities and philanthropies. "We should stand behind prohibition," he said, "and give it our prayers and devotion until we bless our country with this great miracle."

People Behind Movement.

Thomas Aikin, a well-known professional man in Australia, has been inquiring into the results of prohibition in the United States. Speaking at a luncheon in his honor, under the auspices of the Business Men's Efficiency League of Sydney, Mr. Aikin said that in 25,000 miles of travel in the United States he had seen only three drunken men. He had made inquiries among all classes of conditions and believed that fully 95,000,000 of the American people were behind the prohibition movement. Six gros selling had been greatly exaggerated and there was no fear of the drug habit taking the place of drink. The speaker considered that even if the hardened drinker succeeded in obtaining liquor, prohibition would still be worth while for the sake of the new generation.

Under the new Licensing Act Amendment Bill introduced by the government in Western Australia, a poll will be taken in 1924 on the single issue of no-license or continuance. If prohibition is carried, compensation will not be paid to the trade, but provision will be made in connection with the medical use of alcohol. Polls will subsequently be held triennially, and if no-license should be carried the issue at the next poll would be the question of restoration.

In connection with the work of reducing licenses which is apart from the referendum question—an adaptation of the Victorian system will be introduced in Western Australia, a special board of three having jurisdiction over the whole state. The duty of this board will be to determine which licensed premises are to be closed, and to assess compensation, licenses being eliminated to the extent allowed by the compensation fund which will be formed by the board.

Funerals

The funeral of Gilbert O. Bent took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his residence, 101 Leinster street, following service by Rev. R. G. Fulton. Interment at Fernhill.

The funeral of Mrs. Alex. Debbin, of Rothesay, took place yesterday afternoon. Service was conducted at St. Paul's church, Rothesay, by Rev. Canon Daniel. Interment at Gondola Point.

Marie dear
Thankingly for recommending
Compound Vegetable Pellets
It certainly is wonderful. My poor kidneys are much more presentable. And they say, the aches and weak people with them. But Compound Vegetable Pellets strengthened and withstood them so quick indeed, and what more, it is keeping them days and nights, and the, it's so useful for preventing wrinkles and crackled eyes. All children are crazy about it. I'm really grateful to you for telling me about it.
Lovingly
Peggy.

Real Main Street In "The Conquest of Canaan"

Conquered by Thomas Meighan in Picture After Many Thrilling Experiences.

There's a "Main Street," that runs through "Canaan," the mythical city which Booth Tarkington wrote about in "The Conquest of Canaan." In Canaan were some who were respectable and others who were not. Once you were placed in the latter class, it was next to impossible to live down the disgrace.

Here, the respectables looked up to Judge Pike as their leader. His word was law. The unrespectable accepted him because they knew that he owned their homes, their saloons and had their lives in the hollow of his hand.

As the title suggests, Main Street, in Canaan, was conquered and by two of the unrespectables, Joe Louden and Ariel Tabor. Ariel was fortunate enough to inherit money which took her to Paris. Joe could not bring himself to conform with the Main Street conventions which aroused such prejudice within him that he was forced to leave town to carve out a better career.

The development of this interesting plot, which brings out the bigness as well as the pettiness of a middle-size town, is illustrated in the Paramount picturization of "The Conquest of Canaan," which will be shown at the Unique Theatre soon. Thomas Meighan, as Joe Louden, stars in the picture and Doris Kenyon in the role of Ariel Tabor plays the leading feminine part.

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL

To the Editor of The Standard:

Sir,—Will you allow me a little space to reply to the motion of protest or censure recently passed by the Women's Council, as to my action in the Municipal Council of Kings county?

I have been quite correctly reported as having said in discussing the Health Act, "The Act today is a laughing stock all over the province, a lot of old maids and childless women going around the country telling mothers how to bring up their children, when they would be better employed in bearing children of their own than in telling others how to rear them."

I stand to and abide by that statement. At a regular meeting of the Women's Council a resolution was introduced by Mrs. R. J. Hooper and carried. This resolution was as follows:—"Whereas the profession of teaching and the profession of nursing are two held in great esteem by all right thinking men and women; and "whereas such women trust professional nurses to make for them a better nation by work among its best asset, the child be it therefore resolved."

A careful reading of what I said will at once reveal the fact that I did not mention either teachers or trained nurses in my remarks. In fact I did not intend to refer to either of these classes, for both of which I have a high respect. But what I did intend to refer to was that class of women, who not being blessed with children and being cursed with an itch for notoriety and the limelight, force themselves by virtue of the women's vote into positions on public boards and talk about subjects concerning which they have no knowledge.

The reference to Councillor Jamieson's remarks show an utter lack of grasp on the part of the Women's Council.

The newspaper report of his remarks is as follows: "Another raised a laugh by his comment that doctors when making the school inspection were apt to make quite a stay where there was a good looking teacher but got through quickly where she was not good looking."

I respectfully submit, sir, that there is nothing in the above which can be construed into an attack on the teachers.

A school boy of the age of fourteen years, possessing average ordinary intelligence, would at once understand that the speaker was quietly poking a little good natured fun at the doctors who make the inspection of schools.

It took the brains of the Women's Council to delve up some imaginary reflection on the teachers. I would not allow an attack on the teachers to pass unchallenged. I have the greatest respect for them as a class, and in fact a fellow feeling for them, because I taught school myself.

If the Women's Council desire to fill the lot assigned by Burns to the unco quid

"Ye've naught to do but mark and tell
"Your neibours faults and folly."

Surely they might at least make sure of the facts and not unduly strain their imagination.

Yours very truly,
FRED M. SPROUL.

Obituary

Mrs. Catherine Lunney.

The death of Mrs. Catherine Lunney, widow of John Lunney, took place at her home, 34 Prince Edward street, yesterday morning. She leaves four sons to mourn—John, James, George and Peter—all of this city. They have the sympathy of many friends in their loss. The funeral will be held today from Fitzpatrick's Undertaking Rooms to the Cathedral, for high mass.

Edmund H. Williams.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley A. Williams will regret to learn of the death of their only son, Edmund H. Williams, which occurred at his home at Pleasant Point Tuesday evening after a lingering illness. Besides his parents he leaves two sisters, Mrs. C. H. B. Wright, of West St. John, and Miss Edith, at home. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from his parents' residence.

Mrs. Catherine Haley.

The death of Mrs. Catherine Haley occurred Tuesday at her residence, 216 Germain street, West St. John. She was a well known and life-long resident of the West Side, where she was born, and was the widow of Captain Franz Haley. She is survived by four sons, three daughters, one brother and three sisters. The sons are Martin, of Philadelphia; Frank, of New York; Charles of Toronto, and John, at home. The daughters are Mrs. George McLean, of Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. Walter Cameron, of New Orleans, and Mrs. E. J. Murphy, of West St. John. The brother is Hugh Lenihan, of West St. John, and the sisters are Mrs. William Quilty, Mrs. Margaret Reardon and Mrs. Jennie Ward, all of the West Side. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at 2.30 from the late residence to the Church of the Assumption.

Drugs Excite Your Kidneys, Use Salts

If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers, Drink Lots of Water.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.

U. M. W. Willing To Pool Interests With Ry. Organizations

Would Make Move to Resist Proposed Attacks Upon Wage Schedule.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1—The United Mine Workers of America are willing "to unreservedly pool their interest with the railroad organizations, and stand with them in resistance to the proposed attacks upon their wage schedules," John L. Lomis, international president of the miners, declared in a statement today. The statement was made along with the announcement that invitations to participate in a meeting with the miners had been sent to officers of the sixteen major organizations of railroad workers.

OVER TWO THOUSAND MILES OF "SALADA."

Notwithstanding the much talked of depression in trade, the "SALADA" Tea Company had an increase in sales, in 1921, of 2,869,147 pounds, making their total output over 11,896,000 pounds. If these packets were all placed in line and touching end to end, they would stretch for 2,196 miles.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded recently:

Margaret Fairweather, to G. E. Fairweather, property in Spruce street.

Executrix of G. E. Fairweather to G. E. C. Gandy, property in Spruce street.

Mary H. Good and husband to G. T. Kane, property in Carmarthen street.

R. M. Rive to A. Wakim, property in Prince Edward street.

L. McC. Ritchie to T. J. Ward, property in Union street.

Elizabeth Ward to L. McC. Ritchie, property in Union street.

A. Wilcox to W. D. Seely, property in St. Martins.

Kings County.

Alfred Perkins to G. G. Perkins, property in Kars.

Ida Bovaird to M. W. J. Bovaird, property in Hampton.

C. H. Gorham to G. S. Harney, property in Greenwich.

Mary E. Gribble to H. L. Codner, property in Westfield.

J. H. Hughes to Jessie L. Gosline, property in Westfield.

D. M. Hamm to A. Maud Mowry, property in Westfield.

Gresham Marr to E. L. Marr, property in Rothesay.

J. R. McGloan to Canadian Credit Man's Trust Association, property in Sussex.

F. D. Swim to E. S. Harris, property in Upham.

D. H. Watson and others to E. P. Watson, property in Kingston.

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES

Superb Quality
Finest Workmanship
Greatest Value
in the World

18¢ per package
Two for 35¢
and in tins of 50 and 100

It's Fortunate For You
That such fine merchandise as this shop presents is now all liberally discounted—much under its worth. If you haven't already benefitted there is no time like today.
For $10.00 a Fox, Lynx or Wolf Scarf can be purchased.

For $30.00
A single animal style Raccoon Scarf worth $40.00 can be purchased.

For $30.00
A Hudson Seal Cape of $50.00 value can be purchased.

For $65.00
A natural Australian Opposum Cape of $85.00 value can be purchased.

Fur Coats now priced $ 75.00 are worth $200.00.
Fur Coats now priced $110.00 are worth $150.00.
D. Magee's Sons, Ltd.
Since 1859
St. John, N. B.