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FRENCH VIEWS DIVIDED OVER RADICAL POINCARE POLICIES

Something Like Consternation Caused in France When Signs of Reaction in American Opinion Become Conspicuous Immediately Premier Assumes Power.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Something like consternation was caused in France when immediately after the advent to power of M. Poincare the signs of a reaction in American opinion about France became conspicuous even to those who had for so long endeavored not to see. There was the resolution of Senator McCormick, there were the demands of the commission headed by Mr. Hoover, there was quite unmistakably not only a hesitancy about Genoa, but a distinct aversion to taking any part in European affairs and at the same time a clear hostility even in official circles toward France.

Whenever it is recommended in America that European budgets should be examined, whenever there is talk of excessive armaments, whenever it is proposed that the debtors to America should be called upon to pay their debts, France understands that she is being indicated even when the name of France is not mentioned.

Excuses and Explanations.

For a long time France seemed to be blind to the truth that American sympathy and active friendship was not something which was utterly independent of French policy. There was no realization of the possibility that public opinion in respect of France might change. Even now France is inclined to believe that propaganda, whether emanating from Germany or directed by England is responsible for any alteration in the esteem of other countries for France. But although excuses and explanations are to be found in profusion it is an undoubted fact that France is now aware that she is in danger of losing her old situation in the eyes of America.

Some day, perhaps, the history of French diplomatic aberrations will be written. One factor will have to be taken serious notice of. An entirely stupid off war at one moment, seemed to set at loggerheads the British and American peoples. There is reason to believe that for reasons which are not creditable, at least, one French newspaper started its campaign against England and by its methods encouraged and fostered the belief that there was a deep division between the two English-speaking countries and that the best way to please America was to attack England. For a time French diplomacy actually based itself upon this monstrous absurdity. France believed that bargains were to be made with America as against England. If one cares to trace this thought through the Washington Conference it will be found that the idea of the Journal in question which pretended friendship for America and disdain for England is responsible for very much that has happened to France.

Fall of M. Briand.

It is strange that France was so long in understanding that there was no diplomacy to be founded upon the supposed Anglo-Saxon schism. Washington was for France a diplomatic Waterloo. Blunder after blunder was made through starting out with this wrong belief.

The fall of M. Briand was, from the point of view of foreign politics, a misfortune for France. M. Poincare may or may not prove to be the man he has represented himself to be. But abroad he was looked upon as one who stood for reaction and consequent confusion on the continent of Europe.

It was round and about the proposed Genoa congress that the storm really broke. The French newspapers have been in the habit of quoting from the American newspapers whatever pleased them and ignoring whatever was displeasing to them. But the news about Senator McCormick and about Mr. Hoover and the many demands that France should pay her debts rather than maintain immense armies, should not hold to the figures of the German indemnities which are obviously impossible and which can only keep Europe in a state of uncertainty and chaos, could not be overlooked. Nor could the resistance of America to go to Genoa be overlooked.

M. Poincare's Reception.

Thinking men in France were alarmed. It is true that France had protested against the Genoa congress but she was only half in earnest and meant all the time to go to Genoa. Unfortunately it was just her hesitation, her lack of enthusiasm, which was calculated to have a serious effect upon the American decision. When this effect was produced, that is to say, when it was perhaps too late, France became keener about Genoa.

Nothing is more significant than the half-hearted reception of M. Poincare. Among the populace he is regarded with great suspicion. The newspapers, even those which are friendly towards M. Poincare, have recorded how he has been hissed in the popular cinema when his portrait has been thrown on the screen. There are sections of the people who are genuinely afraid that M. Poincare will lead France into new conflicts, will isolate her and bring disaster upon her. Evidently the Socialists could not miss the opportunity of playing upon this feeling.

But perhaps one can ignore these occasional manifestations of somewhat ignorant persons. They are of little importance. What is of immense importance is the attitude of the business men and financiers who also have become alarmed. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor might well bring his own testimony to this effect. But it is perhaps preferable to have recourse to the French newspapers. Some of them—supporters of M. Poincare—have explained the movement of business men and financiers in favor of the Lloyd George method of European reconstruction and in condemnation of the Poincare method which would have held aloof from Genoa. They attempt to fight this tendency, but in fighting it they prove that it exists. It does exist certainly. What has made it manifest itself is precisely the attitude of America. "Let us go to Genoa," cry the business men, "perhaps something will come out of this meeting." And they are extremely anxious that America also should attend.

It cannot be forgotten that after all, America is the creditor and France is the debtor, and the many unpleasant reminders that have been given are inducing serious men to consider that there is no hope for France without America's friendship, no hope for France should America exercise financial pressure upon her, no hope for Europe unless America can be induced to co-operate in a scheme of reconstruction.

Question of International Debts.

Obviously the presence of America at Genoa would imply a serious discussion of the general question of international debts, whether those debts are the debts of Germany or the debts of France. There has been much writing which tries to show that America must not dream of intimidating France, and to show that it would be accordingly unfair for America to lay stress upon her credits. From the French viewpoint there is indeed much to be dread. The arguments are that the war was a common war and that it is unreasonable for the nations which have enriched themselves to demand onerous repayment from those nations which have impoverished themselves. American money lent to France was used to fight American battles and moreover was spent in buying American stocks. Some generous readjustment which shall not follow strict business is called for, in any case France cannot pay if she is not paid by Germany, and if she maintains an army it is precisely for the purpose of forcing Germany to pay. If America sent her influence for the reduction of the German debt she must in taste surrender her credits to that extent on France. England, it will be noted, is prepared to do so. From the total of the German debt she proposes the subtraction of the amount owing by France to England and its equivalent annexation. If America refuses in the interest of commerce, further to deplete French credits she must be prepared to sacrifice her own.

Without attempting at this moment to enter into any general discussion, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor merely wishes to note (1) that France is now aware of the growing tendencies in America; (2) that French business men are changing their views about Genoa and reparations and reconstruction; (3) that they desire American participation in the reconstructive schemes; (4) that a wide discussion of debts is sooner or later inevitable.

A Stitch in Time

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MARY'S SKIRTS TO BE LENGTHY

Royal Bride's Trousseau Has Them Reaching to the Ankle—Soft Shades Predominate.

London, Feb. 14.—Princess Mary will have a sweet pea trousseau, embodying in many gowns her favorite flower. That was revealed this week when the Buckingham Palace authorities gave permission for the inspection of her elaborate wardrobe which has been prepared. Pastel tones predominate—soft shades of blue, mauve, pink and grey.

The departure in the wedding wardrobe is the fact that none of the frocks or costumes has the waistline "in the proper place," according to fashion's dictum. Instead, in every instance the waistband is arranged around the hips; also the skirts are ankle-length.

Description of the wedding gown which have appeared in the London papers follow out the forecast of a white and silver dress with national decorations, a cloth of silver train and the use of the Honiton point lace worn by Queen Mary.

Princess Mary Blue.

It was disclosed that the princess has chosen with true bridal latitude from the pretty things shown her for her outfitting. Her going-away frock is made of what is known as Princess Mary blue. It is of powder blue charmeuse embroidered in straight panel lines from the yoke to the foot of the frock. The embroidery consists of an original design carried out in silk of the same color with the palest coral beads and clear crystals and with a mesh of blue charmeuse tied tightly on one side.

The tea gown, which was the Queen's own choice, is of pastel chiffon in soft shades of mauve and pink over blue. It is sleeveless with round neck and is especially distinguished by a novel hip band of pleated chiffon on which three huge flat velvet begonia blossoms are set at intervals—one mauve, one pink and one blue. A beautiful gown is made of point de Flandre lace with wings at the sides of the skirt and wonderful sleeves reaching almost to the wrist. The frock is decorated with a novel waist band made of folded satin ribbon in pastel shades of blue and pink with a remarkable flat rosette of sweet pea pink on the left side. Here again girdle rather than waistband is used and comes quite low on the hips. The gown has a plain round neck.

Has Long-Waisted Effect.

The long-waisted effect is used in a velvet suit of French blue. The coat is quite long as well as long-waisted, and hangs loose until the narrow hip material is fixed, when a pouched effect is given the upper part of the back of the coat. Another dress of black georgette is cut on straight lines with double flounce edged with bands of sable squirrel and full bodice cut square at the neck. A cornflower blue crepe de chine gown has a group of pin tucks which form squares on the bodice, while the light draping skirt at the side shows the same design.

A white evening gown of crepe de chine has an underbody embroidered with micro beads and an underskirt of lace and hanging from the bodice is a heavy micro bead fringe. A black georgette dinner dress is cut on straight, simple lines, embroidered in panel design with sequins and caught at the back, and two fine ermine girdle.

Her Hat Will Be Small.

Princess Mary's hats will be of small types with neither paradise nor osprey plumes. A Russian-looking hat of black satin is trimmed across the front with frail, brightly colored flowers. A turban toque in black cire satin has jade colored daisies laid over the upturned brim. Gold tissue with Oriental colored design is used for a toque with a swathed cockade at one side. A small hat of sapphire blue satin is draped in front with mole-colored lace fastened with a dull pink shell flower on one side and a blue one at the other.

The principal furs are a long mole-skin coat with square collar and a yoke at the back, and two fine ermine wraps.

Old Lacemaking has not been entirely forgotten in the general rush on the part of the English population to present to his fiancee, Princess Mary,

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RELIEVES DEAFNESS and PREVENTS HEAD NOISES
"Rub it in Back of the Ears"
(Never Put in Ears)
Insert in Nostrils

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL

Perth, N. B., Feb. 9, 1922.

To the Editor of The Standard and all others interested.

Sir,—The Popular Science Monthly, January, 1922, issue, on page 81 contained the interesting photos and short sketches of four of the world's aged men. The writer was much interested in this group, because it contained the photo of old Kah-Be-Nah-Giwey-Weise, or plain John Smith of Cass Lake, Minnesota, said to be the oldest Indian in America. And who is of the Leech Lake Chippewa tribe. I first met John Smith near Leech Lake in 1904 while on a survey in that vicinity, and was in camp with him from 1904 to 1907. We were great friends, and dear old John had many interesting stories to tell of his experiences in the fights against the Sioux Indians. He was always the staunch friend of the white man. He was particularly active against the Sioux in 1862, at the time of the general uprising of the Sioux, and in which struggle large numbers of white people were destroyed.

I was not surprised, although somewhat shocked, to read the account of his death, which appeared in The Standard yesterday, he having passed out at Cass Lake, Minn., on the 7th. For three years I acted as his secretary away up in the virgin forests of the Upper Mississippi River. My particular duties in this capacity was to look after the correspondence between John and his son "Tommy," who was then going to school in Philadelphia.

The article in yesterday's despatches gave his age at 137 years. Now, John Smith may have been that age, but from all the information I can gather, I doubt the correctness of those figures. When I first met John Smith in Freeman & Gray's camps near Leech River, Minn., in 1896, he told me that he thought he was 88 years old, and if that was true, he would now be 113 years old. In the winter of 1896, Mrs. Dr. Rosser, of Grand Rapids, Minn., paid a visit to our camp, and for the first time she met this grand old Indian, and when she was introduced to him she said: "Yes, it all comes to me now, John Smith. John Smith, you are John Cotton Smith, named after the Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, and then she told how the Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut had paid a visit to the Minnesota Indians in 1810, and on that trip found Kah-Be-Nah-Giwey-Weise a baby, and then and there gave him the name of John Cotton Smith. Assuming this to be correct, his age would now be from 112 to 116 years.

John Cotton Smith, after whom this old Indian was named, was born in 1765 and died in 1845. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature from 1788 to 1800, and represented Connecticut in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1800 to 1806. He was Judge of the State Supreme Court, 1809, Lieutenant Governor in 1810, and Governor from 1813 to 1815. He was President of the American Bible Society from 1831 to 1845.

The writer never will forget dear old John Smith, and will always remember all the interesting things he told of the great struggle between the Chippewas and the Sioux and the white man and the Sioux. The passing of "Old John Smith," as he has been known for scores of years, removes a land mark, not only from Minnesota, but from the whole of North America. Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Presidents, in fact men and women in every walk of life in the United States and Canada personally knew John Smith, the white man's friend.

Yours truly,
MANLY H. CRAIG.

The bridegroom is said to have been overwhelmed with umbrellas and canes by friends and those whom he never met, so that the umbrella rack at his home had to have several extensions put on it to accommodate even a portion of them.

Weddings

Reed—McLean.

A wedding of much interest was solemnized very quietly at the home of the bride's parents, 74 Queen street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Irene, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Fred McLean, was united in marriage to William Edmund Bacon Reed, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Reed, of Quebec city. Rev. F. H. Bone officiated at the ceremony. After a dainty luncheon was served Mr. and Mrs. Reed left on the Montreal train to spend their honeymoon in Montreal and Quebec city. They will reside in Kenogami in the Lake St. John district, where Mr. Reed is at present manager of the paper sales department of Price Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Pudge—Spence

On Thursday evening at 7 o'clock at the residence of the pastor, Rev. A. L. Tedford, Harmarket Square, Miss Jennie Pudge of this city was united in marriage to John Spence of Nashua New Hampshire, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties, the pastor officiating at the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Spence will remain in the city for a short time, after which they will proceed to Nashua, where they will make their future home. A host of friends will wish for the bridal couple a long, happy, and prosperous life.

Obituary

Joseph Foley.

Newcastle, N. B., Feb. 13.—The death of Joseph Foley, a well-known resident of Nelson, occurred at his home there on Thursday evening after an illness of several weeks from kidney trouble. The funeral, which took place on Saturday morning, was largely attended. High mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, Nelson.

Charles Carr.

Fredericton, Feb. 14—Charles Carr, a well known resident of Geary, died Monday night at his home, at the age of fifty-three years. He had been ill for some time. He is survived by a widow, six sons and five daughters. The sons are Clarence, David, Frederick, Lewis, Elbridge and Archibald. The daughters are Mrs. Annie Miller, of Geary; Thelma, Isabel, Loretta and Margaret, at home. Two sisters, Mrs. Jane Till and Mrs. Rebecca Ogilvie also survive. There also is one brother, Reuben.

John G. Anderson.

Newcastle, N. B., Feb. 13.—With the passing of John Graham Anderson, the Miramichi loses one of its pioneer citizens. Born at Douglastown in 1826, one year after the Miramichi fire, Mr. Anderson resided there all his life, and was one of the leading residents of that community. The late Mr. Anderson has been in failing health for some years, but on Saturday last suffered a paralytic stroke, from which he passed away on Thursday night. He is survived by three sons, John Anderson of Brockton, Mass., Finley in the West, and Rev. Geo. S. Anderson of Somerville, Mass.; also two daughters Margaret (Mrs. John Alexander) of Douglastown, with whom he resided, and Annie (Mrs. Cook), of Dorchester, Mass. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and was largely attended. Services were conducted at the house and grave by Rev. Alex. Firth, and interment took place in St. James' Churchyard, Newcastle.

CLOSE EIGHT PRISONS.

London, Feb. 13.—Eight provincial prisons in Great Britain are being closed for reasons of economy.

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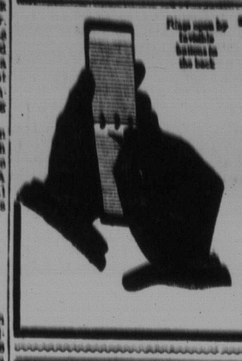
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