



When you are "waiting around again" or at functions where full dress is usually worn, don't you feel out of place with a jacket on? Now is the time to leave your order for Full Dress or Tuxedo. Our prices for these Suits are remarkably reasonable. For special parades, or social calls, we can give you something within your means in a Prince Albert, or Morning Coat. We specialize in these garments.

## JOHN MAUNDER

TAILOR & CLOTHIER,  
281-283 Duckworth Street.

### The German Emperor Who Ruled in France.

CHARLEMAGNE THE FRANK.

To a large extent, the history of the German race is the story of the superman. Sometimes, as in the case of the French Revolution, great events have been the result of a dozen causes operating at the same time. The French Revolution was not created by one man, but it was stemmed, trained, and exploited by one man. Generally the individual exploits have been made possible by the circumstances of the time. Without the Revolution, there would have been no Napoleon. Without the decadent inefficiency of the Bourbons and the unspeakable orgies of Napoleon, there could have been no Louis XVIII. Without the war and its countless reactions there could have been no Mussolini.

**The Dark Ages.**  
Still, the history of the world might well be written in a series of biographical studies. The great men are the principal performers in the drama of their age, and they are to a large extent its mirrors.

The Dark Ages remain very dark. The average man knows far less about the years from A.D. 400 to 1000 than he knows of the Athens of the dramatists and the Rome of the Emperors. The darkness of the Dark Ages is the result of the fact that they possessed few great dominating personalities. Charlemagne, the German king who ruled France, was one of the few. St. Boniface, the English monk who converted Germany, was another. And Charlemagne, in the manner of many another astute secular ruler, reaped a

political harvest from the religious seed sown by St. Boniface.

A Frank.

Charlemagne was a Frank, the son of Pepin, and he was born in 744. The Franks were a confederation of Teutonic tribes who in the fifth and sixth centuries conquered Gaul as far south as the River Loire. Farther south, the province of Aquitaine was held by another tribe of latinized Teutons, and the Burgundians in the east of what is now France and the Lombards in the north of Italy were also both Germanic.

The political situation in Europe in the middle of the eighth century was as follows. The successors of Constantine reigned as Emperors in Constantinople, regarding themselves as the heirs of Augustus. The Pope already held territorial possessions in central Italy. There was constant friction between Rome and Constantinople, and in the years that preceded the break between the Eastern and the Western Churches, the overlordship of the Pope was not recognized in the East and was only partially established in the West. The Emperor held Sicily and Calabria, the Italian province south of Naples. The rest of Italy was dominated by the Lombards.

Hungary and the Balkans were occupied by pagan tribes who cut off the Emperor at Constantinople from land communications with the rest of Europe. France was held by the Teutons and Spain was almost entirely in the hands of the Moors, who were defeated at the battle of Tours by Charles Martel, Charlemagne's grandfather. Martel thus saved France and Charlemagne, in the manner of many another astute secular ruler, reaped a

Teutons and Latins had the most complete contempt for the Greek Emperors and their Greek subjects.

England Then.

As for England, Mr. Charles Davis says in his "Charlemagne" (Putnam, 10s. 6d.):—

Few provinces of the Roman Patriarchate were more renowned than England for orthodoxy and for intellectual culture. Her merchants travelled to Gallic ports, her pilgrims flocked in a continual stream across the Alps, to her missionaries more than to those of any other race was due the foundation of the German Church. But from the politics and general life of the Continent she held aloof; partly because of her insular position, partly because no one sovereign had yet united her provinces under an effective supremacy.

Charlemagne constantly interfered with English affairs, but he never had any real authority in the Saxon kingdoms.

Crowned by the Pope.

The Franks were the natural allies of the Popes, who feared the Emperors and feared still more their greedy Lombard neighbours. In 754 Pope Stephen crossed the Alps to Crown Pepin and his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman. In declaring that "the Apostolic empire the whole nation upon pain of interdict and excommunication that nevermore should they presume to choose their kings from any other family."

For a year or two after his father's death Charlemagne divided his kingdom with his brother, but in 771 he became sole king of the Franks. In 772 he began the subjugation of Saxony, which was not finally subdued until thirty years afterwards. In 773 and 774 he invaded and conquered Lombardy. In 778 he invaded Spain. This campaign was one of Charlemagne's rare failures, its one result was the "Song of Roland," written centuries later. In 787 he was fighting in southern Italy. In 788 he conquered Bavaria. In 800 he was crowned Emperor by Leo III. in St. Peter's, Rome. Charlemagne died in 814. During the later years of his life he waged successful wars with the Eastern Empire at one end of Europe and with Denmark at the other.

When he died his Empire extended from the coast of France on the west to the Elbe on the east and from the Baltic in the north to Rome in the south. Europe knew no similar conqueror until Napoleon.

The Charlemagne empire existed only for a hundred years, but it was the embodiment of a great idea. I again quote Mr. Davis's admirable book:—

He belonged, in fact, to no nation of modern growth, but to the only nation which, in his day, deserved the name, to that nation in which the local and racial differences were suppressed or transcended to the nation of the Catholic Church. As the servant of the Church he humbled the Saxon, treated with the Dane, and cowed the Slav; as the servant of the Church he led his armies first across the Alps and then across the Pyrenees. The civilization which he fostered was catholic, like his religion, and the patrimony of Christendom at large.

Despite a full measure of moral irregularity, Charlemagne was earnestly Christian. He was the friend of the West Churchmen of his age, including the Saxon scholar Alcuin. He cleansed the Church of many abuses. He was strong enough to compel the Pope himself to reply to charges made against him. He established schools. He cared for music, and he would have been another Maecenas if he could have found another Horace or another Virgil. He demanded absolute obedience, but he strove to re-establish the reign of law and to ensure justice for his subjects.

Charlemagne was a theologian. In opposition both to the Eastern Church and to the Pope, he insisted on the retention of the word "Alleluia" in the Creed. This word implies the equality of the Father and the Son since the Holy Spirit proceeds from them both. It remains an essential part of the faith of the Western Church, but the retention of the word was one of the causes that led to the Great Schism of the Eastern Church.

A Vast Empire.

Charlemagne's vast empire had many capitals. He had residences in Italy, in Bavaria, in Aquitaine, and in Germany. If one city was more important than another it was Aix-la-Chapelle. It was here that the great king was visited by ambassadors from Haroun al-Raschid. It was here that he died and was buried. He was a man of simple tastes, caring nothing for splendid clothes or costly ceremonies.

Charlemagne was the greatest of the Franks, but the Franks were a second-rate people. They left Europe nothing, not a book, not a picture, not a church, not a road. The Normans, the finest of all the races that came out of the mists of the North, were destined to play a far more enduring part in the European drama.—Sidney Dax in John O'London's Weekly.

Mt. Cashel Garden Party.—Entries for Three Mile Road and Junior Football Relay Race must be made to C. J. Ellis, 302 Water Street, not later than 23rd; Pony Race entries will be received at Mt. Cashel.—July 16, 61.

### Annual Report

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It gives your Executive satisfaction once more to submit to you their Annual Report for the year ending February 28th, 1923.

It is also with great pleasure that we announce that the cash balance in the bank for the year ending Feb. 28th amounted to \$314.15 and that the income of the Society from Subscriptions has been the largest for many years. A Tag Day organized by the Executive was held during the fall, by the help of collectors from the city schools we netted the handsome result of \$585.75. Mrs. George Knowling Jr., kindly awarded handsome prizes to the children making the largest collection.

Another Committee of which Mrs. Walter S. Monroe was Convenor passed over to the Treasurer, Mr. Charles Hunt, the sum of \$283.55 which has been raised to assist the Society's work. The S.P.A. is also indebted to the Minister of Agriculture for a grant of fifty dollars toward Chief Agent Barter's salary.

During the year the Society ordered 300 Copies of the Horses Prayer Picture from Canada of which a quantity has been sold and distributed. The total cost has been entirely paid for from the profits of the pictures sold. The Society has a quantity to further dispose of to advantage.

The Society has no funds to meet its expenses excepting from the annual income and unless the lovers of all animals maintain their contributions, the Society cannot do effective work.

The S.P.A. during 1923 has inaugurated the publishing of a weekly report to subscribers and the general public of the work done by Mr. Jonas Barter, Chief Agent, who in season and out has done faithful, loyal service at all times caring for "Those who cannot speak for themselves." The Society has also had a special act passed by the Legislature in connection with the use of whiffle trees and horsemen all agree that their use tends to ease the load.

The Society dispatched Mr. Jonas Barter to Whitehouse during the year and hopes next winter season if funds permit to employ him or an additional inspector to visit all lumbering camps to assist lumber companies in their efforts of having their animals properly cared for by their employees, and to see that the animals are not overloaded or ill-used. Horses coming to St. John's each spring give practical evidence that drivers or other employees of lumber companies, etc., are not giving the animals in their care right treatment.

The Society during the year has also made efforts to introduce the "Humane Killer" in slaughter houses and five butchers, Messrs. James Cook, Rupert Lester, Moore and Macdonald, Peter Joy have highly approved of it after seeing a practical demonstration by our Agent, Mr. Jonas Barter.

From Mr. Barter's report we glean the following statistics:—

Number of horned cattle superintended when landing from railway and steamers and then watered and fed	2,001
No. of Sheep	620
No. of Pigs	140
No. of Horses	130
No. of Cattle examined on ship-board in transit	630
No. of Horses humanely destroyed	47
No. of Dogs	64
No. of Cats	62
No. of Horses sent off the street for rest and treatment	53
No. of Oxen and Bulls humanely slaughtered at slaughter houses by Chief Agent	8
Total of Animals Inspected	3,574
Total of Animals Humanely destroyed	173

We regret to announce the resignation of Mrs. Armine Gosling, Vice President who has been a valued worker for many years in the Society's interests. Mr. Ambrose Gosling also resigned, and Mr. Brian Dunfield, who for a considerable period has been keenly interested in our work, has left the country. Mr. Thomas Curran was elected to the board during the year and brings a wealth of sound practical advice to the councils of the directors.

The Society acknowledges with gratitude the kind assistance of Mr. W. H. Crowley, who gave his services so generously as Chief Agent during the period. Mr. Jonas Barter was incapacitated from work by reason of injuries received whilst on duty.

We regret to announce the resignation of our Secretary, Mr. Curtis, who has been an indefatigable worker the past three years. He gave his assistance freely and generously at all times until recently when due to pressure of business he had to resign on the 30th June and his duties taken over by the President temporarily.

Your officers and directors in resigning their charge wish to express their thanks to all friends of the Society for favours received during the year and also for their financial support to a Society which has for its

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.

object the protection of "Those who cannot speak for themselves." Respectfully yours,  
GEO. R. WILLIAMS,  
President.

### Regatta Meeting.

TWENTY CREWS ENTER.

The Regatta Committee Meeting held last night was largely attended and much enthusiasm was displayed. President Hisecock occupied the chair. The collectors who were out during the week turned in a very encouraging report although the amount collected to-day is a long way short of the sum required to make the affair a success. Amongst the subscriptions received was a fifteen dollar cheque from the Truckmen's Union. President Hisecock announced that he had interviewed Sir Edgar Bowring from whom he had the assurance of every assistance possible. Mr. C. Ryan reported that he had received 50 applications for space for tents. The C.L.B. Old Comrades, asked leave to have slot boxes on the course Regatta Day, where voluntary subscriptions towards their new boat could be received. This request was acceded to, and the Committee will do all possible to assist the Club.

The President referred to the loss the committee sustained in the passing of the late Mr. John Day, and a resolution of condolence was forwarded to the family of the deceased. The motion of Mr. A. G. Williams to have the names of all members who were not taking an active part struck off the list, was passed and the names of five were removed.

After some minor matters had been discussed the meeting adjourned till Friday next, when the official programme will be arranged and the balance of crews will enter.

### The Teachers' Augmentation Grant.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir.—One needs not a very discerning eye to observe that the Government has money for every purpose under the sun—even for splits, but none to pay teachers their augmentation now overdue since the 30th ultimo. We are warned that no payment for June shall be paid unless our General Annual Returns be forwarded.

With rare exceptions this is done with speed because I venture to assert that 95 per cent. of the teachers, in the Outports particularly, need the money when due. You, Mr. Editor, with the general public, will agree that the teacher should receive his salary when due, promptly, as this was his one and only source of income. With the honourable members of the House of Assembly and the politician, it is far different; he has his legal stipend, legal fees, in some cases his travelling expenses, bonuses, etc. for extended sessions that cause, if not brain worry, at least ennui.

Now gentlemen of the Dept. of Education, do you not think it is about time the teachers should be paid their Augmentation now nearly three weeks overdue.

I wonder has the money been passed over to the credit of the "Pit Prop. Account." If so, we shall have a weary waiting till the Hon. Minister returns from holidays abroad to adjust matters.

Thanking you in anticipation,  
Yours etc.,  
TEACHER.

Conception Bay, July 19th, 1923.

### Lavish Production at the Nickel Monday.

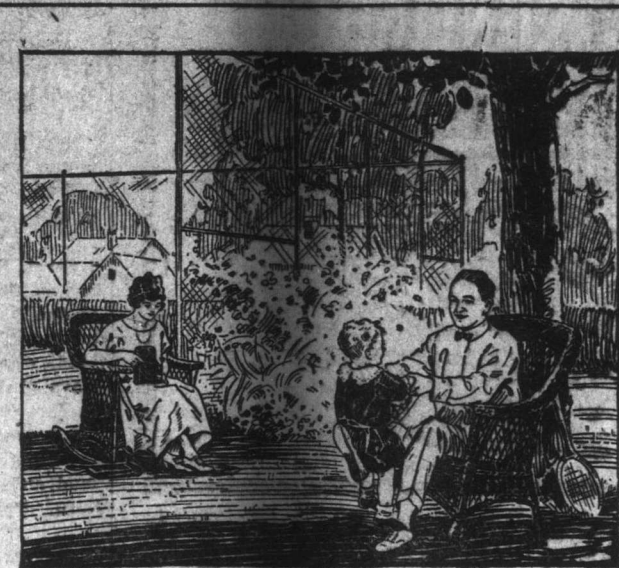
SHOWING GAY LIFE OF PARIS AND NEW YORK.



MAE MURRAY  
in "Peacock Alley"

Another big week at the Nickel Theatre commencing on Monday. The opening attraction is Robert Z. Leonard's spectacular film, "Peacock Alley" starring Mae Murray. It is a gorgeously staged drama of the night life of Paris and New York; a picture reflecting resplendently the bewitching glamour of great cities.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.



### Kodak Keeps the Story

What a chance for a picture—and how easy it all is the Kodak way. "Click" the shutter goes and the story stays—for all time.

We'll welcome every chance you give us to help you make good pictures—that's our way. Kodaks, Kodak Film, Eastman supplies—a full stock, always on hand—that's our way, too.

Get your copy of the new Kodak catalog at our counter.

TOOTON'S,  
The Kodak Store.

## London, New York and Paris Association of Fashion

Arrived by S.S. Rosalind

## and Just Opened

a New Shipment of

# LADIES' HATS

## London, New York and Paris Association of Fashion

17/20, 21

Advertise in "The Evening Telegram."