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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1921

The Evening Times and Star

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A NOTABLE YEAR.

The year which closes today has been marked by a great forward movement in the direction of a better understanding between the nations. The Washington conference comes first to mind in reviewing what has been done to promote international peace and co-operation, but the League of Nations has also done much to create a better feeling and a larger measure of confidence in the beneficent trend of events. A very notable event of the year is the entry of the United States into a conference which marks a distinct departure from its former policy in foreign relations, and a very significant drawing together in closer sympathy of the United States and the British Empire. Of immense significance to the Empire itself and to the world is the prospective settlement of the Irish question, which now seems assured. Stimulated no doubt by developments in Ireland there is at the moment more unrest than usual in Egypt and India, and affairs in those countries will attract no little attention for some time to come. The agitation at this distance appears to be very unwise, since the British policy is to extend complete self-government to both as rapidly as possible, and this is recognized by the wiser heads in both Egypt and India.

The nations are still staggering under the heavy burdens of the war, and a considerable period must elapse before they are back to normal; but the worst of the depression will pass with the present winter and industry and commerce will steadily recover, the more rapidly because of the conviction that progressive enterprise will not be disturbed for a long period as a result of the shock of war. It is an odd feature of the case that it is Russia, which was to show the world the way to peace and happiness, which today talks of coming war and has a great army in readiness, while her distracted people are in some portions of the country dying of starvation. One of the great lessons of the year has come out of Russia, and it is one that is not likely to be lost upon the rest of the world.

The Dominion of Canada faces the new year with unbounded confidence. No other country offers such opportunities for the development of great natural resources, and none should more rapidly recover from the effects of the war. There is a new government, fresh from the people, and animated by a desire to make such a record as will fully justify the people's confidence. The present depression will be succeeded by a gradual revival of industry and trade, while a vigorous immigration policy will create new business and add to the national wealth. In no country are the people able to look to the future with greater confidence than may the people of Canada.

AS MONCTON DOES IT

The unemployment problem is receiving practical consideration in Moncton. At a meeting of the employment service council on Wednesday Hon. C. W. Robinson pointed out that the provincial government had some money on hand for the erection of houses under the provisions of the N. B. Housing Act, and he felt that should an application be made for a certain sum by Moncton the applicants might have their request complied with. A committee was appointed to confer with the government at its meeting in St. John next week, and ascertain what amount of money could be set aside for the erection of houses in Moncton under the provisions of the Housing Act. The meeting also expressed the hope that the city would proceed with the erection of a new market and a new almshouse, both of which have been under discussion for some time. Wood-cutting operations on city property were said to be assuming large proportions and employing a large number of men. Apparently there is not the same trouble in getting men there as is experienced in the Musquash operation here. It is said the wood is sold at a nominal charge to cover expenses in gathering it, and a portion is being used for fire wood at the pumping station, thus lowering cost of fuel. It was also reported at the meeting that the citizens showed a high co-operative spirit in placing little jobs in the way of the unemployed.

To meet the urgent need of those for whom employment cannot be provided it is planned to establish a central depot for the distribution of food and clothing, to which the churches and other organizations and citizens generally would send donations. The whole problem is rightly regarded as a community problem and the citizens are not throwing the burden on the city council but are taking a practical interest in their own account.

Touging the question of work and relief, the Amherst News makes an observation that is worthy of universal attention. It says:

"The time has arrived when a summing-up of the year has been made, and relief help are beginning to lose their morale. They are beginning to be willfully dependent."

Such a condition as here described is of all things to be avoided. Relief work is laudable and even necessary, but what is more necessary is the provision of work so that needy persons may receive their self-respect, and so that the line may be sharply drawn between those who are industrious and those who would cheerfully live at public expense.

The French delegation at the Washington conference asserts that in demanding a great submarine fleet France has no thought of attacking a friend. Lord Lee was able to quote a French naval officer of high rank who referred directly to Britain as a possible object of attack. As a matter of fact, whom does France fear? The only powers strong enough to seriously threaten her coast line are Britain and the United States. She need not fear Japan, or Italy, or Germany or Russia. Unless she anticipates a quarrel ere long with her friends she has no need of a great submarine fleet. Her present attitude will probably be modified.

Every unemployed man and woman seeking work should register at the employment office in the Red Cross rooms, Prince William street. In Halifax those who do not find work register again after a short period, that the record may be accurate. To register may not be to get work at once or for some time, but it increases the chances of the applicant, and it is desirable to know exactly how many are unemployed, as upon that will depend the amount of new work provided by the city council. Hence all should make prompt application.

Holding the skating championships on Lily Lake will deprive the Y. M. C. I. of an opportunity to get in the ordinary way a financial return for the large amount of money these national sports will involve. The citizens will appreciate the fact, and the more cheerfully assist in enabling the promoters to do everything that is necessary to insure the success of the sports and to reflect credit upon St. John as a sporting city.

Regarding the Dominion income tax, Canadian Finance charges that it has been badly administered, and says: "The real need is a shake-up in the income tax department; the dismissal of officials who assume that every taxpayer is a criminal and should be treated accordingly; and last, but not least, the re-organization and publication of the rulings of the department, so that the taxpayer knows exactly where he stands on any matter which is debatable."

The resolutions being adopted in Ireland are all in favor of acceptance of the peace treaty. Not one demanding a republic has been recorded since the Dail Eireann adjourned over the holidays. The outlook for the treaty is therefore bright, and one of the most notable events of the early part of 1922 may well be the establishment of the Irish Free State.

Hon. Robert Rogers would have the Conservative party begin the new year well by holding a national convention. The party is certainly in need of a stimulant.

The Times extends to all its hearty greetings and sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous new year.

WILSON'S WRITINGS CAUSE SARCASM

Stephane Lauzanne Deprecates Publication of Secret Record of Peace Parley.

Paris, Dec. 31. — The announcement that the New York Times will soon print ex-President Wilson's secret record of the peace negotiations as given by Ray Stannard Baker has aroused the greatest interest in France, where all the newspapers carry this news today, and in political circles the event is arousing very varied emotions.

The French attitude is well shown in the following article by Stephane Lauzanne, which will appear in the Matin tomorrow.

"The publication of the secret proceedings of the conference by the New York Times shows how quickly there is becoming general the most extraordinary method one can conceive in diplomatic affairs. Up to the present time governments kept to themselves the honor of rendering public historic documents which concerned their peoples. Yellow, red, blue and green book were the signature of the treaty of peace all that has been changed. Once the conference ended, everyone carried off his little papers or great state papers. And everyone is publishing them, according to the need of his polemics and according, above all, to the pecuniary offers which are made to him by magazines or newspapers."

"There still remains one way of becoming a millionaire: it is to have been a plenipotentiary at one of the peace conferences or an interpreter or private secretary or the head of a press bureau. With a little method and memory and with a good fountain pen and a dossier of papers, one can, in handling over documents in which one collaborated or in which one's chief collaborated, make an honest fortune. The thing has been done in France (Lausanne's reference is to Tardieu's book and others). It is going to be done in America and without doubt it will shortly be done in England."

"The scandal—supposing that anything can be scandalous nowadays—lies in the inertia of governments. They had had the time for feeling for their proper thing to make public immediately by peace treaties all the debates and reports of debates which preceded the signing of the treaty. Public opinion in every country has a right to know what the rights of each were defended, how much negotiation there was. Our governments, however, had not the courage to undertake such publication. We must continue, then, to depend on the need of the polemics and on the need of money of others in order to know what passed at the Paris Conference of 1919. That is what is called writing history nowadays."

MY BOOKS.

(Rev. George Scott.)

Such potent incantations dwell Within the compass of these volumes, He needs no periphrasis or spells To weave about their airy columns A world of wisdom and delight: A winsome luring tricky sprite.

For often when the days were hard, And darkness found my spirit moody, He wailed me for my reward, To sunny hillside quaintly woody, Where birds and all things gentle dwell, And beauty more than I can tell.

Or when my mind was sorely vexed, With problems that I found distressing, Some labyrinthine scheme perplexed, And all from wisdom's path digressing, He taught me from some old world sage, These things endured from age to age.

Again he builds for my delight The customs of a time long vanished, Revealing to my eyes the past, The pageant of our fathers banished, Of kings, and camps, and council boards, And knights and squires and doughty lords.

Again he waves his hand and lo! The lordly halls shrink to a cottage, The precious vintage of Bordeaux, To meal poured on a peasant's potage, For queens of beauty buxom dames, Of humble and plebeian names.

However humble be my state, Despite the laws of courtly breeding, At his behest I freely make With men of freest and men of leading, And all are glad to condescend, To be my counsellor and friend.

Such winsome glances abide, This potent incantation's pleasure, Whatever fortune may betide, It falls me not, this perished treasure Small thanks are surely due that I Brought home not though the world pass by.

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MOVING PICTURE SHOWN IN COURT

Defence Sought to Show that Woman Plaintiff Could Walk.

Clever Detective Work—Female Sleuths Made the Acquaintance of Miss Marie Frye, Who Professed to be Crippled.

White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 30.—For the first time in the history of the Westchester courts, a Supreme Court room in the White Plains Court House was transformed into a moving picture theatre, this week, so that movies could be given to show the movements of Miss Marie Frye, who is suing for \$50,000 damages for permanent injuries, and to try to contravert her claim that she cannot walk.

The silent screen was staged in the court room presided over by Justice J. Addison Young, who, despite the objections of the plaintiff's attorney that moving pictures were subject to the usual transformations, allowed the exhibition, with himself, the jurors, and a crowded court room as spectators.

A big white sheet was tacked upon the centre panel of the wall and the projecting machine was mounted on the counsel table in front of the jury by Robert Golden, an expert camera man. In order to darken the court room, Justice Young ordered the court officers to pull down all the shades, but still there was too much light in the room, so Justice Young decided to have the machine set up in a dark room in the basement of the court house. Then the judge, the jurors, counsel on the respective sides, court clerks and the newspaper men marched down to the temporary theatre, where a view of the pictures was given.

Humphrey J. Lynch, counsel for Professor Walter B. Gage, headmaster of the Hackley School for Boys at Tarrytown, who is defendant in Miss Frye's action for having knocked her down with his automobile two years ago, stated that the object of the film was to prove that she could walk unaided despite her claim that she is crippled. During the last days that the case has been on trial, Miss Frye, on frequent occasions, has been carried into the court room, and she has faintly twice while on the witness stand, Detective's Smart Work.

The movie pictures of Miss Frye were taken on August 28 last at Pier 7, North River, where she was taken by Mrs. Lillian Zeldt, a private detective who had been engaged to follow Miss Frye. Zeldt had testified that by a previous agreement made with Detective McKenna, the movie camera man had been ordered stationed at the foot of the stairway leading to the pier where the Coney Island boats dock, and when Miss Frye descended the stairway the camera man began turning the crank, recording Miss Frye's movements, step by step, down the stairs along the dock and on the steamboat Cynos.

Mrs. Zeldt said that as Miss Frye reached the middle of the stairway she suddenly stopped, and pulling off a big red coat which she held in front of her face, said: "Oh, my God, I wonder who he is trying to get me!"

The pictures showed Miss Frye with the detective by her side walking down the steps with a little girl beside her. When the stairway was reached the picture showed Miss Frye removing her hat, just as the female operator had testified. The scene ended on the deck with stevedores, tourists and children around.

Mrs. Zeldt, during her testimony, said that she occupied a house adjoining that of Miss Frye on Jefferson street, Brooklyn, and that she went walking with the plaintiff in Prospect Park and at Coney Island, and that Miss Frye never used a cane and did not appear to limp at all. The plaintiff claims she suffered severe fractures in two places and produced X-ray plates taken in the hospital to show them. The defendant contends that if there was a fracture the bones have knitted together. The trial has attracted unusual attention because of the many odd features connected with it, especially the clever manner in which two female detectives made Miss Frye's acquaintance and induced her to go joy riding and walking with them, to prove that she was not a cripple or suffering from any disease.

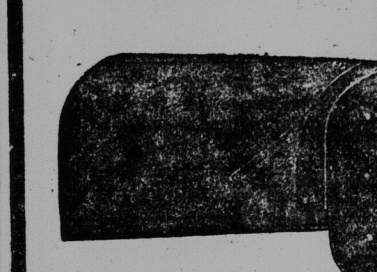
PRAGUE—THE APPEAL CENTRE OF EUROPE (By W. Beadmore)

Prague, becoming in practice what she already is in geography—the heart of Europe. Daily services of aeroplanes connect her with Paris, Strasbourg, Warsaw, while the next few months will see her linked up with Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, Constantinople, with Dresden and Berlin. The progress made in aerial transport since its inauguration last February is striking. During the last few months only three persons had the courage to make the journey from Prague to Paris by air. By June the figure had risen to 70 for the month. The Franco-Romanian Air Navigation Co. has some 40 planes in its service, some of which carry five passengers together with their luggage. This company has already conveyed over 200 passengers and so far not a single mishap has been recorded. In the transport of parcels, newspapers, etc., still more rapid progress has taken place. In February, 16 lbs. of parcels were conveyed; in June, exclusive of newspapers, some 7,000 lbs. were carried. In February the quantity of newspapers taken by air was some 3 lbs. weight. By June this had grown to a little more than one and a half tons weight. The customs duty figures are also interesting. The amount of duty paid on goods transported by air to the Prague aerodrome in February last was 130 crowns; in March, 2,850; in April, 30,797; in May, 86,722; in June, 207,104 crowns.

At No. 1, a small village situated on a plateau to the northeast of Prague, the Czechs have here constructed a new site for their aerodrome. It is here that the Paris plane destined at 8 o'clock in the morning to arrive at 2 p.m. —or officially 14 o'clock—and will be ready the following day at 11.30 to convey you back to Paris. For the extreme of the air services to Constantinople an aerobus is on order at the Blomet works. It will possess four motors with 1,200 horse-power and will be fitted out for the accommodation of 16 passengers with their luggage. It will attain an average speed of 120 miles an hour.

The increasing economic and political importance of Prague will thus be considerably added to by a splendid network of air lines radiating from this

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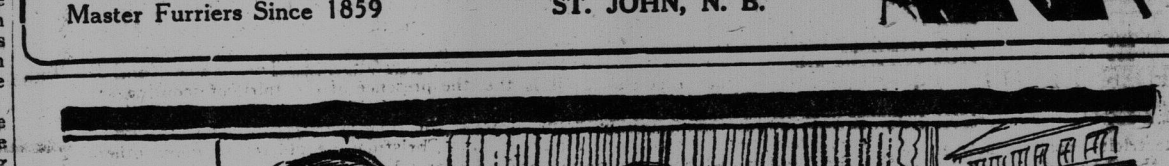
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centre to the most important parts of the European continent. In this way, too, good service may be done towards linking up again various parts of Central Europe which, since the conclusion of the war, have tended to isolate themselves greatly to their own and to their neighbors' detriment.

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GENERAL AGENTS

Regular monthly meeting will be held in the hall at 38 Water street, on Tuesday, January 3, 1922, at 2 p.m. On account of Monday being the New Year, it has been decided by your executive board that it will be held Tuesday. By request of the executive board. 17981-1-3

Best time is the best time to use for the removal of grease spots from cloth and woolen articles. Place a piece of blotting paper under the article to be cleaned, then rub upon the spots some pure benzine, and the grease or dirt will disappear quickly. If you omit to place the blotting-paper under the garment to be operated upon, a circular stain will remain, which cannot be removed.

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