FRANCE TO BUILD

Electric Locomotive Inventrecord time of eight hours—the maximum speed the rails permit—with a ed by Russian Engineer, Generates Own Power by Use of Naptha.

Paris, Dec. 15—France aspires to run railroad trains in the near future with light electric locomotives which gener-

light electric locomotives which generate their own motive power and are able to maintain an average speed of 120 kilometers an hour with twelve coaches weighing 45 tons each.

The first of these locomotives will be tried out between Paris and Nice. The run awaits only the granting of the patent for their building which may be begun any day.

This is the invention of a Rusian engineer, Makhonini, who, after building and operating for a year such a locomotive in Russia, was forced to leave the country on account of ill-health. Makhonini conceived the idea of this engine before the war, but was not able to put it into effect until 1919, when he interested the workmen in a Sovietized electrical plant in the

omotive according to his specificans, and so effective did it prove that

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wonder if he would like a box of Holeproof for Christmas -he would!

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the journey. Because he has not yet obtained the patent, the engineer will say nothing about the invention than that is generates its own power by the use of naptha in a secret apparatus, and that it can produce between 2,000 and 3,000 horsepower. It is declared that American railroads made startling offers to Makhonini, but he is awaiting the patent before considering the proposals.

Violation of the Treaty Gave cas Impetus to the "Might is Right" Charge and Made Foes of Many Nations.

London, Nov. 25—(By Mail)—Referring to recent attempts to reopen the question of Germany's war responsibility, "The London Morning Post" refers to an article entitled "Belgen" in the "Worterbuch des Volkernechts und der Diplomatie," a work begun by Dr. Julius Hatschek, the jurist, and continued by Dr. Karl Strupp, of the University of Frankfurt. The article is a categorical denial on the part of its German authors of the arguments propounded during and since the war by German propagandists, as the following extracts sufficiently show:

The entry of the Germans into Belgium was of immeasurable importance; it was the official motive of England's coming into the war, though it was certainly only a "pretext for war"; in any case, it was thanks to this pretext that Grey influenced public opinion in favor of war; it made England the guardian of international treaties and the protectress of small nations, and placed Germany in the wrong from the beginning (see England's declaration of war, Grey's speech of 3F-VII.-1914; Asquith's speeches of 6 and 27-VIII.-1914, and of 18-IX.-1914).

This same action was the motive for an ever-increasing number of other states to declare war on Germany the entry of the Germans into Belgium became, for the Entente, an example of the German maxim: "Might is Right"; it echoed loudly among beligerent and neutral countries, and put Germany into moral isolation. (Speeches made by Maeterlinck in Italy in favor of Belgium, in the winter of 1914-15; impression made on Wilson by the Belgian Mission to America; formation of the "Belgian Relief Commission.")

facie, a transgression of international law.

The most important attempt at justification by producing proof that Belgium herself had violated her own neutrality in connivance with England is found in the "Brusseler Publikationen" relating to the "Anglo-Belgian Conventions" of 1906 to 1912. The point raised is the conversations (and not conventions; the German publication has, in error, translated the word "conversations" by "Abkommen," which means "conventions") between the chief of the Belgian General Staff and the British Military Attache (in 1906; Ducarne and Barnardiston in 1912; Jungbluth and Bridges).

These were conversations between military experts relating to eventualities in the sole case of a previous invasion of Belgian neutrality by Germany. Baron Greindl, to whom the Belgian government at once communicated these "conversations," several times blamed "the singular step taken by Colonel Barnardiston." No convention was ever concluded (see the Belgian note of 4-III-1915, 2d Belgian Gray Book, No. 101). It is impossible to share the opinion put forward by German writers that these conversations, since they only dealt with eventualities, already constituted a violation of neutrality; subjection carried so war would no longer mean perpetual neutrality for a state, but would be equal to a protectorate.

At the Red Cross depot yesterday

At the Red Cross depot yesterday twenty-three Christmas parcels for the families of soldier settlers in the province were packed up, all ready for dispatch to their destination. The head of the home department of the Soldier Settlement Board for the Maritime Provinces, Miss Mabel Marven, had asked the New Brunswick division of the Red Cross to send gifts to some of the families over which the board has supervision who might most appreciate such a remembrance at Christmas time. The division readily agreed to provide the necessary funds and the local Red Cross took charge of the making up of the parcels.



Cuticura Is The

FORMER CONSUL OF DAIL EIREANN WARNED TO LEAVE

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

New York, Dec. 15 — Daniel J.

McGrath, former Dail Eireann consulto the United States, today was warned to leave the United States before the morning of December 26 by a mysterious letter writer who signed himself "Authority, Irish Republican Army."

Mr. McGrath refused to comment on the warning, but admitted that the letter held him responsible for the executions last Friday of Rory O'Connor and three other Irish Republican Army officers.

MISSION LAND CONCERT.

Summer time brings many children back to the old home—among pleasant memories renewed will be the Tea they used in childhood—"RED ROSE."



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tions, the meeting called for last even-ing for those residents of East St. John





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