

Side Talks by Ruth Cameron



WHAT IS IN A NAME?

It is not often that one can find fault with any of Shakespeare's philosophy, but when he says "What's in a name?" it does seem as though our English Homer must have been nodding.

A friend of mine whose husband writes novels, writes a novel. He tells me that he has been thinking of a name. When a novel is to be brought out there is a long conference, among all the parties concerned, about a name. Everyone interested submits several suggestions for titles. She herself, her husband, the editor of the magazine in which it is to appear serially, his literary agent, the publisher who is to bring out the book, all submit their ideas. As many as a hundred names are sometimes submitted. These are narrowed down to ten, and finally the all-important name is chosen.

Made Up to Fit the Name. Again I was told that an editor suggested to a short story writer that "Attabor" would make a good title for a story. Whereupon the story was written to go with the name!

When I was a child my father used to take us for long walks in the woods every Sunday. We each had our turn to choose where we would go.

The Irish Question.

Editor Evening Telegram. Dear Sir.—The following two quotations will be of present interest. They were spoken, not by President Wilson or any other "impracticable idealist" but by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. David Lloyd George.

"The cause for which we are struggling in this great war is that the rights of every nation, however small, are as sacred as the rights of the British Empire." (Feb. 4, 1917).

"You must set up a government which the people want, otherwise it would be an outrage on all the principles for which we fought in the war." (April 16, 1919).

It would be of course easy to produce many even stronger declarations made by Mr. Lloyd George before his ascent to power, but many things are promised in opposition that are not performed in office. The two declarations set forth were, however, made since Mr. George became Prime Minister—the latter of them since he received his mandate from the electorate. They therefore constitute a definite and binding statement of principle. How far that principle has been carried out in practice the following quotations from the utterances of well-known English public men of unimpeachable integrity will serve to indicate.

Re. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, now High Commissioner to Palestine: "Ireland is now being governed under military law. If what is now going on in Ireland were going on in the Austrian Empire, all England would be ringing with denunciations of the Hapsburgs for denying a people the right to rule themselves. England is to-day shamed before the whole world on account of Ireland."

Henry W. Nevins, a veteran journalist and the doyen of war correspondents, after seeing Irish conditions for himself, said this: "I apologize to the shades of Abdul Hamid and Czar Nicholas, whose rule I so often criticized. The conduct of our own British Government in Ireland has proved to me that no Englishman ever had the right to denounce or condemn any crime which they or their ministers may have perpetrated. And in these methods of treachery, violence and injustice, the Prime Minister of England now openly encourages his agents."

Sir Philip Gibbs, who was knighted for his patriotic services as a war correspondent: "I am an Englishman, and I speak therefore from the Englishman's point of view when I say that I view the state of Ireland at the present time as a disgrace to the British Empire."

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lence that the people are terror-stricken. No man is safe, even women and children run terrible risks of being shot while in the streets. Looting and arson are commonplace; I know of ten persons who were robbed by servants of the Crown. The Government's policy is reactionary in its conception, brutal in its application and destructive in its consequences." The following statement of Mr. Henderson is also of great interest, refuting as it does the lying propaganda sent out in advance to justify repression: "Up until the beginning of 1919, all the outrages had been on one side—that of the Government—and during 1919 there were 14,000 armed raids, three towns were sacked, and ten civilians were killed by its servants. Before 1919 there was only one policeman killed in Ireland." This Committee pointed out the same fact, and was in turn accused of calumny by those who did not want to believe it. Perhaps they will believe Mr. Henderson.

The whole matter is perfectly summed up by Lord Henry Bessell in a speech which hints at Mr. George's previous hypocrisy: "The Prime Minister's incapacity to govern Ireland becomes more manifest every day. The land is filled with violence and upon his failure, lawlessness and crime flourish apace. His incapacity arises from the fact that he persists in ignoring the simplest rule of democratic government. Who can crush the spirit of a nation? Who can successfully deny either the fundamental rights of the Irish people or their right to be ruled by the majority of their own people? From the moment that the Prime Minister recognizes that the only method by which Ireland can be governed is by the consent of its people, from the moment that the Government cease their futile efforts to kill Republicanism by force, and from that moment only, will the Irish sky brighten."

Thanking you for space. Yours very truly,
PRESS & PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE.
S.D.L.L.N., Per Thomas Kelly, Secretary.

Feb. 12, 1921.

This Week's Wisdom.

It is usually a blunt person who makes the most cutting remarks. Many a man has asked for a girl's hand and got her father's foot. If love were really blind age would have fewer terrors for the fair sex. The man who is too sure of himself to be modest is usually the first to be humiliated. It is an easy matter for a judge to issue an order restraining a woman from talking, but what's the use? A girl doesn't really believe that a young man never made love to another girl, but she says she does. It isn't the way a man looks at other women that annoys his wife—it's the way he doesn't look at her.

William Archer, dramatic critic and playwright: "On the basis of this study (of German atrocities in Belgium) I wrote a play introducing no incident for which I could not give chapter and verse. It was called 'War is War'; or the Germans in Belgium. The armistice made it, as I supposed, out of date for ever. But I was hasty in supposing it out of date. With a change of names and some slight adaptations it might very oppositely be produced to-day under the title of 'War is War'; or the British in Ireland." I am going in a few days to the United States. In order to enter that country one has to fill in various papers declaring, among other things, one's nationality. Under this heading I feel sorely tempted to write 'British. I am ashamed to confess.' Hitherto I have always felt a certain foolish pride in writing the word."

Robert Lynd, of the London Daily News: "How many Englishmen realize that the bloodhound and the thong are in use in Ireland to-day, as they were in the slave-states of America? There are few of the cruelties that used to wring your hearts, as you read about the negro slave, that are not being re-enacted in Ireland at the present hour. England is now ruling Ireland in the spirit of the torturer."

Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, British Prime Minister 1910-16: "Cold-blooded, deliberate murder has been traced and credited to uniformed servants of the Crown, and things are being done in Ireland by authority and incitement of the Executive which would take a fitting place in the blackest annals of the lowest despotism of the European world."

A typical example of the Lloyd George practice as distinct from the Lloyd George professions is the case of the Co-Operative Creameries which are being burned all over Ireland by its troops. Witnesses of such authority as Lord Montagu of Brandon, and Mr. John H. Barlow, a former chairman of the London Society of Friends have testified to the guilt of the Crown forces in this connection, and it has been made the subject of an investigation by the Labor Party. A Commission having been sent to the last to examine the scene of action. The Commission's report is the most damning indictment of the Government's policy which has yet appeared, and it is an indictment which is still unanswered.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., the Chairman of the Commission, says: "It is impossible for me to exaggerate the deplorable conditions existing in Ireland. Coercion is applied with such indiscriminate violence that it is still unanswered."

Sir Philip Gibbs, who was knighted for his patriotic services as a war correspondent: "I am an Englishman, and I speak therefore from the Englishman's point of view when I say that I view the state of Ireland at the present time as a disgrace to the British Empire."

Feb. 14, 1921.

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It Has Certainly Been Fine For His Wife, Says Hubley.

After Restoring Him Last Winter Tanlac Is Doing His Wife A World of Good, He Says.

"You can tell them that Tanlac has certainly been a fine thing for my wife too, and we just think it's the greatest medicine in the world," said Robert Hubley, of Waverly, N.S., an employee of the Canadian National Railroad, while at Kenley's drug store in Halifax, recently.

"My wife was in such a weak run-down condition that she couldn't get out of bed without help, and for over three years she wasn't even able to walk about the house. She suffered terribly from stomach disorder and a complication of other troubles. In digestion and bloating caused her no end of worry, and she had no appetite whatever. She was so nervous and restless that she was unable to sleep, and a good night's sleep was simply out of the question. Although we tried everything in the way of medicine we knew of, she could get no relief at all."

"Well, it's certainly wonderful what Tanlac has done for her. She has only taken three bottles so far, but even this has helped her so remarkably that she can get up without help and walk about the house, and on pleasant days, even go out in the yard. Her appetite is greatly improved, and she is not troubled with indigestion a bit. She is so much improved in every way that I believe a few more bottles of Tanlac will restore her health entirely."

Last winter I had influenza and lost my appetite, but I took only two bottles of Tanlac and I am eating good food and feeling fine again. It is certainly a great medicine."

Tanlac is sold in St. John's by Mr. Connors, in Paradise by Mrs. Martin F. Byrne, in Upper Gables by Heber Andrews, in Portland by H. C. Haines, in St. Joseph's, Salmonier, by Mrs. J. Gushue, in Millerton by Exquisite Valley Royal Stores, Ltd., in Flat Islands by William Samson, in Jamestown by Chas. H. Haines, and in Lewisport by Uriah Freake, and.

Harbor Main Will Fix Them.

Editor Evening Telegram. Dear Sir.—In view of the conditions which are blamed more or less to last summer's fish control, which has caused such a state of dissatisfaction and mistrust and practically paralysed the fish trade, in so much that both fishermen and merchant, with conditions as they are to-day, will certainly have to take some steps to get the fish trade to advance the same as in the past. It should be demanded that the present Government resign at once.

The Fish Regulations have hit fishermen and buyers alike, unfairly. The past season while some fishermen and buyers have been moving fish as easy or easier than ever, some have been suffering in various ways. There should be a thorough investigation into the method of control the past season and it should be established beyond doubt, if those parties who acted in connection with some, officially did or did not use their position and held up the fish trade to advance their own business interest to the injury of others.

While the impression is abroad that they may have done so, dissatisfaction is bound to exist, and there can be no confidence between fishermen, buyer and Government. It is hoped that in near future it may be demanded that these things will be looked into.

Your truly,

OUTPORT.

Feb. 14, 1921.

The Only Way.

Last Friday, Mr. Art Neil, and several residents of the higher levels decided that the only way to get rid of the heavy snow drifts in that district was to shovel them away themselves. A working party soon started out to the snow and after some hours of energetic work an excellent path was made on Pennycuik Road. The fountain from which the people of this district get their water has been buried for some days but the Friday night working party will attempt to open up a path to it to-day. These citizens deserve great credit for their excellent work.

S. A. Special Meeting.

Major Gallaher will conduct a special meeting in No. 1 Citadel to-night at 8 o'clock. Whilst Salvationists regret that the weather conditions have prevented the Major from carrying out his programme and proceeding to Carbonar, their regret is more than balanced by their pleasure in retaining him in their midst longer than had been anticipated.

Shipping Notes.

S.S. Rosalind arrived at Halifax 7.30 Saturday night, making the trip in 63 hours. The ship encountered heavy ice.

S.S. Sabie I. arrived at Halifax on Saturday night from this port.

Schooner "Hawker." Captain Parsons has sailed from Port of Spain to load salt for here.

WOMEN'S MISSION OPEN. — The Women's Mission conducted by the Redeemerist Fathers, will be held in the R. C. Cathedral during the coming week. Last evening, a large congregation attended the opening services.

Curlers' Charity Day.

The Curlers are making great preparations for their Annual Charity Day on this coming Wednesday, and the programme is about completed. The Committees nominated by the President are most enthusiastic, both ladies and gentlemen, and all that is wanted now is Jack Frost to favor the Curlers with a good day.

In the morning the Methodist Guards Band will play, in the afternoon the C.L.B., and at night the C.C.C. The Grand Auction, which promises to surpass all others, will start about 9.15, and will be presided over this year by Mr. John O'Driscoll. He will have many things of interest to offer, and the Curlers and their friends are looking forward to a very pleasant reunion on Wednesday night.

The Soldiers have two sheets of ice from seven to nine o'clock when sixteen soldiers will play, and at the same hour another sheet of ice has been reserved for a costume match, in charge of Messrs. Robert Simms and Nelson Duley. Look out for the full programme Tuesday morning. This Monday afternoon and night, provided the ice is in good condition, the Point Games for the H. D. Reid medal and Taylor medal will be played.

Sachem From Halifax.

The following passengers arrived by the S.S. Sachem from Halifax at 6 p.m. yesterday: J. Ayre, S. K. and Mrs. Bell, Miss C. Bartlett, F. Beaumont, C. A. C. Bruce, P. A. Bloise, H. J. Crowe, J. Green, A. Henderson, D. Johnston, D. A. Macaulay, C. Morgan, H. Noseworthy, Miss A. Rogers, Mrs. J. Sellar. The ship also brought a small freight, and sails again to-night, for Liverpool, taking a small outward freight and the following passengers: Mrs. E. Wellman, Mrs. M. Loder and infant, Mrs. W. Clouston, Mrs. M. Davidson, A. Noseworthy, A. Clouston, J. W. Hiscok, J. W. March, J. Cocker, S. S. Gardiner, Miss Jeeves, Miss F. Rogers, J. Jackson, Sir J. C. Crossie, Miss May Furlong, Mrs. Sullivan, Dr. B. O'Reilly, C. P. Ayre, G. Knowling, and Dr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Diamond Dye All Your Old Things

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains simple directions to dye diamond-dye worn, shabby shirts, waists, dresses, coats, gloves, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, everything, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods, new, rich, fadeless colors. Buy "Diamond Dyes," no other kind, then perfect results are guaranteed. Druggist has color card.

Personal.

Mr. H. J. Crowe was a passenger by the Sachem last night from Halifax.

Sir J. C. Crossie leaves by the Sachem to-night for England on a business trip.

Mr. A. Clouston leaves by the Sachem to-night for England to visit his brother who is seriously ill.

Mr. C. A. C. Bruce, manager of the Commercial Assurance Co., who had been attending the annual meeting of the company at Toronto, returned by the Sachem last night.

Mr. D. Johnston, manager of the local branch of the Sun Life Co., who has been attending the annual meeting at head office, returned by the Sachem yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. Fraser leave by the Sachem to-night for England where he takes a special course, and will be absent for four months.

Dr. and Mrs. Fraser leave by the Sachem, having received word by the mail that their son Douglas, at present at school in Scotland.

Mr. James Ayre was a passenger from Halifax by the Sachem last night.

Mr. M. S. Sullivan leaves by the Sachem to-night on a business trip to England.

S. K. and Mrs. Bell, who had been visiting friends in Canada during the past month, returned by the Sachem last night.

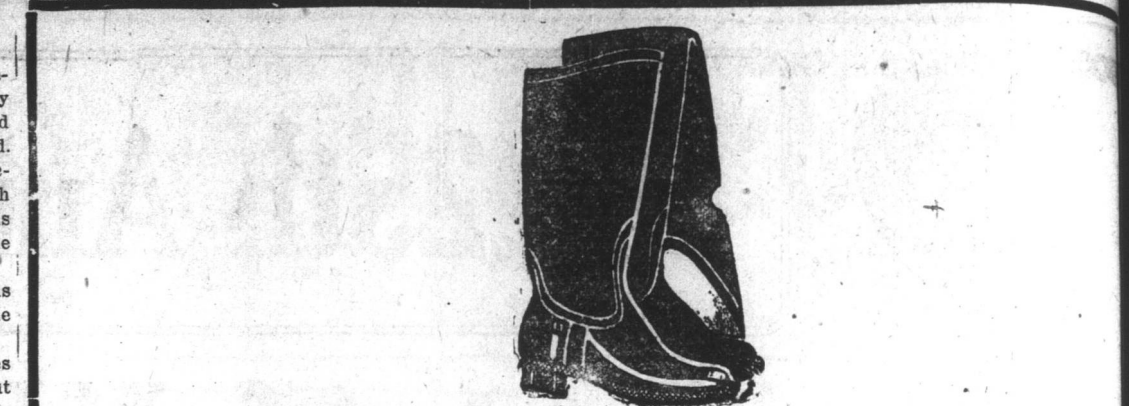
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"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Good for all throat and chest diseases: Distemper, Cough, Spasms, Running Sores, etc., etc. Should always be in the stable—SOLD EVERYWHERE.

New President N.I.W.A.

A special meeting of the N.I.W.A. was held in the L.S.P.U. Hall on Friday night last, when President T. Noel tendered his resignation which being accepted by the Association, the election of a new President took place. Mr. H. Shaw, Sr. was elected to the position vacated by Mr. Noel.



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Every pair of boots you buy that is manufactured in the United States is money thrown away. This is the year to economize, buy "Columbus" Rubber Boots, black or red. Write for prices.

The Cleveland Rubber Co.,

166 Water Street—St. John's

Feb. 10, 14.

The Trench of Bayonets.

One of the Most Dramatic Tragedies of the Great War.

On June 12, during the Verdun battles of 1916, one hundred men, comprising the last remnant of a French company, were waiting in their trench for the order to go over the top toward Douaumont, where a German artillery regiment was stationed.

The French soldiers had been ordered to stand ready. Their guns were poised, bayonets fixed and held upward, each soldier ready to spring at the word of command. The non-commissioned officer who had taken the place of the slain captain and lieutenants held his watch before him, watching the minute hand as it approached the time fixed for the charge.

The field through which ran the trench was being churned by the German shells. The damp ground was soft and moved in low swells like a heavy sea. Overhead, during the rain of German artillery, flew an aviator. As the young aviator hovered over the trench, ready to guide the attacking company to its objective point when the non-commissioned officer gave the word, he saw the ground below heave suddenly in one mighty surge. Before he could utter a warning to the men below the two sides of the trench rolled together, completely engulfing the hundred soldiers between them.

There had not been time for the men to even throw up their arms. Not a cry escaped them—so sudden was the catastrophe. Where there had been a trench with its human tenants there was only a vast ground pierced by a long line of motionless gun barrels, each with its bayonet pointing rigidly to the sky.

Not one of the hundred soldiers escaped—none had moved. There had been no wavering in the line. The protruding bayonets were a man's shoulders apart, as if they were held above the heads of a company on inspection parade.

The young aviator dipped his airplane to the ground. He would have landed, but he knew the engulfed men were beyond his help, even should he escape the rain of shells about him. He flew back behind his own lines for new orders. General headquarters had not even heard of the incident. None had witnessed it save the aviator. No officer had survived to make report, and the battalion major had reported only that a hundred men were "missing in action."

Shortly afterwards the young aviator was killed in a fight over Verdun. From his closest companions, among the members of his squadron, to whom he had spoken often of the horror that came over him as he saw the soldiers beneath him buried alive with their bayonets left, "fixed for the charge," marking the place where they had

stood, the members of the staff learned of the incident. A commission was sent to the vicinity of Douaumont to search for verification of the tale told by the aviator's former companions. It was a dramatic moment when the members of the commission, searching the fields in the neighborhood, suddenly came across the mute evidence of the strange tragedy—the long, straight line of gun barrels, each with its bayonet pointing upward, still protruding from the ground. The battle has moved away from the field, no doubt, in the course of that day, and never had returned. No troops had been that way, or if they had been, they had passed around the solemn row of mute reminders of comrades who had died with their fingers on triggers.

M. Andre Ventre, an eminent French architect, was engaged by the society to which the fund thus secured was entrusted, to design a memorial.

Brick's Tasteless is the best preparation known for chills and who are delicate. Taken in half to one teaspoonful doses it works marvellous results. Try a bottle and convince yourself.—Janet

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