

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1922.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The selection of Arthur Griffith as President of the Dail Eireann in succession to De Valera, and his choice of Michael Collins as his chief lieutenant will be welcomed by friends of Ireland the world over. Both these men have shown themselves to be not only patriots who were prepared to suffer for their convictions, but what is of more consequence, they have common sense enough to properly size up the situation, and foresight enough to appreciate which is the most advantageous way out of it.

When the vote on the peace pact was announced De Valera declared that the Irish people had established a republic, and until they disestablished this republic in a regular manner, it constitutionally went on.

The question arises: What is a "regular manner"? The general assumption has been that the ratification of the treaty by the Dail Eireann settled everything. So it does, provided Ireland abides by the vote and proceeds in conjunction with Great Britain to put the treaty into force in the manner which it prescribes.

By the 18th and last of its articles, the treaty provides that it is to be submitted forthwith for the approval of Parliament, and also for the approval of members elected to sit in the House of Commons of Southern Ireland: "If approved, it shall be ratified by the necessary legislation."

Until this is accomplished, there is to be a provisional arrangement. Steps are to be taken forthwith for summoning a meeting of the members of Parliament elected for the constituencies in Southern Ireland since the passing of the Government of Ireland Act in 1920, and for constituting a provisional Government. The British Government on its side is to take the steps necessary to transfer to such provisional Government the powers and machinery requisite for the discharge of its duties.

Thus the treaty contemplates an interim, not to exceed twelve months, before the Irish Free State is to be set up, during which Ireland is to be under the control of a provisional Government still to be created. If De Valera adheres to his promise, not to oppose the new regime, matters may work out satisfactorily, but his attitude—or rather that of his over-enthusiastic followers—may become a source of trouble.

His address to the fifty-seven members of the Dail who opposed the ratification, which subsequently took place at the Dublin Mansion House shows a clear indication of his intention to continue the fight, this time not only against the British Government, but against the provisional Government of the Irish Free State. If this represents his present temper, it may be hoped that wiser second thoughts will prevail. He is evidently under extreme emotional strain, and the agitation which made him break down while trying to explain his personal position makes calm and reasoned judgment for the time being impossible. De Valera has earned and evidently needs, a rest.

THE LEGISLATURE

The correspondent of the Globe who writes suggesting a reduction in the amount of the sessional indemnity of members of the Legislature is doubtless well meaning, but very impractical. The idea of these gentlemen voluntarily voting to cut their allowance in half is too funny for words. It was not the desire of either Premier Foster nor of the Leader of the Opposition that there should be any increase in the amount of indemnity; it was the doing of a small group of needy members on both sides of the House who demanded more money "on account of the increased cost of living." Once having got the increase they are not going to voluntarily relinquish it.

It cannot be denied that an allowance of \$1000 "and extras" is a pretty generous one for attending at Fredericton four days a week for five weeks, and Mr. Foster might very well have insisted that with this largely increased indemnity, the "extras" for postage, and travelling expenses should cease. For the latter there is no justification whatever, because every member is provided by both the C. P. R. and G. N. B. with a pass which gives him free transportation during the whole year over every railway in the Province. Yet each member receives 10 cents a mile four times, or 40 cents a mile altogether, in addition. These cash one gets \$60 for postage, telegrams and telephone bills. These three items cost up nearly \$5,500 in total.

By far the most sensible course to pursue would be to bring in a reduction bill and reduce the number of

WHAT OTHERS SAY

De Valera and the Irish Peace Delegation.

(London Free Press.)
More and more the position in Ireland has appeared to take the trend which the position in Russia took in the early days of the Bolshevik. A Spanish-Irish-American (De Valera), in the one case, had assumed the role of the autocrat in Ireland, just as an Americanized-Russian-Jew (Lenin) assumed it in the other. In Ireland, as in Russia, a faction had been able to secure power and hold it despite the fact that the great majority of the people opposed that faction's position. Were Ireland a so-called "independent" nation it is impossible to conceive of the Irish people, in making the treaty with the delegation led by De Valera, might not have gone in his sacrifice of the country to his own ambition, to his wounded "amour propre," or to some other unworthy Irish pretense, not having the instinct of the Irishman in his blood, he cannot forgive those Irishmen who were successful in making the treaty, and he would be assumed to be his own authority and jurisdiction.

To recapitulate the causes that have led up to the present Irish split" in the Irish people, they all trace back to the confused proceedings which attended the dispatch of the Irish delegation to negotiate and conclude a treaty with the British Government, who—with their "credentials" in their hands or otherwise concealed about their persons—gaily set sail for England, for London and Downing Street on a never-to-be-forgotten day of last October.

Mr. De Valera's peculiar sense of humor, or it may be his want of a practical knowledge of business methods, is manifest in the fact that while in their "credentials" the five delegates to the Irish peace conference were authorized to conclude a treaty, their "instructions" were expressly forbidden to do any such thing.

The "credentials" signed by Mr. De Valera, in view of the authority vested in him by the Dail Eireann, appointed the five delegates in question: as envoys plenipotentiary from the elected Government of the Republic of Ireland to negotiate and conclude on behalf of Ireland, with the representatives of His Britannic Majesty George V., a treaty or treaties of settlement, association and accommodation between Ireland and the community of nations known as the British Commonwealth.

The crucial words of the "credentials" it will thus be seen, are "to negotiate and conclude," whereas Mr. De Valera's complaint against Mr. Griffith and the other Irish plenipotentiaries is in the simple fact that a rough draft of the treaty was not submitted to the Sinn Fein Cabinet before signature, as outlined in the instructions given the delegates.

Number three of these instructions reads: "It is also understood that the complete text of the draft treaty about to be signed will be submitted to the Dail in Dublin and reply awaited."

Mr. De Valera, it seems, laid great stress upon instruction number three. In fact, he has confessed that the reason he himself had served on the delegation was because he wanted to provide for delay, for reference back to Dublin.

His manifesto, which The Freeman's Journal calls: "A criminal attempt to divide the country." And hence Mr. Griffith's reply, as follows: "I have signed a treaty of peace between Ireland and Great Britain. I believe that this treaty will lay the foundations of peace and friendship between the two nations."

"What I have signed I will stand by in the belief that the end of the conflict of centuries is at hand." And the fight was on!

Fortunately for Ireland the difference between her position and that of France lies in the fact that Ireland has that commonwealth of British nations back of her. With this safeguard, there was at no time any great likelihood of Mr. De Valera's actually putting a Lenin-Trotsky trick over on the country.

Now that Mr. De Valera has resigned his office as president of the hypothetical Irish "Republic," and the Dail has decided to go on with the vote on the ratification of the Anglo-Irish treaty, it may perhaps be possible to get at least an approximately accurate expression of the majority Irish opinion.

In the meanwhile Mr. De Valera's citizenship, as a British citizen, is not a threat to Ireland as it might have been had the quondam "president" been born in Ireland or had the instincts of the Irishman in his blood.

Beligent France.
Stratford Herald.
Among other things, it ought to be made plain to France that it cannot get up and kick over a perfectly reasonable and fair plan for minimizing the menace of the submarine, and even jeopardize and perhaps nullify the whole work of the Washington conference without losing the sympathy and help of other peoples. If France persists in running amuck, and builds a big fleet of vessels that are almost pirate craft per se, and are practically useless except when operated in contradiction of all the laws of decent civilized men, then France should be told plainly that in case it gets into trouble it must expect to take care of itself and suffer alone; also that it will be liable to the disciplinary measures provided for in the Root resolution.

Of one thing, too, France may feel certain: Any rapprochement between the United States and Great Britain that it foolishly dreads as inimical to its interests as a leading world power is going to be made, and that, in its own way, it is as reactive and unreasonable as the government in Berlin over was.

Surely there ought to be some method for making the Government in Paris see reason and realize that, in its own way, it is as reactive and unreasonable as the government in Berlin over was.

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

Mr. Parkins came to see my sister Gladie last night bringing a bunch of roses and no sandy, Gladie acting as if she was glad as anything about the flowers and no feeling about the candy, and they sat in the parlor and talked a while and then they had an argument and Mr. Parkins left crying and slammed the front door as if he chawt it belonged to him.

And today Gladie kept on asking if anybody had called her up on the telephone. Moments Mr. Parkins. With he had, and Gladie weaved around the house looking mad and not knowing how to say to anybody even if they talked polite to her first, and this afternoon she was up in her room sticking her head out in the hall every time the telephone rang, and I had a sneer how to make her feel good, and I went down stairs and got the flowers Mr. Parkins brought last night and took them up and stuck my head in Gladie's room saying, Hay Gladie look wat Mr. Parkins sent.

Wat, wat, give them to me, sed Gladie looking as if she felt twice as good already, and she ran and grabbed the flowers and stuck her nose in them, saying, O aren't they bewtiful, aren't they lovely, wen did they come, just now?

No, not just now, I sed.
Well wen did they come, wy weren't I told immediately? sed Gladie, and I sed, Well gosh, Gladie, you know it, you was the first one wen I sed.
Dont talk krazy, you jest aren't them up to me, dident you? sed Gladie.

Sure I sed, and she sed, Well then wen did they come, I demand to know wen these flowers got here, and I sed, Last nite, he brawt them himself.
You silly ignorant jacksas, sed Gladie, and I sed, Wy, you was glad to see them then so wy aint you glad to see them now?

Which jest then Gladie gave me 2 ferrow cracks and I ran down and told me and me gave me another one. Proving good intentions without good news is useless.

A BIT OF VERSE

OPEN BOOKS.

(A wife in an open book to every husband, declares W. L. George.)
A volume prim and pretty,
Well bound in dove-like gray;
Its contents sweet and witty,
To cheer one on one's way.

Was what I first selected,
(Too few had I inspected).
The title? It was "Mabel,"
It seemed on casual view,
In crimson crushed leaves,
To suit the parlor table.
But—there was Volume II.
And when I saw a second volume
I've said, as Marquis says, "a colyum."

The next book that I picked out
Was choice and elegant,
Poetic contents tricked out
To suit the parlor table.
I thought to find the poem faultless,
But it was blank verse, blank and
salties.

I sought byways and hedges—
Of Caxton's I'd enough—
Avoiding deekle edges,
Which, though superb, are rough—
No matter an artistic format
If one must play the role of doormat.

And so at last, read lover!
I found a volume ripe,
It has an oilech cover
And simple plain-faced type:
But there's no further need of looking
For the best recipe in cooking.
—New York Herald.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The January sitting of the Circuit Court opened yesterday morning. His Honor Judge Crockett presiding. After the entering of several cases for trial adjournment was made till January 17, the court issuing an adjournment to the jurors to be present on that date or else to show sufficient reason by way of affidavit under penalty of \$10.

The case against Geo. V. Parker, charged on two indictments with receiving stolen goods, was set over until January 24.

The docket follows:
Jury.
Cameck vs. N. B. Power Co.
McKlinsey vs. Imperial Guarantee and Accident Ins. Co.
Lawlor vs. Mahoney.
Pagwey vs. Garson.
International Jobbers Ltd. vs. Kimsky & Cohen.
Guthrie vs. North American Smelting Co.

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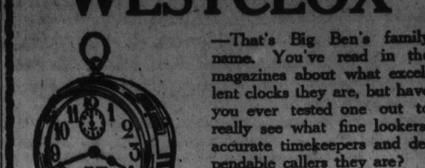
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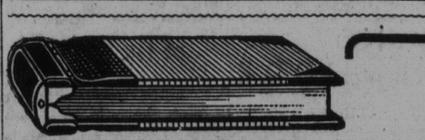
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CRITICISMS MADE

PURSUED BY

Raymond Poincare Continues Against the Premier in French Senate.

Paris, Jan. 9.—It is a singular thing that Raymond Poincare, former President of the French Republic, continues his activities in the press while maintaining complete silence in the Senate. His articles, which criticize sometimes with subtle insinuation and sometimes with vigorous frankness, the succeeding French ministers, are numerous but he does not follow them up by challenging the Premier in the parliamentary debates. It is of course only by parliamentary action that government can be overthrown and it is therefore curious that Mr. Poincare expresses himself as seriously dissatisfied with the policy of those in power, is content with undermining their position without venturing to attack them directly in the only place where his criticisms would be effective.

There has been no more interesting political feud in the history of the third republic than that which is thus waged between Mr. Poincare and the Prime Minister—whichever he may be. Everybody realizes that the ultimate aim of Mr. Poincare is himself to become Prime Minister. But he appears willing to bide his time and to help bring down minister after minister without appearing too prominently himself and without accepting the responsibilities of office until the moment which he judges opportune has arrived.

He is the chief opponent of Mr. Briand as he was the chief opponent of his predecessors. He almost succeeded in bringing down Mr. Millerand when, however, left the premiership for the presidency just in time and who, it has been freely stated, finds it hard to forgive Mr. Poincare for the difficulties he created, and now as President opposes his veto to the succession of Mr. Poincare to the premiership. Recently it is rumored in parliamentary circles this veto has been broken down and the premiership of Mr. Poincare and the present President are reconciled. There is no reason, therefore, why Mr. Poincare should not become Premier whenever a vacancy occurs and when he has the sanction of Mr. Poincare made things very unpleasant for George Leygues, who succeeded Mr. Millerand on his elevation. Nothing that Mr. Leygues did in favor in the eyes of this former President turned journalist, Mr. Leygues was not solid enough long to resist the sapping process and after a few months fall.

Attacks on Briand Policy.

Mr. Briand succeeded. The duel continued. It has been Poincare versus Briand. Nobody engaged in politics in France, left the premiership for the presidency just in time and who, it has been freely stated, finds it hard to forgive Mr. Poincare for the difficulties he created, and now as President opposes his veto to the succession of Mr. Poincare to the premiership. Recently it is rumored in parliamentary circles this veto has been broken down and the premiership of Mr. Poincare and the present President are reconciled. There is no reason, therefore, why Mr. Poincare should not become Premier whenever a vacancy occurs and when he has the sanction of Mr. Poincare made things very unpleasant for George Leygues, who succeeded Mr. Millerand on his elevation. Nothing that Mr. Leygues did in favor in the eyes of this former President turned journalist, Mr. Leygues was not solid enough long to resist the sapping process and after a few months fall.

HEADS THAT ACHE AND PAIN

It is hard to drag along with a head that aches and pains all the time.
In nine cases out of ten, persistent headaches are due to poisoned blood, the blood being rendered impure through some derangement of the stomach, liver or bowels, but no matter which organ is to blame the cause must be removed before permanent relief can be obtained.

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which has been on the market for the past forty-five years, removes the cause of the headache by starting the process of elimination acting freely through some derangement of the stomach, liver or bowels, but no matter which organ is to blame the cause must be removed before permanent relief can be obtained.

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