

# BLACK AND TAN JUSTICE NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS

Special to Daily Mail. Copyright 1920 that this species of "wild west" justice is not suited to civilized nations. The British Government could not stand over it if challenged by powers who claim to be civilized. The provocation is undoubtedly great. Sinn Fein methods for reducing the forces of the police by intimidation and murder are drastic and merciless. Retaliation by the police would not be surprising. But in the instances which have occurred the retaliation has not been by the regular police, but by the body of alien mercenaries, who have no sort of sympathy either with the regular police, or with the country in which they are operating. Where shooting incidents have occurred these have visited the whole community with terrorism and shootings and burnings. And in the end the real culprits escape scot free. Some people who are paid to be leading Sinn Feiners are usually pointed out, and, as in the case of Balbriggan and Galway, brutally done to death.

Dublin, Nov. 2 (By Mail).—There is no doubt that the British Government and its Irish Executive, of which Sir Hamar Greenwood is the head are now really alarmed at the thoroughness with which the "Black and Tan" police are carrying out their policy of reprisals. That this policy of reprisals had some sort of official recognition, is not doubted here. Colonel Smyth, the Commissioner who was murdered in the County Club at Cork in July last, enunciated such a policy in his speech to the police at Listowel, a speech of which Sinn Fein received a report and published to the world. The "Weekly Summary" a newspaper issued for the benefit of the police at the Government's expense had a leading article in which it encouraged the "Black and Tans" to make "appropriate hell" for agitators. The new force took the hint, and the result is the appalling ruin of millions of pounds of property.

The government has now realized through the ordeal. The Sinn Feiners

attacked a local military barracks and carried off arms and ammunition. Some soldiers who were there did not resist, and they suffered no harm, but a sergeant who offered fight, was killed by the only shot fired on the occasion. That night the town of Mallow was partially destroyed by fire. It was of no avail that the clergy of the town of all denominations in conference with the local stipendiary magistrates vouched for the quiet of the town if the troops were confined to barracks. The troops were confined, but others whose identity may be surmised, came and converted a prosperous town into a howling ruin.

The rumor is current that Parliament may be summoned to deal with the Irish question and especially the reprisals. And not a moment too soon. "Black and Tan" justice is no respecter of persons, and no one knows when his own turn may come to go under the harrow.

Inability to make fudge successfully doesn't bar a girl from becoming a good housekeeper, though lots of girls think otherwise.

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## FRANCE GAY DESPITE HIGH TAXATION

Deauville, Nov. 6—Oh, yes, France can be gay and queer despite the taxes and the vacant chairs, the scarcity of tourists, and it has been gay during the first real after the war summer. Perhaps the H. C. of L. is responsible for the lack of cloth which makes some of the autumn skirts quite notable. It may be that economy was what the wonderful male dressmakers considered when they planned them. On the other hand, may be not. And maybe it was not economy either which started the fashion here at Deauville of bare legs for the ladies in the ballrooms.

Deauville is not New York, nor, on the other hand, is it Newport. It is not Asbury Park either, nor Atlantic City. It is just Deauville, where the girls go down to the water very, very modestly in discreet bathhouses, which are hauled into good depths of sea on wheels, so that no exposure of the bath costume (or lack of it) is necessary, and then after they have thus modestly begun, dash back upon the beach all wet and sleek and very one-piece. There is nothing to indicate hard times in Deauville except the scarcity of goods used in the bathing costumes.

Most of the bathers this summer have worn stockings—of course I mean the lady bathers—which is an innovation in the way of caution against taking cold and also, it is said, in the way of gathering attention for there are few French maidens expert in that line who do not feel certain the sleek stockings are more lustrous than uncovered calves. The stockings it is rumored this year have been fitted in some instances with cleverly devised thin rubber air cushions, which, inflated to exactly the right degree, have served splendidly to correct neglect of nature in the way of haplessness. Perhaps it has been in case, more general than ordinarily suspected, of such pads which has banished bare legs from the beaches. To pad a bare leg is impossible, while stockings—

The dear girls who so carefully have covered up their dainty calves upon the beach have been revealing them with absolute frankness in the ballroom.

Some astonishing results of stock-inged bathing have appeared in the course of the stockless dancing. These are due to the interesting circumstances that many of the bathing stockings have been what America calls "openwork". Through the openings in the openwork the ardent sun has sent its burning caresses with the usual effect of producing tan. Upon the legs of mademoiselle this tan in a pattern determined by the nature

## WHERE THE SUN OUTSHINES THE MOVIES

New York, Nov. 7—There is one thing in North Russia and Siberia that outshines the movie, according to Leonard Martin, who has just returned after a year and a half in those lands where he was manager for the Community Motion Picture Bureau. It is the sun.

Most of Russia and all Siberia are so far north that open air shows cannot begin until after 10 o'clock at night in summer. That is when the sun goes down. The show then opens often is operated continuously till dawn, when the screen picture fades. So eager are the people to see films they will come at 9 o'clock in the evening and stay until 2 o'clock in the morning. A motion picture show is the most wonderful thing they have ever seen in their lives. They stand outside for hours waiting their turn to see the pictures their friends have told them about.

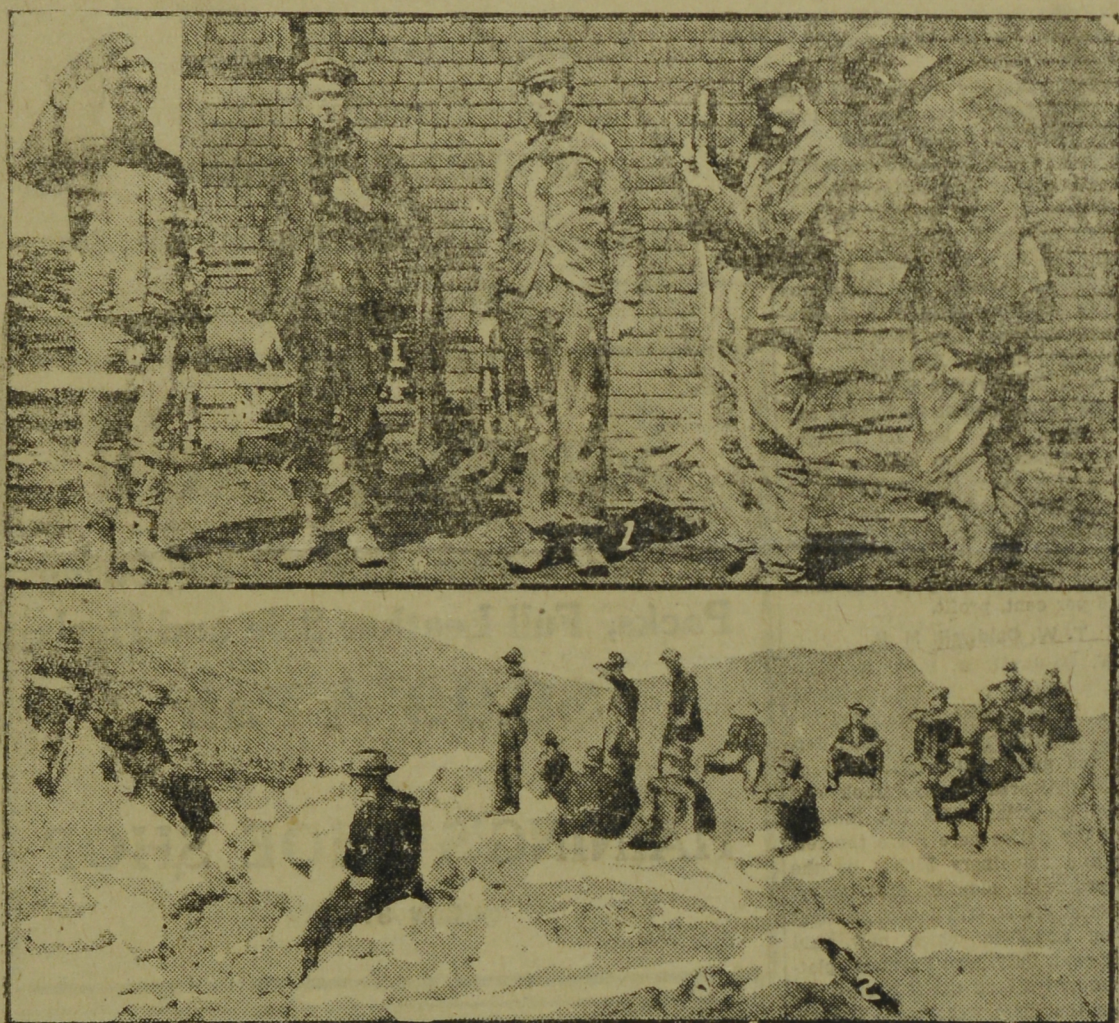
Mr. Martin put on shows almost the entire length of the Russian-Siberian Railway. From his office in Vladivostok to the furthestmost limits of his territory was 4,500 miles. The road often was under fire, half a dozen governments were ruling along the way, and the projection men had to live in box cars, but with all that Mr. Martin comes back looking hale and happy. One of his men started out in a box car alone, and was gone for ten months with a German prisoner and two squirrels for his companions.

The Russian people when the field is opened up to American films will like two distinct classes of pictures. Mr. Martin said one is the comedy of action and the other is the sad melodrama. The Russians are a mournful people. They have trained on sorrow for so many years in their native plays they demand the same thing in films. Our light comedies of love and romance mean little to them. They want the more pronounced comedy—or tragedy.

At any rate the effort to keep up with living costs gives one a run for his money.

of the openwork sometimes seems startling. There are beautiful maids upon whose insteps one sees in the hotel ballroom queer brown daisies; a lifted skirt reveals a ruddy serpent sketched above an ankle by the artist sun; another maiden's calves are curiously checkered while the queer weave of another's bathing stockings produced something of the general nature of an American barber pole. They are quite frank concerning all these matters. One sees them gathered in small groups and not without attendant males with skirts discreetly raised comparing notes.

## The Practical Work of a Mining School.



(1) Mining students ready to go underground in a coal mine near Sydney, N.S.  
(2) Students examining the great landslide at Turtle Mountain, Alberta.

Not very many years ago a great many people looked on an education at the University as unnecessary and perhaps even harmful for a young man proposing to enter business or manufacturing. The old professions of Law, Medicine and the Church were, of course, different, and demanded college training; but fitness for success in even the greatest industrial or engineering undertakings was commonly supposed to be best gained by apprenticeship in an office or works, and the boy who left school at fourteen to run errands and sweep out the office was often landed as having outdistanced his rich neighbor who had "wasted" four or five years in learning a lot of theory, and with it acquired habits of luxury, and a sense of his own superiority to other men.

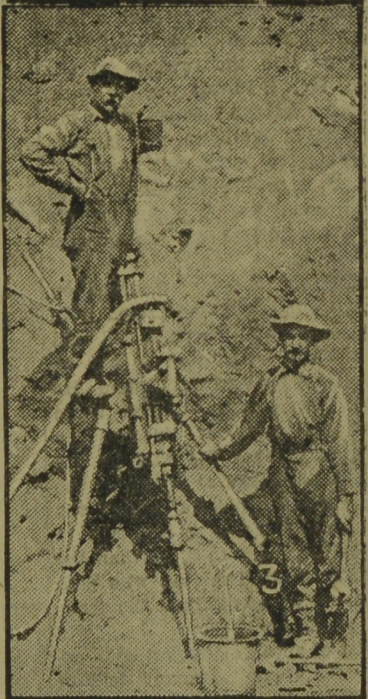
The above belief, was due in part to ignorance of what college life really is, and in part to a failure to distinguish between the old and new methods of teaching. Fortunately, time has cleared away much of this misunderstanding and has proved to all observant people that nothing can equal a scientific education as a preparation for any branch of advanced industrial work, but it is doubtful if even now the public understands just what is done by our Universities in training young men for the Engineering Profession.

Perhaps no clearer illustration of the modern method can be found than in the teaching of Mining Engineering as given, for instance, at McGill. The students begin their course in October and spend seven months attending classes in Mathematics, Physics, and other fundamental subjects, and in carrying out elementary experiments in the laboratory. Then, after the spring examinations they go to a camp in the country, and a practical surveying for four weeks. This ends their obligatory work for the year, but they are urged to spend at least the main part of the vacation in Machine Shops or on Surveys or other engineering enterprises, and it is significant of the earnest spirit of the students that fully 80 p.c. do this and at the same time earn good

wages and thus acquire at least a fair part of the money needed to meet their next year college expenses.

The second year is similar to the first, except that the work both theoretical and practical is more advanced, and these first two years are the same for all Engineering students no matter what branch of the subject they propose to practice; but in the third year, they specialize, and the miners give a considerable part of their time to Mineralogy, Geology, etc. The practical work at the end of this year is still further specialized and is in the form of a travelling school. Sleeping cars are chartered for a month or more, a diner is engaged when necessary, and the party accompanied by a professor and a small group of competent instructors, is taken to some important mining district. About one-fifth of the time is given to practical field Geology—another fifth to visits to Ore Dressing and Metallurgical plants, and the remainder to actual visits to mines carefully selected in advance so that the widest possible experience can be gained. The students go underground, spend their time watching, and if possible working, with the regular miners, and each day after returning to their travelling home they compare experiences and write up notes, under direction of the staff. At one end of the school proper all of the men are given opportunities for employment for the remainder of the summer, in the mines visited, and thanks to the broad-mindedness of our Canadian Mine Managers (many of them old McGill graduates) the students thus get invaluable experience, and at the same time earn very substantial pay.

The value of this very practical summer school can only be fully appreciated when the men return to college for their fourth and final year, which is devoted to a study of the advanced technology of Mining. Matters which might otherwise be difficult to understand are quickly appreciated, the interdependence of theory and practice are made clear, and the students complete their course with a more mature and balanced understanding of their professional duties and responsibilities



(3) Students operating a Rock Drill at Phoenix, B.C.

than could possibly be attained by any amount either of study or of practical work taken alone.

This Mining Field School was instituted at McGill over twenty years ago, and has since been carried on without interruption, except that it was curtailed during the war. The extent of ground covered may be gathered from the fact that British Columbia has been visited no less than ten times, Nova Scotia six, Newfoundland twice, Michigan and other United States mining districts three or four times, while Cobalt, Porcupine, Sudbury and other nearer mining fields, are almost always touched on the way to more distant parts. The illustrations which accompany this article have been chosen to show the lighter side of the excursions, and it is needless to add that no part of the course at McGill is more popular than the "Mining Trips."

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8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Subject—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Lecturer—MR. R. B. HANSON

All citizens are invited.