

WHY ITALY IS PREPARED TO CHALLENGE THE POWER TOLD IN SURVEY

London May Yet Avoid Actual Conflict — Rome Still Counts on Paris Backing

ROME, Oct. 8.—As soon as the nation-wide mobilization was called today, a special guard of 300 police and infantrymen was thrown around the British Embassy.

Throughout the city were posted posters declaring: "We find it simply monstrous that this nation (Great Britain) which dominates the world refuses us a strip of the poor land of Africa."

What is behind Mussolini's effort at conquest of Ethiopia?

Why is Italy willing to risk opposition of Great Britain?

What do Italians feel about the "African Adventure"?

These three questions—holding the most important keys to the Italo-Ethiopian crisis—are illuminated in a confidential memorandum with permission today of The Christian Science Monitor.

The memorandum, obtained from an American authority recently returned from Italy, was originally drafted for private use and speaks with unusual frankness. It draws its information from what the Monitor believes to be unimpeachable sources. It explains the Italian thought against a background of accurate and close knowledge of Fascist policy.

It reveals Mussolini's concept of empire. It infers Britain was once willing to give Italy a free hand in Albania, provided Italy would refrain from conflict with British interests in Africa. It reveals personal difficulties between diplomatists. It shows basic differences between French and British policy over Italian expansion.

But, beyond these details, the document is of importance because of the clear picture it presents of the official and popular Italian views which bear on the present crisis.

Despite the diplomatic conflict that the memorandum reveals, it does not picture an Anglo-Italian war as inevitable. But it delineates with unrestrained clarity a situation of major importance in today's efforts to keep the peace.

Text of the Memorandum

The views expressed in this memorandum are the result of a very thorough examination of the present Italian situation. Its conclusions are based on extensive observation of events under the Fascist regime, and upon conversations with high officials, foreign diplomatists and a number of military authorities.

The most delicate and serious problem at the present time is the crisis which has unexpectedly broken out between Italy and Britain.

I do not refer to the differences which have arisen between Rome and London over the method of settling the Ethiopian conflict, but to the radical change which has taken place in the political relations between the two countries, a conflict unfortunately anticipated by many in Italy—must depend upon the adjustment of basic Anglo-Italian differences.

Fundamental Friendship

All observers of Italian events,

without any exception, including also the diplomatists with whom I have discussed the Italian problem in recent years, were entirely of the opinion, which I also shared, that Italy might have followed a policy contrary to France, or contrary to Germany, or contrary to any other European power, but never, for any reason, opposed to England.

Anglo-Italian friendship, in fact, has always been reckoned as the fundamental and immutable basis of Fascist foreign policy. This was the opinion of the epoch preceding Fascism's arrival. Benito Mussolini himself, in his most important speech on foreign policy (June, 1923) had declared that friendship with England was the cardinal point of Italian policy. During the whole of the 13 years of Fascist regime Italian relations with the more important countries of Europe (France, Germany, the Little Entente) have passed through periods of acute tension, but with Britain everything had proceeded smoothly.

Sudden Change?

There was absolutely nothing to lead one to expect the brusque change which has now occurred. The only serious incident between the two countries worth mentioning was the Corfu affair in 1923. Except for this crisis, evidently, must have left deep traces in the mind of Signor Mussolini. Britain, had always supported Fascism foreign policy, even with certain other great European powers, notably France, opposed some of its tendencies.

When two years ago Sir Eric Drummond was appointed Ambassador to Italy, his predecessor, Sir Ronald Graham, before leaving Rome, said to him:

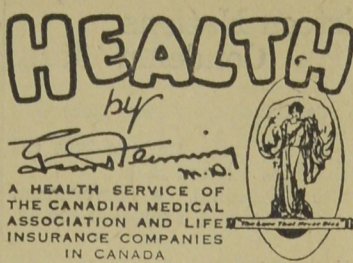
"I leave in your hands a situation which is excellent in all respects. Except for the question of the Italian language at Malta, there is no question in suspense and no disagreement between us and Italy."

New Diplomacy

As the situation has worked out—either for policy or personal reasons—Sir Eric has represented a political school wholly opposed to the ideas of Signor Mussolini. This is said to have rendered the personal relations between them very difficult. I do not believe that I am mistaken in saying that Signor Mussolini has anything but personal liking for Sir Eric. These factors, and the international situation, have prevented the frank relations which existed between Il Duce and Sir Ronald Graham. Certainly things might have taken a different turn if between the British representative and Il Duce there had been greater understanding and personal trust.

No Common Ground

A short time ago it was said that, in spite of all the efforts he had made, Sir Eric had never succeeded in making Mussolini understand the reasons why the British Government was so attached to the League and wanted



VERY LIKELY

No physician would be so foolish as to make a diagnosis solely on the appearance of his patient. While appearances may be deceiving they are very likely to reveal a great deal, or perhaps it is fairer to say, suggest, much of what lies beneath the surface.

Knowing what he does, the physician would expect to find some cases of diabetes among those of his patients who, having passed middle-life, have added an excessive number of pounds to their weight. Not all fat people have diabetes but thin adults seldom fall victims.

Very likely it will be asked what good is it to know that diabetes occurs much more frequently in the overweight than in the underweight, or that women are attacked more frequently than men, and that the disease appears usually between the ages of forty and sixty.

This information is of practical value if it is also known that heredity plays a very definite part. In other words, overweight is undesirable for all adults, but when it is associated with a family history of diabetes, it has much more significance.

To know that diabetes has occurred in the family need not arouse any feelings of fear. It should be accepted as a warning to watch, with extra care, the health of the body and so avoid the physical difficulties, which otherwise through carelessness, might develop.

There are good reasons why everyone should have a periodic health examination. Those with a family history of diabetes should never fail to provide this safeguard for themselves. The early detection of disease is most desirable because it permits of early treatment which offers so much to the patient.

The first signs of diabetes are changes in the urine and blood which are detected at the periodic health examination, long before the individual feels any change in himself. At the same time, focal infections or other abnormal states, which should be got rid of by proper treatment, are discovered.

No one can attempt to diagnose his own condition, nor should anyone attempt to do so. Suspicion, which should send one to his doctor, should be aroused by a persistent thirst and insistent hunger together with the passage of increased amounts of urine accompanied by loss of weight and strength: one or more of these is sufficient to justify an investigation.

Very likely you have no particular reason to be interested in diabetes but it is also very likely that you may have, because the disease is fairly common.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

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the League intervention in order to solve the Ethiopian difficulty. They have always approached the same problem—Ethiopia—from entirely different angles and with a different frame of mind, and were both unable to find common ground on which to meet.

In this way, the Anglo-Italian differences, instead of being narrowed, seemed, at each interview between Il Duce and Sir Eric, to become wider and wider.

Miscalculations

It is curious how Britain and Italy have made the same error in judging each others attitude toward the Ethiopian affair. From the outset Britain considered that Mussolini was bluffing and that he would not resort to war against Ethiopia if generous concessions were offered to him. On his part, Mussolini has based his whole policy in East Africa on the assumption that there would be no trouble with England, but that the latter would in no circumstances go to war either to defend her own vital interests, threatened by an Italian occupation of Ethiopia, or to uphold the Covenant of the League.

Both England and Italy are now realizing that neither of them was bluffing. This, in the face of a publicly declared attitude, makes it the more difficult for either side to withdraw.

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WHAT ARE SANCTIONS?

When Signor Mussolini said that sanctions mean war, he really meant that he would interpret sanctions as war. For sanctions do not mean war in the sense that they are equivalent to war. Indeed, if they were applied against Italy, their application would be in strict conformity with international law. Naturally, Italy would object to the procedure and try in every way to resist it. Who could do otherwise in a similar situation in private life? In all probability Italy would fight the sanctionist. But she would have no reason for justifying retaliatory actions on the grounds of a wrong committed against her by the sanctionist.

Sanctions is a word that has been taken so much for granted that many people have forgotten its origin. It does not signify approval. It is defined as law. The word is a term used for later Roman law and was frequently applied to ordinances put out by mediaeval sovereigns. There were the series of pragmatic sanctions, for instance, or laws relating to affairs of state. Justinian regulated the government of Italy by sanctions after it had been reconquered from the Ostrogoths. As late as 1713 Emperor Charles VI settled the law of succession for the dominions of the Hapsburgs by a pragmatic sanction.

Violation of a sanction, as of modern laws, involved penalties. Thus the sanctions implicit in the Covenant of the League of Nations are both laws and penalties. Ethiopia set the machinery going as far back as January. She then invoked Article 10 against Italy. The clause binds all the League members passively to respect and positively to preserve the territorial integrity of a member against external aggression.

In March, when warlike moves from Italy were reported, Ethiopia invoked Article 11. This provides that any threat of war shall bring the co-signatories together. Ever since then an effort to compose the Italo-Ethiopian dispute has been in progress. Sometimes the discussions have been conducted inside the League, sometimes outside it. The machinery has now reached Article 15. Under this article the Council of the League is authorized to make a last effort to settle the dispute. Failure of the disputants to accept it brings the "sanctions" article, Article 16, into play. The rejecting nations or nations are then deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertakes to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nation of the Covenant breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

This limits the "sanctions" to an economic blockade. But in the course of the article military measures also are envisaged against the recalcitrant state or states.

It is the actions provoking sanctions, however, not the sanctions themselves, that amount to war. The

Of Interest to Women

GOOD FORM DEMANDS TIPS FOR SERVICE

In an average first-class restaurant a reasonably accurate rule is a minimum tip of twenty-five cents, whether for one person or two, for a bill that totals less than two dollars; thirty-five cents up to three dollars; forty cents from over three to four dollars; and a minimum of twenty cents a person for a lunch or dinner party.

If you are having a party of ten or twelve or more, ten per cent would be quite enough divided between the waiters to serve you, if the bill comes to two dollars a person or more. Otherwise you would give two dollars, or two dollars and a half, and perhaps as much again to the head waiter if he has taken particular pains to have the service efficient or if he made you an especial per person price. On the other hand, if he does nothing for you, you give him nothing.

Every one has at some time or other been subjected to the awkward moment when the waiter presents the check to the host. For a host to count up the items is to suggest parsimony, while not to look at them is discourteously reckless, and to pay before their faces for what his guests have eaten is embarrassing. Having the check presented to a hostess, when a man or men are among her guests, is more unpleasant.

Therefore, to avoid this whole transaction, a hostess who has not a charge account should either order the meal ahead, and at the same time pay for it in advance, including the waiter's tip, or else she should make arrangements to have the check presented to her elsewhere than at table.

If she invites people on the spur of the moment so that she can make no pre-arrangements, she goes up to the head waiter and tells him: "I am Mrs. John Jones (or Miss Mary Jones) my address is sixteen Park Lane. Please notice when we leave the table and bring the bill to me in the ladies' dressing room."

When one woman, passing another seated at a table in a restaurant, stops and shakes hands, the one who is seated does not rise, unless she is very young, and the one passing is quite old. All the men at the table, of course, rise and stand until the visiting woman has departed, whether she is known to them or not. This detail of behavior is one that every woman should take seriously, since every man who is a gentleman MUST stand as long as she stands, no matter how inconvenient it may seem to be.

sanctionist merely takes measures which have already been envisaged in such circumstances by the offending nation itself. The case is on all-fours with police action in domestic relations. One does not call the policeman a disturber of the peace; it is the man who makes the policeman carry out his duties that is so described.

A Mother's Burden

Dr. L. E. Bracken, of Columbus, Ohio, told members of the American Association of Official Surgeons at a convention in Chicago that criminals may be apprehended before they are born, placing a good share of the responsibility on expectant mothers. If they are subjects to bursts of anger, the child's immediate future is marked by irritability and such tantrums are the forerunner of incorrigibility and criminal tendencies, says the doctor.

If Dr. Bracken is right, a woman's responsibility towards her children is doubled, but it would be nice for a mother to know that by her own attitude, she could foretell the character of her child. It might pay our statesmen to spread such knowledge. We spend a great deal of money on agriculture, on bettering the breed of sheep and cattle; we try to improve our flowers and fruits. Why shouldn't we help in the reconstruction of society so that criminal tendencies might be eradicated before birth? Would not that be something worth while in social service work?

Fried Chicken

One chicken weighing about three pounds dressed; 4 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons lard or other shortening, flour, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon white pepper.

Clean and disjoint chicken. Sprinkle each piece with salt and pepper and roll in flour. Melt butter and lard in heavy iron frying pan and when very hot quickly brown each joint of chicken on all sides. Reduce heat, cover closely and cook slowly for one hour. If you want to make gravy, remove chicken from spider and stir in three tablespoons flour, when smooth and bubbly, slowly add 3 cups milk or thin cream, stirring constantly. Cook and stir until mixture boils and serve without straining. The tiny bits of crunchy brown are delicious in the gravy.

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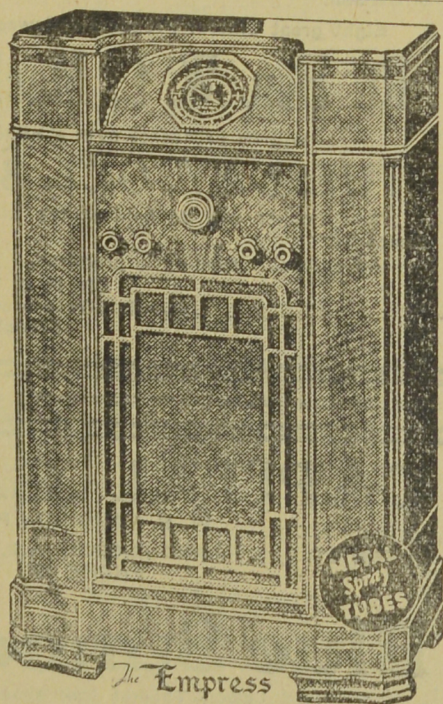
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