

THE ETHIOPIAN QUARREL AND ITS
RELATION TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The founder of the house of Roth-child upon his death-bed called his sons together and asked for a bundle of sticks to be brought to him. Selecting he passed the bundle to all in turn asking them to break it. Each cried and failed. Then he handed a single stick to each one. "Break it", he ordered. They all did so with ease. "You are the sticks. When I am gone many will try to break you. Have one policy, work together, and you will be too strong for your enemies". The British Empire today is the bundle of sticks, and the cord, which binds them together is the Suez Canal.

Those who consider that the Ethiopian question is a quarrel of international bandits over their unhappy victim's spoils have only seen one of the facets of a many-sided question. The public here in Canada can readily see greed on the part of large-vested interests and conspiracy to cause wars, and to prolong them on the part of makers of munitions. These facts are common knowledge—so common as to give a thinking man pause. Is this also only a very small part of the truth? Why not examine a little further into the question.

James Branch Cabell tells a story of a wise Spanish king, who wished to choose a commander for an important border fortress which guarded a pass through the Pyrenees. It was vital that his choice should be a man who took nothing on trust. His selection narrowed down at last to one of three men. These three he summoned to his palace garden in Seville. The king sat in a chair beside a small artificial pool. On all sides orange trees stood heavy with fruit, their branches overhanging the water.

"What is that?", said the king pointing to an object which floated beneath the branches of a large orange tree.

"It is an orange, sire", said the first candidate.

"Stand aside", said the king. "What do you think it is?" he asked the second.

Observing it carefully, he answered. "Though it is floating beneath an orange tree, it is not an orange but a lemon".

"Stand aside also".

"And you", he said turning to the third.

This man waded into the pool and brought the object to shore.

"It is half a lemon".

Do not let us be afraid to wade a little ourselves in search of truth. If the Ethiopian controversy meant nothing in our own time but was a matter which posterity could be saddled with, the writer might be in favor of letting posterity bear the brunt of it along with our other mistakes. Unfortunately it is the beginning of a world upheaval, which if not dealt with immediately with a strong hand will bring the most miserable consequences not only to every section of the Empire but to the whole white race—and that within our own lifetime. It is the beginning of a disastrous period which may interfere with our personal freedom, comfort, and present manner of life. Before condemning the policy of the British statesman in the present crisis let us see what difficulties and dangers they are trying to avoid.

There is first the wider Empire view. The success of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, would mean, in the event of another European war, a power astride the Suez Canal able at any time to cut that Jugular vein of the British Empire. Able also to cut the Cape to Cairo Railway and in a position to take the Sudan, Egypt and the Suez Canal at any time. Able to prevent England defending India in the event of a rebellion or an attack by a foreign power. Able to prevent England sending effective assistance to Australia and New Zealand in the event of an attack by Japan. Lastly able to destroy the power of the British merchant marine as the commerce carriers of the world.

There may be some Canadians who will answer to all this. "What of it?" From a purely selfish standpoint let us answer them. What then becomes of the free British consular service throughout the world, the free British ports? What becomes of our preferential trade agreements in British dominions. What becomes of the Liverpool grain brokers, who buy Canadian wheat to sell throughout the world? What becomes to mention one commodity only of our western wheat. What a surplus we will have then! What of it?

But this angle is only one. Supposing that the Italians fight a winning war in Ethiopia. The tide of color will rise throughout the world in sympathy with their colored brethren. Great Britain has 370,000,000 colored people beneath her flag. They have always considered the British all powerful. They will believe that England could have protected Ethiopia if she had wished. To them it will seem that England has deliberately connived at Italy subjugating a colored race with all the horrors of modern war. Endless trouble within the Empire will result. Supposing on the other hand that the Italian forces become involved in the Ethiopian highlands,

have their communications cut and suffer a disgraceful and humiliating defeat? What then happens to the tradition of white prestige which England has built up throughout the East. At the first such victory of color, the whole native population of every Eastern country under British rule will rise en masse.

There may be some Canadians who will still say, "Well we have no colored problem in this country—what of it?"

Russia stands in the background a doubtful quantity. Nothing is sure about Russia except one thing—that as an Empire she has always wanted India, and as the Soviet Union, particularly since her ambitions were foiled in Manchuria by Japan, she still wants it.

Some Canadians may say, "After all that is a long way off. Why not let her have it".

Behind all these menaces is Japan. The white races are playing her game. True they did so in the great war. Germany was eliminated then with her strong base at Tsing Tan. Russia has been eliminated since. There remain only The United States and Britain as powers to be reckoned with. The best military and naval opinion is that Japan can take the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands when she wishes—always provided she has only the American fleet to deal with. Her opportunity may arise whenever the English fleet becomes engaged in a major struggle with an opponent of nearly equal strength and when internal troubles within the British Empire occupy all its resources. Having once eliminated the United States as a naval power, the next step would be the occupation of all China. The elimination of the British bases at Hong Kong and Singapore might soon follow. The day may come when we in Canada may find our vast unoccupied country a tempting prize to the swarming millions of the East.

Sir Frank Fox in his book, "The Mastery of the Pacific", says,

"The United States today in its relations with Japan is in the position of a man, who having gone to a neighbor's house and kicked his door down, now begins to wonder if he can keep him out of his own".

Most Canadians in such a situation would be inclined to believe that a partnership in the British Empire with all the sacrifices of men and money that such a proud privilege entails was a better protection than the Monroe Doctrine.

If Britain believes that it is better to forestall this chain of disastrous events, by halting the Italian adventure in Ethiopia by any means even war, might she not reasonably expect the sympathy and support of the British Dominions

Tropical Isle of Trinidad
Land of Humming Bird

Trinidad, "Land of the Humming Bird," is the most southern of the British West Indies group and it was here that the Duke and Duchess of Kent spent a week of their honeymoon, so delighted were they with the beautiful tropical setting and the many facilities for enjoyment. Nature has so lavishly endowed the island of Trinidad with tropical wonders and attractions as to make a tour there one long transforming scene of beauty and variety. To mention only a few of these wonders, are the famous Pitch Lake at La Brea, a vast deposit of bituminous matter, one of the seven natural wonder of the world, the Botanical Gardens, and the Saddle Drive over mountainous motor roads, overlooking the city below and presenting a wide panorama of land rich in tropical foliage, and beyond, the sparkling sea.

During the fall and early winter season when travel to the British West Indies is a pleasant experience, a series of 8 cruises of one month's duration to the tropical island of Trinidad is announced by the Canadian National Steamships, according to Victor E. Eke, passenger traffic manager of the company. These take place aboard "Lady" liners departing from Halifax September 21, October 5, 12 and 25, and November 8 and 22, December 6 and 20. Calls, with several hours in each port, will be made at Bermuda, the Leeward and Windward Islands, a delightful group of eight tropical colonies on the outer rim of the Caribbean Sea, and also at Barbadoes, known as "Little England" because of its ancient British tradition and similarity of scenery to the mother country. The final port of call is Trinidad, where six days at the modern Queen's Park Hotel is included in the cruise fare.

Two new rinks are being built in London, one at Brighton, and several existing rinks are to be enlarged to take care of the growing interest in ice hockey in England, according to F. J. Gemmell Smith in the September issue of the Canadian National Railways magazine. At the new rink to be constructed on the site of the old Earls Court Exhibition there will be two teams, one drawn from the players of the Toronto district and

CONDITIONS OF
NEW BRUNSWICK
ROADS GOOD

Detailed information regarding the current condition of New Brunswick's main trunk highway system is as follows:

Route No. 1—St. Stephen to Saint John. Condition good. Pavement being laid and sub-drainage work mile 12.0-14.0. Sub-drainage and reconstruction being carried on mile 65.0-73.0. Pavement being laid mile 70.0-80.0.

Route No. 2—Quebec Boundary to Grand Falls. Mile 12.0-16.0 sub-drainage work under way. Mile 13.0 Iroquois River Bridge under construction, detour along side. Mile 49.0 widening Grand Falls hill. Grand Falls to Woodstock, mile 50.0-122.0. Asphalt pavement completed mile 67.3-69.5. Under construction mile 69.5-71.5. Pavement completed mile 71.5-74.0. Mile 92.9-99.0 preparatory and sub-drainage work under way. Mile 99.0-101.0 Asphalt pavement completed. Mile 107.0-110.4 reconstruction for hard-surfacing. Mile 110.8-121.3 Hartland to Woodstock, pavement completed over two-thirds this mileage, Road closed for all but local traffic. Use Route 2B via Waterville, gravel road good condition. Woodstock to Fredericton, mile 122.0-187.0. Preparatory work under way mile 174.0-176.0. Pavement completed mile 177.2-184.7 Fredericton north limits. Fredericton to St. John, mile 187.0-280.0. Grading and gravelling near Lincoln mile 195. Pavement completed Westfield to St. John, mile 264.3-276.4, ditching and shouldering still under way. Saint John to Moncton, mile 280.0-374.0. Construction of pavement near mile 298. Pavement completed mile 327-335.1. Mile 359.0-368.4 Road under construction, watch for lights at night and signs in daytime. Mile 368.4 Somers Bridge under construction, no detour. Mile 368.4-371.4 pavement completed. Mile 371.4-373.4 paving operations now going on. Moncton to Nova Scotia Boundary, mile 374.0-411.3. Halls Creek bridge mile 374.6 under construction, no detour. Mile 374.6-385.0 pavement completed. Mile 385.0-389.2 road under construction. Mile 401.0-411.3 road under construction.

Route No. 2A—romocto-Westfield via Broad Road, Condition good.

Route No. 2B.—Hartland-Woodstock via Lakeville. Condition good.

Route No. 3.—St. Stephen-Fredericton via Long's Creek. Condition good.

Route No. 4.—Thomaston Corner-Canceboro. Condition good.

Route No. 5.—Woodstock-Houlton. Condition good.

Route No. 6.—Florenceville-Bridgewater. Mile 0.4-4.8 under reconstruction.

Route No. 7.—Andover-Fort Fairfield. Condition good.

Route No. 8.—Fredericton-Newcastle. Condition good. Pavement being laid Town of Devon.

Route No. 9.—Fredericton-Sussex via Jemseg. Condition good.

Route No. 10.—Sheffield-Starkey's via Chipman. Condition good.

Route No. 11.—Matapedia-Moncton. Mile 8.0 knoll being cut down. Mile 10.0 gravelling and culverts being placed. Approximately eight miles of pavement completed between Campbellton and Dalhousie, pavement work now under way near mile 17.0. 2 1-2 miles near Chatham south limits under construction. Black River bridge 8 miles south of Chatham under construction detour along side.

Route No. 11A.—Bathurst-Newcastle via short route. 1.0 mile under construction 7 miles south of Bathurst.

Route No. 12.—Chatham-Newcastle. Paved road, good.

Route No. 13.—Pokemouche-Shippagan. Condition good.

Route No. 14.—Moncton-Penobscquis via Alma. Condition good. Bridge 12 miles south of Moncton being repaired.

Route No. 15.—Shediac-Port Elgin. Condition good.

Route No. 16.—Cape Tormentine-Aulac. Mile 0.0-1.7, and mile 17.0-18.0 under construction.

Route No. 17.—Campbellton-St. Leonard. Condition good.

the other from McGill University, Yale and Harvard students, overseas players in His Majesty's forces and certain home talent. The Earls Court arena will be the biggest of its kind in Europe with 15,000 moveable seats in tiers of 300 and 12 acres of floor space.

THOUGHTS ON REVOLUTION

(By an Old Soldier)

BOSTON, Sept. 14—Whenever a crisis occurs in the nation, whenever there is real suffering among the people, when there is widespread unemployment and distress we hear talk of revolution.

What, after all, is revolution? Unfortunately we link the word in our thinking with rioting and bloodshed, with force and disorder. Often they have little to do with what the word really implies—a turning away from injustice and wrong to a better conception of right and justice.

There have been times in history when the revolution, even with its attendant violence, has gone on record as a constructive and righteous movement. At the time, strife seemed unavoidable. But the fact remains that the real revolution was a mental process, in that it occurred when men saw a situation as wrong and turned from it in a search for the right.

The American Colonists rebelled against what seemed injustice. The evolution had already begun in their own thinking. The Revolutionary War occurred when a section of this English-speaking world moved to separate itself from its oppressors and set up a representative government of its own. By war and strife they won political freedom. With red letters they marked a step in the revolution that had begun before they settled in America, and that still goes on. As long as there remain wrongs and inequalities men will carry on the revolution.

The whole history of the English-speaking world bears out this contention. The revolution was not confined to the American Colonies. It was going on throughout the British Empire. Today in those sections of the Empire that form the British Commonwealth of Nations there are the same democratic ideals and institutions found in the United States. Canada did not rebel and break away from the Empire. But the revolution went on in that country just the same, until today the two countries, although separated by a national boundary, nevertheless are alike. The same democratic ideals are ingrained in each. The same principles of justice, equality and freedom are upheld. The revolution affected both countries. In one there was a Revolutionary War. In the other there was not. Yet the result in each country has been the same.

A man would be foolhardy to declare that the Revolutionary War was unnecessary and without result. The whole English-speaking world learned much from the struggle. By it the American colonists upheld and furthered the ideal of freedom and independence. By it Canada benefited. By it the British Empire learned much and profited. It was an important milestone in the revolution even if it was not the whole of the revolution.

So today when we hear talk of revolution we may, if we speak intelligently, declare that what we do need is a revolution. We need it and we have it. But today, more clearly than before, we are beginning to see revolution as a strong, constructive force, rather than a mere rebellion against something we dislike. Wherever there are evils or wrongs the revolution makes itself felt. We turn against oppression and exploitation by seeing what we desire in its place and by working toward that goal.

This is the real revolution, the revolution that is convulsing the thinking of the world. We are continually turning away from outmoded and outworn beliefs to better and finer conceptions of right and justice.

We are suffering today from the failure of certain rules by which we tried to run our business world. The rules failed because they did not square with the Golden Rule. The world's business went into the slump because it lacked the buoyant life of the spirit that was given us in the Sermon on the Mount. Therefore the revolution that has been working since civilization was born gives fresh impetus to thought and action. We must continue the revolution in our own thinking. We must replace the wrong with right, injustice with justice, oppression with freedom.

Therefore we may openly talk of revolution without feeling qualms of fear and twinges of dread. Revolution is the outward and visible results of evolutionary thought. We must have revolution, true revolution. For such revolution is progress.

What we must learn, however, is to history of the world is full of exam-

separate true revolution from strife, war, violence and bloodshed. All these appear only as we allow ourselves to be stampeded into mob action. The plea of revolutionary movements that have been set back by such outbreaks. Force cannot take the place of progress. Unthinking rebellion cannot take the place of intelligent revolution.

Certainly our social and economic systems need overhauling. Where laws and rules do not coincide with the Golden Rule, with true Christianity, we need revolutionary change. But such revolution comes only as we turn our thought squarely away from the false to the true. This is the revolution that is taking place among us today. Its banners are the brave statements of truth and justice. Its patriots are those who set themselves to the task of building anew on better foundations. Its victories will be seen in better conditions, in real social justice, in peace on earth and good will to men. This is the revolution in which we all must take a part.

JERUSALEM
TO HAVE NEW
WATER SUPPLY

Jerusalem, in Palestine, is to have a new water supply along modern lines. A pipe line 40 miles long of 18 inch diameter pipe is being laid to convey water from Ras el Ain. There is a difference in level between Jerusalem and Ras el Ain of 2,500 feet, which is to be overcome by the use of four pumping stations each equipped with three Diesel engines of 360 H.P., and three pumps. The pumping equipment is being supplied by England and it is expected the scheme will be in operation before the end of the year, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways.

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