

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 9, 1920.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 per year in advance. The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 303 Fifth Ave.—Chicago, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

THE COUNCIL DOES WELL.

The city council yesterday took a definite step toward clearing up the harbor situation when it rejected a motion to submit the harbor commission act to a plebiscite. The next step will be to cancel the former motion approving of certain portions of the act, and to call upon the former government to carry out the 1911 agreement, and also to provide terminal facilities for its own railway and steamship traffic in the eastern side of the harbor. This action on the part of the council would pave the way for the approach to the government, which could no longer offer the plea that the harbor commission question was still unsettled.

The members of the city council do not consistently send to a plebiscite a measure of which they did not themselves approve, without at first voting on it themselves, after fully stating their own views for public information. The present harbor commission act does not meet with their approval, and it should be got out of the way at once, so that the whole question of harbor improvement may be taken up with the government as it would have been taken up and carried on if somebody had not wished this harbor commission scheme upon the city. No one will have the hardihood to assert that the government will do nothing. It must go on, in the interests of the country and its trade, with the work of nationalizing this port, as was promised by Sir Robert Borden. It is not in a spirit of antagonism toward the government, or with any desire to drive a hard bargain that the citizens are opposed to the present harbor commission act. It is not a fair act. It takes everything and gives practically nothing compared with the future value of what it takes. Nor does it give any assurance whatever that harbor facilities would be provided one day faster than is being done under present conditions. There is no cause for alarm. St. John is a national port whose facilities are essential to the safety and success of the trade of Canada. It must be developed. Commissioner Thornton is quite right in assuming that the government will not force the present harbor commission act, and he is to be commended for frankly declaring he cannot accept it as it stands. As to the position of the government, if for lack of facilities the trade of this port does not expand in proportion to the growth in the rest of the country, the people may fairly ask themselves what benefit they derive from a confederation to compass which they taxed themselves cheerfully for so many years.

THE LEAGUE NOT WRECKED.

It goes without saying that the League of Nations without the participation of the United States could not be a complete success. It is none the less true that the League exists and is functioning to good purpose. Challenging a recent assertion by Senator Harding that the League is "a failure and a wreck beyond the possibility of repair," Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, in a letter to the New York Times, serves a useful purpose by setting forth what the League has already accomplished and what it is going on to do in the interests of world-peace and reconstruction. In the first place he says:—

"The League of Nations is now composed of thirty-nine member nations, representing seven-eighths of the people of the globe. Practically all the nations of the world have joined it except the United States, Russia, Mexico and Germany and Austria. It seems probable that Germany and Austria will be admitted at the meeting of the assembly of the League to be held at Geneva in November. It is significant that the Germans participated fully at the International Seamen's Conference of the League at Genoa, and not only the Germans but the Austrians, Hungarians and Bulgarians have been invited to the International Financial Conference of the League at Brussels on Sept. 24."

The policy of the League is to hold meetings in as many different countries as possible. Hence we are told:—

"The Council of the League has held sessions in London, Paris, Rome and San Sebastian; the International Labor Conference of the League met at Washington, the International Seamen's Conference of the League at Genoa, the Jurists' Advisory Committee at The Hague, the International Health Conference at London, the International Ports and Waterways Conference at Paris, the Armaments Commission at San Sebastian. The Financial Conference will soon meet at Brussels and the Transit Conference at Barcelona."

When we come to consider what the League has actually done and is proceeding to do, Mr. Fosdick is able to prove that, very far from being wrecked, the League is a vigorous, purposeful and fairly successful organization. It is of course young, it is blazing new trails in the realm of world relations, and it is handicapped by the refusal of the United States to join, but it is going steadily on, with good results. Note the following summary:—

1. The Armaments Commission of the League (provided for by Article IX of the covenant) has been organized and is now at work on the beginnings of a plan of universal disarmament for submission to the nations of the world.
2. A permanent Mandates Commission

has been appointed, as provided for in Article XXII of the covenant, to supervise the administration of the territories and peoples freed from German and Turkish rule.

3. The plans for a Permanent Court of International Justice have been completed and are ready for submission to the Assembly of the League at its meeting in November.

4. The Council will place before the Assembly in November the proposal for a joint committee to work out the plans and principles of economic blockade as the strongest guarantee of world peace and the greatest restraint on a bandit nation that the countries of the world have ever agreed to put into effect.

5. The Financial Conference called by the League of Nations for the last of this month is the most important international gathering since the Conference of Versailles. The League has brought together a mass of information on world economic matters such as has never been available before, covering such subjects as international finance, credits, currency, exchange, &c.

6. Single-handed in Poland, with funds provided by its members, the League is fighting the typhus epidemic, doing its best to keep back from the rest of the world the flood of this fearful scourge. The estimated cost of this work is \$15,000,000.

7. The League is undertaking the task of repatriating the half million prisoners of war—Russians, Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Roumanians, &c.—who, due to lack of transit facilities, are still retained in enemy countries. It is estimated that 100,000 of these men will be returned to their homes before Christmas.

8. The League has established an International Health Office, a bureau to fight the international exploitation of opium and other drugs, and a division to suppress the international trade in women and girls.

Surely this is not the record of an organization that is hopelessly wrecked. The United States is vitally interested in all these things the League is dealing with, and the American people know it. It is not to be believed that they will permit petty political considerations to prevent their country from assuming its full share of responsibility in the comity of nations. Mr. Fosdick, in his letter to the New York Times, puts the issue squarely up to them when he says:—

"The League is far from wrecked." It is going ahead most courageously, rapidly organizing its work, regardless of the United States. We cannot destroy it, nor can we substitute another league in its place. Indeed, the latter contention is the sheerest absurdity. We have only two choices—to stay outside of a community of nations organized for co-operation and peace and thereby lose our whole place in the world, or to say nothing of our own soul as a nation, or to come into the League (with reservations, if we think necessary) and put our shoulder to the wheel in all those great movements for which American foreign policy has always stood."

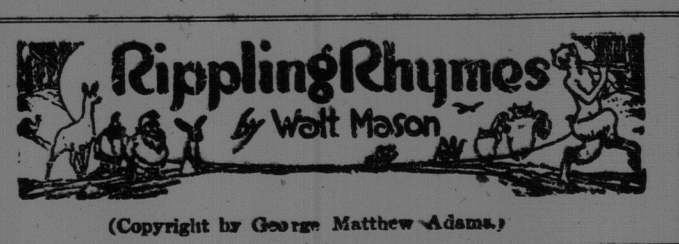
The unhappy young man who committed suicide yesterday, and left a long letter of explanation, reviewing his short life, was evidently not strong in body or mind. It is a pathetic story of failure. He had but come to the age of manhood, and yet threw up the sponge. He makes a serious charge to the effect that he was induced by false representations to come to Canada, and if there is any basis of truth in the charge those who made such representations ought to be punished. There can be no doubt that he came hoping to make a home in Canada for his wife and child, but he lacked either the capacity or the determination to make a winning fight. It is a heart-breaking message that goes over the sea to the waiting wife and mother.

The government has made it possible, by additions to the grain conveyor system this year for the C. P. R. to do a much larger business at West St. John next winter. It is also providing a new waiting room to accommodate five hundred steamship passengers. And this without harbor commission. Does anybody believe the government will not also proceed to provide for its own railways and steamships on the east side when the city council has thrown the present harbor commission act into the discard?

In West Orange, New Jersey, they have a new terror for youthful evil-doers. They are sentenced to go to bed at half-past six o'clock, and must submit weekly to the court a report signed by their parents to the effect that the order has been obeyed. Somebody is always taking the joy out of boy life.

Interest in the exhibition grows from day to day. The universal expression is that in its varied features it surpasses former fairs. The Child Welfare Department is always thronged, and none are so interested as the parents of little children.

Commissioner Frink, then mayor of the city, did a great deal toward securing the harbor agreement of 1911. He should be much gratified to see it revived again, with some hope that it may be made effective.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

IN THE NIGHT.

I'm thinking things too fierce to print, for health has met disaster, and here I have a strip of lint, and there a porous plaster. One recent eve I sought my couch as chipper as a bunny; I had no symptoms of a grouch, and all my life seemed sunny. I thought, before I went to sleep, how much I should be grateful, that I had no diseases cheap, no ailments punk and hateful. And gratitude was two feet wide in all my pleasant thinking; "the gods are good to me," I sighed, to slumber softly sinking. And in the morning when I woke I had some rife diseases; catastrophe at one fell stroke, had placed me with the cheeses. My legs were stiff as wooden limbs, my back seemed prone to breaking, and I had sore and swollen glands, and aches and pains, and I had hurt I try to smile, and from a cheer-up ditty, for I'll be better in a while—I ask no mortal's pity. I raise no wallowing of despair, I spring no bitter weeping; but, gentle reader, is it fair, to seek one when he's sleeping? Is it good form to swat a bard and fill him with diseases, when he is dreaming (of his guard) of sprightly campaign wheezes?

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

THE IROQUOIS MOSES.

Although the parent body of the famous Indians, the Iroquois, had its home south of the border in the United States, there were affiliated tribes in Canada. It was therefore possible for the future Moses of the tribe to be born in an Indian tepee north of Lake Ontario. His name was Dekanawida, and around his name some wonderful tales are clustered. According to the legends of the Iroquois, he was born of virgin birth and lived somewhere in the latter half of the sixteenth century. They declare that his mother was told by spirits that the child would be the scourge of the tribes and that she tried unsuccessfully three times to drown the babe. Thereupon she decided that the child was the unique spectacle of the time and she simply got to work for him to do and ceased attempting to take his life. When he had grown to manhood, following a conviction that he had much to do for his people, he set out on a trip to the land of the Mohawks. There he set himself up as a prophet, with a mission of establishing a great peace among the Indians. Declaring that peace and plenty were better than war and poverty, he formed the Indian tribes into a great confederacy in which the rights of the squaws of the Iroquois were recognized. Through the confederation the tribes were able to overcome all their enemies; the laws of the Indian Moses granted the existence of the tribes. It is said by the redmen that the tribal regulations of the present day came to them first through Dekanawida.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Had his Legal Remedy. "A cat sits on my fence every night and makes the night hideous with his infernal howl. Now, I don't want to have any bother with my neighbor, but this nuisance has gone far enough, and I want you to advise me what to do?" The young lawyer looked as solemn as an owl and answered not a word. "I have a right to shoot that cat, haven't I?" "You would hardly say that," replied the young lawyer. "That does not belong to you, as I understand."

JAPANESE WRITING HELD AS FINE ART

Hours Spent in Producing Letters Machine Could Turn Out in Minutes.

Formerly, and even at the present time, handwriting was considered an art in Japan. Education and culture of individuals were measured in terms of how dexterously one handled the brush and how artistically he could draw curves and lines of Japanese letters, which are composed of forty-eight kana (syllabary), and the thousands of Chinese characters. Indeed, the art of handwriting was elevated to an extent equal, if not superior, to the art of painting. The Chinese characters being originally pictographs, they are singularly susceptible of artistic drawing. Visitors to Japan will notice the room at the end of the walls of temples and shrines and parlors of distinguished homes, drawn by noted men, who devoted their lives to penmanship and who established the thousands of Chinese characters and the various schools of writing just as men of fine arts have done.

In a sense the beautiful handwriting of the Japanese is an art, and it is worthy of national pride, but at the same time it has been a hindrance to progress. While nothing can be done any better than artistically done, yet too much attention and effort spent in making writing just artistic is a perversion of what writing really stands for. The stigma of honor that it tends to shun all modes of quick writing, such as the use of pencils and pens, to say nothing of the use of typewriters and dictaphones, which means complete abolition of the handwriting. So in the age of wireless and airplanes some Japanese still cling to the use of brushes, and take pride in "drawing" letters, spending hours at what a machine can do in a few minutes.

But, fortunately, times are changing. The high salaries of clerks demand that they do swifter work. The external pressure forces Nipponese to "scratch" rather than "draw." Utilitarians have appeared who endeavor to revolutionize Japanese writing, changing the letters to the Latin alphabet and adopting the occidental mode of beginning at the upper left corner of a sheet instead of at the wrong end. The Roman movement, as the innovation is called, is slowly but steadily gaining ground.

What is most encouraging is the invention a short time ago of a Japanese typewriter by Mr. Kyotaro Sugimoto, who somehow succeeded in adapting the Western typewriter to Japanese purposes. Its capacity to save time and money and its assurance of certainty have already begun to win a wide acceptance among the business concerns and newspaper offices of the empire.

CLEMENCEAU AS CANDIDATE

Paris, France, Sept. 9.—A bye-election will take place shortly in Brittany, and it is said on good authority that M. Clemenceau will stand as candidate, despite his frequent assertion that he has permanently retired from political life.

CZECH SOKOLS IN RHYTHMIC DRILLS

12,000 Men and 12,000 Girls in Remarkable Athletic Spectacle in Prague.

A grand performance of the United Sokols of all Czechoslovakia, writes the London Times correspondent from Prague, was held on the congress ground in the presence of the president of the republic, ministers, foreign delegations, and altogether about 100,000 people, and elicited unanimous admiration. The foreign visitors especially, who for the first time saw the unique spectacle of 12,000 men and 12,000 girls, some of whom were athletic young women perform a series of rhythmic drills with harmony and perfect rhythm, were filled with enthusiasm. "This alone was worth the journey of coming from London," said one member of the city corporation.

The congress ground occupies a large part of the summit of one of the hills overlooking Prague. It is laid out with a view to the construction of the stands and sheds took months, and before they were half finished the workmen struck for more pay. The Sokols were at the limit of their means and simply got to work themselves to finish the grand stands. This shows the pluck and decision guiding them.

An Imposing Spectacle.

Sharply at 3 o'clock the president entered, taking his stand in the grand stand, and almost immediately the imposing defile began. In ranks thirty-two deep, 8,000 men started from one side of the ground and 8,000 from the opposite side, marking time to the sound of the music played by a band of 150 musicians. They marched into the centre arena and divided into files of sixteen, and subdivided again into lines with faultless precision. This drew forth applause that could be heard for miles around. A trumpet note marked each new movement.

With marvellous skill the march ended by the French standing in a line that covered the entire square, 640 in each direction, and the first series of figures in the standing position with flexible movements of arms and hands followed to the musical accompaniment of the band. The second and third series followed in rhythmic steps, and in whatever direction and at whatever angle one looked there was a symmetrical line of kaleidoscopic movements and figures that dazzled by their brilliance, rapidity and splendour.

Suddenly it would arrest itself, the French would step up a new theme, the trumpet ring out, and another figure followed, watched by the vast throng with breathless attention. For three-quarters of an hour the men, whose arms and shoulders were bare, gave a vivid impression of health and vigor, continued their evolutions, and then closed their ranks, composing their columns deeper and denser at each sound of the trumpet, and marched on as they had entered, amid great applause.

Beauty Draws Out Tears.

After a sort of interlude by the French, the Sokols again started, and, from their side of the arena 12,000 young women, dressed in short dark skirts, white blouses and red caps, entered to the music of the band. Their arms and shoulders were bare. The beauty of their performance was such that it really drew tears from many eyes. They divided and began their march in different figures from the men.

"Would they bet nervous, would they fall in some of their rhythmic?" was the question anxiously asked. But behold their movements were perhaps more sure, their rhythm was more precise, their figures were more perfect than the men's and they were cheered with even greater enthusiasm.

Their drill was entirely different to that of the men. The movements of their heads, shoulders, arms and hands now and then followed exactly the thrills and flourishes of the music, followed by pretty steps like the first movement of a dance. They had come from the towns and villages in every part of the republic. Their training had taken months, even years. They marched lightly and perfectly as they entered, applauded by the hundred thousand admiring spectators. Words can give but a poor picture of the Sokols of Prague.

CARDINAL APPROVES THE CAMPAIGN OF CAREFULLY CONDUCTED

Montreal, Sept. 9.—Approval of the anti-vice campaign in this province has been received from His Eminence Cardinal Beaudry on the understanding that the campaign will be undertaken with prudence and tact.

J. BARLEYCORN'S MOURNERS NOT TURNING TO CANDY

Washington, Sept. 9.—The theory that alcoholic addicts have become candy eaters is not based on fact, according to Walter C. Hughes, of the National Confectioners' Association. In the list of industries benefited by prohibition, he says, the candy industry stands fifth, those ahead of it being savings banks, soft drinks, ice cream and moving pictures.

"London" Concrete Mixers

Built on most improved designs and of the best materials available.

Known everywhere for their high quality and long life.

See Them at the Exhibition in Machinery Hall

Phone M. 2540

McAVITY'S

11-17 King St

Aluminum 3-Piece Set

This handy Kitchen Set consists of 6-Quart Preserve Kettle, 4-Quart Sauce Pan, 2-Quart Pudding Pan. All Heavy Aluminum.

A Limited Number—While They Last

\$3.69 the Set

Our stock of Aluminum Goods is very large. It includes the following well known brands: "Wear-Ever," "Reliance," "Viko," "Wrico."

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

25 GERMAIN STREET.

WITH \$40,000,000 AID SAYS JEWS STILL SUFFER

Dr. Krass, Back from Europe, Tells of Persecutions in Poland and Hungary.

(New York Times)

The French liner France arrived yesterday from Havre with 1,500 passengers. Two Slav girls were born in the storage of Armenian mothers. The voyage occupied nine days, because France is economizing her coal.

Among the 475 passengers in the first cabin was Dr. Nathan Krass, rabbi of the Central Synagogue and member of the American Jewish Relief and Joint Distribution Committee, who for two months has been visiting the various distributing centres established abroad. In a statement he said:

"Although the American Jews have raised about forty millions of dollars in the last four years, many non-Jews contributing quite liberally, for the suffering Jews of Eastern Europe, this amount was inadequate to do constructive relief work. We kept millions of children and adults alive in the hope that the conditions of peace would so alter living conditions as to enable the Jews to care for themselves. Our hopes were vain. Conditions everywhere are practically worse than in 1914.

"On account of the awful instability in Poland conditions generally are very bad there and the greatest sufferers are the Jews. Pogroms are very frequent. The Jews are accused of being sympathetic toward the Bolsheviks and more than that, they are accused being Bolsheviks themselves.

"The Polish Jews are loyal to Poland. A little before I left several thousand Jewish soldiers who had volunteered in the Polish army were incarcerated and stripped of their uniforms, with no charges against them. As the Bolsheviks advanced upon various towns the Poles evacuated, but before leaving would loot and attack the Jews. I know that the moral rebuke or warning on the part of the United States and England would have a sobering effect and would safeguard the Jews from further outrages.

As a result of these outrages thousands of Jews have fled to Czechoslovakia, where they are fugitives without any means of earning a livelihood. In Prague, for example, I saw in the morning rooms at the Jewish cemetery a number of such fugitive families.

"In Vienna alone there are more than eighty thousand fugitives, and they are entering daily. While I was in Vienna I heard rumblings of anti-Semitism, and would not at all be surprised if an outbreak should occur during the elections in October.

"In Hungary the Red terror fomented by the Bolsheviks has been supplanted by the White terror carried on by the counter-revolutionists. Because a few Jews were associated with the Bolshevik movement in Hungary—well as 88 per cent. of the immediate leaders were non-Jews—there have been unbelievable pogroms in Hungary, particularly in Budapest.

"Thousands of Jews driven to despair have been baptized in the hope that this would wash the mark of condemnation from their trembling souls."

With regard to Russia, Dr. Krass said that no matter what form of government the Jews cannot have worse treatment or suffer more than at present. In Germany he said that he found the sentiment in favor of the Republican Party because of the belief that peace between the two countries would follow Republican victory.

Have Your Lunch And a Good Rest Too

The "One-Arm" Lunch

System gives you both. Comfortably seated in an easy chair, with it's broad arm as the table, you enjoy your meal much better than if you just "sit up" to a table in the usual way; especially if you're tired and prefer to eat alone.

THE BEST THE SEASON AFFORDS, AND PLENTY OF IT.

awaits you here, and every attention will be devoted to your convenience and comfort.

Tables Reserved For Ladies and Families.

Open Day and Night - - - - - Never Closed

Have Lunch with Us Anytime.

Canada Lunch

101 Charlotte Street, next to Unique Theatre.

H. BAMFORD

(Formerly head-waiter at the Royal Hotel) Manager.

GERMANY BOOSTS ATHLETICS

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 9.—Germany plans to create a special government department of athletics and sports to build up scientifically and systematically the young generation which was greatly weakened by privations undergone during the war.

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRE CLAY

You can line your own stove with

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRE CLAY

To be had at—

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Market Square.

T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., King St.

J. E. Wilson, Ltd., Sydney St.

Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., Germain Street.

D. J. Barrett, 145 Union Street.

Geo. W. Morrell, Haymarket Sq.

J. M. Logan, Haymarket Sq.

Quinn and Co., 415 Main Street.

C. H. Ritchie, 280 Main Street.

P. Nae & Son, Ltd., Inlandtown.

J. A. Lipsett, Variety Store, 233 Brussels Street.

H. G. Entwistle, 1 Bramble Street.

J. Stout, Fairville.

W. E. Emerson, 81 Union St., W. F.

LOVER KILLS NIECE

Paris, France, Sept. 9.—M. Rossignol, 42, who was madly in love with his niece, Genevieve Kegulin, 18, had his suit spurned by the mother. He met them on the street, shot the girl dead, wounded her mother, and then committed suicide.

SPENDS \$510 ON DRINK.

London, Eng., Sept. 9.—Said to have spent \$510 on drink in three weeks Joly Burke, a collier, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing that sum from his brother.