# LEAGUE TO GET ITS FIRST TEST

## July 9 Will See First Meeting to Do Any Real Business —Outcome Anxiously Awaited.

## DISPOSITION OF ALAND ISLANDS

## Will be Discussed and Result Will Show Whether Body is Any Good or Not.

By F. W. WILE.

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Washington, July 2.—The council of the League of Nations is to get its first working conditions on July 9th when the disposition of the Aland Islands will come up for consideration. The notice of the meeting was received in Washington today in a call sent out by Great Britain.

"Great Britain," says the announcement from London, "acting under that part of article 11 of the covenant of the League which establishes the absolute right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace or good understanding between nations on which peace depends' has brought the question of the Aland Islands to the notice of the council of the League. A meeting of the council has, therefore, been summoned for Friday, July 9, in London, to discuss this question."

According to the view-point of Washington officials the consideration of the Aland Islands question will give the League council an opportunity to demonstrate whether or not it is able to dispose of the affairs of the world in a practicable manner. There is no question of immediate war involved in the settlement of the question at issue, but the council must determine whether Sweden or Finland has the best title to the Aland Islands. The group, situated in close proximity to the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia, is of tremendous strategic importance to both nations. During the peace conference, on the strength of representations made by Finland, the islands were awarded to that country under the treaty and since that time, due to the protests of their inhabitants, Finland has granted certain measure of antonomy.

The Swedish claim which has been advanced recently and which Sweden has declared it is perfectly willing to leave to the League, is that the inhabitants of the islands are of Swedish origin and that only a small proportion are Finnish by birth or extraction. A plebiscite was suggested by Sweden to which the Finns refused to agree.

The Finnish claim is based on the fact that the islands were formerly a part of the Russian Empire and on the ecclesiastical sovereignty proclaimed by the Bishop of Abo, which was recognized for a great many years.

Under the terms of the League covenant the decision of the council, if one is reached, must be supported by members of the League through the use of economic boycotts and force of arms if necessary.

# TOURIST TRAVEL ON THE INCREASE

The afternoon train for Boston was delayed about one hour and twenty minutes yesterday. Traffic is very heavy from the States at present and all indications point to a good tourist season. A large number arrived by yesterday's train, the majority of whom were destined for points east of St. John. An exceptionally large number of passengers were brought to the city by the Halifax train at 6.20 p. m. Many of them booked for points in the States and left on the Boston. The Halifax train also included an express car filled with strawberries consigned to Montreal.

The Eastern Liner Governor Dingley arrives today from Boston and is expected to have a large passenger list.

# OBITUARY.

### Charles H. McHugh.

Moncton, July 2.—The death occurred at his home 76 Weldon street, this city, last evening, of Mr. Charles H. McHugh, a well known citizen and for many years a C. G. R. driver. For some years past Mr. McHugh had been retired on the Provident Fund. He is survived by his wife, one son, Dan, who is travelling passenger agent C. N. R., Montreal, and one daughter Mary at home.

### John A. Wilson.

Moncton, July 2.—The death of John Archibald Wilson, a well-known young citizen of Moncton, occurred at his home here this evening after an illness of about two years. Deceased was formerly connected with the firm of E. C. Cole & Co., and was well known to many commercial travellers. He was a son of the late John Wilson, of Salisbury, and was thirty-four years old. He is survived by his widow, mother, three sisters and two brothers. The brothers are Harold and Samuel, of the Summer Co. The sisters are Mrs. R. H. Weir, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Mrs. A. H. Wilson, Malden, Mass.; Mrs. W. A. Walker, Moncton.

### Joseph A. McArthur

The death of Joseph Archibald McArthur, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McArthur, this city, occurred at Gloon Avenue, Pamdemac, July 2nd, following an illness of about four months. The deceased young man, whose demise causes sincere sorrow, was associated with his father in business on King street and had a wide circle of friends who regret his passing. He leaves to mourn a loving wife, who was Miss Lena Borden of Sheffield, N. S., his parents, two brothers, Douglas Duncan of Montreal, Donald Fraser of this city, and two sisters, Mrs. S. Roy Robinson of Pamdemac and Mrs. Lorne C. McFarlane of East St. John.

# PLIGHT OF AMERICAN VISITING LONDON

## Regarded as a Millionaire and Charged Accordingly—Wail of One Who Suffered.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic News Service.)

London, June 2.—Pity the poor American these days in Europe. By all he is regarded as a millionaire, and is charged as a millionaire. In him is no comfort of life.

Hearken to his wail. It is the word of Myron Parrot of Kalamazoo, Michigan, writing to The Mail. He says:

"So prospering and respected a person as the reader will never appreciate my unhappy plight. I am an American. And I am not a millionaire.

"Life in London is for me one perpetual humiliation. I am living, through no fault of my own, under false pretences. And every day someone finds me out. I feel as mean as Pussyfoot.

"All England has been reading for months about the great invasion. Millions and millions of millionaires are coming from New York to build marble skyscrapers in Piccadilly and distribute golden sovereigns among waitresses and taxicab drivers.

"The English are a credulous people. Everybody, from old, white-haired "Nell," who with tottering step follows every broad-brimed hat she sees from Piccadilly to Trafalgar Square chanting shrilly, "Chewing-gum, sir; chewing gum—chewing gum, sir, tuppence," to Mr. Savoy, who dispenses cocktails in the Strand—everybody in London seems to cherish the idea that one hundred millions of us own a million pounds apiece.

"America is an elysian land of ice-cream, chewing gum, movie stars, and millionaires. There is only one class—the plutocracy.

"Whenever I book a room in an English hotel, the clerk looks over the registration form which reveals my personal and family secrets, reads, 'Home address, Kalamazoo, Mich.,' smiles apologetically, and remarks:

"'I'm sorry, sir, but we have nothing better tonight than a suite at three guineas.'

"Whenever I order ice water in a restaurant the waiter begins rubbing his palms expectantly. I invariably leave him ninepence in his hand and a homicidal expression on his countenance. I never dare to eat at the same place twice.

"Every pretty girl I meet manages to get the words 'Carleton' and 'dinner' tangled innocently in the same sentence. When I suggest a teashop, all the disdain in the world seems concentrated in her lifted brow.

"No thoroughfare is safe for me. Persuasive schoolgirls with cardboard flags, hawkers of everything on earth, fellows always temporarily embarrassed, and keen-eyed blind men lie perpetually in wait for the broad hat and the tortoise-shell spectacles.

"Once I tried to disguise myself behind a monocle, but they caught my nasal twang.

"So I strive valiantly to make a precarious income cover a million dollar myth. But it can't be done. Everybody thinks I'm a son of Hetty Green."

### Take Community-Created Value.

(Grain Growers' Guide.)

A good, stiff tax on land values would speedily bring large areas of vacant land on to the market at bargain prices. If the individuals and corporations who are holding land at $40 an acre were required to pay a tax of $2 an acre to the federal treasury each year, a great many of them would come to the conclusion that vacant land was not worth holding and that it would be good business to sell at $20 an acre or less, and give someone an opportunity to earn a living for himself and contribute to the prosperity of the country by producing wheat and other farm products. It is not suggested that the tax on land values should be applied only to vacant lands or to farm lands exclusively. It should be applied to all valuable land, whether in the city or the country and whether occupied or not, and should be applied to the value of all land and natural resources exclusive of the value of improvements upon it.

# ENGLAND, READY TO CANCEL DEBT, LOOKING TO U. S.

## British Financial Experts Find Allied War Loan Readjustment Imperative.

## "CLEAN SLATE" DECIDED IF AMERICA WILL AGREE

## Financiers of States Contend Loans Were "Strictly Business" and Were advanced as War Move.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

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London, June 29.—The ship of state called "Good Resolutions," plying between England and America, is today approaching a fog bank. England is reported to be considering cancellation of all her Allies' indebtedness—that of France, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, etc.—and if she does, what will be the policy of the United States as regards loans from the United States Treasury to Great Britain and the other Allies?

So far as the policy of the British Government is concerned, everything is fairly clean England hopes to wipe the slate of her war debts, not because she cannot realize in full, but because of the good relations which she wants to continue, because these good relations are necessary in order to promote trade. The fog, however, immediately appears when a question is asked as to what the United States will do if any or all of the European countries should ask our Government to cancel America's loans to them.

Those who are well informed are asking whether the United States Government and people will be prompted by the same considerations of promoting good relations and trade and clear the slate in America so far as Europe is concerned.

### International Finance Acute.

Europe is passing through an anxious period. The situation today as regards international finance is acute and full of disturbing possibilities. Despite official denials in the press, America may soon be approached by some of the allied countries with proposals for the cancellation of such loans. Your correspondent has been informed that the situation is briefly as follows:

Because of the internal situation in Italy and France and the increasing improbability of any large payment on the German indemnity in the near future, the question of an international financial readjustment has been uppermost in the minds of European governments When the British cabinet first considered the policy of cancelling the debts of her allies, the United States treasury and the British exchequer discussed proposals for payment and final liquidation of America's loans to England. The details of these proposals were based upon a plan of funding the loans and involved deferred payments. Almost before our treasury could consider the proposals all negotiations were called off and at the time no adequate explanation was given.

### Some Readjustment Imperative.

For one reason and another this could not be brought about. France seemed to be afraid of going into the question of taxation at that time, pending an election. The same was largely true of England and it was finally decided to ask for a German indemnity large enough to pay all the war expenses of the Allies. Since then the situation has drifted, getting worse every day until it was realized by European governments that some adjustment had to be made even if it did not include the United States. Some English statesmen took the viewpoint that England could not afford to be the creditor nation because it would disturb foreign relations to such an extent that what was owed her could not be compensated for in money if she lost her good relations and trade prospects with foreign nations. That seems to be the prevailing view.

However, Great Britain owes America almost as much as the other Allies owe her. That England will pay, if it is necessary, no one questions, but many continental nations are not able to pay, whatever good will there may be on their part. In respect to the Anglo-French loan, which is to be repaid in New York, for instance, England is shipping gold to America to meet payments, but France so far has done but little. It is obvious, of course, that good relations between nations depends almost wholly upon finance and commerce, just as good relations between individuals so often do. There is nothing which breaks individual friendships so quickly as an unfortunate business transaction.

England, recognizing this truism, is considering the bold policy of cancelling her Allies' debts rather than pressing for payments. In this connection then the question is naturally asked: What action will the United States take? Will America demand payment or do something else?

It will be recalled at this time that it was understood in America that when loans were made to the Allied governments they were made as loans and not as war expenditures. But England did not loan money to her Allies for the purpose of lending money, but actually for the purose of smashing Germany.

While it is argued that England can well afford to cancel her Allies' debts because of the supposed potential value to her of the German colonies, Mesopotamia and the Persian oil fields, the statesmen of England point out that, at the moment, these are very costly luxuries. Only yesterday in the House of Lords, Earl Curzon, Foreign Secretary, was compelled to face sharp criticism over government expenditures in Mesopotamia, and the Marquis of Crewe pointed out that, with upward of 13,000 British troops and 70,000 Indian soldiers in Mesopotamia at the present time, "a prospect of maintaining for an indefinite period such a garrison in a country with which our immediate connection was very remote is one to arouse a feeling of uneasiness."

In one quarter of century of course these countries may show a profit to England, but it is a serious question in London whether England can stand the drain for many years. People here are raising loud cries against the government's extravagance in near East and German Africa. The burden of taxation upon industries is already so great that they can hardly bear it and the taxation question is today most vulnerable. In the Georgian cabinet, taking into account these difficulties confronting England and her plan to clear the slate of debts from the Allied countries, it becomes a very serious question as to what policy the United States will follow and for these reasons the possibility of an appeal to America is being earnestly debated in the capitals of Europe.

### HE REMEMBERED.

It was at a charity dinner that a careless waiter spilled a plate of soup over one of the clergymen present. "What——" he commenced. When, remembering himself, he turned to his neighbor and asked. "Will some layman kindly say a few words appropriate to the occasion?"

"Now, Silas," said the teacher, "suppose you wanted to build a thousand-pound house, and had only seven hundred pounds, what would you do?"

"I suppose I'd have to marry a girl worth three hundred pounds," answered the modern child.

# DIED.

McARTHUR—At Gloon Ave., Pamdemac, N. B., July 2nd., Joseph Archibald McArthur, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McArthur, this city, aged 27 years, leaving a loving wife, father, mother, two brothers and two sisters to mourn.
Funeral Sunday from Knox Church. Service at 2.30 p. m.

In loving memory of Mrs. Seymour C. Leavitt, who died July 7th, 1919.
Sleep on dear one and take your rest,
God called you home, He thought it best.
The midnight star shines on the grave,
Of her we loved, but could not save.
—HUSBAND AND SONS.

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which break the monotony of the summer heat are with us and business men and women will be surprised and amazed at the number of good things to eat, which they find here.

THE BUSY BEE - 143 - CHARLOTTE ST.

Esquimaux Keep Cool
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and it's possible for you to attire yourself in really cool summery essentials at small cost if you shop here

SATURDAY

Holidays and other Summer time days will be made more pleasureable if you're properly attired.

Men's Summer Caps
85c each
We've assembled a new lot as good as the last.

Men's Panama Hats
$4.85
For any Hat.
They're worth up to $10.00 each.

Men's Straw Boaters
$3.15 or $3.85
Special prices only for a special occasion.

Kiddies' and Juniors' Straws
$1.15 each
$2.50 is what they're worth.

Kiddies' and Juniors' Straws
$2.15
$3.50 to $6.00 is what these hats ought to sell for.

Kiddies' Linen Hats
White only
95c.

Kiddies' Silk Poplin Hats
in colors.
$1.95 instead of $2.60
$2.95 instead of $4.50, $5.00 each.

Silk Sport Coats
For Women
Newly priced $10.00, $13.00, $15.00, $17.50
and many colors to select from.

Betty Wales Dresses
Satins—Foulards—Taffetas.
Frocks originally priced $50.00 to $65.00 each.
For $41.50
$51.50 for $70.00 and $75.00 Dresses.
$61.50 for $80.00 and $85.00 Dresses.

Knox Hats
For street wear.
$3.65

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### SERVICE AT FAIR VALE.

A union service will be held in the hall at Fair Vale tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock, when an address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Hutchinson. The soloist will be Miss Dirkie. This new venture will give the suburbanites in that vicinity a chance to attend divine worship.

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Toronto A Residential and Day School FOR BOYS Canada
UPPER SCHOOL. LOWER SCHOOL
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Autumn Term Commences on Sept. 14th, 1920.
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Calendar Sent on Application Headmaster