POOR DOCUMENT

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The Evening Times and Star

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RUSSIA'S CHALLENGE.

It is not easy to believe that the Soviet government of Russia will continue to pursue a course which would in the end bring it into sharp conflict with the Allies, but we never know what may come out of Russia. That Lenine has been able to keep armies in the field and carry on a successful war against Poland, after years of revolution, counter-revolution and exhaustion, is in itself an amazing fact; and there can be no doubt that the utlimate aim of the Bolshevist leaders is to impose the Soviet form of government on Europe and the world. At the same time, it should be clear to the leaders that war with the Allies would be a disastrous proceeding, coupled as it would be by a blockade of Russia, which is so sorely in need of products the other nations can supply. The Poles are clearly responsible for the present trouble, and but for the consequences to the rest of Europe of the destruction of the Polish republic by the Bolshevists there would be little sympathy for them at the present moment. Had the United States joined the League of Nations, and the League exerted pressure on Poland, the conditions in Europe would not be so threatening today that even the United States cannot regard them with unconcern. No doubt Germany would welcome new trouble for the Allies, but her statesmen cannot be unmindful of the danger a Soviet triumph would bring to their own doors. If the course now being pursued by the Russians were merely designed to give them so much of Poland that they would have an advantage in the after-bargaining the situation would not be as grave as if their action were prompted by a determination to force the Soviet form of government on that country and to go on from that vantage point to spread their doctrines in western Europe. There is some ground for hope that the Communist theories will not spread outside of Russia in a statement made by Mr. Bertrand Russell, who went to Russia hoping and perhaps expecting to find that there was a real system of representative government. What he did find he thus describes in an article in The Nation:

"We were told that, by the recall, the occupational constituencies, and so on, a new and far more perfect machinery had been devised for ascertaining and registering the popular will. One of the things we hoped to study was the question whether the Soviet system is really superior to parliamentarism in this respect. We were not able to make any such study because the Soviet system is moribund. No conceivable system of free election would give majorities to the Communists, in either town or country. Various methods are therefore adopted for giving the victory to government candidates. In the first place, the voting is by show of hands, so that all who vote against the government are marked men. In the second place, no candidate who is not a Communist can have any printing done, the printing works being all in the hands of the state. In the third place, he cannot address any meetings, because the halls all belong to the state. The whole of the press is, of course, official; no independent daily is permitted."

Mr. Russell adds that effective protest against the action of the dictators is impossible, owing to the absolutely complete suppression of free speech and free press. That Russia is suffering under an oligarchy of the most arbitrary kind is shown by the fact that "all real power is in the hands of the Communist party, who number about 600,000 in a population of about 120,000,000."

So far as Lenine is personally concerned, he does not seek peace, but world-revolution. To quote again from Mr. Russell:

"Peace between Bolshevist Russia and capitalist countries, Lenine said, must always be insecure; the Entente might be led by weariness and mutual dissensions to conclude peace, but he felt convinced that the peace would be of brief duration. I found in him, as in almost all leading Communists, much less eagerness than existed on our side for peace and the raising of the blockade. He believes that nothing of real value can be achieved except through world revolution and the abolition of capitalism: I felt that he regarded the resumption of trade with capitalist countries as a mere palliative of doubtful value."

It is this attitude of the master mind of Russia today that makes the present situation in regard to Poland so fraught with possibilities of a war that would involve the Allies. So far as the destruction of human life is concerned, Lenine does not regard human misery now inflicted as worthy of a moment's thought. There is, however, the hope that he will go too far, and that if the Allies must intervene the Russian people in the end will see the necessity of freeing themselves from his yoke.

"I went to Russia," says Mr. Russell, "believing myself a Communist; but contact with those who have no doubts has intensified a thousandfold my own doubts, not only of Communism, but of every creed so firmly held that for its sake men are willing to inflict widespread misery."

Last night's cables are more reassuring than the news for some days past, but the crisis is still serious. The British and French premiers will hold a conference tomorrow. The negotiations between the British and Russian Soviet governments are still proceeding, and it is believed in London that if France is agreeable a way out of the difficulty in regard to Poland may be discovered.

THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The port of New York, like the port of St. John, is in need of greater facilities for handling traffic. Mr. Alexander R. Smith, editor of the Port of New York Annual, in a recent letter, says:

"I am an advocate of radical remedies being applied to New York port conditions, in order to increase the port's facilities for the accommodation of shipping, commerce and industries, because I feel convinced that New York easily can be made one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, of the great ports of the world in the matter of charges against shipping and commerce. The first step toward such a consummation, as I see it, is enough piers in this port to just a little more than meet the ordinary demand. The next is economies in transshipping cargoes only obtainable through the use of the most up-to-date freight handling machinery. These essential reforms consummated and no fear need then be felt of a diversion of its commerce from the port of New York by any human power."

Mr. Smith calls upon the legislature of the state of New York to apply remedies for existing conditions. He holds that the city of New York should itself provide the needed facilities, but since it is taking no action he would have the legislature do so, and he rightly concludes:

"Upon the prosperous shipping and healthy commerce of the port the whole well-being of the metropolitan district, its industries and its institutions is unquestionably dependent."

When the citizens of St. John take the same view regarding the relation of port development to the welfare and the growth of the city they will demand that the federal government fulfill the agreement of 1911, and provide terminals here for its railway and steamship lines.

The heavy tourist traffic of late has emphasized the need of a large modern hotel in this city. It will be emphasized again at exhibition time, and is indeed apparent all the year round. In future St. John will have a heavy winter as well as summer travel passing through.

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Hon. F. B. Carvell believes there will be enough coal to meet the needs of the people next winter, but the price will probably be higher. The household budget for the winter will tax the resources of people of small income, and economy a virtue of the first importance.

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The general condition of business in Canada is regarded as very satisfactory by the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, and a leading Montreal banker regards the position in that city as sounder than for some time past. The fine crop outlook has materially improved the whole situation.

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Nearly fifty thousand immigrants entered Canada in April, May the June. There will doubtless be a steady increase hereafter. The west, as usual gets the great majority of the new-comers. The west is well advertised.

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It is good news that the water power commission is greatly impressed with the opportunities for development at Musquash, and that the preliminary field work is nearly completed.

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The advance of the Bolshevists in Persia is becoming a serious matter. They are said to be threatening the capital city. The Allies cannot remain idle if the advance continues.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

The body of F. Urquhart, of Truro, N. S., was found yesterday floating near a wharf at Quebec. He was employed by the Dominion Carriage Company of Montreal and was on his way to visit relatives in Truro. It is supposed that he lost his way in Quebec and wandered over a wharf. His relatives have been notified.

A lamentable accident occurred at the Albert Manufacturing Company's quarries at Pink Rock yesterday when Edward Cole, who was clearing away the debris after blasting was knocked down by a piece of earth. Before he could regain his feet a large rock struck him crushing him so that he died half an hour afterwards. Deceased leaves a wife and three children.

According to F. B. Carvell, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, Canada would be able to obtain what coal is required for use this winter, although the price will be high, and of course this will depend on the producers in the United States.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—The tariff commission will open its sittings at Winnipeg on Wednesday, September 15. The commission will consist of Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, (chairman); Hon. J. A. Calder, president of the Privy Council; Senator Robertson, minister of labor.

A Costly Cargo.

New York, Aug. 7—The steamship Adriatic, arriving here yesterday from Southampton and Cherbourg, brought gold bullion to the value of 400,000 pounds.

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

TOILING ON.

Each day I labor with my lyre, while neighbors go joy riding; my tears may fall, my hands may tire, but Work is all-abiding. My joyous neighbors, as they pass, in every brand of lizzie, cry, "Come with us and burn some gas, and knock the speed laws dizzy!" When I have set this deathless ode upon the costly paper, in my tin car, along the road, you'll see me proudly caper. But not until the ode is done, and to the mails I've turned it; I don't believe in burning mon before a fellow's earned it. Don't spend your unearned money yet, I beg you, gents and ladies! That is the road that leads to debt, and debt is simply Hades. I would not tool my pea-green car and leave my work neglected; the thought of that would surely mar such bliss as I'd expected. My pushcart doesn't leave its stall till all my tasks are ended, and then I scorch along the Mall in pomp that's truly splendid. Oh, then I feel I have the right to go around rip-tearing, and honk my horn throughout the night, and keep the peelers swearing.

Bertrand Russell on Soviet Russia

Conclusions of British Radical Upon Principles of Bolshevism As He Saw Them In Practice

The following excerpts from an article by Bertrand Russell, printed in the London Nation of July 10, are especially interesting, in view of the writer's well known relation to the political and economic radical movement in England. Mr. Russell, who accompanied the British Labor party mission to Soviet Russia, wrote of his observations in part as follows:—

The first five days we spent in Petrograd, the next eleven in Moscow. During this time we were living in daily contact with important men in the government, so that we learned the official point of view without difficulty. I saw also what I could of the intellectuals in both places. We were all allowed complete freedom to see politicians of opposition parties, and we naturally made full use of this freedom. We saw Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries of different groups and Anarchists; we saw them without the presence of any Bolsheviks, and they spoke freely after they had overcome their initial fears. I had an hour's talk with Lenine, virtually tete-a-tete; I met Trotzky, though only in company; I spent a night in the country with Kamenev; and I saw a great deal of other men who, though less known outside Russia, are of considerable importance in the government.

At the end of our time in Moscow we all felt a desire to see something of the country and to get in touch with the peasants, since they form about 85 per cent. of the population. The government showed the greatest kindness in meeting our wishes, and it was decided that we should travel down the Volga from Nijni Novgorod to Saratov, stopping at many places, large and small, and talking freely with the inhabitants. I found this part of the time extraordinarily instructive. I learned to know more than I should have thought possible of the life and outlook of peasants, village schoolmasters, small Jew traders and all kinds of people. . . .

On of the first things that I discovered after passing the red flag which marks the frontier of Soviet Russia, amid a desolate region of marsh, pine wood and barbed wire entanglements, was the profound difference between the theories of actual Bolsheviks and the version of those theories current among advanced Socialists in this country. Friends of Russia here think of the dictatorship of the proletariat as merely a new form or representative government, in which only working men and women have votes, and the constituencies are partly occupational, not geographical. They think that "proletariat" means "proletariat," but "dictatorship" does not quite mean "dictatorship." This is the opposite of the truth. When a Russian Communist speaks of dictatorship he means the word literally, but when he speaks of the proletariat, he means the work in a Pickwickian sense. He means the "class-conscious" part of the proletariat—i. e., the Communist party. He includes people by no means proletarian (such as Lenine and Hchicherin)who have the right opinions, and he excludes such wage earners as have not the right opinions whom he classified as lackeys of the bourgeoisie. The Communist who sincerely believes the party creed is convinced that private property is the root of all evil; he is so certain of this that he shrinks from no measures, however harsh, which seems necessary for constructing and preserving the Communist state. He spares himself as little as he spares others. . . . The same motives, however, which make him austere make him also ruthless . . . Opposition is crushed without mercy, and without shrinking from the methods of the Czarist police, many of whom are still employed at their old work. . .

In a very novel society it is natural to seek for historical parallels. The baser side of the present Russian government is most nearly paralleled by the directoire in France, but on its better side it is closely analogous to the rule of Cromwell. The sincere Communists (and all the older members of the party have proved their sincerity by years of persecution) are not unlike the Puritan soldiers in their stern politico-moral purpose. Cromwell's dealings with parliament are not unlike Lenine's with the Constituent Assembly. Both, starting from a combination of democracy and religious faith, were driven to sacrifice democracy to religions enforced by military dictatorship. Both tried to compel their countries to live at higher level of morality and effort than the population found tolerable. Life in modern Russia, as in Puritan England, is in many ways contrary to instinct. And if the Bolsheviks ultimately fall, it will be for the reason for which the Puritans fell; because there comes a point at which men feel that amusement and ease are worth more than all other goods put together. . .

Bolshevism is internally aristocratic and externally militant. The Communists have all the good and bad traits of an aristocracy which is young and vital. They are courageous, energetic, capable of command, always ready to serve the state; on the other hand, they are dictatorial, lacking in ordinary consideration for the plebs, such as their servants, whom they overwork, or the people in the streets, whose lives they endanger by extraordinarily reckless motoring. They are practically the sole possessors of power, and they enjoy innumerable advantages in consequence. Most of them, though far from luxurious, have better food than other people. Only people of some political importance can obtain motor cars or telephones. Permits for railway journeys, for making purchases at the Soviet stores (where prices are about one-fiftieth of what they are obtain for the friends of those in power than for ordinary mortals. In a thousand ways the Communists have a life which is happier than that of the rest of the community. Above all, they are less exposed to the unwelcome attention of the police and the Extraordinary Commission.

The Communist theory of international affairs is exceedingly simple. The revolution foretold by Marx, which is to abolish capitalism throughout the world, happened to begin in Russia, though Marxian theory would seem to demand that it should begin in America. In countries where the revolution has not yet broken out the sole duty of a Communist is to hasten its advent. Agreements with capitalist states can only be makeshifts and can never amount on either side to a sincere peace. No real good can come to any country without a bloody revolution. English Labor men may fancy that a peaceful evolution is possible, but they will find their mistake. Lenine told me that he hopes to see a Labor government in England, and would wish his supporters to work for it, but solely in order that the futility of parliamentarism may be conclusively demonstrated to the British workingman. Nothing will do any real good except the arming of the proletriat and the disarming of the bourgeoisie. Those who preach anything else are social traitors or deluded fools.

For my part, after weighing this theory carefully, and after admitting the whole of its indictment of bourgeois capitalism, I find myself definitely and strongly opposed to it. The Third International is an organization which exists to promote the class war and to hasten the advent of revolution everywhere. My objection is not that capitalism is less bad than the Bolsheviks believe, but that Socialism is less good; at any rate, in the form which can be brought about by war. The evils of war, especially of civil war, are certain and very great; the gains to be achieved by victory are probematical. In the course of a desperate struggle the heritage of civilization is likely to be lost, while hatred, suspicion and cruelty become normal in the relations of human beings. In order to succeed in war a concentration of power is necessary, and from concentration of power the very same evils flow as from the capitalist concentration of wealth. For these reasons chiefly I cannot support any movement which aims at world revolution. The damage to civilization done by revolution in one country may be repaired by the influence of another in which there has been no revolution; but in a universal cataclysm civilization might go under for a thousand years. But while I cannot advocate world revolution, I cannot escape from the conclusion that the governments of the leading capitalist countries are doing everything to bring it about. Abuse of our power against Germany, Russia and India (to say nothing of any other countries) may well bring about our downfall and produce those very evils which the enemies of Bolshevism most dread.

The true communist is thoroughly international. Lenine, for example, so far as I could judge, is not more concerned with the interests of Russia than with those of other countries; Russia is, at the moment, the protagonist of the social revolution, and as such valuable to the world, but Lenine would sacrifice Russia rather than the revolution if the alternative should ever arise. This is the orthodox attitude, and is no doubt genuine in many of the leaders. But nationalism is natural and instinctive; through pride in the revolution it grows again even in the breasts of Communists. Through the Polish war the Bolsheviks have acquired the support of national feeling and their position in the country has been immensely strengthened.

The only time I saw Trotzky was at the opera in Moscow. The British labor delegation were occupying what had been the Czar's box. After speaking with us in the ante-chamber he stepped to the front of the box and stood with folded arms while the house cheered itself hoarse. Then he spoke a few sentences, short and sharp, with military precision, winding up by calling for "three cheers for our brave fellows at the front," to which the audience responded as a London audience would have responded in the autumn of 1914. Trotzky and the Red Army undoubtedly now have behind them a great body of nationalist sentiment. The reconquest of Asiatic Russia has even revived what is essentially an imperialist way of feeling, though this would be indignantly repudiated by many of those in whom I seemed to detect it.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Dominion Happenings of Other Days

THE TOBACCO INDIANS.

When Champiain came into the Georgian Bay district on his visit to the Hurons in 1615 he discovered the Petun Indians—or as they were called by the French, the Petuns. This was from the fact that they were growing large quantities of tobacco and were heavy smokers of the native leaf. Their village ranged from Georgian Bay to the township of Mulmer in the Orangeville district. Of old they had been the bitter enemies of the Iroquois but about 1640 they made a treaty with these warriors and became their close friends. When visited in February, 1616, by Champlain and Le Caron, the priest, they were living in a number of villages the most important of which was Ekarennionde, "the Standing Rock," which the Jesuits twenty years later named St. Mathias and Etharita which was recalled St. Jean. The sites of at least ten of their villages have been discovered in recent years by the Huron Society; they were much like those of the Hurons, their neighbors. The houses were built in groups but without any regard for regularity. Some of the villages were fortified but the majority were open and defenceless for the Petuns were very lazy and improvident. The result was that they fell an easy victim of any tribe on war bent.

As for their crops, they were identical with those of the Hurons except that they raised tobacco. Like the Hurons, they in the end fell a victim to the Iroquois. The great dispersion followed the burning of their villages and the slaughter of their braves in 1649 when the Iroquois made their third descent upon the farmer Indians. Then they wandered far and wide, a homeless race, some coming to live at Lorette, others on the far shores of Lake Superior while more went to Michilimackinac. The Hurons and the Petuns were gone and the works of their hands had been destroyed by the merciless Iroquois invader.

CITY TREES.

The trees along this city street,
Save for the traffic and the trains,
Would make a sound as thin and sweet
As trees in country lanes.

And people standing in their shade
Out of the shower, undoubtedly
Would hear such music as is made
Upon a country tree.

Oh, little leaves that are so dumb
Against the shrieking city air,
I watch you when the wind has come;
I know what sound is there.

—E. St. V. Millay in Westminster Gazette.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Countrywoman (her first glimpse of the sea)—Ain't it astonishin', Willium? Who'd 'ave thought theer could be as much water as that?

Willium—Yes; an' remember, Maria, ye only see what's on top.—Punch.

Another Victim.

"A new patient arrived this morning."

"What's his trouble?"

"Over-confidence."

"I don't understand."

"A ouija board told him he was rich, and he began to scatter checks around."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Easy.

Friend—It must be a hard job being president of a traction company nowadays.

Traction President—No; easiest thing in the world. I just lie back and watch the strikers and the receivers fight it out.—Judge.

Looked for a Change.

She—I told you yesterday that I would not marry you.

He—I know. That's why I ask you again today. You would not be so lacking in originality, I hope, as to repeat today what you said yesterday.—Boston Transcript.

Appreciating the Views.

Mrs. Newrich (returned from tour)—We went very swiftly all the way.

Caller—But traveling in a fast auto, how could you get any idea of the country?

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, I bought a lot of picture postcards every place we stopped at.—Boston Transcript.

Only Thinks He Is.

"Mrs. Jones, is your husband a member of any secret society?"

"He thinks he is, but he talks in his sleep."—Boston Transcript.

ARSENALS TO BE CLOSED FOR THREE MONTHS

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 6—It was officially announced this afternoon that the two Dominion arsenals located at Quebec and Lindsay (Ont.), will be closed down for three months commencing with August 15. The employes will receive five days' leave with pay from August 10 to August 15. The reason for the closing down is necessary stock taking which it has not been possible to do satisfactorily since the war.

Schooner in Trouble.

Liverpool, N. S., Aug. 7—The American schooner Annie Gus, Captain Raye, from Granport, N. Y., for Newport News, put in here yesterday with her head-gear carired away and cross-trees gone.

IMMIGRATION ON INCREASE

Three Months' Record Is 68 Per Cent. Over Last Year.

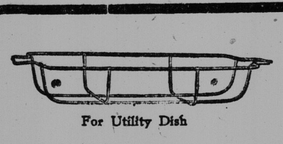
Ottawa, Aug. 7—(Canadian Press)—Immigration to Canada during April, May and June of the present year shows an increase of sixty-eight per cent. over the corresponding months in 1919, according to a statement just made public by Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization. The greatest increase is shown in June, when the immigration to Canada was 103 per cent. greater than in June a year ago. Of the 49,242 immigrants who entered Canada in April, May and June of this year 28,487 were British, 16,379 from the United States, and 4,358 from other countries.

Immigration to Canada from all parts during the fiscal year 1918-19 totalled 57,702 persons. During the fiscal year 1919-20 the total rose to 117,336 persons.

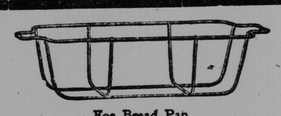
APPLYING FOR DIVORCE

Ottawa, Aug. 7—(Canadian Press3)—Notice is given in the Canada Gazette that William Barnes Crockett of Montreal, will apply at the next session of parliament for a divorce from his wife, Annie Lenora Floyd, also of Montreal.

Application for a divorce from her husband, Andrew Hamilton Score, of Toronto, will be made by Dorothy M. Score of Toronto.



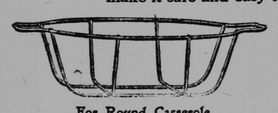
For Utility Dish



For Bread Pan

Glass Ovenware Frames
For Use in Oven

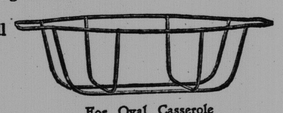
Removes danger of breaking dish by sudden chilling. The handles make it safe and easy to handle the glass baking dishes.



For Round Casserole

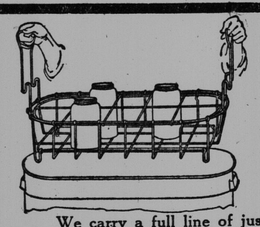
Frames made for all styles of dishes

50c Each



For Oval Casserole

'Phone M. 2540 McAVITY'S 11-17 King St.



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Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., Germain Street.
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Geo. W. Morrell, Haymarket Sq.
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