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LONDON HAS A WEEK OF AMAZING CONTRASTS

Never Such Social Functions In One Section; Strike Misery In the Other

Society Outdoes Itself in Splendor and Lavish Expenditure, While in East London Thousands Suffer--Striking Men's Proposals to Employers are Feared--Trouble Over Welsh Bill

(Times Special Saturday Cable)

London, June 8--London has had a week of amazing contrasts, a week which historians may take to illustrate the paradoxes of modern life. It has been, socially, the most brilliant period in the most brilliant year of recent times. Great events have followed each other so fast that even society has paused satisfied. Only the weather has failed us, the drought has changed to rain and every day this month we have had more or less heavy showers, but even rain can only dampen not extinguish society's ardor.

The Derby, the golf championship at Westward, the great balls at social queens such as the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Derby, speech day at Eton, were all preliminaries to the crowning climax of the extra vagaries, the Hundred-Year-Ago ball in St. Albert Hall.

This event cost scores of thousands of pounds. Boxes went easily for 100 guineas each. Those responsible for the different sets outbid each other in the sumptuous extravagance of their array, and nothing so elaborate, so costly, or so artificial has been seen in our time. All society was there.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD

While West London thus surpasses itself and displays its merriest and brightest mood, East London is passing through a time of misery. The transport strike still continues. More than 100,000 men are still out. Many receive no strike pay and they have no means. They represent the poorest section of organized labor. Their one consolation is in the speeches on Tower Hill, words instead of food.

London as a whole has almost forgotten the great strike. We suffer no inconvenience. We see nothing of the strikers, for the dockside is miles away from the city centre. The strike has, however, entered a new phase. Early this week the provincial leaders of transport workers took a hand in the game. They made no secret of their anger at the foolish tactics of the London leaders which alienated public sympathy and forced labor into the impossible position. Ben Tillett was especially blamed by them.

EMPLOYERS DO NOT LIKE MEN'S PROPOSAL

They boldly proposed a scheme which has demanded sympathy and attention even from conservatives. They offer to stop all strikes, to submit all disputes that may arise to a board composed of

TORTURED BY FLIES; IS FOUND AFTER TERRIBLE WEEK

No Work, Belanger Tries to Walk Home Through the Wilds of Ontario

French River, Ont., June 8--After wandering for seven days, tortured by black flies, without food or shelter, James Belanger, a Frenchman, was found exhausted nine miles east of here yesterday. He came from Byng Inlet ten days ago. Not securing work, and having no money, he attempted to walk back to Byng Inlet, and became lost in the almost impassable country between here and the Canadian Northern railway.

NEW RULES FOR BRITISH VESSELS TO BE DRAWN

Canada to Be Represented at Board of Trade Meeting in London

Ottawa, June 7--Assistant Deputy Minister Marine and Fisheries Stanton will sail for London on June 14 to represent Canada at a meeting of the British Board of Trade to draw up new rules for British sea-going ships, so as to guarantee greater safety for the lives of passengers and crews.

This meeting is a direct result of an agitation which grew out of the Titanic disaster, and it is thought will result in sweeping changes in the present board of trade regulations.

Canadian marine laws on all such matters are largely similar to those of Great Britain, and whatever is agreed upon by the British Board of Trade as a result of this conference, will likely also be adopted by Canada.

JAPAN DEMANDS SEALERS; CLAIM BEFORE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT

Vancouver, June 8--According to advices brought by the steamer Tacoma from Japan, much gladness prevails among the owners of the Japanese sealing schooners as the result of the distribution of about 1,500,000 yen by the Japanese government to the sealers as compensation for the loss of the right to hunt seals on the high seas as a result of the enactment of the treaty between Canada, the United States, Russia and Japan forbidding pelagic sealing from December 15 last.

The Victoria sealers, who were in the business for nearly a quarter of a century before the Japanese sealers began to cross the Pacific to hunt seals in Behring Sea, are appealing to the dominion government to compensate them for the loss of their industry, about \$500,000 being sought, and the claim is now before the government.

Made in Canada Train

Medicine Hat, Alta., June 8--The success of the "Made in Canada exhibition train" has exceeded all anticipations. With the closing of the doors here on Thursday night, the total attendance since the train left Montreal, on May 16, passed the 100,000 mark.

There will be a fight in every constituency on June 20. The Liberals are in earnest, and will deal with the men who deceived them in 1908.

SCENE OF MUCH ACTIVITY AT COURTENAY BAY

Preparing the Way for Operations of Powerful Machinery

BLASTING IS BEGUN

Fleming Bridge Has to Be Re-paired to Get Steam Shovel on Rails--The Buildings

Although only the preliminary work has been begun, the site of the future dry-dock and breaker in Courtenay Bay presents a scene of great activity these days. The stretch of shore between the two projecting points which mark the boundaries of the work is alive with workmen, foremen, engineers, horses and teams and already a marked impression has been made on the landscape.

There is a tremendous amount of work to be done before the rocky point to the south of the Municipal Home will be completely excavated for the site of the dry-dock and the long breakwater pushed out into the bay. The work which has been done so far is preliminary to the introduction of the machinery which will be employed on the job.

BLASTING WORK BEGUN

A deep cutting has been made in the bank at the higher part and a level road built up along the face of the shore to facilitate the entrance and the operation of the big steam shovel. The road will lead from the bank where the excavation is to be commenced to the point where the breaker will be pushed out into the bay. The material gathered up by the apparatus will be used as the foundation for the breaker. While the top covering of the material will be removed, it will not be taken long to get down to hard rock, which will offer much more difficulty. This will have to be removed by blasting and already a start has been made on this work along the shore. The holes are drilled and the blasts prepared during working hours and the blasts set off during the workmen's hours.

TRIPLE ENTENTE MAY BE ALLIANCE

St. Petersburg Says King George and Czar Are to Discuss It

Berlin, June 8--A special despatch to the Local Anzeiger from St. Petersburg states that King George V. and the Czar will meet during the summer and will personally discuss a possible alliance of Great Britain, France and Russia.

These three countries form the present triple entente and for some time past it has been rumored that the entente would be converted into an alliance.

BLEAK HOUSE IS SOLD

London, June 8--Bleak House, at Broadstairs, for many years the home of Charles Dickens, was sold at auction yesterday for \$15,500.

Other small buildings for supplies, etc., have been put up and a store is in process of erection. Further up on the hill a neat frame, two story building has been erected for offices for the contractors.

Rapid progress is also being made by other contractors on the office building for the government inspector, which is being built on Bay View, and the office of Norton Griffiths & Co., which is being erected on Courtenay Bay Heights.

G. F. Palmer, chief agent for Norton Griffiths & Co. left last evening for Montreal and will return at the first of the week.

THE CARDS STACKED AND DEAL IS TAFT'S

Ponderous Machinery at Work For Republican National Convention

There is a Lot of Trouble Getting One's Name in Nomination for President of United States--Roosevelt Loses on the Start--The Proceedings Specially Reported for Times

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BY H. S. GADSBY

Chicago, Ill., June 7--Every American child is born with an insatiable appetite for hot biscuits, apple pie and ice water. In addition every American male child is told that he has a chance to become President of the United States. He has, if the committee will let him.

According to population figures the American male child's chance of becoming president are about one in forty-five million, that is supposing there is an even break in the matter of sex. This one in forty-five million chance decreases as population increases, and when we consider all the other obstacles between the boy and the White House we can multiply his long shot by ten and still be within the mark.

Alexander Hamilton and other democrats who drew up the constitution of the United States trusted the people so much that they did all they could to prevent them governing themselves. They called it a system of checks and balances, the idea being to have enough balances to check arbitrary power. The checks and balances developed by the constitution are: herber, committees, sub-committees, national committees and party conventions not to mention the wheels within which congress provides.

THIS IS THE WAY THEY WORK IT

What do you think of this for a short line, so to speak; it takes no account of the trouble in between. The parties vote at their primaries for delegates to the national convention. A national convention is a committee of 3,500 persons who are supposed to select a presidential candidate. The real choosers are the national committees of fifty-three, an altogether arbitrary body, the product of the machine, which handpicks the 3,500 delegates, leaving out the ones it does not like.

After each party has chosen a candidate for president by these methods, the people get together and elect another committee of something like 370 persons, called the electoral college, which does the actual electing. This is how near the greatest and most enlightened democracy in the world comes to voting for its own president.

The system has lasted more than 100 years. Such is the result for things written, and it is only now that the American people are beginning to think of breaking away from it.

If the British Empire had as much worry making a president it is safe to say that the monarchy would not last a minute. If it were generally known that the average American's chance of becoming President of the United States is, under present conditions, about one in four hundred and fifty million, and that two national committees, aggregating perhaps 100 men in all, control most of the chances, there would not be so many candidates for president and the sovereign people would be wiser.

The Conservative ticket (in St. John city) "is not as strong as a judicious selection of candidates for nomination would have made,"--St. John Globe.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN CHICAGO

But this fact has been industriously suppressed and ambition has no curb. The national republican committee is now at work in Chicago, trimming up the convention for the week after next. It sits every day except Sunday, in a big room in the Coliseum annex, in the main building of which the convention will be held. It works for the whole day with a two hours interval for lunch, and quits in time for dinner. New plots are hatched between them and breakfast.

Later on it will draw a platform which will be built with the idea of catching as many votes as possible by the use of language as indefinite as may be necessary. Meanwhile its chief duty is to decide contests for delegates' seats in the convention, of which more than 200 are in dispute. Two hundred and fifty delegates one way or another are going to make a big difference, considering the fact that half the 3,500 delegates are "alternates" mere understudies who have no voting power unless the other fellow throws a fit or drops dead.

So far the vote in the national committee shows the Taft strength thirty-nine, Roosevelt, fourteen, and the disputed seats are decided that way. This is what is called Roosevelt and his campaign managers call the steam roller.

CARDS STACKED AND IT IS TAFT'S DEAL

The object of the Taft organization within the committee will be to appear as decent as it can without really giving Roosevelt a chance to get a majority of the delegates. This may not be chivalry, but it is human nature. Also it is politics as politics are played by the national committee of either political party.

That is to say, the candidates who control the national committee controls the convention up to a certain point. The game is with stacked cards, and Taft has the deal. To have a national committee that will say to the wrong delegate, "Go and be gone," and the right one, "Come and be cometh," is a long suit for Big Bill Taft, and it will take some rough play from Terrible Teddy to beat it.

Eight years ago, when President Roosevelt was the man behind the gun, the national republican committee did its business behind closed doors. Newspaper men were not admitted. Much merit is being taken this time because the representatives of five press associations take reports at each sitting, but these bulletins are not as official as they look. They naturally take the color of the newspaper they serve. Still none of them attempts to get round the fact that it is a Taft national committee, and that it is shaping up a Taft convention, in spite of the screams of Senator Dixon and Senator Borah.

MOCK DUCK, NOTORIOUS CHINESE; IS GIVEN A SING SING SENTENCE

New York, June 8--Mock Duck, a wily Chinese, whose name has figured in more shooting and murders than any other criminal in New York's Chinatown, is in the grip of the law for the first time. A jury convicted him of having police slips in his possession, in violation of the anti-gambling law, and Judge Swan sentenced him to serve from one to two years in Sing Sing. Mock will appeal.

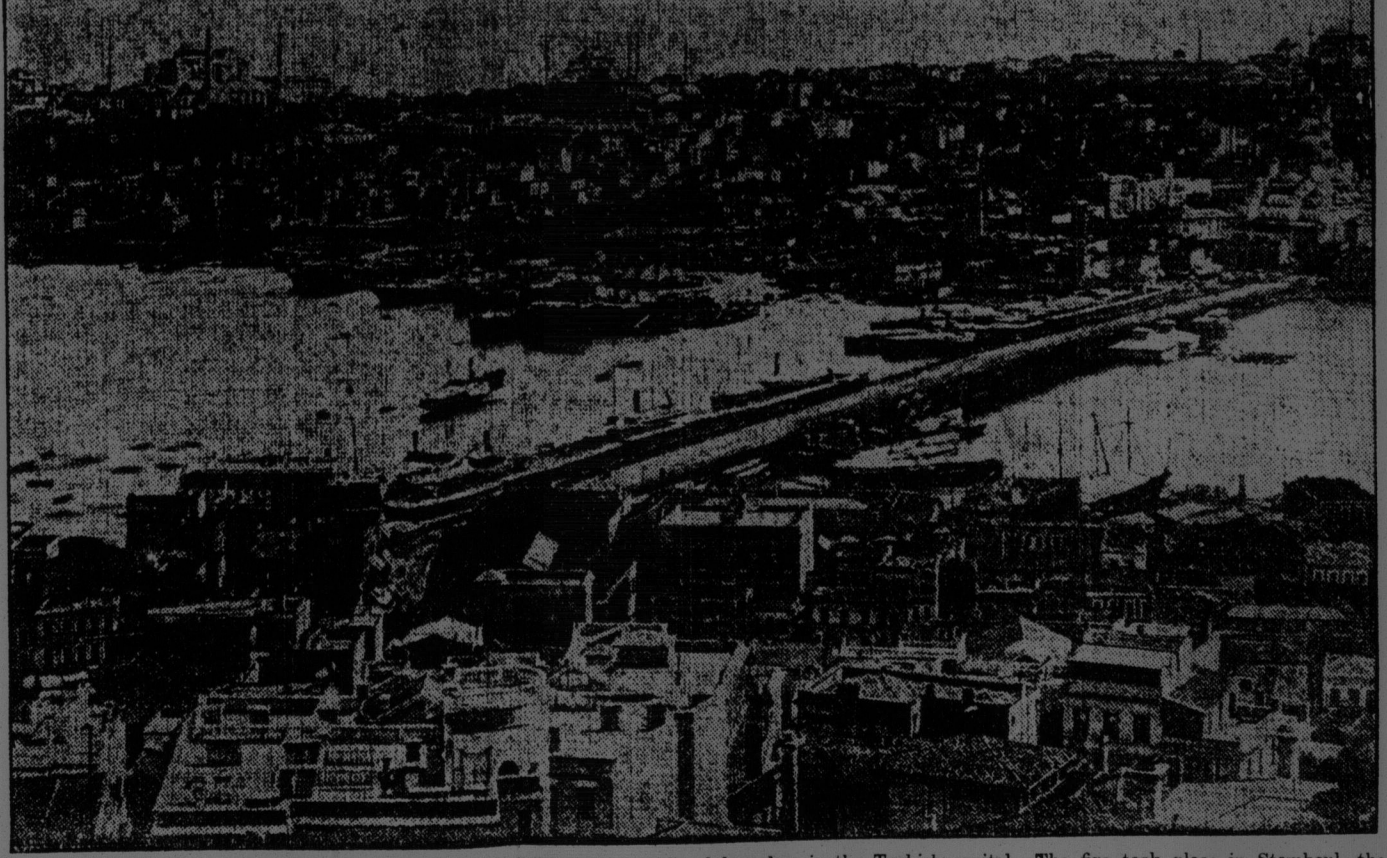
DIES OF BLOOD POISONING

Kingston, Ont., June 8--Harry Mara of Napanee, fourteen years of age, is dead, from blood poisoning. He stepped on the head of a mud-eater and the fin penetrated his heel. This is the third death from the same cause this spring.

Money Trust Inquiry Off to Fall

New York, June 8--The so-called money trust investigation in its main scope will not be taken up until fall.

GENERAL VIEW OF FIRE-SWEPT CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE



About 1,000 houses and many mosques were burned and 15,000 people rendered homeless in the Turkish capital. The fire took place in Stamboul--the other side of the river from the reader--and the flames were eventually checked when they reached the waters.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR DREADNOUGHTS

London, June 8--All speed records for dreadnaughts were smashed yesterday, when H. M. S. Conqueror, on an eight hour trial at full power made 23.25 knots instead of the twenty-one knots as stipulated in the contract. The latest British battleship hitherto was the Vanguard which did 22.1 knots on her trial two years ago.

The fastest German dreadnaught is the battleship Oldenburg which had her trial this week, and attained a speed of 22.1 knot.

THE WEATHER

Moderate to fresh west to northwest winds; fine and cool.

THE BOSTON STRIKE

Boston, June 8--After a night of complete suspension of street railway traffic as a result of a strike of several thousand employees, the Boston Elevated Railway Company resumed operations on all surface, elevated and tunnel lines today, but the number of cars in operation was noticeably much less than usual. During the first two hours and a half no serious disorder was reported.

NO LIQUOR IN CAMP SAYS MILITIA MINISTER

Niagara on the Lake, June 8--"There will be no intoxicants sold in camp so long as I am a minister of militia. The government will not act as bar tender to serve drinks to fellows who are foolish enough to be addicted to the habit. Cantons will not be re-established. Experience has shown that selling liquor within the camp is a mistake. The government is not responsible for any soldiers who patronize hotels outside the camp. The military authorities have no jurisdiction outside the lines. Selling liquor there to soldiers is a matter for the province to deal with." This statement was made yesterday by Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia who has been holding a conference with all the field officers in camp.