

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1922

MUSEUM OF INDIAN RELICS

The Heye Foundation, New York, Holds Records of Races in Western World Before Columbus.

The Heye Foundation Museum of the American Indian, which opened this week gives New York the only institution devoted exclusively to the preservation of the records of the races living in the Western World when Columbus first touched its shores. Among the purposes to which the institution is dedicated is that of solving the mystery of the origin of the Red Men and it is possible that this may be accomplished, according to George C. Heye, founder and director of the museum.

Approximately 1,500,000 specimens are contained within the four floors of the building, which is in close proximity to the American Museum of Natural History. The American Numismatic Society and the headquarters of the American Geographical Society. These specimens represent the civilization and customs of every known tribe that inhabited North and South America before the coming of the white race.

The objects assembled in the museum are intended to be of practical as well as historic value. Manufacturers of textiles are making use of designs obtained from the collections. They have been studying also the vegetable dyes used hundreds of years ago by the Indians and which, to all appearances, are as bright as when they were first applied.

Three Floors of Specimens. Specimens are assembled on three floors of the building, which is of Ionic architecture. On the top floor is a large workroom given over to cleaning and preparing the various objects for display. A novel system of installation permits the public to see what is not in open view without inquiring for it. Under the cases are drawers with glass tops, which may be pulled out and the contents examined. Students will also be given access to large collections which are in storage.

Many of the collections are arranged in synoptic form which permits the observer to see all the intricate technique of the crafts of the aborigines. The making of pottery, for instance, is shown from the rolling of the clay into long strips to the final glazing and coloring processes. This same system is used in showing how the Indians did their embroidery and bead work.

A thorough demonstration of the customs of the Indians of the United States and Alaska is contained on the first floor. One of the most interesting collections is a number of totem poles from the northern territory of the continent. In addition, there are innumerable charms and amulets, many of which resemble the fetiches of the African natives.

Arranged According to States. On the second floor exhibits are arranged according to states, to make it easy for visitors to find exactly the things in which they are interested.

An Indian whaling canoe, fifty feet long and formed from the trunk of a huge tree, is perhaps the most striking specimen. It contains all the equipment used by the aborigines, including lances, harpoons, and even the buoy which were attached to the harpoon line to follow the wounded quarry.

The third floor is given over to the records of the tribes which were furthest advanced among the Indians. A collection of the pottery of the Mayas is to be found there. The Mayas had been extinct for years before the time of Columbus, and were old even to the Aztecs.

ENDEAVORERS ASK FOR BAN ON BREWER STATUE

Reading, Pa., Nov. 16.—By unanimous vote and without debate, the Union, in annual convention, adopted resolutions asking the City Council to remove a statue erected in 1883 in City Park, near the entrance to the Berks County Prison, in honor of Frederick Lauer, who died in 1883. It was erected by the United States Brewers' Association, of which Lauer was president.

The Christian Endeavor convention took the view that the statue, in view of prohibition times, has no right to remain in the park. City councilmen refused to talk about the resolutions until they had a referendum.

Lauer was one of the leading business men here for many years. He was perhaps the leading brewer in the country in his day. Born in 1810 in Germany, he came to America when thirteen years old and for many years was active in business and politics. He was a city councilman, a railroad director and a trustee at Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown.

TURKISH WOMEN KILL VICTIM NEAR GALLOWS

Condemned Writer Seized on Way to the Scaffold and Tortured to Death.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—(Delayed in transmission.) by The Associated Press.—All Kemal Bey, editor of the anti-Nationalist newspaper Sabah, who was arrested at Ismid on the charge of subversive actions, was killed by a mob after having been officially condemned to death. He was taken before General Nureddin Pasha, military Governor of Smyrna, now on a tour of inspection of the Nationalist troops

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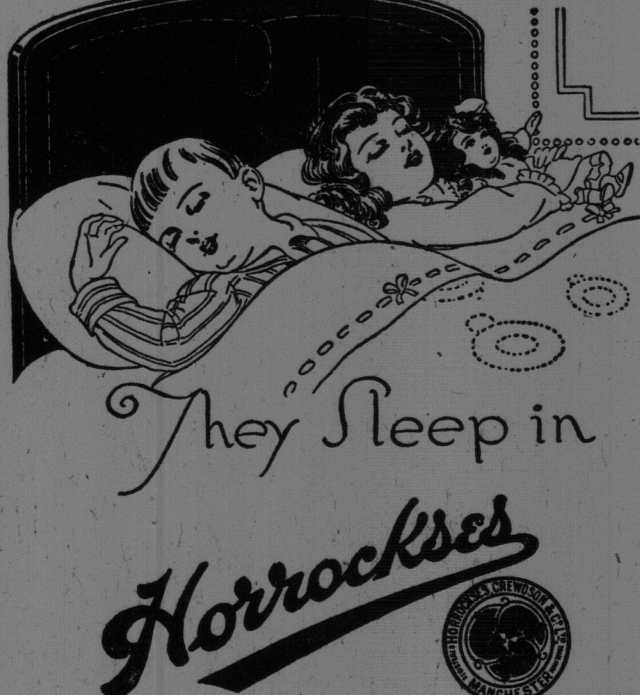
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WELSH LABOR CHIEF LEFT OVER \$150,000 ESTATE

Unusual Sum Saved by Leader Who Began Life in Coal Mine.

London, Oct. 20.—(By mail.)—An estate of unusual size for that of a labor leader is credited to the late Right Hon. William Abraham ("Mabon"), of Bryn-y-Bedw Peetre, Glamorgan, by The Westminster Gazette, which fixes the amount at £283,815.

The son of a collier, at the age of ten "Mabon" had already begun to earn his livelihood in a coal mine. For twenty years he worked in various pits in the Swansea district, till in 1873 came his appointment as miners' agent for the Gower division of Glamorgan.

In later years he acted as vice-president of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Conciliation Committee, president of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and treasurer of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. In recognition of his services to the South Wales coal trade, a Welsh national testimonial movement was inaugurated in 1903 among the readiest supporters being many of the employers.

"Mabon" received a salary of some £1,500 a year as president of the Welsh Miners' Federation and treasurer of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

PREDICTING WORLD WIDE PROHIBITION

A dry Germany and Austria by 1930, world-wide prohibition within a few years and valuable assistance in governmental affairs through woman suffrage were forecast in speeches at the world's convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Philadelphia on Sunday.

After a speech of welcome the Mayor Moore, who said that all official power was being used to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, but that inadequate forces of prohibition were unable to cope with the problem, delegates from Japan, Germany and Austria told of the battle being waged in their countries against intoxicating liquor.

Mrs. O. N. Kubushiro, of Japan, said the Japanese Union has a total membership of 24,000 men, women and children and that one of the greatest steps

RUSSIA STAYS DRY

Here in Russia there seems to be little support for the rumormongers who originated some time ago to the effect that the Soviet Government is planning to revive the czarist monopoly of the manufacture and sale of vodka. Far from approving any such scheme, the official press carries on a constant vigorous campaign against the surreptitious "home brewing" which is going on. Three special courts were recently set up in Moscow to deal summarily with cases of bootlegging. Any one who is convicted of selling vodka is sentenced to be deprived of his living quarters—where apartments can only be obtained at prohibitive prices.

Apparently, there is official realization that the erstwhile national drink, with its alcohol content of from 38 to 48 per cent, was a far greater economic evil than a source of revenue.

It was the late Czar who took advantage of the war emergency to issue an imperial edict against the sale of vodka, thus carrying into effect a reform he long had desired. Even in war time it was a radical and courageous act, for Russian finance was based largely on the state liquor monopoly. In ending the vodka scourge and causing the reorganization of his Ministry of Finance to meet the situation, the Czar expressed his sorrow at the helplessness and the family wretchedness, the inevitable results of inebriate life, which he himself had witnessed in various parts of his country; and he made the declaration that "the prosperity of the state exchequer ought not to be made dependent upon the moral and material ruin of so many of my subjects."

Not satisfied with the official measures against traffic in vodka, "Pravda" recently issued a fiery temperance appeal to its readers. The appeal read as follows:

"A drunkard is worse than an animal. The man who makes and sells vodka for profit turns people into idiots. He is a thousand times worse than the unhappy drunkards themselves. The working class of their filthy holes, honest, bright eyes. The working class must carry on a merciless struggle with drunkenness and a thrice merited struggle with the poisoners of the people. Working men and women! Drive these bootleggers from the poison out of their filthy holes. Brand them with shame in your working class papers. Write the truth about them to your 'Pravda'."

The appeal was followed by several letters from workers on the same subject. These letters urged the familiar ground of the temperance advocate. They emphasize the waste of precious food, the injury to the worker's health, the loss of their family. There is also a constant appeal to working-class pride against an unworthy and degrading vice. The case of a proletarian poet who apparently fell a victim to the attractions of Bacchus and ended in a police court is pointed out as a horrible example. The action of the workers in a certain factory in upholding the dismissal of one of their fellows for drunkenness is highly commended. The letters plead for more vigorous action on the part both of the state and of the trade unions.

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allows for drunkenness is highly commended. The letters plead for more vigorous action on the part both of the state and of the trade unions. "Pravda" could have been taken over and published, with few alterations, by the Anti-Saloon League or some similar body in America. Taken in connection with a number of other articles along the same line which have appeared in the Soviet press during the last few weeks, this appeal, with its vivid denunciation of the evils of alcoholism, would certainly not suggest any prospective governmental sanction of the manufacture and sale of vodka. In fact, it may be said that the Soviet government is fighting harder against bootlegging than any other government in the world, unless it be that of the United States. Prohibition in Russia, it should be understood, applies only to vodka and to similar beverages of high alcoholic content. Wine, beer and kvass, a Russian equivalent for hard cider, are sold without any interference.

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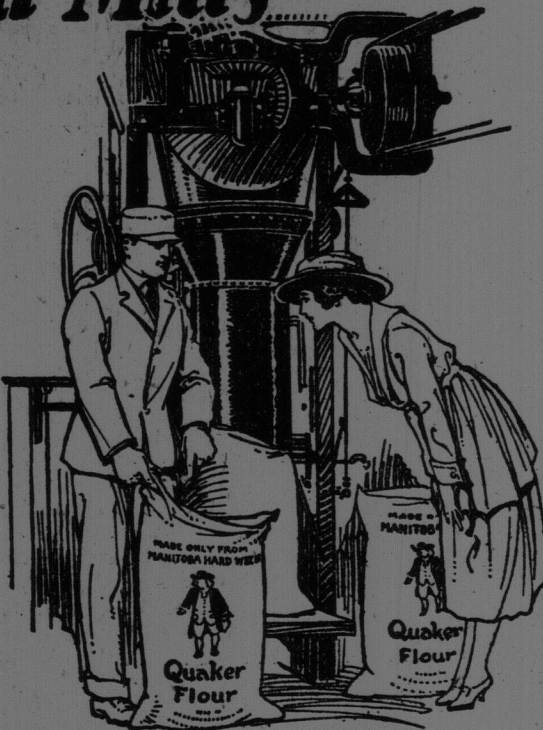
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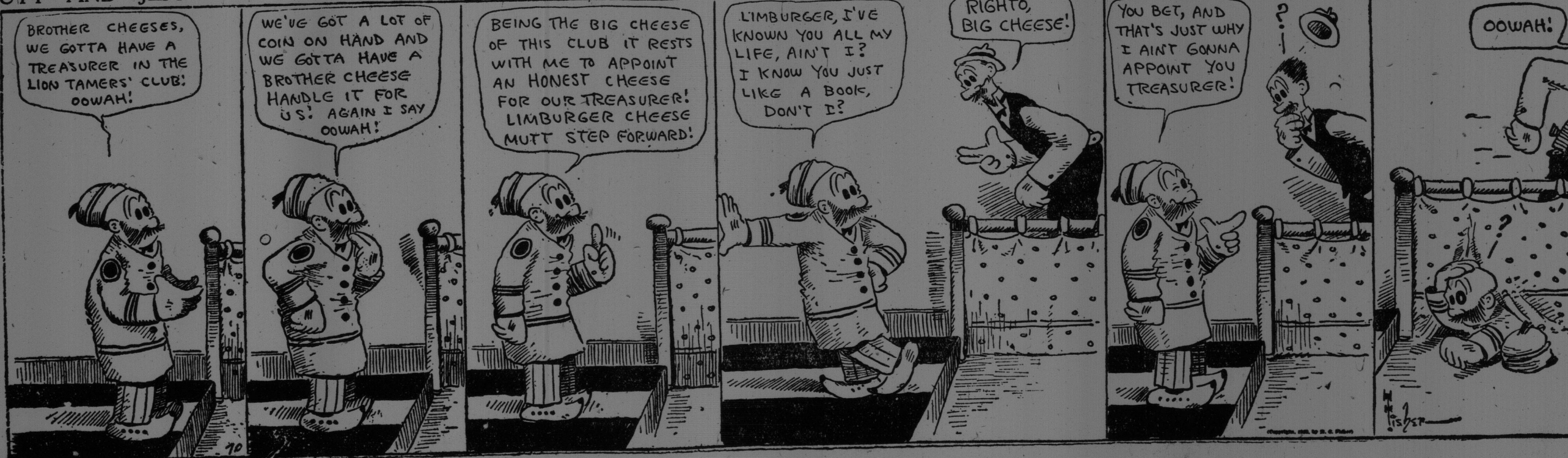
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