

MENACE OF WAR AGAIN SEEN BY BRITISH LEADERS

Bolshevism a Greater Menace
Than Was Prussianism
Six Years Ago.

OFFICIALS BELIEVE CONFLICT WILL COME

People Turn a Deaf Ear to
Alarmist Reports and Re-
fuse to See Danger.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.
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London, Aug. 10.—The terrible possibility of another world war between the forces of communism and civilization hangs by a hair thread over the capitals of Europe, tantalizing statesmen and disturbing the church and press like the sword over Damocles' banquet table.

All day yesterday I heard nothing but war talk from every official I met. In Downing street, in the foreign offices, in the embassies, and in Parliament, every one saw war, no one saw peace. It was a terrible day of suspense for the government. As I left these officials, where the dangers of both war and peace with Russia are so well understood and where the issues are being so carefully weighed, it seemed to me that there was no way out of the present impasse but a conflict between the Allies and Russia, as of Lloyd George's closest advisers even went so far as to say "It looks like a conflict."

Having been through one war as a correspondent it did not seem possible that Europe could again be on the verge of international slaughter and I ventured about the city, mixed with crowds here, there, and everywhere, but found no interest among the people in war. There was no enthusiasm for war, there was no thought of war, no fear of it. The great masses of people have but one thought, "Why should I fight for the Poles? The war is over. We want peace."

I regained deliberately from writing anything on the situation yesterday because it seemed to me that where officials were talking war and people were talking peace there could not possibly be another European conflict. For in any war some one must fight and if the people of Europe today do not want to fight who is going to wage the war if statesmen of Europe decide upon it?

This question I put today to some of the leading men of England. They agreed there was this fault between the governments of Europe and the people. They said the decision resting with the government today was greater and graver than in 1914 and one of them who was intimate with Sir Edward Grey in August, 1914, recalled Grey's statement that if Austria declared war on Serbia not only would a European war result, but it was doubtful whether our present civilization could withstand the shock of a war.

"The issue today," he said, "is the same essentially as in 1914, except that if there is another war now our civilization will not survive it. The evil of Prussianism was that it was not and could not be confined to Germany. Prussianism was a world menace because it had to expand to survive. Bolshevism is today a similar menace. It cannot be confined to Russia and it cannot survive if it is. The Bolsheviks know it. Their propaganda today is world-wide; it is as powerful in America as in Europe. During the last year it has made such progress that it ties the hands of statesmen. Lloyd George cannot go to the assistance of Poland without the united opposition of the Bolsheviks, Liberals and trades unions of England."

"Then there is no alternative but war?" I asked.

"Yes, there is," he answered. "Lloyd George and the English people want peace. If we alone had the decision there might be peace, but there are obligations to Poland, there is the Treaty of Versailles, there is the reactionary French chamber, there are the militarists in all countries who want war. There are dark days and there is little light."

Difficult as it is to believe that Europe today is so near to war, I again ventured among the crowds. This being the Saturday half-holiday, London's streets are deserted, but the parks and summer resorts are filled with throngs of men, women and children, who read in papers that the danger of war, but who refuse to believe it. There are crippled and discharged soldiers in the parks and at the seaside. For them war is over and they cannot believe that another conflict is possible.

I called upon another official. To my surprise I found him exceedingly pessimistic. I saw one of the officials of the League of Nations. That great organization is powerless. Its hands are tied behind its back by America.

What the decision will be no one in authority tonight would forecast. Everything hangs in the balance, but in the meantime the wires are hot between London, Moscow, Warsaw and Paris. Proposals and counter-proposals travel back and forth with the speed of electricity. Statesmen look for a way out but all they can see ahead is a blind alley.

RAGING FIRES DESTROY TIMBER

Dawson, Yukon, Aug. 10.—Millions of feet of timber have been destroyed by a forest fire which swept along both banks of the Pelly River for a distance of 160 miles, according to reports reaching here. Two hundred men concentrated at Ross River Post manager to save the Post buildings, but otherwise were unable to stop the progress of the flames.

The season has been unusually dry and the river is so low that the steamer Thistle is stalled in Ross River,

AUSTRALIA TO GO INTO OIL REFINING

Agreement Between Govern-
ment and Oil Company
Causes Comment in United
States.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger
Company.)
F. W. WILE.

Washington, Aug. 10.—There is much speculation as regards the agreement between the commonwealth government and the Anglo-Peruvian Oil Company for the creation and development in Australia for the industry of refining mineral oils, according to despatches received here from London. The British Foreign Office has failed to express an opinion concerning the possible effect of the legislation on American oil interests in Australia.

The provisions of the bill are held to indicate that the control of the refining company will be vested in the Australian Government. The 500,000 shares at £1 each comprise the capital of the company, 250,000 shares shall be subscribed for by the commonwealth. One section of the bill provides that in the event of an increase in capital the commonwealth shall at all times hold a majority in the number and value of the shares of the company.

Powers of the Government are still further extended, points out the report by the stipulations that without its consent the company is to refrain from making any sales of refined products to aliens or for export, and from acting in concert with any commercial trust or combine in such a way as would cause it to cease to be an independent British business.

To ensure the maintenance of the British character of the refinery the commonwealth and the oil company pledge themselves not to dispose of any of their holdings in the company without giving full particulars in writing of the proposed transaction. The fact that the obligation to give notice in writing and the subsequent right to purchase, are reciprocal, does not put the provision of its significance, which is closely akin to the so-called Admiralty clauses, whereby British companies are forbidden to dispose of their holdings to foreigners without the consent of the British Government. The option to purchase the whole of the oil company's holdings in the refining company at the expiration of 15 years from the completion of the first refinery is extended to the commonwealth.

NEITHER FACTION IN U. S. SENATE FIGHT OVER LEAGUE WILL HAVE MAJORITY

No Possible Chance for Enough Replacements to Give
Either Woodrow Wilson or Lodge a Two-Thirds Ma-
jority on Treaty.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger
Company.)
By ROBERT T. BARRY.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Moral pressure upon the Senate is the best that may be hoped for from the "solomon referendum" on the League of Nations, in the opinion of political leaders who are hearing from states where senatorial contests are in progress. To those in touch with the issues on which the Senate fights are being waged there appears to be no possible chance for enough "replacements" to give either Woodrow Wilson or Henry Cabot Lodge a two-thirds majority on the treaty.

It is known that Senator Warren G. Harding's recent statements on the league covenant, received with such enthusiasm by Senator Hiram W. Johnson, have not pleased the Republican "mild reservationists," who refrained from enlisting in Murray Crane's fight at Chicago for a ratification declaration only to avoid a party split. The Democratic cry is to be that the Republican nominees have joined the ranks of the "nullifiers" and that his election could not bring peace. The view of the political leaders most concerned over the fate of the league, therefore, is that any slight shift in the Senate situation is more likely to be unfavorable to ratification than for the triumph of either the Wilson or Lodge cause.

Confidential reports from states where Senatorial contests are in order do not indicate that the League of Nations is the major issue even where irreconcilable opponents of the treaty are up for reelection. There is nothing in the reports to indicate a remote possibility that the President can get into votes to bring his following in the Senate from approximately 30 to the necessary 64 required by the constitution for ratification of a treaty. It is no less doubtful that a sufficient "turn over" is possible to permit ratification with the Lodge reservations. It is for this reason that the impression that nothing short of an unmistakable expression by the American people can be expected to influence the Senate into abandoning the division of forces that brought

about the death of the treaty in March as in November. With all manner of issues thrust into the Senatorial and Presidential fights the outlook for such an expression is not regarded with genuine hope by the friends of the treaty on both sides of the political fence.

The result in Oklahoma scores one victory for the President. The White House would have to bag many more to have a Senate of a mind to go willingly along with his. The Oklahoma result, if anything, is regarded as operating against ratification. Representative Scott Ferris could be counted upon to add a vote to the list of the "White House faithful" willing to stand with Mr. Wilson against ratification with the Lodge reservations, the minimum terms of agreement to which the Republicans would assent. Senator Gore voted for the Lodge programme.

The league is expected to figure in very few other senatorial contests. It will be a factor in Kentucky, where Senator J. C. W. Beckham, a Democrat, voted to ratify with and without the Lodge reservations; in Utah, where Senator Reed Smoot found himself out of harmony with the Mormon Church because of his support of the Lodge programme and where the Democrats are giving the veteran "watch dog of the treasury" the hardest battle of his 17 years in the Senate; in Missouri, where the defeat of Senator Selden P. Spencer, Republican, by Breckinridge Long, former third assistant Secretary of State, might give the White House another supporter, although Mr. Spencer himself was a mild reservationist, and in Wisconsin, where Senator Robert M. La Follette, "bitter ender," is using the "mild reservation" activities of Senator Irvine L. Lenroot as a lever to dominate the state organization and seat James Thompson, of Lacrosse, the La Follette choice defeated by Lenroot in 1918 on his war record. In other states the league is counting for little in the fights between the two parties. In a majority of doubtful states at both contestants are committed to ratification with something like the Lodge reservations, and the battles are being waged on straight party lines.

EXTERIOR TROUBLES WORRIESOME

Paris Editor Says Foreign
Policy is Country's Seri-
ous Problem.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS QUIET AT PRESENT

Fear of the Ministry is That
Allies Will Favor Recogni-
tion of the Soviets.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.
(Special Cable Dispatch. Copyright,
1920, by Public Ledger Co.)

Paris, Aug. 10.—I have requested one of the best known political editors of the French press to give his opinion regarding the internal and external situation—a situation which one newspaper today sums up with the declaration: "We are about to watch a bomb explode." The editor's statement follows:

"The French Parliament has adjourned after having adopted the 1920 budget, a new 6 per cent. loan, and voted on bills and bills. It will not reconvene before the last Tuesday in October—the deputies and senators pass their vacations with their constituents."

"Meanwhile the cabinet is faced by difficulties of all sorts. From the point of view of domestic politics, the government will have tranquility. There are no strikes on the horizon. The financial situation very slowly is becoming better. It is believed coal will not be lacking next winter. The high cost of living seems to have reached its culmination point last spring, and if bread will cost more, the price of wine will be less. However, no one knows how the public will take the new taxes, whose enforcement as yet is only virtual. It is likely in autumn the representatives of the people will reassemble in the Bourbon palace with their port folios crammed with complaints and protests. We know that they will do anything in France, but necessarily know no law."

"On the other hand, the exterior situation remains as troubled as at the moment of the armistice. Premier Millerand, it cannot be doubted, has not finished with the Soviets, who are maneuvering with the most ex-

pert diplomatic strategy. The conference of London ought to be an object of fear for the French Government, and its eventualities remain as likely as before the recent Boulogne meeting. If it is held without France, it will be the end of the Entente, England and Italy, who are not Russia's creditors for billions, are more and more disposed to renew relations with Moscow. Sooner or later that will have to be done in the thought at London and Rome, and so the sooner the better.

"The French chamber, before adjourning, addressed a solemn warning to the Allies and gave Premier Millerand the order to make no more concessions which would injure the interests of the nation which suffered most severely from the war.

"The reopening of Parliament then will be marked not likely by a great debate on foreign policy. At the same time, it will be necessary to solve the presidential problem, always latent, no matter what is said. That will now be more lively, since the constituencies the deputies will be constantly questioned on the health of President Deschanel. It is possible, moreover, the premier will submit to the Parliament's proposal to change the constitution, especially with regard to the method of electing the president by having the deputies and senators meet with the delegates of all great co-operative employers and labor associations for this purpose."

MAYOR CHURCH TO ENTERTAIN PREMIER

Liberals and Conservatives
Alike Invited to Meet Hon.
Arthur Meighen.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 10.—Mayor Church will entertain Premier Meighen to luncheon on the occasion of the Premier's visit of inspection of Toronto harbor Friday morning. Mr. Edmund Bristol, M. P. also arranged an informal reception at his home here on Friday afternoon for both Liberals and Conservatives. In a telegram to the Mayor he asks his attendance and members of the city council and also any citizens who wish to meet the new Prime Minister. The reception will be non-political.

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St. John River Bridge Substructure. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to C. B. Brown, Chief Engineer, Montreal, N. B., and marked on the outside, "Tenders for St. John River Bridge," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, August 21st, 1920, for the construction and completion of the substructure for a single track Railway Bridge over the St. John River at Fredericton, N. B.

Plans, specifications and blank form of contract may be seen and tender forms obtained at the following offices: The Chief Engineer, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, N. B.; The Division Engineer, Can. National Railways, Tunnel Station, Montreal, Que.

The Station Agent, Canadian National Railways, Fredericton, N. B. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate on the tender forms supplied for that purpose.

Each Contractor tendering must submit with his tender a security deposit in the form of an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank of Canada and payable to the "Canadian National Railways" for an amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000). Security deposits will be returned to all unsuccessful tenderers. Security deposit of successful tenderer will be forfeited to the Railway if Contractor refuses to enter into a contract based on his tender when called upon to do so. Contractor's security deposit will be returned on the satisfactory completion of the work.

Plans and specifications will be loaned to bona fide Contractors on the deposit of security amounting to Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars. This security deposit to be in the form of an accepted cheque on any chartered Bank of Canada, made payable to the Canadian National Railways. Security deposit will be refunded on the return of the plans and specifications.

No revision of any tender will be considered if received by the Chief Engineer at Montreal at a date later than 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, August 21st, 1920.

All conditions of the Specifications must be complied with.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

F. P. BRADY,
General Manager,
Eastern Lines.
Montreal, P. Q., July 30th, 1920.

1600 ACRES TIMBERLAND FOR SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT CHUBB'S CORNER (so called), in the City of Saint John, on Tuesday, the 24th of August, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, 1600 acres of Timber and other lands, all in the Parishes of Saint Martins and Simonds, Saint John County, Province of New Brunswick, as follows:

1. THE MILE HILL LOT (so called), being lot "0" on the plan of lands of Richard Lovett and John S. Parker, made by Thomas O'Kelcher, containing 345 acres more or less.
2. THE COLRAIN LOT (so called), being lot "P" on said plan, containing 310 acres more or less.
3. THE SHORE LOT (so called) being part of lot "M" on said plan, containing 100 acres more or less.
4. THE CLAY FIELD LOT and HILL LOT (so called), being lot "J" on said plan, containing 37 acres more or less; and lot "B" on said plan containing 12 acres more or less.
5. THE CHURCH HILL LOT (so called) being lot "J" on said plan containing 39 acres more or less.
6. The southern half of the NORTHWEST MARSH (so called) marked on said plan as undivided and containing 26 acres more or less, and the northern half of the SOUTHWEST MARSH (so called) marked on said plan as undivided and containing 49 acres more or less, both lots being situated on the westerly side of Tea Mile Creek and marked on said plan.
7. A half share or interest in the MILL PROPERTY (so called) marked on said plan containing one hundred acres more or less.
8. THE BELL LOT (so called) containing one hundred acres more or less.

The above eight lots being known as the LOVETT LANDS and situate near TEN MILE CREEK.

9. Lot Twenty of the EMIGRANT LANDS, Parish of Saint Martins on the North side of the upper road leading from Loch Lomond to Quaco.

10. Lots 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the EMIGRANT LANDS, on the North side of said road from Loch Lomond to Quaco, Parish of Saint Martins afore-said, granted by the Crown to John Dooley and Henry Larkins, October 10th, 1828, known as the Lacey and Dooley lands. These lots are estimated to contain one million feet of virgin hardwood timber and one million feet of spruce.

For full description and further particulars apply to

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120 Prince William St.,
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July 19, 1920.

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