

POWERS ARE PLACING INDIVIDUAL AIMS AHEAD OF SUPPORT TO POLAND

Negotiations Show U. S. Opposing Red Recognition—
France, the Payment of \$5,000,000,000 Soviet Debt—
England, Commercial Supremacy.

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Washington, Aug. 17.—The subordination of the aims of the United States, England and France stands out today as the principal result of the negotiations in international circles since the Spa conference, when Poland was first assumed that some form of assistance would be given in an effort to check the Red pollution of Europe.

Summarized, the aims of the three governments are:

United States—A checkmate of any form of recognition of Soviet government by any of the powers.

France—Payment of the \$5,000,000,000 advanced by the French republic to the governments that preceded the rule of Trotsky and Lenin.

England—Commercial supremacy in Russia, which English financial and the business interests fear will fall into the hands of Germany.

Although the United States and France seem to have drifted closer together as the chasm of Anglo-French diplomacy widens there is still divergence in the position of the two governments. France does not countenance any form of Bolshevik recognition, but France has not stated definitely that she will oppose any dismemberment of the former Russian empire, and indications which have reached Washington are that France will adjust her policy if need be to obtain repayment of the gold that she dropped into the Russian pit.

Material Aid Abandoned

Plans for material assistance for Poland have in the meantime been abandoned. There has never been the slightest intention from officials of this government that there had been evolved any definite steps for carrying out the use of all "available means" to help the Poles check the Red rush. Diplomatic activities from abroad are that France and England are gradually discarding proposition after proposition to stiffen the Polish legions. State Department officials today were inclined to believe the unofficial dispatches from abroad that the idea of military aid in any form had been abandoned altogether.

The actual motive behind such a decision, it was understood, was the realization on the part of both Lloyd George and Millerand that it would be virtually impossible to obtain domestic support for military aid of sufficient strength to be effective.

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Andover

Andover, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Gilbert Post and daughter, Maxie, came from St. John last Monday to visit relatives here for a time.

Miss Grace Phillips of Fredericton, is visiting Miss Edith Beveridge. Rev. James Ross of Halifax, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tibbits early last week.

Master Ramsford Henderson, St. Stephen, is visiting at Mr. William Curry's.

Mrs. Harley Watson and daughter, Evelyn of Woodstock, returned to Woodstock on Thursday after visiting Mrs. Frank Nevers.

Mr. Robert Turner, who has been spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Turner, returned to Princeton, N. C., on Tuesday.

Miss Mildred Anderson, the Barnaby, York County, is visiting relatives here.

Messrs. Paul Bedell and Urban Grant, are enjoying an auto trip through the New England States.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Enack, St. John, are spending a few days here at the home of Mr. Harry Tibbits.

Mrs. Hugh Kirkpatrick, Carleton, and Miss Helen Kirkpatrick, Bangor, were calling on friends here on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Alcorn, Master Douglas and little Miss Grace Alcorn of Aurora, Ont., arrived here on Saturday and are guests of Mrs. William Curry. They are being welcomed by many friends.

Mr. George Davis went to Woodstock on Friday to attend a meeting of the O. R. T.

Sheriff and Mrs. James Tibbits, Mrs. J. A. Perley and Mrs. Benjamin Beveridge motored to Grand Falls on Wednesday.

Miss Mary Grant, who has been visiting Miss Grace Porter, left on Friday for her home in Southampton.

Mr. Robert Ross, St. Stephen, was here during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Pugsley, Messrs. Norman Sisson and Holland Giberson of Plaster Rock, left on Saturday to spend some time in California.

Mrs. Golder and son Clarence and Mrs. Harold Wells visited Mrs. Alex. Ogilvy during the week.

Mr. A. E. Kupkey went to Woodstock on Monday to visit Mrs. Kupkey.

Mr. W. H. Smith, St. John, was here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Anderson and son of Sheffield, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. William Matheson, Miss Mary

TO NEGOTIATE NEW WAGE AGREEMENT

U. S. Shipping Board and
Longshoremen to Get To-
gether on Wages and Work-
ing Conditions.

(Copyright, 1920 by Public Ledger Co.)

Washington, Aug. 17.—The United States Shipping Board announced today that the first meeting for the negotiations of new agreements covering long shore wage scale and working conditions, will be held in New York on September 15.

This action is in keeping with the decision of the board to fix wage scales by direct negotiation following the dissolution of the national adjustment commission, which base had jurisdiction over long shore matters on the Atlantic and Gulf coast during the war.

The meeting in New York will be held for the purpose of fixing wage scales and working conditions in the North Atlantic district from Norfolk to Portland, according to the announcement. The shipping and stevedoring interests of the North Atlantic coast including the International Longshoremen's Association and the Shipping Board will be represented at the meeting.

A second conference will be held in New York, on September 27, to work out an agreement covering wage scales and working conditions for members of the International Longshoremen's Association employed on the Gulf coast, the announcement said. During the early part of October, a third conference will be held for the same purpose at Savannah for the South Atlantic district.

To maintain the American Merchant Marine on a sound and permanent basis the Shipping Board feels very strongly that the fullest amount of co-operation and sane action on the part of all concerned is vitally essential, the announcement said. "This means that all must strive toward the bringing down of the present already high cost of operation in order that foreign competitors may be more effectively met."

"This view is reflected on the broad-minded and patriotic action of the operating departments, deck officers, engineers, radio operators, sailors, firemen and stewards in consenting to continue on the basis of the present wage scale."

The first American note, it is said, has begun to seep its way into Russia already through the medium of the Crimean forces under General Wrangel. That the Bolshevik leaders will set up a counter propaganda is thought certain, and officials fear, in this connection, that use will be made of the statement credited to this government by the French foreign office that the spirit of the present Bolshevik army was comparable to that of the United States in the war of 1776. This statement, contained in an interview with a Russian nationalist published in the American press, was in some way given out by the French foreign office as a communique of this government just prior to the publication of the actual text of Mr. Colby's note, and might be used by the Bolsheviks as an indication of the "vacillating" policy of this government toward the Russian situation.

It is possible, it was said at the State Department, that the United States will, even if only French and Italy respond, issue a second note on the subject of Soviet recognition. Officials of this government have taken the very firm position that it is the duty of the United States to awake the world to the perils of Bolshevism. The United States will in this second communication, it is believed, attempt to show the peoples of the world that an attitude of indifference to Bolshevism is of itself almost as destructive as one of open encouragement and that the civilized world must show its active opposition to the spread of the Red doctrines in order to search them.

Recognition of Bolshevism, officials of this government hold, is a logical fallacy due to the fact that Trotsky and Lenin themselves have acknowledged that Bolshevism even if recognized, cannot live unless it can bring about the overthrow of the established governments which grant it recognition.

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ARMY WORM PREVALENT IN NOVA SCOTIA

The army worm is now prevalent in parts of Nova Scotia and doing a very considerable amount of damage. Considering this, and remembering the seriousness of the outbreak in 1914, it will be well to be on the look-out for these devastating caterpillars.

The army worms are from 1½ to 2 inches long and the variety prevalent this year are particularly dark in color.

The eggs are laid in low-lying areas and the young caterpillars feed unnoticed until large enough to become active, when they assume the marching habit over grass fields.

Method of Control.
Trenches.—A good method of con-

trol is to dig trenches 3-12 inches in depth, in advance of the line of march of the caterpillars with post holes every 15 feet along the trench. The side of the trench next to the protected field should be straight and the earth loose so it will not be possible for the worms to climb out. The caterpillars wander along the trench and are caught in the post holes and can be killed by pouring coal oil on them.

Poison Bait.
A poison bait bran mash has given good results when used as a bait. A strip of poisoned mash is sown along the field in front of the line of march, and if the worms are already in the field it can be sown broadcast (20 lbs. to 1 acre) with good results. The mixture is as follows: Bran, 20 lbs.; white arsenic or Paris green, 1 lb.; molasses, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons,

3; water, enough to make a paste. Mix the bran and poison, thoroughly in a tub while dry, squeeze the oranges or lemons into the water and cut pulp up finely and add to water. Dissolve the molasses in the water and wet the poison bran with the mixture, stirring at the same time, so as to make the mash into a good paste.

Nothing New.
It is stated that a gipsy has been arrested for false pretences in the matter of selling a horse. Anything novel about that? It would be funnier if the sale were on the level, Roman Rye or without it.

Attaining a length of as much as 30 feet at times, the anaconda is a native of Brazil and Guiana.

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PEARLS

remain firm when preserved with 1/2 Sugar and 1/2 LILY WHITE SYRUP

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