

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 10, 1919

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AUSTRIA SIGNS THE TREATY

Before the great war there was no prouder nation in the world than Austria-Hungary and no more haughty autocracy than that which ruled the dual monarchy. To preserve this autocracy and to strengthen them and extend the empire the world was plunged into the chaos of war. Austria may have been a tool used by Germany for the latter's ends, but she was a willing tool and entered eagerly and gaily into the war in which she was assured of success. Bloodshed, death and devastation weighed but lightly in the scales when balanced by the advantages which she hoped to gain. Today the republic of Austria signed the peace treaty which marks for her the end of the war, and what a contrast there is between the former ambitions and aspirations of the rulers of this nation and their realization!

Early in the war the unexpected strength shown by Russia gave warning of defeat and the decision of Italy to unite with France and Great Britain rather than to continue the terms of the triple alliance spelled disaster for the central power. The Russian menace was eliminated by the German-inspired revolution, and at one time there was a prospect that the danger on the Italian front might be removed by the same means. Italy recovered from the blow which treachery had struck and from that time there was little doubt of the ultimate result. Beaten and starved and weary of war, Austria-Hungary would have sought peace earlier but for the fear of her powerful ally, and by the time the armistice was declared the empire which had precipitated the war was itself a wreck.

The nation which signed the treaty today is but a remnant of the former empire. Through the action of her own peoples, to a much greater extent than because of the allies' terms, the empire has been divided and broken up and no one section of it now can be considered a first class power. Bohemia and Moravia, and a portion of the Duchy of Teschen now form the republic of Czechoslovakia. The remainder of Eschen and most of Galicia have gone to Poland. The Ukrainian republic, an outgrowth of the war, includes sections of eastern Galicia and Bukovina. Hungary is a separate republic with reduced territory, and all that remains of the former empire is the portion known as German-Austria. The proposal to unite Austria with Germany has been forbidden by the allies and this stipulation is one of the terms of the treaty.

The terms of the treaty render Austria harmless to menace the peace of the world in this generation at least. The price that must be paid, in addition to the losses already suffered, for her crime in precipitating a world war will be heavy, but it is light indeed when compared with the suffering which she has caused and in the passing of the Hapsburgs and all that they stood for in the history of the empire Austria has gained something which was worth a heavy price. Out of the wreckage the freed peoples of the empire have the opportunity to build anew and to build better and if they show that they have learned the lessons the war has taught and develop ideals more in accord with modern civilization the allied nations will be ready to extend a helping hand. The spirit shown by the Austrian envoys in such marked contrast to that which the German emissaries displayed, gives rise to the hope that they are ready to turn their eyes towards the future and in accepting the terms of the treaty will shoulder their burden more cheerfully and willingly. The republic of Austria starts its career with a heavy handicap from which the people cannot escape, but their future history is to be written by themselves and what the record will be remains for them to decide.

A LIFE TIME IN PRISON.

On last Sunday Jesse Pomeroy, who has almost come to be one of Boston's institutions, entered upon his forty-fourth year in the state prison in Charlestown. For the greater part of that long period he has been in solitary confinement, but some six years ago the restrictions in that regard were relaxed somewhat and he mingled among men a little again.

No need now to recall the crime which put a barrier between him and his fellow beings in 1876, with a life sentence recorded against him; but what a price he has been paying and continues to pay for his folly and crime of youthful days. A lad of seventeen, he had fallen to liberty, to his relatives and friends and became one set apart. The progress of the world in the long years since then until the "solitary" ban was lifted was a sealed book to him as he passed from boyhood into middle life and down the hill that leads to old age. What agonies the waking hours must have been upon his mind, what regrets that came too late during those thirty-seven years in which his world was bounded by the thick cold walls of his cell. Latterly he has been allowed some liberty, some intercourse with humans and the "lifer" lived anew.

Crime must bring its punishment in

one way or other and there is a terrifying lesson in the case of this man, now gray haired and broken, with the stigma of the prison upon him through the years that should have been spent in usefulness among his fellow beings.

The cause of labor loses a warm advocate in the death of John Mitchell. Beginning life as a boy in the 28th mines, he spent his spare hours in acquiring education and became one of the most prominent labor leaders of his day.

The United States gives cordial welcome to His Eminence Cardinal Mercier, who arrived in New York last evening. The Belgian prelate was an outstanding figure in the war and won the high opinion of all the Allied nations.

Roumania, defiant in the Hungarian matter, now declines to sign the treaty with Austria except with reservations. She is proving a source of trouble to the Allies and stern measures may yet have to be taken.

THE SPEECHES IN COMMONS ARISING FROM PEACE TREATY

(Continued from page 1.) The member for Doncaster (Canon) always gives an address which fills the house and the galleries. His reasoning and his oratory are sometimes bizarre and always abound in paradox but his outstanding quality is a rather attractive impudence. He was not altogether satisfied with the treatment Germany had received by the treaty as he thought, judging from history, it would sow the seeds of future trouble. He would like to have seen Canada get something material out of the conference as every land in Europe and even Africa had done. We should have had an indemnity. He said Hon. Mr. Doherty had done nothing for Ireland at the conference, although he represented the Irish in the cabinet. He suggested, amid laughter, that Mexico should have been taken into the league.

When the president of the privy council said we were a nation it sounded like a lie but did not mean anything. He doubted the value of a brand of liberty coming from the premier and party he saw before him, when he recalled the days of the Canadian naval policy. If the premier was sincere he would insist that the right the imperial parliament has to alter our constitution should be taken away, and the need for ruling to the privy council also. Referring to the league of nations, he said he had never been in ruling of England, ruling to the privy council also. Referring to the league of nations, he said he had never been in ruling of England, ruling to the privy council also.

Mr. MacLean. The member for South York, W. F. MacLean, made one of those speeches with which he occasionally regales the house when he leaves the beaten track. It was really a strong endorsement of much of what Cannon had been contending and was greatly applauded by the Nationalists. He said so long as Canada had not the right to make her own constitution we were not a nation and had no sovereignty. We could not make war, peace, send nor receive ambassadors nor had we sovereignty in the matter of shipping or copyright. Our courts were not supreme and final interpreters of our laws. We could be a nation only when we had all our rights. Before any more missions to England were undertaken or conferences held the matter must be laid before the people of Canada, and anything done at such conferences must be laid before us and he said significantly "it would not be for the delegates to come back and say that they had done so and so, adding that they would resign if it was not adopted." During the war his mouth had been closed on much that had been done, but he could speak now. From this time on nothing must be done except in the open and after full discussion. The spirit shown by the Austrian envoys in such marked contrast to that which the German emissaries displayed, gives rise to the hope that they are ready to turn their eyes towards the future and in accepting the terms of the treaty will shoulder their burden more cheerfully and willingly. The republic of Austria starts its career with a heavy handicap from which the people cannot escape, but their future history is to be written by themselves and what the record will be remains for them to decide.

SOME QUESTIONS.

(Canadian Press.) Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The question of interned aliens is to be brought to the notice of the House of Commons by W. D. Euler, North Waterloo, who has given notice that he will inquire on Wednesday how many aliens are still interned in Canada; how many were interned after the signing of the armistice and when may their release or repatriation be expected.

The question of rate exchange between Canada and the United States is to be raised today by Pius Michaud, Restigouche-Madawaska, who wants to know what the present rate is and what the government intends to do about the matter. C. A. Garreau, Temiscouata, has given notice that he will ask in the commons what action has been taken with regard to increasing the pensions to supernumerary employees of the Canadian National Railways, and if no action has been taken, when the government proposes to help these employees where pensions are inadequate, in view of the increased cost of living.

Election Holidays

Montreal Gazette: Election days, federal provincial and municipal, are recommended as compulsory holidays by the Canadian Federation of Labor. There are already laws providing that voters be given time to cast their ballots. It takes only a few minutes to vote. Is it desirable that the rest of the day be given over to pollution and idleness at the expense of industry and the worker's pocket?



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

ON BEING FAT.

There's not much sense in being fat; in wearing too much lard; the weary years have taught me that, for I'm an obese bard. Diseases punk I entertain dire ailments two or three; and, though I'm twisted up with pain, I get no sympathy. Men laugh to hear a fat man groan; and though he's feeling tough, and has an ache in every bone, they think it all a bluff. If I were thin and drawn and pale, they would not treat me thus; if I put up an anguished wail, they'd make all kinds of fuss; with soothing sympathy they'd quell my fears, and bid my pains depart, and shed the sympathetic tears that reach a sick man's heart. But I am fat and when I yell they all begin to laugh; and they'll be laughing till my knell precedes my epitaph. A lean man falls, and people sigh, and wonder if he's bringing the brine. The fat man goes his greasy way, with large and bulging vest, and to the whole world, every day, his every move's a jest.

THE KINDLY FRUITS OF THE EARTH.

For this, the welcome birds returned. And mist of fruit-bloom veiled the trees. And, while the noonday summer burned, All pollen-laden hummed the bees.

For this, the clouds and thunders rolled Through blazing days and sultry nights. For this, we watched each bud unfold, Nor mourned the close of spring's delights.

Toward this, the farmer deftly toiled, And spent his seed with lavish hand; Though scornful crows his fields despoiled, In laughing bounty now they stand.

They dance, these "fields of waving corn," To mock the miser's mental throes; Whose soul by gutter want is torn— The lust for gold; a lust that grows.

By what it feeds on. Lo, the earth Is lapped in plenty—need not yearn Unsatisfied. There is no death Save that by man created. Learn, While not too late, from Nature's page, Or learn too late her Maker's rage! —Marie L. Eglington in N. Y. Times.

LIGHTER VEIN.

"How do, Baker?" exclaimed Tomson. "You're just the man I want to see. I've got a screaming story to tell you—it'll make you roar."

"Knowing the sign outside Smith's house?—(Seen him lately, he was at the club last night)—well, Jenkins' sister (Rippling girl, do you know her?) No, I must introduce you—she was coming down the road when—(Got a match, old man, my pipe's gone out—she got just opposite the sign, and—(By love, that's a pretty girl over the road! Do you know her?)—got opposite the sign—(By the way, Bury was asking after you, says you promised to look him up)—and a big gust of wind came along just as Smith—(Lucky beggar, he always seems to get in at the right moment!—said—'Hello! Here's my bus!' So long, old man. Tell you the story another time. It's a corker! You'll roar!")"

With the very best of intentions, Miss Araminta Muft sought and obtained permission to visit the occupants of the local prison, to talk with them kindly, and to help them to begin life anew.

One man, obviously well educated, interested her very much. He always had, when she spoke to him, and bowed politely when she left. One day she screwed up her courage to put the question.

"May I ask why you are in this distressing place?" "Certainly, madam," he replied. "I am here for robbery in a seaside hotel."

"Oh, how interesting!" stammered Miss Araminta. "Were—were you the proprietor?"

Two salesmen traveled in the same line of business, but for different firms. They were the best of pals until one day Smith did Brown out of an order which the latter had almost secured. Feeling enraged at Smith's duplicity, Brown was proceeding home late in the evening when he noticed Smith's best linen hanging out on the clothesline.

Here, he thought, was a chance of getting a bit of his own back. Going some distance from his own locality he found two urchins who were quite willing to spatter the clothes for the sixpence price offered.

Soon afterward he entered his own home to find his wife in tears. "Hullo! What's the matter my dear," he inquired.

"Matter?" she replied between sobs. "Why, I asked Mrs. Smith to let me hang my clothes on her line and some young scoundrels have been and ruined them with tar!"

The customer rapped on the counter, coughed loudly and did all the things customers usually do to signify their impatience.

"I want a mouse-trap," she said sharply. "Quite a cheap one. And please be quick because I want to catch a train."

"I regret, madam," said the shopkeeper stiffly, "that my mouse-traps are not guaranteed to catch trains."

The King's Stirring Words.

London Daily Telegraph: "The spirit of union, self-sacrifice and patience which our people displayed during the years of fighting will still be required if we are to reap the full benefit of the peace which we have won, and those great qualities must be reinforced by the homelier virtues of industry and thrift." We would desire to see those timely words from the King's speech displayed in all prominent places in every workshop and office. They constitute a clarion call to the nation, as, after the dislocations of the war, it turns its attention to the varied tasks of reconstruction. The whole world has formed a fresh conception of this country and its powers during the past five years. We have embellished on the scroll of history a record of unsurpassed achievement. That is a matter of pride, but it casts upon us a responsibility we cannot shirk, for we are the legatees of the hundreds of thousands of heroes, men of our blood, who, by sea, by land and in the air, died that this nation and this empire might live, not to itself, but to humanity, uplifting a high standard before all men as it sets about the tasks of peace. We have proved the virtues of democracy in war; we must now exhibit them in peace.

Amazon Development.

An expedition to study the commercial possibilities of the Amazon Valley has been organized by the industrial department of the "Port of Para," and has left for the interior.

The "Port of Para" controls the docks, warehouses and shipping facilities of Para, Brazil, which is known as "The Gateway of the Amazon Valley," and is in order to promote traffic for the port that the industrial department has been initiated by the receiver, H. S. Fleming of New York. The industrial department will be conducted along the same lines as similar departments which were maintained by various railroads in the United States during the development of the south and west.

The purpose of the expedition is to make a survey of the mineral, forest, agricultural and other products of the Amazon River and its main affluents, including those not now being reached as well as those being served by the steamers of the Amazon River Navigation Company.

"From time to time," says Mr. Fleming, "samples of products of great commercial value—such as vegetable oils, mineral oils, coal, fibres, cabinet woods, and many minerals—are brought in from the interior, and it is for the purpose of making a personal investigation of the commercial possibilities of these, the quantities obtainable, accessibility, cost of production, etc., that the expedition is going forward."

The "Port of Para" plans the establishment of a large industrial department with its industrial department, under the charge of an expert chemist, where analyses may be made of the many products to be found in the valley. The information gathered by the industrial department will be available at all times for exporters, importers, manufacturers, and investors. Americans here look for considerable commercial activity in this region as a result of the efforts of "Port of Para." For some years now, the competition of Oriental rubber drove the Para article practically out of the market, there was little fresh development to take its place.

MASTER SEVERLY REPRIMANDED

Finding of Court on Stranding of Glenholme Also Refers to Insufficiency of Crew

The finding of the court of enquiry on the grounding of the steamer "Glenholme" on August 22 off Spencer's Island, was made yesterday afternoon. Here Capt. H. H. Moore, master of the steamer, was severely reprimanded and was said to have erred in judgment. Capt. L. A. Demers presided with Capt. A. J. Mulcahy and Mr. H. C. Barcham, members. The finding was:

"The court, having carefully weighed the evidence of the master and his crew—the latter being sworn of the privy council owners of the ship—has come to the conclusion that the master, H. H. Moore, erred gravely in judgment in being overcautious of the position of the vessel, and taking for granted that the bearing of the sound of the fog horn of Cape D'Or was as anticipated, and without further precautions to assure himself of the distance of such vessel; but, owing to the fact that this vessel is engaged in limited coast trade, and these trips under similar circumstances with success, this overcaution, in one sense, is overlooked by the court."

"There were some passengers on board the vessel, who transferred to the boats promptly, no lives being lost or endangered."

"In view of the facts the court will not deal with the certificate of the master, reprimands him very severely for not adopting other measures of precaution to assure himself that his ship was in the position he expected it to be, in view of the dense fog which was existing at the time, as well as the eddy, which he knew was there; but the hour and strength of which he was uncertain, and again not being sure of the speed and velocity of the tide."

"The court will add that it condemns the system which permits a man holding a certificate as master of a tug boat to be in command of a vessel carrying passengers; upon examination of the customs clearance certificate it appears the vessel is only cleared for freight, though she was carrying passengers at the time, and is to all intents and purposes, a passenger and freight vessel."

"The court also looks with askance on the conditions, which prevailed on board the S.S. Glenholme, which is substandard to carry passengers, and does not carry more of a crew to attend to the safety of all concerned."

"The fact of the master being alone to attend to the navigation, and only one engineer in the engine room to perform all the operations necessary in the event of an emergency, in the point of view of the court, is insufficient."

"The above is brought to the attention of the interested parties. Read in open court at St. John (N. B.), this ninth day of September, 1919."

"L. A. DEMERS, Dominion Wreck Commissioner. "A. J. MULCAHY, "H. C. BARCHAM, "Assessors."

About three hundred people yesterday attended the picnic of the Maple Leaf Club at Glenwood Methodist church at Oak Point. It was a distinct success.

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