

Supreme Temple Closing Sessions

Templars of Honor and Temperance Were Busy Yesterday Morning, Afternoon and Evening—The Officers Installed.

The closing sessions of the 74th annual meeting of the Supreme Temple, Templars of Honor and Temperance, were held yesterday morning and evening.

At the morning session the revised ritual was adopted by a unanimous vote of the council, and will be adopted at once, all the subordinate Temples to be supplied by Bro. Robinson who has kindly donated them to the order.

The afternoon was spent in a visit to Courtenay Bay and other points of interest around the city, as the guests of the mayor.

The evening session was an open one the officers were installed and the report of the resolutions and other committees received and adopted.

The ordinary committee reported that three members of Supreme Council died during year. Their memory was honored by silent prayer and singing of "Nearer My God to Thee."

The report of the resolutions committee was adopted.

The report in part was:

"Resolved, That we the Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor and Temperance assembled in their twenty-fourth annual meeting, are sincerely thankful for all favors given that have made our stay in this city of St. John so enjoyable. All anxiety in regard to our coming to this city was forgotten when we received several days before starting a letter from His Worship the Mayor informing us the city was ours, and if we needed anything all we had to do was to call upon him at City Hall."

"We are indebted to His Worship the Mayor for an auto ride to Courtenay Bay. What we saw there convinced us that the city of St. John is one of the loveliest cities of America."

Votes of thanks to the St. John Templars and the ladies' auxiliary for entertainment provided, and to the press for the very full reports of the session were passed.

The investment committee were installed by John Stoven, Past Supreme Templar, assisted by W. H. Smith who acted as supreme under as follows:

Rev. J. B. Ackley, Conn. S. Temp.

A. E. Logan, N. B. S. Vice Temp.

Rev. C. F. Woodruff, N. J. S. Sec.

W. H. Condit, N. J. S. Treasurer.

Chas. J. Symonds, Conn. S. Chaplain.

R. H. Porter, Mass. S. Usher.

John A. Mitchell, R. I. S. Guard.

W. O. Trezise, Mich. S. Councilor.

After the installation Hon. W. F. Robert expressed appreciation for the kindly words of the resolutions committee, and assured the visitors that they were more than welcome to the city, and all that had been done for them was a labor of love, and voiced the hope that in the not distant future the Supreme Council might again meet in St. John. He then asked Past Supreme Templar Robinson to come to the altar in a brief address he reviewed the part which which Hon. Mr. Robinson had played in the Temple for so many years and the part played in the civic and state politics of his native land, and presented to Bro. Robinson an ebony gold headed cane as a token of the esteem in which he was held by his companions in the order.

The cane was inscribed:

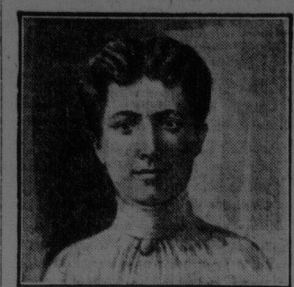
Hon. David I. Robinson, Supreme Council, T. of H. St. John, N. B., 1920.

Past Supreme Templar Robinson, though taken by surprise, in a short address thanked the brothers for the kindly words and the splendid gift which would always be treasured by him.

Supreme Templar Ackley in his address referred to the fact that the Supreme Council had met in St. John five times, the first forty-three years ago, and of three present at the present session three were at that held forty-three years ago, Companions A. L. Condit, C. F. Woodruff and J. B. Ackley. He made an appeal for support from the companions to make the next two years banner ones in the history of the order.

BECAME SO THIN SHE WAS AFRAID

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Made Her Well, Strong and Vigorous.



MADAME ARTHUR BEAUCHER.

305 Cartier St., Montreal.

"I suffered terribly from Constipation and Dyspepsia for many years. I felt pains after eating and had constant headache, and was unable to sleep at night. I was getting so thin that I was frightened and saw several physicians who, however, did not seem able to help me.

"At last a friend advised me to take 'Fruit-A-Tives.' I did so and soon I felt some relief. I continued with 'Fruit-A-Tives' and in a short time the Constipation was banished. I felt no more pains or headache or the disagreeable sensations that follow dyspepsia. Now I am well, strong and vigorous."

Madame ARTHUR BEAUCHER.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.

All dealers or from Fruit-A-Tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Arrest Suspect in Trunk Mystery

U. S. Authorities Hold Sailor Aboard British Steamer Who is Wanted in Connection With Jackson Murder.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—When the British steamer Dryden arrived here yesterday from New York one of the crew was placed under arrest at the request of the United States authorities. He is suspected of being Eugene Leroy, wanted by the police of Detroit, Mich., in connection with the murder of Mrs. Katherine Lou Jackson, who is said to have been his wife and whose mutilated body was found in a trunk in an unclaimed baggage warehouse in New York several weeks ago.

The suspect is confined in a steel cell aboard the vessel and is guarded by four marine police. He had shipped aboard the Dryden under the name of Morris Fox, ordinary seaman. Today he said:

"I know absolutely nothing about the death of Mrs. Jackson in Detroit. I have never been in that city."

He has not the appearance of a sailor, and declared that he had shipped aboard the Dryden solely because he was without money and had many debts.

"Yes," he continued, "I have read about the Jackson case in the New York papers, before sailing, but the police are silly to compare me with Leroy in personal appearance."

The knowledge of the London and Hoxley murders, with which his name is connected by the police.

Short addresses were delivered by Supreme Vice-Templar S. E. Logan, Supreme Counselor W. O. Freese, W. N. Smith, W. L. Condit, Rev. C. F. Woodruff, J. B. Ackley, the oldest living Templar in New Brunswick.

The Supreme Templar appointed the following deputies for the various jurisdictions:

Wm. Ross, New York.

Hon. David I. Robinson, Mass.

Wm. T. Howe, New Jersey.

Hon. Clarke Potter, Rhode Island.

W. H. Smith, New Brunswick.

A. Cook, Wisconsin.

J. B. Baylis, Conn.

W. T. Inch, Mich.

SAYS FRANCE WILL YET BE DESTROYED

German Author Predicts Three Great Wars of Future.

HUN OFFICERS ARE STILL VENGEFUL

Believes Germany and England Will Yet Form Alliance to Beat Japan and United States.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic News Service.)

By VIGGO TOEPFER.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—Significant of the real feelings of the higher officers of the Reichswehr is the fact that official documents are still being sent out by them, bearing the name of the Kaiser, just as if William of Hohenzollern were still the autocrat of Germany.

The "Vorwaerts" has published a letter covering a memorial document which has just been received by the relatives of a soldier who fell in the war. This letter which bears the signature of the father, soldier's colour, who signs himself "Officer Commanding His Majesty's Royal Field Artillery Regiment Perleberg," reads as follows:

"I fought for the defence of our beloved German Vaterland, a member of your family has died the death of a hero. In memory those who thus fell on the field of honor, His Majesty The Kaiser and King has issued the enclosed memorial certificate (Denkblatt) as a token of his most cordial sympathy and in recognition of faithful service unto death. It is intended to be a lasting souvenir of those glorious days and a visible proof of the gratitude of the Vaterland."

In its comment the leading Socialist paper says, one is compelled to make rather alarming deductions from the fact that a colonel in the service of the German Republic still signs himself as commanding "His Majesty's Royal Regiment."

Are Still Vengeful.

The French consul here has received quite another kind of a letter from a German officer who, however, wisely abstains from signing his name. The letter reads in part:

"Herr Konsul,

Your countrymen, the despicable murderers of English and French birth, behaved like beasts at Spa. Tell the childish Frenchmen that the hour will come when we shall be strong enough to take bloody revenge. Perhaps that moment is not far distant. Then beware rapacious and avaricious France! Not a single child shall be spared!"

Y. P. S. of the United Baptist Church, Second Falls, Char-

lotte Co., N. B., 25.00

L. O. B. A. No. 18, 19, 22, 92, 100.00

(Jillian Thome (age 8) 2.00

Ruth McIntosh (age 8) 1.00

A Little Friend 10.00

Charles Donald 10.00

A Friend 10.00

True Blue Lodge, No. 98 (monthly) 5.00

Mr. O'Brien, The Maroon 25.00

Closing Up Committee of Hughes L. O. B. No. 97 50.00

Dominion L. O. B. No. 141 11.30

King George L. O. B. No. 157, Baywater, N. B. 59.00

Bazaar, Summer St.: Christina McAfee, Melda Plummer and Mary Romans 25.72

Baxter L. O. B. A. No. 92, Fairville, N. B. 9.50

Mrs. W. Cooper, Fairville, N. B. 2.90

Mrs. A. Long, Fairville, N. B. 2.00

L. O. B. A. No. 19 (monthly) 25.00

Bazaar, Margaret, Kehler and Hilda Leighton 2.00

James Pender & Co., Limited, 55.35

White at the Exhibition, Sept. 4 to 11, anyone wanting tea, coffee, cocoa, sandwiches, cake, ice cream, etc., please go to the L. O. B. A. Tea Room, Bazaar, 2nd of Dairy Building, Top floor; proceeds in aid of the Provincial Memorial Home for Children, Weight St.

H. USHER MILLER, Treas.

sanitized the masses of China, and in this war Germany, once more strong and mighty will be the savior of civilization!"

The German General von Francken writes in the "Monatsheften fuer Politik und Wehrmacht": "The strength of the book lies in the way in which it shows the why and wherefore" and "Antonietri shows himself possessed of an intimate knowledge not only of his own race, but of the world interests. You come to believe that you are listening to a great diplomat who has gained deep insight into the characters and souls of the peoples of the world."

Three Next Wars.

The well-known German writer Otto Antonietri, has just published a book under the title "The Three Next Wars" (Die Drei kommenden Kriege) which is in the hands of everybody here. Antonietri "proves" how the "infamous treaty of Versailles" which was intended to destroy Germany, really the death sentence of France. He endeavors to show how the world situation, as it is, must compel the English, anxious to preserve her world domination, to declare war, first against Japan, and then against the United States. In the war against Japan, she will have as allies France and the United States, and during this second world war, Germany will have to permit the passage through her territories of the gigantic armies of the allies, who direct their main attack against Japan via Russia.

During this visualized war the allies will forget all their former animosity against Germany, and that country will be able to recover its wealth, because the allies must have the assistance of the German workers engineers and inventors. The first battles will be fought in the Ural mountains which point the Japs have gradually reached through colonizing Siberia, and the battles of Verdun, Somme and Marne will be child's play compared with this struggle of the giants.

After this war has ended with the utter defeat of Japan, England will approach Germany, which will then be permitted to take back from France her lost territories, not only these, but as much of French soil as she desires, while England will seize all the French colonies and prepare to make a jump for the throat of the United States in the war between England and America, the author says the power will win who has the support of Germany, and he hints that it will be England who therefore comes out victorious from the third world war.

The fourth and perhaps last war will be between the yellow and white races. Defeated Japan will have oc-

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS

The conference of school inspectors with the chief superintendents of education and principals of the Normal School was continued yesterday morning and many matters of interest were discussed.

It was agreed by all that the present compulsory school act was unsatisfactory and the only remedy proposed was enforcement by provincial authorities.

It was the consensus of opinion that the standard of entrance to normal school and university should not be reduced at present owing to the scarcity of teachers.

In discussing the ways and means of increasing the number of candidates for teachers' licenses, it was thought that if the candidates were acquainted with some means of borrowing money to pay their way through the Normal school the profession might be more attractive. It was suggested that the government might establish a loan fund for this purpose.

It was decided that each inspector should take care to explain in each prospective candidate the improved conditions, particularly in the surroundings of the profession, which might attract those who might not otherwise consider studying for the profession.

By Carter said after the meeting that it should be recognized by the public that any increase in salaries for teachers, however great, cannot have an immediate effect on the supply of teachers, as it will take some time for them to prepare for the work, and the present scarcity is to be expected for two or three years at least.

The business of the meeting was completed yesterday morning and the present board of directors of the Normal School expressed their appreciation of the results of the conference.

BOLSHEVICK ARMIES ABOUT DESTROYED

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.)

F. W. WILE.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Interpretation of the laws governing oil lands continues to be the greatest stumbling block in the discussions which are going on between this government and the provisional de la Huerta government in Mexico, looking to recognition by the United States. In addition to the conversations which have been conducted here the Mexican government has been endeavoring to deal directly with the American producers south of the Rio Grande, but the situation at present is in more of a deadlock than when the oil land legislation, regarded by Americans as confiscatory, was first adopted under the Carranza regime.

The principal contention on which the producers and the Mexican government are at odds is the amount of tax that shall be paid on oil exports. The position of the companies is that they have paid all of the taxes that are due in Mexico, and that the Mexican treasury is attempting to get excessive returns not only for June but for March, April and May as well.

The Alvarado agreement on which

the foreign companies are standing, provided that taxes should be paid in May and June on the price obtained for oil, less transportation charges, in New York. In order to obtain immediate payment the Mexican government agreed to accept settlement on the basis of January and February prices, which are lower than the schedules put into force just prior to the fall of the Carranza regime.

The exporters charge now that the new government is attempting to levy

a rate as exorbitant as that imposed by Carranza and that as the shipments of oil have increased greatly since the new government came into power, the amount that they would have to pay in taxes would cripple their capital so that they would be unable to continue operations.

London, Aug. 27.—Venezuela (13r), Montreal.

Arrived at Three Rivers Aug. 27, 13r Canadian Rider, Montreal.

Buy Your Furniture NOW!

Our Present Display of Fine Furniture and Furnishings has never been so attractive; all the newest designs in the most popular woods and finishes.

Do not wait until the last moment but BUY YOUR FURNITURE NOW, as prices are steadily going up.

By paying a deposit on your order, we will store same free of charge until required.

We are helping many couples to plan for the future home now, and we are willing to extend our services to all who wish to avail themselves of our experience.

Fitting Up the Home Is Our Specialty. We can help when it comes to that.

J. MARCUS, 30-36 Dock St.

OIL LEASES CAUSING TROUBLE IN MEXICO

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OLD DUTCH

A few rubs with Old Dutch leaves cooking utensils bright and clean. Economical-Thorough-Hygienic

When purchasing a Piano, Quality should be the first consideration. Why experiment at your own expense and buy some make that has no reputation?

We handle the old reliable Heintzman & Co. Piano, which is used by all the leading Artists in this country. Also the Martin Orme Piano, another very high grade and excellent Piano in every particular, and other well known makes, as follows:—

MORRIS PIANOS

PRINCESS PIANOS

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ENNIS PIANOS

CECILIAN PIANOS

Call and examine our very large stock before purchasing elsewhere. We make our terms and prices most reasonable.

The C. H. Townshend Piano Co., Ltd.

54 King St., St. John, N. B.

801 Main St., Moncton, N. B.

SHORTAGE IN THE WORLD'S MEAT SUPPLY

British Dominions Have Increased Production During the War.

INDIA LARGEST OWNER OF CATTLE

Need of the Hour is Development of Freezing and Shipping Facilities in Canada and South America.

By THE RT. HON. LORD ERNLE, M. V. O.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic.)

London, Aug. 26.—Corn and horn are up together. This simultaneous rise in two of the staple products of farming would mean for producers a period of pronounced prosperity, if it were not accompanied by a great advance in the cost of the staple products of farming. To replace it is a slow and expensive process. No origin of the same feeding value exist. Yet, at a voyage of less than a foot from London, there exist immense resources.

India Has Possibilities.

The largest cattle owner of the world is India. Her herds number 100,000,000. The United States, Argentina, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand put together. What is it interest in culture, or some dream of world domination that induces the export of cattle to India? The world is rich in butler fat?

Looking at the world's supply of wheat and meat, and especially the probable surplus available for export, we see no reason to expect any prolonged deficiency of meat. For some little time there may be a shortage, which can be met by increased production at home, or even on the Continent, but to society is grave. It might be met by international organization. Here, it might be met, is an opportunity for League of Nations. A relief which we only turn our backs on is not likely to be effective. A whose services we involve only a war is imminent is a weak item. But if, in time of peace, the world's supply of meat is successfully handled of the international problem of food, the author settling the quarrels of nations is immensely increased in power.

Real Meat Shortage.

In the case of meat, prices are not so comparatively stable as those of wheat. Our command of shipping and our system of trade have perhaps concealed from us a tendency which has been observed by other nations. In 1915, the International Congress of Refrigerators, held at Chicago, came to the conclusion that a shortage of meat in the world was undoubtedly existent, and could only be remedied by improvements in methods of production. It is a slow process to improve the methods of producing cattle and sheep. There may, therefore, be a period when, if the congress is right, supplies will be short. We do not regard the situation as alarming. But two questions are suggested. One is whether any new circumstances arising out of the war may tend to deprive us of the lion's share in the exportable surplus of the world. The other is whether the position, observed in 1915, has been improved or worsened during the war.

It is not impossible that we may find that our pre-war monopoly of insulated ships, which are necessary for the carriage of chilled or frozen meat, has been to some extent reduced. It is also probable that continental nations, which formerly excluded imported meat, may find it necessary to relax or remove their tariffs. In that case we shall have new competitors for the available supply. The most formidable competition might come from the United States. Her herd of live cattle is steadily increasing. If she becomes an importer of beef on a large scale, she will naturally draw to herself the nearest supplies, and if she is able to offer better return cargoes of manufactured goods, will even attract supplies from a greater distance.

Unless we can maintain, and increase, our manufacture, we may, in that case run short of meat. Miners and artisans must eat less beef and mutton if they reduce their output.

If there will be, as seems likely, an increased demand for meat, and a portable surplus, it becomes a question of vital importance whether that surplus has been increased or diminished during the war.

What are the exports of beef and mutton are partly within, and partly without the British Empire. Those within the Empire are Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The resources have very greatly increased during the last twenty years, and the meat trade of South Africa, still in its infancy, is capable of great development.

Looking To Dominions.

We may look forward within the next few years to a great expansion of supplies from the Dominions. The quality of the meat is already improving, and if science can cope with the risks of drought and disease, there should be from these countries a notable increase in the world's available surplus. Freezing plants have been already set up in South Africa. It is projected in Canada. But, when trade once begins to flow in a particular direction, it is not easily diverted. For the next three years, until her freezing plant and her continuous supply of cattle are ready, Canada's only market is the United States.

Of the countries outside the Empire, those of South Africa are alone of importance. The Argentine has no longer slaughter her cattle for export, but since 1910 has had her plants for canning and freezing beef. Two thousand miles up the Parana, or Plate River front of Buenos Ayres, a great modern plant has been established in Paraguay. Venezuela has opened a frozen meat trade from Porto Cabello. At Rio Janeiro and San Paulo works have been erected to exploit the beef resources of the huge territory of Brazil. As a sheep-raising country Patagonia has become a notable source of supply. The quality of the meat, except in Argentina, is still poor. Increased transport facilities are needed. Disease and insect pests are rampant with which science is coping. But the promise for the future is still great in South America. Other countries may be developed. Mexico, if once its resources are developed, has the great possibilities of Rhodesia, Matabeland and Bechuanaland are suited both by elevation and rainfall

for live stock industry. No permanent shortage in the world-supplies of meat and mutton seems likely, though it may be, for the reasons given, temporary restriction.

Our dependence on the foreign for meat is less marked than our dependence for wheat. Four out of five of our population are fed from breadstuffs; three out of five eat grown beef and mutton. Indirectly, meat of the remaining two-fifths have enabled foreign producers to dispose of the necessary quantities of things we may be reasonably certain. We shall never again have cheap meat as we bought it in 1914. From 1883 onwards meat has steadily declined till they reached their lowest point in 1894-1900, 1900 they began to rise, and in 1904 reached the level of 1883. That price of cheapness was due to the export of prairie acres on which accumulated stores of fertility fattened numerous cattle at the cheapest possible cost. The world has eaten and, as milk producers, remain exceptionally free from tuberculous disease. To replace it is a slow and expensive process. No origin of the same feeding value exist. Yet, at a voyage of less than a foot from London, there exist immense resources.

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