

The Halifax Evening Star

VOL. XV., No. 254.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1915

TWELVE PAGES—ONE CENT

WHAT ST. JOHN WILL DO ON SOLDIERS JOY DAY AND WHEN THE PRINCE IS HERE

Comprehensive Statement of Events in Two Days Programme Prince Will Pass Through the City Streets Six Times—The Features of the Great Days So Far as Arranged, Given In Their Proper Sequence

The Times here presents a comprehensive statement of the events so far arranged for the big days of August 14 and 15. Soldiers' Joy Day and the visit of the Prince of Wales. The committees which have the details of the matter in hand have been working in a quiet way, but have accomplished a great deal as a glance through the programme will show.

All that remains are the finishing touches and then it will be the goodwill and enthusiasm of the general public in co-operation with the various workers to make the celebration one long to be remembered in the history of the Loyalist city.

The Night of the Thirteenth. Doubtless the afternoon and evening of August 13 will be marked by a great influx of returned soldiers from all parts of the province and of the civilian population on taking part in the two day festivities. These activities will impose rather arduous duties upon the Housing Committee and their various sub-committees as well as information bureaus and rest stations. The morning of the 14th will bring about a further invasion of the city by eighteenth and it will probably be the middle of the afternoon before the process of completing hospitality plans is nearing its end.

The Soldiers' Joy Day. Thursday, August 14th, will mark the commencement of two days of rejoicing and honours which will probably be anything but attempted by the people of St. John. The grand re-union of New Brunswick overseas workers sincerely promised the boys during their filtering into town in small detachments since the signing of the Armistice will commence. St. John will be aglow with magnificent welcoming decorations and structural devices of a patriotic character, leaving the only risky part of the day's programme to be the weather.

The Big Parade. At an hour to be definitely set by the heads of the parade committee, various units being prepared to take part in this tribute to the soldiers will assemble on King street east, where a start on the route of march will be made, probably at ten o'clock. In this muster turnout, Chairman Williams and Secretary Ervin are already assured of a big representation of the Haymarket Square Polymorphian Club with floats, humorous groups, burlesque get-ups and ornamental schemes. President Fred Campbell of the Trades and Labor Council, is sanguine of a worthy representation of the labor fraternity made up to the number of two thousand men. The letter-carriers are organizing for this event as well as the city fire department and already the Blakie, Captain MacLac and the other district heads. The mercantile community is supporting the parade ideas with floats and banners. In fact, the parade committee has gone beyond the city limits and is making inquiries in answer to the invitation sent to come and help make the affair a grand one.

Besides these units there will be a great number of paraders now quietly at work organizing uniform parties and some real surprises are in store. Fully ten bands of music will be employed and more if they can be secured. In fact the parade question has gone beyond the city limits and is making inquiries in answer to the invitation sent to come and help make the affair a grand one. It is considered quite probable the route of procession will be from King street east to Sydney street, along the south side of King Square to Charlotte, down Charlotte street to Kings, from King to Dock and Mill streets, thence along Paradise row to Wall street, crossing the railway bridge into City road up Brussels street to Sydney and then to King street east for dispersal. Such route is proposed in consideration for heavy floats, the headmen and also because it will give everybody an opportunity of witnessing the turnout several times, if desired, within a limited zone.

The Harbor Regatta. It will probably be after the lunch hour before the parade winds its way back to the starting point, so the aquatic sports committee, under the chairmanship of J. Fred Belyea, of West St. John, will likely set the hour for commencement of the races on the harbor as late as possible and still leave themselves room to squeeze in all the interesting events before the next meal hour. That the regatta is going to be a sure and certain revival of the good old days along the water-front seems certain from already four or five four-oared crews are in training for the splendid prizes being donated by leading citizens and each fine team in their racing craft skipping over the water. The single sculls events also showing talent, and the rowing talent, showing that St. John is again throwing its hat into the water, as it were, in this noble line of sports. St. John Power Boat Club of Indian town, under Commodore John Chesley, held a meeting the other evening at which more than two hundred members

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL AGAIN TO GO TO THE PRESIDENT

Washington, Aug. 2.—The senate yesterday decided to have the proposal for repeal of the daylight saving law again run the gauntlet of President Wilson's veto. By a vote of 41 to 13 the senate passed and sent to the president the separate house bill repealing the daylight saving measure.

OLD FIRE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF FIRE POLICE

Interesting Document of Laws Covering Duties of Our First Fire Department—None of Original Members of Force Now Living

Foreman John Bond of No. 3 company has a copy of the old laws of the St. John fire police force and the sections of the fire law that applied to the force, which was organized on June 16, 1851. The little vest-pocket booklet was printed by J. & A. McMillan in 1852. Its contents are as follows, and it is to be noted that the original members of the force are now all dead.

PAPERS SAY POLICE STRIKE IN LONDON HAS PROVED FAILURE

London, Aug. 2.—(By the Asst Press)—While early this morning it was obvious to all persons in the streets that the police strike did not approach a degree which might be characterized as general it was difficult to ascertain its exact extent.

The metropolitan police commissioner, at midnight, admitted the number of strikers had increased by 866 during Friday, but he added that the total of men who had left their posts was only 654 out of a full police strength of 20,000. Police union officials, on the other hand, however, declared that 2,000 men were out and that the number was increasing hourly. They said also that the city police "came out solid."

The virtual consensus of Saturday morning's newspapers is that the London strike has completely failed. Liverpool is the only provincial city where the police responded to the call, but there are a few men out in Manchester, Birmingham and other places. There have been some disorders and looting of shops in Liverpool owing to the withdrawal of the police but it is said the strikers there do not exceed one-third of the total of the police force.

London, Aug. 2.—There was some looting reported in the east end of London during the night. Later this morning it was reported that 600 policemen were out in Liverpool, and 968 in London. The latter police of Liverpool were said to have gained only a handful of recruits, as indicated by this morning's roll call.

Liverpool, Aug. 2.—Looting and rioting occurred throughout the night and the Lord Mayor appealed early today to the military authorities for aid. The latter dispatched six lorry loads of troops from Crosby, all fully armed and helmeted, while special constables were also called out to maintain order in the poorer districts this morning, and the Lord Mayor asked for volunteers to help guard the city.

The Liverpool authorities followed the example of the London officials in expelling striking police officers. Loyal police of Liverpool were said to have been ordered to take possession of the city, and there were half a dozen arrests in the attempt to check the looters.

New Labor Claims. Washington, Aug. 2.—A new labor crisis, growing out of the high cost of living is facing the railroad administration. So pressing are the demands of the railroad employees for more pay to maintain the cost of living that President Wilson, following extended conferences with Director-General Mines, yesterday asked the House of Representatives to authorize a proposed recess of five weeks beginning today and remain in Washington to consider the creation of a commission which would determine all questions concerning the wages of railway workers.

The House last night on the eve of its planned recess, voted to comply with the president's request, which previously had been endorsed by the Republican legislative steering committee at a special meeting.

The Shipmen's Union. Chicago, Aug. 2.—Officers of the Chicago district council of the Federated Shipmen's Union, which called a nationwide strike of railway shipworkers yesterday, were favorably impressed by President Wilson's request that congress create a commission to consider wage increases for railway employes.

When reports were received that the president had suggested that any wage increase be made retroactive to Aug. 1, 1915, the union leaders here said they would remain firm for retroaction to Jan. 1, 1915.

Reservations Part of Treaty

Proposal in United States Senate So Worded—The Four Clauses

Washington, Aug. 2.—The reservation proposal agreed to by seven Republican senators as a basis of ratification of the League of Nations covenant is so worded, it became known last night that the "reservations and understandings," enumerated in a separate part of the treaty, shall not stand simply as a detached interpretation by the senate.

While some of the sponsors of the program of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

The reservations as agreed to in definite terms are embodied in a proposed ratification resolution, reading as follows: "That the senate of the United States advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and understandings, which shall be made a part of the treaty by the instrument of ratification:

"1. That whenever the two year notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

"2. That the suggestions of the council of the League of Nations as to the means of carrying out the obligations of article ten into effect are only advisory, and that any understanding under the provisions of article ten, the execution of which requires the use of the American military or naval forces or economic measures, can under the constitution be carried out only by the action of the congress, and that the failure of the congress to adopt the suggestions of the council, or of the League, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty.

"3. The United States reserves to itself the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, interstate traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other purely domestic questions, are merely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not by this covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

"4. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"5. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"6. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"7. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"8. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"9. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

Reservations Part of Treaty

Proposal in United States Senate So Worded—The Four Clauses

Washington, Aug. 2.—The reservation proposal agreed to by seven Republican senators as a basis of ratification of the League of Nations covenant is so worded, it became known last night that the "reservations and understandings," enumerated in a separate part of the treaty, shall not stand simply as a detached interpretation by the senate.

While some of the sponsors of the program of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

The reservations as agreed to in definite terms are embodied in a proposed ratification resolution, reading as follows: "That the senate of the United States advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and understandings, which shall be made a part of the treaty by the instrument of ratification:

"1. That whenever the two year notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

"2. That the suggestions of the council of the League of Nations as to the means of carrying out the obligations of article ten into effect are only advisory, and that any understanding under the provisions of article ten, the execution of which requires the use of the American military or naval forces or economic measures, can under the constitution be carried out only by the action of the congress, and that the failure of the congress to adopt the suggestions of the council, or of the League, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty.

"3. The United States reserves to itself the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, interstate traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other purely domestic questions, are merely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not by this covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

"4. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"5. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"6. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"7. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"8. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"9. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

PROFITEER COMES UNDER ATTENTION OF SUPREME BODY

Allied Council at Paris Taking Up His Case

Collective International Purchasing of Foodstuffs is Being Considered—Return to System Used in War Days is Advocated

London, Aug. 2.—(By the Associated Press)—Steps toward international collective purchasing of foodstuffs to prevent profiteering and speculation, which are declared to be rife in all countries, were taken at a meeting of the supreme economic council yesterday. The return to the system in vogue during the war was proposed by the British, French and Italian representatives. The project will be referred to a committee, which will co-ordinate the plan and present it to the American government with an invitation for its co-operation.

The members of the council said they recognized that profiteering and speculation had been going on generally for some time, but the activities toward unwarranted price raising during the last thirty days were considered alarming. This was due, the members believed, to a sharp fall in the harvest prospects in the last month. It was pointed out, however, that while the harvest prospects were less favorable now than they were on July 1, there was no reason to believe there was not sufficient food to last throughout 1920 and there was no reason for the undue advances of prices.

All the members of the council agreed it was necessary for the United States to co-operate in the collective buying plan, because at the present time the United States is supplying such great quantities of food to Europe that the collective system without the United States was virtually pitting the buyer against the seller.

The members of the council agreed, after hearing evidence of European conditions, that the nations on this side cannot and will not in the present social condition be subjected to further increases in the prices of necessities.

H. C. HOCKEN AGAIN IS GRAND MASTER

Next Year's Grand Orange Lodge Meeting in Calgary—Resolutions at Final Session

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—H. C. Hocken, M. P. was re-elected Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America at the closing session here last night. Hon. W. D. McPherson, M. P. of Toronto was the choice for deputy grand master, Wm. Lee, grand secretary, and Captain J. E. Thompson, Toronto, grand treasurer. Rev. Captain W. Ward-Waite, of Lunenburg, N. S., was elected grand chaplain.

Resolutions reassuring the Orangemen of Ulster of the united support of the members of the order in British America in any effort they may make to oppose home rule for Ireland; disapproval of the action of a Catholic priest for removing the Union Jack from the bodies of returned soldiers who have died, and urging that all probationers and members of the ministry of any church be required to wear the oath of allegiance to the British Empire, were passed.

The Sunday immediately before November 11 of each year was selected for the holding of a memorial service in memory of the brothers who lie in France and Flanders. The next convention will be held in Calgary.

SYDNEY MINE WORKERS' MESSAGE TO GOVERNMENT AND LABOR LEADER

Sydney, N. S., Aug. 1.—What is thought to be virtually a bid for recognition of the O. B. U. by government officials is contained in a message forwarded by the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, to Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Gideon Robertson and Tom Moore. The miners of Nova Scotia previously refused to attend the labor convention called by the government to meet in Ottawa in September, as a protest of the proposed gathering of the ultra-conservative labor element. The text of the telegram is as follows:

The following motion was passed on Thursday by the executive Board of District number Twenty-Six of the United Mine Workers of America. That this board does protest against the hand picking of labor delegates by Tom Moore and H. M. Draper for the conference of employers and employees to be held in Ottawa, September 11, and wish to state that such a conference held where labor unions in Canada, including the One Big Union, are not allowed to select their own representatives cannot by any process of reasoning be said to represent organized labor in Canada and that unless such representation is granted all labor unions of Canada District number Twenty-Six of the United Mine Workers of America refuse to take part in the said conference.

J. B. McLAHLAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Reservations Part of Treaty

Proposal in United States Senate So Worded—The Four Clauses

Washington, Aug. 2.—The reservation proposal agreed to by seven Republican senators as a basis of ratification of the League of Nations covenant is so worded, it became known last night that the "reservations and understandings," enumerated in a separate part of the treaty, shall not stand simply as a detached interpretation by the senate.

While some of the sponsors of the program of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

The reservations as agreed to in definite terms are embodied in a proposed ratification resolution, reading as follows: "That the senate of the United States advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and understandings, which shall be made a part of the treaty by the instrument of ratification:

"1. That whenever the two year notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

"2. That the suggestions of the council of the League of Nations as to the means of carrying out the obligations of article ten into effect are only advisory, and that any understanding under the provisions of article ten, the execution of which requires the use of the American military or naval forces or economic measures, can under the constitution be carried out only by the action of the congress, and that the failure of the congress to adopt the suggestions of the council, or of the League, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty.

"3. The United States reserves to itself the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, interstate traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other purely domestic questions, are merely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not by this covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

"4. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"5. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"6. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"7. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"8. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"9. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

THE COMING OF PRINCE OF WALES

Events of August 15 When St. John Will Have Royal Guest

Reservations Part of Treaty

Proposal in United States Senate So Worded—The Four Clauses

Washington, Aug. 2.—The reservation proposal agreed to by seven Republican senators as a basis of ratification of the League of Nations covenant is so worded, it became known last night that the "reservations and understandings," enumerated in a separate part of the treaty, shall not stand simply as a detached interpretation by the senate.

While some of the sponsors of the program of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

The reservations as agreed to in definite terms are embodied in a proposed ratification resolution, reading as follows: "That the senate of the United States advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and understandings, which shall be made a part of the treaty by the instrument of ratification:

"1. That whenever the two year notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

"2. That the suggestions of the council of the League of Nations as to the means of carrying out the obligations of article ten into effect are only advisory, and that any understanding under the provisions of article ten, the execution of which requires the use of the American military or naval forces or economic measures, can under the constitution be carried out only by the action of the congress, and that the failure of the congress to adopt the suggestions of the council, or of the League, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty.

"3. The United States reserves to itself the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, interstate traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other purely domestic questions, are merely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not by this covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

"4. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"5. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"6. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"7. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"8. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"9. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

Reservations Part of Treaty

Proposal in United States Senate So Worded—The Four Clauses

Washington, Aug. 2.—The reservation proposal agreed to by seven Republican senators as a basis of ratification of the League of Nations covenant is so worded, it became known last night that the "reservations and understandings," enumerated in a separate part of the treaty, shall not stand simply as a detached interpretation by the senate.

While some of the sponsors of the program of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

The reservations as agreed to in definite terms are embodied in a proposed ratification resolution, reading as follows: "That the senate of the United States advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and understandings, which shall be made a part of the treaty by the instrument of ratification:

"1. That whenever the two year notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

"2. That the suggestions of the council of the League of Nations as to the means of carrying out the obligations of article ten into effect are only advisory, and that any understanding under the provisions of article ten, the execution of which requires the use of the American military or naval forces or economic measures, can under the constitution be carried out only by the action of the congress, and that the failure of the congress to adopt the suggestions of the council, or of the League, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty.

"3. The United States reserves to itself the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, interstate traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other purely domestic questions, are merely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not by this covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

"4. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"5. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"6. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"7. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"8. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

"9. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

PROFITEER COMES UNDER ATTENTION OF SUPREME BODY

Allied Council at Paris Taking Up His Case

Collective International Purchasing of Foodstuffs is Being Considered—Return to System Used in War Days is Advocated

London, Aug. 2.—(By the Associated Press)—Steps toward international collective purchasing of foodstuffs to prevent profiteering and speculation, which are declared to be rife in all countries, were taken at a meeting of the supreme economic council yesterday. The return to the system in vogue during the war was proposed by the British, French and Italian representatives. The project will be referred to a committee, which will co-ordinate the plan and present it to the American government with an invitation for its co-operation.

The members of the council said they recognized that profiteering and speculation had been going on generally for some time, but the activities toward unwarranted price raising during the last thirty days were considered alarming. This was due, the members believed, to a sharp fall in the harvest prospects in the last month. It was pointed out, however, that while the harvest prospects were less favorable now than they were on July 1, there was no reason to believe there was not sufficient food to last throughout 1920 and there was no reason for the undue advances of prices.

All the members of the council agreed it was necessary for the United States to co-operate in the collective buying plan, because at the present time the United States is supplying such great quantities of food to Europe that the collective system without the United States was virtually pitting the buyer against the seller.

The members of the council agreed, after hearing evidence of European conditions, that the nations on this side cannot and will not in the present social condition be subjected to further increases in the prices of necessities.

H. C. HOCKEN AGAIN IS GRAND MASTER

Next Year's Grand Orange Lodge Meeting in Calgary—Resolutions at Final Session

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—H. C. Hocken, M. P. was re-elected Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America at the closing session here last night. Hon. W. D. McPherson, M. P. of Toronto was the choice for deputy grand master, Wm. Lee, grand secretary, and Captain J. E. Thompson, Toronto, grand treasurer. Rev. Captain W. Ward-Waite, of Lunenburg, N. S., was elected grand chaplain.

Resolutions reassuring the Orangemen of Ulster of the united support of the members of the order in British America in any effort they may make to oppose home rule for Ireland; disapproval of the action of a Catholic priest for removing the Union Jack from the bodies of returned soldiers who have died, and urging that all probationers and members of the ministry of any church be required to wear the oath of allegiance to the British Empire, were passed.

The Sunday immediately before November 11 of each year was selected for the holding of a memorial service in memory of the brothers who lie in France and Flanders. The next convention will be held in Calgary.

SYDNEY MINE WORKERS' MESSAGE TO GOVERNMENT AND LABOR LEADER

Sydney, N. S., Aug. 1.—What is thought to be virtually a bid for recognition of the O. B. U. by government officials is contained in a message forwarded by the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, to Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Gideon Robertson and Tom Moore. The miners of Nova Scotia previously refused to attend the labor convention called by the government to meet in Ottawa in September, as a protest of the proposed gathering of the ultra-conservative labor element. The text of the telegram is as follows:

The following motion was passed on Thursday by the executive Board of District number Twenty-Six of the United Mine Workers of America. That this board does protest against the hand picking of labor delegates by Tom Moore and H. M. Draper for the conference of employers and employees to