

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1925

The Evening Times-Star

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CANADA AND LOCARNO.

Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to-day in London repeated for the information of the newspapers the statement that the British Dominions are not bound by the Treaty of Locarno unless they voluntarily decide to accept responsibility with Great Britain which guarantees it. Should either Germany or France violate the terms of the security pact, Britain and Italy are bound to take action against the aggressor. The substance of Mr. Chamberlain's announcement was already well understood in the overseas Dominions. The published text of the treaty sets out the matter clearly in the ninth article of the agreement, which is as follows:—
"The present treaty shall impose no obligation upon any of the British Dominions or upon India, unless the government of such Dominion, or of India, signifies its acceptance thereof."
The British Government, as is thus made plain, not only did not attempt to commit the self-governing Dominions to the responsibility Britain itself undertook at Locarno, but wrote into the treaty this specific declaration of the freedom of the Dominions to exercise complete freedom of choice as to the course they would adopt should some violation of the Locarno pact lead to actual hostilities.
In some quarters this news has been regarded as establishing a new principle in the matter of Imperial relations, but that is scarcely the case. At the beginning of the Great War the self-governing Dominions were, so far as constitutional requirements were concerned, free to fight or to stand aside. Their decision rested wholly in the hands of their own Parliaments. What they did sufficiently proclaimed to the whole world that the British Empire is one in peace and war. The service which the Dominions gave voluntarily to the common cause was infinitely greater and more valuable than any they could have given had they been fighting under compulsion.

TWO POETS.

Notwithstanding the attraction exerted by two political meetings, a large audience greeted Charles G. D. Roberts at the Pythian Castle last evening, and it was well rewarded. The poet speaks with charm and facility, and his twenty years of wandering since his last appearance in this province has broadened the scope of his appeal. He is still a New Brunswicker, true to the land which nurtured him and from which he drew so richly in inspiration.

New Brunswick's Bliss Carman, another wanderer of whom we have seen all too little for a great many years past, has just joined the staff of the English Department of McGill University, and during the month of November he is to give one or two lectures a day on poetic composition to the students there. The budding poets at McGill will discuss with this master their literary aspirations and performances.
It is a welcome sign that Canada is showing a growing appreciation of the work of its own writers of verse and prose. Ours is a country rich in history and traditions, a noble land, well-fitted to produce a worthy literature, and if our people would devote more study and attention to the works of their own authors Canada would suffer less from the invasion of a great deal of unworthy writing which comes to us in cheap form from the American centres, the tendency of which is to injure this country both intellectually and morally.

RATES AND POLITICS.

The question of railway freight rates has been figuring considerably in the election campaign in British Columbia, and the Vancouver Province makes a vigorous protest against the attempt to create the impression that justice for the West in the matter of freight rates depends upon allegiance to either political party.

It contends that the entire case of the West and of the Pacific route can only be injured by making it a political football in the midst of a heated election campaign. "There are," it says, "no two minds in British Columbia on the subject of freight rates, and it is the height of nonsense to say that one political party is more in earnest than the other. Before the Railway Commission, British Columbia has an excellent case. On various occasions, this province has won partial victories, and now, it has a very good chance of making new and substantial gains if not of achieving its end in entirety. But we must not forget that our case is still undecided, and we must continue to exercise care and tact. If we carry the question into politics, if we pretend that what we are seeking is not plain justice but political advantage, if we suggest that justice can be had from one political party only and that the other party is the enemy of our province, we shall not only be talking nonsense but we shall be jeopardising our fair chances. We owe it to ourselves, to Vancouver and to

all British Columbia not to do this, and not to let anyone else do it.
"If the electors will pause to think like sensible people and refuse to allow themselves to be carried away by catch-phrases, and 'hip-hurrah' argument, they must realize that neither party is or could afford to be the enemy of British Columbia. Such a position would condemn that party irrevocably. Neither leader has sectional interests to serve. One is just as anxious as the other to promote the welfare of Canada, and British Columbia can look for justice from one side with quite as much assurance as from the other."

New Brunswick Artillerymen are in the new to-day, with the announcement of the results of the 1925 competitions of the Canadian Artillery Association. The Governor-General's cup in the competition for medium and heavy batteries goes to the Fourth Medium Battery of Saint John, the Seventh Medium Battery of Montreal being second, and Halifax third. The Woodstock Field Battery was second among all competitors in efficiency and personnel competition.

Odds and Ends

A Word for the Women

Women have long since demonstrated their disposition, as well as their privilege, to be about everything that a man does. They are governors, congressmen, judges, bank presidents, policemen. They evince little disposition to be soldiers, but that is not because they cannot be soldiers. Antiquity, with its Amazons, and contemporary Russia, with its Battalion of Death, have demonstrated women's martial capacity. That they should in time become jockeys was a foregone conclusion. We have long since seen them doing dare-devil equestrian stunts in the circus, and they have, no doubt, appeared as jockeys in American races. But England, it is said, had never seen them as jockeys in an historical race until the other day when, at the Newmarket Town Plate, a contest said to have been founded by King Charles II. in 1666, five of the eight horses entered were ridden by women, and the race was won by Hogrin, ridden by Miss Ellen Joel, aged 18. This was an unprofessional race, so that it does not mark the entrance of women into the jockey's profession. But it proves the tendency. Presumably we shall next see women jockeys in the Derby.

In this case, we are told, all the jockeys "rode after the manner of men." There is nothing surprising about that. When a woman takes a man's job she usually takes it after the manner of men. Does not Miss Ferguson govern the State of Texas after the manner of men—or at least after the manner of her husband "Jim"? She does. Nor is there any reason apparent why a woman should not ride a horse as well as a man. The only question that might arise, in professional races, would be whether a woman jockey would have the nerve, the doggedness, the coolness and resistance that might be necessary to stand the race. There are precedents in her favor. Endurance, resistance to hard physical conditions, the ability to stand the race, are qualities that not only do women exhibit every day, but that they have to possess in order to live at all. And assuredly they are quick thinkers. There is no reason why a woman should not have nerve and resource enough to be a good jockey.

Good News for Speakers.

(Montreal Gazette.)
More than eleven million eggs left Montreal on four steamers last week. This will be welcome news to some speakers during the election campaign.

Newspaper Houses Town Hall.

In Savannah, Ga., the Morning News is building a \$300,000 addition to its plant for the purpose partly of housing the town hall, to serve the city and surrounding territory. It will contain all the conveniences to accommodate a gathering of 500 persons. D. G. Bickers, associate editor of the paper, says there are about 111 organizations which will avail themselves of the hall.

Homecoming Joy Kills Man.

Thomas O'Rourke, of Liverpool, England, at the age of 69 decided to revisit his boyhood home in Belfast, Ireland. As he reached the beautiful Mourne mountains near Killybegs he stopped at the foot of the hill leading upward to his old home and after a few seconds dropped dead. Physicians say his death was caused by the emotional excitement and joy which were too much for his physical condition at his age.

"Dangerous Drivers."

London Times: In the course of time a large number of drivers will certainly acquire good manners on the road as they will acquire "road sense." But it is also probable that a minority will remain whose lack of social instincts has prevented them from becoming safe members of the community. Drivers of this complexion are apt to display their innate selfishness and boorishness on every possible occasion. They clear a way for themselves with indiscriminate hootings of so loud a character as to preclude the possibility of their hearing any other warning sound; they "cut in" in the expressive phrase of the road; they are negligent in giving signals of their intentions, and reluctant in yielding their rights to any other user of the highway. These men and women are habitual "dangerous drivers." It should be the business of all motorists as well as of the police to report their misdoings and so to secure their permanent suppression.

Just Fun

WOODEN
BIM—"I see they have at last decided to pave the streets with wooden blocks."
BAM—"Yes, how did that happen?"
BIM—"Well, the members of the committee sort of put their heads together."
—White Mule.

NO REPLY
GUEST (to daughter of house)—"Well, my dear, I suppose you help your mother a great deal, don't you?"
Daughter—"Oh, yes. Today it's my turn to count the spoons after you've all gone."
—Answers.

MY DOG'S so fat that when he runs around a haystack he has to jump over himself every third lap.

KEEPING UP appearances and keeping down expenses can't be done by the same keeper.

HE OWES IT ALL TO DARWIN
The publicity agent was interviewing the politician—"And what shall I say regarding your birth, Senator?" he asked, "you know it should be mentioned."
"Oh, yes, about my birth," replied the Senator, "tell them that I consider my birth as one of the most important events of my life."

LIGHT VERSE
If one's fat and slow and thick,
And slim would like to be;
Just eat a single candle-stick;
It makes one light, you see!

UNICE and Ince are twins.
They look so much apart you can't tell them asides.
Unice has teeth, Ince hasn't.
If you put your fingers in Ince's mouth she bites you.
It's Unice.

IT TAKES a fellow of some action to make a name for himself, but a girl only has to face the parson.

REALISTIC
"How did Bill get in such a mangled condition?"
"While he was building an air castle it toppled over and he got hit by the falling bricks."

THE man who made the Life Savers certainly made a mint.

A LADY visitor to a prison in the course of a chat with a burglar, thought she detected signs of reform in him.
"And now," she said, "have you any plans for the future, on the expiration of your sentence?"
"Oh, yes," whispered the convict confidentially, "I've got my eye on two banks and a post office."

A POSER.
The eminent scientist, Sir Charles Sherrington, tells an amusing story to illustrate the habit of reasoning in developed in male children at a remarkably early age.
While visiting a friend he overheard a discussion between the little son and daughter of his host.
"I wonder what we're brought into the world for?" asked the little boy.
His sister, thinking of a recent lesson, answered glibly, "Why, you ought to know we are put here to help others, of course."
"Um," exclaimed her brother, after a moment's thought, "if what you say is right, what are the others here for?"

SUNSHINE SPELLETS

By DR. W. F. THOMSON

I think you'll find
That he who has
His fellow man
Detestates.

Vaccination defies quarantine.

They seldom walk into trouble who walk to work.

The hair-breadth chance is the space that kills.

Too often, in our daily grind, we burn more than we build.

Sugar in the urine does not always signify diabetes, but too much sugar in the blood usually does.

It does no good to fume and fret
About the dirty deal you get;
They longer live and always win
Who early learn to lose and grin.

Greek and decayed teeth should never be found in the same mouth.

The gink who drinks while on the links had need for more insurance.

Peevishness, they say, is an unpleasant manifestation of perverted physiology.

It's folly, Old Timer,
To prognosticate;
But the doctor will get you
If you don't ventilate.

Food for the rich is fun for the doctor.

Many graves have been filled, because the teeth weren't.

Torridity and aridity beget stupidity and morbidity.

"School Teacher Dies of Heart Failure!" The taxpayers, in appreciation of her very valuable service, presented her with an automobile.

After the summer vacation, home is where we see our finish.

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRECLAY FOR LINING YOUR OWN STOVE

Sold by Hardware Dealers.

Small Help From France



France's debt payments to Great Britain would be merely a drop in the bucket that supplies Uncle Sam's demands.
From the Bulletin Glasgow, Scotland.

The Best of Advice

BY CLARK KINNARID
THE INDIVIDUAL VS. SOCIETY.

WHAT is the rightful limit to the sovereignty of the individual over himself? Where does the authority of Society begin? How much of human life should be assigned to individuality, and how much to Society?
"To individuality should belong the part of life in which it is chiefly the individual that is interested; to society, the part which chiefly interests society," answers John Stuart Mill. What does he mean?
Obviously, every one who receives the protection of society owes a return for the benefit, and the fact of living in society renders it indispensable that each should be bound to observe a certain line of conduct towards the rest.

This conduct may be said to consist, first, in not injuring the interests of one another; or rather certain interests, which, either by express legal provision or tacit understanding, ought to be considered as rights.
And, secondly, in each person's bearing his share (to be fixed on some equitable principle) of the labor and sacrifice incurred in the defence of the society or its members from injury and molestation.
These conditions society is justified in enforcing.
Nor is this all society may do.

THE acts of an individual may be injurious to others, or wanting in due consideration for their welfare, without going the length of violating their duly constituted rights. The offender may then be justly punished by opinion, though not by law.
As soon as any part of a person's conduct affects prejudicially the interests of others, society has jurisdiction over it, and the question whether the general welfare will or will not be promoted by interfering with it, becomes open to discussion.

But there is no reason for entertaining any such discussion when a person's conduct affects the interests of no one but himself, or needs not affect them unless they like.

In all such cases there should be perfect freedom, legal and social, to do the action and stand the consequences.
IT WOULD be a great misunderstanding of this doctrine of Mill's to suppose that it is one of selfish indifference, which pretends that human beings have no business with each other's conduct in life, and that they should not concern themselves about the well-being of one another, unless their own interest is involved.
Instead of any diminution, there is need of a great increase of DISINTERESTED exertion to promote the good of others.
The great trouble, here, of course, is that disinterested benevolence can find not other instruments to persuade people to their good, than WHIPS AND SCOURGES, either of the literal or the metaphorical sort.

Poems That Live

SWEET ARE THE CHARMS

Sweet are the charms of her I love,
More fragrant than the damask rose,
Soft as the down of turtle dove,
Gentle as the air when zephyr blows,
Refreshing as descending rain,
To sunburnt climes and thirsty plains.
The green of the trees looks far greener, than ever,
And the linnets are singing, "True lovers don't sever!"
—Thomas Osborne Davis.

Dinner Stories

A male quartette was singing plantation melodies at a concert. As the melodies went on, a man in a front seat was seen to wipe his eyes furtively, and a few minutes later he burst into tears.

The manager of the quartette slipped round and touched him on the shoulder.

"My dear sir," he said, "our quartette deeply appreciates the compliment you have paid it by this display of emotion. You are a Southerner, no doubt?"

"No," sobbed the man; "I am a musician."

An American and a Scotsman were discussing the cold experienced in winter in the North of Scotland, the fact that 107 distinct political parties have been recognized as contenders in municipal elections now under way in the federal district of Mexico.

"But, man," exclaimed the Scots-

man, "the law of gravity wouldn't allow that."

"I know that," replied the tall-

pitcher. "But the law of gravity was frozen, too!"

In a town in the west there is a church that has a bright young pastor, but the attendance is unfortunately small. Among the parishioners there is an agreeable young widow. One evening, as she was leaving the edifice, she was addressed by a deacon.

"How did you like the sermon?"

"I think it was perfectly lovely," was the enthusiastic reply. "But there were so few of us that every time the pastor said 'dearly beloved' I positively shivered."

GREAT CHANCES FOR P. R.

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Other Views

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, president of McGill University, at a recent students' meeting: "The greatest weakness in Canada is prejudice. We listen to the speaker with whose ideas we agree. We read the newspaper that pleases us. We must teach students to think for themselves. The university must be a training ground neither for hard utility nor for ornament, neither wholly practical nor wholly ethical, but must serve both purposes. . . . It is not for all to reach the intellectual heights, but all can be useful Canadians."

HON. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, in a recent declaration that no secret engagement will be negotiated at Locarno: "We cook the meal in the kitchen, but when it is ready it will be served openly in the world parliament."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE on tendencies of the times: "Progress depends very largely on the encouragement of variety. Whatever tends to standardize the community, to establish fixed and rigid modes of thought, tends to fossilize society."

DR. J. FINLEY, former professor in the University of California, said in a recent interview that modern universities are institutions of laziness rather than of learning. "We do not want a race of mollycoddles. The manure shop is not the place where men are bred. I would rather trust the fate of the nation to a genuine rough-neck than to a high-brow. A master of arts or a doctor of philosophy is now a boy whose parents have enough money to keep him in college until the professors are tired of looking at him."

LOCARNO AND WASHINGTON. (Brooklyn Eagle.)
For the moment American prestige in foreign affairs is impaired by the complete success of a European Conference in which his country did not participate. The failure of the French negotiations at Washington was immediately followed by the success of the French negotiations at Locarno. It is quite natural that the President Coolidge should seek to meet as best he can the unfortunate results of America's isolation from the councils of Geneva, now gaining added importance through German membership in the League and the League's guarantee of the Rhineland Pact. A disarrangement conference in Washington would be one way of re-establishing the balance. American membership in the World Court would be another. It is possible that both will be a fact before the winter is over.

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