

The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 18, 1924

TRANS-JORDANIA.

A brief item last week to the effect that there had been a tribal fight in Trans-Jordania, in which British soldiers had a part, meant little to the casual reader of the news of the day. Trans-Jordania has meant so little to the world for so many centuries that to all save the student it is scarcely a place on the map. It is a small state, lying between Palestine and the desert where dwell the Bedouins, and is a part of the territory over which by authority of the League of Nations the British have mandatory power. It is peopled chiefly by Arab tribes, who make war upon each other and have not developed a national spirit.

The interesting thing about this small territory is that it is associated with the Arab race, which was rejuvenated by the war; and which, though divided into a number of states, is recalling its former glories and feeling the pulse beat of a new ambition. When the war broke out, Turkey was supreme in the Arab lands, although the people had never been reconciled to the rule of the Turk. The Great War gave them their opportunity, and they rebelled; and with the aid of the British the Turkish power was broken, not only in Arabia, but in the Arab lands of Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia. That portion of Arabia lying along the Red Sea, and containing the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, became the Kingdom of Hedjaz, whose ruler is the Emir Hussein, who was Grand Sheriff of Mecca. Mesopotamia, under British mandate, became the Kingdom of Iraq, and Emir Feisal, Hussein's son, was made its ruler. Another son, Emir Abdullah, was made ruler of Trans-Jordania. Thus this Arab land has risen to great prominence. France was given a mandate over Syria. Just what these mandates mean was explained at a League of Nations meeting in Toronto last week by Principal Barker, of King's College, London. A report of his address printed in a Toronto paper says:

"The mandates conferred by the League of Nations on certain nations were subject to three chief regulations. They were that the nation given mandatory authorities was to govern in the interests of the natives of the territory over which it was given charge; that it was to permit equal trade opportunities for all nations; and that its administration would be accountable to the League of Nations. It was also strictly understood that there was not to be exploitation or profiteering by the nation given mandatory power. There were 'A,' 'B' and 'C' forms of mandates. Under the 'A' mandate there would be offered advice and assistance, with the understanding that the mandated nations would later become sovereign and independent states, with the right to membership in the League of Nations. This applied to the British mandates in Mesopotamia and Palestine, and the French mandate for the remaining territory of Syria. It was strongly emphasized by Principal Barker that a mandate was in every case a sacred trust with no thought of reward."

Principal Barker made some observations regarding British influence in bringing about the mandate system, and the relation of that system to the Empire itself. We quote again:—"The whole system of mandate, he declared, had sprung from out of English law governing trusteeship and out of which had finally grown the British Empire. The principle of trusteeship of the King holding his rights for the people now applied to the British monarchy. 'This, it seems to me,' said the speaker, 'is what has preserved the English monarchy, and will always continue to preserve the English monarchy.' Before concluding, Principal Barker asserted he could look forward to the time when as an outgrowth of the system of trusteeship now applying to India that great country would be received in full part in the Empire."

It must be noted, however, that the course adopted by the League of Nations in regard to the Near East did not commend itself to the leaders of Arab thought. During the war they had dreamed of a great Arab state, including not only Arabia but the Arab lands, where they would rule supreme, and bring back the ancient glories of their race. This aroused national consciousness may have an effect upon the future of the Near East, but there are at present too many rivalries to make united action possible. Many races and creeds are found in the Arab lands, and in Arabia itself, outside of the narrow Kingdom of the Hedjaz, along the Red Sea, the inhabitants, living in a land that is largely desert and isolated, are nomads, unchanged through the generations. The Bedouins are described as an almost unmixt racial stock, and divided into tribes who lack anything approaching national unity. The dissolution of the Arab Empire of Mohammed and the ascendancy of the Turk did not wholly break the Arab spirit, but resulted in

Press Comment

SIR HENRY THORNTON.

(Diogenes in Vancouver Province). I have seen some statues in England to great railwaymen who were connected with the early railways of the Old Country, but I have never seen called monument size as I was the other night at the dinner given by the Institute of Journalists to Sir Henry Thornton. When I say monument size, I do not refer to his physical proportions, great as these are, but to his mental stature, his vital force and his immense executive ability. These are such that it may be hoped it will be long before a monument is erected in his honor unless it is inaugurated during his life, for we would far rather have Sir Henry as he is than in effigy. His speech was a model of plain statements, easily delivered, and one that made its points as it went along. His voice is smooth and persuasive. It is a voice that reminds me of the pleadings of eloquent barristers I have sometimes heard in law courts. The speaker felt not only the force of his facts, but of himself, he was calm yet forcible. Yet that he could on occasion bring up a reserve force of passion to his aid, was evident when he spoke of his determination to back up his men against nefarious accusations so long as they did their duty.

Whether a monument is ever put up to commemorate Sir Henry or not, it is evident that he has a monumental job in managing the C. N. R. and endeavoring to bring the income nearer to its expenditure than has hitherto been the case. He has to manage a hundred thousand employees, to choose his assistant executives, to be in the responsible head of a great institution, and at the same time to be on the alert against the machinations of those who would make the national road a tool for their political ambitions.

For such a task it would seem that he needs to be a sort of Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington and Julius Caesar rolled into one. But he does not in the least give one the impression of being harassed by his responsibilities. He is a man of a good brain, a strong backbone and healthy and resilient nerves which enables a man to meet all that comes with equanimity. There seems to be every reason why such an exceptionally able man should be given a free hand. It is not a fact, to be sure, that the automatic element is valuable even in democracy. That may seem a paradox, but it is a fact. To the monuments again, it may be advanced that most of those to whom statues have been raised have been great military leaders in their day. The general of an army has to "have the say."

The Duke of Wellington, for instance, was particularly autocratic. In the Peninsula War it will be remembered, the Spanish contractors brought in mounds of money, and the Duke just changed them. Now Sir Henry can not suspend the political meddler. He might, for instance, say, "the Senate be hanged," but he would not get away with it. He might say, "the Senate be hanged," but he would not get away with it. He might say, "the Senate be hanged," but he would not get away with it.

The Provincial Health Department has done a remarkable work in the last half dozen years, and is moving forward on new lines of progress in accordance with a well-defined policy; but it cannot do its work as it should be done without the sympathetic support of every municipality. This is especially true in regard to the public health nursing service. In the matter of lay organizations, to support the health department in its struggle against certain diseases and for the promotion of child welfare, the people at large must be aroused to a sense of duty and a desire to have their share in so great and needed a work.

The London Conference has come to an agreement on the Dawes Plan. France and Germany finally came together on the question of the evacuation of the Ruhr. A protocol preliminary to putting the Dawes Plan into effect has been signed by all the conferees. It must have been with a profound feeling of relief that the delegates saw their task finished, and it was voiced in the brief remarks of the Premier and the American representative. The world today has a higher estimate than ever of Premier MacDonald for the success with which he steered the final negotiations between France and Germany.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RESTING.

(By the Archbishop of Calcutta). The tendency of our age is toward greater mental stress and physical strain. The sciences of the mind, such as the motor car and the flying machine, are setting the pace, and it is the pace that kills. Life is true, consist in activity for a progressive purpose but the inward energy of living beings must be harmoniously adjusted to their outward environment. At present the vital energy of our race is not able to keep up with the mechanical progress of our age. Statistics show that high blood pressure has increased over 40 per cent. in the last ten years.

There is, however, one hopeful feature. The new science of the mind can teach us the art of resting. There is a close connection between the nervous system and the sympathetic nervous system. The three links in the vital chain are mind, energy, nerve force and muscular action. Pick up this chain by the one end and we find that excessive muscular action causes exhausted nerve force, and exhausted nerve force produces mental fatigue. Pick up this chain by the other end and we discover that excessive mental activity produces nervous strain. My mind is tired, and my muscles are tired. Muscular relaxation through the law of association is an aid to this process.

Half an hour each day of systematic muscular relaxation and perfect rest would work wonders with high-strung nervous people. To anyone willing to learn the art of resting we would say: Sit in a reclining chair with the body stretched out in a comfortable position and the feet up. Give yourself firmly the repeated suggestion: "I am relaxing. All the muscles of my body are growing limp. My mind is resting." Then bring your religion into action. Rest in the Lord. Claim the promise of perfect peace upon those who stay their mind upon their God.

Only by combining the help of both psychology and religion we hope to offset the killing pace of this rushing age. In this connection nothing could be more appropriate than the words of Whittier: "Drop Thy still dew of quietness, Till all our striving cease; Take from our souls the strain and stress, And let our ordered lives confess The beauty of Thy peace."

The Want columns of The Times-Star are where Times-Star readers look for what they want and advertise what they have for sale.

'PRENTICE BOYS DECORATE GRAVES

Flowers are Placed in Cemeteries on Both Sides of the Harbor.

Between 400 and 500 'Prentice Boys marched in the procession yesterday when the King Edward Lodge, of Carleton, the Maple Lodge of Fairville, and the Union Jack Lodge, of the city, paid tribute to the memory of their dead in the annual decoration of the graves. Members from Lorneville, Fredericton, Marysville, Woodstock and Devon lodges were in the parade having come to the city specially to take part in the ceremony. E. C. Clark, of King Edward Lodge, marshalled the parade and the Carleton Cornet Band, under the direction of Bandmaster William Langyon, marched ahead playing appropriate airs. The procession was watched with interest as it marched from the King Edward Lodge rooms in Guilford street along Market Place to Rodney, Union, King, Ludlow and Prince streets to Cedar Hill cemetery. Two barouches contained the beautiful floral tributes for the graves. The barouches had the place of honor in the forefront of the procession.

Addresses Given.

At the cemetery gate the directors of ceremonies held their swords to form an arch beneath which the procession filed into the vale of rest. When the carriages with the flowers halted in the center of the burial ground one member of King Edward Lodge held a flag at half-mast and the 'Prentice Boys formed ranks while the solemn and impressive ceremony was carried out.

William H. Price, worshipful master of King Edward Lodge, and Chaplain William J. Smith, in charge of the ceremony. Hymns sung were "O God Our Help in Ages Past," "Into the Hills Around," "Lead Kindly Light," "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Abide With Me." When prayer had been offered by the chaplain, the names of the departed were read. Addresses were given. Mayor Potts, in paying tribute to the dead, made special reference to the 20th Battalion and all who had served in the great war. W. H. Price quoted impressively: "There is no death." Others who spoke included Past Grand Master R. J. Anderson, William Smith and Grand Master L. E. Rolston.

Flowers Sent Veterans.

Bouquets of flowers were placed in the churches also to commemorate 'Prentice Boys. In the Fairville Methodist church, the flowers were placed to the memory of Frank Linton; in the Carleton Methodist church to the memory of Fred White; in St. Luke's church in memory of William Robinson and in the Church of the Good Shepherd, in memory of Rudolph McKinnon.

GROWTH OF CANADA.

Industrial Development Extending Far Into the Wilderness.

Both east and west and in the central provinces of Canada new developments are taking place within what was at one time considered the undisputed habitat of wild life and the fur trader, says a bulletin of the Canadian Department of the Interior. In British Columbia, on the Portland Canal, great developments are taking place in mining and water power. One of the largest copper producing mines in Canada is now situated at Anxoy and in 1922 sent out nearly two-thirds of the total copper production of the country for that year. Silver and gold mines are also located on the Portland Canal, over 100 miles from Prince Rupert, and several of these mines have developed hydroelectric power for their operation.

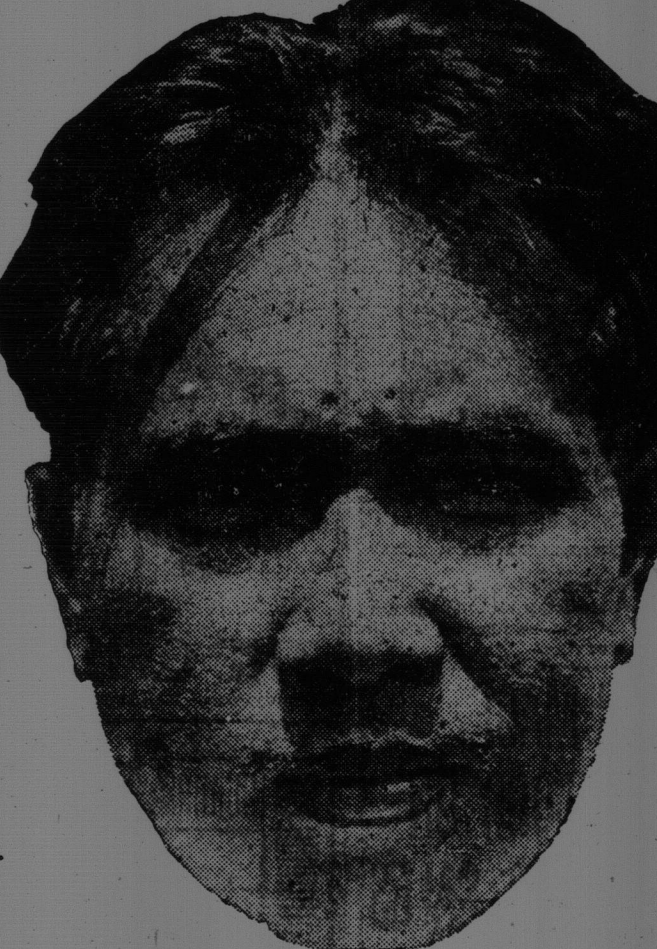
In the Yukon, development of the silver-lead mines of the Mayo district is proceeding satisfactorily. In 1923 the district showed increased production, while still greater results are looked for. This district is approximately in the same latitude as Dawson.

In the Northwest Territory radio stations are being established at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, and at Herschel Island, in the Arctic Ocean off the mouth of the Mackenzie.

In Northern Alberta arrangements are being made for shipping out bitumen sands from the enormous deposits in the vicinity of McMurray, which point is now almost reached by railway. A company has been formed recently to develop the known salt deposits in the same area, a bed of commercial rock salt 14 feet in thickness having been found.

At Faust, on Lesser Slave Lake, and on the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway, a modern fish freezing plant is being constructed with a capacity of 150,000 pounds of fish. During the fishing season pike and pickerel, which reach the maximum of excellence in the cold northern waters, will be filleted and pan-frozen. In the autumn these will be shipped to the markets of Eastern Canada and the United States, where good prices are secured.

THRISTY, STARVING CHINESE CAPTURED



HONG LEE

New Orleans, La., Aug. 18.—A tale of hardship and horror is told by Hong Lee, spokesman for 15 Chinese, who with 12 Aryans, were captured while being smuggled into the United States through the marshes and winding bayous of the Louisiana south coast. Awaiting trial in federal court here are captain and crew of the swift auxiliary schooner Abeona, caught by coast guard men with their cargo after a chase that held all the romance of pursuit of the days when slaver and pirate craft were hunted over the same waterways.

Lee told federal agents, who are preparing charges of conspiracy to violate immigration laws against Captain Henry Olinthus, of the terrible ordeal he and his friends underwent in an effort to sneak their way into the "promised land."

He told of Chinese and Aryans alike being herded into Havana, and passage prices ranging from \$350 to \$500, of aliens looted mercilessly in the slums of Havana, crowded on little craft as even cattle are not crowded, fed like heads, given a little stale water to drink and finally dumped penniless on the Louisiana coast to make their way into the New Orleans Chinese quarter.

"We had started, We could not go back," Lee said, "There have been sent out the police, who never reached America. Overboard they were thrown, when the coast guard boats came too close. The schooner was in the water, the case, when it comes to trial."

SAND REMOVED.

The river motorship D. J. Purdy I. was laid up in Market slip yesterday while a crew of workmen took her rollers off and removed some sand from the bearings.

THE DESERT-WARRIOR'S SONG.

(Ralph Younghusband.) Allah, God of the desert and Lord of the East! Handed my head in before thee and touches the sand; Soon after morning the unheated and my vengeance released, Swift on the treacherous foot! The hour is at hand.

Allah, God of the desert and Lord of the East! If I should fall in the fray, let my corpse be borne Straight to the arms of one whom I love. When the feast of warriors' gatherings, we shall remember and mourn.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Art Surpassing Nature. "What makes everybody so quiet in Crimmon Gulch?" "The boys is kind of discouraged," replied Cactus Joe. "Since we've seen the gunmen in motion pictures we feel like a bunch of amateurs."

One Dead Darkie.

"Say, Sam, is dat what I hears bout Brother Zeke bein' dead?" "Sho' is."

"Now ain't dat bad! When is de interment?" "Sam?" "Deey ain't goin' to intern 'im."

"What dey goin' to do wid 'im den?" "Deey goin' to incinerate 'im."

Knew From Experience.

Heck—Do you know that silence is golden? Peck—No think about it! I know it is. If I'd kept my mouth shut I'd still be a bachelor.

Safety In Numbers.

Miss Ketchum—Three men called on me last evening. "What do you want?" "We're afraid to come alone?"

Sprinklered.

After much excitement the Smiths had at last managed to catch the train. Now, when they could sit quietly for a while, they began to wonder if they had left anything behind.

Mrs. Smith gave a shriek. "Oh, Harry," she gasped, "I forgot to turn off the electric iron!" "Don't worry, darling," he replied, "nothing will burn. I forgot to turn off the shower-bath."

DELIGHTED TO SEE PAPER MILL IN N. B.

Lord Beaverbrook Glad Industry is Being Developed Here—Talks Prices

Montreal, Aug. 17.—Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian proprietor of the London Daily Express, who is staying here, believes that Canadian producers of newsprint will soon have to cut the price of their product. "Canadian firms are getting too high a price for newsprint at present and the price is sure to come down," he said. "By this time next year it will not be so high as it is today."

HELPING THE VANQUISHED.

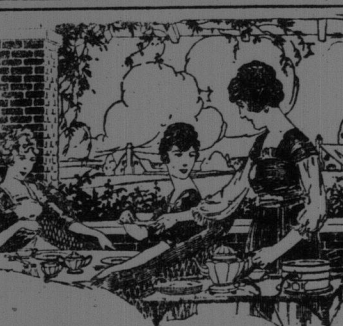
There is more than a touch of irony, says the Vancouver Province, about the conference at London, where the Allies, having battered Germany into impotence, are seeking ways and means of reviving her. As Mr. Austen Chamberlain has put it, "Was there ever in history, will there ever be again, victor nations who are ready to adopt a scheme which begins by the victors lending money to the vanquished to put the vanquished on their feet?"

As a matter of fact, the victor nations are solicitous about Germany, not so much for Germany's actions and the need which gives rise to them there should be convincing proof of the utility of war as a means of settling international disputes. Nothing was settled by the conflict, but compensation was heaped upon compensation until it almost seems, after five years of unrelenting, that the method of peace is as futile as those of war.

Premier Herriot has stated that the business of the London conference is to transfer the reparations problem from the political to the economic sphere, and economics, as expounded by the international bankers have played a leading part in the discussion. In fact, the reparations problem was created, in a measure, by ignoring economic laws. The Allies demanded an enormous sum from Germany. It was realized that Germany could only pay by exporting goods, and yet the Allies, faced with unemployment at home, found it necessary to oppose the exportation of these goods. So Germany was placed in default. Even under the Dawes plan, Germany will still have to pay by exporting. But now, she will only have to

pour her resources into a pool in Berlin, and the burden of transferring them will be on the nations that claim reparations. How they are to get these huge sums in reparations without rubbing themselves is one of the big problems of the war and the peace still to be solved.

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