

POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919

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THE VICTORY LOAN.

Every Canadian citizen is interested in the success of the coming Victory Loan.

The money is needed to meet obligations in regard to demobilization, the re-establishment of soldiers in civil life and the proper care of soldiers' dependents. It is also needed to provide credits so that Canada may export her products to countries needing them. Those countries cannot at the moment pay cash, and the government of Canada must be in a position to finance the business pending their restoration to normal conditions. The money does not go out of Canada, but is used to pay the Canadian producers for what they send abroad. The government borrows the money from the people of Canada at a good rate of interest and is thus enabled to give credit to the Mother Country and her Allies. In this Canada is not alone. Other producing countries are doing the same thing. Moreover, if our farms are to remain productive and our industries busy, we must have markets, and without the temporary extension of credits these cannot be secured to the measure that is necessary. There is also the very important consideration that active and increased production in all directions is essential to meet the after-war conditions at home in Canada, and to enable the country to bear the burdens imposed by the war. Enormous obligations were necessarily incurred, and must be met. For all these reasons it is a patriotic duty, as it is also a profitable course, to invest in the Victory Loan. Canada's record in previous loans will doubtless be equalled on the present occasion, and it may easily be surpassed in the number of small investors. The citizen who thinks a small investment is not worth while should bear in mind that the aggregate of small sums the country over will make up a large amount, and is therefore of great importance.

IMPERIAL ISSUES.

In correspondence as secretary of state Lord Milner took the ground that the Dominion ministers, having participated with those of Britain in the negotiations and having signed the preliminaries of the peace treaty, the king "would have the same constitutional justification" in ratifying the treaty "in respect of the Dominion as he has in respect of the United Kingdom," thus practically denying the right of the parliaments of the Dominions to ratify the treaty. This view was vigorously repudiated by Sir Robert Borden, who in the words of the "Toronto Globe," "vehemently maintained the right of the Dominion to be represented at the peace conference, and of its parliament to discuss and approve the treaty." Sir Robert, in a message on July 29, frankly said: "There is considerable doubt whether under modern constitutional practices, the king should ratify without first obtaining the approval of parliament," and he further asked this pointed question: "Do you regard this as holding good in the case of the signature of the United Kingdom plenipotentiaries?" On August 4 he sent this message: "I cannot emphasize too strongly the unfortunate results which would certainly ensue from ratification before the Canadian parliament had had an opportunity of considering the treaty."

That which Sir Robert feared did not occur, but if a similar situation should arise in the future the "Toronto Globe" is undoubtedly right in saying that the people of Canada would undoubtedly be a unit for the position taken by Sir Robert Borden, namely, that in matters of peace or war or territorial readjustment which affect this country the decision must rest with parliament.

While Lord Milner did not fully agree with the Canadian view in this particular matter, we learn from an address he delivered to the summer meeting of Oxford students that he fully realizes the change that has come about in the relations between the Mother Country and the Dominions. In that address he said: "We have to realize that at the present stage in the development of the Commonwealth unanimity on the part of all its self-governing states is necessary to insure united action. Technically the imperial government can still enter into obligations binding the whole Empire, as technically the parliament at Westminster can still legislate for the Dominion; but practically the former right is becoming as obsolete as the latter has long since become. In no action which it takes in foreign affairs can the imperial government in fact rely on the support of any of the Dominions unless that action has the express or tacit assent of the Dominion government, and that means in the last analysis of the public opinion of the people. All of them, or any one of them, can stand out if they choose. There is nothing to compel their concurrence except the moral ties of sentiment and sympathy, of long comradeship, of family feeling, and of a certain traditional regard for the oldest and still the leading member of the family."

This is certainly a very broad admission from one who has been regarded as a leader of the Imperial party. He went on to tell the students that because of the virtual independence of the Do-

minions the British government in its international policy must pursue a simple, straightforward, open course, "pursuing in the main only objects of such wide interest and moral import that they can be understood by and will appeal to the independent democracies across the ocean." His lordship further pointed out that since the different portions of the Empire were so widely severed there must be a great process of education for them and the Mother Country as well. Moral as well as material ties must be strengthened, to the end that there would be harmony of feeling in relation to great international issues. Then there are vexed questions within the Empire itself, such as that arising out of the attitude of some of the Dominions toward immigrants from India. In such a case the Imperial government is placed in an awkward dilemma, and in Lord Milner's view there should be "a council of the Empire" where such questions could at least be ventilated if they could not be settled, and the moderating influences of statesmen not directly interested in the particular trouble, but all greatly interested in preserving the harmony of the commonwealth, could be brought to bear."

The formation of such a council would not be objectionable to the Dominions, so long as it did not attempt to usurp the functions of their parliaments. The strength of the Empire does not lie in the centralization of authority, but in the broader development of democratic ideals.

In Bangor the entrance fee at the free night school is one dollar, refundable at the end of the course. The school in that city opens next week, and the subjects taught by the eight teachers will be elementary English, arithmetic, mechanical drawing and machine shop work, shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping, and domestic science. There will be special work among foreign-born students along the lines of what is termed "Americanization," which is receiving attention in cities all over the country.

The autumn number of the Board of Trade Journal presents these figures, showing St. John's position in regard to import and export trade for Canada for the three months ending June 30, 1919:

Exports. Imports.

Montreal \$62,107,729 \$43,961,281

St. John 84,588,056 5,255,531

Halifax 7,904,506 5,831,480

Vancouver 5,847,267 9,631,448

Quebec 2,341,690 8,860,440

The prospective politician will now have to reckon with some thousands of women voters in St. John, but apparently there is not to be a complete registration.

A committee of the Children's Aid Society of Moncton has under consideration the recommendation of a juvenile court judge for the city Will Moncton set the pace for St. John in this as in some other matters?

BOYS ADRIPT AT SEA WITH ONLY BROOM PADDLE

Bristol R. I., Oct. 4.—Drifting in a small boat, and only with a broom paddle to paddle with, two boys hailing from Fall River were picked up this noon in Mount Hope Bay, near Spear Island, by the Rocky Point Oyster Company's boat, Capt. Joseph T. Peters.

The boys, who at first gave no account of their peculiar experience, were several miles from Fall River. Both were exhausted from exposure. They were taken ashore at Tauset Point, where James P. Church revived the pair with warm food at his watch house.

The boys gave their names as Joe, 10, and Arthur, 7, but did not say what their last names were. When the boat was discovered Joe had nearly all his clothes off and the boat's rope painter tied about his waist as if he made effort to swim and tow the row boat in the absence of oars.

The boys admitted that they did not go to school yesterday when sent by their parents. They were taken to Fall River this evening.

\$175 FOR SHIRT IN RUSSIA; CLOTHES UP \$300 PER CENT

Stockholm, Oct. 4.—According to reports from Petrograd it is predicted that all Russia shortly will be without clothing owing to the production of the textile industry being reduced 80 per cent. The price of textile goods has gone up over 3,500 per cent. That industry is kept going exclusively for army purposes, civilians being obliged to purchase old clothes in the market places. A shirt costs easily \$175, while a pair of male trousers may fetch as much as \$300.

U. S. AT CHILDHOOD STAGE

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 4.—"The action of the United States in giving its men to General Foch to place where he wished was the most magnanimous act any nation could perform," said Rev. Dr. Pringle, Moderator of the Canadian Presbyterian General Assembly, in addressing a gathering here, "but from the present expression of feeling in the United States, that the American troops won the war, I am inclined to the belief that the United States is just at the mumps and measles stage of national life."

Dr. Pringle, as an army chaplain, spent many months in Flanders with the Canadian troops.

Potato Disease Spreads

London, Oct. 4.—Reports to the Board of Agriculture state that the potato disease called "blackleg" is spreading in parts of England and Wales. The board recommends that any plant showing signs of disease should be lifted and burned.



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Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

SPIRITS.

Now some gifted men are telling of the life on 't'other shore, where our vanished friends are dwelling, knowing sorrow never more.

From souls departed come across the silent void, and the dead seem chery hearted, at their useful tasks employed. And the news seems fine and dandy, that in realms beyond the stars shades still have their suds and brandy, and are not denied cigars. Men of world-wide reputation, Savant Lodge and Author Doyle, have with ghosts held conversation, at the hour of midnight oil. Phantoms told what they were doing in the land where time is not, told of chores they were pursuing, and of fun that hit the spot. Nothing that they've said enlightens, clears the mystery in the tomb. Nothing that they hand us brightens any aspect of the life we live; Johnnies lies and goes to Alden and he talks with mortals here, but the things he says are laden with the piffle atmosphere. I would have with me a clear and vibrant word, any honest revelation that's not piffle or absurd.

LESS HOME WORK

Hon. Dr. Cody, minister of Education, for Ontario has sent out to the teachers of the continuation schools, high schools and collegiate institutes an edict that they are to ease up on the homework which they have been accustomed to giving students. This intimation is also accompanied by regulations changing the courses of these schools, the object being to relieve the pressure of studies in those departments. The changes are to become operative forthwith.

The homework assigned to Junior pupils is often too great in amount and too difficult in character. Dr. Cody states in the circular which is being sent out: "The pupils in the lower forms are at a critical period in their lives when nature's energies are largely needed for physical development. There must be time for rest and recreation. Judgment and experience are required to adjust the work to the strength and capacity of pupils and to select such exercises as will justify the time spent upon them. The Principal, therefore, should consider it an important part of his duty to keep in close and careful touch with the home work required by the members of his staff, and to exercise a restraining influence on inexperienced and overzealous teachers."

TORONTO'S PLAYGROUNDS

Even in the height of the various sporting seasons Toronto's playgrounds are being used to provide for amateur teams. This is the statement of an official of the Toronto Parks Department. Occasionally there were times when the 27 playing fields of the city had permits out for use and teams could not be accommodated, but this did not happen.

The fields available might be listed as follows: Bellwoods Park, one field; with another available at Bensons and Wyewood in case of additional applications. This latter field belongs to the civic car links, but is available to the city most of the time. Cottlemans Square, one field; Dovercourt Park, two fields; Bayville Park, one field; Excelsior Park, two fields; Hill Park, two fields; Ketchum Park, one field; Kew Gardens, one field; Oakmont Park, one field; Perth Avenue Square, one field; Ransden Park, one field; Riverfield Stanley Park, one field; Trinity Park, one field; Vermont Square, one field; Willowdale Park, two fields, and Richmond Bayview one field.

Of these playing fields the large majority can be utilized for either rugby or soccer, and all for baseball. In other words there are a number of private playing fields in the city, at which teams are accommodated which do not come under city supervision.

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT IS THE FOUNDATION OF GOVERNMENT'S PROGRESS

"Our particular form of government cannot stand, as a political organization, upon successful careers. It must rest upon the firm foundation of general intellectual enlightenment."

So says Hermon Garvey Bumpus, president of Tufts College, who is co-operating with Harvard University in setting up a system of evening courses for the wage earner the same scholastic value as the morning lecture to the student who is able to enroll in the regular courses of a college.

According to Prof. James H. Ropes, of Harvard University, dean of University Extension work, the response to this co-operative plan of the Boston colleges in offering courses to the general public has been so great that only the lack of funds is retarding the growth of the movement into an outstanding influence on present day problems of education. Part of the \$15,250,000 which the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee is now campaigning for in a nationwide appeal will be used in the development of this work, the exact amount depending upon the desire to which the Endowment Fund is over-subscribed.

HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL CLOSES FIRST CENTURY

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 3.—The recent opening of Harvard has marked the closing of a century of instruction in the university, the Divinity School having just begun its 101st year in the teaching of theology. Although divinity students have been getting their training in Cambridge since the foundation of Harvard College in 1633, the Divinity School itself dates from 1819. It is a non-denominational school, and has an enrollment of about 75 prospective clergymen. Secretary Henry W. Fiske declares that the school hopes to be endowed with \$500,000 to permit further expansion during its second century of theological instruction.

LONDON NOW BOASTS OF REGULAR QUARTER LATIN

London, Oct. 4.—Baron Edmond de Rothschild has placed a house in London at the disposal of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, it is to be used as a hostel for artists as well as for young people engaged in literary and scientific work generally. This hostel young people will be relieved at least of some of the pressing anxieties of the art of living and will be able to devote themselves to work and study.

Local papers, including the Westminster Gazette suggest that some wealthy Englishman should reciprocate by establishing a similar hostel in Paris, "and the two ideas might be run with common ideas and principles."

A meeting of the King's Daughters was held yesterday, Mrs. D. W. Puddington presiding. Walter Gidding ad-

dress the meeting, telling the members of developments in the work of the Protestant orphanage.

JAIL FOR BEATING HORSE

London, Oct. 4.—For beating a horse with a spanner, Richard Oshard was sent to jail for a month at hard labor by the Lincolnshire magistrate.

"77" FOR COLDS

Try to Think

Now that you have returned from your summer holiday, try to think, how many persons you met who recommended the use of Dr. Humphrey's Remedies, more especially "Seventy-seven" for Colds and Grip.

The summer time is when our friends scatter the good news about Humphrey's.

Small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket.

At all Drug and Country Stores.

In London, Dr. Humphrey's Remedies, 156 William Street, New York.

SHOE PACKS FOR HUNTING

With Soles and Heels, Nailed 'or Goodyear Welt Sewed.

6 inch length, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00.

9 inch length, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00.

14 inch length, \$12.50, to \$25.00.

We have these made Left to Rights, very neat fitting, and can recommend them to our friends and customers. Mail Orders Solicited.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN 19 KING STREET

You Can Line Your Own Shoe With

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRECLAY

To be had of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Market St.; T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., King St.; J. E. Wilson, Ltd., Sydney St.; Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., Gresham St.; Geo. W. Morrell, Haymarket St.; J. M. Logan, Haymarket St.; H. Ritchie, 220 Main St.; Quinn & Co., 113 Main St.

An Important Matter

London Punch quotes the following extract from the war trade department under the heading, Our Official Naturalists:

"I am instructed by the director of the war trade department to request you to inform me if the pedigree colt is a short horn."

Right Up to Date

Billy had been running errands for his mother, and to show her appreciation she offered him a penny. Billy looked disgruntled and glancing into her face he exclaimed:

"Oh, be a sport, ma, and pay me what it's worth!"

Know His English

A traveler just missed a train on a certain southern line, notorious for its poor service and got the following consolation from a porter:

"She's the punctualist train, sir, on the line, and a great annoyance to travelers."

Lighter Vein

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