CANADA'S PART IN ALL IMPERIAL RELATIONSHIP

Ably Discussed by Lord Cave Before Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa.

PRAISES COMPULSORY SERVICE ACT

As Being One of the Moves Which Was Adopted Just in Time to Serve the Empire.

Ottawa, Sept. 1. — (By Canadian Press.) — Imperial relationship and Canada's part therein were discussed at to-night's gathering of the Canadian Bar Association. The speakers were Viscount Cave, a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals of Great Britain, and Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General for Ontario. Lord Cave's reference to Imperial relations came at the end of an address in which—for a former Home Secretary and Solicitor—he had been able to present an intimate view of British war legislation.

Lord Cave gave a review of the war emergency legislation in Great Britain and of the part which members of the bench and bar had played. "You," Lord Cave remarked in passing, "were prompt and resolute in adopting that compulsion of military service which we adopted just in time and without which the war would have been lost." Lord Cave was of the opinion that the British Government made an error, at the commencement of the war, in adopting the declaration of London as a guide for contraband. Nowadays, when not only armies but whole nations made war, and when success or failure depended as much upon the national spirit as upon prowess in arms, meticulous rules as to what was absolute and what was conditional contraband, or as to what was and what was not a continuous voyage destined for the enemy, simply would not work.

War Cemented Ties.

Lord Cave referred to the effect of the war upon the constitutional relations between the Old Country and the Dominions.

"For a generation," he said, "some of the ablest statesmen of the time—Rosebery, Chamberlain, Grey and others whose names will occur to you—were considering how best a further link could be forged between the central and Dominion Governments which should be neither so stiff as to gall, nor so weak as to break under a strain. It may be that the problem has been solved quietly and almost unconsciously (as our habit is) by the establishment of the Imperial War Cabinet as an effective council of the Empire. That assembly of the leading statesmen of the self-governing parts of the Empire, first called together in 1917 for the purpose of discussing the conduct of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the countries concerned that it was unanimously determined, at the instance of the British Prime Minister, to keep it in being. And so other meetings took place,at a later crisis of the war, and again when the terms of peace were under discussion. The experiment—for at first it was nothing more—proved an unqualified success; and to many of us it seems possible that the Imperial War Cabinet may (if the Imperial Conference should so determine) drop its middle name, and, while remaining wholly voluntary and consultative, may become in world affairs the nerve centre of the autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth."

League of British Nations.

"The League of Nations," Lord Cave concluded, "is a great conception, but much time and effort must be expended before it comes to full fruition. In the meantime there is a league in being—a league strong, effective and peace loving, nurtured independence, skilled in self-government, ambitious for no 'World Empire' but only for a world peace—the League of the British Nations. The bond which unites its great component units—Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand—is no chain of possession, but the handclasp of free men. It is founded on two principles, teh autonomy of each and the voluntary co-operation of all; and while we are true to these principles, to each other and to our King, no enemy can prevail against us."

THREE THOUSAND CHINESE IN REVOLT

United States Marines Sent to Tungchow to Protect Mission at That Place.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.)

Pekin, Sept. 1—Dr. Hu Wei Teh, formerly minister to France and an experienced nonpartisan diplomat, has been appointed and accepted the post of Minister to Japan.

At midnight Tuesday 3,000 of the troops formerly of the Fifth brigade, but now re-enlisted in Chang Tso Lin's army, discontented, due to arrears in pay, mutined at Tunkchow, fourteen miles east of Pekin, looted the shops and burned fifty houses. At sunrise they clashed with and were defeated by Chang Kweit Ti's government regulars with a few mutual casualties. The mutineers scattered and escaped from the city to the north and west.

The east gates of Pekin were closed to prevent the entry of army stragglers. Tungchow is quiet under the Chang Kwei Ti troops and Chang Tso Lin regulars are hastening to the city from Pekin with the American vice consul, Clarence Spiker, and a detachment of American marines who were dispatched to Tungchow to protect the American mission. They report that the missionaries were not molested.

It is usually very unlucky for the mouse that meets a black cat.

TAFT CLAIMS PRESIDENT CAN MAKE TREATIES

Presidential Vote Will Not Decide Fate of Nations' League.

GREAT RECEPTION GIVEN AT OTTAWA

Ex-President is Made Honorary Member of Canadian Bar.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Speaking before the Canadian Bar Association at luncheon today Hon. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, and official representative of the American Bar Association, dealt with the constitutional aspects of the League of Nations.

"I do not think," he declared "that those people who contend against the power of the United States to make contracts and enter into obligations with other nations, fully realize how completely such a construction of the constitution would relegate our great nation and government to the limbo of infants, and persons irresponsible, who may not undertake obligations that are binding upon them."

Powers of United States.

"What are the powers of the United States as a neighbor in making treaties?" That, said Mr. Taft, was the question in which Canadians were interested, and the question which he proposed to deal with. He was not going to discuss the question as to whether or not the United States should become a member of the League of Nations, but he wished to turn the attention of those present to the constitutional aspect of the case and try to discover whether or not the United States had the power to enter the League of Nations. He outlined the features of the United States constitution which vest in the President and Senate the power of making treaties, but give to Congress all control of the purse strings.

Many Leaders There.

The luncheon of the Canadian Bar Association, at which Mr. Taft spoke, was attended by His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, members of the Dominion and Provincial Governments leading figures of the Canadian bench and bar, and a great gathering of the legal fraternity. Premier William Martin, of Saskatchewan, was in the chair, and in welcoming Mr. Taft, referred to him as "one of the greatest authorities on jurisprudence and international law on this continent."

Following Mr. Taft's speech, Sir Douglas Hazen rose to move that the representative of the American Bar Association be made a honorary member of the Canadian Bar Association. A motion was put which was carried with enthusiasm by the meeting.

Vote Not a Decision.

Mr. Taft said that the result of the presidential election in the United States would not necessarily mean the decision of the people of the United States regarding the League of Nations. There were other issues involved in the election. It was claimed that to enter the League the United States would have to part with some of her sovereign powers. This contention he disputed. The fact of the matter was that a sovereignty which could not enter into an agreement with other nations was a minor and ought to have a guardian. Any nation living with other nations must have the power to enter into agreements with them. A sovereign had the right to enter into agreements, and he had also the right to break them if his conscience would permit it.

U. S. CRUISER IS SENT TO DANZIG

Washington, Sept. 1.—The cruiser Pittsburg, with Rear Admiral Mcl. P. Huse aboard, has been ordered from Reval, where the United States naval vessels in Baltic waters have been stationed to Danzig, in order that this government might have first hand information of conditions at Danzig. Recent developments including the rather contradictory reports as to the stand by Sir Reginad Tower, High Commissioner at Danzig under the League of Nations, have left officials of this government decidedly in the dark.

Protect Americans.

Orders given to Admiral Huse, it is understood, include the protection of Americans at Danzig, but he is to report directly to the State Department as to the conditions at the Baltic port and see that no step is taken that infringes either the rights of the United States or can be considered inimicable to the interests of the Polish government.

It is known that there are in the neighborhood of two hundred American citizens among the refugees at Danzig, but no previous indication has been given in official circles here that the situation at that port was considered sufficiently precarious to make advisable the sending of warships by this government to protect American lives. The question of keeping Danzig open as a channel of supply to Poland, it is believed, was a more important factor in the decision to place the American cruiser in Danzig harbor.

No Details Given.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, took action after he and Admiral Knapp, long our naval observer abroad, had a conference with the Secretary of State. Officials of the department have refused to go into details as to the conference. The joint action on the part of the branches of the government is regarded with special interest, however, due to the fact that Sir Reginald Tower has taken the position that because of widespread antagonism to Poland prevalent at Danzig he cannot permit the unloading of supplies for the Polish government at the port, deeming the forces at his disposal insufficient to preserve order in case popular disturbances would result from the discharge of cargoes.

DERELICTS OF WAR ARE BEING REPATRIATED

Nearly $5,000,000 Contributed to Get Prisoners Home, League States.

WORK IS DIRECTED BY DR. NANSEN

America is the Only Nation Which Has Failed to Contribute.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.)

London, Sept. 1.—The League of Nations announces that nearly $5,000,000 has been raised to repatriate prisoners of war still in Russia and Central Europe.

Of this sum the American Red Cross contributed $1,000,000. Although practically all the leading nations of the world have helped to defray the expenses of bringing some half million former soldiers to their homes, the United States government officially is conspicuous by its absence. The American Y. M. C. A., however, gave liberally toward bettering the condition of those unfortunate war outcasts. Approximately half a million prisoners remain in Germany, Russia, Siberia and Turkestan, though the war has been at an end for nearly two years.

Dr. Nansen Directs Work.

The league anouncement states that the work of repatriation is being carried on under the direction of Doctor Fridtjof Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer, under the authority of the League of Nations and in cooperation with an international committee of the Red Cross and the German and Soviet authorities. Since the matter was presented by Doctor Nansen at the meeting of the Council of the League, in July, credits have been received from the following nations: Norway, Sweden and Denmark, each $180,000, with a promise of $40,000 additional if the other nations fulfill their allotments; Switzerland, $182,000; Great Britain, $454,000, and an aditional sum if the other nations pay; and promises of $460,000 from France and $320,000 from Italy.

The expenses of the repatriation of German prisoners is to be borne by the German government.

The sums actually received, according to information from the League of Nations officials today, will allow a continuance of work until October, if the French and Italian money is received by them. The work will go on and all prisoners have been returned to their homes.

In order to carry on repatriation, a fleet of ships has been chartered by the League of Nations. They will follow two principal routes. First, between Germany and Russia, in the Baltic; and second, from Hamburg to Vladivostok. In order to keep the expenses as low as possible, cargoes are carried on the longer voyage ships at the same time prisoners are transported. A great amount of detail work involved is being done by representatives of the international committee of the Red Cross and German Government authorities.

Fifteen Ships Ply Baltic Route.

On the first route, in the Baltic, which is the most important one, fifteen vessels have been chartered to ply back and forth between Stettin, Germany and Narva and Riga, in Esthonia, and Bjorge, in Finland.

Since the sailing of the first vessel in May 30,000 prisoners have been repatriated each way, and the present weekly rate is 8,000, with a possibility of reaching 20,000 before winter.

The second route runs from Hamburg, through the Mediterranean and Red sea, to Vladivostok. Two vessels have been chartered for this work and cargoes have been secured despite the difficulty of finding export material from Germany to the Far East. The first sailing will be made within the next ten days and the second shortly after. By this route nearly 30,000 East Siberian Russians in Germany, and about the same number of Austrians, Hungarians, Rumanians and Poles in Siberia, will be returned to their homes. The deficit between the actual cost of operation and freight receipts is met out of funds from the American Red Cross.

Third Route Planned.

Plans are being made to open a third route from southern Russia, through the Black sea, to Trieste; and it is hoped Italy will contribute the shipping facilities necessary.

Doctor Nansen urges all interested nations to give immediate aid or many prisoners will meet death during the coming winter, as many are without essential articles of clothing and are weakened by long confinement and insufficient food.

MIGHTY ACTIVITY IN HARVEST FIELDS

Splendid Progress in the West With Every Indication of Early Season's Close.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1—(Canadian Press) The grain fields, throughout Western Canada, present a continuous scene of harvesting activities, according to a crop report issued today by the Canadian National Rafiways.

Up to the present the weather has been favorable for the harvest. A few days' delay has been caused by rain, but indications are that the work of the cutting and threshing the grain will be cleaned up in good shape and in good season.

From all parts of the country the reports are that the grain is of good quality and the yield from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre. The heaviest yields seem to be in Alberta, but the other provinces also report some crops that yield from 25 bushels an acre upwards.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT FEARS WORKERS' DEFI

Kiel Appeal to Refuse the Allied Demand for Destruction of War Material Perturbs Cabinet.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.)

Berlin, Sept. 1.—By their refusal Friday to destroy the depot of aviation material which, under the treaty should have been demolished ten months ago, the Kiel dock workers have given expression to the nationwide attitude of defiance of the Entente which is gathering momentum daily. An appeal by the Kiel workers to German labor, exhorting it to refuse to comply with the Entente's demands for destruction of war material, is viewed with great anxiety by the government, for now it is unable to tell what the next step will be.

Labor's attitude, as shown by this incident, is being more and more influenced by nationalist propaganda, for the motive of Friday's refusal to destroy the aeroplanes does not spring from socialist or communist inspiration. The same can be said of a long series of incidents, embracing concealment of arms and war material and demonstrations against the Entente in Kattowitz and Breslau.

The chief point in the protest of the Kiel dockers was that the airplane motors designated for destruction were intended for conversion into street car motors and therefore had a peaceful purpose. "In these days when production is such a rare thing, it's virtually madness to destroy machinery whose cost reaches more than 36,000,000 marks and which has taken the efforts and strength of many workers to produce," argue the dockers. "We have no objection to the destruction of death-dealing arms, but will not lend a hand to such an act of capitalistic madness."

The Neue Berliner Zeitung, commenting on the incident, says that while the workers' attitude "is as logical as the Treaty of Versailles is illogical," the position of the government must be considered first and that nothing ought to be done which, in the end, would cost Germany a good deal more than the worth of a few motors.

TWO KILLED IN PLANE ACCIDENT

Machine Took Fire in the Air, Crashing to Earth—In U. S. Postal Service.

Washington, Sept. 1—The Post Office Department received a brief report today from Morristown, N. J., on an accident which resulted in the destruction of a small plane there and the death of Pilot Max Miller and mechanician Gustave Rierson.

The plane was en route to Cleveland and Chicago from New York. Post office officials said Miller was regarded as one of the most efficient pilots in the service. He had a similar accident in which his plane took fire some time ago, they said, but extinguished the flames while still in the air. The accident at Morristown was the fourth case of a mail plane taking fire, it was added, in 950,000 miles of flying.

HUNGRY GERMANS FLEE TO HOLLAND

Station Restaurant Across the Border Does Land Office Business.

The Associated Press

Oldenzaal, Netherlands, Sept. 1—Students of the food situation in central Europe have a good opportunity to observe the effects of a long continued spare diet at this place, which is the first station on Holland soil after leaving German territory on the main route from Berlin to Amsterdam.

Here Germans have the first opportunity to recoup themselves for lost calories. Fifteen minutes ride to the east, the bill of fare is meager; here it is plenteous and sustaining and the big station restaurant is daily jammed with hungry clamorous crowds whose capacity for solid trencher work is amazing.

Mountains of white bread sandwiches melt away like snow and from a score of points cries arise for glasses of fresh milk, an unobtainable luxury in Germany. The meal there only serves as a preliminary snack for an even more plenteous feast aboard the train.

As The Associated Press correspondent was watching the operations, a German theatrical company with a contract to fill in Holland was making a vigorous frontal attack on the luncheon counter. The profession in Germany is in a bad way; salaries are low and living is correspondingly precarious. Competition for joining touring companies in Holland is keen.

Their delight in facing a square meal was pathetic. One, holding aloft a ham sandwich of generous proportions, declaimed: "Beautiful bountiful Holland! Behold the ham in thy sandwiches is draped in luxuriant festoons, far surpassing it in beauty and fragrance the roses in the gardens of Semiramis"

One woman sat with folded hands in rapt contemplation of a chunk of fresh butter the size of a brick. "This is truly paradise" she gasped.

Mrs. J. Crocket, Miss Helen Crocket and Miss Weldon, of Moncton, were in town yesterday.

Rev. John Sullivan, B. A., C. S. B. of St. Thomas' College, Chatham, is in the city and is a guest at the Bishop's Palace.

Faith Cure.

Many definitions have been given of the word optimist. Probably the member of our staff in thinking it was a man who bought hair restorer from a bald-headed barber, was not very far out.

For boots and shoes shop at Bassen's, 14-16-18 Char. St.; no branches.

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DR. E. A. SMITH TO RESIGN OFFICE

Trouble Reported in Prov. Gov't and Resignation of Minister Expected.

Fredericton, Sept. 1—Hon. Dr. E. A. Smith, minister of lands and mines, is said today to be about to retire from the Provincial Government.

In political circles this morning it was declared that Dr. Smith had already tendered his resignation to the lieutenant-governor, but this was officially denied, although it is unofficially admitted by his colleagues in the cabinet that the retirement of the minister of lands and mines is expected.

Incidentally, Dr. Smith is not here for the meeting of the government. While denying, on being asked over the 'phone, that he had tendered his resignation to the lieutenant-governor, Dr. Smith declined to discuss his intentions and would not say whether or not he was preparing to resign. Private business engagements, he said, prevented him from attending the meeting of the government here, and pressure of private business is being given as the reason for the impending retirement by his colleagues in the cabinet.

It is reported, however, that rates of stumpage for lumber cut upon the crown lands and matters connected with the location of New Brunswick's first game preserve are the questions over which the differences have occurred, causing the first resignation that has taken place in the Foster cabinet.

OBITUARY.

Bereaved Families

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McHugh will sympathize with them in the death of their infant son, Dominick E., which occurred yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Brown, of 92 Somerset street, also were called upon yesterday to mourn the death of their infant son, George G.

Mrs. Robert Warr

The death of Mrs. Robert Warr, of 120 Queen street occurred at the hospital yesterday morning. Mrs. Warr was in good health up to a week ago when she was taken suddenly ill and gradually grew weaker until the end came. She was formerly Miss Flora Goulding, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Job Goulding, 173 Carmarthen street, and leaves to mourn her husband and three children, the eldest now very ill at the hospital. Five sisters and one brother survive. Mrs. Warr was born at Grand Falls, Nfld. She came to St. John a few years ago and made a great many friends who will sympathize with the family in their sad loss.

Mrs. William Sullivan.

On August 24th, from her home in Fairfield, there passed peacefully away a noble character in the person of Mrs. Wm. Sullivan, at the age of 81 years. Seldom has such wide-spread sorrow been present in a locality, she being known and loved by all. Her death took place on the eighty-sixth birthday of her husband, sixty-three years of which they had spent together. Strange that on the same date 25 years before a daughter died.

She raised to noble womanhood six daughters, three of whom survive—Mrs. Henry Cunningham of St. John, Mrs. C. J. Withers of Fairfield, and Miss Gussie at home. Besides these she was mother from infancy to a grandchild, now Mrs. Elton Weston, who has proved to be a kind and loving daughter.

On their fortieth anniversary was born a grandson, Fred Withers, who enlisted and served two years in France, and on their sixty-first anniversary a great-grandson was born.

Mr. John McCavour's family at Lorneville are grandchildren, two of whom enlisted and served in the recent war.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Percy L. Robertson, killed in action, in France, September 2nd, 1918.

FATHER AND MOTHER.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Frank P. Doody was held yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from the residence of his mother, 17 Pagan Place, to the Church of St. John the Baptist, where service was conducted by Rev. A. W. Meahan, D. D. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery. A great number of flowers were sent from Fredericton and Boston as well as from friends in the city.

The funeral of John I. Alexander was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock from his late residence, Exmouth street. Service was conducted by Rev. Robert S. Crisp. Interment was at the Church of England cemetery.

The funeral of James McGuire was held at noon yesterday from the residence of Alexander Johnson, Upper Loch Lomond, to St. Joachim's church Silver Falls, where service was read by Rev. William M. Duke. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fraulley, of St. George, are registered at the Victoria.

TURKISH CAPITAL DECAYIN

Constantinople in Dire Ne of Disinterested Unified Control.

AMERICAN OR BRITISH CONTR

Believed to be Only Means Cleaning up Filthy City Commissions Disagree.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Led Company.)

Constantinople, Sept. 1.—"If A ica, as the only disinterested g power, could have taken sole charg Constantinople after the armistic might be a fine, clean, prosperous by this time," Lewis Heck, for American high commissioner, told Public Ledger as he stood on the of the Italian liner Leopolis slo steaming up the Golden Horn betw the minarets and palaces of Stam and the docks and warehouses of ata. In almost identical words, He Muntan Pasha, new Turkish mini of the interior, returning from P after signing the Peace Treaty, g voice to the disappointed hopes of Turkish nation.

In Dire Need.

There can indeed be no doubt Constantinople stands in dire nee unified, disinterested control; and if it does not get it soon, its poli and economic future is dark. The terallied administration since the Istice is not proving a success. many "commissions," invested wit defined powers and conflicting au have been created that actio paralyzed in every direction. They so many masters that not one obeyed. And, unfortunately, all present rulers—British, French, lian and Turk—are so inextricably tangled in obscure intrigues ag each other that chances for impr ment are small.

Still beautiful and fascinating cream of the "Arabian Nights" viewed at a distance from the sea, stantinople, on closer inspection, sents the melancholy spectacle half ruined city apparently doome gradual, inevitable decay. Most o old romance vanished with the Turkish regime some time before war. What little remained has finally destroyed by defeat and hu iation.

A Vast Camp.

The famous capital of the "mander of the faithful" is now a vast camp of Allied soldiers sailors—a maze of dilapidated, ened tenements and shanties; nar filthy streets swarming with all soldiery of western and eastern rope—sinister labyrinths of vulgar ry, vice and profiteering, and dome of St. Sophia, rising above Golden Horn, seems a grotesque achronism. A stench of putrefac rises from this immense agglo tion of 1,500,000 persons of all races under heaven, living huddle gether almost entirely without sa tion of any kind; and only the f Black sea breeze and the hilly s tion of the city, which affords na drainage, have so far prevented outbreak of devastating epidemics

Plague In Evidence.

As it is, there are cases of plag Prinkipo—the island one hour Constantinople, where the Allies intended to meet the Bolshevist conference—and a constant mena pestilence undoubtedly overhangs city. Despite Italian gendarmes Turkish police to say nothing of tary patrols from all the allied ar —or rather just on account of division of police authority—p safety is at a discount, and the extraordinary crimes are comm with impunity. A visit to Stamb goal of all tourists in the good days—is an adventure not to be u taken by unarmed travellers, and then it involves some risk of rob or murder. Worse confusion reig the port. Lighters disappear my ously with their loads, never to seen again. Like the police, an the same reason, the harbor ma lack authority, and existing regula habitually are disregarded. All merely proves, of course, that th lies have shown themselves as ble of cleaning up Constantinop of putting Europe in order.

American administeration being of the question, many persons be the next best thing would be un fied British rule. But the genera pression is that the coming of G would lead to chaos.

LEFT MONEY WITH POLICE FOR SAFE

Montreal, Sept. 1.—A man who he was on his way to Egypt call Detective Headquarters and left ey and cheques to the value off with Sargeant of Detectives La for safe keeping.

He explained he was a strang the city and he had heard so about pick-pockets, highway rob and thieves in Montreal that he not want to take any chances.

THREE-CORNERED FIG LIKELY IN E. EL

Chatham, Sept. 1.—There is no city of candidates in East Elgin t ceed the late David Marshall, Sydney S. McDermand, of Lake has been named as the only m carry the banner for the United F ers. The present view of the tion is that it will be a three-corn fight and it is believed the issue be between Mr. McDermand an Government candidate.

Paul F. Blanchet
Chartered Accountant
TELEPHONE CONNECTIO
St. John and Rothesay