

RUSSIA'S LAST STAND IN THE EAST

Harbin, Stronghold of the White and Red Russians, Is Now a Japanese City

HARBIN, Oct. 2.—Out of the kaleidoscope of change that turns before the eyes of the traveller revisiting Manchuria, one impression is likely to register most vividly of all. That is the astonishing extent to which Japanese colonization of urban Manchuria has already become a physical fact.

Somewhat one is unprepared for the many evidences of Japanese success in claiming the cities as their own. This is perhaps because attention has been so noisily centered on Japan's failure thus far to colonize the farmlands. But meanwhile she has increased her vanguard in the metropolises to a total of almost 250,000 rising sons of Nippon. By way of contrast, that is more than the British population in India, Burma, the Malay States and Borneo, or the French in Indo-China and the Sudan, or the Dutch in the East Indies and Sumatra, or the Americans in the Philippines—despite decades of occupation of these colonies by the Western Powers.

Nowhere in the new empire of Manchoukuo is this alien incursion more evident than in the once white city of the far north—the Harbin that Imperial Russia built. Here today a historic transition is taking place, for this last refuge of tsardom is fast being obliterated under a deluge of Japanese immigrants. Harbin is returning to the East.

3,000 Japanese A Month

The Japanese encroachment began late in 1931, and proceeded gradually until March of this year. By then there was an estimated Japanese population of 35,000. Since March, according to Japanese consular estimates, Japanese have been arriving at the rate of 3,000 a month, and the stream has not yet begun to dwindle. Each day that sees the arrival of new trainloads of Japanese from the south witnesses the departure also of hundreds of Russians, mostly for the north, for Siberia and the U. S. S. R. The population of a whole city is being transferred, and a new race is coming in to replace it.

To one unfamiliar with the old Harbin some of the drama in the scene may not be so apparent. But I remember on my first trip here when the city came up to you out of the vast Manchuria plains, a startling anomaly—a piece of Europe oddly transplanted on Asiatic soil. When you could walk down Russian-made streets flanked by massive buildings inspired from Petrograd and for long distances rarely encounter an Oriental. When, after months in China and Japan, where you had become conscious of the singular aspect of yourself as a lone white man in brown cities, and had developed inhabitants from being stared at, you experienced a strange thrill of delight to find yourself, in Harbin, only one among tens of thousands of other fair-skinned monsters like yourself. When, in fact, the Celestials who wandered through the Russian city for once seemed to occupy your accustomed role as object of curiosity. And that was not so long ago, only six years.

Decline Began Years Ago
Of course Harbin's decline as a

Russian city began with the Bolshevik revolution. Until then it was almost entirely Russian in population—except for the squalid adjoining "Chinese city", Fu Chia-Tien. The local government was Russian; the police were Russian; the utilities were Russian made and Russian controlled. Stores and hotels and restaurants, the homes and parks and schools, the very atmosphere of the place, were redolent of Russia. For Harbin was the spearhead of tsarist penetration in eastern Asia, the formidable manifestation of which was ownership and management of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

After the Russian revolution many class enemies of the Bolshevik regime took refuge in Harbin, and the white population increased to nearly 100,000. The city for several years remained under control of the White Russian General Horvath. Even after the Chinese took over the administration it continued to be headquarters for all the counter-revolutionary groups in the Far East. In 1924 Moscow and Peking made an agreement providing for dual possession and control of the Chinese Eastern, and several thousand Bolshevik railway employees entered the city. But the Whites remained. Harbin thus became the only city in the world large communities of White and Red Russians lived side by side—if not tranquilly, at least in sullen peace.

The end of this Russian city set in the middle of an Asiatic country was easily predicted, once Japan put her army in Manchuria. And prophecies to that effect are today being abundantly fulfilled. The sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo last March, the relinquishment of Soviet Russia's last claims in Manchuria, marked the finish to a chapter of Russian history which began with the tsarist hope of annexing the country, as preliminary to securing dominance of the sea routes of the western Pacific. Little Nippon, who backed the Muscovite generals out of Port Arthur in 1905, has outwitted their successors again today, and pushed them finally back to the frontiers of Siberia.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE

QUEBEC, Oct. 2.—Fanning Gosselin, K.C., was yesterday announced as Conservative candidate in Bellechasse by Party headquarters here.

SOCIAL CREDIT PICKS CANDIDATE

SASKATOON, Oct. 2.—Malcolm J. Haver of Saskatoon was chosen Social Credit candidate in Humboldt.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail.

THE VERDICT OF ALBERTA

(By John H. Humphreys, J. P., Secretary of the Proportional Representation Society, London, England.)

The general election held in the province of Alberta, Canada, in August last clearly illustrated how much the result of an election may depend not only on the number of votes cast for the contending forces, but upon the method of election used.

In Alberta, two different methods of election were in operation. The chief cities of Calgary and Edmonton formed each a single constituency electing six members by the method of proportional representation with the single transferable vote. A candidate in Calgary and Edmonton, to be sure of election, had to poll, not a majority, but a quota of votes—a defined proportion of the total number of votes cast in the constituency. The remainder of the province was divided into fifty-one constituencies, each electing one member; the transferable vote was again used, but in a constituency electing only one member a candidate, to be elected, had to poll a majority of the votes. The transferable vote, when applied in single-member constituencies, is known in Great Britain as the alternative vote, but overseas, more generally, as preferential voting.

Single-Member Areas

Let us examine first the results in the fifty-one single-member constituencies. The figures, complete except for a few distant polling areas, were:

Party	Votes	Seats
Social Credit	123,869	50
Liberal	47,050	1
United Farmers	30,603	0
Conservative	8,642	0
Labour	2,074	0
Others	7,804	0

The Social Credit votes and the Liberal votes were in the proportion of three to one, the seats fifty to one.

The use of the transferable vote in the single-member areas made no difference in the representation. Forty of the fifty-one constituencies were won by a clear majority on first choices only; in the remaining constituencies, after the votes of the lowest candidates had been transferred, the candidate who was leading at the first count was found to have maintained his lead in the final count. The result of the election shows that with a system of single-member constituencies (with or without the transferable vote) a political party polling no more than 56 per cent. of the votes may yet secure practically a monopoly of the representation. In an earlier election in Canada this year, in Prince Edward Island, the Liberals, with 53 per cent. of the votes, carried every seat and established a complete monopoly of representation for a single party.

Proportional Representation

The result which followed from the application of P. R. in Calgary and Edmonton are in great contrast to the foregoing. The figures for Calgary were:—

Party	Votes	Seats
Social Credit	24,079	4
Liberal	8,000	1
Conservative	5,956	1
Labour	1,655	0
Others	1,513	0

Total 41,193 6

The quota assuring election (one more than one-seventh of the total) was 5,885. Social Credit polled four quotas and secured four seats; and the two large minorities each polled a quota and secured one seat.

The figures for Edmonton were:—

Party	Votes	Seats
Liberal	14,033	3
Social Credit	13,661	2
Conservative	4,820	1
United Farmers	2,092	0
Labour	1,645	0
Others	1,289	0

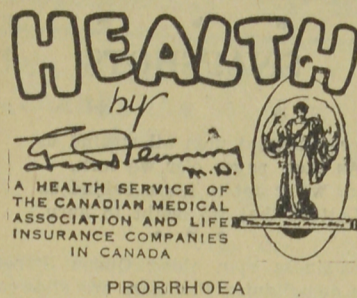
Total 37,268 6

In Edmonton, the quota was 5,325. The Liberals, the largest party, secured three seats, and Social Credit, the next largest, secured two. The leading Conservative secured the sixth seat, being aided by the second preferences recorded for him by supporters of the United Farmers' candidate.

There is one other feature in the elections to which attention should be directed. It often happens, both in Canada and in Australia, with legislatures elected from single-member constituencies by majority election, that a general election leads to the wholesale defeat of the best personnel of the defeated party. In Alberta, the use of P. R. in the chief cities made possible the re-election of both Liberal and Conservative party leaders. On the other hand, Premier Reid, the leader of the United Farmers' Party, who stood as a candidate for a single-member constituency, was defeated.

The Future Of Parliaments

The Alberta election raises important issues as to the future of Parliament. Is it in the interest of parliamentary government that the electoral system should be such as to foster violent swings of the pendulum, annihilating Governments with all their followers at each successive election? Or should Parliaments be fairly representative of all substantial bodies of opinion, including important new movements, the parties old and new being able to elect their ablest spokes-



PRORRHOEA

John Hunter, the famous English surgeon of the eighteenth century, was among the first, if not actually the first, to point out the damage, which arose in other parts of the body as a result of infections in the mouth.

Of recent years, rather startling advertisements have directed public attention to pyorrhea, which is one of the most common ills of mankind, even if it is an exaggeration to say that "four out of five have it." More teeth are lost because of pyorrhea than from decay.

Pyorrhea is a disease of the gums which surround and support the teeth. It is not a new disease, as evidence of its ravages is found in skulls of prehistoric times. It occurs in all lands, among all races and in both sexes.

The normal health gums are pink in colour, firm in texture and cling closely to the necks of the teeth, forming little pink points of tissue which project upwards between the teeth.

The first step to pyorrhea is a gingivitis or inflammation of the gums.

This shows itself by the gums becoming tender and bleeding readily. After a time, the gums shrink, the necks of the teeth are exposed and it is at this stage, with the formation of pus, that we have real pyorrhea. The trouble apparently originates in any condition which, by irritating the gums, sets up an inflammation of the parts. Tartar which collects around the teeth will, unless removed periodically, act as an irritant. Tartar is most prevalent on the teeth close to the opening of the salivary glands, which means the inner surfaces of the lower front teeth and the outer surfaces of the upper molars.

Poor dental work leads to irritation. A poor bite due to irregular teeth or the loss of one or more teeth irritates the gums. There should be a law against the sale of tooth picks because the regular user of these gives his gums a great deal of punishment.

It would appear that the way to prevent pyorrhea is to eat a balanced diet so as to provide good building materials for the teeth; to chew the food well, using all the teeth; to keep the teeth clean by regular and thorough brushing night and morning; to brush the gums at the same time as the teeth; to have the teeth cleaned regularly by the dentist and to have such dental care as may be found necessary at the time of the regular dental cleaning.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

GERMAN WOMEN LEAD MARRIAGE LOAN REJECTIONS

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 1.—More than 172,000 persons applied for marriage loans in Germany during the second half of 1934 and therefore submitted to medical examination, according to a statement just published here by the Reich health office. Of this number 4,762, or 2.72 per cent were refused loans on medical grounds.

More women than men were reject-

men? The results in Calgary and Edmonton show that we have in P. R. the means of creating Parliaments of the latter type.

The new Government of Alberta may take some time before they submit their Social Credit plans to Parliament. Whether produced at once or later, they must be embodied in a parliamentary bill. The significance and probable working of new economic proposals can be more fully apprehended when they are set out in precise terms. Economic proposals, from whatever party they may originate, affect, and may profoundly affect the life of every citizen, and Parliament should provide the opportunity for their careful examination. Where the proposals are sound, the examination makes for their more general acceptance by the nation; where unsound, examination makes for their improvement or withdrawal. In Alberta, the presence of the Liberal and Conservative leaders and of their small body of followers will help Parliament in the discharge of its task of examining the new legislative proposals.

But in spite of the success with which P. R. has assured the representation of political opinion in the limited area to which it applies, the legislature as a whole, in view of the virtual disfranchisement outside the chief cities of a 40 per cent. minority, may well seem to be imperfectly equipped for its important tasks.

The Edmonton Journal, commenting upon the election, said: "Whatever the new Government does, it is to be hoped that it will not do away with P. R. in Alberta. If it wishes to make a movement in the right direction, it might well amalgamate Alberta's single-member ridings into multi-member constituencies and put P. R. into effect over the whole province."

Of Interest to Women

THE NEW FASHIONS

Attention Is Focused On Sleeves, Irregular Skirt Lines, Blouses That Contrast With Suits They Accompany and Jewelled Belts and Trimmings

The Paris dress collections are full of news, not only from everywhere but from every period, says a fashion writer in the Manchester Guardian. The Renaissance jostles the straight front of the early twentieth century. Francois Vilon hats, Rembrandt berets, halo confections of saintly suggestion, sailors, aeroplane propeller hats are seen, together with woollen and brocade evening dresses, slim, full, big-sleeved, caped. When one sees huge sleeves and slim bodices, with low jewelled belts, one thinks of Queen Elizabeth. Full but unstiffened skirts recall galleries of old masters. And side by side with these are mermaids with fish-like silhouette and tail, cherubs with wings under their ears, a whole mythology of which personal attributes have become clothes.

Probably the most characteristic feature of the winter collection 1935 lies in the sleeves. All roads this season seem to lead to sleeves, which are conspicuous even in their absence. There is hardly a designer who does not develop sleeves into something more conspicuous than the dress they adorn. Both dresses and coats have the full sleeve. Sleeves are slashed and gathered and contrast with the tight wrist, and they are also let into huge armholes with conspicuous headings. Shoulders are, of course, involved in sleeves, and both shoulders and sleeves together may be trimmed with braiding or dotted with nailheads, as if those were headings in a stained glass window. Contrasting sleeves are seen, both as to color and as to material. Sequins are seen with velvets red with rust color, while yoked shoulders may contrast with the top of the dress and may run on into the sleeve. In evening dresses the cape and the little shoulder cape take the place of sleeves.

Black for Day

Day dresses in black are, as usual, legion. These are slim, with moderate-length skirts and with many touches in the way of fittings, these including the usual cuffs and collars, but also jewelled clasps, braidings, conspicuous belts, and let-in patches of color in various places. Some of the day dresses have the present close fit modified by means of fullness to the skirt, which is chiefly at the back. Lines of color appear in some of the tweeds, which also modify the appearance of the dress. There are colored ribbons outlining waist or neck. Small, stand-up collars may be seen, giving a military appearance. Blues, ginger browns various reds, are all in the picture.

Blouses are all-important with the many suits, and they provide great contrasts. Thus the chiffon blouse with the tweed suit is a frequent occurrence, though it must be remembered that neither material is as drastic as was formerly the case. With one wool suit a blouse is worn made of nothing less than kid. The blouse has every license this season.

Evening dresses have full skirts and sheath skirts. They are full and on

ed for medical causes. The ratio was 114 women for every 100 men.

This higher proportion of women was caused chiefly by rejections on two grounds—sterility and inherited feeble-mindedness. Women rejected for inherited feeble-mindedness numbered 1,518, compared with 1,073 men rejected on the same grounds. Of those who were turned down because of sterility, 196 were women and only thirty-seven men.

The state with the lowest proportion of rejections was Anhalt, with 3 of 1 per cent. The highest was Luebeck, with 6.2 per cent.

The sterility test is of basic importance in the whole marriage loan program, since the chief purpose of the loan is to cause an increase in the birth rate.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail.

the ground all round, or equally full but off the ground in front. Necks are often low both back and front, or the low V's remain at the back, while the fronts may be higher. Necks are often outlined with jewels, and jewelled belts are freely worn. Tulle is in demand, especially in beige and grey; it is worn over a shiny foundation which makes it supple and misty. Woollen evening dresses are often picked up with jewels. The great point of the woollen evening dress is that it falls beautiful. The full-skirted evening dresses of velvet or brocade, perhaps with jewelled trimmings, look magnificent.

Tight Lacing of Years Ago Harmful to Women's Health

One thing that is pre-eminently satisfactory about women's clothing at the present time is the abandonment of tight lacing, writes Prof. D. F. Fraser-Harris in New Health Magazine.

Medical science culminated in vain against this for two generations when, without any warning, the creators of feminine fashion somewhere decreed that waists were thenceforth to be pulled in no more. Only medical men were fully aware of the extent of the mischief done to the internal organs by tight lacing.

In rare cases it was actually seen after death that the lower ribs had been continuously pressed inwards so as to make permanent grooves upon the liver. But all this has been changed; not only is the waist no longer squeezed—at least by tapes and bands—it has been denied any abiding place and now wanders upwards and downwards with a splendidly feminine disregard of its original, natural or anatomical position.

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W. J. SCOTT,
Chairman, York-Sunbury
Conservative Association.