

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 9, 1920.

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LEAGUE OR NO LEAGUE

Governor Cox, the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, has made the issue clear. Some days ago the New York Evening Post said:

"Gov. Cox must make the chief issue of his campaign America's duty to ratify the treaty of peace and enter the League of Nations at the earliest possible moment. He must give us his own clean cut conception of the conditions under which the United States should enter the League. He must not be frightened by the opposite and mutually destructive criticisms coming from the Republican camp. The League for which Gov. Cox must make his stand is 'not the Wilson League but the League which can be made acceptable to the United States Senate without stultifying itself. The essentials of the problem are three. We must enter the League, we must do so in open, manly fashion, and we must do so on the basis of reciprocal obligations. We cannot go into a Covenant where we take but do not give. The League of Nations is the outstanding issue in the campaign, and Gov. Cox must recognize it as such. It is the one issue on which he can hope for the support of the enlightened and independent body of public opinion without which he cannot hope for victory. A workable League of Nations in unmistakable terms—that is the message we expect from Cox next Saturday."

On Saturday in his acceptance speech Gov. Cox said:

"League or no League is the issue between the two parties. The supreme issue of the century. The first duty of the new administration will be ratification of the treaty."

Gov. Cox applies a new word in dealing with the treaty. Instead of reasoning he uses the word interpretation, and insists that there will be no difficulty in making such interpretations as will satisfy the people and make the League of Nations a guarantee of world peace.

Because the United States held back and played parish politics when it should have been concerned with great world issues the conditions in Europe today are very threatening, and there is even the prospect of the Allies being forced into another struggle. Before the presidential elections in the United States occur there may be even greater evidence of the folly of that country in holding aloof when it should have been working in complete harmony with its Allies to save to the world the fruits of the great struggle waged in behalf of civilization. Today the fanatical Soviet autocracy of Russia threatens the world with a new danger, and still the United States is standing aloof. We greatly misinterpret the spirit of the American people if they do not prefer the attitude of the Democrats toward the League of Nations rather than that of the Republican candidate for the presidency.

HARBOR COMMISSION

The Globe gave harbor commission a black eye on Saturday. In an editorial paragraph it said—

"The Canadian National Railway is seeking full control of a government dock at Vancouver, included in the property under the direction of the harbor commission. The commissioners ask a rental of \$400,000 a year and the railway offers \$400,000. Negotiations are proceeding with every prospect of the railway paying the rental demanded."

When we remember that the C. N. R. is building a dock of its own at Vancouver, and read that the C. N. R. wants control of its own wharf, the "unity of control" theory, so much harped on in St. John, goes a little further. But mark what the C. N. R. is willing to do in Vancouver. It is willing to pay \$400,000 a year rental and is expected to pay \$400,000. That amount capitalized would provide for a large expenditure on terminals. The C. N. R. can easily build and own its own terminals in St. John.

Speaking at Newmarket on Saturday Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King set in striking contrast the spirit of Liberalism and that which actuates the present rulers at Ottawa. The Liberals believe the people should be consulted when a new government is formed or an old one has exhausted its mandate. The gentlemen now in power hold that they and not the people know what is best, and they only have by-elections because that is necessary under the constitution. There is a new name, a new leader and a new platform but the people were not consulted. "Everything," says Mr. King, "has been by special appointment, under divine or some other assumed inherent right. Here, my friends, is the real difference between Liberalism and Toryism, call them by whatever name you please. Liberalism trusts the people and manifests itself by giving expression to the popular will. Toryism ignores the people and manifests itself by the assertion of self-appointed and self-constituted authority."

The aquatic sports in Courtney Bay this evening will be made much more enjoyable if the owners of motor boats and other craft will keep well off the course and give the oarsmen a clear field. Everybody should desire a successful series of

ON THE RIVER

Not less than a hundred people were on the wharf at Public Landing at dusk on Saturday evening when the Dream landed passengers there. Nearly all of these were city people spending holidays or the week-end at the Landing. At Bely's Point about seven o'clock last evening half a dozen yachts and a dozen or more motor boats were lying in the cove and scores of people were strolling about the beach or sitting under the trees, where there is also a line of tents. Over at Pelly's Point is another group of tents under the trees. From six o'clock or earlier until dark and after a procession of motor boats moved to the city, to be joined at Bore's Head by another procession coming down the Kennebec. Half a dozen sailing yachts in Grand Bay were in evidence to show that the sailing craft is coming into its own again on St. John waters. All along the river to Brown's Flats the beaches presented an animated appearance. Coming through Grand Bay last evening salmon were seen leaping from the water, much interest being aroused by one large and one smaller fish leaping one after the other several times as if in play. A twenty-four pound salmon was taken in a net at Carter's Point last week, and a twenty-seven pounder at Craig's Point, across the river. The weather yesterday was hot, the thermometer showing above eighty in the shade at the Landing, but with the evening coolness came, that brought everybody out of doors and was especially delightful on the water. The people do not half realize what an asset they possess in this splendid river, or on its shores would be hotels to accommodate visitors.

\$3,000,000 FOR SCHOOLS

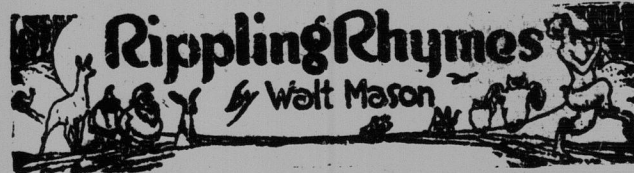
The board of education of the city of New York has asked for \$3,000,000 for new school buildings and grounds. There has been practically no increase in the number of school buildings in the city in the last four or five years with the result that there were in the month of May 222,471 pupils on less than full time because of congestion, and that 111,000 additional seats would be necessary to give every child a seat. The new program would only add 44,855 seats. It calls for eighteen new elementary schools and additions, \$20,000,000; twelve new high schools, \$2,000,000; one new training school building, \$1,300,000; one new school for the deaf, \$1,000,000; fifty new portable school buildings, \$125,000; sites for portable buildings, \$75,000; for improvement of present playgrounds, \$385,845; four new high school buildings, \$7,515,000; one high school site, \$185,000; one new supply depository, \$1,250,000; one new headquarters building and site, \$3,000,000.

These are staggering figures, but the Evening Post says that "no one pretends that this expenditure, impressive as it appears to be in the aggregate, will be adequate even for the immediate needs of the city's school children," and it adds that New York normally requires from 15,000 to 20,000 new seats every year. It will be noted that even the elementary school buildings will cost more than a million dollars for each, while each high school building costs nearly twice as much. Even the site of one school is set at \$150,000. The great increase in the cost of construction is of course responsible for much of the additional expenditure, but according to the statement submitted to the city council the \$3,000,000 will only provide 44,855 additional seats, while 111,000 are required to meet the full requirements. New York's educational needs are of very large proportions.

The news regarding the situation in Poland is contradictory. One cable says the Polish government and Allied representatives will leave Warsaw at once; another says they will not. One report says the Bolshevik forces are within a few miles of Warsaw. Another says the Soviet government of Russia is prepared to withdraw its armies on certain terms. One fact is clear. The Allies are ready to give Poland prompt assistance if that should be necessary. They will not permit the Russians to set up a Soviet government in Poland. A serious phase of the situation, if it be true, is the rejection by Lenin of proposals made by Mr. Lloyd George and endorsed by the Russian envoys in London. The crisis is at hand, and the action to be taken depends upon the attitude assumed by the Russians in regard to peace with Poland.

The correspondent who protests against noises, especially at night, expresses the feelings of a great many suffering citizens. There is no necessity whatever for much of the noise that racks the nerves of such people from dusk till dawn. Regard for their health and for the comfort of all would prompt those who are abroad at a late hour at night to make as little noise as possible. A few cases in the police court would have a salutary effect, and the penalty should be sufficiently severe to make an impression, even upon the most reckless.

A summary of the new bankruptcy act appears in today's Times. It will be of special interest in business circles. Under this act the merchant who would defraud his creditors must step lively. The measure is a drastic one.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams)

MY TICKET

I'll vote for Cox and Harding when comes election day, and thus avoid retarding the good times on the way; they stand, in seemly manner for our old spangled banner; from Portland to Vancouver let's sound our loud hooray. I'll vote for Hox and Carding for presidential jobs; I want to see them guarding our sacred thingumbobs; when these two are elected our rights will be respected, our wrongs will be corrected, and we'll cut out the sobs. The ticket's surely regal, the smoothest thing in view; well may our famous eagle rear up and scream a few; they're men of reputation, who've won our admiration, and they will sweep the nation from Waco to Wahoo. I cheer for Card and Hoxing throughout the busy day, when I am busy boxing my odes to ship away; and in my sleep I'm dreaming of faces proudly beaming and eagles bravely screaming upon our bin full; we'll all be glad and grateful, the pitiful of the sinful will never more avail. So rise up, men and brothers, rise up, of one accord! Rise, sisters, aunts and mothers, and vote in every ward! Let's gain the full fruition of every high ambition and lay the opposition, all stricken, on the sword!

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

MARCHING TO MONTREAL

After the siege of Quebec was abandoned by the French in 1760 General Murray, the English commander, had an effective fighting force of about 2,500 troops. As spring approached he set his camp on the Isle d'Orleans with the result that in a short time his men were in the best health imaginable and ready for any battle. It was possible on the second of July of that year to order 2,400 men and officers to prepare to set out against Montreal, where the French were still in authority. On the fifteenth the English sailed in thirty-two boats with a number of smaller craft following. A little later Lord Rollo followed with 1,300 men who had just arrived at Quebec from Louisiana for that fortress had been dismantled and abandoned. The force advanced up the St. Lawrence slowly, skirmishing with the French frequently. At Jacques Cartier the French poured shot and shell into the ranks but the advance continued with such success that on August 4 they were within sight of Three Rivers where a French force was expecting an attack. But the English sailed past the place, although the French made a vain effort to stop them. At Sorel another French force was stationed with orders to follow along the river as the English sailed up the stream and harass the boats as much as possible. Murray sent a proclamation among the settlers advising the farmers to remain in their homes and to give protection to the soldiers who were passing. The effect was in a short time to bring most of the French to the river before launching his attack on the new town of Montreal.

THE COMMON TOUCH

(By Edgar A. Guest.)
I would not be too wise—so very wise
That I must dwell at simple songs and creeds,
And let the glare of wisdom blind my eyes.
To humble people and their humble needs.

I would not care to climb so high that I
Could never hear the children at their play;
I would not hear the cheering words they say,
Could only hear the people passing by.
I would not know too much—too much to smile.
At trivial errors of the heart and hand,
Nor be too proud to play the friend
Who would cease to help and know and understand.

I would not dare to sit upon a throne,
Or build my house upon a mountain-top.
Where I must dwell in glory all alone
And never friend come in or poor man stop.
God grant that I may live upon this
And face the tasks which every morning brings,
And never lose the glory and the worth
Of humble service and the simple things.
—In August Cosmopolitan.

A PLEA FOR THE TEACHER

The future of America hangs in the balance every day in every American school-house. In the wide-spread discussion of better methods of promoting the more perfect understanding of American ideals by all the people, we recur constantly to the school-teacher. Here is a public servant whose work is essentially constructive.

Pay the teacher a wage commensurate with their great responsibility to the nation!—Meredith Nicholson in August Cosmopolitan.

YOUTH—OUR INHERITANCE

While we have not counteracted age to any great degree, sufficient has been done in the last fifty years to enable us to see that, if we had only the courage and believe it, youth is our natural inheritance.

We, as individuals, whatever our task, are instruments of the divine energy which cannot fail. Success lies in knowing our relation to that energy and endeavoring to keep pace with it. Time, money, and beauty are our God-given workers. Those who recognize their origin and motive will never lack any of the three.

—Basil King in August Cosmopolitan.

Defendant's Air

The judge made jokes, the witnesses looked weary, the jury declined and cross-examined the twelve good men and true twiddled their thumbs, and the usher ushered whenever necessary. Altogether it was a model English court of law. "Now, ma'am," cried the cross-examining king's counsel, "was the defendant's air when, you allege, he promised to marry you, perfectly serious, or was it, on the contrary, jocular and full of levity?"

"It was all ruffled," replied the plaintiff, "with 'tin rappings' 'a' made through it."

URGES MINIMUM AGE FOR CHILD WORKERS

Children's Bureau Favors Sixteen Years—Also Recommends Periodic Physical Examinations.

A minimum age of sixteen years before a child's entrance into industry is recommended in a preliminary report of the permanent Committee on Standards of Physical Fitness for Children Entering Employment, appointed by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

No child, according to the recommendations, should be allowed to go to work until he has had a complete physical examination and has been declared physically fit for the particular occupation which he is about to take up. A re-examination for children when changing occupations and periodical examinations for all working children are deemed necessary.

Tentative standards suggested in the report for children in industry cover normal development, indicate what constitutes sound health and physical fitness for specific occupations, and emphasize points to be observed and methods to be employed in physical examinations. Defects for which children should be permanently refused certification of employment and those for which temporary refusals should be made are listed. A record form for the use of physicians in examining children and careful instructions for filling in this form are appended to the report.

The report will be sent out in mimeographed form for criticism to experts in industrial hygiene, state labor departments, local certificate issuing officers, and interested persons throughout the country.

Dr. George P. Barth, director of hygiene, city health department, Milwaukee, is chairman of the committee. Among the other members are Dr. S. Josephine Baker of the New York City Health Department, Dr. C. V. Ward of the Department of Health, W. J. Gales, and Dr. Thomas D. Wood of Columbia University.

ARMY ORGANIZATION

Some Impending Changes.

(Navy and Military Record.)
The changes contemplated in the organization of the Brigade of Guards are by no means determined. The cost of the infantry regiments of the Household Brigade will not bear comparison with that of equally efficient battalions of some of the county regiments, whilst not desiring in any way to belittle the Guards, some drastic economy in administration is to be introduced. England can recruit the Grenadiers and Coldstreamers from the 17th and 18th regiments in normal times are readily obtainable, but in regard to the Irish and Welsh Guards it is most difficult to keep up a six-company battalion from the number of men presenting themselves for enlistment. Ireland at one time contributed a steady flow of young men of less than 5,000, whilst Wales has the greatest difficulty in keeping up the establishments of the Fusiliers, the Welsh regiment, and the South Wales Borderers, let alone picking out her best recruits for the Welsh Guards.

It has been indicated that separate regional headquarters for the different national battalions cannot be continued. This means in the abstract that the younger formations of the Guards—to wit, the Irish and Welsh battalions—will in the end, become allied with the Grenadier or Coldstream Guards. A similar arrangement is to come into vogue with other corps and brigades by a pooling of regimental depots. If national battalions cannot be maintained, then companies, or half battalions, will represent the Irish and Welsh, according as recruiting progresses, but large as these will be practically nothing to do. It will be readily seen that national sentiment, recognizing that each element of the population has a full right to speak its own language, conduct its own schools and enjoy all its other proper rights, we are respecting the spirit of Confederation.

QUEBEC'S EXAMPLE

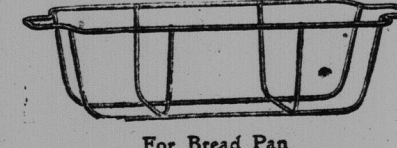
Le Canada—If those biased people resident in certain parts of other provinces could see with their own eyes and realize by their own experience the excellent relations which exist between the two races in the province of Quebec they would certainly catch a glimpse of the way to a solution of our national difficulties. It would be unjust not to acknowledge that in the maritime provinces the same good understanding exists. This proves that it is not a delusion and a snare, but quite possible to hope that the same excellent relationship will spread throughout the Dominion. By recognizing that each element of the population has a full right to speak its own language, conduct its own schools and enjoy all its other proper rights, we are respecting the spirit of Confederation.

HOW TO DEAL WITH PROFITERS

La Presse—"The evil work of the profiteers has been denounced at the congress of National Catholic Unions at Fortin, one of the directors of the congress, ought to be treated as the usurers have been treated, and as the law forbids these people exacting from their debtors an exorbitant rate of interest so ought the law to prohibit speculators from charging unduly high profits. This is not the first time a complaint of this kind has been heard, but it would seem that the ministers at Ottawa are afflicted with deafness."



For Utility Dish

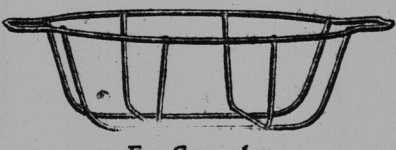


For Bread Pan

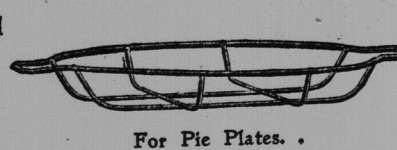
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For Casseroles



For Pie Plates

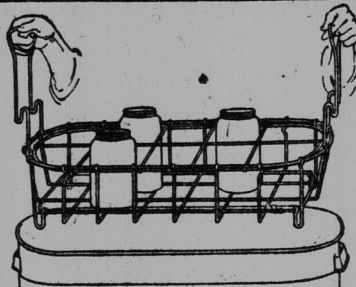
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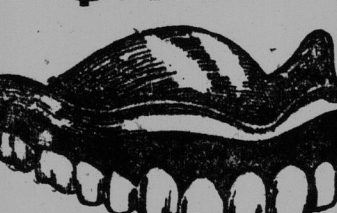
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