

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1923

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THE NEW IRELAND.

The collapse of De Valera's mad campaign has directed attention to the general condition of affairs in the Irish Free State, and there is much favorable comment on the unwavering course pursued by the Government and what it has been able to accomplish in spite of the rebellious acts of the Republicans. The trade of the country is increasing and there is a growing prosperity. No difficulty is found in floating a loan in the United States, and the wisdom of the rulers of the Free State has inspired confidence everywhere.

The Ottawa Journal says:— "There is a current belief in this country that Irishmen have done nothing during the past two years but fight among themselves. The reality is that Ireland, with a population only one half as great as Canada, did an international trade in 1922 that was much greater than Canada's. And while the Free State Government has been starting with a heavy deficit (the budget showed a gap of about seventy millions between expenditure and revenue) there is every indication that it will easily make its way. That, at all events, is the opinion of such a sound economist as Mr. Arthur Withers, the editor of the Economist, and it is also the view of New York financiers, who are preparing to absorb an Irish loan. Thus far, certainly, the Free State has been a pronounced success. It has a Government which has shown strength and genius in administration; a second Chamber that is a credit to the nation; it has built up a smoothly working army, and efficient economic machinery, and it has functioned successfully in every department of Government. In a word, Ireland stands today a nation in fact as well as in name; a sister nation of the British Commonwealth, preparing to take that vacant chair at the coming Imperial Conference. And while her people will find that self-government has no magic cure for most of the problems of life, there is no reason why the Celtic genius for politics, which has contributed so richly to the upbuilding of other lands, should not work out in the Green Isle a democracy both invigorating and beneficial to the Empire as a whole."

The Boston Herald discusses Irish affairs, in a similar vein. It points out that both in the north and south there is peace, and the people of the Free State may now rejoice in the security "which has followed the victory of the Parliament and Government over the anarchic forces of destruction." The insurrection, says the Herald, "had become a thing of ugly and baffled crime, an object of public abhorrence, and the parliamentary representatives of the nation wisely preserved their dignity by ignoring the words of the dying voice of insurgency." Of the future task of building up prosperity in peace, the Herald says:— "A good beginning was made with the budget of April 13, in which President Cosgrave and his colleagues showed how heavily the enemies of the Free State had burdened it with liabilities for reparation and reconstruction. The estimates called for a total of \$222,500,000 to meet the year's expenditures, and the expected revenue fell short of that amount by nearly \$100,000,000. But, the Government shouldered the task with courage and confidence. A loan would be necessary to carry the country through its early years of financial independence, and who had any fear that the credit of the Irish Free State would not be honored in the best money markets? The confidence was not mistaken. American bankers welcome the negotiation of a loan of \$25,000,000."

In the course of a long article the Montreal Gazette says:— "To Irishmen everywhere the latest news from Ireland is welcomed as signifying the dawn of a genuine peace peeping through the clouds of tumult. Those who have watched and waited through the long night of anarchy and terror have suffered many disappointments, but never have they been disheartened, not even when death stalked in their midst and carried off their greatest leaders and dearest friends. Those staunch Irish hearts knew full well the dawn would come, and they waited fearlessly and patiently. The rebels have come to the end of their resources; they have found the Free State Government, elected and supported by ninety per cent. of the country, too strong for them. It is the time to settle. . . . The wicked spell under which Ireland has so long rested seems at last broken. We may at last hope confidently that Ireland's great destiny will be fulfilled."

The infant death rate in St. John is considerably more than twice as high as in New Zealand. Pasteurized milk helps to lower the infant death rate.

New Brunswick, thanks to Hon. Dr. Roberts will get more of the benefit of the new insulin treatment, which has had such wonderful effects in the treatment of diabetes.

THESE PROVINCES CONCERNED.

The New York Tribune says a complete tie-up of the building trade in that city has been averted for this year. It says:—

"A study of the developments of the last few days shows that of the 115,000 building trades workers in greater New York, 46,000 are members of unions which have concluded new wage and working agreements with the various corresponding units of employers holding membership in the Building Trades Employers' Association. These agreements, which are basic for the entire local industry despite the fact that not more than 20,000 or 30,000 of the workers are employed by association members, carry wage increases of \$1 a day and are to be in effect from June 1 to January 1, 1924. In addition to the agreements already reached, negotiations for similar contracts either have been begun or will be instituted this week between the association groups concerned and other unions representing about 15,000 workers, with, it is believed, excellent chances for success in virtually all cases. This accounts for 61,000 of the building trades workers. Of the 54,000 remaining the 5,000 plasterers are on strike, the 2,000 plasterers appear to be satisfied with \$12 a day and no agreement, the recently increased 4,000 plasterers and masons' laborers appeared willing to continue for the time being without a contract, the 400 mosaic workers have asked for negotiations, no conference has been arranged with the 600 house shapers and the rest of the building trades workers—such as art glass workers, blacksmiths, etc.—have made no demands and thus are not involved in the controversy."

The strike of the bricklayers has either held up or crippled building projects to the value of \$200,000,000. Whether these will be resumed or not depends upon whether the men's demands are granted. They are the more independent because many of them have been given work by speculative builders, who pay them the \$12 per day they demanded of the Mason Builders' Association, and bonuses in addition. The old Building Trades Council had also threatened to strike, and it represents 80,000 workers, but they have postponed action until June 8, as many of the crafts represented had either got satisfactory terms or negotiations were progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Of course the matter is not settled, even if a general strike is averted. There remains the fact that the cost of building is too high. Building projects involving immense sums which were planned but not begun will be held up. The loan companies will not provide funds for new work except for that which is of an emergency character. Thus if labor wins in this fight it also loses, because very much less work will be available as the season advances; and it would be better in the end to have steady employment at a somewhat lower wage.

DISEASE IN MILK.

The death rate from tuberculosis in Ontario in 1921 was 71 per 100,000. In New Brunswick it was 104. Milk from tuberculous cows is one source of the disease. In the British Medical Journal of Feb. 24, 1923, Frederick Hobday, C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E., Honorary Veterinary to His Majesty the King, writing on "Certain diseases of the cow and their interest to the Physician," says:— "In the prevention of tuberculosis much good can be done by collaboration between physicians and veterinarians. Until the law is altered so as to compel the milk vendor to guarantee tubercle-free milk, so long shall we have the human deaths from bovine tubercle infection. Most things are sold as guaranteed free from adulteration, and why not that most essential of things milk free from this contamination? Here one has a food, necessary to infants and invalids, and yet it may contain living cultures of the most insidious and terrible poison in the world."

Dr. Howarth, the medical officer of health for London, says that out of fifty consecutive samples of milk purchased in the city no less than one in four proved to be tuberculous; and Dr. Bigger, at the last meeting of the Statistical Society of Ireland, asserted that 5 per cent. of all deaths from tuberculosis were due to drinking tuberculous milk.

In the police court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Speight was fined \$200 for selling liquor in his beer shop in Main St.

THE LIVING DEAD.

(Charlotte Becker.)

We count it sad that we forget the dead. Give them no grieving through our busy days, Banish their memories from our crowded ways. And scarce recall the wisest words they said. Of fickle haste our modern lives are leeches, And we, who once staked all on some loved friend, Now at a newer shrine our fancies bend, Even remembrance of old sorrow fled.

Yet, far more tragic is it when we pass, Unrecognizing, one who has been part Of our own interests of head and heart In hours forgotten now as last year's grass. The buried dead—reck not disloyalty. But oh, how hurt the living dead must be!

DIVING FOR MILLIONS.

(New York Herald.)

The British season for deep sea treasure hunting in 1923 has begun with the signing of a contract by a firm of British marine engineers who will try to bring up the \$25,000,000 worth of bullion estimated to be in the hold of the torpedoed Lusitania, and the arrival of the British navy salvage ship Racer at the scene of the wreck of the liner Lusitania off Lough Swilly on the Irish coast.

The attempt at salvaging the gold in the Lusitania is the latest of these operations, although last summer it was announced that two American companies and one English concern were about to begin work on the wreck. These projects came to nothing, but as the newest enterprise has the approval of Lloyd's underwriters it appears that this attempt may be more promising.

The work of the British navy salvage corps on the Lusitania is now in its fourth season. Bringing up the bullion from this vessel was "re-started" in July, 1921, up to which time the Admiralty claims to have recovered \$5,000,000 in gold from the wreck of the P. and O. liner Egypt, sunk off Ushant in October of last year's remembrance of work at the wreck of one of the Spanish Armada galleons in Tormentary Bay on the Scottish coast, and an enterprise in the way of an attempt to recover King John's fortune, which was sunk in The Wash many centuries ago.

THE DISCOVERY OF VULCANIZING.

(Halifax Herald.)

Charles Goodyear's discovery of the art of vulcanizing rubber was accidental. In that regard it does not differ from many other important discoveries. Goodyear did not live to be an old man. He was born in New Haven in 1800 and died in New York in 1860. But his discovery was the means of developing one of the world's important industries.

IT TOOK TOO HARD.

(Medical Journal.)

Some one asked Prof. Steinhilber of Vienna, whose rejuvenation experiences are well known, if there wasn't considerable danger in the process. "Of course, the thing can be overdone," he replied, with a smile. "I am told that a woman met a friend of hers on the street wheeling a perambulator in which sat a chubby infant. 'I did not know you had a baby,' said the first woman, in surprise. 'I haven't,' replied the other demurely. 'That is my husband—he has been to Dr. Steinhilber.'"

A WOMAN'S CAREER.

(Guelph Mercury.)

At a recent graduation from the University of Manitoba, with seventy-seven graduates, a woman was declared their chief hope for the future. "To have a home, and a husband and the other perquisites."

The career, with independence, is not always as alluring as it appears to be. Nature seems to have decreed a career for women that is for most of them, and those who fight against it fight, to their own destruction.



Capt. Hugh E. Poynter, of Toronto, shown above with Mrs. Poynter, is a cousin of Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, new premier of Great Britain. He is also a cousin of Rudyard Kipling.

RECORD RECORDS.

(London Punch.)

We have nothing but approval for the movement in the direction of producing educational gramophone records instead of the often "very silly though fairly harmless" music which is emitted by that instrument. We welcome therefore a new series of educational and unparliamentary records of actual incidents at Westminster.

Every citizen who is also the proud possessor of a gramophone will surely wish to have the wonderful "Wild Life in the House" record, descriptive of a present-day scene in the House of Commons. Against a background of mingled voices engaged in a variety of activities the anonymous "Order, Order!" of the Speaker sounds like majestic horn beating out its measure against the unceasing murmur of the waves and the shrill cries of the sea-birds. The pandemonium, indeed, the sound of footwork is skillfully produced; and, as a climax, comes the dull thud of a blow from a flat on the point of a jaw, and the poignant cry, "Oh, you dirty tyke!" Then another voice is heard, "Come outside, and I'll learn you!" And still the voice of the Speaker comes on— "Order, Order!"

A superb musical treat is the malediction, sung with chaotic fervor, never losing that high tone which characterizes any proceedings with which these gentlemen may be associated.

JOHN BRIGHT'S OLD FARM.

(London Observer.)

It is announced from Lancashire that the cotton firm of John Bright and Brothers, of which the famous John Bright was a partner, is to change hands. That will be the more regrettable since the few big businesses with a parliamentary association have been transformed by the vicissitudes of commerce to Ogilvy, Giffanders and Co. Sir Robert Peel's father (as a Sir Robert) was one of the founders of the cotton industry, under the title of Haworth, Peel and Yates; but that name is not to be found in the Lancashire Directory of today. Joseph Chamberlain's firm was Guest, Keen and Nettelfield; his name never appeared in it. Another statesman, this time a Conservative, was W. H. Smith, whose name is as familiar, and whose business is as prosperous, as it was in the days of that famous "ruler of the Queen's Navy."

INTERESTING STEAMSHIP NEWS FROM HALIFAX.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

The American Indian Steamship Company have arranged monthly sailings from Calcutta, Colombo and other East Indian ports to Halifax, during the months of June, July, August and September, according to an announcement by Pickford and Black, local agents for the line yesterday. If satisfactory support is given the service it is likely that it will be extended. These ships are to call here westbound and after discharging cargo here will likely proceed to St. John, Montreal or American ports.

Furness Withy and Company have announced that they have resumed their pre-war service from Montreal to London and it is likely that the steamers on this service will be operated under the winter port season. The Furness Liners Appomattox, Chickahominy and Alleghany have been placed on this service. They are new liners and visited Halifax during the past winter. The Appomattox leaves Montreal on June 16, the Chickahominy on June 20 and the Alleghany on July 14.

A very pleasing pageant, "The Woe of Miss Canada" was given last night in the Lorne school by the pupils of Alexander school. Solos were given by Heber Collins, Miss Gertrude Peterson and Winifred Dalzell. There was a large audience present and a good amount was realized for the Lorne school piano fund.

NEWSPAPER CABLE DESPATCHES.

(New York Times.)

When Professor Roland G. Usher, who teaches history in George Washington University, St. Louis, said some three months ago, that cable dispatches in the American newspapers did not give trustworthy information, because only a few lines were telegraphed and the rest was padding added by editors, he only excited wonder whether he knows as little about history as he does about journalism. When, a little later, Paul Patterson made much the same statement about the expansion of cable dispatches it was explicable to newspaper men only on the theory that he made the grave logical error of arguing from the particular to the general.

But in Chester S. Lord's book, "The Young Man and Journalism," there is a passage strangely similar in tenor, and this, naturally enough, has been eagerly seized upon by those—a reviewer in The New Republic, for instance—who like to deny the veracity of newspapermen. Certainly if Mr. Lord now does not know all there is to know about the making of a newspaper it is because he has forgotten some of it since his retirement from the managerial position he held so long and so ably on the old Sun. Yet in this book, so full of sound instruction and good advice for the young man entering journalism, he writes in seeming approval of printing as part of a cable dispatch material sent by mail or written from material in the office!

Nobody can deny that Mr. Lord is high authority, and yet—well, put it that one must regret that he should have used his authority in a way that only can throw needless doubt and discredit on foreign news printed in the American papers. For the most part, as Mr. Lord's "revelation" has received its due in the subject, it seems judicious to repeat with all possible emphasis the previous denials that cable dispatches are padded—that they are not exactly what they seem to be. The New York Times does not assume to speak for the whole American press, but in its own behalf it can say that every word in its columns which is printed as having come from abroad, either from its own correspondents or from press agencies, did come in that way and appeared, except for occasional enforced condensation, exactly as it was sent.

MISS CANADA'S PROGRAMME AT GLACE BAY, N. S.

(Glance Bay Gazette.)

Elaborate preparations for the reception to Miss Winifred Blair, "Miss Canada," are being made by the firemen's and citizen's committees. Several committees have been appointed and all have completed their plans. The programme for both days, June 3 and 4, is announced as follows:— Sunday, June 3—Reception committee meets at 10 a.m. at the Glace Bay hospital. She will visit both local Glace Bay hospitals. Monday, June 4, 9.30 a.m.—Civic welcome and visit to Glace Bay school. 12 o'clock—Lunch at the Dominion Coal Company's club. 2.30 o'clock—Visit to No. 2 schools. 3.4 o'clock—Visit to No. 2 mine. 6 o'clock—Reception. 6 p.m.—Dinner at Central school, attended by "Miss Glace Bay" contestants, firemen and lady friends. 8 p.m.—Crowning of "Miss Glace Bay" and her programme. 9 p.m.—Dancing at the Rex and Palais academies.

Though the stores will be open on Monday, merchants and citizens in general are requested to decorate their places of business and residences. The veterans' band and other musical organizations will be in attendance at the different functions on Monday.

DIAGNOSES DISEASE BY MEANS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

(Birmingham, N. Y., June 1.)

Diagnosing disease by means of photography will be the next step in medicine if tests now being conducted by Dr. Alfred B. Hitchins, director of the Anso Research Laboratory are successful.

In an address before the Broome County Academy of Medicine, Dr. Hitchins declared each disease has a specific photo reaction which, if properly studied, will identify the ailment from which a patient is suffering. Dr. Hitchins' experiments come under the head of spectroscopy, while the device he uses in photographing disease reactions has been termed "refractography." The new method will be most valuable in identifying diseases through the chemistry of the blood.

BLIND MAN IDENTIFIES SUSPECT BY HOLDING WRIST.

(Worcester, June 1.)

By taking hold of the suspect's wrist, John Daly, a blind man living at the Bethel Mission, identified Fred Gibeault, twenty-four, in the District Court as the thief who stole \$40 at the mission. The testimony of the blind man, who recognized Gibeault by sense of touch, as the man who was in his room, was accepted by Judge Uttley. Gibeault was bound over to Superior Court in \$500 on a charge of breaking, entering and larceny. Daly said that he was awakened when the man entered his room and held him for a time before he broke away.

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touch, as the man who was in his room, was accepted by Judge Uttley. Gibeault was bound over to Superior Court in \$500 on a charge of breaking, entering and larceny. Daly said that he was awakened when the man entered his room and held him for a time before he broke away.

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT IN EDMONTON

(Edmonton Journal.)

The three citizens who turned up at the meeting called on the south side of the District Court as the thief who stole \$40 at the mission. The testimony of the blind man, who recognized Gibeault by sense of touch, as the man who was in his room, was accepted by Judge Uttley. Gibeault was bound over to Superior Court in \$500 on a charge of breaking, entering and larceny. Daly said that he was awakened when the man entered his room and held him for a time before he broke away.

POINTING A MORAL.

(Kingston Standard.)

The Ottawa Journal points out that "There are 280 Members of Parliament. Exactly thirty-two were present at the height of Wednesday night's budget debate." That's what they get \$4,000 a session for.

Two youngsters were bitten by dogs yesterday, bringing the total for the last two days to three. Little Arthur Palmer was bitten by a bull terrier owned by Mrs. Mary Ralph, 111 Britain street. The dog was destroyed. A youngster was bitten last night in Erin street by an Alredale and the police are looking for the dog.