

# POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JULY 12, 1920

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 12, 1920.

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### THE VERDICT.

Prohibition, by the will of the people, is the law of New Brunswick. It is the duty of the municipal as well as the provincial authorities, to see that it is enforced. It is the duty of every citizen to observe the law and as far as possible prevent its violation by others. The assertion that the law is un-British will not do. By British tradition and precedent the majority rules, and another British tradition is respect for law. In New Brunswick, therefore, prohibition must be enforced.

It can be pleaded no longer that this was a war-time measure imposed upon the people by the legislature without their consent and an intolerable condition in time of peace. The people have spoken, and it is their law. Not only do they want prohibition of hard liquors but they have put the ban on beer and wine. Nor can it be said again that prohibition is not a workman's law. The vast majority of the men of this province are workmen, and they have declared for prohibition.

It follows that the people of New Brunswick do not want liquor imported into the province from Quebec. They want, at the earliest possible moment, an opportunity to vote on that question. It would be rank folly to pretend that they would take prohibition with one hand and throw it away with the other. Parliament and legislature must cease passing the buck, and let the people's will prevail.

In the meantime there is the matter of enforcing the law as it is. It has been notoriously violated in the city of St. John. The civic authorities have taken no active part in the matter, although it is the duty of a police department to enforce all laws. We may expect the commissioner of safety to instruct the police department that its members, on pain of instant dismissal, shall enforce this law, because disregard and violation of it does more injury to the community, and does more to cause disrespect for all law than the violation of all the civic ordinances the people are asked to observe. The city council cannot pass the buck to the provincial authorities. A live police force on the job for one month would take the sneer from the lips of every skeptic who says the law cannot be enforced. It is up to the city council as well as the provincial authorities.

Nor can the civic authorities afford to rest on their laurels. There is another vote coming. The man who had an appetite for bad whiskey or lemon extract yesterday has it today. Beer and wine would not have satisfied him. He is not normal and cannot be so regarded. He must be protected against himself.

One of the reasons the vote for prohibition was not larger in this city was the fact that the law was not enforced, and many people argued that continuance of the law meant a continuance of the conditions under which some men were getting rich while there was a daily us now have some of the profiteers in the police court and the other class will soon disappear. The man who says the law cannot be enforced is simply saying that so far as he is concerned, the law is a hang whether it is enforced or not. When public opinion asserts that the law must be enforced the thing will be done.

The significant feature of Saturday's plebiscite was the activity of the women. They and their children were the sufferers in the days of the drinking saloon, and they were determined those days of anguish and bitterness would not return. Moreover, a great moral principle was at stake and the mother instinct rang true. A wife and mother who had seen the money that used to go into the saloon go on the backs of her children and into comforts for her husband would be under no delusion as to what was British or un-British, or what was good or bad for the workman and his family. Nor did any woman demean or dishonor herself on Saturday by going with her husband or her father or brother to vote or to plead for a principle. The vicinity of the polling booths was the more orderly and dignified because women were there to do their duty as citizens of a free, commonwealth.

One of the weaknesses of people in the mass is that they cannot see far enough into the future. Since liquor was allowed to come in from Quebec, and because a certain number of persons were willing to violate the law for gain, it was assumed by a great many people that the case was hopeless, and there was no remedy. And yet, if human experience teaches anything it is that there is always a portion of the community actuated by pure selfishness, and not at all scrupulous as to how it attains its ends. There was no cause for despair, even when matters were at their worst. The people had not spoken, and now that they have done so the whole aspect of affairs is changed. Those who may have felt they were under no serious obligation to observe a law the people had not approved must now accept the obligations of citizenship, and if there are some who will not do so they deserve no quarter.

Senator William Dennis, whose death occurred in Boston yesterday, was a successful journalist, whose newspapers, the Halifax Herald and Mail, have exerted a very wide influence in Nova Scotia. Mr. Dennis came to Halifax when young, and associated himself with the papers of which in later years he became the owner. He was for some years in civic politics in Halifax, but as his newspaper business grew it absorbed his whole time. He was a man of vigorous intellect, great business capacity, and a tireless worker. His career throughout was uniformly successful, and his interests grew in importance from year to year. His passing is a loss to the city where he made his home and won to fortune. Mrs. Dennis is almost as widely known as her husband, because of her valued work in connection with the Council of Women and for social, welfare, generally. To the bereaved family universal sympathy goes out.

St. John, which had such a very large export trade during the war, extends a hearty welcome today to the warship which is a symbol of that naval power which made the seas safe for the commerce of Canada and the Empire. The visit should stimulate interest in the local branch of the Navy League, and in the movement to have here a strong detachment of sea scouts. Every citizen desires that the officers and men of the Calcutta may enjoy their visit and go away with pleasant recollections of St. John and its people. Sea power has been the salvation as well as the glory of the British Empire, and this national and imperial port must ever have a profound interest in the navy and its personnel.

Are the interests of the citizens at large to be sacrificed or put in jeopardy because the New Brunswick Power Company and its employees have a disagreement? Both sides profess a willingness to arbitrate. Why, then, is there this possibility of a tie-up that would prove most injurious to the city? The public rights cannot reasonably and fairly be disregarded in this matter. A heavy responsibility rests upon the two parties to the dispute. Charges against either charges will not get them anywhere. If there is agreement on the question of arbitration that ought to settle the matter. A strike, if prolonged, would have disastrous results, affecting not only the public but the company and the strikers. It should not be necessary.

The Standard today says—"Doubtless the Temperance Alliance will have all their plans made, and their demands formulated, well in advance of the next session of the legislature, after which it may be expected that New Brunswick will become a country fit for decent men to live in, and in which they can bring up families without any fear of their being contaminated by the debauchery caused by the curse of drink."

Premier Melvin expects to be able to announce his new cabinet tomorrow. There is much speculation hereabouts as to the maritime provinces, and especially the New Brunswick representation.

A thirty per cent increase in railway freight rates, if granted, would move the cost of living up another notch. Why do not the writers of letters to the Globe on harbor commission conceal their identity?

### THE GREENWICH OBSERVATORY

The celebrated Observatory at Greenwich, the place from which reckoning longitude was founded by Charles II, in 1675, mainly for the purpose of investigating the movements of the moon in the interests of navigation. Although in the intervening two and a half centuries astronomers have worked at the problem the moon has not yet become entirely amenable to their mathematics. In a recent report of the observatory at Greenwich attention is invited to the increasing deviation between the calculated position of the moon in the sky and its real position as shown by the Greenwich observations. The deviation has lately been growing in a serious manner. The error last year was more than twelve times as large as the error twenty years ago, and the average annual increase during the two decades has amounted to half a second of arc in longitude. The reason that astronomers have failed in getting exact results from calculations based on the dynamical law of gravitation is possibly the existence of some attractive force that they have not yet discovered, although the result may also be affected by the true shape of the earth, which still awaits accurate determination.

### OUR COAL SUPPLY.

Stratford Beacon—It may surprise some people, including some Canadians, to know that Canada possesses one-sixth of the coal resources of the world; but the production so far is relatively small, and the national problem is complicated by the fact that the deposits are confined to the eastern and western portions of the country, leaving the central area to depend largely—and, so far as anthracite is concerned, entirely—on imports from the United States. In order to make Canada self-dependent in the matter of fuel supplies, instead of being dependent on her neighbor to the south, who may at any time begin conserving her supply for her own use, production and transportation problems will have to be solved. Much information concerning the fuel supply is now available, but the task of unravelling the problem awaiting the initiation of some one who will make this the object of his life.



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### THE CIRCUIT.

Soon the statesman presidential, candidates for White House fame, in a heat that's pestiferous, will pursue the modern game. Over the country they'll be chasing, making speeches here and there, with the perspiration racing down their noses and their hair. And their collars will be wilted, and their shirtsfronts will be wet, and their neckties will be tilted, and their whiskers dripping sweat. Oh, 'twere better if we knew them at a distance, I maintain, for we're thinking, when we view them, they look like men who have damped down the nation with the likes of sweat he's shed? In the days when I was younger men of presidential side had no fierce or frenzied hunger for the mob's approving cries in the distance, nobly, greatly, and they made a hit with us. Of the candidate collection would tread the White House way, few will stand a close inspection on a red-hot summer day.

### CANADA—EAST AND WEST

#### Dominion Happenings of Other Days

#### HULL INVADES CANADA

On July 12, 1891, General Hull of the United States army, having completed his preparations at Detroit, crossed into Canada with several field pieces a short distance above Sandwich. His force, which numbered in all about 2000 men, had been sent into Michigan when war between the United States and the British seemed at hand.

When he reached Sandwich he issued at once a famous proclamation to the Canadian people. The tone taken was that of one certain of victory and the document breathed threatening of the British territory. The people of Canada, he contended, had no interest in the welfare of Britain. But Hull made the mistake of forgetting that most of the Canadians in the district were former Loyalists who had left their homes in the United States after the revolution rather than follow the Moth. He made, too, the great mistake of threatening the Indians if they joined the British. It was a ten-day delay. Isaac Brock, the commander of the British, replied to the effect of the invader. Then the fighting started. It was not long before Hull discovered he had talked too soon of his early victory for the British, Canadian and Indians made a force he could not crush. He was forced to retreat to Detroit. But they followed him across the river and caught him in his stronghold. Then later he was compelled to give up the city and the despoiled country. Canada entered the United States centre.

By August 16 the British forces were waiting over the City of Detroit. The Indians, under a famous chief, Tecumseh, had contributed to the capture of the place, and so when Brock met the brave at Amherstburg later he took off his own military sash and put it on the chief as a sign of honor. The chief, in turn, placed on an old Wyandotte warrior who was the real hero. The victory was a great stimulus to the weak Canadians as the war started.

#### OF THOSE WHO WALK ALONE

Women there are on earth, most sweet and high,  
Who live their own, and walk bereft  
And lonely,  
Loving that one lost heart until they die,  
Loving it only.

And so they never see beside them grow  
Children whose coming is like breath  
Of flowers;  
Consoling by sudden loves the angles know  
Through childless hours.

Good deeds they do; they comfort and they bless  
In duties others put off till the morrow;  
Their look is calm, their touch is tender.  
To all in sorrow.

Betimes the world smiles at them, as  
"twere shame,  
This maiden guise, long after youth's  
But in God's Book they bear another name.

"The Faithful-Hearted."  
Faithful in love, and faithful unto death,  
Such souls, in sooth, illumine with lustre  
That blimpish glad heart wherein,  
Earth's wrongs are ended.  
—Kathleen Burton.

#### LIGHTER VEIN.

Twisted.  
Niblick—"What do you think of Jones?"  
Thomson—"Jones? He is one of those people who put you on the back before your face and hit you in the eye behind your back."

A Vacation for All.  
"We've decided to give our minister a three months' vacation."  
"Rather a long time, isn't it?"  
"Yes, but he's overworked, and anyhow the congregation needs a rest, too."

Not His to Give.  
Old Lady (to policeman at the corner where the Bank of England).  
"Police Policeman—"I'm afraid I can't let you have it, mum."

"Has" or "Had."  
Millionaire—"Tell me, child—that young man of yours, has he any money?"  
Innocence—"Money, father? Why, he has just given me a plaster diamond ring, studded with pearls!"  
Millionaire—"Yes, I know. Had he any money left?"—London Weekly Telegraph.

Not Costly.  
"Sympathy, my boy, is what you use to lend him when you don't want to lend him any money."

Poor Director.  
Mrs. Younghusband—"Well, Aunt Jane, how did you like the symphony concert?"  
Aunt Jane—"Oh, pretty well, but I kind of spilt the effect to see that fool up in front pretending to drum on nothing."

### RECENT DEATHS

Pobiquis, July 11—John Bremppall, twenty-two years of age, died at his home here yesterday, after an illness of about a month. He moved here from Mechanics' Settlement about a year ago and entered a partnership with his brother in farming. He is survived by his father, Havelock Bremppall, of Point Wolfe, one sister, Mrs. Bannister, of Elgin; three brothers, Oscar of St. John, William of Pobiquis and Havelock of Point Wolfe. The funeral was held this afternoon and interment was in the family lot at Mechanics' Settlement.

Mrs. George McLaughlin died on Saturday at her home, 184 Prince William street after an illness of about six months. Mrs. McLaughlin is survived by her husband, a son, R. J. of this city, two sisters, Mrs. Rebecca Ward and Mrs. J. C. Warren, and a brother, Robert Goddard, all of St. John. She had lived here all her life and had many friends who will regret to learn of her passing. The funeral will be held from her late residence tomorrow afternoon at 2.30.

The many friends of Francis Ruddock will regret to learn of his death, which occurred on Saturday, July 10. He was in his eighty-third year, and was a son of the late Francis Ruddock, who was actively engaged in shipbuilding in this city. Ruddock is survived by one sister, Miss M. A. Ruddock, of this city, and by three daughters, Mrs. W. McLeod Day, Mrs. R. L. Smith and Mrs. J. B. Meyer, and by one son, Francis L. Ruddock, all of this city.

#### BURIED ON SUNDAY

The funeral of Mrs. Caroline McLeod took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. G. A. Dickson, 108 Germain street. The service was conducted by Rev. W. H. Robinson and interment was made in Cedar Hill cemetery.

The funeral of John Maher took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence, Silver Falls, was St. Joachim's church. The service was conducted by Rev. Noel Landry, and interment was made in the New Catholic cemetery.

#### COALS OF FIRE

France's interest in the Treaty of Peace, including the League of Nations, as urged by President Wilson, at some sacrifice of what her hesitations regarded as material securities for peace and with some misgivings about the future. When the Senate of the United States refused to adopt the treaty she felt dismay and perhaps a little bitterness, but an occasion for polite revenge, a real "retort courtois," has soon arisen. Two American missionaries in Asia Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Nelson of Wheaton, Ill., were seized and carried away ten days ago by roving Turkish bandits. The U. S. destroyer Tracy at Mersina called the facts, but apparently was unable to recover the kidnapped American citizens, and the Government at Constantinople probably could do little owing to the disturbed condition of the country. But the French authorities at Tarsus voluntarily and promptly seized twenty Turkish citizens and held them as hostages for the return of the missionaries. The defense of the rights of these American citizens was undertaken by representatives of the French Government.

#### WOMAN QUITS KITCHEN TO BECOME SHERIFF

Mrs. Cates of Duncan, Oklahoma is Making Good on the Job, as Raids on Stills Testify.

From the kitchen to the office of sheriff it is a long jump, but Mrs. William Cates, of Duncan, Okla., has taken it, and is making good on the job, according to her deputies.

Mrs. Cates is the first woman to be appointed to the office of sheriff in Oklahoma or in the entire southwest. She readily admits her age, 43 years, and doesn't believe that her seven children are a handicap.

Mrs. Cates' appointment by the commissioners of Stephens County came as the fulfillment of a promise they made her husband shortly before his death. As he lay on his bed, expecting death, he called the commissioners to him and asked them to appoint his wife as his successor in the office after his death. This they did.

That a woman can make just as good a sheriff and enforce the law just as well as a man is being demonstrated every day. Duncan citizens say. While the city is being flooded with oil field workers who come to help open up the new Duncan field, she has had no trouble in handling them.

Three stills have been captured since she took charge of the office. Mrs. Cates doesn't go on raids herself, but she is going to see that the moonshiners are cleaned out as fast as she learns of their activities. She has kept intact the forces of deputies, built up by her husband, and says she has implicit confidence in their ability.

Miss Mary Collier, daughter of Mr. setting Nell, North street, Fairville, was united in marriage at St. Rose's church this morning to William H. Keeler. Mrs. William Brindle, sister of the bride and William Bradley supported the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles Collins.

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