

# The Evening Times-Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 5, 1923

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## A STRONG WITNESS.

The British Prime Minister is a witness worth quoting as to the real value of the League of Nations. When the threat of war between Italy and Greece became most menacing there were loud complaints that the League was useless, that it had failed and that it never had accomplished anything anyway. That particular crisis did not result in disaster, and while there have been various theories as to where the credit for averting the danger should go, Mr. Baldwin at least leaves no doubt as to his opinion. In the course of a survey of European conditions which he gave in his speech at the opening of the Imperial Conference he referred to the very useful and effective part played by the League in preventing war. He said that "perhaps the only person possessing real knowledge of the recent crisis, or any settled experience of a similar crisis in the past, who does not realize to-day that had the League not existed and acted as it did, a resort to arms would almost inevitably have taken place, and that had the Council of the League not shown a wise discretion, for which in some quarters they had been assailed, the outcome of the crisis might have been very different."

This testimony is not to be questioned lightly. Peace has its victories too. To-day in Canada work is going on under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Borden to extend the League's influence and membership in Canada. This is not a spectacular movement, and there are many people, perhaps, who think it unnecessary or unimportant. They can scarcely hold that opinion if they will think back through the war and then dwell for a few minutes upon the importance of having in all enlightened countries great numbers of people of good will actively and individually thinking of and working for the constant maintenance of peace. The extension of the organization goes on slowly and steadily throughout this continent and much of Europe and it is but a fair measure of assistance to so fine a cause to give due credit, following the example of the Right Honorable Mr. Baldwin, to the League for the actual and gravely important accomplishments it has scored. The instance quoted is but the most recent one. Canadians will remember the testimony of Lord Robert Cecil and Sir George Foster, who are among the League's leading advocates, that on several occasions prior to the crisis of early September the international situation had prevented clashes of arms which otherwise might have led to widespread and disastrous consequences.

It may be that the form of the League will be changed as time passes but its objects, and the need for it, are beyond challenge. There is, in a country like Canada, a fine opportunity for the churches to give it increasing support by dwelling upon its aims and its utility, and by assisting in the extension of its membership. The League implies the subordination of injustice. Its purpose is to bring the inevitable settlement before instead of after a dispute between nations has been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword.

## THEY ARE NEEDED.

The country will agree with Hon. Mr. Robb, the new Minister of Immigration, who says one of Canada's crying needs today is a greatly increased immigration of the right sort, and it will hope Mr. Robb will speedily move from theory to practice. Immigration has increased considerably—it is very much greater than it was a year ago—but thus far the figures are not what they should be. Far from it. Hon. Mr. Robb clearly recognizes that we must have much greater stream of newcomers. In speaking before the Montreal Chamber de Commerce on Wednesday evening he said the time had come for us to open the doors to a wider influx to develop our vast lands and our natural resources, and he declared this would be of great help to the whole country and would build up the railways and the Atlantic and Pacific ports. He does not propose by any means to invite immigrants without restriction, wanting only those "who will fit into our national life and maintain standards of living and civilization such as we have in Canada to-day." Which means, we must assume, that so long as they are healthy and come of races which are likely to make good Canadian citizens, so long as they are anxious to work and are able to appreciate Canadian institutions, they will be admitted.

How are we to get enough settlers of the right type? By presenting Canada's attractions to them in their own countries, chiefly the British Isles and the Scandinavian lands and a few other portions of Europe, and by restricting the flow from some countries upon which we drew too heavily in the pre-war period when our tide of immigration reached its highest level. Mr. Robb made an indirect reference

to our loss of native population, saying we must make the country so attractive and prosperous that Canadians will be content to remain at home. And just here he had an encouraging word to say of improving conditions at home and abroad. A larger immigration will increase our pace of improvement. He asks pointedly what country which participated in the great war for freedom as Canada did has recovered more rapidly than our own. The Minister of Immigration asks for general support for a more aggressive immigration campaign and that support will be forthcoming if the Government's measures are energetic and carried quickly into effect.

There is today, and there evidently will be for some years to come, an unusual opportunity to secure new population from Great Britain, people of our own stock and ideals, and these of all are the most welcome. Their coming will relieve congestion and unemployment in the Old Country and increase the preponderance of people of British birth or origin in the greatest of the Dominions overseas.

## SOME PRECAUTIONS.

A curious development is the proposal to introduce legislation at the next session of Congress providing against conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force or violence. The criminal law is to be extended for this purpose, and provision is to be made for the registration of aliens in order that those suspected of sedition may be kept more easily under the eye of the authorities charged with the duty of guarding public safety. This purpose is announced by Mr. James M. Beck, the American Solicitor General, who speaks in grave terms of the growth of communism in the United States, and who says there has been increasing propaganda during the last two years, financed with Russian money, and aiming ultimately at the downfall of the American Government. Among his more specific assertions there is one that \$600,000 has been sent from Moscow to promote sedition among the colored population. Radical newspapers he credits with a circulation of a million a day, and he says Bolshevik missionaries are seeking to influence schools and colleges. In short he believes that his country is flooded with advocates of "direct action," and he says that if any group could enforce its demands by depriving the people of coal or food, free government, for the time at least, would vanish.

These outpourings have a sinister sound, and they are all the more surprising because Mr. Beck is a lawyer of exceptionally wide reputation and is not given to speaking lightly. Nevertheless, it is hard to believe that the Republic has reached the stage where the onerous of the Government by open revolution is in any sense likely. The existing criminal code contains drastic measures designed to deal with sedition and conspiracy, but evidently the Solicitor General is persuaded that these need some revision in order to meet the conditions he describes. In making his somewhat sensational statement before the American Bankers' Association he was probably enlisting public opinion in support of the new measures which it is intended to introduce at the next Congress, and which will be resisted there by representatives in whose districts there is a large and active naturalized American vote.

At the present day at least any group which, in Mr. Beck's words, sought to deprive the people of coal or food as a step toward revolution would surely court counter action of a very lively and impressive character. Perhaps Mr. Beck has in mind that as it stands technicalities sometimes prevent the Government from making use of some of the Reds who are example of some of the Reds who are making war on society in his country. If he is promoting a movement to check the too numerous Bolshevik activities, and the check them sharply, he is going about a work that will win commendation and not in his own country alone.

Mr. John McAuley is not content with the result of yesterday's nominating convention in Kings county, at which he was an unsuccessful candidate for a post as standard bearer. He speaks of "inside manipulation," words that are truly shocking to his associates. Time and events may prove to Mr. McAuley that the voting delegates did him a kindness instead of an injury by choosing another in his stead. Meanwhile it remains to be seen whether the old warrior will sulk in his tent or come to the aid of the party when the bugles blow again. The agony of disappointment may wear off before the elections come. Sometimes they hang fire a long time.

If St. John is to share the federal grant for vocational education there must be prompt action, and the appointment of a committee at last night's meeting of the Board of School Trustees means that a decision will be reached shortly as to the building of a vocational high school. The cost might

be from \$200,000 to \$250,000. The Government pays twenty-five per cent. of the building cost, sixty per cent. of the yearly salaries, and fifty per cent. of the equipment cost. A point to be kept in mind is that the present high school is overcrowded. St. John needs the vocational school, and in addition to the valuable work it would do its creation would relieve the increasing congestion. A prompt and comprehensive report by the committee now having the matter in hand is to be desired.

The offensive note called Battling Siki was put off at a train at St. Lambert last night, after threatening to engage the passengers in combat. The conductor merely turned him over to a C. N. R. policeman who abolished the nuisance by leaving him at St. Lambert minus manager and equipment. These are the simple but effective methods of an orderly civilization.

Lord Beaverbrook has casually acquired a few more London newspapers, including the Evening Standard and the Daily Sketch. These, with the Daily Express, give the former New Brunswick a powerful metropolitan battery and a largely augmented influence upon public opinion.

Dry Dock day will be a memorable one in the city's history. The great dock and its subsidiary industries will give an immediate and substantial impetus to the business of the port. St. John is going ahead. The completion of the dock in itself is a great stride forward.

"The fact is that the financial world of Canada is stronger today than at any time since the war," says the October letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

## THE GOLDEN GATE.

(Edward Pollock, in San Francisco.)  
The air is chill, and the day grows late, And the clouds come in through the Golden Gate. Phantom fleets they seem to me, From a shoreless and unbounded sea; Their shadowy spars and masted sails, Unheeded, have weathered a thousand gales; Slow wheeling, lo! in squadrons gray: They part, and hasten along the bay: Where the hills of Sausalito swell, Many in gloom may shelter well, And other-where, unchallenged pass By the silent guns of Alcatraz: No greetings of thunder and flame exchange; The armed isle and the cruisers strange. Their metronomes, so widely swung, Were blazoned in a land unknown: So charmed from war or wind or tide Along the quiet wave they glide.

What bear these ships?—what news, what freight, Do they bring us through the Golden Gate? Sad echoes to words in gladness spoken, And withered hopes to the poor heart broken. Oh, how many a venture we Have rashly sent to the shoreless sea! How many an hour have you and I, Sweet friend, in sadness seen go by, While our eager, longing thoughts were roving Over the waste for something loving, Something rich and chaste and kind, To brighten and bless a lonely mind; And only waited to behold Ambition's gains, affection's gold, Return as "remorse," and "a broken vow."

In such ships of mist as I see now, The air is chill and the days grow late And the clouds come in through the Golden Gate. Freightened with sorrow, heavy with war, But these shapes that cluster dark and low Tomorrow shall be all a glow! In the blaze of the coming from these mists, Whose weight my heart in vain resists, Will brighter, and shine and soar to heaven, In this white robe like souls forgiven; For Heaven is kind, and everything, As well as a winter, has a spring. So praise to God! Who brings the day That slither our regrets and fears away: For the blessed moon I can watch and wait, While the clouds come in through the Golden Gate.

**A POSTAGE STAMP MORAL.**  
(P. O. Keely Bulletin.)  
Consider the postage stamp. It is inexpensive, unobtrusive, and well-nigh ubiquitous, but how much it can convey of sorrow or joy. Hast thou a friend? Thou canst write him a word of cheer, and drop it in the box, and the little postage stamp will convey it all the way. Hast thou a neglected brother, there is every available unto thee in his behalf a Post Office and a Throne of Grace, and both of them are blessings of high order. There are many lessons of the postage stamp, but there is one which, though it be not new, is so important I could wish that all men might learn it. The success of the postage stamp is in this, that it doth stick to one thing until it doth arrive at its destination, and achieve its result. If thou hast before thee any worthy object, stick to it like the postage stamp, and verily, though thou art punched and defaced, thou shalt eventually arrive.

## NEW Wall Paper

The Time for Fall House-cleaning is now here. We have received 2000 Rolls of the new 1924 designs, suitable for Bedroom, Kitchen, Diningroom. Priced from 10c. up. Also real Bargains in Parlor Papers in Tapestry designs at one half the regular prices. Murexco, Albatross, Whiting, Foley's Fire Clay, etc. 10c. Alarm Clocks, \$1.39, \$1.97. Thermos Bottles, 67c. Lunch Kits complete, \$2.19. Barney Google, Yes—We Have No Bananas, Cut Yourself a Piece of Cake, and all the latest Starr Records, 65c.

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## REV. J. M. RICE IS MADE PRESIDENT

St. John Boys' Work Board Holds an Important Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the St. John Boys' Work Board, at which A. R. Crookshank presided, an extensive programme of work was outlined for the coming year. A finance committee was appointed and commissioned with the task of raising funds to carry on the work during the year. The nominating committee's report was adopted and the following officers and chairmen of committees appointed for the ensuing year: President, Rev. J. M. Rice; vice-president, A. R. Crookshank; secretary, W. T. Denham; chairman of committees: sports, D. MacLachlan; basketball, F. N. Myles; skating, A. R. Crookshank; debating, W. T. Denham; visiting, Rev. W. A. Robins; programme and social, Rev. A. L. Tedford; conference and religious work, Rev. R. T. McKim; publicity and propaganda, Rev. E. E. Styles; finance, Rev. H. A. Goodwin.

The Y. W. C. A. authorities suggested the advisability of organizing a "leaders' training course to prepare prospective mentors to carry on the C. S. R. T. programme. The Y. M. C. A. offered to organize such a course in connection with the regular work of the association if the boys' work board desired it to do so and on motion the board expressed appreciation of the offer of the Y. M. C. A. The board undertook to endeavor to secure as many young men from the city churches as possible to enroll in this course of training.

The question of employing a part time boys' work secretary for the city was considered and the meeting placed itself on record as feeling strongly the desirability of such an appointment being made as soon as a suitable secretary could be secured and the necessary funds were arranged for.

It was decided to request the Maritime Religious Education Council to convene a boys' work conference in the city as early as possible this fall.

## Montreal Supports Maritimes' Claims

Halifax Scheme is Backed Up By Trade Board Council.

Montreal, Oct. 4.—The Montreal Board of Trade Council is largely in agreement with a resolution recently passed by the Halifax Board of Trade Council in connection with the railway, and is unanimously in opposition to any steps being taken by the railways which would tend to increase the present heavy freight charges, it is said. However, at a meeting of the council the matter was referred to the transportation bureau of the board and formal pronouncement was deferred until the bureau had reported. The meeting had under consideration the Halifax resolution urging that in view of the tremendous burdens imposed upon the public by high railway freight rates, and the great deficits of the transportation system—One—All possible relations be made in the staff of the railway compatible with the efficient operation of the same; Two—That steps be taken to reduce the salaries and wages of railway employees both executive and operative to a level with the salaries and wages paid in other undertakings in Canada, and to a point within the means of the public to pay; Three—That working conditions on railways be revised with a view of removing part at least of the loss and inconvenience to which the railway and the public are now subjected.

Three—That working conditions on railways be revised with a view of removing part at least of the loss and inconvenience to which the railway and the public are now subjected.

But most folks feel they are the exceptions. They need the thought brought home to them enough to go to the Optometrist and see for sure.

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## ROBBERS OBTAINED \$75,000 IN GEMS

Trio Trail Jewelers From City to Irvington, N. J., in Automobile.

New York, Oct. 4.—Three automobile bandits obtained between \$75,000 and \$100,000 worth of diamonds when they held up and robbed Henry Hirschberg, wholesale jeweler, and his salesman, Walter Beal, in the hallway of Wiegand & Co., manufacturing jewelers, Irvington, N. J. The robbers got away in a red touring automobile which bore a New York license.

The robbery evidently had been well planned, as the bandits are believed to have followed Hirschberg and Beal in Hirschberg's runabout from the Fifth avenue store in Manhattan to Irvington. The Wiegand plant is on the floor above the Irvington Trust Company and is entered by a side door midway of the building. C. Walter Fletcher, president of the Flexible Hose Company of Newark, had left the office of Wiegand & Co. ten minutes before the theft and was held up in the hallway by two swarthy, unmarked young men. This is not the way we want," said one of the robbers. But Fletcher held ten minutes, while the third bandit stood near the entrance.

When Hirschberg and Beal reached the bottom of the stairway two revolvers were thrust into their faces. Beal was searched and the diamonds were taken from a specially devised vest. The robbers then backed out of the hallway, jumped into the automobile and sped away up Springfield avenue. A woman clerk in the office of Wiegand & Co. called a woman telephone operator, who, without further instructions, notified the Irvington, Newark and Jersey City police, warning them that the robbers might try to get back to New York by the Hackensack plank.

Patrolman Michael Sweeney of the Hudson County force, at the Hackensack bridge on the Lincoln Highway saw a red motor car containing three men approach at 5:30 p. m. He had been notified of the robbery, and took the three men to the Oakland avenue station for questioning and searching. No weapons or jewels could be found. The men gave their names as Israel Horowitz, 945 Aldus street, The Bronx; Chas. Padino, 118 Chrysler street, and Thomas Pasquale, 90 Elizabeth street, Manhattan. Pending identification by Hirschberg, Beal or Fletcher, the prisoners were held on a charge of disorderly conduct.

## PLUMES FOR THE MALE.

(New York Herald.)  
Bright hues that men "were hinted at by the National Association of Retail Clothiers, in convention at Chicago. This business of rejuvenating the plumage of the male offers new signs and portents every year. It may be that we are on the verge of a new sartorial epoch.

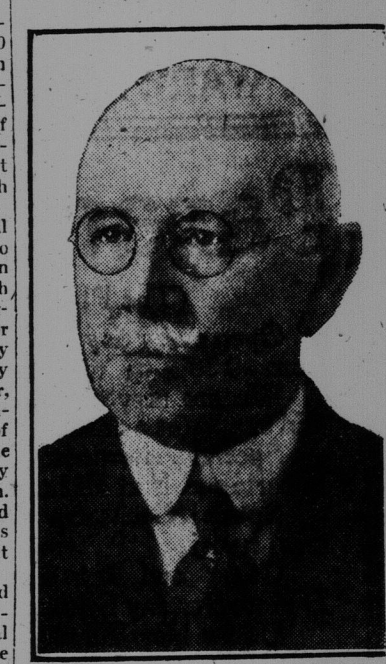
Time was when floral waistcoats and dazling scarves offered the only opportunities for cheery, cheerful American men with a sneaking fondness for color. Little by little the neutral zones are being wiped out. The time may be at hand when husbands will ask their wives: "Do you think my old hat can be trimmed over for this spring?"

In that new era reports of social gatherings will not be complete unless mention is made of "Mr. Blank was handsome in figured mulberry brocade, with lace cuffs and an overhanging hat," or that "Mr. Blunker was striking in burnt orange."

But if that day should come, how would men find time to buy their clothes?

A windowless art museum will probably soon be erected to avoid the destructive elements of the sun.

## SHARPE OPTICAL SERVICE OTHER SIDE OF KING ST.



After many years at 21 King street under the old name of L. L. Sharpe & Son, the practice of optometry carried on by Mr. J. Allan Sharpe was removed today across to 30 King street. Hereafter it will be known as Sharpe's and the premises formerly occupied by the McRobbie Company have been extensively remodelled to this purpose.

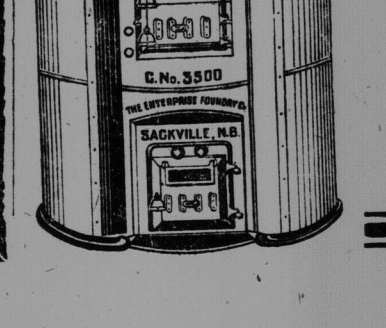
Walls, partitions and woodwork generally have been done in mahogany, providing a model consultation room fitted with the finest instruments, a pleasantly furnished waiting room and a manufacturing department for grinding lenses, etc.

This will be interesting news to the thousands whose eyes have been attended by Mr. Sharpe, perhaps the senior optometrist down by the sea. Mr. Sharpe has had much to do with legislation looking to the advancement of optics in the Maritimes, is past president of the New Brunswick Optometrical Association and a member of the council and the board that passes upon the qualifications of applicants for registration as optometrists.



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## Run-ning Amuck.

"I found a run started in my best stocking this morning," said the woman, "so I thought I'd run downtown and into that store where they are having a great run on silk hose. They ran a full-page ad. in this morning's paper, you know. Well, I ran my eye over it on the way down and I saw so many bargains that I ran out of money before I got to the hose counter."

ter. Well, by this time I'd run my legs off and I was in despair, when who should I run into but my husband. I got some money from him—his more generous than the general run of men—but when I got to the counter they'd run out of my size."

"What a run of bad luck!" commented her friend.—Boston Transcript.

An English dictionary published in 1873 seems to be the first book of this kind published.

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