

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1921

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UP TO THE COUNCIL

What is this talk at City Hall about the possibility of a lawsuit if the council asks the federal public works department to insist on raising the new railroad bridge and so protect the navigation of the St. John river at the falls? Are we never to get to the end of baseless objections to what is right and what is in the city's interests? The city solicitor never gave an opinion that would justify a neutral attitude on the part of the city council concerning this matter. It is clearly the duty of the city council to pass an even stronger resolution than that of the board of trade, and to back it up by a delegation to Ottawa on Tuesday. What would the delegates who will go to represent the commercial organizations say if they were asked by Hon. F. B. McCurdy what the attitude of the city council was concerning this matter? The city council is the official spokesman. If it should take no part, the minister would be justified in assuming that the demand for raising the bridge emanated from a few persons. Of course the city council will pass a resolution and send its representative or representatives to Ottawa, along with those from the other organizations, and backed by the latter in the appeal for justice.

THE MINERS' STRIKE

While today's early cables from London gave some ground for hope of a settlement of the miners' strike, the danger of the situation was still very plain. The mine owners asked for another conference with the representatives of the men. Both sides were more conciliatory, as the hour of decision approached, and the momentous consequences of a general strike were borne in upon their minds. Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Union, has announced that they are "prepared to make substantial contributions to the industry in the direction of wiping out the present deficit by agreeing to a uniform reduction of wages throughout the country," and one of the mine owners has said they are willing to consider what may be done to improve wage conditions for those who would be most seriously affected by a general reduction. This would seem to form a basis for reasonable negotiation, and the fact that the house of commons is bringing the full force of its members' influence to bear in favor of an amicable settlement should have a good effect. The government is taking nothing for granted, however, but is perfecting its plans to meet any emergency. This is the critical day, and the country stands on the brink. Since the above was written news comes that the railway and transport workers will not strike. If this be true the miners must re-open negotiations, which they this morning refused, or lose the battle.

UNITED STATES AND IRELAND

A correspondent of the New York Post protests against the campaign carried on in the United States in behalf of an Irish republic, for the following reasons:— "There is a striking and just parallel between the Lloyd George government at the present time and that of the Lincoln cabinet in 1862-1863. Lloyd George could well adopt Lincoln's famous letter to the editor of the Tribune was doing the pusillanimous and treacherous work which Mr. Asquith and Sir Horace Plunkett are now doing with delight. The policy of 'unconditional surrender' formulated and carried out by Lincoln and Grant saved this Union from disruption, and when any citizen of this country urges the present prime minister of England to abandon that policy he is a traitor to the principles of the Gettysburg address. The argument for the recognition of the independence of the southern confederacy was infinitely stronger than any case that can be made out for the pinchbeck Irish republic. Twice the government of the United Kingdom refused the proposition of the French government to recognize the independence of the southern confederacy, though the south had successfully maintained for two years the status of recognized belligerents over a wide territory, and had functioned in all departments of government under most able and efficient statesmen of world-wide fame. This correspondent calls upon all loyal Americans to support the Harding administration in its position that the Irish question is essentially a 'domestic question' and urges that every public speaker and every newspaper in the country 'tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about the United Kingdom and Ireland.' In this connection he says further:— "Let every newspaper that loves the truth explain to its readers that the Home Rule Act of 1890 gives to the two provinces of Ireland larger powers than any state of the Union ever has had or ever will have. If ever Abraham Lincoln had been foolish enough to offer the southern confederacy 'Dominion

Home Rule' Jefferson Davis would have eagerly accepted it as a complete victory for the Gray, and this American republic would have been split in twain."

CRITICS AT HOME

The sharpest critics of President Harding's rejection of the League of Nations are not found abroad, but among those influential American journals which have consistently favored the league. The New York Times says the president has steered a middle course "He reassures the irreconcilables with his great responsibilities prompts him to point to the only way in which peace and security can come." And that way, the Times adds, is the way of the League of Nations. The Times ridicules the following sentence from the president's address: "In the existing League of Nations, world-governing with its super-powers, this republic will have no part." "How," asks the Times, "can it have a part? Is not the league dead?" Commenting on the paragraph in the address which refers to "an association of nations based upon the application of justice and right, binding us in conference and co-operation for the prevention of war and pointing the way to a higher civilization and international fraternity in which all the world might share," the Times says: "That is a first-rate description of the league covenant. The president wants it, the country wants it. For the time being it must be called by another name, for the memories of the campaign are still fresh. The time is not yet come when the covenant can be alluded to without a word or two about governing the world with its super-powers. They are empty words for everybody now knows there is no super-government in the league; but the irreconcilables, like youth, must be served."

If there are irreconcilables there are others, and of this the Times says:— "On the other hand there are innumerable members of Mr. Harding's party, statesmen wise and experienced in affairs, who are not in sympathy with the extreme attitude of the senators, and, if their counsel was sought, would advise the administration to resume speedily those relations of good understanding and agreement that during the war existed between the United States and the powers with which it was associated. Furthermore, men who occupy places of leading in the country's business and industry are beginning to see clearly that our undefined relations to the other governments of the world are not merely an obstacle to the return of settled conditions and prosperity, but are a continuing peril. The president is aware of this. He already feels their influence, and he will feel it more."

For the present, however, the tariff and taxation will absorb attention, and the president and his advisers will have time to consider further their "association of nations" which they yearn to see in existence.

We hear a good deal about Made-in-Canada goods, and the patriotic duty of buying them. The Farmers' Magazine has a word to say on this subject. It says: "New cargoes are selling in Florida for \$10 to \$15 a ton. Railway freight rates to Toronto amount to \$49.50 per ton. Put commission charges and exchange on top of this and the price to the consumer in patriotic Toronto runs around \$90 per ton. Cabbages in York county and Toronto are selling at the farm for \$6 to 8, with a short railway haul, and are for the most part unsaleable. And yet the country people are surfeited with the cry, use Made-in-Canada goods!"

There has been so much controversy over the question of vocational training that every citizen who can do so should visit Oddfellows Hall this afternoon or evening and see the display of work done by the vocational classes during the past season. Chief Supt. Carter will be present this evening.

Toronto Globe: "The Liberty League says that prohibition is a cause of industrial unrest. Think of the turmoil on this continent compared with the repose in Great Britain and the rest of Europe."

The Birds Were High

Two Scotsmen who, though the best of friends, held different political opinions, were discussing the doings of their local M. P. Said one: "Well, he sent us some fine birds last year." "Man," replied the other, who was no friend of the sitting member, "that was bribery."

SPRING PEERED IN

Spring peeped in at my window With a faint and delicate air, And the hangings all looked dull and cold And my face in the mirror was suddenly old And age seemed everywhere. But I fled to the open casement And I leaned till I saw the sky, Where, over the roofs and chimneys grime, A flight of birds like a measured rhyme Beat, swayingly northward, by. And some one came behind me And said not even a word, But thrust wet jonquils into my hands— So old love lives and understands, Nor lets Spring call unheeded. —Edna Mead.

LIGHTER VEIN

Improving Conditions. "My friend, have you ever done anything to make the community the better for your living in it?" "I have done much, sir," replied the other, earnestly, "to purify the homes of my fellow men."

"No," said the solemn one, rubbing his hands, "do you distribute tracts, may I ask?" "No, I clean carpets!" —Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Leaving Dry Jurisdiction. "In ten minutes, gentlemen, our siren will blow," announced the captain of an ocean liner to a crowd in the smoking room.

"Anything wrong, captain?" asked a timorous passenger. "No, everything is all right. That will be the highball signal. We are nearing the three-mile limit." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

Reducing The Noise. Rubber-paved streets are to be given a trial in London. And, with silent motor-engines, our only traffic noises soon should be the shrieks of injured pedestrians.—London Outlook.

In Stock. Customer—I would like to see some cheap skates. Saleslady—Just a minute; I'll call the boss.—Carnegie Puppets.

Only Made It Worse. Dressmaker—I have come to see you, sir, about Mrs. Brown's account. Brown (angrily)—Why don't you see my wife about it and not come to me? Dressmaker—I have, several times, but every time I call she does nothing but order a new gown.—Boston Transcript.

Disturbing Element. A well-to-do Scottish woman one day said to her gardener: "Man Tammas, I wonder you don't get married. You've a nice house, and all you want to complete it is a wife. You know the first gardener that ever lived had a wife."

"Quite right, missus, quite right," said Thomas, "but he didn't keep his job long after he got the wife."—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

"It is really time you took an interest in serious things," said the husband. "You think of nothing but clothes. Try to read a little history. I've brought you a story about William Tell and the Swiss and how Gessler put up the hat for them to salute, and—"

"How was it trimmed?" asked the eternal feminine.

AN APPRECIATION

(Toronto Globe.) Elected office originally by the accident of a party quarrel, lifted by the world's widest war to a lofty eminence in the affection and expectation of his own people and lovers of liberty everywhere, proved by his part in the great conflict and in its termination a master of civil wisdom and of the arts of peace, and by his strenuous but vain efforts to persuade his people of the righteousness of the terms of settlement made an invalid for the last year of his life, the President Wilson on Friday of this week becomes again a private citizen.

"To be great is to be misunderstood," was a saying of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and had more respect for the leader than for the led. Wilson has tasted the bitter as well as the sweet of high position. He has been denounced and vilified by those who did not see eye to eye with him, just as Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln and Cleveland and Roosevelt were by tongue and deed. His strength has often proved his weakness; his self-reliance has made enemies of staunch friends; his frequent reluctance to consult even colleagues of his own choice cost him Bryan and Garrison and Lansing. His determination that the Fourteen points should form the basis of the Treaty of Versailles impelled him to break with a historic precedent and leave his country thus further antagonized by the men of the opposite political conviction who might have been mollified had he remained at home and delegated his Paris duties to Lansing and Col. House.

The programme of domestic reform on which Wilson was elected to office in November, 1912, was largely held up by the Great War. He was pledged to tariff reform and determined to wipe out all or many parts of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, which was not framed in the interests of "the plain people." He contended that the object of tariff duties must be effect competition and the leveling of the playing field. Before that tariff measure could begin to operate effectively the world war came, altering or suspending the conditions it aimed to change.

Wilson's foreign policy and the part of the United States in the war are almost inseparable. For a long time, too many Americans believed, President Wilson kept his nation out of the struggle. In the face of murderous affronts to the sovereignty of his country and of the hement appeals both from within and from without he stood firm, and once went so far as to utter a phrase—"no proud to fight"—that many times afterward was held as a reproach to him.

It is explained that one of his reasons for delay was a sense of domestic insecurity due to a powerful and active minority of hyphenated friends of the enemy. But when he did decide that the United States could no longer stand aside while the nations who stood for liberty were battling against great odds he galvanized a mighty nation into quick and herculean effort by words that will ring in the ears of men so long as there is life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And the part he played in helping to draft the terms of peace was large and marked with a wisdom that saw far into the future of a world where trouble will always have a place. He won the respect of the statesmen of Europe by his grasp

of the fundamentals of world peace. He will take his place in history as one of the greatest of American presidents, sharing the top place with the Emancipator, who, like him, was elevated to the pinnacle of fame and power by the exigencies of war. Great struggles make great men. The preservation of the union was a tremendous issue, and only Lincoln grasped the magnitude of the question and had the requisite courage and wisdom to stand fast to the end. The preservation of the honor of the union was a great issue, and only Wilson possessed the mind and the will to make sure that the part his country played in the world conflict would be effective and decisive. No man in the history of the United States has done so much to make the world safe for democracy.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH

- 2 No. 2 Engine House, King square.
- 3 No. 3 Engine House, Union street.
- 4 Cor. Sewell and Garden streets.
- 5 Fire Alarm (Private).
- 6 Union St. near Cor. Mill and Dock Sts.
- 6 Prince Wm. street, opposite M. R. A. alley.
- 7 Cor. North Wharf and Nelson street.
- 8 Cor. Mill and Pond streets.
- 9 Water street, opposite Jardine's alley.
- 12 Waterloo street, opposite Peters street.
- 12 Cor. St. Patrick and Union streets.
- 14 Cor. Brunswick and Richmond streets.
- 15 Brunswick street, Wilson's foundry.
- 16 Cor. Brunswick and Hanover streets.
- 17 Cor. St. Patrick and Union streets.
- 18 Cor. Union and Carmarthen streets.
- 19 Cor. Courtenay and St. David streets.
- 21 M. R. A. stores, private.
- 22 Cor. Germain and King streets.
- 24 Cor. Princes and Charlotte streets.
- 25 No. 1 Engine House, Charlotte street.
- 26 City Hall, Cor. Prince William and Princes streets.
- 27 McLeo's Wharf, Water Street.
- 28 Cor. Duke and Prince Wm. streets.
- 29 McAvity Foundry, Water street, private.
- 31 Cor. Wentworth and Princes streets.
- 32 Cor. Duke and Sydney streets.
- 33 Cor. Wentworth and Princes streets.
- 35 Cor. Germain and Queen streets.
- 36 Cor. Queen and Carmarthen streets.
- 37 Cor. Sydney and St. James streets.
- 38 Carmarthen street, between Duke and Orange streets.
- 39 Cor. Crown and Union streets.
- 40 Cor. St. James and Prince Wm. streets.
- 42 Cor. Duke and Wentworth streets.
- 43 Cor. Broad and Carmarthen streets.
- 44 Cor. Brunswick and Richmond streets.
- 46 Cor. Pitt and St. James streets.
- 47 Sydney street, opp. o. Military buildings.
- 48 East End Sheffield street, near Imperial Oil Office.
- 49 Armory, Cor. Sheffield and Carmarthen Sts.
- 51 City Road, opposite Christie's factory.
- 52 Cor. Doreville and Hagan streets.
- 53 Exmouth street.
- 54 Waterloo street, opposite entrance Gen. Pub. Hospital.
- 57 Elliot Row, between Wentworth and Pitt.
- 58 Carlton street, on Calvin church.
- 59 General Public Hospital Waterloo St.
- 60 Cotton Mill, Courtenay Bay, private.
- 61 Erin street, near Peter's Tannery.
- 64 Cor. Clarence and Union streets.
- 67 Cor. King and Pitt streets.
- 72 King street east, near Carmarthen.
- 73 Breezy corner, King square.
- 74 Cor. Courtenay and Pitt streets.
- 75 Cor. Meeklenburg and Pitt.

NORTH END BOXES

- 121 Stetson's Mill Indianapolis.
- 122 Cor. Main and Bridge streets.
- 123 Electric Car shed, Main street.
- 124 Cor. Adelaide and Newman streets.
- 125 No. 5 Engine House, Main street.
- 126 Douglas Avenue, Opp. P. M. O'Neill's.
- 127 Douglas Ave., near Sydney street.
- 128 Murray & Gregory's Mill, private.
- 131 Cor. Elgin and Victoria streets.
- 132 Millidge Ave.
- 133 South shore opposite Hamilton's Mills.
- 134 Rolling Mills, Strait Street.
- 135 Cor. Sheriff and Strait Shore Road.
- 136 Strait Shore, Warner's Mill.
- 140 Alexandria school house, Holly street.
- 142 Cor. Camden and Portland streets.
- 143 Maritime Mill Works, private.
- 144 Main street, police station.
- 145 Main street, opposite Harrison street.
- 146 Main street, Head Long Wharf.
- 151 Fleming's Foundry, Road street.
- 152 Mill street, opposite Union Depot.
- 153 Paradise Row, near Harris street.
- 154 Cor. Paradise Row and Millidge Street.
- 221 No. 4 Engine House, City road.
- 222 Mount Pleasant and Burpee Avenue.
- 241 Cor. Stanley and Winter streets.
- 258 Schofield's Terrace, Wright street.
- 312 Rockland road, near Canadian Avenue.
- 313 Rockland road, near Millidge street.
- 321 Cor. Somerset and Barker streets.
- 322 Lansdowne Ave.
- 323 Cor. City Road and Gilbert's Lane.
- 324 Main Bridge, near Frederick street.
- 422 At C. G. R. Round House.
- 423 Cor. Thorne Avenue and Expert street.

WEST END BOXES

- 4 No. 5 Engine House, Union Street.
- 6 Betw. No. 3 and No. 4 sheds.
- 7 No. 7 shed.
- 8 Between No. 2 and No. 3 sheds.
- 9 Between No. 1 and No. 2 sheds. This Box is inside.
- 12 At end of No. 1 shed.
- 14 No. 15 shed.
- 15 No. 16 shed.
- 21 N. B. Southern Station.
- 24 West Place, E. King St.
- 25 Albert and Minnette streets.
- 26 Ludlow and Germain streets.
- 31 Lansdowne street.
- 32 Ludlow and Gullford streets.
- 34 Macdonald Hall, Charlotte street.
- 35 Tower and Ludlow streets.
- 36 St. Patrick's Hall, St. John street and City Line.
- 112 No. 6 Engine House, King street.
- 113 Cor. Leif and Water streets.
- 114 Cor. King and Market Place.
- 115 Middle street, Old Fort.
- 116 Gullford and Union streets.
- 117 Sand Point Wharf or Victoria St.
- 119 Queen St., Opp. No. 7 Engine House.
- 119 Lancaster and St. James Sts.
- 213 St. John and Watson Sts.
- 213 Winslow and Watson Sts.
- 215 "P. R. Elevator.
- 221 Prince St., near Dykeman's Cor.
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"Er—thank you, sir," said Blinks expectantly.

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A little girl who has been besieging her grandfather with an endless succession of questions during the evening had still one more question to ask before she went to bed.

"Granddad," she said, "were you in the ark?"

"Why, no," he explained, smilingly.

"Then," she said, regarding him with innocent wonder, "why weren't you drowned?"

"Mrs. Pepper must be home again from her trip," remarked hubby at the evening meal.

"What makes you think that?" replied wifely, "has her husband told you?"

"No," he replied with a smile, "but I noticed he's again wearing cotton in his ears."



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