

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1921

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THE NEW CABINET.

In the new cabinet at Ottawa all the provinces are represented, and its members are all Liberals. There is no coalition, and the new premier cannot be charged with any surrender of principles to effect a coalition. That it is a very strong as well as a representative cabinet is made clear by the mere glance over the list of names. The public will be one or two changes later which will in no sense weaken the government. It is intimated that Hon. J. H. King will replace Senator Bostock as minister of public works, and that Hon. A. B. Hudson may also enter the cabinet. It will be necessary to find a seat for Hon. Charles Stewart, former premier of Alberta, but this should not be a difficult matter. The country will welcome Hon. W. S. Fielding back to the finance department. Quebec and Ontario have equal representation, which disposes of the talk about Quebec domination. That Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. Ernest Lapointe are both in the cabinet disposes also of the rumors from Conservative sources that these statesmen were at variance. Premier King has chosen well in selecting his colleagues, among whom are so many men of large administrative experience. The selection of Hon. James Murdoch as minister of labor will meet with hearty approval in the country. The public works portfolio goes to British Columbia and that of railways to Ontario. The people of the maritime provinces would have liked to see one of these come this way, but they will have able representation in the cabinet and under a broad national policy their interests will not be as systematically overlooked as during the late regime. Premier King has reduced the number of portfolios, and after parliament meets all of them will be held by members of the House of Commons, which is a change for the better. The country will welcome the new government and look forward with keen anticipation to the early and vigorous development of its policies. After ten years the Liberals are again in control of affairs. As before, they find the country suffering from depression and from the results of unwise administration, and they are confronted with very serious problems. The people will look to them with confidence that they will not prove themselves unequal to their great task.

IMMIGRATION

The western provinces are very deeply interested in the question of immigration. They would like to see an influx of settlers such as occurred in the years just before the war. They hope for a large influx of Americans. The Manitoba minister of agriculture recently said:

"The settlers most readily assimilated in western Canada are our American neighbors, as most of these coming to take up land have had farming experience already and also bring along sufficient capital to become land owners immediately."

Winnipeg railway officials who have been making enquiries believe that more Americans will enter the west this year and become settlers than came last year. One report says that such settlers will come from Minnesota, Montana, the Dakotas and Washington.

Naturally the attitude of the new government at Ottawa is a matter of interested speculation. The west hopes that Premier King and his colleagues will adopt an aggressive policy. One Winnipeg correspondent writes:

"Hon. C. H. Malcolm, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, considers that the provincial and federal governments should act in concert in defining the immigration programme. Before anything is done there should be a meeting of representatives from all provincial departments of agriculture and the department of immigration and colonization of the federal government, each prepared to state the part his province is ready to take in order to secure new settlers for farming districts during the coming season."

This is an excellent suggestion, and the maritime provinces should be well represented at such a conference, for our great need is more good settlers on the land. Australia and New Zealand are actively seeking settlers from the Mother Country. The question of financing immigration is by no means trivial, however, for neither federal, provincial nor imperial government is overburdened with funds. The London correspondent of the Manitoba Free Press says on this point:

"The whole thing hinges on money—or rather the lack of it. The other colonies with their smaller populations are wrestling with the solution. The imperial government is out with grapple hooks in quest of relief for the congestion at home. Canada can hardly expect to find her hand-picked settlers delivered f.o.b. with well filled pockets, on the particular spots she wants them. Neither can Britain look to her colonies to bear all the cost of taking her unemployed off her hands. They must get together. Canada needs the settlers. Britain has them to spare. In both countries the need is too urgent to admit of delay, and yet another year must be wasted unless immediate steps are taken. An equitable arrangement shar-

ing the cost and co-ordinating all efforts is what is needed."

It is safe to assume that the new government at Ottawa will adopt a vigorous immigration policy. Having such a great mileage of national railways, it must endeavor to create traffic for them, and that means an increased population. It has been pointed out that the United Kingdom has not a large surplus of farming population, and that the urban centres must be depended on to furnish most of the settlers for Canada. These people cannot be thrown upon the land, but must be taken care of by the government, and this fact adds to the difficulty of the situation; but there are thrifty folk from other lands who have a knowledge of farming, and they must not be overlooked. This country wants none of the undesirable sort from any land, but it must get increased population, and it will be the task of federal and provincial governments to work together and adopt an enlightened policy that will be adequate to the requirements. Canada is in a premier position as a field for immigrants who seek wide opportunity and this should be greatly in their favor in going into the market for settlers.

A PLEASANT EVENT.

That was a very delightful affair at Bond's last evening when members of the Ad. Club, the Retail Merchants' Association, and past and present members of the newspaper staffs met to speed a parting guest and pay their tribute to his worth. To his associates of more than a dozen years on the Telegraph and Times the kindly words sincerely spoken in praise of Mr. Ralph H. Watts by other associates in the business community were almost as grateful to him as to himself for they know his worth as a worker in his department and his fine qualities as a man and citizen. He goes to a larger field accompanied by universal good will and good wishes. The relations between a newspaper and the business interests of a city are intimate, and nothing contributes more to mutual good-will than the character of the individual who links up the advertiser and the advertising medium. Mr. Watts combines courtesy with an intelligent understanding of his profession and a desire to serve, and the newspaper to which he goes in the city of New Haven will be the gainer by his going. There was a genial atmosphere at last night's dinner, and the toast list gave opportunity for a discussion of interesting topics. The pleasant affair was well planned, and the joint chairmen and the committee of arrangements had every reason to feel as one of them said at the close that they had seldom attended one so agreeable from every standpoint. But most of all congratulations are due to the guest of the evening that his life in St. John has been such as to call forth so fine an expression of genuine personal esteem. Good-luck, Ralph Watts.

Mayor Schofield, whose letter appears in today's Times, appears to be convinced that most of the taxpayers are opposed, as he is himself, to the establishment of a Dominion employment office in St. John at present. The Times differs from this view, and is equally convinced that if the people fully understood how thoroughly such an office can do the work required they would favor it now as well as when labor conditions are normal. This paper further contends that a civil office such as the mayor refers to could not be expected to do the work in anything like as satisfactory a manner. This paper pays willing tribute to Mayor Schofield's keen interest and practical work in the matter of providing for the unemployed and merely disagree with him as to the mode of procedure.

But for Great Britain and the United States the German thrust at the heart of France would have been successful in the recent war as in 1870. Today France alienates the sympathy of her allies by her determination to have a great submarine armament, which can only be described as preparation for another war and a menace to her closest friend. Surely wiser counsels will ultimately prevail.

The reminiscences of Mr. W. H. Golding at the dinner at Bond's last evening recalled to his hearers the fact that St. John has sent very clever newspaper men to other parts of Canada and to the United States, where they occupy positions of honor and responsibility. The like is true in other walks of life. The only regret is that the home field does not grow rapidly enough to absorb and retain them all.

The unemployed in St. John should take the fullest advantage of the employment office opened in the Red Cross rooms, Prince William street. Those asking help of any sort should also apply there.

NEW MENTAL HOSPITAL IN SASKATCHEWAN OPENED

Regina, Dec. 30.—The new mental hospital, built at Weyburn, Sask., by the provincial government at the cost of \$225,000, was formally opened yesterday.

THE COSMOPOLITE IN THE CAFE.

I've taken my bread where I found it—in Turkey, in China, in Greece; I've eaten my victuals from curious kettles In London, in Savoy, in Nice. I've dined on my roast and my bourns, I've forked my trifles and ham; I've swallowed my curry red hot in a hurry, And blowed on my soup in Siam.

I've ordered my tripe a la Hindu, I've gobbled my French friquettes. I even can munch on a Mexican luncheon And part from the table in glee. I'm there with the knife or the chopsticks, The lobster or bouillabaisse. I waive indigestion when food is the question. The head of the table's my place.

I've taken my rice in a hundred Of different settings and styles. I've eaten chop suey all oily and gooey, And smothered the wheat cakes in piles. No odor of cooking can faze me— In a restaurant, in a hotel, or in a buffet. Whatever the platter—the lean or the fatter—I'm monarch of all on the tray.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Mr. Wayback—What? Two dollars for a seat to see this "Hero of Lead Horse Gulch" show.

Box Office Man—Yes, sir, that's the price. Wayback—Well, young man, I'll say that not all the stage robbers are operatin' in the Far West.

A tiny maid, held up to hear her father's voice on the telephone, burst into tears. "Way are you crying?" asked her mother. "Oh, mamma," sobbed the child, "how ever can we get daddy out of that little hole?"

Positive Identification. (American Legion Weekly.) He was newly arrived in this country and was none too familiar with the use of the telephone. So he took down the number and demanded: "Aye want to talk to my wife." Central's voice came back sweetly, "Number, please?" "Oh," he replied, perfectly willing to help out, "she bane my second run."

Sufficient Proof. "Is the boss in?" asked the visitor. The office boy, with his chair tilted back and his legs stretched out in the desk, made no reply.

"Then why the dickens didn't you tell me if the boss is in?" "Of course, I heard you," answered the boy, scratching his head. "Then why the dickens didn't you tell me if the boss is in?"

"Now, I say," retorted the boss, "if he recrossed his legs on the desk, 'does it look like it?'"

GERMANS ORGANIZE NEW SPY SYSTEM

Trying to Spread Discontent in France by Form of Propaganda.

Paris, Dec. 30.—French vigilance, which was sadly lacking before the war, is now more alert and has discovered that German agents are making strenuous efforts to spread discontent in France by stressing the cruelty of French officers to German prisoners, a form of propaganda which agrees strangely with that now found in French Communist papers.

During the last month thousands of copies of the famous list of German war criminals, which never was officially admitted, have been sent across the frontier to soldiers in the French army, the postal officials admitting them readily, as they were disguised under the heading of various German newspapers. The sender invariably enclosed an appeal to French soldiers to confirm the treatment of German prisoners by their officers as a proof of international solidarity.

According to French officials, the whole movement is fostered by a newly organized German espionage service with headquarters in Berlin, but with branches in the principal European cities. For instance, maritime affairs, at least before the war, will be handled through Bremen and Kiel, military affairs through Frankfurt and Düsseldorf, with the French branches including Strasbourg, Nantes, Lyons and Nancy, as well as Paris, while in England Liverpool instead of London will be the directing centre. In Brussels a naturalized German is suspected of being an agent. He is known to have purchased a wireless outfit, and instructions recently discovered show that while persons of German nationality will be used as spies in Italy, the Scandinavian countries and France, the majority of agents in America will be chosen from lists of naturalized Germans known to have relatives in the Fatherland.

LOCATE MOSQUITO AREAS Aircraft Being Employed in British Columbia.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The valuable assistance of aircraft in materially aiding investigations into the mosquito pest of low-lying swampy regions has been strikingly demonstrated by recent operations carried out from the Vancouver air stations over sections of the lower Fraser valley, according to a report from the Canadian Air Board here. These operations were undertaken on behalf of the entomological branch, Department of the Interior, who have been endeavoring for the past two years to locate and define the position and extent of the various mosquito breeding areas along the lower Fraser river.

In the past the difficulty has been accurately to determine the extensive areas, embracing many thousands of acres, which are subject to flooding at times of high freshets. Serious outbreaks of the mosquito pest have invariably followed these floods, and it was found impossible to obtain satisfactory data by means of surveys by land, on foot or by road. Reconnaissance flights by seaplanes enabled officers of the entomological branch accurately to map the limits of the inundated areas by means of aerial photographs.

FRENCH CREDIT FOR EMBASSY TO THE VATICAN VOTED

Paris, Dec. 30.—The senate last night adopted the credits for the embassy to the Vatican. The vote was 180 to 180.

On December 16 the Senate voted confidence in the Briand Government on the question of the resumption of relations by France with the Vatican.

THREE MURDERS IN SEVEN DAYS

Death of Philipposian and Amro from Wounds Makes Record—One Man is Held.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

With the death yesterday of Elmo Philipposian, 1960 Queen street west, and Mike Amro, 76 Dundas street west, both victims of bullet wounds, the end of this year is marked by three murders in one week. The third victim is John Rovanchoff, 16 Eastern avenue, who died in St. Michael's Hospital last Friday of injuries sustained during a fight with a man named Taccoff, last Thursday morning. Philipposian was shot, the police say, by David Artini, alias Harry, who is now in the Western Hospital, where Philipposian died, under a police guard. It is understood that a charge of murder will be laid against Artini when he leaves the hospital. Amro was the victim of an assassin's bullet as he crossed Spadina avenue bridge, while on his way to work at the G. T. R. shops last Thursday morning. He died in Grace Hospital. His slayer is at large, and Amro went to his death without making any statement.

Philipposian was shot by Artini during a quarrel over money in Philipposian's shine parlor, 1080 Queen street west, last Monday afternoon. At the time of the shooting it was thought that Artini, after firing at Philipposian, who is his cousin, turned the weapon on himself. But on his arrival at the hospital, it was discovered that he had no apparent injuries, and the hospital authorities could only attribute his condition at that time to shock or trickery. The police are endeavoring to obtain Artini's speedy release from the hospital, when he will be formally charged with murder.

Philipposian was beaten about the head and stabbed in the face by a man named Taccoff, the police say, last Thursday morning. Rovanchoff's room at 16 Eastern avenue. Both Rovanchoff and Taccoff are Bulgarians. Taccoff escaped through a window without securing the money, \$200, which Rovanchoff had in his possession at the time.

Amro's death was due to a bullet which lodged in the liver, and could not be extracted. His murderer awaited him in the dimness of the early hours of last Thursday morning on Spadina avenue bridge, and, stealing up behind him, shot him in the back. From the time of his admission to the hospital Amro had steadfastly refused to make known his assailant's name, and the names of persons interested in the case that the motive behind Amro's murder was that of revenge, occasioned through jealousy over a woman, or because of the fact that, some years ago, Amro had been of some assistance to the police in certain cases.

Dr. M. M. C. Crawford will open the inquest into the death of Amro at the morgue at 429½ Westmoreland, and Dr. McConnell will preside at the inquest into Philipposian's death at a date to be arranged.

THIBET TO LOSE ITS ISOLATION

Country is Adopting the Telephone and Learning English.

London, Dec. 30.—The romance and mystery in which Thibet is wrapped will, it appears, soon disappear, judging from a fresh chapter in the adventures of W. Thomas, reader in Thibetian in London University, quoted by the Daily Mail.

"Thibet realizes that she cannot remain aloof for ever," Mr. Thomas told a Daily Mail representative, "and Thibetians are anxious for their country to be opened up. A telephone wire to the secret city of Lhasa from Gyantse is about to be arranged, and perhaps will be followed by a complete wireless installation. English teachers for the Thibetan schools are also spoken of with approval by the lamas (high priests) in different parts of the country, and a few years hence it will not be uncommon for travelers to hear Thibetan toddlers chattering in English on the road to Lhasa."

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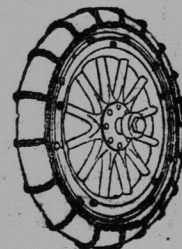
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WHAT AN OUTRAGE ON GOOD DOES IN LABOR MARKET

Birmingham, Eng., Dec. 30.—An ounce of gold purchases 17.22 hours of labor in the United States; 60.16 hours in Britain; 86.50 hours in Japan; 117.31 hours in France; and 201.66 hours in Germany, said C. J. Hannan, member of Parliament for the Moseley division of Birmingham, quoting statistics in the course of an address to the members of the National Union of Manufacturers here.

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Fine Winter Overcoats for Fine Winter Prices

In order that you may have the greatest comfort for the longest period we reprice all our fine, woolen Overcoats NOW instead of waiting until the winter is half gone.

New Prices—\$32, \$36, \$40, \$43

You can save as much as \$12.00 and the choice is Excellent

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\$29.00 Dresses

\$10 Silk Serge Dresses

Tweeds in plain or fancy mixtures, some silk lined, others full lined and of the best grade tweeds. Coats, regular up to \$35.00, all one price Saturday—\$10.00.

All our splendid high grade stock greatly reduced for Saturday.

Canton Crepe, Crepe Sherette. These are the dresses of the season. They may all feel proud of, for no better qualities or styles have been shown this season east of Montreal for \$10.00 to \$20.00 more.

Regularly up to \$50.00. Saturday \$29.00.

These numbers are, of course limited, but the selection complete is wide though to suit most any good buyer. Navy Blues, of course, with black braid trimming. Saturday \$10.

New Tricotone numbers just unpacked, marked for Saturday selling at \$19.90 to \$26.

F. A. Dykeman & Co.

Trees are formed of three parts—the roots, the parent stem or trunk, and the branches. When the trees are cut up into lumber, the first of these parts is useless, and generally is left in the ground to be salvaged later for other purposes. The branches of the tree are also comparatively useless, but the trunk produces a number of valuable plants in proportion to its diameter. In spite of the fact that the branches are left in the ground to be salvaged later for other purposes, the trunk of the tree is the most valuable part of the tree.

where the limb of the tree was grooved because the limb had its beginning in the heart of the trunk, drawing its tenance directly from the central source of supply. The hardness of knots in the wood is due to the fact that more strength is required to pull apart the knots than to pull apart the wood of the trunk.