

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1921

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 3, 1921.

The St. John Evening Times, printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted), by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1907. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year. The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 303 Fifth Ave., Chicago, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

### A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

In the last twenty years nearly 3,500,000 immigrants have come into Canada. In the same period about 800,000 persons have emigrated from Canada to the United States. Since confederation Canada has spent nearly \$26,000,000 to secure immigrants. The people of Canada have not paid this sum, however—at least not since 1885. It has been paid by the Chinese. In 1885 a head tax of \$50 was imposed on every Chinese man entering Canada. In 1901 it was raised to \$100, and in 1904 to \$500. Since 1885 this tax has yielded \$18,000,000, which is more than was expended on immigration in that period.

These facts are gleaned from A Study in Canadian Immigration, by Prof. W. G. Smith, made at the request of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The most startling fact, however, that is set forth in this book is the percentage of criminals and mental defectives among the immigrants. Prof. Smith takes a tabulation made in 1911, which shows that the ratio of criminals to the number of males 21 years and over was for the foreign-born 14.5 per 10,000; for the British-born 7.5; and for the Canadian-born 7.0. Thus the foreigners produce twice as many criminals as the native Canadians, and almost twice as many as the British-born. The defectives and insane persons, more illiteracy, illegitimacy and dependency. For example:—“Of persons dealt with by the Charities Organization Society of Montreal during the year 1916, 51.3 per cent. were immigrants and 48.7 per cent. Canadian-born; but less than one-tenth of the population was foreign-born.”

These facts are worthy of the most serious consideration at the present time, when there is much unemployment and many calls for the relief of people already in the country. Prof. Smith dwells forcibly on this phase of the subject. He says:—

“In 1913-14 (eight years) there came from the United Kingdom 142,622, from the United States 107,530, and from other countries 134,726, a total of 884,878 immigrants, and for the preceding years 402,432; three-quarters of a million of immigrants, the great majority of whom were seeking work. This meant more than the dislocations of industry; it meant more than skilled workmen shovelling snow and asking for odd jobs at anything; it meant more than processions of unemployed marching to City Halls and demanding work; it meant diminished nutrition in many hundreds of homes, the distress of hungry children, and for the future the lessened efficiency which did not directly cause and could not avert. That was a period when immigration should have been restricted, when restriction was a necessity, but the immigration tide was the greatest in a decade. From such experiences as these, restriction in lean years would be the exercise of plain common sense, while in normal years the method of careful regulation would be equally sensible, and the first requisite for regulation is the enactment of adequate legislation.”

The utility of much of Canada's effort to get and hold population is shown in the following from Prof. Smith's book:—“Why should Canada spend millions of money in Europe, while the United States pays not a dollar for immigration, and even defrays by a tax upon accepted immigrants the expense connected with the exclusion of the same? And, indeed, after paying them the cost of administration, has sometimes a surplus in addition? The immigrant in the United States pays for himself. In Canada the Chinese has paid for himself and all other immigrants as well. And, despite our outlay of nearly \$26,000,000 since confederation, one out of every five ‘Canadians’ is in the United States.”

What will the immigrants passing through the port of St. John this winter contribute to the country now and in the years to come? How many who read of their arrival give any thought to the subject? The question is not remote from the interests of Canadians in any province. The newcomers will help or hinder the development of Canadian national life and growth. In Manitoba when a survey was made a few years ago about one in ten of the people could not speak English; in Saskatchewan, one in twelve; and in Alberta, one in fifteen. In all these provinces, also, the foreign-born were responsible for a larger ratio of criminals, mental defectives, and dependent persons. There are two obvious needs. One is to keep out the unfit, and the other is to educate those who settle in the country. That the immigrants as quickly as possible those who settle in the country. That the immigrants as quickly as possible those who settle in the country.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton says in Leslie's:—“We are making progress in the immigration problem. The fact is that America is going to have the kind of citizens she wants and needs, or she won't have any imported from Europe. This is not a racial question or a religious question. It is a national question.

It is the most vital of all national questions at the present time, because it affects the quality of our citizenship and the fundamental conditions of our life.”

### THE NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE.

It has taken a long time to get clearly and indisputably before the public the facts in relation to the new railway bridge at the falls which were brought out at the meeting of civic officials, engineers, shipping men and others on Friday. It is now established that the new railway bridge as planned is seven feet lower than the highway bridge, and would to that extent impede navigation; that there is twenty feet of water over the bar at the falls, enabling the large schooners to pass easily; that the track from the end of the present pusher grade to the bridge could be raised to the extent of nine and a half feet at Douglas Avenue and the new grade would only be about .80 compared with a grade of at least one per cent between the bridge and Fairville, and .80 at Fairville station itself; that local people had not been consulted as to the effect before the present bridge plans were made; and that these plans were not approved by the government until Nov. 1. There had been agitation here by shipping men since June last, opposing the plans, but it lacked official support. No reason was given on Friday for refusing to raise the bridge except that it might not be safe on the present piers; but this contention is stoutly denied by Mr. R. H. Cushing, whose opinion as a practical engineer of long experience in construction work cannot lightly be brushed aside; and who submits plans for the work, including a subway instead of an overhead bridge for the Avenue.

The matter now goes to the Railway Commission. The shipping men have made out a remarkably good case.

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

A recent report shows that a great deal of attention is paid in South Africa to technical and industrial education.

“The universities and university colleges offer a number of courses of technical education. Technical institutions not of university rank exist at Cape Town (Cape Province), Durban and Pietermaritzburg (Natal), Johannesburg (Orange Free State), and Johannesburg and Pretoria (Transvaal). Several of these institutions are already of considerable size, and others are growing rapidly. At various centres there are trade schools and industrial schools. Agricultural colleges exist at Elsenburg and Grootfontein (Cape Province), Cedarburg (Natal), Glen (Orange Free State) and Potchefstroom (Transvaal). Proposals are being considered for the establishment of agricultural schools corresponding in type of pupil and length of course to secondary schools.”

In all countries there is growing recognition of the importance of vocational training. New Brunswick still moves too slowly, and St. John is open to severe criticism in this respect.

Robert H. Gary:—“In America the workmen of today are the employers of tomorrow. Practically all the successful men in the industry with which I am associated, that of the manufacture of iron and steel, began life without pecuniary advantage, or any influence save that which they themselves created through faithful and honest performance of their duty as it came to hand. This fact is undeniable.” Judge Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, was the son of an Illinois farmer.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦  
The police record indicates that quite a number of persons were otherwise engaged during the last few days than in forming New Year's resolutions. With time for reflection they may decide that the habit, both of making and keeping such resolutions is worth while.

### BREAD FROM SAWDUST.

Until quite recent times sawdust was regarded in wood mills as a waste product. Now it serves many purposes and has a commercial value of something like ten shillings a hundredweight, says Pearson's Weekly.

Sawdust is particularly useful in the manufacture of various building materials. Mixed with clay it makes splendid tiles and bricks, while combined with concrete an economical and good-wearing flooring material is obtained. To French chemists belongs the discovery of sawdust dyes. They found that a combination of various chemicals acting upon sawdust produced a substance which is said to be quite as effective as the best aniline dyes for coloring purposes.

In Germany during the war a huge amount of sawdust was used for making bread. It was first treated with chemical agents to extract certain harmful ingredients, after which it was mixed with flour and baked in the usual manner.

Probably the most remarkable discovery of all is that a gas, excellent both for lighting and heating purposes, can be made from sawdust. From experiments that have been conducted in America it is believed that, particularly in the neighborhood of sawmills, the gas could be produced so cheaply as to be supplied for a few pence per thousand feet.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

### THE KNOCKER.

You buy a car you think is great, a bus that's strictly up to date. Your breast is filled with whole pride when you go forth to take a ride, for you have saved a long long while to buy a boat that's quite in style. You feel, while gliding down the street, that life is sumptuous and sweet; you're bubbling over with genial mirth, good will to men and peace on earth. And when you park your car downtown, up comes J. Pumpnickel-Brown. “Great Scott!” he cries; “Jehosophat! I wouldn't own a van like that! Oh, why in blazes did you blow for such a cheese the hard-earned dough? Of all the lemons that the wrath among the gods is first. Its working parts will break like glass, it is a swine for oil and gas.” And so this omnipresent Jay has knocked the pleasure from your day, and pulled a cloud across your sun, and spoiled your Brown who can't be satisfied or glad unless he makes another sad. His cheap remarks should not destroy the cheerful neighbor's honest joy, but Jay's a thing that soon looks sick when some one hits it with a brick. And so this Pumpnickel-Brown distributes sorrow up and down.

### CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days.

#### CAUGHNAWAGA.

One of the most picturesque Indian reserves in older Canada is that situated at Caughnawaga, about ten miles from Montreal. The name means “at the head of the rapids” and indicates that the village is located at the entrance into the Lachine Rapids—the boiling water of the St. Lawrence.

The tribe has been located there for many years; in fact, in the pioneer days of the land when intrepid French explorers were making their first trips through the wilderness, Indians from the place were frequently their guides and in the wars that the French carried on against the English the braves of the reserve were in the forefront.

But for many years they have lived in peace on their own lands now. Occasionally there is a revival of some tribal custom on a holiday and Montreal journeys to the village to witness the ancient rites or dances of the once proud owners of the Dominion. But in the other days of the year the natives are busy in the ordinary enterprises of the land. As bridge builders they are experts and much of the work of erecting the huge structure at Quebec fell upon them.

The matter now goes to the Railway Commission. The shipping men have made out a remarkably good case.

#### IN LEATHER LANE.

Leather Lane in London has in recent years exchanged picturesqueness for respectability. Dyot street underwent a similar change long ago. This song, which links the two, is from William Rhodes' once very popular burlesque “Bombastes Furioso,” first produced at the Haymarket Theatre in 1910, and now reprinted in London Stories:

My lodging is in Leather Lane  
A period that's next to the sky;  
'Tis exposed to the wind and the rain,  
But the wind and the rain I defy;  
Such lowly dwellings the coldest of spots,  
As I feel for Scrubbin, the fair;  
Oh, she lives by the scouring of pots,  
In Dyot street, Bloomsbury Square.

Oh, were I a quart, pint or gill,  
To be scrubbed by her delicate hands!  
Let others possess what they will,  
Of hearth and houses, and lands;  
My parlor that's next to the sky  
I'd quit, her best mansion to share;  
So happy to live and to die  
In Dyot street, Bloomsbury Square.

And oh, would this damsel be mine,  
No other provision I seek;  
On a look I could breakfast and dine,  
And feast on a smile for a week.  
But ah! should she false-jewelled prove,  
A victim to delicate love,  
In Dyot street, Bloomsbury Square.

#### LIGHTER VEIN.

Jealous Spouse.  
Bob's wife's cognomen fits her,  
It surely was no “Crystal.”  
Her given name is “Crystal.”  
And she's always on the watch.

Interesting.  
Freddy:—“I don't know why you bought this book. There's nothing interesting about it.”  
Teddy:—“You should have seen the beautiful blonde who sold it to me.”

#### A Mistake Somewhere.

“Ma, did you ever hear a rabbit bark?”  
“Rabbits don't bark, dear.”  
“That's funny! My story book says that rabbits eat cabbage and bark.”  
—Boston Transcript.

#### Ambiguous.

A thing one should have expressed differently, overhead in Clubland: Member (to another who has just been knighted): “Ah! Hearty congratulations, Sir —, and now your wife's lady at last.”—London Daily Chronicle.

“I wish to marry your daughter,” said the young man to the girl's father. “Does she love you?” asked the father. “Yes, sir, and I love her.”  
“Well, that, of course, is the first necessary condition, but there are a few more questions I must ask. Have you made any shopping tours with her lately?”

“No, sir.”  
“Ever been in a store and asked the price of women's suits and hats?”  
“No, sir.”  
“Know anything at all about the cost of provisions?”

“Oh, what I have learned from the talk of others.”  
“Well, young man, my advice to you is to make a trip of investigation. don't know what your present income is, but after you've learned for yourself just what those clothes she wears are costing me, if you come back and say you can support her in the style to which she has been accustomed lately, I'll give my consent.”

### DISARMAMENT

Lloyd George Has Gone U. S. Senator Borah One Better.

(New York Evening Post.)

Lloyd George has gone Senator Borah one better. Borah proposed a 50 per cent. cut in armament appropriations, to be determined by agreement among the United States, Great Britain and Japan. The British premier has ordered a 50 per cent. cut in armament estimates without waiting for action by this country and Japan. So far the lead in this new kind of competition rests with Great Britain. For Lloyd George has acted while Borah has only proposed, and Lloyd George counts for more in England than Borah does in the U. S.

Is there a chance for the United States to win the leadership in the new form of international rivalry, a contest which good instead of evil for the world? There is. We can go Lloyd George one better in turn. We can take steps, in the spirit of the Borah resolution, towards an agreement with England and Japan, but for an agreement on more than a 50 per cent. cut in armament appropriations. The United States might bring up the question of a complete naval “holiday” for a stated number of years. If each country spends only 50 per cent. of the suggested amount for warships, it will leave them relatively where they are today. Why not stay where we are by suspending the other 50 per cent. of appropriations?

Such a respite would be hailed by the masses in every country. But it is a serious question whether such a respite would not be welcomed, for a brief period at least, by the naval and armament makers. But the experts could make excellent use of the holiday for their own professional purposes. They would have the opportunity to make a real study of the naval lessons of the late war. The battle of Jutland is still being refought in England. The Admiralty's supposed decision in favor of still greater dreadnoughts has been assailed. The London Times draws a parallel between the 1905-1906. Early in that year a special commission on naval design was created to study the lessons of the Japanese war. That committee reported in 1907. Its task was a far simpler one than the professional task which confronts the experts today. Then it was a question simply of devising the most effective kind of capital ship. Today the whole question as between dreadnoughts and the one hand and submarines and naval aircraft on the other is an open one.

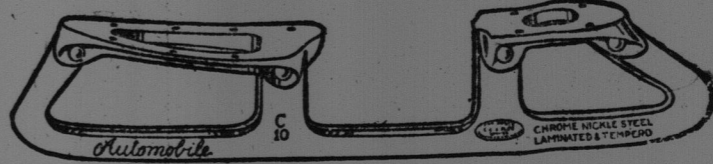
With Germany eliminated, the naval experts of the three leading sea powers have no real contemplation that has been formerly lacked. When the naval balance between Germany and Great Britain was measured in 1914, the tension between the two nations was steadily approaching the breaking point. The experts were not in the mood to spend time on fundamentals. They sharpened the weapon which lay closest to hand. Today, and purely from the humanitarian point of view, the experts are in a quandary with the tax-payers in calling off ship-building for a while. They will be doing it for a totally different motive. The gain for the world will be there nevertheless.

### LOCKJAW IN THE WAR.

(Chambers's Journal.)

“Tetanus (lockjaw) is one of the most dreadful diseases which have been produced in nature to torment mankind. No one who has seen a severe case can ever forget it.” This begins the introduction to a pamphlet on “The Prevention of Tetanus During the War,” written by Major-General Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., F.R.S., chairman of the War Office Committee for the Study of Tetanus, 1914-1918. The results given in the pamphlet are confined to 1,458 cases which occurred among the wounded in our home hospitals, out of roughly 1,242,000 men sent home for treatment. A diagram is given showing the number of cases of tetanus throughout the war. For September, 1914, the figure was nine per 1,000 wounded men, with a fall to 1.8 in October. In the middle of the latter month systematic preventive inoculations of anti-tetanus serum were begun, with the result that the number of cases fell to 2.3 per 1,000—a figure which remained for only two months, and that merely to a slight extent during the remainder of the war. Similar evidence is quoted as being given by the “Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences.” He states that preventive injections to all wounded at the moment of entry resulted in 85 per cent. of cases, while out of 879 cases treated in England who were known to be protected by the serum, only 208 died, or 23 per cent.

## SKATES



The latest and most favored models, including the famous Automobile Skates.

The prices range from 90c. to \$10.00.

'Phone M. 12540

## McAVITY'S

11-17 King St.

## OUR BIG ANNUAL January Clearance Sale

### Starts Wednesday Morning

See Tomorrow Night's Times for Full Particulars.

## Bargains for Everybody—Wait for them.

# F. A. DYKEMAN CO.

YOU CAN LINE YOUR OWN STOVE WITH

## FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRE CLAY

To be had of—  
W. J. Barry & Co., Ltd., Market Square.  
T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., King St.  
J. Wilson, Ltd., Sydney St.  
Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., Germain Street.  
D. J. Barrett, 155 Union Street.  
Geo. W. Morrill, Haymarket Sq.  
J. M. Logan, Haymarket Sq.  
Quinn and Co., 415 Main Street.  
C. H. Ritchie, 329 Main Street.  
P. Nase & Son, Ltd., Indiantown.  
J. A. Lipsett, Variety Store, 263 Brussels Street.  
H. G. Enslow, 1 Brussels Street.  
I. Stout, Fairville.  
W. E. Emerson, 81 Union St., West End.

### SHOVEL 94,000 TONS

(Toronto Telegraph.)

Toronto's white blanket was manna to the unemployed for it fell eight inches high, and the amount on the Toronto sidewalks alone was 94,000 tons. The total weight of the snow over the entire city was 1,871,200 tons. Any citizen will tell you that he lifted a few tons of the “beautiful” himself, but still there is enough shovelling to go around, so much in fact that Street Commissioner George Wilson promises \$480 to any man appearing with a shovel, who will play in the snow for a full day. Two hundred and thirty men were out early this morning, and 89 teams with 28 cars.

The snowfall, 8.3 inches, is the heaviest one in December back to 1917, when 8 inches appeared on the 5th. The heaviest December snow fall on record is 16 inches, 4th and 5th, of December 1878.

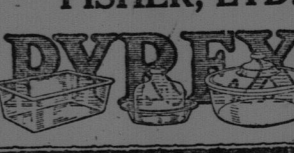


You can SEE as you Bake

In PYREX food bakes quickly, retains its flavor and you can watch the baking through the dish—the bottom as well as the top. PYREX is sanitary, washes easily, keeps clean, never ages, and is guaranteed not to break in oven use.

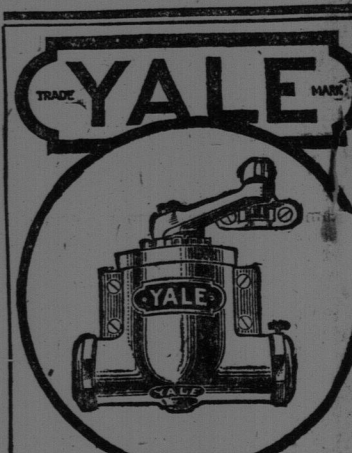
There is a PYREX-styled size for every practical baking purpose. One PYREX dish does the work of several pieces of other oven-ware.

## EMERSON & FISHER, LTD.



The last heavy December fall was in 1903, when 9 inches of snow fell.

PRINCESS PRIZE RABBIT.  
London, Eng., Jan. 3.—Princess Mary won several prizes at King's Lynn fur and feather show, including one for the best rabbit shown by a lady. Two of the king's homer pigeons also took prizes. The princess has always been very fond of rabbits.



Where there are doors there should be Yale Door Closers

Any entrance, rear or important interior door not equipped with a Yale Door Closer is like an automobile without pneumatic tires—incomplete.

In business buildings you will find a closer controlling every important entrance. You could not have the same comfort in your home; free from slamming doors, unhealthy draughts and the annoyance of doors carelessly left open.

You can install a Yale Door Closer yourself with a screw-driver, and once up it will never need attention. We have the particular Yale Door Closer that will control your doors and give you comfort and peace.

## EMERSON & FISHER

## Buy Special Bread Flour Cheaper

Dried from the Mill

'Phone West 8 FOR

## La Tour Flour

Which we will Place in your Kitchen at

## Mill to Consumer Prices

Fowler Milling Co. Ltd. ST. JOHN, WEST

## Permanently Beautiful

There is nothing you may buy that is so permanently beautiful as a Diamond. After years and years of wear it is still as beautiful as ever—and considerably more valuable.

### THE GEM OF EXCELLENCE

Good Diamonds are a safe purchase at any time. Selected from our wonderful assortment and backed by a guarantee you can rely upon. There is no better investment for pleasure and satisfaction.

Buy the Gifts That Last

## FERGUSON & PAGE

The Jewelers 41 King Street