

GOVT TO DO NOTHING ON BREAKWATER

(Continued From Page One)

When the vote of \$66,700 for repairs to wharves and breakwaters in New Brunswick was under consideration, R. B. Hanson (Conservative, York-Sunbury) declared that not one dollar was provided for repairs to wharves on the St. John river.

Hon. John Morrisey, (Liberal, Northumberland, N. B.) declared that those wharves did not belong to the Dominion Government.

Mr. Hanson retorted that many of them did, named several, and said that they were all in a state of disrepair.

R. W. Grimmer (Conservative, Charlotte, N. B.) charged that during the last election the Liberal candidate in that county had made extensive promises of breakwaters, and this charge was backed up by Mr. Hanson.

Sharp Retort

Mr. Hanson said that wharves or breakwaters had been promised for practically every village and hamlet. "What about yourself?" retorted Pius Michaud (Liberal, Restigouche and Madawaska).

"I did not have to," Mr. Hanson declared that the Liberal campaign had verged on bribery, but nothing had been done to implement the promises made.

This declaration was greeted with laughter from the Liberal benches and Mr. Hanson came back with: "They laugh because it has been such a general practice—Liberal cries of 'hear, hear!'—by honorable gentlemen opposite."

Hon. A. B. Copp protested strongly against Mr. Hanson's charges, which he said had not been backed up by a single bit of evidence.

Mr. Hanson replied that the Liberal candidate in Charlotte (Mr. Todd) had visited Grand Manan in company with Mr. Hill, highway engineer for the New Brunswick Government, and Mr. Hill had not only promised a motor highway for the island, but engaged men to work on the road, ostensibly for a survey.

"The charge against Mr. Todd has now been withdrawn," asserted Mr. Copp with a smile. "Mr. Hill is a Provincial officer, and no doubt anything he said was in his Provincial capacity."

"It was the Dominion highways vote that was to be spent," responded Mr. Hanson, and the debate might have been continued indefinitely had not Black Rod interrupted with a call to the Senate, where the Deputy Governor-General was to make a supply and a number of other bills.

When the debate resumed, Mr. Hanson again took up the fight, giving four alleged instances of broken promises.

Mr. Copp questioned him, and was asking if he, Mr. Hanson, thought he so-called promised improvements were necessary, when Mr. Hanson replied: "I don't think you have any right to cross-examine me in this manner."

The House laughed, Mr. Copp and Mr. Hanson joining heartily. Mr. Hanson said he would answer the question if Mr. Copp would promise to help to get the work done. Mr. Copp replied that he certainly would help to get the work done if Mr. Hanson thought it was necessary.

INTERESTING CASE IN CHANCERY

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, May 19—Before the Chancery Court today, Chief Justice Sir J. D. Hazen sitting, the case of James Gibson vs. Grover Campbell was heard. R. P. Hartley appeared for the complainant and W. P. Jones K. C. for the defendant. The case comes from Woodstock, where the defendant went into business as an optometrist in competition with the complainant, his former employer, who alleges that there was an agreement that the defendant would not go into business in Woodstock. Suit for \$5,000 is brought on a bond. There is an alternative to apply for injunction restraining from carrying on business.



"I Am So Tired"

"THIS teaching seems to keep one's nerves at high tension all day long. The children do worry me terribly at times."

"They seem to lose all interest in their lessons in the spring, and how I will ever get that Entrance Class through their exams is more than I can guess."

"If I could only rest and sleep at night it would not be so bad. But I cannot. My appetite is gone, and I feel completely discouraged."

"I believe it is all from my nerves. The strain of this school is too much for me. I wonder if Dr. Chase's Nerve Food would do me any good?"

Sch. Ada A. McIntyre Is A Total Loss

Fine Tern Schooner Ran Ashore on Point Pringle, Grand Manan, and Pounded to Pieces.

According to information received here yesterday afternoon by Peter McIntyre, owner of the schooner Ada A. McIntyre, which ran ashore on Point Pringle, near Grand Manan, early yesterday morning the vessel is a total loss, having pounded herself to pieces on the rocks, owing to the heavy weather experienced in the Bay of Fundy during the day. The schooner cost \$70,000 when built and was covered with only a small amount of insurance, so that the loss will be quite heavy. Captain Barton and crew of the vessel are at present safe at Grand Manan, and are expected to reach the city today.

The Ada A. McIntyre was a schooner of 423 tons net register, and was built and launched at Moss Glen, on the Kennebec river, a few years ago. She had finished discharging a cargo of salt from Turk's Island, at North Head, Grand Manan, and left that port in ballast for St. John on Thursday night. While rounding the island about six o'clock yesterday morning she struck on Point Pringle just above Gull Cove, there being a heavy fog prevailing in the bay at the time.

A lifeboat from the island stood by all day and everything possible was done to save the vessel, but owing to the heavy seas, which were breaking at the time, the schooner eventually pounded herself to pieces on the rocks and sank during the afternoon.

INSURANCE CASE BEFORE THE COURT

Resident of Boston Charged With Doing Business Without Authority in This Province.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., May 19—The case against Stephen Barton, of Boston, Mass., charged with violating a statute of New Brunswick by doing business as a fire insurance agent without provincial license, was heard today before Police Magistrate Linerick. P. J. Hughes appeared for the Attorney-General and F. R. Taylor, K. C., for the defendant. The case was heard in the morning and the defense was begun. Stanley Douglas, of this city, was called by the prosecution. A. A. Colter, of Fredericton, was called by the defense.

In outlining the defense, Mr. McNair took the ground that the defendant had not solicited insurance, but had been approached by persons who desired to be insured by him. Otherwise, the defendant could be in the Province of New Brunswick without being liable to prosecution. It also was contended that the tax was unconstitutional. The evidence showed that the defendant had placed insurance on the mill property of S. Douglas, Limited, and that letters had been written to him at Boston with regard to insuring property in this section. This is the first case of its kind and is a test case.

Adjournment was made to the 25th for judgment.

SCH. MARY LEWIS TURNED TURTLE

North Sydney, N. S., May 19—An unconfirmed report says that the schooner Mary Lewis, 30 tons, Carmichael, master, with a heavy deck load of merchandise, capsized in a squall five miles off the harbor this afternoon. The crew are reported to have been saved.

WILL THE WHOLE WORLD GO DRY IN NEAR FUTURE

"Pussyfoot" Johnson, Worker for Prohibition, Is Optimistic Over Its Accomplishment.

By Wm. E. Johnson (Pussyfoot).

Up to a hundred years ago, one of the chief moot questions of the world was whether piracy on the high seas would ever be terminated. Piracy had existed for thousands of years and, in many sections, it was regarded as a vested interest. But because it constituted a threat to the world, society, society defended itself and piracy was forcibly abolished. People now wonder why piracy was ever tolerated at all.

Within the memory of people now living, human slavery existed in many countries of the world, including America. It was defended as a vested interest. It was defended even by some religious teachers. Bishop Hoar wrote a big book in its defense, proclaiming that the system was authorized by the Bible. It had existed throughout the world from the beginning of history. Yet slavery compelled final recognition as an enemy of civilization and it disappeared. Now that slavery is only a horrid memory, the world finds it difficult to understand why the hideous wrong was ever tolerated at all, anywhere.

In just the same way, other established evils, because they constituted a social menace, have been placed under the ban of law in civilized nations. Public gambling has been driven into the small corners of the earth. Authorized prostitution has been whipped out of the life of most of the nations of the world. The traffic in habit-forming drugs is being slowly strangled by international co-operation and international effort.

It is true that in each case, these wrongs have not been eliminated without an effort. As in the case of the slaveholders of Ephesus, vested interests fought and fought bitterly. They were eliminated only by one simple because society exercised the right to defend itself, because the idea that an "injury to one is an injury to all" began to be regarded as a fundamental principle throughout the world.

Organized society made war upon yellow fever, smallpox and the various diseases, even though this warfare lessened the income of doctors and undertakers, threw grave-diggers out of employment and reduced the profits of medicine makers. Society began more and more to understand that it was charged with the duty and with the right of protecting itself against any sinister interests that served to destroy human happiness, demoralize public and private life or to undermine civilization. In proportion as this principle began to be recognized, in just that same ratio did the traffic in intoxicating liquors challenge the attention of law-making bodies throughout the world.

It was the great Gladstone who denounced the drink as a "greater evil than war, pestilence and famine combined." It was David Lloyd George who during the late war declared the drink to be a "greater enemy than either Germany or Austria." History arose and said that the civilizations of Assyria, Greece, Egypt and Rome, each withered away in an orgy of drink. Science said that the drink was rotting the manhood of the best of the nations of the earth. Statistics showed that the drink bill of the world would wipe out the entire cost of the great war within ten years.

The men who make profits out of the degrading business say that they must not be interfered with. The man who, because of his diseased appetite, has no liberty, protests against being deprived of his right to be a slave to drink. Others whose interests are incompatible with the social welfare protest for the reason or another. But the intelligence and conscience of the world grows stronger. The cry of the many who suffer in order that the few may get rich becomes more and more insistent. These growing influences quite naturally find expression in the parliaments of the world, the voices of social power. Since America adopted the Prohibition amendment, and set this standard of human liberty, practically every law-making body on earth has grappled with the liquor question in one form or another. Not one of them for a dozen years has enacted any measure looking to the encouragement of the "industry," but wherever any law has been passed it has been always in the direction of restricting, discouraging or prohibiting the traffic more or less completely. Everywhere it is classed as a "business" detrimental to society.

To say the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors cannot be achieved is to say that organized society is powerless to defend itself. To say that a democracy is unable to achieve Prohibition when it so wills, is to say that democracy is a failure. To say that one has an inalienable right to engage in any business, however destructive it may be, is to fly in the face of the Supreme Court and to declare that organized society has no right to defend itself. The great European war was waged to make the world safe for democracy, and democracy means the right of the people to order their own affairs in their own way. The theory that the people have no rights which the liquor sellers are bound to respect is now well into the discard. Just as the sun of the people's rights rises in the east, so the depredations of special privileges begin to set in the west.

Since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted by the greatest manifestation of public approval ever given to any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, no movement in the history of the world has made such progress as has the Prohibition idea throughout the world. Free peoples resist under the oppression of vested interests are seeking their demands for freedom in every corner of the world. Local and national anti-drink societies have been organized in every civilized country on earth, composed of the best and the patriotic of all lands. These organizations have been welded into the World League Against Alcoholism that lowers its banner of liberty throughout the world and co-operates in the downfall of the greatest oppressor that the human race ever saw. This amalgamation of

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

Accepts Resignation of Miss Gibson, Teacher in Model School at Fredericton.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., May 19—The Board of Education of New Brunswick met this afternoon in connection with the session of the Provincial Government. Much routine business was transacted.

The resignation of Miss I. Marion Gibson as a teacher in the Model School, Fredericton, was accepted with regret. It was due to ill health. Miss Mabel J. Logan, who has been on the staff of the Campbellton school but who recently has been supplying at the Model School, was appointed to succeed Miss Gibson.

The board approved of the following section relative to disability under the Teachers' Pensions Act: Applicants for disability, allowed under the provisions of the Teachers' Pensions Act, shall, within six months after giving up active work of teaching, furnish the chief superintendent with a certificate of total disability obtained from the district medical health officer. A similar disability certificate must be furnished the chief superintendent on or before June 30 for each year thereafter, during which disability may be claimed.

Societies will hold its first international convention at Toronto on November 24-29 next. No international gathering of reform forces has ever met in the history of the world that will equal this international demonstration. The movement represents a power that cannot be withstood by the combined forces of evil. Its power will be irresistible because it represents a world-wide uprising against entrenched wrong and fortified oppression. No evil thing in the history of the world was ever able to withstand the aroused conscience of the world.

The hour for the final execution of the arrogant and wicked liquor traffic has struck and it must go off the face of the earth, just as did human slavery, piracy, the ancient practice of skinning alive prisoners of war and boiling heretics in oil. The cohesive power of public opinion is mighty and the struggle will be great, but there can be but one outcome. The liquor traffic must pass away and take with it the vast welter of human misery that it creates.

Stage Door "Beau" Extinct Animal, Says Doorkeeper

Replaced by Species of Young Man Known as Stage Door Johnny.

London, May 17.—Stage doorkeepers of London theatres say the stage-door "beau" is extinct and has been replaced by a species of young man more aptly described by the American term "stage-door Johnny."

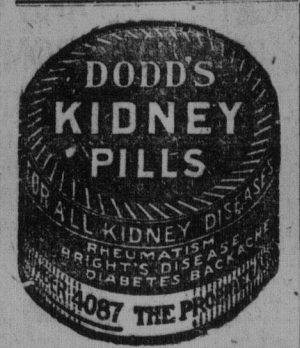
The vanished "beau," according to the guardian of one London stage entrance, wore a large silk hat at an acute angle, an elegant cane over his evening clothes and waited, a bouquet in one hand, a te-ribboned box in the other, gold knobbed swagger-stick under one arm, to greet a chorus girl and, with a graceful bow, to hand her into his private hansom-cab.

Today, Jack doesn't do that. He sits in his automobile puffing a cigarette and when the other party appears he calls from the curb: "Come on, off with you, you've been a long time." The car starts with a jerk and the girl is hurled into a seat.

"I suppose they are more sensible, but perpetual common sense makes stage-door boys like most other places these days—they're awfully dull," says one doorkeeper.

STILL EARLY FOR SHAD FISHING

Fredericton, N. B., May 19—Although still early for shad in the St. John river, fishery inspector H. I. Harrison said that a few of these had already been caught. Heavy rains last night and today will benefit the fishing to a great extent and aid in bringing along the shad and salmon.



SOUTHWEST STORM WARNING POSTED

New York, May 19—A southwest storm warning, Delaware breakwater to Block Island, R. I., was issued today by the weather bureau. The storm centered over Southern Lake Huron, is of marked intensity and will be attended by strong south and southwest winds.

Don't aim too high, or you will miss the good things of life a little lower down.

A cat never cries over spilt milk.

STRAINED MUSCLES, SPRAINS CAN BE TREATED QUICKLY

In minor sprains, the muscle is strained a little, and all that is needed is a vigorous rubbing with Nerviline. This draws the extra blood away, and permits the muscle to return to its normal condition. The supremacy Nerviline enjoys is owing to its penetrating power. It strikes deeply, that is why it removes deep seated pains, and fixes up folds that have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Sciatica. There is about five times the pain destroying power in Nerviline than you find in the average liniment. Sold everywhere, 50c. per bottle.



Total Height 4 feet. Approx. Weight 1700 lbs.
Gray Granite Polished Back and Front.
PRICE \$122
Write for our Catalogue.
Freight prepaid anywhere in Maritime Provinces.
Phone and our Auto will call for you.
M. T. KANE
Opp. Fernhill Cemetery — ST. JOHN, N. B.

DUNLOP

CORD TIRES FABRIC

LOOK TO DUNLOP FOR "CORD" SUPREMACY

A man who owns three cars and who has driven an automobile almost since the inception of the "gas buggy" remarked to one of our directors the other day:

"I have been getting such dandy service from Dunlop Tires that I think your claims about mileage are far too modest. As far as my experience goes, you cannot talk too big."

1922, 1921, 1920, 1919—Dunlop Cord Tires came into existence in 1919, and the transformation in mileage year by year that followed their use by motorists has been most striking. 1920 surpassed 1919 to be, in turn, surpassed by 1921; and here's 1922 producing testimonials like this:

"I have just returned to you a 37x5 Dunlop Traction Cord casing which has gone 24,500 miles. The casing was used on the rear wheel of one of my Cadillac cars, covering 11,000 miles, and was then transferred to the front wheel and covered 13,500 miles after the change was made. I consider this exceptional mileage, indeed, and needless to say, am more than pleased with the service rendered."

It is important to note that the tire referred to above was on a livery car, and, therefore, could not possibly have been subjected to a more severe test.

Buy Big Mileage in your Tire Purchases—Name Dunlop "Traction Cord" at any Garage or Tire Dealer.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories: Toronto.
Branches in all leading cities.