

# POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1919

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 3, 1919

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### THE VOCATIONAL CLASSES

The vocational training board does well to plan for the future and anticipate the time when the city shall have a technical school building. When that time comes, however, a modern building planned for the purpose should be erected, on a scale large enough to meet the needs of the city for years to come. It would be a great mistake to do the thing by halves, or attempt to utilize a building totally unfit for such a purpose. The best should be none too good when the time is ripe for action. In the meantime accommodation can be procured for the classes of work most needed at the outset, having in mind the relatively small amount of money available for the present winter. When the vocational board has shown results the citizens will not only approve but demand the further expenditure made necessary. The Times-Star learns that the majority of the vocational training board is against any large expenditure on a building until a proper one can be designed and built and in this time will have the support of the people. There are now evening classes in some subjects and to these should be added others in electrical work, motor mechanics and such as will give needed instruction along lines of practical work for which young men and women desire to fit themselves. Every step taken should be well-considered, with an eye to the needs that gradually meet to as full an extent as the available funds will permit.

### ANOTHER BLACK EYE

Hon. Mr. Ballantyne will not recommend that the ferry be reserved to the city if St. John harbor is placed in commission. The city must give up everything, but Mr. Ballantyne is satisfied: "I see no reason why satisfactory arrangements, respecting the property required for ferry purposes, should not be concluded between the harbor commissioners, when they will be appointed, and the common council of the city of St. John."

It is the old story. Trust the government, do not worry the government, but wait patiently and accept cheerfully whatever in its own good time it may be pleased to offer. But St. John has been pursuing this course a long time, and the results have not given rise to any desire to pursue it further. It may be necessary to wait for a time longer—until there is a new government at Ottawa; for nobody knows who will be in power after the next elections, whether they take place next year or the year after. The fact the people of St. John must keep in mind is that this is a national port, and that it should be nationalized, as Sir Robert Borden promised in 1911 that it would be. The promise has not been kept, although the war period proved conclusively how essential this port is to Canada in the winter season. The agitation for harbor commission when the government gives no assurance that the traffic of the port will not be burdened with interest and sinking fund for all expenditures made is not in the interest of the port. The thing to do is to go steadily on demanding that the needed facilities be provided and the port nationalized.

### A SOURCE OF DANGER

President Wilson again urges congress to pass legislation to provide the means of dealing effectively with those who by violent methods would overthrow democratic government. Neither the president nor anyone else would assert that the present system of government in the United States or in any country is incapable of improvement, but it is only necessary to make a comparison, let us say, between the American president and any Bolshevik to determine which is most to be trusted in any position of authority. The world must not be too tolerant of those who poison the mind, any more than those who poison the body. Certain principles of democratic government are accepted because centuries of struggle and trial have proved them. There has been a gradual development, growing out of human experience, and the process still goes on. The Bolsheviks would have a reversion to the law of the jungle. It is idle to say that they desire human equality, for experience in Russia has proved this to be entirely foreign to the aims of the leaders. The citizen who is guilty of the crime of superior intelligence receives there the most brutal treatment. Human nature cannot be changed overnight, and, but for the safeguards which well-ordered government provides, the life and property of no citizen would be safe. These Utopians disregard the plain facts of human experience through centuries of strife for human betterment. A psychiatrist would probably find that the average Bolshevik has a mental twist which prevents him from becoming a normal human being. He is therefore the most dangerous to the state. The world is full of inequalities and earnest men and women devote their energies to the task of reform, realizing, however, that change comes slowly in a world of conflicting interests, where so many yield to the temptations of wealth and pleasure rather than embrace the principles of sacrifice and service. The Bolsheviks do not recognize these principles. They do not ask for a revolution in order that they may be more worthy followers of

Him who served and offered himself a sacrifice, but to pull down others in order that their own selfish desires may be gratified. It would be unjust to make this charge against all who may be described as Bolsheviks, since there are always blind followers; and doubtless there are dreamers who believe that if once the inequalities were removed, even by revolution, the reign of peace and good-will and real human brotherhood would be assured. This may even be the view of certain pacific Bolsheviks who encourage discontent, although they do not profit by their own preachments to the extent of handing over their wealth and enabling at least a few to sample their brotherly principles. Whatever their point of view, these people are dangerous, and while there is great reluctance to interfere with free speech there must be, in the public interest, a limitation placed upon the activities of those who seek to overthrow by revolution what President Wilson describes as the time-tested institutions of the nation.

The establishment of free clinics in connection with the work of the medical school is especially necessary in the interests of poor children and is a natural development of the public health system as it relates to the schools. The large percentage of children found to be suffering from some defect calls for treatment in order that these children may not go on suffering a severe handicap which if not removed would become chronic and lessen their usefulness for life.

President Wilson: "There are those in this country who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. It makes little difference what minority it is, whether capital or labor, or any other class, no sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country. Orderly processes are the only ones by which relief and reform can be obtained. Those who would propose any other method of reform are enemies of this country."

The following from the pen of Theodore Roosevelt is especially applicable to modern conditions of today: "Unless democracy is based on the principle of service by everybody who claims the enjoyment of any right it is not true democracy at all. The man who refuses to read, or is satisfied to render, the necessary service is not fit to live in a democracy."

Present experience shows the need of Canada endeavoring to develop its own fuel supply. The west is suffering through lack of coal and in the central provinces industries and railways are threatened with a shortage that may cause great inconvenience if not serious loss.

Labor candidates will figure in the civic elections in other cities besides Winnipeg. In none of these cities, however, will the line of cleavage be as sharply drawn as in the capital of Manitoba.

Some Christmas stockings in St. John may be smaller because those steamers were permitted to go to Halifax.

If there are city commissioners who doubt the value of vocational education then we need a school to train men for the vocation of commissioners.

The sudden drop in the thermometer last night brought us face to face with real winter.

### GOVERNMENT WANTS TO IN LUJUE PROPERTY

Obstacle Encountered in Council's Resolution on Harbor Commission

The government does not wish to take over the harbor by commission without the ferry property being included, according to a letter from Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, minister of marine and fisheries, received yesterday by Mayor Hayes. The letter from Hon. Mr. Ballantyne was read at the meeting of the city commission yesterday and referred to the committee of the whole. It was as follows: Ottawa, 25 Nov., 1919. Dear Sir,—I have before me your letter of 20th inst., enclosing copy of resolution passed by the city council concerning the transfer of the harbor of St. John to the government. It is observed that the resolution, as passed by the common council, provides for the exemption of certain property within the harbor from that which is to be transferred to the government, whereas the legislation passed by the parliament of Canada provides that the entire property shall be transferred to the government. In view, therefore, of the provisions of the enabling legislation, you will, I am sure, appreciate that I am unable to recommend to the government acceptance of the terms of the resolution of the common council. In the event of the property being transferred, as provided for by the Act, I see no reason why satisfactory arrangements, respecting the property required for ferry purposes, should not be concluded between the harbor commissioners, when they will be appointed, and the common council of the city of St. John. Yours very truly, C. C. BALLANTYNE, ROBERT T. HAYES, Mayor, St. John, N. B.



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### ANTHEM NO. 44

My country, you're a peach, best pebble on the beach! This I contend, e'en when the High Cost queers all of my later years, e'en when the profit tears rob without end. Land of the pilgrims' pride, land where the well known hide goes with the tail, I'll always sing your praise, even if biling jays sting me in fifty ways, taking my kale. Land where the income tax puts automatic jacks under my wad! If we have griefs and woes, problems and things like those, aces on our heads and toes, let's look abroad! Over on other shores they have a million aces where we have one; hark to the foreign howls, see how the peasant growls, wiping his tear wet jaws—look at the Hun. If we have scattered Reds battling their futile heads on a stone wall, they have their legions where we have black despair, lawlessness with wind to spare, also with gall. My country, soon or late, you'll get things going straight, get things in tune; men to their jobs will like, cutting out useless strike; and, for the love of Mike, let it be soon!

### CAN-DA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

### THE REBELLION IN UPPER CANADA

As soon as Col. Fitz Gibbon was placed in command of the Toronto militia he planned all his work on the expectation of a revolt in a few days. On December 3, 1837, he had a proclamation printed warning the residents of Toronto to be on guard against what happened and instructions were also sent to all military officers to hold themselves in readiness for a call. These instructions filled the plotters with dismay. There were rumors in their camp that the government had come into possession of some of their proclamations and literature and that a terrific retribution was planned. Doctor Rolph, one of the leaders who was in Toronto, learned most of what took place at the council meeting and sent a copy of the meeting to Mackenzie, who at that time was somewhere north of Toronto. The messenger reached the section where Mackenzie was supposed to be on the 3rd but he could not get in touch with the chief plotter. However he was taken to a place near Holland Landing, where he met Samuel Lount, one of the chief associates of Mackenzie, and the information of the "army" and he was to pass on to the chief conspirator the story of the preparations in Toronto.

Lount and a man named Anderson, his closest helper, rushed a member of their band to Toronto to make arrangements for the reception of the "army" at Montgomery's Tavern, Yonge street, but the message he received from Toronto by the friend sent by Dr. Rolph caused him to make a sudden change in the plans for the descent upon that city. The danger was alarming—whatever was to be done had to be started at once. So immediately he made plans without consulting Mackenzie.

(Continued tomorrow)

### WHAT SHALL I GIVE

(Rev. George Scott)

What shall I give? Give sympathy, The children's games are great and strong, And he who gives graciously, Does to himself a grievous wrong.

What shall I give for a timely aid, To little lives all overcast? To little ones who shrink and fade, And shiver in the wintry blast.

Give precious hours and anxious care, Give of your treasures great and small, Give that these little ones may share, Give that no little may fall.

Your sheltered lives are warmed and fed, But oh, the long long dreary days The little children fold for bread, And sicken in the city ways.

Cursed by the glare of flaring lights, And bound by evil's iron chain, Their little eyeballs scared by heights, And sounds in folly's wanton train.

How shall we blame the little feet, If to adventurous games they go, How could we stand if forced to meet The harvests that their sires have sown?

Give kindly deeds, so shalt thou know The riches only he who gives, Can gather, and thy heart shall glow With pulsing joy that ever lives.

Be open handed, so thy deed Shall gather increase through the land, Thy generosity shall feed Thy soul in life's declining ways.

### LIGHTER VEIN

The Coddie Knows. Notice—"What club shall I use, caddie?" "Coddie—Well, I reckon a dust pan or brush would be about the thing for you, mamam."—Titi Bits.

His Mind Made Up. In Judge Thompson's court, a few days ago, some colored gentlemen were being questioned for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness for jury service. "I can't serve on dis jury, Judge—no sah," said Clarence Green.

Judge—Why not, Clarence? Clarence—Well, sah, my mind's done made up—yes, sah.

Judge (sarcastically)—Is that so, Clarence? Since when has your mind been made up?

Clarence—Well, sah, Judge, you might say even since the incompetency of my information, ruh, yes, sah.

Holes de Luxe. The Expert—"Yes, sir, you can have a splendid golf course here of eighteen holes."

Mr. War Proffits—"Eighteen holes—oh, dammy! I can afford something better than that. Buy the next farm or make it thirty!"—Judge.

Know His Shakespeare. "Yes, I may say I'm a close student of Shakespeare."

"And which of his plays do you like best?" "Prometheus and Juliet."—Kansas City Journal

### SHE IS NOT VIEWED POLITICALLY

(New York Times)

There is significance, and perhaps a little of the ominous, in the fact that Lady Astor carried on her campaign for a seat in the House of Commons distinctly and avowedly as a party candidate, one who, if elected, would work and vote with a party, the London papers, in their comments on her victory, to see any difference between her party affiliations into the glad and the sorrowful. In other words, they all congratulated her her success, and expressed pleased interest in her attainment of a place never before occupied by a representative of her sex.

This unanimity makes evident that the several editors as in her election the triumph of a woman, not of a Unionist, and it is as a woman that they discuss her, what she is going to do, and what she is going to wear. Whether or not she, like other members of the House, will take off her hat when she addresses the Speaker receives much consideration. In exactly the tone to be expected in a subject such as this, nobody seems to view her as adding strength either to his political friends or his political enemies.

It is all done very courteously, but it ought not to be exactly satisfactory to Lady Astor or to the Unionist suffragists anywhere, that this election is not regarded as an other elections—affecting the balance of political power. What the suffragists want or ought to want—and who would be bold enough to see any difference between those two phrases—is perfect equality. That, every one, of course, an equality of criticism and of support in the field of politics. It is not really a compliment to Lady Astor, therefore, that Liberals and Unionists alike welcome her as a member of parliament. It means a hint to the absence of appreciation on the one side and of expectation on the other of what that parliament would be the House of Commons will bring to pass.

For the fact that Lady Astor is treated by the political writers merely, or chiefly, as a woman in a position where women hitherto have been excluded is not the least of the merits of her candidature. The danger was alarming—whatever was to be done had to be started at once. So immediately he made plans without consulting Mackenzie.

None of the London papers has taken the trouble to find out just why Plymouth comes Lady Astor to represent it. Some of the suggest that it was because of her many benefactions—because she has been a Lady Bountiful of a new and more practically helpful type—and that a decrease of her interest in the city's needs was feared as a result of thwarting her ambition. But that theory is too cynical for acceptance. It is altogether too simple to be so public. Perhaps we would have the key to the little mystery if we knew more about the other candidates.

### TASK OF MAGNITUDE

The magnitude of the task of reconstruction in the devastated regions of Northern France is indicated in the following facts published recently by Le Matin of Paris: Seven hundred thousand workmen working for a year will be needed to rebuild the houses destroyed during the German occupation and 15,000 for an equal length of time to reconstruct the roads and railways.

In out of the departments, Du Nord alone (a "department" corresponding to our county) according to the estimates of Mon. Labbe, director-general of technical services, 22,000,000 tons of materials and the labor of 700,000 workmen for a year will be necessary for building only; in this department there are 100,000 houses to be rebuilt.

This work of building will require: Five billion bricks, weighing 12,500,000 tons; mortar made from 3,000,000 cubic metres of sand, weighing 4,500,000 tons and 1,000,000 tons of lime; 13,000,000 square metres of tiles, weighing 650,000 tons, and 3,000,000 cubic metres of concrete, weighing 9,000,000 tons. If the cement, plaster, iron and paving tiles are added to this fantastic total of 22,000,000 tons of materials is reached!

Reconstruction of roads and railways will require 3,000,000 tons of materials and it would require 20,000 trains of fifty cars. In addition, the transport to be effected by motor lorry can be estimated at 50,000,000 of tons per kilometer, for which 5,000 lorries will be needed each day!

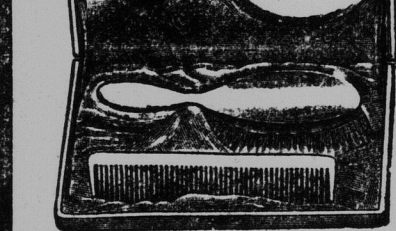
### RED CROSS SOCIETY

At a meeting of the executive of the Red Cross Society yesterday, Mrs. J. A. McAvity in the chair a grant of \$5,500 was made for the Victorian Order to provide a nurse in St. John for the next three years under the board of health. Mrs. A. W. Adams was appointed convener of a committee to cooperate with others in caring for soldiers' dependents arriving at the port during the winter on which Mrs. Lawrence reported. A resolution of sympathy was extended to Mrs. Frank White a member of the local society.

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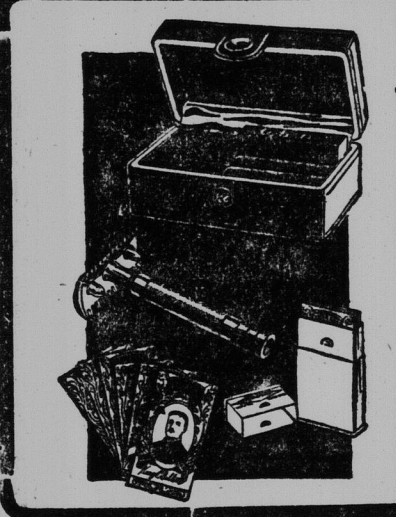


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### Health Notes: A Wise Hint in Each

The following are notes issued by the United States Public Health Service:

A clean house with plenty of fresh air and sunshine is a long step in the direction of health.

The kitchen is the most important room in the house from a health standpoint. Keep everything about it and every one in it scrupulously clean.

Beauty is more than skin deep. Natural beauty is usually a sign of health that comes from keeping the body clean and getting plenty of outdoor exercises.

A decayed tooth is far more dangerous to the health than a fly in the soup. Visit the dentist regularly. Keep the teeth clean.

Thousands of children are killed every year because the parents say, "They will have it anyway," and permit the little ones to expose themselves to whooping cough, measles and scarlet fever.

Industrial accidents killed 3,400 persons and seriously injured 20,000 in Pennsylvania in 1918, and most of these accidents are preventable; many of the results of carelessness.

Cultivate the habit of walking with the head upright and the shoulders thrown back. It is cheaper and better than bottled tonics.

Germ diseases kill off more people than the deadliest wars. In 1917 pneumonia and tuberculosis killed 228,000 Americans, more than seven times the number killed in action in France.

Heart disease caused more deaths in 1917 than any other ailments (115,387). Right living would materially reduce this. Don't wait for the disease to develop before you see your physician.

Carelessness with the hands and teeth causes more deaths in America every year than carelessness with motor vehicles. Keep the hands clean, free from germs, away from the mouth and visit the dentist regularly.

Do not take drugs to cure the headache. Consult a physician, a dentist or an oculist, to see if the cause can be located. Often the eyes or the teeth may be at fault.

A person can live weeks without food, days without water, but only a few minutes without air. Persons who pay but little attention to the purity of the air they breathe are not careful as to drinking water and food. Become a fresh air crank. Open the office windows.

### PROCEEDS ALLOTTED

The Excelsior Club of St. Andrew's church met last night and received excellent reports of the tea and sale held recently. The president, Miss Annie Porteous, was in the chair. It was decided to allot the proceeds of the sale as follows: To Rev. Harvey Morton in Trinidad, to provide Christmas treats for the children of his Sunday school, \$20; to Rev. Mr. Seringour for British Guiana missions, \$3 in English coinage; to the Free Kindergarten Association in St. John, \$10. The club decided to take part in the "Rosebud Day" tagging and to take charge of Prince ward under the convener of Mrs. James McTut, and Mrs. H. Fielding Rankine and also to help the Kings' Daughters in the holding of a sale next week.

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