

# The Evening Times and Star

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## LOST HIS DEPOSIT.

Mr. Gratian O'Leary, staff correspondent of the Canadian Press, cabled from London two days ago that Premier Meighen, "although up to his ears in the international morass, is keeping one eye open for the result of the by-election in far-away Medicine Hat."

Medicine Hat spoke yesterday, and it is discovered that Mr. Meighen's candidature was also in a morass, and that he was unable to reach the high ground of political safety. He was lost in the morass. What the effect will be upon Mr. Meighen, struggling in the international morass, may only be conjectured. He is making some commotion, and the other premiers are no doubt watching his efforts with a great deal of interest.

The verdict of Medicine Hat is significant because it establishes that the farmers are very strong in the west, and that even in an industrial centre the government may find itself in a minority. So overwhelming a defeat of a government candidate who was personally well-liked cannot be set down as a purely local expression of feeling. The west is against the government.

There are five more by-elections to be held, in West York, St. Antoine, Leeds, Maple Creek and Durham. These are widely scattered constituencies and the result of the contests, which it is assumed will be held during the fall, will be awaited with very keen interest. It is of course possible that the general elections will be called, but that is not probable. The government will doubtless cling to power as long as possible. That the government candidate in Medicine Hat, though given the strongest possible support, should lose his deposit, will not be a comforting reflection for other Meighen candidates. The Conservative party is steadily losing ground.

## DISARMAMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George told the conference of Dominion premiers that Britain was ready to discuss with the United States any proposal for the limitation of armaments. Mr. Chamberlain, leader of the House, said on June 17 that it was desirable to have such an understanding and co-operation between Britain and the great Pacific powers as would prevent a new competition in armaments. He referred especially to the United States and Japan. The Japanese ambassador in London says Japan is willing to co-operate, and the Japanese minister of marine is reported to have said the same thing. This puts it up to the United States. What is the situation there? In the first place the House passed a naval bill making a large appropriation. Then the Senate failed on a further \$80,000,000. The two bodies next had to confer, and finally passed \$80,000,000. And there the matter rests for the moment. But Senator Borah had submitted a resolution calling for a conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan on the question of naval disarmament. Against this was another proposal, said to be favored by President Harding, for a conference of all the powers on the question of disarmament. As one result of the conference between House and Senate, it was agreed to submit the Borah amendment to the House. In a word, Congress appears to want the biggest navy in the world, and disarmament, all in one breath. The New York Evening Post thus summarizes the situation:

"As the compromise leaves things, the abandonment of the increases made in the Senate is savor of adoption than is the Borah resolution. All that the House conferees have promised regarding the important section of the bill is a vote. If that vote fails to show a majority for the resolution, then the greatly inferior Porter resolution will be carried. This would be a most unfortunate result, since the two houses would still be deadlocked. The way to prevent this sharp delay is for the House to accept the Borah resolution. Every argument presses for such action. The country has given unmistakable evidence of its approval. The sentiment in the House is admittedly for speedy reduction of armaments by international agreement. It is simply a choice of means. The Borah resolution proposes a conference of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States to consider reduction of naval armaments. The Porter resolution proposes a conference of all the powers to consider reduction of both naval and military armaments. Between these two proposals the practical person cannot hesitate. The chances for speedy action under the Borah resolution are many times what they are under the Porter resolution. By limiting the field of discussion it simplifies the issue. We are much more likely to arrive at an agreement with Great Britain and Japan over our respective navies than with Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy over the navies and armies of all these nations. The great end, namely, disarmament, is the same. It is limitation of armament. The place to begin limitation is wherever it can most easily be begun. The Senate has done its part in yielding to the House on the increase of \$80,000,000 in naval appropriations. The House should follow suit by yielding to the Senate on the Porter resolution. In adopting this procedure both houses would be yielding to the country in its demand for economy and for a firm establishment of international peace."

Hon. F. B. Carroll sees a gradual reduction of freight rates in prospect. What we want in the maritime provinces is a freight rate that will enable these provinces to market their products in competition with those of the central provinces. That was one of the pledges of Confederation.

## DAWN OF BRIGHTER DAYS.

The end of the miners' strike in Great Britain is the great news of the day. The loss incurred during the strike has been enormous, and nothing has been gained that could not have been as well gained while the work in the mines went on. The demands of the men were too radical, and alienated public sympathy. The attempt to bring on a general strike failed because other workmen could not see eye to eye with the miners. In the period since the strike began British industry has been partially paralyzed, the millions of unemployed have had to be fed, the transportation system has been seriously affected, and Britain's competitors in industry, especially Germany, have been afforded a great opportunity to get into her markets. It will probably be a long time before such an ill-advised stoppage of work in a great essential industry in Great Britain occurs again. The Red element, which saw its opportunity in the period of unrest after the war to poison the minds of the workers, has been rebuked in the end by the sane element, and failed to accomplish its object, which was really nothing short of a soviet regime, inspired from Moscow. It will take a long time to recover what has been lost—indeed it can never be recovered; but with the resumption of work in the mines other industries will gradually become more active and the problem of unemployment less acute.

If now peace in Ireland may be restored the United Kingdom will enter upon a brighter era and the Empire will rejoice.

## A CAUSTIC SPEECH.

The British attorney-general, Sir Gordon Hewart, in a recent address before a conference of coalition Liberals of the city and county of Leicester, said some very sharp things about the Asquith Liberals and their attitude toward those who stood for coalition. He said the Asquith Liberals were pursuing a policy of exclusion and ruling out every Liberal who had been a coalition candidate. It seemed to be with them only a question of ascendancy and of party funds. Continuing, Sir Gordon said his constituents, the Asquith Liberals in support of a resolution which was unanimously adopted, and which called for periodical conferences and united action by coalition Liberals:

"But squabbles over ascendancy and party funds have no real interest for sensible people. They are dismal squabbles at any time, but they are profoundly unworthy at the present time, when questions of the gravest kind, both domestic and international, call for the best efforts and the sincere co-operation of all good citizens. Goaded by personal disappointment and soured by public neglect, our more hysterical critics have apparently, persuaded themselves that coalition is the abomination of desolation. That view is a little forgetful and old. Who was the parent of coalition in 1915? Who declared in the autumn of 1918 that the problems of the early period of peace, not less than the problems of actual hostilities, required a united front? You have only to look at the news to see how perfectly right Mr. Asquith then was. It is quite obvious. What is really abominated is not coalition. On the contrary, coalition is desired. But it is to be a coalition of equals, not a coalition in which the parent of coalition sits at the bottom of the pool. These austere persons have excommunicated the coalition Liberals with bell, book, and candle. They have excluded them from the Liberal Federation and the still waters of the National Liberal Club are to know us no more. It is all very sad, no doubt, but I don't gather from any evidence which is available to me today that you are in any way downhearted. I rather gather you intend to make the best of it. Nothing and nobody but ourselves can excommunicate us from the Liberal party. The reluctance with which, under compulsion, we are forming a new organization may be taken as a measure of the vigor and resolution with which we shall act. But we seek no exclusion. On the contrary, we desire and we cordially invite the co-operation of all men and women of Liberal faith."

The American Federation of Labor will call on the United States government "to bring about recognition of the Irish republic." President Harding and his advisers will politely inform the Federation that a cardinal principle in good statesmanship is to mind one's own business, and there the matter will end until the time for annual resolutions comes round again.

Toronto Globe: "There are no safe seats for the Meighen government between the head of the lakes and the Rockies. The voice of Medicine Hat is the voice of doom for the Meighen government."

Unhappy times that mingle the curfew's clang with the peaceful tones of shandon bells.

Schools of physics, chemistry, microbiology, and Jewish literature and language have been opened at the Jewish University in Palestine. Arabs are to be admitted as well as Jews.

## LIGHTER VEIN.

### He Forgot That

Husband (angrily)—"I never saw a woman so hard to please as you are." Wife (calmly)—"My dear, you forget that I married you."—Boston Transcript.

### Not a Stranger

A private soldier walking arm-in-arm with his sweetheart met his sergeant when about to enter an eating house. He respectfully introduced her to him: "Sergeant, my sister."

"Yes, yes," was the reply, "I know; she was mine once."—Spare Moments.

### Would Bring Bad Luck

Guest (being shown over house)—"So this is your kitchen. It seems splendidly appointed, but why have you so many mirrors around. There must be a dozen at least."

Host—"S-sh!" The cook is very bad-tempered, but superstitious, so she doesn't dare throw the things about here."—Spare Moments.

### Nearly Swindled

"Oh," cried Mrs. Gush, "what a darling blouse! How much is this gorgeous creation?"

"Fifty shillings, madam" was the answer. "Fifty shillings, and so sweet for the price," continued Mrs. Gush. "It's a dear; just exactly what I want. The color and everything just as I like it. I think I will take it, though fifty shillings."

"Pardon me, madam," said the assistant, "I have made a mistake! This is marked only fifteen shillings, not fifty."

"Oh, I see," said Mrs. Gush, "how me something a little better."—Answers.

### Reciprocity

The minister was loud in his praise of the fat and juicy bird his colored host served for dinner, and finally he asked, "Where did you get such a fine goose as this?"

"Pahson," replied his host, "when you preach a good sermon ah doan ax you what you got it. Ah hopes you'll be happy to eat it, now me something a little better."—Answers.

### Old Stuff

The upholder of the memory training system was lauding its merits. "Why not take a course in efficiency training?" said he. "It will show you how to earn more money than you are getting."

"I do that now!" said the Doubting Thomas.

### Last Resource

Wife—John, the doctor says I need a little change. Hub—Ask him to give it to you. He's got the last of mine.

### SABLE ISLAND

Halifax, N. S., June 28.—(By Canadian Press.)—The wreck of the Gloucester fishing schooner Esperanto on a bar to the south of Sable Island, some hundreds of miles off the Nova Scotia coast, has directed the attention of the shipping and sporting world to that sinister little strip of sand, appropriately called "the Graveyard of the Atlantic." The Esperanto is the latest of the victims of the "graveyard," which during the last 500 years has been the scene of the wrecking of hundreds of various sized and nationalities. Their bones lie scattered all about the island, a menace to fishermen and ships wandering out of their courses in that neighborhood. The Gloucesterman may possibly have come to grief on the machinery of the State of Virginia, a notorious wrecking ground on the South Bar in 1879, or she may have run into any one of the wrecks of the Naury, Vampire, Weather Gauge, Stranger, Hope, or other fishing boats.

First historic mention of a wreck on Sable Island occurs during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, one of Elizabeth's most gracious courtiers and ablest seamen and a half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, lost a ship of his squadron on the North East Bar. Soon afterward Sir Humphrey was drowned when his own vessel foundered on the Grand Banks. In 1589 the French landed forty convicts on Sable Island and left them to their own resources. Seven years later twelve of them—all that were left alive—were taken back to France and told a dismal tale of the hardships they had endured in their desolate exile.

When shipping became more accustomed to the waters about Sable Island wreck followed wreck in quick succession, and the place was the abode of wild characters who preyed on unfortunate vessels that came within reach of their treacherous hands.

Grew more settled, however, and fishermen frequently resorted there to replenish their food supplies. Herds of cattle roamed over the low hills and there were numbers of black foxes on the island.

In modern days the British government has established life-saving stations on all its coasts in view of the fact that the place was such a menace to shipping, and when the wireless proved itself the important centre in the Marconi system.

## WARNS AGAINST FORCES THAT MIGHT CAUSE WAR AGAIN

Ottawa, June 29.—(Canadian Press.)—Warning that forces were at work which unless checked in a very decided manner would lead to another world catastrophe and forecasting a determined drive for the amalgamation of all the soldier organizations of Canada as a contribution toward the maintenance of the British Empire, R. B. Maxwell, president of the G. W. V. A., speaking at a dinner at the Chateau Laurier here last night declared that another war would mean the destruction of civilization and that before permanent peace was secured the British Empire would be strained to the breaking point.

Mr. Maxwell emphasized that he made these statements from knowledge. The forces of destruction could be converted only by patriotism, service and sacrifice.

The dinner was a welcome home to Mr. Maxwell who represented Canada at the meeting of representatives of soldier organizations of the British Empire in Cape Town, South Africa, which resulted in the formation of the British Empire Service League. This organization stands pledged to strive for peace and has as its motto "defence, not defence."

### SHOT BY 3-YEAR-OLD SON.

Somerville, N. J., June 28.—Michael Grene, a farmer of Oil City, five miles from here, is dying in the Somerset Hospital from a bullet wound in the abdomen. His 3-year-old child shot him yesterday.

Grene had cleaned a 38-calibre revolver, loaded it and left it on a table at home. The child grabbed the weapon and discharged it. Physicians at the hospital say that Grene's intestines had been punctured.

## LOCAL NEWS

### DANCING

Rockwood Park pavilion tonight. New orchestra.

White dresses and white pumps closing for less money at Bassen's 14-16-18 Charlotte street. 6-29.

DOMINION DAY EXCURSION To camp meetings Brown's Flats. The steamer D. J. will leave at 8.30 a.m. steamer Majestic at 2 p.m. making all intermediate stops. Meals served on the grounds. 523-7-2.

Boys' khaki pants bathing suits and cotton jerseys for the holiday for less money at Bassen's 14-16-18 Charlotte street. 6-29.

### NOTICE

Unclaimed prizes, S. O. E. No. 0, No. 822, O. No. 51, No. 289. If not called for by July 3 will be cancelled. H. W. Bird, 17 Paul street.

For sub. furnished summer house at Pampdenac, phone M. 1631.

### DANCING

Rockwood Park pavilion tonight. New orchestra.

Children's and Ladies' linen coats to clear for \$1 each at Bassen's 14-16-18 Charlotte street. 6-29.

### SOME HOLIDAY

Friday, July first, across the bay, steamer Empress. Go ahead. 7-1.

SPORTS JULY 1st SEASIDE PARK Events: 220 yds. dash, 100 yds. dash, standing and running broad jump, pole vaulting, high jump, etc., and many other events. Events open to all. Anyone wishing to enter, call W. 480 or 436.

Prices to pre-war level at Bassen's 14-16-18 Charlotte street. 6-29.

### SCHOOL CLOSING SPECIALS

At Bab's Dept. stores, 104-106 King St. West, boys' suits, \$5.25 to \$16. all styles. Misses white dresses \$1.50 up. Misses Gingham and Chambray dresses only 98 cents. Children's hose at cut prices. Children's sandals, \$1.19 up. Children's Mary Jane \$1.39 up. Hair ribbon, 17 cents yd. up.

### DANCING

Rockwood Park pavilion tonight. New orchestra.

## SHAW PREDICTS 2 WARS IN 20 YEARS

G. B. Says Lloyd George's Policy Means British Campaign of Navy-Sinking.

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Times and Montreal Gazette.)

June 28.—Mr. Lloyd George has declared war on "America," is the startling opening sentence of a letter which George Bernard Shaw has written to the Daily News. Shaw finds this declaration in the prime minister's speech to the Imperial conference, where Lloyd George said:

"We cannot forget that the very life of the whole Empire has been built upon sea power, and that sea power is necessarily the basis of the whole Empire's existence. We have therefore to look to measures which our security requires."

"This," says Shaw, "is conclusive there can be no security for the British Empire until the American fleet has followed the German fleet to the bottom of the sea. The Japanese fleet will no doubt be happy to assist on the operation, but as there can be no security for Australia whilst the Japanese fleet exists, it too, must perish subsequently. Thus our western programme, beginning with Ireland, includes two first-rate wars within the next 20 years."

"But what about the eastern programme? It is clearly out of the question that France, now more up to her eyes in military glory, should be allowed to maintain a formidable naval armament and a range of fortified harbors within gunshot of our shores, actually nearer than Ireland. Herds of cattle roamed over the low hills and there were numbers of black foxes on the island."

"We must sink the French fleet with Germany's assistance. There is also the question of security at home. We have among us large numbers of disbanded soldiers demoralized and injured to violence and destruction by war. We have Sinn Féiners, direct actionists of the extreme left, shell-shocked lunatics and the usual per centage of criminals. Our lives are not secure under such circumstances. To make the country secure it is necessary that every person shall be handcuffed and not allowed to leave the house without a passport and then only at hours strictly limited by curfew on the pain of being shot at sight."

Shaw proceeds to declare that the keynote of Lloyd George's policy is security, and adds:

"I have done without security all my life and I have never had less of it than when all the cowards in Europe were fighting for security. I know that security is impossible and that nobody but a hopeless idiot, or a person condemned to Parliament for a term of his natural life (much the same thing) could, for one moment, believe it to be possible."

### LASKY TO CUT SALARIES.

25 Per Cent. Less Production Cost His Aim at Los Angeles.

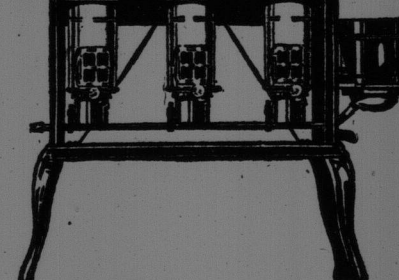
Los Angeles, Cal., June 28.—Jesse L. Lasky announces that the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation intends cutting down production cost 25 per cent. He has just arrived from New York. Every department of his organization will be affected.

The day of a complete showdown in the picture industry has arrived," he said. "Abnormal and exorbitant salaries, needless and wasteful extravagance, so-called bankers' hours and all the various illogical and unbusiness-like methods that have obtained and for which the picture business has been more or less justly criticized must come to an abrupt end."

"We must regard the present moment as the most critical the film industry has faced during its existence. "So far as the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation is concerned—and I am satisfied that the same will apply to other leading producing companies—there will be no more abnormal salaries."

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