

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 13, 1921.

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## OUR VISITORS

St. John people will give an attentive hearing to Premier Meighen and his lieutenants, but they are neither dazzled by the brilliance of these statesmen nor in a mood to accept too much on faith. This is the same Mr. Meighen who on a former occasion talked impressively to St. John people about the absolute need of making Canada independent in the matter of transportation by the development of her own ports; but who has overlooked the needs of the port of St. John. Mr. McCurdy is the same Mr. McCurdy who as minister of public works has hitherto shown no interest in the development of the port of St. John. Mr. Baxter is our own Mr. Baxter who was lately the leader of a discredited opposition party in this province. The premier and his colleagues will receive the kindly consideration due to members of a government which is about to get the axe, and all will wish them a long and useful life in the ranks of the opposition. They can do the country good service in that role.

The people of the maritime provinces are less interested at the present moment in the tariff than in the question of transportation. They do know that the higher the tariff the greater the toll they must pay to the manufacturers of the upper provinces, without any better prospect of developing their own industries. Not only are these industries penalized by excessive freight rates, but they must meet in their local market the competition of the larger upper province factories which find this a convenient field in which to operate. And the people do not forget what they gave up when they consented to enter confederation and submitted later to the burdens of a high tariff. They look at the census figures and consider at the same time their agricultural, forest, fish and mineral resources; and compare actual conditions with the rosy promises made to them at the time of confederation. They read of the huge quantities of Canadian products going through American ports, and then gaze upon the neglected ports of St. John and Halifax. The people of St. John remember that it was a Liberal government which began to nationalize the port of St. John, and that the Borden and Meighen governments fell down on the job. They know that Canada has two government railway systems having terminals at this port, and has a fleet of steamships; but that all efforts to persuade the government to provide adequate facilities to get the cargo from rail to steamer and from steamer to rail have been disregarded at Ottawa.

Of course we shall get promises. They are cheap and they are not new. They are always with us, and the people are a bit weary of them. The premier and his colleagues talk in a large way about taking the broad, national view, but we know what that means so far as these provinces are concerned. They are expected to glory in the growth of the rest of Canada and accept that pleasurable sensation in lieu of the growth they should themselves enjoy.

These provinces are handicapped by reason of their inability to get a market for the products of their industries, as well as their natural products. Their ports are neglected. Canada, in the view of the gentlemen at Ottawa, except at election time, begins at Montreal. It was not so when the Laurier government was in power. It will not be so when a Liberal government is returned to power.

Halifax Echo: Talking about Canadians being forced to leave the country if Mr. Meighen and Mr. McCurdy and Mr. Baxter and Mr. Pausa et al are not kept in office—the Toronto Telegram says it has obtained information from Washington that 840,469 Canadians have emigrated to the United States since 1911. This is Exhibit A—from a friendly source—for the government and policy that Mr. Meighen is defending in the last ditch.

Moncton Transcript: The people of the maritime provinces are far more interested in the administration of the intercolonial than they are in the tariff. There is no more likelihood of the tariff being swept away than there is of the sun being darkened. In trying to make the tariff the chief issue, Premier Meighen is merely shadow-boxing.

Hon. Mr. Baxter has discovered that a high tariff in the United States has not developed industries in Calais, Maine. Is that an argument in favor of a high tariff?

## THE NEED OF WORK.

The editor of the American Contractor, Chicago, enters a protest against the habit of thinking that building is a seasonal affair, and asserts that the custom which attempts to absorb and distribute over a period of from five to seven months an overhead that naturally should be spread over a twelve month period is folly. He says the practice of doing so in the construction industry, as a result of habit that the public has been allowed to form without opposition, is one of the contributing causes of the high cost of building. Continuing, he says: "Public works of every kind are badly needed. If private enterprise does not see fit to take the initiative in helping to operate the balance wheel of the construction industry, then public officials and all leaders in municipal affairs, backed by the taxpayers whose money is available or will readily be forthcoming for much needed improvements, have a chance to distinguish themselves in hastening that much talked of prosperity, in the immediate start of all work of public character. By doing so not only will the various municipalities or communities be enriched, but we will have the happy and profitable situation of employment for all hands that are now idle."

It may fairly be argued that in a period of unemployment such as now exists, the country or any community could better afford a relatively higher cost of a given construction work than to have no work at all. In Canada we are drifting along without any definite formation of plans to meet the situation. Winter is at hand and with it will come demands for work which must be met or the system of doing for the benefit of the hungry must be adopted. That system has nothing to recommend it. Work and wages should be provided.

For the information of Premier Meighen, and that he may not waste too much valuable time in putting up a man of straw and knocking him down, the prime minister may as well be informed at the outset that the people of St. John accept without reservation the statement of Liberal leaders that free trade is no part of their policy. If Mr. Meighen expects to continue in office he must have some constructive policy that is worth talking about. Canada today is confronted by many problems, but the fear of free trade is not one of them. In this part of Canada we want to know about transportation, port development, immigration, railway and merchant marine policies, taxation and other matters which have nothing to do with free trade. We are willing to take it for granted that the Meighen government will look after the manufacturing interests, but there are others.

Hon. Mackenzie King is no stranger to St. John. He will be given a very hearty reception on the occasion of his visit this week. It is fitting that following the speeches of members of the government the leader of the opposition should discuss the issues of the day from the standpoint of Liberalism. As the coming premier of Canada, Mr. King will be especially welcome, and the number of those who will hear his message will be limited only by the size of the auditorium. His maritime provinces tour has been a series of orations that indicate the popularity of the cause he represents.

There was only one dissenting voice when the resolution to appoint a joint committee to confer with other churches on church union passed the lower house of the Anglican general synod at Hamilton yesterday. This was a momentous decision, which will be hailed with satisfaction by all other denominations. It is another forward step in a great movement which will ultimately be of vast benefit to the cause of religion in Canada.

Senator Knox, whose sudden death is announced from Washington, has long been a striking figure in United States politics. He was made attorney general by the late President McKinley in 1901, and has ever since occupied a prominent position in the political life of the country. He came into special prominence during the last two years, being one of the irreconcilables who opposed the Treaty of Versailles.

The Prediction Mail says: "There are many who are firmly of the opinion that Canada will never have real prohibition until the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by a federal statute." And that in due time will be accomplished. The country has been heading rapidly that way for some time.

London Advertiser: Hon. W. S. Fielding is to be tried to frame for Canada a fiscal policy equal to the one that gave Canada her most prosperous years following the election of 1896.

Requests are said to be pouring in to Ottawa from every point of importance in Ontario urging Premier Meighen to speak there—which means that the situation is growing desperate.

## THE GYPSY'S WARNING.

Do not trust him, gentle lady,  
Though his voice be low and sweet;  
Heed not him who kneels before you,  
Gently pleading, at your feet.  
Now thy life is in its morning,  
Cloud not this thy happy lot;  
Listen to the gypsy's warning;  
Gentle lady, trust him not.

Do not turn so coldly from me,  
I would only tell thee truth;  
From a stern and withering sorrow  
I would only guard thy youth,  
I would shield thee from all danger,  
Listen to the gypsy's warning;  
I have warned thee, now beware.

Lady, once there lived a maiden,  
Pure and bright, and like thee, fair,  
But he wooed, he wooed and won her,  
Filled the gentle heart with care;  
Then he heeded not her weeping,  
Now care he her life to save,  
Soon she perished, now she's sleeping  
In the cold and silent grave.

Keep thy gold; I do not wish it;  
Lady, I have prayed for this,  
For the hour that I might tell him,  
Rob him of expected bliss.  
Gentle lady, do not wonder  
From the stars that gleam above thee;  
Lies the gypsy's only child.

ANSWER TO THE GYPSY'S WARNING.  
Lady, do not heed her warning—  
Trust me—she shall find me true!  
Constant as the light of morning  
I will ever be to you.

Lady, I will not deceive thee,  
Fill thy guileless heart with woe;  
Trust me, lady, and believe me,  
Sorrow thou shalt never know.

Lady, every joy would perish,  
Pleasure would melt like sugar sweet,  
If no heart could love and cherish,  
In this world of storm and blast.  
From the stars that gleam above thee  
Shine the brightest in the night;  
So would he who fondly loves thee  
In the darkness be thy light.

Down beside the flowing river,  
Where the dark green willow weeps,  
Where the leafy branches quiver—  
There a gentle maiden sleeps.  
In the moon's lonely starry light,  
Comes and lingers many hours—  
Lady, he's no heedless ranger,  
For he dreams her grave with flowers.

Lady, heed thee not her warning,  
Lay thy soft white hand in mine,  
For I seek no fairer lair—  
Than the silver moonlight brightens  
Thou shalt slumber on my breast;  
Tender words thy soul shall lighten,  
Lull thy spirit into rest.

## WON'T JAIL POOR WHILE RICH GO UNMOLESTED

Denver, Col., Oct. 12.—On the ground that it would be unjust to punish a less offending class, the board of directors of the Denver social section, are allowing to a Mrs. O'Leary, who is charged with the management of the Denver Court freed canteen, to continue to operate the canteen, although she is charged with giving young girls liquor to drink. Judge Lindsey charged that a "conspiracy" exists among the rich to have the law enforced only against the poor.

"If we are to have jail sentences," declared Judge Lindsey, "I would recommend that the prominent men involved in the delivery of thousands of dollars' worth of first-class booze to the poor be punished enough—be followed, persecuted and jailed, and then have the courage to go after them."

"I would recommend that they call Henry M. Blackmer, one of our leading business men and social lights, before their boards and committees and if possible make him tell what he had to do with the thousands of dollars' worth of first-class booze found in his garage this week."

"When the upholders and upholders will do a little more work of this kind it will do more to encourage the courts to enforce the laws we have than sentencing the poor devils to the jails and the penitentiaries."

In commenting upon the case, Judge Lindsey said that he expected to be contented, but that he justly felt in refusing to sentence the men to jail.

"It is what is known as our high society and their friends who are responsible for the enormous amount of money in this business, and therefore the temptation to the courts to sentence the poor devils to the jails and the penitentiaries."

"They give dinners at the country club and at other places where the poor people attend. At many of these parties young women get drunk, many of our best people get drunk, and they do not know what miserable parasites and enemies of society and decency so many of them are."

"The prosecution of some of these people and their being sent to jail would do more for the enforcement of this law than the sending of the poor devils to jail who are dragged into the courts as the result largely of the unwillingness of the higher ups to respect any law that interferes with their pleasures."

## BASIC INDUSTRIES UP.

Those who follow the basic industries and who depend on their prices as a barometer to general business conditions, point out that steel, copper and oil have all advanced during the last week under the impetus of increased buying. It may be, of course, that the activity which has very recently developed in these three industries is merely a reaction from the low dip in prices to former prices when current inquiries have been filed. However, there is at the moment no indication of this. Rather, the indications are that the buying movement which has been inaugurated will be sustained.

The Iron Age, the leading authority on the iron and steel trade of America, says that the price of steel has advanced during the last week in July, notes an increase in pig iron production in the United States. Fourteen blast furnaces were re-started in September, and only two went out of operation. Pig iron is the basis of the steel industry, and as the demand for advanced products, as well as for structural work, this means greater activity in other than the steel making industry, and though there is a lot of lost ground to regain, the situation is a good one, and a promise of still better things.

## "OUT OF NOTHING NOTHING COMES"

Dr. J. D. Logan's Maxim of Fire Prevention—Nova Scotia's Loss This Year.

(Halifax Recorder.)  
For the 12 months which ended July 31, 1921, Nova Scotia's fire loss totalled the appalling sum of \$2,477,767; twelve persons lost their lives and five were injured. Practically a large portion of this waste of property and human life was preventable. The fire prevention campaign is an international movement, occurring annually in Canada and the United States, to show forth the causes of the stupendous loss of property and life and the methods by which that awful loss may be greatly reduced, and in time, as hoped, be wholly prevented.

Anyone who makes claim to being a good citizen and who neglects or refuses to take measures against the occurrence of fires on his own property, is not a good citizen so far forth, but rather a menace to society. Fire prevention is a personal duty; and is an outstanding example of the clearly—the human brotherhood kind—that begins at home. The causes of fire are many, and the methods of prevention are also many, but both causes and methods may be readily and briefly summarized.

In an address before the Commercial Club of Halifax, Dr. J. D. Logan, who has spent more than a year studying fire prevention methods, and who is active in the present campaign, said that the greatest cause of fire is carelessness, "ex nihilo nihil fit," or "out of nothing, nothing comes." The fire prevention campaign is only a method on a large scale of educating the people to be careful about combustible matter in their homes, business premises, manufacturing plants, churches, public institutions, and outdoor sports, inasmuch as, in the last case, many forest fires, which have started the holocaust in villages and towns, can be charged to the carelessness of hunters after moose and other game. There is as yet no well-founded and deep-seated "public conscience" about the moral, as well as the economic evil of fires, and the moral necessity of taking all possible measures against the human, that is, the preventable causes of fire.

The truth is that the great majority of fires have three preventable causes—Carelessness, stupidity and ignorance. To illustrate: If a downy-headed carelessness when a smoker throws a lighted match or cigarette butt in a wastebasket, and that starts a conflagration. It is downy-headed when a smoker goes into a clothes closet, where clothes are actually hanging, and has in his mouth a pipe from which are falling live ashes, or if he enters the closet with a lighted candle. It is stupidity when a man, when a kitchen maid, who is supposed to have common sense, throws kerosene oil on a fire. It is stupidity when men of education and superior intelligence smoke cigarettes and cigars in garages or any other place where there is gasoline. It is ignorance, in the case of a householder, who does not know that one gallon of gasoline has substantially the power equal to the relief of a dynamite explosion, and when vaporized will convert 1,600 times its volume into an explosive mixture which will ignite from a cigarette spark or the flame of a match.

Carelessness and stupidity about fire are incurable elements which the fire preventionists may not be able to cure, though their warnings, no less than the fire department's, are something better is also being done. A handbook on fire prevention for use in schools has been under preparation for some time, and will shortly be used as a text-book, so that with the growing generation there can be no excusable ignorance about methods of fire prevention. Meanwhile the lesson to be learned is "Clean up all combustible material around your premises."

## LIFE AND PROPERTY ARE SACRIFICED

(Canadian Gazette.)  
On October 9, 1921, the great Chicago fire started its career of devastation and destruction which resulted in a loss of \$200,000,000. It has been said that a cow owned by a Mrs. O'Leary upset a lantern and started the blaze, and this is often disputed. Despite this difference of opinion, the fact still remains that every year in the United States and American and Canadian people have been burning up property at an ever-increasing rate. The losses are not only in the destruction of property by fire, and Canada has a very heavy per capita fire loss per annum. The almost uninterrupted increase in fire losses each year is shown by the following statement of actual losses sustained in property and human life in Canada during the years referred to:

	Property	Lives
1915	\$10,022,000	142
1916	\$14,000,000	181
1917	\$25,160,000	207
1918	\$3,623,000	241
1919	\$2,207,000	225
1920	\$2,706,574	227
Total	\$103,518,574	1,573

The losses set out above are terrible enough, but unfortunately they do not complete the story of the losses sustained by the nation through fire. It is estimated that other expenses, including the cost of maintaining public and private fire fighting forces and equipment, etc., total \$20,000,000 per annum. This means that Canada pays tribute to the extent of about \$60,000,000 each year to the demon of fire—an average of about \$7 per head for every man, woman and child in the country, or about \$85 per annum for the average family of five.

And 75 per cent. of our fires are preventable, or due to carelessness. What a price to pay for neglect. Is it not about time we cut down this terrible waste in lives and property?

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# GAVE REASONS FOR UNREST IN INDIA

Ruston Rustumjee Said They Were Economic, Religious and Political—Britain Generous.

(Montreal Gazette.)  
"The situation in India will be worse before it is better," predicted Ruston Rustumjee in the course of an address before the students of McGill University yesterday afternoon. He reviewed the salient points of the Indian question, describing conditions before the introduction of British rule and conditions today, and mentioned the effort of India to aid the cause of the Allies during the war.

Ruston Rustumjee also reviewed the causes which had produced the present political ferment. "Unrest in India can be ascribed to many causes," said he, "but the most important causes are three: economic, religious and political. To understand the economic cause we must realize the contribution of India in the Great War. The war broke out in August, 1914; by September 11 of the same year 65,000 Indian soldiers set sail for France on sixty-five transports fully equipped by India. These men arrived in France, according to Lord Haig, in time to aid in checking the first advance of the Hun. Indian fought beside the Canadians in France and Flanders; beside the Australians in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia; beside the South African in East Africa, and with the British on every front. At the close of war India had on all fronts a total of 1,250,000 men.

"Not only did India contribute men to the cause. The princes and people of India gave England, as a gift without reserve, two billion dollars in gold. Moreover, India furnished all the provisions for the Mesopotamian and Palestinian campaigns as well as ammunition and equipment for her own troops. All this was paid for out of Indian revenue. India's contribution was made eagerly and of her own initiative, but it sadly depleted her reserve supplies and resources, so that when the annual rainfall failed in 1919, there was widespread famine and misery. Eighty-five per cent. of India's population are agriculturists depending entirely upon crops and their living. Everything humanly possible was done by the India government for the relief of distress, but despite its efforts 35,000,000 people were affected by the famine. It was not, as announced by those lying Hindi papers and in one Toronto newspaper, 35,000,000 people who died of hunger; that number were affected, but principally few died. However, unrest followed in the steps of famine.

Religion Another Cause.  
"A second cause of unrest is one of religion. During the war the Mohammedan soldier in the Indian army fought against his brother, the Turk. He did this because he thought the Allied cause was one of justice and righteousness, and despite the fact that the Sultan of Turkey had declared a jihad, or holy war. Shortly after the war, however, some English and American clergymen boasted that the Great War was a crusade against Mohammedanism, a war against the powers of Islam. These pronouncements were carried to India and disseminated by agitators. The 72,000,000 Mohammedans in India turned their eyes to Islam and found much to confirm the assertion; Constantinople humbled, Bagdad reduced, Palestine in the hands of Christians, and an Arabian king over the Hedjaz. And so Mohammedan leaders promise agitation until Islam is restored to its ante-bellum status.

"The third cause, I am sorry to say, found its origin on the North American continent. The principle of self-determination, enunciated by President Wilson without regard to the political status of younger nations, had its echo in India. Unprincipled agitators grasped the opportunity to further their own ends with results that may delay the even progress of the Indian nation's movement and the so-called Amritsar atrocities which he characterized as 'individual indiscretions unconnected with the Indian government.' The 1919 Government of India Act was also described in detail by Ruston Rustumjee. 'Throughout history nations have had to wrest their liberties and powers of self-government from unwilling hands,' said he, 'but here was a group of nations, built into a unified empire by Great Britain, presented with most generous powers of self-government, and endowed with liberties Asia had never known; this generous endowment is superseded in the history of mankind.'

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# HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND WINNIPEG

Prediction That Cheap Power Will Develop Industries on Large Scale. (Canadian Finance)

That Winnipeg is on the threshold of an era of industrial development which will place it in a premier position among industrial centers of North America was an opinion expressed by P. A. Thomson, vice-president of Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Limited, investment bankers, of Montreal, during a recent visit to Winnipeg.

Mr. Thomson spent a few days in Winnipeg in connection with the new power development project of the Manitoba Power Company on the Winnipeg river. Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Ltd., head a strong Eastern banking syndicate which is financing this new development at Great Falls, and this syndicate, it is reported, will bring about \$10,000,000 of new capital into Winnipeg and vicinity. Referring to the Great Falls development, Mr. Thomson said: "Our firm specialized for several years now in hydro-electric and public utility securities, and although many of the undertakings have been remarkably successful I can confidently state that none of them at their inauguration ever looked so promising as the Great Falls development."

"The keynote of permanent industrial development in power, and once this power is harnessed in the manner contemplated by the Manitoba Power Company, Winnipeg will forge ahead a foremost position in the industrial world of the North American continent. Future expansion will come through industrial development, and industrial development inseparably is tied up with the utilization of the never-failing hydro-electric energy of the Winnipeg river."

"We have had engineers investigating the situation here for months, and we are confident that there is an ample market waiting for this power. Furthermore, the investigation has revealed that, in the matter of sites for industries, Winnipeg is well favored, and from a knowledge of the facts we are confident that Winnipeg will start shortly on a march of industrial progress that will outstrip even her meteoric advancement of the past twenty years."

"It is not recognized generally just how greatly hydro-electric development helps a community. Montreal, for example, is using a tremendous amount of power, each year seeing a rapid increase in demand over previous years."