

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 8, 1920.

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

Farmers as well as the people of the cities and towns will reap profit from the development of hydro-electric power in New Brunswick. The farmer as well as the manufacturer, large or small, must turn more and more to the use of hydro-electric machinery to solve the problem of labor shortage, labor trouble, and shortage of coal. It has been well said:—

"Without electricity, water-power, one of the greatest of Nature's resources, would be useless to man. With suitable generation, transmission and distribution, it is made available to the large city, or to the remote country district. With appliances perfected for its conversion into light, heat and power, the extent to which this form of energy can be utilized is limited only by the amount available."

Even in the household the electric servant is of the greatest value. The electric stove, electric dish-washer, wringer and ironer, cleaner, churn, refrigerator, sewing machine, musical instrument—all these are made available for instant use to lighten burdens and make more cheerful the life of the home. The farmer can make many tasks easy by turning on an electric current. The small manufacturer finds in it a compact and cheap source of power. The greatest boon of recent times to humanity is the applied power of electricity, and it is only at the threshold of its achievements. One whole section of the great Toronto exhibition is devoted to electricity and what it is doing as man's servant in industry and woman's servant in the home.

The people of New Brunswick may therefore look forward with the brightest anticipation to good results flowing from the development of hydro-electric power in the province. Tenders are already being called for the construction of dams at Musquash, within a dozen miles from St. John, and the engineers say they have been greatly surprised at the volume of water-power which may there be made available. The Foster government, in beginning the development of electric power, has done that which is destined to be of incalculable benefit to the province of New Brunswick.

OVERTIME AND WAGES

The general manager of an American construction company makes some interesting comparisons to show the plan of shortening the working day or week and then increasing the charge for overtime does not always improve the worker's condition so far as his weekly pay envelope is concerned. During the war the need of production was so great that overtime charges were paid without serious objections. There was then no alternative. Now, however, the employer in most cases can wait, rather than pay excessive charges for overtime, and the worker is not as well off as he was before. The general manager in question gives the following illustration:—

"In 1918, with a wage of 70 cents an hour, a carpenter working for a full week with six hours overtime, would earn \$39.90. In 1919, with the passing of war pressure, employers had largely cut out overtime. Hence, a 48-hour week at 90 cents an hour yielding \$43.20."

"In 1920 the carpenter's work is of forty hours' duration. At a wage of \$1 per hour he can earn but \$40 in a seven-day period, and the purchasing power of each dollar of the forty is probably somewhat less than it was a year ago, when he could earn \$43.20. In dollars and cents—or, what is more to the point, in purchasing power—the reward of this leisure appears to be disappointing."

Commenting on this result the general manager makes some observations which are certainly worthy of consideration in connection with the whole question of hours, wages, overtime, production and prices. He says:—

"If it is worth while for labor to lose immediate income by weeks of strike for the purpose of obtaining greater leisure, then it would seem worth while for labor leaders to figure out some reasonable means whereby the wages actually obtained should at least leave the men as economically as well off as before their reduction of hours. It is not a matter of dollars only. It is progressively more important for the workers and for those who guide their strivings toward what they believe are better conditions to realize that as modern society is constituted virtually every member of it is in far larger measure a consumer, dependent for his well-being upon the productive efficiency of others, than he is a self-sufficient producer, entirely free to price his wares as he chooses. Thus it is that the moment one type of producer begins to seek an economic advantage by increasing his rate of pay without increasing his rate of production he finds himself overwhelmed by the result of similar action on the part of a thousand producers in other lines necessary to his comfort, happiness and perhaps to his very existence."

There is only one solution to the problem, and it lies in the management and the workers getting together in such a way as to keep up production without sacrificing the interests of either, and without so increasing the cost of the product as to add to the already too high cost of living. So long as there is a selfish desire on the part of either to exploit the other, or of both, there can be

no remedy, and the tendency will be toward worse conditions and the danger of a revolution fatal to the well being of society at large.

Of Canada's duty to foreign immigrants the Toronto Globe says:—

Canada has been at peace for many months, and the barriers to immigration from a number of foreign lands are down. By now there should have been established a simple plan for insuring that within a reasonable time the adult immigrants would have an idea of their duties to the municipality and the country in which they have settled. Health, normal mentality and the possession of a certain sum of money are qualifications that are demanded before the doors of this land of promise are opened to the eager seekers for a livelihood. Little progress seems to have been made, however, toward assuring that they are not to be left to herd in communities alien to speech, in customs and in outlook. Canada owes to foreign-speaking immigrants some return for the faith that brings them hither."

Among the changes in relation to education in the United States is the adoption in many parts of the country, especially where there is enough land available, of a new style in school buildings. The single high building is giving way to the unit system, which permits of ready expansion and is said to have other advantages. It is thus described: "The newer type of school building has a large structure in the centre of the group of classrooms, each virtually a separate building, connected by an outside sheltered portico. The main building is usually of two stories, while the smaller structures are of only one. Good ventilation is claimed for the new type, as well as less danger from fire and less expense for heating."

One must admire the direct and forcible utterances of Gov. Cox, the Democratic candidate for the American presidency, in regard to the League of Nations. He asserts that his country must join the League of Nations. This is in striking contrast to the attitude of the Republican candidate, who goes on playing the game of petty American politics, seeking to hold both extremes of the Republican party together. Gov. Cox is a fighting candidate. He attacks the enemy and keeps him on the defensive. He is now off on a tour of country and everywhere delivering his message with a force and vigor that has aroused the highest enthusiasm in the ranks of the Democratic party.

The Toronto Globe cites the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills as an illustration of prosperity that has come to this important industry. Six years ago the company was on the verge of a receivership. Last year it paid 42 per cent arrears on dividends on preferred stock, while holders of common stock are now also beginning to look for some profits. Since 1914 the company's net income has been increased from \$137,272 to \$2,252,069, and its working capital from \$1,470,906 to \$6,611,068. It and all other well managed concerns in the pulp and paper industry appear to have bright prospects for year to come.

A six-story apartment house in New York was purchased last week by the tenants, who formed a co-operative company for the purpose. Under the plan adopted each apartment will be owned by its tenant. Such an arrangement could only work out satisfactorily where the various tenants were able to get along together in a friendly way, but that would also be essential to comfort if they were only tenants. The advantage of being a tenant is that one may move when conditions become undesirable.

Mrs. Hamilton, the Toronto Alderman who is well known in St. John, offered a plea last week in an address to women, for more buying at home. Referring to a Toronto habit of buying boots in Buffalo and gowns in New York, Mrs. Hamilton quoted statistics to show that whereas each inhabitant of the United States bought \$421 worth of Canadian goods last year, each Canadian bought \$102.62 worth of U. S. goods.

New Brunswick editors of newspapers are invited to lunch with the executive of the Child Welfare Department at the exhibition tomorrow. None will be more appreciative of the value of that department and the lessons it teaches regarding the development of a healthy, intelligent and useful future citizenship.

The railways of Canada have been granted higher rates. That ought to mean more efficient service, for it adds to the cost of living.

Do not let the weather rob you of the pleasure and profit of a visit to the exhibition.

"ONE MCGRAW" NEW ALIAS FOR LAMB STEW

New York, Sept. 8.—Countermen in up-town quick lunch places have a language all their own in interpreting the order of patrons. Here is the latest addition to their vocabulary, growing out of the fight in the Lorch Club in which John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, was a participant. "One McGraw" yells the counterman. A moment later the cook sends out a lamb stew.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

**Rippling Rhymes**  
Walt Mason  
OIL  
I know a dozen men who've won snug fortunes by the route of oil, and their financial cares are done, they do not have to spin or toil. They ride around in limousines, in all the pomp men could desire, and care no hoot how many beans it takes to buy a rubber tire. And when I see them in their pride, my own sad outlook makes me blue; I have a yearning pain inside—I'll go and buy some oil stock, too. Then I remember countless geysers who tackled oil and hoped they'd win, and now they haven't forty cents to buy a stein of prohib gin. I see them sleeping in the park, on benches comfortable and bare, and when they wake some leaves and bark will be their breakfast bill of fare. Where one oil magnate lives in state, and has nine banks on which to draw, a thousand losers mill at fate and say there ought to be a law. And so I buy no oil well stock, nor heed prospectuses sublime; along my humble way I walk, and save a quarter at a time.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Dominion Happenings of Other Days

ST. JOHN CITY.

The oldest incorporated city in the Dominion of Canada is St. John, N. B., situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. It is one of the most beautiful of the lovely cities in Canada with the luxury of the ocean and the privileges of a great river combined. It is the winter port of many of the big Atlantic liners, while the year round it carries on a huge water trade with the American coast cities and the West Indies. Its harbor is large.

In the days of the clipper ships it had an enviable reputation for the splendid class of vessels built in its harbor and the gallantry of the seamen who manned them. In 1877 the city was almost entirely destroyed by fire but it has been rebuilt in a much better style since the disaster. Now its business is carried on in shops, factories and stores that are the equal of any in the Dominion.

The mystery of the tides of the Bay of Fundy is a never-ending cause of interest. In St. John they have an average rise and fall of twenty-six feet, producing the marvellous reversing falls to see which thousands come long distances. The river winds its way to the sea through a very narrow rock-confined channel. At low tide the water falls fifteen feet into the harbor but when the ocean returns the strange sight is witnessed of not merely filling up the fifteen foot fall but of it pouring back up the river from the sea. At half tide boats may pass under the bridges that span the falls.

IN ABSENCE

(By Margaret Widdemer in September (Good House Keeping).)

I am content with you away. "Dearest" I speak, forgetting, "Look! The line was not cut and that day, Here in the hidden book!"

I move about the rooms, serene My foot was on a velvet stair To show you how this vine's soft green Looked, bound about my hair.

I smile, and stich my silken dress. Oh, almost I had risen, then, To keep the house in quietness Till you put down your pen—

My day goes swiftly, happily, In this dear place, in these dear walls. But you are coming home to me, Coming when darkness falls!

SATI IS ABOLISHED BY STATE IN INDIA

Suicide of Widow on the Funeral Pyre Forbidden by Law.

London, Sept. 7.—A despatch from Katmandu, independent State of Nepal, India, says that after a long delay, a century-old law has at last been passed abolishing sati, or the suicide of a widow on the husband's funeral pyre. Under the new law, the practice of sati is punishable by death, and the widow is to be provided with a pension.

The practice of sati is as old as the shastras, the sacred writings of the Hindus. Close on three centuries passed in India before attempts by Akbar, the famous Mogul Emperor, resulted in any steps effectively limiting it. Finally, in the time of Lord William Bentinck, nearly half a century ago, the right of a woman to take her life on her husband's funeral pyre was limited to wives of certain age.

Later this law was amended and sati was forbidden where a wife was about to become a mother or in the even she had minor children. Thus the wall of ancient custom and religious usage was broken down, until at last the right of a wife to take her own life at the death of her husband is denied.

The present Prime Minister, Mahatma Chandra Shekher Jung, is responsible for the new law. During his office he has put a ban on the use of opium in Nepal and is conducting a strong campaign against the use of intoxicating drinks.

BIG OFFER FOR STABLE.

Greek Offers 10,000,000 Francs for Vanderbilt Racers.

Paris, Sept. 7.—An offer of 10,000,000 francs for the racing stable of the late W. K. Vanderbilt, including its training quarters at Chantilly, was requested made by N. E. Ambatielos, a Greek ship owner. Under the terms of the offer the purchaser would retain the services of Trainer William Duke and Frank O'Neill, the American jockey, at the same terms as their contracts with the late owner of the stable.

Did Not Need Them Things.

To the rear door of the house of a lonely spinster there recently came a seedy-looking person who, after being given some food, made so bold as to proffer this additional request: "Missus, ask your husband if he ain't got an old pair of trousers to give me?" Whereupon the spinster, anxious not to expose her solitude, replied: "I am sorry your good wife, but he—er—never wears such things."

EMPLOYERS' GUESTS NUMBER 500,000

Pittsburgh Picnics Given by Industrial Concerns—Tons of Food Necessary.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8.—More than 500,000 persons have this year attended the picnics given by industrial concerns in Pittsburgh to their employees, according to the estimates of amusement park managers and a number of the most important are yet to be held.

Arrangements for these great gatherings of workmen and their families are on a colossal scale and carried out by an efficient organization of trained engineers and office men. It occasionally happens, as in the case of the Clairton plant of the Carnegie Steel company, that no picnic ground was available. So the engineers selected a nice bit of virgin forest not far from the town, built good roads in and through it, erected merry-go-rounds and other traditional amusement devices, built refreshment booths and a dancing platform and when the thousands of steel workers and their families reached the place for a day's enjoyment, they found it as complete as if it had been standing for years.

The quantity of provisions required for the entertainment for a big plant and its workers astonishes those who know little of such enterprises. At one industrial picnic held here recently three tons of beef and four tons of boiled ham were required for the sandwiches. Five thousand loaves of bread were baked, and three men working fifty hours to cut it to size.

For the 45,000 persons who attended this picnic there were issued 65,000 tickets, for park admission, 15,000 American flags and 40,000 toy balloons for children were distributed and 45,000 souvenir buttons were given to the workers and their families. While 50,000 knives, forks, spoons and plates were sent to the grounds for the picnic supplies.

To provide this feast the company gave 80,000 pickles, 24,000 rolls, 8,000 pounds of baked beans, 1,800 pounds of corn, 80,000 pounds of frankfurters and 1,500 gallons of ice cream. The food was cooked in an oven erected on the ground by the company's workmen.

HERE'S A NEW ONE ABOUT SPELLING

Not an Essential in Public Schools, Contends Dr. Courtis.

London, Ont., Sept. 8.—Dr. S. A. Courtis, director of educational research, of Detroit Department of Education, was the principal speaker at one session of the London Teachers' Association. He contended that the teaching of spelling is not an essential subject in the public schools. He maintained that elementary teachers should be paid better than those in charge of higher grades, and that teachers should know the social circumstances of their pupils.

The study of individual characteristics of children as an aid to their educational advancement was strongly advocated. Dr. Courtis illustrating his point with numerous charts, showing what had been ascertained by observing certain persons, both children and adults. Twins who look alike he said, give similar results under observation while those of different appearance likewise test different in matter of mentality. Ability to learn quickly, if evidenced in the first tests could be traced consistently thereafter, while the reverse of the problem, he said, is likewise true. One test described by Dr. Courtis centered on the spelling of certain words with which the students were not previously familiar. Two children learned the words the first day; but 25 others required sixteen lessons. On the fifth day 12 knew the words, but over Sunday three of them forgot them. The doctor claimed that chosen of families who have social standards to maintain are often backward, while students from families not so encumbered advance rapidly.

In Spain and particularly in the Province of Andalusia, families are so large that even Thomas Roosevelt would have been appalled. Hamilton Fyfe, a writer was touring Andalusia on horseback one winter and spent the night in a fondra near Los Colcheros. At dinner over his hominy soup, Mr. Fyfe was amazed to see the multitude of daughters that the innkeeper possessed. "You have a fine, a very fine family of daughters there," he said. "Ah, señor," said the innkeeper, we have been very fortunate with our daughters. During a 1917 terral, the chimney fell in and killed all but 11 of them."

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**WAGES INCREASE NOT APPROVED BY MEN OF CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.**  
Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—The wage increase of twenty per cent announced last week for all employees of the Canadian National Railways, does not meet with the approval of the men, said H. F. Lawrence, general chairman of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Canadian National lines, yesterday.  
A committee of officials of the brotherhood on both the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Pacific lines will discuss what will be adopted in view of the amalgamation of the two railways and will then interview A. A. Tisdale, assistant to the general manager of the Canadian National Railways in Winnipeg.

**For Married Men Only**  
When your razor is dull as a hoe, ask your wife if she wasn't paring her corns. Get her Putnam's Corn Extractor; it's the only painless and safe cure. All dealers sell "Putnam's" at 25c. per bottle.

**WOMAN 71 SENT TO JAIL.**  
Scarborough, Eng., Sept. 8.—Kate Leverson, seventy-one years old, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for obtaining more than \$1,500 by false pretences. The police say she began her career of fraud in 1912. Since then she has served more than three years in jail.

**FAMILY OF SUICIDES.**  
Chatham, Eng., Sept. 8.—A man named Manning was found almost decapitated in a wood on the outskirts of Chatham. He committed suicide. His father, mother and sister all had previously committed suicide.  
Captain Griffith, of the C. P. O. S. Ensigns of Britain, is completely satisfied with her performances as an oil burner. She made the trip from Liverpool to Quebec in five days, 22 hours and 30 minutes, an average of more than 18 knots.