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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1919

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LET THE SHIPS COME

The public at large is reluctant to interfere in any way when there is a dispute about wages, regarding it as a question to be settled by those directly concerned, who would certainly be disposed to resent interference. This has been the public attitude in regard to the present dispute between the Canadian Pacific and the freight handlers at this port, but it so happens that in this case the public is now directly interested and cannot afford to look idly on while business is lost to the port and the port itself is getting a black eye. Every steamer diverted to Halifax or Boston means a loss in harbor revenue to be made up by taxation. It means loss of wages to many men, loss of trade to merchants, and loss of business to the hotels. In short, the whole city suffers, and therefore the whole city is interested in having this dispute settled at the earliest possible moment, or such action taken as will ensure that freight from and to the steamers shall be handled as usual. It would have been in the public interest if a board of conciliation had been agreed to and work continued pending its report. That would have been the reasonable way, and if an amicable agreement cannot otherwise be reached that plan should now be adopted. It should not be difficult to learn what wages are paid in Halifax for similar work, if that has any bearing on the question here; but the important thing is that the steamships be brought to this port instead of being sent to Halifax or Boston. Those responsible for depriving the port of trade rightly belonging to it must have a very good reason for their action or lose the sympathy of the people. The situation is most unfortunate and a change cannot come too soon. The men claim they have no guarantee the award of a conciliation board would be accepted by the railway company. What is the answer to that? Where does the fault lie—with the men or the company—or both? Those who represent the citizens at large should find out and get the matter settled at once.

EMPLOYERS AND EDUCATION.

The following paragraph from the New York Evening Post reveals a tendency in education that is steadily gaining force in the United States: "The factory that robbed the schools by attracting children to work is being replaced by the factory that maintains schools. South Carolina has a state supervisor of mill schools, who has just made an interesting statement upon the enforcement of the new compulsory attendance law. He finds no opposition to it in the mill towns, but rather regret that it does not apply to the full term. These mill schools have been useful in advancing certain standards as that of teachers' salaries, quality of buildings, and adequacy of equipment. But there are patent objections to the creation of a system of such schools alongside the public school system, and it is evidence of the broad-mindedness of the managers of the mills that they have gradually handed their schools over to the public authorities, while continuing to supplement the public school fund. That they have helped implant a desire for education in the pupils of their schools is shown by the statement that a larger number of children from the mill communities are attending high school every year."

Employers of labor everywhere, especially in manufacturing industries, realize more and more the greater value of intelligent and skilled labor, and more of them are making it possible not only for their employees to attend classes but for the children of the proper education of the children who will grow up to seek gainful occupations. The nation that pays the most careful attention to education, making it universal and vocational, will be the most successful in the great world-competition in industry and commerce.

A CONTRAST.

The Times-Star heard two stories on Saturday that are worth setting in contrast for the consideration of the citizens. One related to a real estate transaction. A man from another city came to St. John several years ago with the intention of investing some money. He came on the advice of one St. John man, but after his arrival was gratuitously advised by a solid citizen not to invest a dollar. He did not heed this advice, however, and his venture proved in the end entirely satisfactory. The other story relates to a man who was recently in St. John en route to another city to consider opening up a branch of business. A member of the new Commercial Club met him, and on learning his purpose not only urged him to establish himself here, but got in touch with several other members of the Club, with the result that before the visitor left he was shown that he could be provided with office and warehouse room and would be welcomed to the city. Whether he changes his plans or not, he has received the impression that St. John is a live city, and will not fail to convey that impression to others. His whole view in regard to the city was changed. This does not mean that no efforts were made to boost St. John before the Commercial Club was organized, but it does

mean that hereafter there will be more of them, with more active young men interested in the work. When the spirit becomes universal the growth will come, and will be continuous. "It's not your town, it's you."

Senator Lodge reaffirms his desire to make the peace treaty an issue in the elections. Perhaps he would like to be a presidential candidate. The New York Evening Post ironically observes: "Senator Lodge is mentioned, but surely those do that statesman wrong who attribute to him self-seeking instead of lofty and disinterested patriotism. Besides, it is not yet forgotten that the Republican convention of 1916 displayed no enthusiasm, but rather amused surprise, when Colonel Roosevelt suggested Lodge as the happy tertium quid."

The threat of the Italian Socialists to make a hostile demonstration when the King and Queen went to open parliament was not carried out this morning. The royal pair are strong in the affection of the people, for they are democratic in their relations with all. There is, however, a good deal of unrest in Italy, which causes no little anxiety to the government. The activities of D'Annunzio at Fiume are a source of serious apprehension.

St. John now has an additional reason for getting into the game of clean amateur sport. The newly elected president and secretary of the Maritime Branch of the A. A. U. of Canada are St. John men, and our Halifax friends will expect to see this city take a more active part than hitherto in all interprovincial sports. And that means a real recreation field for St. John. The city council must rise to the occasion.

St. Andrew's Day brings memories of men and of achievements in the fields of education, science, politics, war, and all human activities. These memories stir the hearts of Scotsmen everywhere and turn their thoughts to the small country from whose rugged shores have gone forth so many sons and daughters to win distinction and success in the great world beyond the seas.

With the re-assembling of Congress at Washington interest will centre in the question whether enough of the Republic will break away from Senator Lodge to ensure the adoption of the peace treaty. Of course President Wilson's message will also be awaited with keen interest, for he has remained silent since the Senate rejected the treaty. We may be sure he has not been idle.

In the fiscal year ending last March Canada imported coal and coke from the United States to the value of \$79,000,000. Two-thirds of the amount went to Ontario. This explains why Ontario industries are affected by the coal strike, and why continued efforts are made to make use of the Ontario peat beds for fuel purposes.

The agitation in favor of a juvenile court in St. John gathers force. It aims to provide a real children's court, with a judge and probation officers, so that this city may get into line with other progressive cities in this department of child-welfare. There has been an abundance of talk, and action is now called for.

Japan and China are reported to be showing their teeth to each other, and the relations between the United States and Mexico are not the most cordial. The League of Nations is not yet in being. Indeed there are still rumblings in many quarters which do not reassure the lovers of peace.

Increasing lawlessness in Ireland puts the issue straight up to the British government. What is the proposed remedy? Inaction tends to make the conditions steadily worse.

The organization of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association is a forward step in securing for the people a more complete and satisfactory news service in all parts of the country.

The Prince of Wales is back in England after a tour of almost four months, which did much to cement the friendship of the Anglo-American peoples.

St. John experienced a gale on Saturday night, but nothing like that which carried death and destruction in parts of Ontario, Ohio and Michigan.

The labor men of Winnipeg expect better luck next time. With sane leadership there is no sound reason why they should not have it. It is up to them.

It is the Standard opposed to the nationalization of this port?

Sidney Hall of Knoxville, Penn., is growing his fourth crop of teeth. His third failed him in his 76th year.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams)

WATCH THEM.

Having had a thorough whipping on the field of death and gore, we may see the Germans shipping back to useful task and chore. Having dumped the old ambitions, having scrapped the Wilhelm dream, they get down to new conditions, and in trade they'd be supreme. While the other warring nations yap around and paw the air, back to old time occupations go the Germans, everywhere. With a single earnest purpose they go back to forge and loom, while our foaming windmills chirp us songs of anarchy and doom. If we do not quit our yipping, making smoke and fur ascend, Germany, that got the whipping, will be winner in the end. For she's heating up her boilers and she's speeding up her mills, and her heavy, husky toilers go to work, with lower will. While we rant around and clamor of our rights and of our wrongs Germany takes up the hammer and sounds forth the work time gong. Watch the Germans, as they're getting in their old efficient way, while we're squeaking, squabbling, squirming for a big advance in pay.

CANADA—LAST AND WEST

Dominion Happenings of Other Days

THE REBELLION IN UPPER CANADA

With the coming of the first day of December, 1837, the rebellion in Upper Canada, long threatening, was drawing very near at hand. For two weeks previous William Lyon Mackenzie and other leaders in the trouble had been circulating through the districts near Toronto, pointing out quietly that December 7 was the day of fate. On that day they were to meet in Yonge Street, Toronto, and set up the new rule in Toronto. In spite of repeated warnings the government of the day was doing apparently very little to combat the propaganda of the revolutionists, but Col. Fitzgibbon, the military commander, was fearful of trouble and so he was making what plans he could to be ready when it came. So impressed was he with the sense of impending trouble that of his own accord on December 1 he placed a guard of fifteen men day and night at the city hall to guard against any attempt to seize the arms stored therein. As he had heard rumors of a plan to capture and hold as a hostage the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, Sir Francis Bond Head, he sent out mounted police to Government House—much to the annoyance of the governor.

Even the defeat of the rebels in Lower Canada did not cause the military officer to relax any of his vigilance. With the mayor of the city he prepared a list of men living east and west of Yonge Street, who could be relied upon in any emergency. These men were supplied with rifles which they were warned to have loaded and ready for work at any moment. A bell to be rung from the tower of Upper Canada College would be the call to rebel rebels. When it rang every man living west of Yonge Street was to run with his rifle to the parliament buildings, while all living east of that line were to hasten to the City Hall. The governor assented to the plans, although he did not think there was any real danger.

(Continued to-morrow)

LIGHTER VEIN.

When Theodore Roosevelt was police commissioner of New York he asked an applicant for a position on the force: "If you were ordered to disperse a mob what would you do?" "Pass around the hat, sir," was the reply.

"The chorus girls were discussing personal matters in the dressing-room. 'I hear you've broken your engagement,' said one. 'Did you give him back his ring?'"

"Gracious, no. Diamonds have gone up so since it was bought that I thought it was fair to offer him what he paid for it."

A regular from a western army camp returned to his home in the east recently on an extended furlough. He was entertained extensively by his former friends. One evening he told the boys about the Indian's great love for whisky. "Why, the way them Indians love whisky beats anything you ever saw," he remarked. "I once met a Cheyenne on his pony. Give me a drink of whisky!" "No," says I. "Then he offered his bride and made a pony, all in a bunch for one drink."

"Well, wouldn't you give it to him for that?" asked one of the boys. "Well, not much," said the soldier, emphatically. "I only had one drink left."

"There was a sound of revelry by night," began a poem, but he was quickly interrupted. "Where did you get that stuff?" asked a slangy fellow. "If you knew anything about camp life you would know that revelry sounds in the morning, not at night."

The little man made his way back to the theatre box office. "This seat number sounds like a German submarine," he said. "You don't want to change it merely on that account, do you?" asked the box-office manager. "No, but I thought you might be able to supply me with a periscope to enable me to see over the big woman sitting just in front."

Father—I'm ashamed to see you crying because a bee stung you. Act like a man. Bobbie—Yes, and then you—you'd hear you'd like, like you said y-you'd if you ever heard m-me usin that k-kind of language.

"She's turned me down!" moaned the young man who had vainly wooed an heiress. "In proposing," said his friend, reprovingly, "you ought to have told her George, but you were unworthy of her. That bait seldom fails."

The luckless one gave a gloomy laugh. "Yes, I was going to tell her that, he said, 'but she said it first!'"

"I want," explained the particular woman at the butcher's, "some meat without bone or gristle."

The butcher indicated a piece of beef. "O, no fat, please," she added.

"John," shouted the shopman, "bring across the eggs!"

"Why did you ask the waiter if he knew of any barnyard terminals?"

"That's the code for cocktails," Baltimore American.

THE EVENING GOWN.

To the Editor of the Fredericton Gleaner.

Sir—Will you allow me a little space to draw attention to thoughtless mothers, and also to the half-dressed girls who appear at both public and private entertainments in their pretty, sensible frocks with enough bodice to make them look decent? Do the girls think we have become degraded by serving our country as soldiers and appreciate such shows, or have they lost their modesty? Many of us look upon the women and girls with as pure eyes as ever we did. And such girls can never become the much beloved wives of men with pure thoughts and high ideas of womanhood. I would like to hear the opinion of some of the other young men on the subject, as it is time for the men to speak if the mothers allow their daughters to appear in such scanty attire. Graceful and pretty girls are much admired by every man. But we don't care to see down to the waistline. Let us as men ignore such girls and soon they will learn to wear more than a mere string over their shoulders to support their already too-lazy bodies.

Yours,
FREDERICKSON, NOV. 26, 1919.

FOGH CLANGS THE ALARM.

(Montreal Star).

With Eastern Europe seething with war, and the Balkan and the German people openly and boastfully acclaiming their war leaders, Marshal Foch properly recalls the allied nations and the United States back to unity which produced the victory. By doing so, he speaks for civilization as a whole no less than for France.

In an hour of desperate trial, the great Frenchman, by common consent, exercised unity of command in the field. No one was to hasten to the City Hall. The governor assented to the plans, although he did not think there was any real danger.

Foch sees the military spirit of Germany still a living force, panting for expression in fierce deeds of outrage. The danger is not immediate, but it is there. Doubt it as men will, the unchastened Hun cringes prepared to spring. To every strange twist of abnormal events, he applies the test of his passion for revenge.

A show of democracy masks the face of Berlin, and yet, with masses of people still given over to the passions of militarism, with preachers and teachers sowing the seeds of wrath to come, Germany looks only the form of Kaiserism. The defeated country is being sown with the seeds of discord and of another war.

Merrily bolls the witches' cauldron of world strife in Europe. The Bolsheviks stir Russia, while the mad d'Annunzio strives to set the Mediterranean on fire. The situation threatens openly a great war anti-climax, with the German alert to profit by further world necessities. What a background for the lack of unity which burdens the allied nations and the United States! Civilization's danger was seldom if ever so great, civilization's defence surely never so weak!

The trained and trusted vision of Marshal Foch pierces through the fog of elements of discord to the menace that waits back of them.

Can those who lately felt the thrill of idealism and the joy of service shut their ears to the appeal of Marshal Foch? Will pulp men in once more give up to pool their interests and ambitions in a united effort to which when war is waged, the world will trust the lives of the people's soldiers?

The genius and deeds of Marshal Foch call for a re-birth of allied sanity.

OLIVES IN GOLDEN STATE.

(Philadelphia Ledger).

The ancient scrap between Minerva who gave the olive, and Apollo, who bestowed the horse upon mankind, was decided, as will be remembered, in favor of the lady deity, the dispute being as to which of the two gifts was the more valuable.

To understand the reason for this decision, one ought to live in the Mediterranean region, where the olive is a vital factor in the lives of the people. They could much more easily spare the equine quadruped.

Olive culture has already assumed great importance in our own country. In 1916 (the latest year for which figures are available) there were in California 884,838 olive trees in bearing, and 515,221 not yet old enough to yield fruit. The olive tree was introduced in California by Spanish priests, the first grove being planted in San Diego in 1769. From these trees is descended what is today the most popular variety, the so-called Mission olive.

RAT DAMAGE INCREASES.

London, Dec. 1.—The annual damage to food caused by the ever-increasing army of rats now amounts to \$250,000,000 as against \$75,000,000 six years ago. The board of agriculture's chief rat inspector puts each rat's cost in food in rural areas at \$1.37 a year, but when they get into the house among prepared food the damage runs up to \$5.

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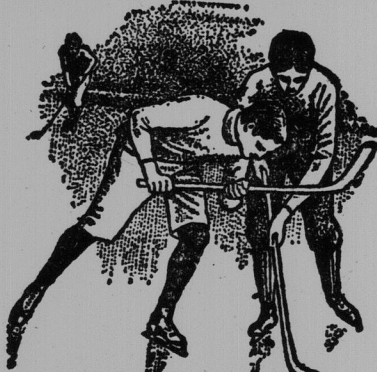
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HOBBIES OF KING.

London, Dec. 1.—King George's gift of sheep toward the restoring of devastated French farms recalls the fact that his majesty is a keen agriculturist. Taking after King Edward, who derived immense satisfaction from the prizes he won in the show ring, his majesty's interest in farming equals that of his father, and the royal farms occupy much more of his time than is generally imagined. Another hobby of the king is homing pigeons, of which he has a fine loft.

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