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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1921

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 11, 1921.

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### LORD AND LADY BYNG.

Canada's welcome to Lord Byng of Vimy and Lady Byng is the more hearty because of their relations with Canada's soldiers overseas during the war. Neither of them comes to Canada for the first time, and both of them have won distinction such as will make the opportunity of their visit to the all Canadians look forward with anticipation most lively and pleasant. The fact that their coming is welcomed not merely because they represent the crown, but because of their personal worth and high attainments. The despatches telling of their arrival at Quebec, and their democratic simplicity are read with keen interest, and the cordial greeting Lord Byng gave to men who had served under him during the war creates a most favorable impression. This journal has more than once remarked that Canada and the Empire have been fortunate in the type of men who have come to fill the office of governor general, and the appointment of Lord Byng to this post is an assurance that for another term will enable her to get into sympathetic touch with movements prompted by women in Canada to advance the welfare of the people. Both Lord and Lady Byng have seen service in widely separated portions of the Empire, and their cosmopolitan experience will now be rounded out by service in the Dominion of Canada, which today bids them welcome.

### THE CHIEF RABBI.

To listen to a discourse on the Jewish Bible, which is also a part of the Christian Bible, by a profound Hebrew scholar, was the exceptional privilege of a St. John audience last evening. The explanation by Very Rev. Dr. Hertz of the formation of the canon of what we call the Old Testament was very illuminating to the layman who has not gone carefully into the subject, and who has perhaps absorbed a good deal of erroneous information. For obvious reasons the Chief Rabbi did not discuss the formation of the canon of the New Testament, but smilingly observed that there were doubtless many before him who could discuss that book with greater authority. It was the Jewish Bible of which he spoke, its origin and the formation of the canon, which first contained the law, later the prophets, and finally the other books of the Old Testament as we know it today. To the Bible student the knowledge imparted is of the greatest value. His description of ancient Palestine, its people and their language; the influence the Bible had upon them and upon the world at large; the vicissitudes through which the Jews and Judaism passed from hoary antiquity to modern times; the democracy of the Bible and the lofty precepts which it taught humanity, all formed part of a singularly lucid and impressive address, long to be remembered, and enabling the hearers to view the Scriptures from a new angle of vision. In impassioned moments it was as if one of the ancient sages had come in the flesh to redeliver his message to his people. The audience was translated for an hour to a period in Jewish history long past, which was yet fraught with supreme significance for the whole human race. The Semitic branch of the race has survived the shock of time and circumstance, clung tenaciously to its faith, and today in all lands makes its contribution to the civilization and culture of the period. Mr. Powell paid a glowing tribute to the part of the Jew in law, in politics and in finance in the British Empire, and Lieut. Governor Pugsley bore testimony to the ability, industry, thrift and law-abiding character of the Jewish people in this part of Canada. It was altogether an unique occasion, and as last evening's address closed the Chief Rabbi's Empire tour he will be able to carry away with him very pleasant memories of real fraternity and good-will. The Jewish people of St. John must regard it as a great privilege and an inspiration to have had with them the Chief Rabbi, whose religious zeal and great intellectual attainments have deeply impressed people of every faith who have met him or listened to his addresses. The Canadian Club paid him a high compliment yesterday in going in unusually large numbers to the luncheon at Bond's, and the members were amply repaid. It was worth while to hear the British Empire analyzed and described by one who is neither Anglo-Saxon nor Celt, but who speaks as the representative of a race which has found under the British flag the fullest freedom to live its own life.

The fire that practically swept out of existence the town of Aymer, Quebec, is the latest of a series of disasters of large proportions during the last few weeks. The despatches indicate that the complete is the destruction that there is immediate need of food for the people.

### UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

The New York Times describes Mr. Fordney, the author of the new American tariff bill, as a gentleman of paleontological mind. We infer from this that Mr. Fordney is regarded as a fossilized protectionist. One cause of the remark is the reception of the proposed Fordney tariff in Argentina. The New York Times recalls that in June last, on the occasion of a national celebration in Argentina, President Harding expressed his earnest hope that the traditional friendship between Argentina and the United States might ever continue. Even as the president was uttering this laudable wish, however, the American manufacturers and dealers in Buenos Ayres were telling how unpopular the emergency tariff had made them in the southern republic. The Times also quotes a recent letter written to the Evening Post by Commander Fernandez of the Argentine navy concerning the Fordney bill. He declares that if it becomes law it will do much harm to the commerce of his country with the United States, for on top of the unfavorable effect of exchange the tariff would be prohibitive. "Therefore," he writes, "our commerce will turn again to Europe and very promptly we will say farewell to America, after so great efforts have been made to strengthen our common relationship. It is a pitiable thing that American commerce loses a market like this for want of tact and a well-considered commercial policy."

The Times accepts the word pitiable as properly descriptive of the Fordney bill, which it adds is pitiable "from the point of view of mere intelligence, of our laborious professions of friendship for the Latin-American republics and efforts to make our relations with them closer and our trade with them greater; pitiable as a means of increasing customs revenue; ludicrously pitiable as the cause of shrunken or one-way cargoes for our pre-emptive federal merchant marine; and, finally, pitiable as that not only can Argentina reply by a retaliatory tariff, but that British and German competition will be keen in that country as it was before the war; and that to enact the Fordney bill will practically mean giving away that market, and reviving a spirit of suspicion and dislike in Spanish-American countries."

If great newspapers like the New York Times and Evening Post are strongly denouncing the Fordney tariff bill, some of the magazines are equally outspoken. For instance, *Forbes' Magazine* assails the bill on the ground that it substitutes a man for a law, and would give President Harding stupendous powers to raise or lower tariff schedules at his pleasure, and also place important duties on the shoulders of his appointees. It says further: "The United States should be governed by clearly defined laws. The delegation of undefined powers to individuals, no matter how exalted, must be guarded against. The citizen should know what his rights are under the law and should not be subjected to the caprice of any individual outside the regular courts of justice. It is bad enough to have the country overrun with 'commissions' of more varieties than there are of pine and white cedar. To delegate untrammelled power to any one individual is not in accord with the American system of government, and certainly not in accordance with the desires of our citizens. Throttle this dangerous movement."

The maritime provinces are deeply interested in the Fordney bill, because it will, if enacted, place practically prohibitive duties on most of our fish and force us to seek other markets. The great wave of protest against the bill which is now sweeping over the United States may, however, cause it to be strangled in the senate. In that event the mourners would be few.

An interesting development of the Russian situation is the appeal issued by the Imperial War Relief Fund, of which King George is patron, for a generous national effort to relieve the starving in Russia. It is not shown how the fund would be administered, but presumably a satisfactory arrangement will be made to see that the Soviet leaders do not seize the opportunity to use it for their own peculiar purposes. If Russia has not hitherto received "the healing gift of sympathy" it has been the fault of the rulers to whom she has chosen to submit.

Very Rev. Dr. Hertz and Lady Fitzalan attended the Dublin horse show in state yesterday. Members of the Daily Breeze recently released from prison were also there. Peace and good-will prevailed. Surely this is a good omen. The truth in Ireland is faithfully observed.

Hunger-maddened peasants in the Volga region of Russia are said to be leaving their children to starve in their flight from the famine zone. What but death will the winter bring to these unhappy people if relief is not forthcoming?

With eleven or twelve thousand people unemployed, the authorities in British Columbia face a most serious problem, for the tendency is toward increased idleness if urgent measures are not taken.

### LIGHTER VEIN.

Holiday Needed. Lily Roselip was the pretty little cashier who paid out all the boys every Friday. One day she went up to her employer.

"Sir," she said, "I must ask for a holiday. I need a few days' rest. My beauty is beginning to fade."

"Why do you think so, my dear?" inquired the employer, who was a kind man.

"The men," said Lily, "are beginning to count their money when I pay them on Fridays."

### Mighty Awkward.

"You've made a mistake on your paper," said an indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a country newspaper. "I was one of the competitors in that athletic contest yesterday and in your report you have called me 'the well-known lightweight champion.'"

"Well, aren't you?" inquired the editor. "No, I'm nothing of the kind, and it's mighty awkward, because I'm a coal merchant."

### Equal To The Occasion.

An Italian applied for a job at the gas works. "What can you do?" asked the foreman.

"Almost anything, sir," said Mike. "Well," said the foreman, who was a bit of a joker, "you seem to be all right but could you wheel out a barrow of smoke?"

"Sure I could do that," said Mike, "if you would fill it for me first."—Boston Transcript.

### Junk.

A Scotchman, anxious as usual to make a bit of money, was collecting old tin cans and pieces of scrap iron. Having accumulated a good collection he sent them to a local junk store.

Somehow or other, however, they went away and were delivered to the wrong place.

Imagine his surprise the next morning when he received the following letter from a garage:

"Dear Sir—Your motor car to hand. We have never seen a worse smash, but we will do our best to put it together again. We send you herewith an estimate of the cost of repairs and approximate date of delivery."—Houston Post.

### NEW FOREST NURSERY.

Saratoga Springs Plant is the Largest in the world.

One of the things in forest conservation, and perhaps the greatest second to forest fire protection, is keeping lands which are useful for other purposes under continued forest growth. On account of the mismanagement of lands and devastation of the soil, there are millions of acres of such land which are lying in idle waste today, but which are capable of producing our necessities.

Out of this enormous area New York has its share of such lands, says a bulletin of the United States Forest Service. For twenty years there has been carrying on a constructive work in the state of New York, and the result is a useful forest product. Much of this land can be released.

In New York we have a forest nursery which is the largest in the world. It is the result of a long and arduous struggle, and it is now passing the experimental stage in the reforestation program. The results have been solved, so that today it is simply a question of getting the trees.

The New York State Conservation Commission now maintains a series of forest nurseries, but by far the largest is the newly established nursery at Saratoga Springs. It has an output of about 10,000,000 trees a year, and will be the largest in the world.

Last year it was decided that the old Saratoga nursery should be improved and a new site for the present nursery, comprising 100 acres of state land, was selected.

The nursery is situated on the west side of the Delaware and Hudson River, and is a beautiful sight. It is also a labor saving device. A water system has been installed, and a complete plant for the production of trees for reforestation has been developed.

Some of the areas given over to the growing of small trees from seeds, and in this part of the nursery will be a large number of million-dollar trees. The beds of one and two-year-old Norway spruce, white spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, and other varieties are seen. When these trees are two years old some of them are sent to the field for planting, but the major part of them are transplanted in rows in the transplant area of the nursery, where there are approximately one-quarter of a million trees per acre.

Some trees remain in these transplant rows for one year—or until they are three years old—while others remain two years and are used when four years old for reforesting under adverse conditions.

Some idea of the great scope of this new nursery may be gained from the fact that during the past year alone, in this spring, the nursery employees several times transplanted over 125,000 trees. While this is not a record, it is a very large number of trees.

Many as seven transplant beds are in operation at one time. It is at these tables that the transplant boards are filled by which fifty young trees are planted in a row simultaneously.

A large number of persons visit the nursery, to which they are welcome, and manifest much interest in the process of growing trees. The beds of one and two-year-old trees, extending almost as far as the eye can reach, present a most attractive sight, as do also the broad fields covered with dense stands of young transplants. In a few years the forest which will be growing on account of the preliminary work done here will cover thousands of acres of idle lands, rendering them both productive of wood and a source of income to the owner.

### DANISH CO-OPERATION.

In Denmark, the co-operative bacon factories are gradually displacing the old-established establishments. Whereas in 1913 the latter were responsible for one-fifth of the killing, in 1916 their share amounted only to one-seventh, says a recent bulletin from the Department of Trade and Commerce. Both sell their products through agents to the United Kingdom, of whom there are about twelve operating in the south and about twenty in the north. The largest of the agents is the Danish Bacon and Co-operative (Trading) Company, Ltd., of London, according to evidence given before the committee, because the factories considered relatively new.

They did. Beginning with three, it now represents seventeen factories and does about twenty-seven per cent. of the trade, selling direct to retailers as well as to wholesalers. All these factories hold shares in the company, in the aggregate more than half, and the rest of the shares are held by traders in the United Kingdom who buy from the company.

### HON. F. C. WADE.

Agent General in London for British Canada, who was one of the party that gave Lord and Lady Byng their send-off from London.

## GENTLEMEN KILLERS QUICK ON THE DRAW

West Virginia's Worst Bad Man Dies With Boots On After Slaying a Dozen Men.

The chief of a lawless gang, the slayer of at least a dozen men, and the terror of West Virginia, died with his boots on in the little town of Welch, county seat of McDowell County, last Monday. The Mountain state has produced some bad men, but business reached its zenith in the person of Sid Hatfield, feudist, who at last met more than his match in the line of drawing first. As chief of police of the town of Matewan, Hatfield instead of being a preserver of the peace, did more to bring trouble and excite men to bloodshed than any of his contemporaries. He was a born agitator and was the prime mover in the sabotage that has kept a large section of the coal producing counties in a state of turmoil for a long time.

Although held responsible by public sentiment for the wholesale killing of a year ago last May which resulted in the slaughter of eleven Baldwin-Felts men, Hatfield and his gangsters escaped conviction through a hung jury. Owing to the terror that he and his clan inspired, a conviction no matter how clear the evidence, was impossible for no juryman voting them guilty would order his life safe for a moment after the verdict was announced.

Would Smile and Take Life. A West Virginia congressman, who for prudential reasons prefers to leave his name out of print, but who is intimately acquainted with conditions in the bloodstained territory where Hatfield operated, had this to say to the Washington correspondent of the New York Telegraph:

"A section of country bigger than some of the states of this union will feel relieved at the passing of the lawless character. The name of Hatfield has been associated with homicide deeds for two generations. The blood of the clan, Devil Anse Hatfield, who lived to fourscore years, and who drew a peaceful death, but who reigned through the feud that raged between his kinsmen retainers and the Kentucky tribe of McConkeys. They were all mountaineers and moral enemies, being separated from each other by the River, which is the dividing line between West Virginia and Kentucky."

Two Lives For One. Whenever a Hatfield killed a McCoy the Kentuckians would rally and, crossing the narrow stream, and legions of men, they would generally kill two or three of their foes before returning. Their second opportunity the Hatfields would make a counter drive. Their motto being: "Kill two for one." Hatfield, this man just went on and fully half a hundred on each side were premature graves.

Old Devil Anse himself was never known to kill a man in cold blood. He was brave, and would stand up in the open trying to kill, but taking the same chance himself, and never did he stoop to cowardly assassinations. Unless he was greatly slandered, Sid Hatfield was a killer of another pattern. He was a man who was continually blowing up the mountains into the face of a man whose death he had already plotted, and still smiling, would shoot the man down. He was not a coward, he was ever looking for the best of it where guns were trumps, and generally speaking, had his six shooter plays so arranged as to make his victims appear the aggressors.

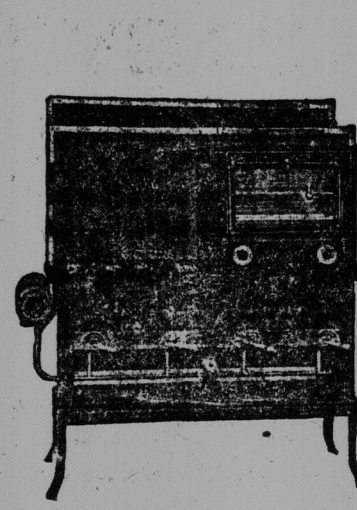
Texas Feudists and Bad Men. There was a time when the Lone Star state claimed pre-eminence in the killing line, and some of the liveliest feuds that ever stained the annals of the southwest originated on the prairies.

In southern Texas, the region contiguous to Houston, two rival factions known as the Jay Birds and the Woodpeckers carried on a war of such virulence that it only ceased when every militant Jaybird had bit the dust. Fully a hundred of them had been wiped out, and the Woodpeckers' losses had been nearly as heavy.

This vendetta differed in its origin from that of the mountaineers. The Texas trouble was due to a falling out about politics, and caused men who had once been friends to become deadly enemies. Of all the men who figured in that broad commonwealth as a human excruciator, not one was ever comparable to Ben Thompson of Austin, the most country and political gentleman killer of any age or country. He could operate two heavy coils simultaneously with a precision surpassing that of Buffalo Bill, and at least forty men fell before his unerring aim.

### HORNE OFF TO GERMANY.

Werner Horne, the German captain, who was recently released from prison at Dorchester, N. B., for attempting to blow up the bridge at Yaneboro, Me., sailed yesterday for Hamburg, Germany, on the Red Star liner Poland. Horne, despite his title of captain, is travelling third class.



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## UMBRELLA MEN PRAYING FOR RAIN

Offer to Pay for Showers if Properly Conducted—The Drops Must Fall in Daytime and in Open Spaces to Merit Reward.

(New York Evening Post.)

Rain! Everybody wants it. People in the cities want it, and people in the country want it. The farmers want it. More, perhaps, than any of them, the umbrella manufacturers want it. It is for the benefit of the farmers, primarily, or perhaps secondarily, that C. M. Hatfield of California recently made an offer to the farmers of Wisconsin to produce rain at the rate of \$3,000 the inch. Like a drowning man snatching at a straw, the Umbrella Manufacturers' Association of America has caught at Hatfield's idea. The farmers want the rain so that they can keep the rain so that they can keep people dry, but farmers or no farmers, the umbrella manufacturers are ready to co-operate with any one, provided there is a grain of hope that the folks who have to huddle under the old-fashioned street umbrella will be able to buy a new one.

The umbrella manufacturers have sent a letter to the farmers, signed "Yours for co-operation," by Charles F. Hawker, secretary of the association, at 10 West-third street. It is addressed to the president of the Wisconsin Society of Equity at Milwaukee, who, as representative of 2,000 farmers, has offered to pay the \$3,000 an inch for Hatfield's rain. But the umbrella manufacturers would go the farmers one better. Rain for them is as valuable all over the country as it is in Wisconsin.

When the members of the Umbrella Manufacturers' Association of America have become so enthusiastic over this plan, they are saying that they would like to co-operate with similar rain making plants established in every state in the Union.

Rain Must Observe Rules.

Rain in every state in the Union must fall on time, however. The umbrella manufacturers are not going to pay for needless or untimely rain. They subject their enthusiasm to the following restrictions: First, "the rain must be produced before the opening of National Umbrella Week, October 24-29." Fancy an umbrella week, the manufacturers think, all through the year? The umbrella has been ranged alongside the champagne glasses on the shelves of the fancy store. No! Hatfield must produce the rain on time.

Then, too, they have a great humanitarian interest. The umbrella men of their second provision is that Mr. Hatfield will guarantee that he will not produce more rain than will be good for the crops and the general comfort of humanity at this time of year." Moderation in all things.

After this gesture of humanitarianism follows a "shrewd business suggestion. The thirteenth and last provision is a tip-off of the umbrella manufacturers' forethought: "The rain, to be paid for," it says, "must fall within the daylight hours."

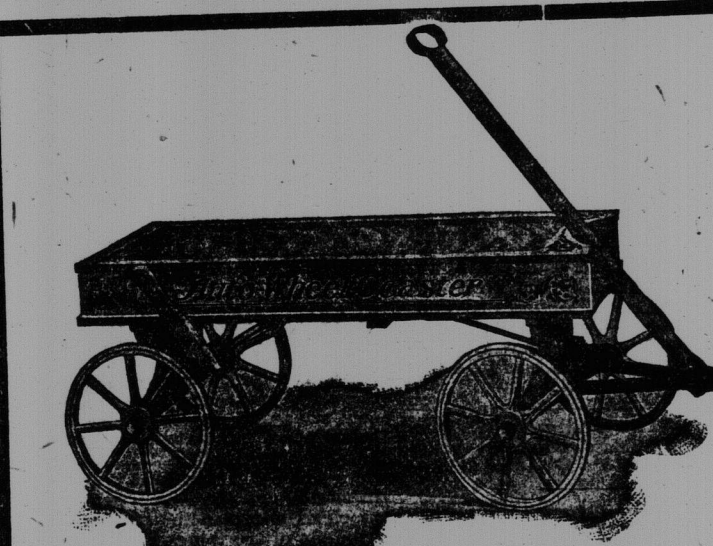
SQUIRRELS BUILD TREES.

Important Factor in Reproducing Black Walnut Forests.

Bouncing along the rail fence like a bit of animated thistle-down, he manages to convey the impression that he isn't a serious thought in his head, and few would suspect that the squirrel is the chap who supplied the American army with the wood for their gunstocks, though he did not mean to do it, of course. He was looking after his own food supply, saving the resources of Summer against the famine of Winter, but incidentally he placed a big deposit to man's account in nature's savings bank.

The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, is authority for the statement that the squirrel through his habit of burying nuts, has been the most important agent in the reproduction of the black walnut groves. The timber from the groves planted years ago by the squirrels satisfied an important need during the war when walnut was used to make gun stocks and airplane propellers. Substitute woods for gunstocks have been tried by many manufacturers, but none have been found that proved as suitable for this purpose as the black walnut.

The fence rail forester seems to have the needs of the black walnut in his mind when he goes about his work. As a sapling this species cannot endure much shade; if it is to survive it must be planted in rich soil. The squirrel has set out whole groves by burying the nuts in the open areas of the forest edges, and also many single trees by planting in the fence corners. Why he buries the nut is evident enough, but why he leaves some of them to sprout and grow is not so clear. It may be that an unusually severe Winter—or a hunter or an owl or something else—kills the little banker before he has time to draw out his savings. An early Spring may make



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him independent of his storage plant. Or it may be that he has an absent-minded streak in his makeup and just forgets where he puts a thing. Whatever the cause, humanity profits by the result.

In review of the present supply of this valuable wood the specialists estimate roughly that there are 821,000,000 feet of black walnut in this country. This figure is approximate only, and it is well to remember that only 50 per cent. of it is available to commerce. The remaining 50 per cent. is growing in inaccessible spots, or is held by owners who refuse to sell.

Black walnut is valuable, it is easy to secure a stand, and it makes a fairly rapid growth. There is always a demand for it, and in war time, an exceptional demand at high prices. Under these circumstances it would seem that large commercial groves would be the common thing, but the fact that this tree requires the use of good agricultural soil handicaps commercial production. Before the war the annual output of black walnut ran between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000 feet a year, but the inroads made upon the groves during the hostilities have considerably reduced the supply now available.

Careful management of the existing groves and the establishment of new ones wherever economic conditions will permit will be necessary measures if the needs of the future are to be met. Black walnut has exceptional qualities when planted as an ornamental tree. With the exception of a tent caterpillar, its foliage attracts to be nearly free from

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