

# POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1921

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1921

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### OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE PEOPLE

Premier Meighen has been asked to call a convention, or a committee, of business men to consider the financial, industrial and labor situation and the best method of dealing with them. While this suggestion has favor in some quarters it is being sharply opposed by many close observers of Canada's economic problems. In this connection the Montreal Gazette, Hon. Mr. Meighen's most influential adviser, points out that the scheme suggested is not the way of parliamentary government, nor is it a method promising practical results; and the Gazette adds:

"The House of Commons under our system is presumed to reflect the opinions of the people, and the Committee of the Privy Council—the cabinet—reflect the opinions of the Commons; and to supersede the Commons with a group of business men, however experienced and capable these may be, would be to destroy popular government and representative institutions. The House of Commons may not be a very wise body. It may be inadequate for emergencies. It may have grown stale, become out of touch with electorate sentiment, be unduly dominated by party spirit, but a free parliament is still the most perfect means yet devised to secure popular government, and frequency of elections the surest safeguard against the creation of an oligarchy."

The Gazette makes it clear that cabinet ministers should keep in touch with the people, that the views of business men should be sought and their sentiments ascertained, and it declares that from surface indications this course is not sufficiently pursued. Furthermore the Gazette is severely critical of the methods recently employed by the Department of Customs: "In the matter of customs regulations and various taxation devices there is too much after-thought and not sufficient fore-thought. Irritating regulations are made and, after persistent protests, are amended, perhaps abolished, having meanwhile angered the merchants and disturbed trade. The Marking Act is a case in point, the legislation of last session which requires goods to be marked with the country of origin. The legislation is not, indeed, novel, but its utility had no public consideration previous to its introduction, and the date of its enforcement was made so early as to have caused serious embarrassment to importers had it been adhered to."

That the utility of the requirement is a fair subject of discussion does not admit of argument. There would be no politics in such a course, and the Minister of Customs might well have sought the views of boards of trade before the legislation was proceeded with. As the Gazette explains, governments ought to keep in touch with men of business affairs. Had this been done in a greater degree during the last few years many blunders that have been made might have been avoided and much of the irritating legislation which the Gazette refers to eliminated. One of the great sources of trouble under present conditions lies in the fact that the Meighen government is entirely out of touch with the people it is supposed to serve, and there can be no hope of improvement until the electors have had a chance to choose a new House of Commons that is representative of public opinion.

### NOT PROUD OF IT.

The New York Evening Post is bluntly critical of an accord by the State Department at Washington on the treaty recently signed ending the war between the United States and Germany. Washington has declared, in referring to some of the clauses: "The result is to put the United States on a footing with the other Allied and Associated Powers with respect to all the rights defined in these clauses."

The Post says that the State Department failed to add that "Another result is that the agreement with Germany lets us out of all the obligations incurred under the Treaty of Versailles, obligations which might be supposed to be the concomitant of rights and interests acquired under the treaty."

The newspaper finds it written all over the treaty that the spirit of the pact is "rights and interests, but no obligations." Concluding, it measures the future as follows: "Time will show the futility, as we already feel the ignominy, of a policy which claims rights and interests and seeks to escape obligations. Time will show that, whatever may be the legalistic ways we have left open for an escape from duty, the necessity of duty will not let us escape so easily. If, indeed, the American people, when the need arises, will evince a desire to escape. The treaty with Germany enables a surrender to the immediate necessity of politics. The higher necessity with which the honor and duty and ultimate best interests of this nation are bound up will force a revision of the compact. And we may not have to wait very long. The obligations which we would avoid for the moment will be presenting themselves in the form of another, less than three months from now, when the Disarmament Conference, which we have talked into being, assembles at Washington."

### A NOTABLE OCCASION

Prominent speakers at Annapolis Royal today reviewed before a large assemblage outstanding events in the early history of Nova Scotia, events which were of great importance, as well as to all Canada, and to the British Empire. It was a triple celebration, marking the tercentenary of the granting of the charter of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander, the bi-centenary of the establishment of the first court of British common law in the Dominion of Canada, and the centenary of the arrival in Annapolis of Thomas Chandler Halliburton, that famous man whose name forever is associated with "Sam Slick," the product of his able pen. Tablets of bronze were unveiled commemorating the three events, and people flocked from far and near to lend the encouragement of their presence to those who seek thus to keep alive the traditions of the land. The day was marked by a large place in Canada's life taking a leading part in the proceedings. The tercentenary tablet was unveiled by Hon. Geo. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, and the Times is able today to publish the address he delivered at the ceremony. It should not be passed by in hurried reading, but absorbed for its interest and value. It is well to look back over the years and gain a new inspiration for the solving of the problems of the hour.

The name of Michael O'Leary was spoken with praise in every one of the Allied nations, and we may be sure, was exalted in Germany, in the early days of the war, when from the battle-line came the news of his amazing feat which won him the Victoria Cross. Not so many months ago was this. Today Michael O'Leary, V. C., is registered at the Veterans' bureau in Toronto as out of work, still seeking employment after a vain effort of three months to raise the means to support himself and his wife and two children. Two other V. C. winners are among the 2,000 returned soldiers who have placed their names on the list of unemployed in the Ontario capital. The facts carry their own comment.

It is now assured that Marshal Foch, the masterful leader of the allied forces on the western front in the great war, will visit America this fall, probably reaching New York late in October. It is a safe prediction that a wonderful reception will be accorded him.

Men who read Nature's messages in the woods are predicting an early Fall. Well, we still shall have the memory of a summer of glorious sunshine.

## THE RIGHT TO WORK OUTSIDE UNION

### Court's Decision in Ottawa Labor Case Involving a Strike.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—An important decision was rendered in the Hull court yesterday by Recorder Dajordis in the case of Hector Buren and Adrien Bastien, who accused Joseph and Valmore Lamarche with using intimidation towards them during the course of a recent strike of the International Plumbers' Union in this district. Recorder Dajordis found the accused guilty and fined them \$5 and costs each, with the alternative of fifteen days in prison. The case was one where Buren and Bastien, two members of the National Catholic Union, were at work on the construction of a school in Hull, when they were approached by the Lamarche brothers, members of the International Union who by the use of threats endeavored to induce them to quit the job and join the latter organization. In rendering judgment, Recorder Dajordis held that the right of every labor man to work at whatever trade he chose and within or without a union affiliation must be respected.

### INVESTIGATION IN THE COMMONS, SAYS COL. J. A. CURRIE

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—The Tribune says that investigation into the United Grain Growers, Limited, will be held on the floor of the Dominion parliament during the next session, according to a prediction made by Col. J. A. Currie, Conservative member for North Simcoe, who is in Winnipeg today. The paper declared that Col. Currie stated that the Dominion government had not finished its attempt to bring to light the conditions under which grain companies have conducted their business in the past.

### WANT WOMEN IN THE SENATE

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The executive of the Federation of University Women yesterday endorsed the subject of admission of women to the Senate of Canada. During the presentation of petitions report it was recorded that Queen's University was forwarding a petition to the Ontario government for the institution of an employment bureau for professional men and women.

### LIGHTER VEIN.

She Loved the Cliffs.

"Where are you going for your holidays, my dear?" asked the publisher's wife. "We think of going up the Assanook." "Ah, yes. What a view there must be from the summit!"—Rochelle (Ken.) writes.

### Existence Varied.

New Butler—At what time, sir, would you wish to dine as a rule? Profitier—At what time do the best people dine? New Butler—At different times. Profitier—Very well. Then I, too will dine at different times.

### Sad Awakening.

A man never realizes the worthlessness of his earthly possessions until he tries to pawn them.

### Correct.

"I heard today that your son was an undertaker. I thought you told me he was a physician." "Not at all." "I don't like to contradict, but I'm positive you did say so." "You misunderstood me. I said he followed the medical profession.—Washington Star.

### His Death Warrant.

"John," said Mrs. Brown, sitting up suddenly in bed, "there's a burglar in the house." "I'm quite right," she returned. "I can hear him distinctly crossing the floor of the room below. Now—exactly—'he's lighting one of those cigars I gave you for your birthday. I heard him pick up the box and put it down again.' Then John sat up and listened. "By love, Mary, you're right!" he answered. "He is! He's actually smoking one of those—er—those cigars." Then he nestled once more comfortably beneath the blanket and said complacently: "We'll find the poor wretch in the morning."

### Not Much Magic.

The fair amateur palmetist looked at the left hand of the sweet young girl long and earnestly. Breathlessly she waited for the palmist's next remark. "Ah! I see by your hand that you are engaged to be married," said the palmist.

"How wonderful!" exclaimed the bride-to-be. "And," continued the read of the future and past, in a more cutting tone, "I see that you are engaged to Mr. Leamy."

"Oh, it's perfectly extraordinary!" burst out the blushing girl. "How could you know that?" "By experience," was the reply. "But surely the lines in my hand cannot tell you the name?" "Who said anything about lines?" replied the prophetic one, with withering scorn. "You are wearing the engagement ring I returned to him three weeks ago!"

### LONDON TOWER

Many people visit the Tower, but few trouble to equip themselves for a tour of our world-famous fortress, says "The Star."

Your imagination will respond far more readily to the romantic atmosphere of the historic edifice if you acquaint yourself, previous to your visit, with some of the main facts relating to the Tower.

In a recently published book, "The Tower of London" (The Bodley Head), Mr. W. H. Bell unfolds its terrible and romantic history.

William the Conqueror built the Keep, or Tower, which is the central and most conspicuous part of the fortress. Footprints of History.

Mr. Bell tells us how the Conqueror had two objects in view. He wanted to disguise the passage of an enemy up the Thames and to overcome Londoners. With studied insolence he did away with part of the Roman wall round London so that he might erect his Tower, and to this day part of the Keep is outside the city boundary.

The walls of the Keep are fifteen feet thick and eleven feet above the ground. It was not until the reign of Henry III. that the Tower of London assumed anything approaching its present appearance, and after that several monarchs added to the structure at various times. The Tower became a State prison because it was almost impregnable. It was also used as a Royal Palace—the last time by Charles II.

Our courage was struck in the Tower until 1812, so that this wonderful fortress is closely identified with the whole course of our history.

Instruments of Torture. It was in the Council Chamber on the top floor of the Keep that Richard III. gave up his crown to Henry of Lancaster. His death has always been a mystery, but it is probable that he was starved to death. The execution of Anne Boleyn was also decided upon in the Tower, and she spent the last seventeen days of her life there.

There is an amusing collection of instruments of torture in the crypt beneath St. John's Chapel. These include thumb-screws, a spiked collar, and that appalling appliance known as "The Scavenger's Daughter," which crushed its victim to death.

Guy Fawkes spent some time in the Tower. He is supposed to have been confined in a dungeon styled "Little Ease." The space allotted him was very small, dark, and with out ventilation. The Bloody Tower, and opposite it, Traitor's Gate are full of memories of cruelty and oppression. Through the gate passed all State prisoners.

From the tiny square window facing this arch Archbishop Laud gave his last blessing to Stratford as the latter was on his way to execution. Laud himself was beheaded three years later.

Tragedy of Princes. Sir Walter Raleigh spent thirteen years in the Bloody Tower, and William Penn, the Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania, was imprisoned in the Tower for writing a harmless pamphlet.

The pitiful tragedy of the two little princes has served to make this tower notoriously famous. The twelve-year-old King Edward V. and his younger brother were abducted by order of Richard III., who had them sent to the tower for that purpose.

The famous prisoners who perished miserably in the Tower, or who spent the time previous to their execution there, are too numerous to mention. The Royal Begonia is kept in the Wakefield Tower, and is of special interest on account of the Golden Eagle which holds the amantoin oil used at coronations, and the spoon into which the oil is poured.

Until 1884 lions were kept in the Tower.

## THE SURGEON OF THE DELAWARE

Now the World's Main Source of Supply, and Fishermen Have Had Most Successful Season.

(New York Evening Post.) When the New Yorker visits his favorite hotel and enjoys a caviare sandwich, little does he know the dangers that attend the capture of the big fish that supply the roe from which the caviare is made. The catching of these monsters is one of the principal fishing industries on the Delaware river, noted as the leading stream of the world today for sturgeon.

Before the World War European rivers held the honor of supplying the roe for caviare fishing. The result is that the Delaware is looked upon as the only source. The Danube and Volga rivers were the leading European streams for sturgeon previously. The fishermen of the Delaware have become so accustomed to the danger connected with the industry that they take it as a matter of course, and they do not mind a little thing like being pulled overboard or having their craft damaged by one of the valuable fish. The length of the sturgeon ranges from five to fourteen feet, several twelve-foot specimens having been landed during the present season, which, on the Delaware, has been unusual in many respects. More unexpected conditions have been met during the past twenty years; more fish have been caught, more valuable fish have been landed, better roe has been valued, and the fishermen have had more trouble.

Several have been pulled overboard while trying to get one of the catch into their boats. Others have lost part of their equipment, and some have been injured in their efforts to land one of the big ones. When it is remembered that a sturgeon can weigh from \$50 to \$800, the layman can understand why the fishermen are so persistent, despite the danger. They are receiving from \$2.10 to \$3 a pound for the roe.

### Roped Like a Steer.

Fishing crews from various points on the New Jersey and Delaware side of the river can testify to the activities of these fish, even after they are landed, and the captors have started back to their boats with operations to dispose of the valuable catch. One crew, hailing from Delaware City, the centre of the industry on the Delaware shore, had a thrilling experience while pulling a sturgeon in. The fish was twelve feet in length and weighed about 400 pounds.

The two men that comprised the crew exerted their best efforts to get the prize into their small boat, but with one vicious lunge of his tail back he went into the water, pulling the two fishermen with him. Another crew from the same place had a similar experience the following day. They had thrust their iron hooks into the fish and were hauling it into the craft, despite its furious lashing. The men, in their excitement, had failed to judge its size, for when they thought that they had enough, the creature in their boat they halted for a moment to rest. To their consternation the fish made a swift movement with his tail, hurling the two hooks from the fishermen's hands into the air and disappeared beneath the surface, leaving the water, while one of the crew went overboard with the catch. One of these iron hooks, about five-eighths of an inch in diameter and eighteen inches in length, with the hook curved at the end, was stamped in two as if it had been wood, the big fish taking part of the hook with it.

Even after they have the fish in their boat, care must be taken to see that it is securely fastened, or it will give much trouble. One sturgeon broke several lamps, an oar and other equipment, causing more damage than he was worth. This fish had been fastened with heavy rope, but snapped it without any trouble.

The present season has yielded a very valuable catch, although it has not been so great from the standpoint of the actual number of fish. As men were severely have been landed in a single week by the fishermen on the Delaware side of the river. The highest catch for a single day was made in May, when ten were captured by the veterans working out of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

### How Caviare is Made.

The manner of preparing roe for caviare is as follows: After the eggs have been removed from the fish they are placed upon a stand, the top of which is formed of small-meshed screen. On the under side is arranged a slanted trough. The operator gently rubs the mass of eggs back and forth over the screen, whose mesh is just large enough to permit them to drop through, and as they are separated from the membrane by rubbing they fall into the trough. After all the roe has been separated the tub is removed and a portion of the best Luneberg salt is added to the roe, after which the operator carefully stirs and mixes the mass with his hands. The most delicate part of the whole operation is the mixing. It requires practical experience to become proficient.

After adding the salt the mass of eggs that dries up, but in ten or fifteen minutes the strength of the salt draws from the eggs their watery constituents, and a brine is formed, which can be poured off when the roe becomes full. The salted eggs are poured into very fine-meshed sieves. In the caviare house are usually arranged long, sloping boards, with narrow strips nailed on each side. On these the sieves are placed, and left there from eight to twenty hours to drain. The eggs have now become the caviare of commerce, and are transferred to small casks of oak or pine, which have been steamed in order to prevent any possible leakage. In 1885 caviare sold from \$9 to \$15 a keg. When years ago it sold for \$105, and in 1915 the price had doubled.

A rather drowsy man in Topeka, Kansas, who dines every non-time at the same restaurant, as he enters has been noticed to gaze long and admiringly at the inside of his straw hat. The waiter, aware of this daily occurrence, finally chose one of their number to find the attraction in the straw bonnet. He snaked up to the hat-tree and discovered in the inside of the hat a large looking-glass.



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### FORTUNE AWAITS HIM.

Search Being Made For Milan E. McCulloch.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—E. Earle Axtell in Toronto searching for Milan E. McCulloch, son of Dr. George McCulloch of Hamestown, Iowa, who has been missing since December, 1919, and for whom a small fortune is awaiting in his home town. The missing man made a small investment a few years ago which has grown to \$80,000, but he has neglected

to claim it. McCulloch is a graduate of an Iowa agricultural college and is thirty-seven years old. His people heard from him last from Toronto and also from Sudbury in the fall of 1919. They say he is suffering from loss of memory.

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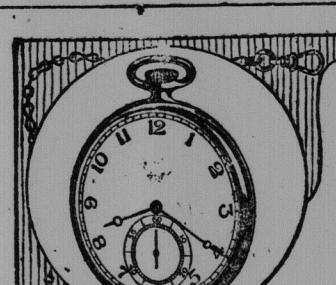
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