

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 18, 1920.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417. Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year. The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 303 Fifth Ave.—Chicago, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg. The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

A GRAVE WARNING.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, told the Canadian Club of New York last week that civilization was on the verge of collapse when the great war ended. We quote a portion of his speech—

"In 1918 and 1919 there was no certainty which of the battered ships of state would float or sink. The whole armada of European civilization was driving towards the jagged rocks, and some of the crews were mutinous and some were spent, and not caring whether their nation was to be numbered among the saved or lost. If another storm as fierce as the last were to break now, the laboring ships would be lost beyond hope of salvation, and not only the ships that were severely damaged, but those that last time lost only an unimportant spar—they would go too, and the survivors of that ghastly wrecking crew would begin again the unending voyage of humanity, not in stately ships but in the coracles and bark canoes of an incipient civilization. To secure the peace and spirit which is essential, I firmly and truly believe that there must be as the very foundation of our efforts close co-operation between all the English-speaking nations."

Sir Auckland Geddes loses no opportunity to interpret British feeling to the operation in world affairs. Every such plea is also an indirect appeal to the United States to join the League of Nations, since in no other way can co-operation with the British Empire be assured. Nor is there any other agency than the League to prevent another war, which might have the terrible consequences so impressively described by the Canadian people. He has told the Canadian people that it is their opportunity to interpret British feeling in the United States. That would be a simple task if there were not now in progress in this country a propaganda calculated to arouse prejudice against our neighbor for the benefit of a political party; and in the United States a propaganda designed to create prejudice against everything that is British. This last is extremely irritating to Canadians, who have constantly to hear in mind the fact that it is repudiated by right-thinking people south of the border. We are still near enough to the tragedy of the war to realize what the failure of the League of Nations would mean; and what it would mean for the British Empire and the United States to be playing at cross-purposes. Whatever provocation there may be, therefore, it is the part of wisdom to heed the words of the British representative at Washington and maintain a conciliatory attitude, believing that in due time our great neighbor will join the League, and immensely strengthen the forces making for world-peace and international good-neighboredness.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

Commenting on the fear expressed at Washington that undesirable immigrants may pass through Canada into the United States, it is pointed out at Ottawa that all but British immigrants must have passports and that those from late enemy countries are barred; while all who come must be examined as to their physical and mental fitness. The system is excellent, and it may be hoped fewer alien agitators will get into Canada in the future than in the past. Especially is it desirable to consider the mental condition of prospective settlers in Canada. This is strongly emphasized by the October Mental Hygiene Bulletin, just received. It presents facts that strengthen the demand for a rigid examination of all newcomers. An extract from the recently published book by Prof. W. G. Smith, "A Study in Canadian Immigration," shows that in 1911 the ratio of criminals to the number of males 21 years and over, was an average of 14.5 per 10,000 of foreign-born, compared with 7.5 for British and 7 for Canadian-born. Thus the foreigners produced twice as large a proportion of criminals as the native-born. Consider also the following extract from the Manitoba Mental Survey Report:—

"Taking 400 consecutive admissions to the Manitoba jails, what do we find? Twenty-three per cent are of Canadian birth, while the Austrians, who, under normal conditions, only number eight per cent, rise to thirty-three per cent of the total; and the Russians, who should number one per cent constitute eleven." The same report shows that some nationalities have contributed far more than their share to the defective and insane classes.

Prof. Smith holds that immigrants should be inspected in their native land before embarking, and that there should be a more thorough examination at the port of entry into Canada. He would have at the port of entry a staff of physicians, psychiatrists, inspectors for economic and industrial examinations and interpreters. He says:—

"There must be two examinations at least, and that means double staffs of examiners, and consequent expense. But it is manifestly better to spend money that way than to allow persons suffering from contagious disease, insanity, mental deficiency, to add to their misery by the trying experience of a long voy-

age and then to be rejected or deported." Canada needs immigrants, but not defectives or other undesirable. There is only one way to prevent the entry of the latter into the country, and that is by a thorough-going inspection of every individual immigrant.

AND WE ARE TO BLAME

Nine boys were under arrest this morning charged with breaking, entering and stealing. During the last year three youths of sixteen were sentenced to Dorchester penitentiary. During the last ten months fifty-three cases of boys charged with various offences were before the police court. Nearly all of them were let go, and as there is no probation system they could not be followed up and kept under any kind of supervision.

What is St. John doing for its boys? When are we to have a juvenile court and probation system? It has been said that this problem is a very serious one and calls for grave consideration before establishing such a court. Do those who make this statement not know that the problem has been a serious one for generations—that communities everywhere have been confronted with it—and that the juvenile court and probation system are the result of their best efforts to find at least a partial solution? It is no experiment. The Judge of the Halifax juvenile court wrote to Mr. W. S. Fisher when the question was up here early this year that his city would not be without the juvenile court, and that is the testimony wherever it has been established. There is no record of such a court being abandoned when once established.

Well, there were nine boys under arrest in St. John this morning. This is no indication of the number who ought to be looked after, since the police regard it as a waste of time to take boys before the court and have them sent away again without any probation system worthy of the name. During the last summer and fall boys have been stealing molasses from casks on the Pettigill Wharf. On one occasion the police were telephoned for, but the boys escaped. On another occasion four boys had each filled an eight quart milk can with molasses when they were disturbed, dropped the cans and ran away. All over the city boys are free to form gangs and follow the lead of the boldest and wildest spirit. The situation would be very different if a proper juvenile court and probation system were in effect. Then the police would be encouraged, and would do their utmost to improve conditions, and the citizens generally would be rallied under a proper system to aid in the good work—not of sending boys to the police cells—but saving them from a career that in three cases this year has sent mere boys to the penitentiary.

There is much talk about doing things for the under-privileged boy. Let us have a properly organized juvenile court as a beginning, in the interest of all boys and girls who are weak and tempted, or in a bad environment, that they may have a fairer opportunity, under good influences, to grow up good men and women.

It now appears that there is a prospect of raising the new railway bridge two feet, and that the shipping interests are willing to accept this concession. As The Times has pointed out, there would be no difficulty except that of cost in making it still higher. Now is the time to have the matter settled right, as the basin above the bridges will some day be surrounded by industries, and there should be as little interference with shipping as may be possible. Larger vessels are used now than in the days of the old suspension bridge, and this is an important consideration. If an elevation of two feet satisfies the shipping men that much at least ought to be secured.

AMERICAN ENGLISH AND BRITISH ENGLISH

(Brander Matthews in Scribner's Magazine)

I have read somewhere that not long after we had proclaimed our independence of the English crown a perfunctory member of the Continental Congress moved that we renounce the English tongue and devise a new language of our own, a speech which we should not have to share with the enemy; and as I recall it, Roger Sherman moved as an amendment that we retain the English language and compel the British to acquire some other. Even if the original motion had slipped through without opposition, it would soon have been made evident that legislative fiat is helpless in the face of linguistic fact. In all the long history of mankind no people has ever covered itself or its conquered neighbor into giving up an ancestral tongue. The roots of the motley speech are interwoven in the human soul so inextricably that it is beyond the power of man to pluck them out.

PUT ARSENIC IN PUDDING.

Widower's Error Cost Him His Life. Renfrew, Ont., November 18.—George Slater, aged 65, owner of a small fruit farm a mile from town, died in Victoria Hospital from effect of poison mistakenly administered by himself. He was a widower living alone, and prepared a pudding into which, by mistake, he poured arsenic. Making the discovery after he had eaten, he acquainted a farm neighbor, who called a doctor. He was removed to the hospital, but every effort to save his life was unavailing. He leaves one son, a returned soldier.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

UNEXPLAINED.

A man with sideboards may be wise, a shining light to other guys, but ten men out of nine or eight will view him with a deathless hate, and wonder why he'll thus behave when twenty cents will buy a shaver. And where's the man who can explain why sideboards don't seem safe and sane? Why do they make most men see red, and years to punch the wearer's head? The man who leads a virtuous life, equipped in any crowd to shine. But men who see him will remark, "He ought to do that after dark; a man should be ashamed, by jing, to lead a Bow-wow with a string when there are chores that should be done ere yet the night obscures the sun." I cannot tell the reason why, and yet we all detest the guy, who travels parasang and vest, and leads his living wider-worst than mine. The man who's free with good advice may have a nature sweet and nice; but still he keeps us seeing red; we'd bounce a book upon his head. We are a cranky bunch, say I; we loathe and love and don't know why.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

DEFRAUDING THE KING.

In the French days in America a very profitable business was carried on by most of the rulers sent out from France in defrauding the king. Little information had the monarch of the real conditions prevailing in the land that had been found across the sea for the officers he sent to represent him there saw that only the information they had arranged reached the royal ears. So they were in a position to reap the rich harvest they saw everywhere and do so to their own personal advantage.

Trade arrangements were sold by the rulers of New France so that a big share of the profits went to the governor or the intendant. Anything that was of unusual value was taken from the settlers at a price far below its value—they had only one place of sale—and in turn sold to the king at a price far above its value. The price often doubled and trebled in the various transactions made, with a fine share of the cash coming to the governor. They controlled all sales to the King of France and they made sad inroads upon the royal treasury. For a time Bigot, the intendant, used the name of Claverie in his trading. He started a warehouse near his Quebec home that was known locally as "The Cheat," because of his commercial practices. It was a money maker for the governor but a source of steady loss to the monarch. In spite of all his plans, however, Bigot was far from satisfied, for there was another Frenchman in the community. Cadet by name, who was the greatest plunderer ever suffered. He succeeded in buying from the French stores goods for which he paid 400,000 francs; later he sold them back to His Majesty for ten millions, four hundred thousand francs. This action roused the bitter animosity of Bigot, who desired the first place.

BOOKS ET VERITAS.

When I was a youngster just going to school (The pitiful tale that one tells!) My brain ran a-rippling with ballads by Kipling. I worshipped the earlier Wells, I often was seen with the Strand Magazine, I adored Lancelotti, Bedivere, Gobbled Stevenson's fable and Arthur's "Round Table" And swore by the "Three Musketeers." When I was as green, yes as green as the sage That points from a jam I adored, I thought of Tom Sawyer till scarcely a page But fluttered away to the floor. I thought Howard Pyle, in his "Wonder Gluck" story Could hardly be beaten by the best: The thrills that I had in "A Modern Aladdin" Supplied the infallible test.

When I was untrained and unversed in the art I loved Andrew Lang Edward Lear; Bought numberless tones of the great Sherlock Holmes And envied his brilliant career; In the "Tale of Two Cities" the thrill That is pity's Conveyed how superbly it may still be earth, And I simply was dazzled by "Tribby."

When I was a sprig and my standards were low, Unethical, unautocratic, I used to read in Jack London and Poe, Which I read in bed, bathroom and attic. Alas, that's the truth of my terrible youth, Such the books I thought way above par. Gee, I thought they were great, in my juvenile state— And I still am convinced that they are. "York Evening Post."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Those Children. "Mummy, I'm goin' to give Auntie Maud my spade and all." "Whatever for, Willie?" "So that she can kick it!" "Yes, daddie say we should have a lot of money if only Auntie would kick the bucket!"—Edinburgh Scotsman.

The Precinct Bridge Prize. Mrs. James W. Wilson entered at an informal bridge party on Thursday evening. The prize, a crocheted nightgown, went to Mr. Benton—Maula Bulletin.

How Could She Think It! The Bridgroom—Would you mind if I went into a smoking compartment, dear? The Bride—What to smoke? The Bridgroom—O, dear, no! I want to experience the agony of being away from you so that the joy of my return will be all the more intensified.—Stray Stories.

Engagement Announced.

Mrs. Annie Harris of Fredericton, announces the engagement of her daughter, Blanche Gertrude, to David T. McConnell, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland. The wedding will take place in the near future.

ACTORS AND IMMORALITY.

(New York Evening Post)

It is pointed out in the Evening Post the other day that the failure of Edwin Booth to be elected recently to the Hall of Fame was chiefly due to the adverse vote of the academic element, historians, and professors of history. It is customary to contrast the fate of actors and singers with that of the artists to the disadvantage of the former. Once they retire from active life, or do nothing remains of their art but the remembrance of their performance; those who witnessed them. The gramophone has to some extent modified a situation so far as singers are concerned, and records of their voices are now preserved for posterity. Declamation, however, is only a part of the player's part.

Yet the actor's fame has its privileges. In the theatre alone it is possible to dictate to posterity. An author, an artist, or a statesman may win the admiration of his contemporaries, but his achievements live after him and later generations frequently enter his reputation with his bones. The actor alone has the great privilege of obliging posterity to accept on trust the fame to which his contemporaries have borne witness. We have no means of estimating the historic genius of those whom our grandfathers and great grandfathers delighted to honor. Perhaps it is a secure revolt against this dictatorship for all dictators are suspect nowadays—perhaps prompted the rejection of Edwin Booth. The actor's election is postponed the greater becomes the act of faith necessary to confirm his reputation and the more unlikely a revision of his claims to immortality.

VILLAGE OF CHESS PLAYERS.

In a plain of the Harz Mountains, a few miles from the town of Halberstadt, Germany, lies the village of Stroebeck. The history of Stroebeck and its people has for hundreds of years been associated with the game of chess. It is a veritable chess village, a nursery garden for that ancient game.

It appears that from earliest childhood the boys and girls are made familiar with the board and men. At school chess is treated as an obligatory subject, and is taught systematically. As soon as pupils have mastered the moves and rules of the game they are encouraged to undertake the solution of chess problems and to invent new ones, just as another schoolboy is set making Latin verse.

At Easter there are chess examinations and tournaments among the school children. Three awards of honour on the shape of chess-boards bearing the inscription, "The Reward of Industry," are given by the village community. The tournaments are attended by lovers of chess from far and near. During the last half-century several chess congresses of wide interest have also been held at Stroebeck.

SENDS GREETINGS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—President Wilson in a message sent today to Paul Hymans, president of the league of nations assembly at Geneva, Switzerland, extended his personal greetings to the assembly and expressed the "hope and belief that their labors will be of immense value to the whole civilized world."

The message was an acknowledgment of one to President Wilson, conveying an expression of sympathy toward President Wilson unanimously upon the opening of the assembly of the league last Monday.

GROCERY STORE RUN BY SIGHTLESS GIRL.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 18.—Miss Edna Kountz, blind since she was four years old, is conducting with a good measure of success a grocery store in this city. She employs no help in the store, and depends entirely upon the honesty of her customers when they present their money to her in payment for goods. She makes a practice of folding each denomination in a particular way, so that she can make change easily.

FEAR VESSEL LOST ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 18.—It is feared that the steamer John Randall, commanded by Captain Randall, and used in trade on the Rideau Canal, has been lost on Lake Ontario on a voyage from Oswego to Belleville, Ont., with coal.

WANTS AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—Deputy Scilitenbauer, a member of the economic commission of the Bavarian Diet, suggests that participation of American capital in the Ruhr district should be invited in order to circumvent any French attempt at occupying this region. He proposes that this German industrial district should be leased into a single economic unit, in which American capital should be given a twenty-five per cent interest. Such American holdings, he says, would suffice to head off any French influence.

THE NEW POLAND.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—Poland by virtue of the peace treaty with Russia is enlarged by the addition of 52,000 English square miles with 4,000,000 inhabitants, according to the estimate of the Polish delegation. According to the peace treaty of Versailles, Poland measured 86,500 English square miles and had a population of 24,000,000.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—D. J. Murphy, of Kenilworth (N. S.), a returned soldier, has been appointed emigrant agent for the department of immigration and colonization by the civil service commission.

Get Ready for the Indoor Months



Phone M. 2540

McAVITY'S

11-17 King St.

The indoor months are at hand—the long season when all indoors should be resplendent with paint and varnish.

Our Paint Department has everything you need for inside walls, floors, stairs and all woodwork, with specialties for bathrooms and kitchens—all to make the home comfortable for the home folks, attractive to your friends, and really clean and sanitary throughout—and easily kept so.

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, NOV. 18.

A.M. P.M.
High Tide... 4.42 Low Tide... 10.58
Sun Rises... 7.33 Sun Sets... 4.46

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Benin, of the Elder Dempster Line, is due at Sydney, N. S., from Liverpool, next Saturday where she will load 1,800 tons of steel plates. After that the vessel will proceed to St. John, N. B., and will load for South African ports.

RECENT WEDDINGS

The marriage of John Henry Bradley of the Marsh Road to Miss Margaret Rubina Bullock was solemnized in the Central Baptist church yesterday afternoon, when the ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. H. Bonar, pastor of the church. The bride, who was becomingly gowned in cream crepe-dechene, carried a bouquet of roses. She was attended by Miss Dorothy Collett as bridesmaid. The bridegroom was supported by his brother, James W. Bradley. The newly married pair, who have the best wishes of a large circle of friends, will make their home at Tisdale Place, St. John.

At the Cathedral yesterday morning Miss Gladys Fraley of Point Lepreau was united in marriage by Rev. M. Duke to Frank Crawford, of Moncton, formerly of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Ward, of West St. John, attended. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will reside in Moncton.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Keithlin, Glenwood, Kings county, Miss Hazel May Keithlin was united in marriage to William Henry Knowles of this city. Rev. R. Taylor McKim, rector of St. Mary's church, performed the ceremony.

RECENT DEATHS

Frank A. Kinnear, a well known Moncton resident, died yesterday. He was a son of the late William Stuart Kinnear and Lavinia Goodwin, and was born at Shediac. He removed to Moncton at an early age and for many years occupied the position of foreman in the mechanical department of the Government railway system.

REPORT ON ROOT CROP OF CANADA

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 18.—(Canadian Press)—The total yield of turnips and other roots in Canada is estimated by the bureau of census and statistics at 114,081,000 bushels from 290,286 acres in 1920, as compared with 112,288,600 bushels from 291,298 acres in 1919. The yield of hay and clover this year is below that of 1919. The total in 1920 is estimated at 13,878,800 tons from 10,979,292 acres, as against 13,469,464 acres in 1919. The total of 13,469,464 acres in 1920 is estimated at 13,878,800 tons from 10,979,292 acres. The total area of root and fodder crops, including potatoes, turnips, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder, corn and sugar beets amounted to 12,317,943 acres as compared with 12,490,464 acres in 1919. The total value of these crops at local prices paid to farmers, amounts in 1920 to \$384,634,500 against \$360,151,800 for 1919.

OXFORD CONFERS DEGREES ON WOMEN FOR FIRST TIME IN 900 YEARS.

Oxford, Eng., Oct. 31.—(A. P. Correspondence)—For the first time in its history of 900 years, Oxford university has conferred degrees on women. The women graduates wear the same hoods as the men, but the classical mortarboard cap has been ruled out in their case and a new cap, shaped something like a bishop's mitre, has been specially designed for them. Cambridge now remains the only English university which withholds degrees from women.

SMUGGLERS USE COFFIN TO HIDE THEIR VICTIM

Geneva, Oct. 31.—(Associated Press Correspondence)—An increasing number of funeral processions going across the border into Germany recently aroused the suspicions of customs officials who halted one of them that proved to be a smuggler's parade. The casket was a false-bottomed coffin and a figure in the coffin was stuffed with gold, silver and other contraband. Four mourning ladies, pretending to be mutes, were said by the police to be known smugglers.

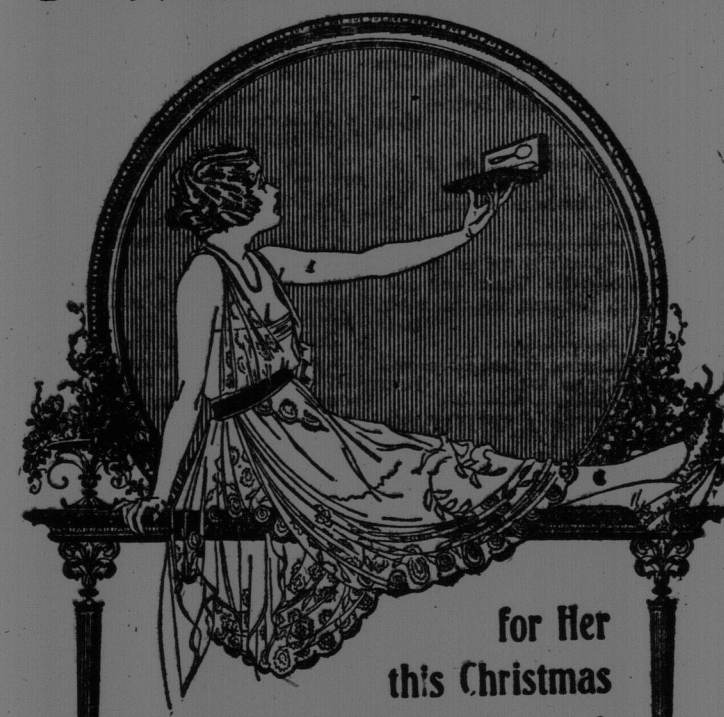
LICENSE IS REVOKED.

Province, R. I., Nov. 17.—Captain Harry A. Higgins, master of the concrete steamer Cape Fear which was sunk off Newport, October 29 with a loss of seven lives in a collision with the Savannah liner City of Atlanta, was found guilty of violating pilot rules, unskillfulness and criminal neglect by the local board of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service. The board ordered Captain Higgins' license as master and pilot revoked.

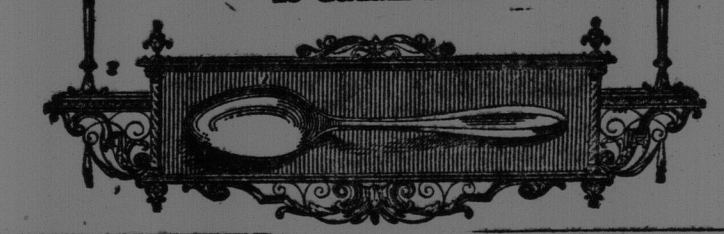
ADVICE TO HOUSEWIVES

Chicago, November 18.—Chicago bakers were summoned to the city hall by Russell Poole, secretary of the council's high cost of living committee, and urged to reduce the price of bread from 15 cents for a pound loaf to 10 cents. Unless the request is complied with, Mr. Poole told the bakers, the city would launch a campaign advising housewives to resume home baking until the price comes down.

COMMUNITY PLATE



for Her this Christmas Giving COMMUNITY PLATE seems almost selfish at times—there is nearly as much pleasure in giving as receiving. In a few minutes at our COMMUNITY counter you can select an inexpensive COMMUNITY Gift piece that will give Her a lifetime of pleasing service. EMERSON & FISHER, LIMITED, 25 Germain Street



COAL All Kinds - Hard and Soft TELEPHONE 1913 CONSUMERS COAL CO., LTD.

Do not miss Recital by Anna Case, Wed., Nov. 24. Exchange Tickets now on sale. Box Office opens Nov. 20. 11-19

FOR SOLDIERS.

London, Nov. 17.—Colonel Amery, under-secretary of state for the colonies, announced in the House of Commons tonight, that the period within which application may be made by ex-servicemen for free passages to other parts of the empire, had been extended to December 1921. Applicants who applied and who were approved before that date, could avail themselves of the privilege at any time before December 1922.

YOU CAN LINE YOUR OWN STOVE WITH FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRE CLAY

To be had of—W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Market St. T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., King St. J. E. Wilson, Ltd., Sydney St. Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., Germain Street. D. J. Barrett, 155 Union Street. Geo. W. Morrill, Haymarket Sq. J. M. Logan, Haymarket Sq. Quinn and Co., 415 Main Street. C. H. Ritchie, 320 Main Street. P. Nise & Son, Ltd., Indian Town. J. A. Lipsett, Variety Store, 283 Brussels Street. H. G. Enslow, 1 Brussels Street. I. Stout, Fairview. W. E. Emerson, 81 Union St., West End.

which makes Better Bread, and More to the Barrel; delivered at your home

At Mill-to-Consumer Prices

Phone West 8 Fowler Milling Co. Ltd. St. John, West

LET ME LINE YOUR STOVE WITH The Original FOLEY'S Stove Linings that Last

818 Stoves, with waterfront... \$2.00
818 Stoves, without waterfront... 2.50
820 Stoves, with waterfront... 2.50
820 Stoves, without waterfront... 3.00

S. F. FOLEY Tel. 1601 or 196-11 Don't let the fire burn through to the oven.