

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 9, 1926.

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TOMORROW'S VOTE.

The people of New Brunswick will decide tomorrow whether they want more prohibition or less. Stripped of all personal or other considerations that are the real issue—more prohibition or less. Those who want more will vote to retain the present law, strengthened where necessary and better enforced as a result of the declaration of the people's will. Those who want less prohibition and an approach to former conditions under license will vote against prohibition and in favor of wine and beer.

Every citizen will have a plain duty tomorrow. It is to go to the polls and vote one way or the other, in order that the verdict may be conclusive. In the plebiscite of 1908 only forty per cent of the total registered vote was polled. This was not a creditable record, and should never be repeated. The question at issue involves both moral and economic results of grave importance to the province and its people. Every man and woman voter should endeavor to register his or her vote, recognizing the sacredness of the ballot and the obligation to use it for what is believed to be the best interest of the community.

SIR LOWE GOUIN.

Sir Lowe Gouin is too strong a man and has too many qualifications as a public man to remain long in private life. For fifteen years he has guided the destinies of his province with wisdom and success. He has been regarded for the greater portion of that time as one of the great Liberal leaders in Canada, and his name has been mentioned over and over again, as it is today, in connection with politics in the federal arena. During the period in which he was premier of Quebec that province made great strides in the development of its agricultural policy, its lumber and pulp industry, its water power, mining, colonization of new areas, and the construction of highways. In the matter of education also, great progress has been made. Today Quebec is being advertised in the United States as a province where capital may be safely and profitably invested in the development of great industries; where labor is steady and reliable; and where wealth may be produced under the most favorable conditions. To the breadth of view and abounding energy of Sir Lowe Gouin this condition of affairs is due in no small measure. He is a big Canadian, as well as a loyal son of Quebec province. In the present somewhat chaotic state of federal politics, a man of Sir Lowe's ability and steadfastness is fairly certain to emerge sooner or later in a leading capacity. He denies the rumor that he might enter the new cabinet at Ottawa, but the general elections may find him in the thick of it.

ONTARIO REFERENDUM.

A despatch today from Windsor, Ontario, tells of a scheme to flood Detroit with ten thousand quarts of poisonous liquor containing ten per cent of wood alcohol. On both sides of the border present conditions are bad, and this move the Toronto Globe to say of Ontario—

"The referendum which will make Ontario really 'bone-dry' will take place on October 26, but in the meantime it is producing deplorable conditions in a number of districts of the province. The law is openly set at defiance in Windsor, Sandwich and other places along the southwest peninsula. The profits on the sale of whiskey and the smuggling of it into the United States are so great that many organized gangs engaged in this disreputable business actually threaten the officials who try to carry out the law. In the evening married a couple, for \$1.25. Had a cheese given me; value \$1. Deacon Ware, a present of beef, value about 20 cents."

"January 4—Attended to study. Bottle run, 50 cents."

"January 28—Married three couples; fee \$6.25."

"February 4—Paid a woman tailor for one day 25 cents."

"July 3—Bottle run at Bardwell's store, 50 cents."

"August 12—Two quarts of rum at Williams' store, \$1.50. Paid for killing hog, 17 cents."

"October 10—Put in cellar for winter use, 36 barrels of cider; value \$92."

"December 29—Lend's day. Preached from II. Samuel 1:19. How are the mighty fallen."

The New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Commission consists of Hon. C. W. Robinson, Mr. C. O. Foss and Mr. Reid McManus. The selection of these men is a guarantee that the provincial government wants adequate service and a business-like policy in relation to the development of water power, which means so much to New Brunswick, and especially to the city of St. John. Mr. Robinson is a capable administrator, Mr. Foss a practical engineer who has been associated with the matter of water power development since its inception in the province, and Mr. McManus an experienced contractor and builder. With such a combination excellent results may be anticipated.

In a paper read at the National Conference of Social Work in New Orleans in April last, Mr. William H. Pear, general agent of the Boston Provident Association, quoted official reports showing the great benefits derived from prohibition in Boston and added this remark: "From other cities throughout the country comes the same testimony except Montreal, where since May, 1919, light wines and beer under 2 1/2 per cent are allowed. Reports from there say: 'Little if any change effected.'"

The Norris government in Manitoba will carry on until the legislature meets. It is quite possible that its measures then will meet with the approval of a majority of the house, as no other party, or two parties, could carry on without the support of the Liberal group. Premier Norris is an able leader, and will have ample time to take soundings before the house meets.

There is one woman among the candidates in the Nova Scotia provincial elections. Liberals, Conservatives, farmers and labor are all in the running, and there will doubtless be quite a number of new faces in the next house.

The Poles are hard pressed by the Bolshevik armies of Russia. The latter have lately developed new strength. Russia today is a puzzle for the rest of the world.

The German delegates at Spa have accepted the terms of the Allied note relative to disarmament. Any other course would have been supreme folly.

Let no citizen feel after tomorrow that his or her vote might have made a material difference in the result but was not polled.

H. M. S. Calcutta will be given a rousing welcome in St. John. She represents the navy that saved the world.

Sir Robert Borden goes fishing. His successor must also develop some qualities as an angler.

SOME SAYINGS OF GOVERNOR COOLIDGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"No man has a right to place his own convenience above his duty to the state."

"The action of the police in leaving their posts was not a strike but desertion."

"The government of Massachusetts is not seeking to resist the lawful action or sound policy of organized labor. It is seeking to prevent a constitutional amendment which would at once destroy all labor unions and all else that is the foundation of civilization."

"We need more of the office desk and less of the show window in politics."

"Let men in office submit the midnight oil for the limelight."

"We need forever to remember that representative government does represent. A careless, indifferent representative is the result of a careless, indifferent electorate."

"The people who start to elect a man to get what he can for his district will probably find that they have elected a man who will get what he can for himself."

"Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it. If it be to help a powerful corporation better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that."

"Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong."

"Don't hurry to legislate. Give administration a chance to catch up with legislation."

"We need a broader, firmer, deeper faith in the people—a faith that men desire to do right, that the Commonwealth is founded upon righteousness, which will endure, a reconstructed faith that the firm approval of the people is given, not to denigrate slavishly pandering to their selfishness, merchandising with the clamor of the hour, but to statesmen, ministering to their welfare, representing their deep, silent abiding convictions."

Doctor and Lawyer Differ.

A man in a western town was hurt in a railroad accident, and after being confined to his home for several weeks he appeared in the street walking with the aid of crutches.

"Hello, old fellow," greeted an acquaintance, rubbing up to shake his hand.

"I am certainly glad to see you around again."

"Thanks," responded the injured one. "I am glad to be around again."

"I see you are hanging fast to your crutches," observed the acquaintance.

"Can't you do without them?"

"My doctor says I can," answered the injured party, "but my lawyer says I can't."

Rippling Rhymes

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

THE PACIFIC.

The great Pacific ocean enjoys a well-earned fame; avoiding vain commission, she plays her placid game. Day after day her waters roll by with drowsy roar, while I and other squatters sit, dreaming on the shore. No wild and angry breakers assail the breasted cliffs; no busy undertakers search on the beach for stiffs; for there's no wreck or ruin beside these gentle waves, and there is nothing doin' in storms and sailors' graves. The wroth old Atlantic that swats the eastern coast is nearly always frantic, a rough house is its boast. It rars around and thunders, and throws a hourly fit, until a water wonder that what is afloat. Its rages are terrific, and boisterous its fun, unlike the mild Pacific that alums in the sun. I am a judge of oceans, I've studied them for long; they fill me with emotions that find their vent in song. And these Pacific waters my wearied soul enchant; they please my wife and daughters, likewise my maiden aunt.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST.

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

PLANNING A VICTORY.

On July 9, 1919, General Wolfe, who was in command of the English troops that had been sent to Canada to wrest England from the French, was planning a victory. He had taken Lewis—opposite the strategic city—week or ten days earlier and from it he could pour a steady rain of shot into the lower part of the French line. Not yet had he dreamed of any attempt being made to scale the heights on which Quebec stood and drive the enemy out in that way. He was still searching for an easier method. So on July 9 Wolfe landed a little below the Falls of Montmorency—slated now by thousands of tourists every summer. The French line ended at the Falls so it was the plan of the English commander to go up the river, find a ford some place and then fall on the rear of the French army. The French saw what he was doing but apparently they were content to watch the procedure.

Wolfe was also trying other plans, for he was not content to risk all yet on one scheme. He sent two forces up the St. Lawrence to see if the heights could be scaled. One of these made a landing twenty miles above the town but this was at a place too remote to be of any immediate military advantage to the English.

Wolfe was planning a fight to get to the rear of Quebec and fight Montcalm from that position. That was the aim of the Montmorency landing. But it was a tragic one for the English for on July 25 they tried to ford the river five miles above the falls. It resulted in a battle in which the French were victorious, Wolfe losing fifty-five men in killed and wounded while Montcalm escaped with the loss of only eighteen soldiers. So Wolfe was reluctantly forced to abandon that scheme.

ILONA AND THE REEDS.

Down to the river, whose dark reeds rustled and whispered low. She came and drew slowly on. A dim white shape among the weeds; "It is Ilona," said the reeds, "As she washed the water flow."

Swiftly it rippled on its way To where a city's flag was flying. Flung out a welcome on the play To all the world to come and play. At being angler, in its bright mouth below.

"O wretched little stream," she cried, "To think that even you Can win to freedom gloriously. While I might just here till I died!" "Alas!" the tall green rushes sighed, "That drear tale told anew!"

Down on the earth the cool dusk stole. Pine scent the night-wind bore. The red-tipped path held, as of old, Silence and peace—the kindest God ever offered hungry soul;

But came she nevertheless. "Ethel Wolf, in the New York Times."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Why He Weiried.

"Cheer up, Dick, old man! Absence makes the heart grow fonder, you know."

"Humph! The trouble is I'm by no means sure that it's having the same effect upon the girl."—Boston Transcript.

A Wise Plumber.

"Is this Mr. Blossom, the plumber?"

"Yes, this is Blossom," was the reply.

"Well, I want you to send a man right up here to Mr. Wetmore's house."

"Sorry, Mr. Wetmore. We're very busy and I can't get a man there for several days."

"But something's leaking in the cellar."

"Oh, that's different. I'll be right up!"—Yonkers Statesman.

She Pouched Them.

He was glub of speech and good-looking, and when did these ever fail to win when the winning was a woman?

The girl loved him with that foolish infatuation that passeth understanding. The young man didn't do anything. He simply appeared on the scene.

In time stories came to her ears, and she told him how she disbelieved one of them. They said he wouldn't pay his debts; but she knew better, for had she not divided her allowance with him for this very purpose?

"It is enough," he told her one day, simply, "if you trust me."

"I do, Reginald—I do, I do!" she murmured, as he enfolded her. I will always trust you!"

"Ah," he cried, imprinting a chaste kiss upon her temple, "why—oh, why aren't you my landlady?"—London Tit-Bits.

PAINTED FACES MUST GO.

New York, July 9.—The 1400 women who constitute the membership of the Frances Willard Union, W. C. T. U., are opposing the use of paint and powder by their sisters of Brooklyn. "The popularity of paint and powder has reached the stage where it behooves all Christian women to put forth their best efforts to destroy these demoralizing influences," said Mrs. George P. Pashley, state superintendent of the W. C. T. U.

FOR CONTROL OF MALARIA AND OF HOOKWORM

President's Review of Work of Rockefeller Foundation for 1919.

New York, July 8.—The second installment of the president's review of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1919, to be issued in a few days, tells of its campaigns for the control of malaria and of hookworm disease. Regarding malaria, the review says:

"Malaria is a crippling and deadly disease which attacks or threatens the eight hundred million people who live within the zone of its influence. The southern part of the United States, the whole of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies and the northern countries of South America lie within the malaria belt, which practically coincides with the tropical and semi-tropical regions of the earth."

"The practical measures for fighting malaria are clearly indicated."

(1) To eliminate the Anopheles mosquito (the species which carries the malaria germ from one person to another) by preventing the mosquito from breeding in the houses against this mosquito;

(2) To sterilize by quinine the blood of human malaria carriers.

"The object of these demonstrations was to show that malaria control operations are now being carried out in the most successful manner."

"From the outset of its health work the Foundation's international health board has entered an area only at the invitation of the government concerned. It has not been based upon an assumption of the results have fully confirmed expectations."

Public Funds to Fight Malaria.

"As a consequence of these demonstrations public funds for malaria control operations are now being appropriated faster than sanitarians can be found to do the work."

"From the outset of its health work the Foundation's international health board has entered an area only at the invitation of the government concerned. It has not been based upon an assumption of the results have fully confirmed expectations."

(1) Co-operation with the authorities.

(2) The community's assumption of some part of the expense, and

(3) An agreement that if the experiment is successful, the government will take over the enterprise as a part of its official machinery.

In June, 1919, a conference was held to plan a concerted campaign against malaria in the southern states. Representatives of the United States public health service, of the state departments of health and of the international health board of the Rockefeller Foundation were present. After full discussion these men worked out a programme which was subsequently approved and adopted in ten southern states."

Hookworm Control.

"Hookworm control has proved a most successful means of conveying immunity that health is a purchasable asset."

In 1919, hookworm control measures were continued in twenty-five different states and countries; surveys or campaigns were inaugurated in eight new areas.

"The general tendency has been steadily toward a reduction in the prevalence and intensity of the infection more efficient and more widespread sanitation, increase in the health of the population, and an education of the community in the possibilities of general public health policies."

"Brazil and Australia afford striking examples of the way in which hookworm campaigns, when conducted in comprehensive public health programmes. In the former country a million dollars have been appropriated for rural sanitation, chiefly as a result of the hookworm work begun in co-operation with the international health board."

"Lee county, Mississippi, under the leadership of the department of rural sanitation of the state board of health, has expanded a hookworm project into a health programme which is arousing the enthusiasm of the entire population. Local pride has been stimulated."

"The County De Soto was seeking is one of its health slogans, 4,000 of which were produced by the school children in a county-wide prize competition."

"Chew your food; you have no stomach on first prize."

"Fifteen hundred health slogans greet the traveler from mile-posts which enterprising merchants have installed on the county highways. At the county fair the health exhibit attracted chief attention."

"The campaign began in July, 1919. During the first three months, 2,712 homes were surveyed, 5,807 individuals given physical examination, 200 vaccinated against typhoid, 1,100 school children medically inspected, an epidemic of scarlet fever controlled, 30,000 pieces of literature distributed, 1,100 school children vaccinated, and 52 public meetings held. It is said that the establishment of a permanent county health department is assured for the early future."

Marie Never Saw America.

New York, July 9.—A United States marine who has never seen the United

Protect Your Home From the Fly Nuisance

Not every fly that comes along is carrying disease germs, but many of them are, and you can't tell which is which. Take no chances. Keep every fly out by proper screening. The danger lies in allowing them to enter your home through the open door or window. If they should get in swat them without remorse.

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See McCall's Summer Quarterly for easy ways to make these up—Now on Sale, 25c.

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States is on duty at the American legation in Peking. He is Private C. W. F. Childers, who was born of American parents in China. When he became of age a few weeks ago he joined the marines.

Officers' Who's Who.

London, July 9.—The war office is compiling a supplement to the army list. It will give particulars of the war service of every officer. A preliminary volume will be issued in six months.

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Dish Pans 75c., 85c.
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Fruit Jars, pints, 15c.; quarts 16c.; half gallons 17c.
Rubber Rings 5c. dozen

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