

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 8, 1919

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 advance. 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.

## LOSING TIME

The value of the time lost by the dilatory methods of the federal department of marine and fisheries in dealing with the St. John harbor commission project cannot be estimated either in days or months or in dollars and cents. If the port is to be prepared to care for its share of the world's traffic this is not the time for delays, but for action. In Great Britain plans are being made to develop new harbors and increase the facilities of existing ports for the purpose of accommodating the larger steamers which experts in marine architecture declare will be built just as soon as suitable harbors and docks are provided for them.

The tendency in shipbuilding is towards larger and larger vessels, and if St. John is to attract the big vessels of the future an early start must be made to make room for them. It has been the experience of other ports that development of facilities must precede rather than follow the growth in business and that the port which offers the best accommodation gets the traffic. The war caused a halt in the construction of additional wharves and warehouses and in the completion of protective works at this port and it is important that the work should be resumed.

On his return from Ottawa yesterday, Mr. S. E. Elkin, M. P., brought the cheering news that the deputy minister of marine soon would go to Montreal to confer with the minister of that department regarding an amendment to the act to make provision for the ferry approaches which, apparently through an oversight, were included in the properties which were to be transferred to the government. This oversight has been one of the difficulties in the way of progress in the matter and it is to be hoped that the minister will be able to give a decided answer regarding this policy before much time has passed.

This is not the only instance in which St. John is suffering from official cackling. The Valley Railway has been completed and ready for operation for nearly three weeks but the rails are bare of traffic because the government railway officials had neglected to arrange in advance for the running rights over the C. P. R. from Westfield to St. John, without which the southern section of the Valley road is useless. The provincial government and the directors of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company did everything in their power to ensure the completion of the arrangements at the proper time but their efforts were defeated by the dilatoriness of the federal officials.

## ECONOMY AND PRODUCTION.

When Premier Lloyd George declared that the motto of Great Britain must be "economy and production," critics of the government suggested that the government departments offered an excellent field for the first application of the policy of economy. The premier did not fail to accept the challenge and his warning to the cabinet ministers that they should make it clear to those under them that they must either reduce expenditures or give way to those who can is an assurance that the government will endeavor to set a good example. The task of paying war debts is more onerous since the stimulus of the war is absent, but the bills must be paid and the expenditures involved in reconstruction cannot be avoided. Increased production, which is possible only as a result of plain hard work, is the only way in which the funds can be provided to meet the heavy outlays. Economy on the part of government and individuals alike is necessary if the earnings are to be diverted to the channels where they are most needed. There are many difficulties to be overcome before the nations adversely affected by the war will be able to see a clear way out of the troubles which follow in its wake, but Lloyd George's motto of economy and production is a sign post which points in the right direction.

## SOLDIERS AS FARMERS.

The humorous query of the popular song which asks "How are you going to keep 'em down on the farm after they've seen France?" seems to have received its answer in the results secured by the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board. Given a reasonable opportunity to undertake farming under fairly favorable conditions, the returned soldiers seem to take very readily to the idea of farm life. By the end of July 25,722 veterans had made application to the board for loans to enable them to take up farms. Of these applications 19,558 had been approved and 6,020 men had secured loans and possession of their farms, in addition to the number who were able to finance their own purchases and who had applied to the board merely for the sake of the service, which it stands ready to extend to the returned men.

The board has authority to make loans to any qualified soldier applicant for the purchase of land, buildings and stock to an amount up to \$7,500 but the loans so far have averaged about \$3,500. Even on a low rate of interest and easy terms of repayment, a large mortgage is liable to prove burdensome to the

man who is making a start for himself, and it is evident that the soldiers recognize this and are not undertaking more than they can expect to carry. The soldier farmer is guarded against failure as much as it is possible to guarantee success by the regulations which govern the board's operations. In addition to a certain amount of cash, he must possess the necessary knowledge and experience before a loan is made. Otherwise the applicant is given opportunity to secure at least an elementary knowledge of the work through short courses and, if it is deemed necessary, he is required to work on a farm to gain practical experience for a period before the board will aid him to branch out on his own account. When he is ready to take up a farm, the experts employed by the board will help him to select and purchase the land and advise and assist him in the purchase of stock and equipment. After he is settled, the services of the experts still are at his command.

A census taken overseas before the war had returned enabled the government to make an estimate that possibly 70,000 of the men would engage in farming. Even if this estimate is excessive, the number of soldiers who have applied already shows that the agricultural population of the Dominion will receive many recruits from among the discharged soldiers and it has been estimated that upwards of five million acres of new land will be opened up before the work of the board is complete. The area under cultivation in Canada at present is only forty millions of acres and even if but a fair proportion of this estimated amount of land is opened up, it will be a substantial addition to the agricultural resources of the country.

In addition to providing a profitable means of livelihood for the men, the scheme also helps to restore the productive possibilities of the Dominion which were arrested by the war, adds to the world's supply of food and increases Canada's actual wealth, the wealth which can be created only by production.

Throughout the British Empire Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will be mourned. He was one of the men who maintained the best of the old traditions of the navy but who looked constantly to the future rather than to the past and who had more regard for progress than for tradition. His personal qualities as a fighter had been demonstrated in his earlier days, and in later years he earned a reputation as one of the foremost naval authorities of the world. He had retired from the navy several years before the war but served his country in parliament during the great conflict and his influence was helpful and stimulating. It must have been gratifying to one who had devoted his life to naval affairs to witness before his death the triumph of the British navy in accomplishing the ends for which it has been maintained.

A pen picture of the former German crown prince and an analysis of his character, written recently by Maximilian Harden, Berlin Socialist editor, who was one of the few Germans to show some independence of thought during the war, have been received with more surprise than enthusiasm on this side of the water at least. While Harden does not paint the prince as a model of all the many virtues, his delineation is so widely at variance with the commonly accepted idea of the former heir to the German throne that it is difficult to credit the apparent sincerity which marks the article. The world will want more evidence of the prince's good qualities and of the absence of those usually ascribed to him than the German writer offers before changing its views of his character and its opinion of his deserts.

Deemed the betrayer of the brave English martyr nurse, Edith Cavell, to the Germans and for having had treasonable dealings with the enemy nation, Georges Gaston Quien was yesterday in Paris convicted and condemned to death. While no doubt the part he played as a traitor to his native land whose life blood ebbed so freely in the war has brought this sentence upon his head, people of the British race with a fixed reverence and admiration for the martyred nurse of Brussels will say that this alone, his betrayal of her into German hands, should have been enough to condemn him.

The Allies' note to Roumania is somewhat milder than forecasts indicated. There is more of request than definite order in it but, knowing what is back of it, Roumania, if wise, will consider it strong enough and give prompt acquiescence. She knows what is the alternative.

With General Pershing home from the war, our Allies across the border have good cause for jubilation today. And no doubt they will show the American leader due appreciation of his good work and that of his men in the war.

## FOUR FRENCH SOLDIERS BURNED TO DEATH

Paris, Sept. 8.—(Havas).—Four French soldiers have been burned to death and one seriously injured in a fire near Mayence, according to a Wolff Agency despatch from Berlin.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

## THE TREES.

The trees have music of their own, a soft and soothing monotone, that lulls a man to rest. I have a volume to peruse, but under them, I snore and snore, my chin upon my breast. To sit beneath a swaying birch is much like being in a church; your drowsy eyelids close; and to the realms of dreams you hie, until an active, loathsome fly camps down upon your nose. How often I have lain awake until I saw the morning break, and almost would not come; and I would sadly leave the hay, to face another toilsome day, all punk and on the bum. My nights are often things of dread, I toss around upon my bed, and find no comfort there; but when I sit beneath a tree, the sweet restorer comes to me, its cool tails in the air. The trees have voices sad and sweet, their world-old music they repeat, a solemn, sylvan choir, the same old song they used to sing when Earth was but a half-baked thing, and mortal words were rare. They croon their mournful lullaby while men are born, grow up and die, they sigh with every breeze; and when I quit this vale of tears I hope to sleep a million years beneath the nodding trees.

## LIGHTER VEIN

"So you're still carrying a mortgage on your house, are you?"

"Yes, and strange to say, I'm carrying it because I cannot lift it."

He was taking it badly, and the maiden was really quite frightened.

"Ha!" he snorted after ten minutes' steady oratory. "Woman, do you dare to spurn me thus, after leading me on?"

But the insult roused her wrath and she faced him bravely.

"And when did I ever lead you on, as you call it?" she demanded.

"Did you not tell me," he exclaimed in thrilling accents, "that a fortune teller had once prophesied that you would wed a handsome, dark man, with the grace of a Greek god and a voice like an Aeolian harp?"

"Sorry," said the policeman, "but I'll have to arrest you—you've been drivin' along at the rate of fifty miles an hour."

"You are wrong, my friend," said the driver. "And here's two dollars that says I wasn't."

"All right," returned the policeman, pocketing the money. "With all that against me I ain't going to subject the country to th' expense of a trial."

There was once a politician, formerly a farmer, whose reputation was such that a colleague, meeting an old man from his district, asked him the following question: "What do you think of him down your way? Is he an honest man?"

The countryman stroked his whiskers and replied: "Would you call him a liar?" asked the other.

Another stroking of the whiskers then he replied: "Well, now, I don't know that I'd go so far as to call him a liar; but those who know him down our way do say that when he wanted his pigs to come to their feed he had to get somebody else to call 'em."

Tomkins was of a nervous disposition; he was somewhat slow and hesitating in time of emergency.

When he entered an office one day and found a stranger there instead of the man he wanted, he somewhat lost himself.

"O, I beg your pardon!" he began, "but—aren't you Mr. Brown the head of this firm?"

"No, I regret to say I'm not."

"I'm sorry, very sorry indeed," went on Tomkins, "I had something I rather wanted to tell him. Do you think he'll be in soon?"

"I'm afraid not. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Re-yes, perhaps—er, perhaps you'll do as well as Mr. Brown. May I ask your name?"

"Certainly." And the stranger gave it. "Delighted to meet you," said Tomkins. "And now, what can I do for you, sir?" asked the very fond friend.

"Oh, it's a very small matter—not of the slightest consequence—er, that is, I came to tell the head of the firm that the building is on fire!"

## A God's War Service.

(London Times.) The National Canine Defense League has awarded its silver medal to "Bob," a fox terrier, for saving ten lives in the following circumstances, which, for obvious reasons, have not been disclosed hitherto.

On Dec. 23, 1917, H. M. S. Tornado was patrolling with several other destroyers, off the Dutch coast, when she was attacked by two German submarines, one on each side of her; both fired, and unfortunately both torpedoes reached their objective. She sank in a few minutes, and only two officers and eight men were able to get into the "Carley" floats. One of the survivors, Petty Officer James Ireland, noticed the ship's mascot, "Bob," swimming by the float and he managed to get him safely aboard. After being adrift for four hours the survivors were quite exhausted.

H. M. S. Radiant, one of the destroyers, was on the point of returning after a fruitless search in the darkness, when one of her crew was attracted by the persistent barking of the dog. A boat was lowered and proceeded in the direction of the sound, and eventually found the survivors, half-frozen and unconscious.

## Good Roads.

Galt Reporter: It is the part of prudence, as the "Toronto Globe" says, to prepare for an enormously increased motor traffic (we cannot now hurt the feelings of farmers by giving the subject prominence) in the early future. Roads today have a greater national importance than ever before. They cannot be regarded as local only, but perform an inter-county, inter-provincial and even a national function. Various societies, automobile clubs, farmers, boards of trade, and others, recognize this fact, and are becoming earnest advocates of good roads.

## Eager Minds Needed.

(London Chronicle.) No era ever demanded more from its young than this. Will the young be able to lift the old questions out of the old grooves, to introduce fresh light by suggesting new dimensions, to inspire painful exploration to an occasional leap? The open mind is good, but the exact mind is better; and in every department of life it is the eager, forth-reaching discovery of new things that counts most. The young men and women of today have an immensely greater opportunity as well as a heavier responsibility than any of their predecessors.

## The Weather Man.

(New York Times.) Perhaps there is nothing that comes nearer—which is not to say near, by any means—excusing or explaining why people of a certain sort so often say, "You can't believe what you see in the papers," as does the occasional inaccuracy of the Weather Bureau's "local forecasts." As a matter of fact, of course, and with good reason, everybody does believe the printed news of the day, not because it is always correct, but because experience has proved it to be far more than usually—almost always—indeed—either true or an approximation to truth as close as fallible mortals can attain through vigorous effort and honest intention.

As for the local forecasts, they, too, are far more often right than the popular judgment credits them with being, but their reputation suffers from the fact that the successes of the Government prophets pass unnoticed, while such failures as they make in this vicinity all through the first half of this week invariably get a lot of indignant or derisive attention.

Certainly Monday and Tuesday were not "fair," and much of yesterday was worse than "cloudy." In other words, for three days, in this immediate vicinity, the forecasts were wrong and utterly wrong. But how many critics of the bureau took the trouble to read the full weather report? If everybody had done so, everybody would have seen that, taking the country over, the forecasts were right, and that there were adequate explanations of the irregular movements and delays of the cyclone that has been giving us here a period so long of weather so trying to temper and endurance.

We dwellers on the Atlantic Coast should not expect too much of the bureau's prophets, nor should we criticize too harshly—or harshly at all—their mistakes. Where land and ocean meet there is meteorological confusion, and the need for prediction is abundant from only half way around the compass instead of from its whole circumference. The Government weather prophets do the best they can, and they do well—far better, anyway, than their only rivals, the prognosticators who rely on superstitious and ancient couplets about clouds and red sunsets.

## Meaning of the Crescent.

(New York Sun.) The Turkish crescent, although now regarded as essentially Mohammedan in significance, is it appears, of Christian origin. A crescent moon was the emblem of the Byzantine Empire and of the Eastern Church. The Turks adopted it as a badge of triumph after the capture of Constantinople in 1453.

With reference to the crescent, the story of the origin of the crescent-shaped roll is of curious interest. It arose in the sixteenth century, when the Turks were besieging Vienna. Failing to carry the city by assault, they began to mine the walls. At that period the city's bakehouses were in the walls under the fortifications, and when the mines were almost through the sound of the work was heard in the underground bakehouses, and an alarm was given. To celebrate this event, the bakers of Vienna adopted the Turkish emblem as the form in which to mold and bake their bread.

## A Pertinent Query.

Woodstock Sentinel Review: Hon. Robert Rogers has issued an urgent call to "all faithful and loyal Conservatives of Canada" to get together for the purpose of saving the country before it is too late. This is interesting; but it is even more interesting to know if there has been any urgent call from loyal and faithful Conservatives to Hon. Robert Rogers to get busy and save the country.

## NURSES STUCK TO POST.

American Girls Refused to Abandon Charges After Armenian Massacre. Constantinople, Aug. 12. (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Two American nurses, Miss Margaret Mack of Hillburn, N. Y., and Miss Ruth Stuart of New York City, working for the American Commission for Relief in the Near East, declined to abandon the sick and wounded at Shusha, Armenia, after having survived a massacre by Tatars of 700 of the Christian inhabitants of the town according to a letter just received here by Major David G. Arnold of Providence, R. I., Director of the commission. The letter read:

"Our doctors and nurses were in the midst of the fight, but were unharmed, as there was an urgent need for them among the survivors. The spirit Miss Mack and Miss Stuart have shown has been splendid, and I feel they should be allowed to return if they want as volunteers, understanding the serious situation. They signed papers to the effect that they knew the danger, and that they were returning to their work at their own request."

## GET BIG SUM IN AN ATTACK ON MOSCOW BANK.

Stockholm, Sept. 8.—A gang of robbers recently attacked the state bank at Moscow, according to a Helsingfors despatch. They abstracted valuables to the amount of 2,000,000 rubles. Several policemen and one of the robbers were mortally wounded. This was the third attack on the bank.

# Paint in the Fall



The Fall of the year is, by general consent, the most favorable time for painting the house. Blistering summer heat has passed, paint anchors deep in the open wood pores, there is comparative freedom from dust. A good Paint like

## "Hand and Ring" Pure Prepared Paint

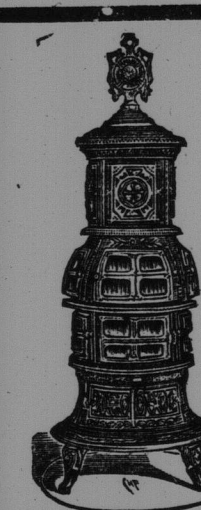
means protection as well as beauty. It wears well, looks well and is easily applied, thus insuring good work—and costs no more than a good paint ought to cost.

We carry Paint Supplies of all kinds, for outside or inside use—the best that can be bought for your purpose.

Phone M. 2540

# McAVITY'S

11-17 King St.



# Heat When You Want It

Keep your home heated to a comfortable temperature in cold-est weather with the original

## NEW SILVER MOON

Economy of Fuel Under All Conditions.

If you buy a Feeder, see that it is the original and genuine.

We have a few of last year's Stoves.

See Our Line of Heating Stoves—Enterprise, Scorchers, Oak, Etc.

# Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

## RE-OPEN AMUSEMENT PLACES IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 8.—The music hall, concert and moving picture managers decided yesterday to end their lockout against employees on next Tuesday in order to furnish work for a great many of them, actors and musicians, who made the request that amusement places be re-opened.

Salaries will be paid according to a scale fixed by the managers' association and will be somewhat higher than those paid before the lockout. The managers have agreed not to deal individually with the combined union committee.

## Royal Crown Derby and Spode China

Elite Cut Glass

For Wedding Gifts

W. H. HAYWARD CO., LIMITED

85-93 Princess Street

# Bake Your Own Good Wholesome Bread with

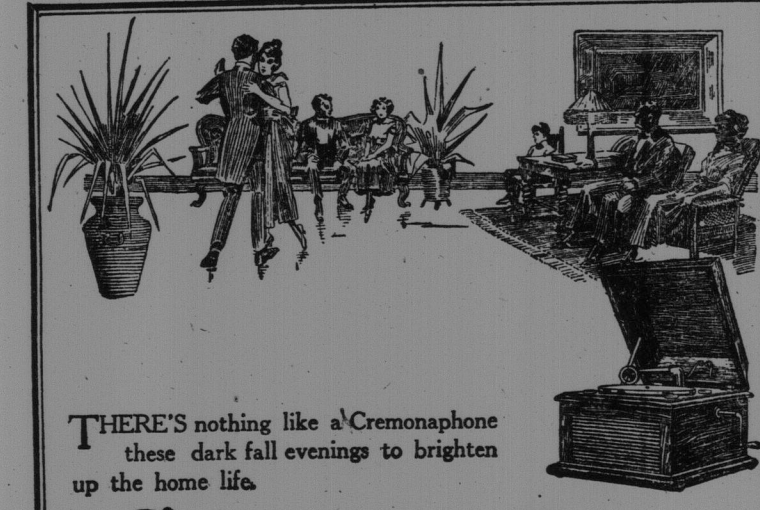
# La Tour Flour

Better Bread and More to the Barrel

Phone West 8 for

MILL-TO-CONSUMER PRICES.

FWLER MILLING CO., LTD. - - ST. JOHN WEST



THERE'S nothing like a Cremonaphone these dark fall evenings to brighten up the home life.

# Cremonaphone TALKING MACHINE

Plays all Records

Whether its brisk, snappy onesteps, vibrant vocal selections, or soft, wistful waltzes, the Cremonaphone produces that sweet, full quality of sound that delights all ears. \$1.25 a week will make you the owner of a Cremonaphone. Come and see us for particulars.

Amherst Pianos, Limited

7 MARKET SQUARE

# Auto Insurance

Fire, Theft, Transportation, Liability, Property Damage and Collision at Lowest Rates.

Attractive Proposition to Agents.

C. E. L. Jarvis & Son

Phone Main 130. 74 Prince William St.

## You Can Line Your Own Stove With

With

FOLEY'S

PREPARED

FIRECLAY

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., Grafton St.; Geo. W. Morrell, Haymarket Sq.; J. M. Logan, Haymarket Sq.; G. H. Ritchie, 320 Main St.; Quinn & Co., 413 Main St.