

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1922

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A WISE DECISION.

Hon. Dr. Roberts is enabled to take another great forward step in his public health programme for the province of New Brunswick. While in New York some time ago he was able to interest the Rockefeller Foundation in that programme to the extent that it offered to pay the cost of medical inspection of the schools of New Brunswick for two years, at a total cost of \$54,000, on condition that the province itself then continue the work.

It has been quite impossible under existing conditions to carry out successfully a system of medical inspection of the public schools. To do the work as it should be done there must be organization, with medical men in charge who will see to it that every school receives the regular necessary attention. There was not enough money available for this purpose, and complaint has been general that results through the province are not satisfactory.

It is significant of the estimate in which medical inspection of the schools is held that the Rockefeller Foundation should make this offer. It is also significant of the recognition by the Foundation of the remarkable advance in public health legislation and work in New Brunswick since the Foster government came into power. Dr. Vincent told us two or three years ago that the people of the United States who were interested in public health matters were watching with great interest the progress made here, and that New Brunswick had made a name for herself by being the first province or state to create a ministry of health. At medical conventions in the United States the example of New Brunswick is cited as one worthy to be followed by our neighbors.

Dr. Hastings of Toronto pointed out when he was here at the Health Congress that the amount per head spent in New Brunswick for public health service is the merest trifle compared with the expenditure in the city of Toronto, and when the province takes over the cost of medical inspection after the two years experiment the per capita cost will still be trifling in comparison with the figures quoted by Dr. Hastings.

The next step in the health programme should be an enlargement of the public health nursing service, which will fit in admirably with universal medical inspection of the schools. Along with the latter of course should go some provision for the treatment of very poor children, whose parents cannot afford to pay for having them treated for the removal of physical defects which if not removed would be a serious handicap in school and in later life.

The murder committed in Douglas avenue the night before last gave a very rude shock to the citizens of St. John. It was not the result of a brawl nor did it seem to have been unpremeditated. So far as one may judge from what has been learned and carried out in cold blood, so far as is known the victim had no personal enemies, but on the contrary was one who made friendships and retained them. That there was no policeman in Douglas avenue, or the portion of it where the murder appears to have been committed, during a greater part of the night and morning is a painful illustration that our police force is small in numbers. The citizens can well afford to pay a few more salaries for the guarantee to better protection. Every effort must be made to bring to justice the murderer, and every citizen will hope that the arm of justice will not fall.

THE NOVA SCOTIA REDS.

The following resolution was adopted at the miners' convention in Truro a few days ago: "That we proclaim openly to all the world that we are out for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system and the capitalist state, peacefully if we may, forcibly if we must, and we call on all workers, soldiers and minor officers in Canada to join us in liberating labor."

This, as the Halifax Chronicle points out, is red revolution. The miners were not unanimous, but the reds were in a majority. They want in Canada the system that has made Russia a model country among the nations. It will not do to take them too seriously, but it is an amazing fact that there are so many deluded persons in the maritime provinces. Their principal mouthpiece, MacLachlan, wants to go to Russia to meet Lenin and Trotsky. He wants Canadians to provide them with a loan of \$15,000,000. He is a wordy agitator of a somewhat dangerous type who would be gladly received in Russia if he would go there to stay.

It is most unfortunate that such a hare-brained individual should gain the ascendancy over the minds of unthinking men. The people of Canada will not tolerate his theories, and it may eventually be in the public interest to bring him up with a sharp turn.

When a site was purchased some years ago and it was announced that a sugar refinery would be erected in St. John there were many knowing persons who were sure the whole thing was humbug, and that such an industry would not be established and could not flourish in this city. During the last year, we are told to-day, forty per cent of the ocean steamers entering this port were for the Atlantic Refineries, which are also credited with thirty-two per cent of the imports and twenty per cent of the exports at St. John for the same period. The Atlantic Refineries have been doing a heavy export business. The high freight rates shut them out of the western Canadian market, but the recent reduction in rates will enable them to resume.

The rule of the road in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be changed on December 1. There will then be the same rule from Halifax to Vancouver. It has taken a long while to persuade the governments of these two provinces to act in this matter, chiefly because it was necessary to educate public opinion, and in this the New Brunswick Automobile Association has done valuable service. Motorists from the United States who are coming in larger numbers to the provinces every year will welcome a change which greatly reduces the danger of accidents; and our own people, once they are accustomed to driving to the right, can have no fault to find.

The provisional government of Southern Ireland has issued a call to arms. The response will undoubtedly be prompt, and in sufficient numbers to impress those who are in rebellion. The great majority of the people are behind the government, and desire the establishment of the Irish State as a commonwealth in the British Empire. The uncompromising attitude of the government must convince the rebels that their outbreak is doomed to failure, and that in continuing their opposition they are but adding to the woes of Ireland. There has been so much blood-letting that time will be required to tranquilize the country, but the end would appear to be in sight.

Professional baseball, outside of St. John at least, is not meeting with much success. Amherst is tired of it and a league formed in York county has been weakened by the withdrawal of one of the teams. The contention that the professional game cannot flourish in the provinces, with the possible exception of two or three cities, is borne out by the present season's experience. All the more attention should be paid to the encouragement of amateurs, not only in baseball but in all field sports.

TOWN AND COUNTRY

(Westminster Gazette.) Sally says there are no fairies. Sally lives in town, Sally has a white face, My face is brown; People in the town are clever, Country folks are slow, Sally don't believe in fairies—Townspopole know.

Sally says if flowers were growing Where the children play, Harebells on the hillside, Red poppies say, Daisies white on greenest meadows, Buttercups of gold, They'd be tied in penny bunches And quickly sold.

Sally says there are no linnets Singing in the tree Cages are for song-birds, Not liberty, All a pack of country nonsense. Skylarks on the wing—Sally says we have no music, Town-birds can sing.

Sally says the wind don't whisper Stories of delight, Wonder-tales of old-time, Goblin and sprite; Never hint of wreck and iceberg Comes on winter gust; Sally says the wind just freezes Or chokes with dust.

Sally don't believe in fairies. Sally lives in town, Sally has a white face, My face is brown; People in the town are clever, Country folks are slow, Ah, but Sally, let me teach you The things I know.

LIGHTER VEIN. "Are you really content to spend your time walking round the country begging?" "No lady," answered Weary Willie. "Many's the time I've wished I had an auto."

Not For Publication Anyway. "Pa, what do they mean by 'Still waters run deep'?" asked Clarence. "I dunna know nothing about stills or bootleggers or any of those things," replied Pa, who slipped another clove in his mouth and stole a look at mother.

A Bad Habit. Phillippe—Yes, Sally's a good brother. He has one bad habit, He smokes cigarettes. Flossie—That's nothing. All men smoke 'em. Phillippe—But they're my cigarettes that he smokes.

Too Dictatorial. "Are you accustomed to taking dictation?" "Yes, sir," said the modish stenographer. "I've dictated it doesn't go too far." "What do you mean, miss?" "I quit my last place because my employer objected to bobbed hair."

MOTORLESS AIR CONGRESS.

An exhibition of motorless airplane flights will be held in France next August, it is announced in the Paris Figaro. The "congress" is an attempt to achieve results as good as or better than those obtained in Germany with "soaring" airplanes. Says the writer: "With the help of the high patronage of M. Laurent-Eyraud, minister of the Air, Aeronomics, the French Aeronaut Association and the Aero Club of Auvergne, the first experimental congress of aviation will be held in Clermont-Ferrand, in 1922. The object of this purely scientific undertaking is to facilitate, or rather to co-ordinate, experimental research on motorless airplanes, to stimulate the study and construction of machines for flights on the wing, and to permit the verifying of results which may be obtained by such means."

LAURIER'S CLAIM TO FAME.

(Toronto Globe.) Upon what will Sir Wilfrid Laurier's fame rest in the coming years? Cautious souls have been saying that it is too soon to estimate his achievements; that partisanship should die out and the true meaning of his work get its perspective as the things began to come nearer maturity. After spending three weeks in this country, the two artists, who came to Quebec to get acquainted with the local situation, and the public buildings surrounding it, left Quebec on June 27 on the Empress of Scotland to return to France, where they will immediately start their work on the monument.

Imperial propaganda for the past generation or two, reviewed by Mr. Lafoc, who points to the agitation from the days of Disraeli onward in favor of centralization in London. It fell to Laurier, he says, "to hold the past against the present; and this he did for fifteen years with patience, sagacity and imperturbable firmness against the entanglement and embalmment of the past which the Imperial Conference in 1897 was almost taken into camp by the Imperialists, but the Canadian premier recovered his senses and remembered 'the folks at home.' A proposal for an Imperial Conference was left shelved by the Imperialists, but the Canadian premier's relations are generally satisfactory under existing conditions." During subsequent visits to Great Britain the Imperialists of the Chamberlainian kind had been disappearing under the Liberal regime.

NURSING IN CHINA.

In 1909 a group of seven or eight missionary nurses met together at a mountain resort in Central China and discussed what they could do to forward the work of the nursing profession in China. Out of that gathering grew the Nurses' Association of China. All questions regarding salaries, status, examinations, etc., are decided by this association for the whole of this vast country. It gives a much sought-after nursing diploma, also a midwifery certificate equal to the British C. M. B. There are more than 800 American and European trained nurses engaged in medical missionary work in China. The majority of these are training Chinese nurses along the lines of western training schools. Year by year the number of young Chinese nurses who gain their certificates increases. At a recent conference held by the Nurses' Association at Hangow, several steps forward were taken, the establishing and granting of an operative midwifery certificate being one. In this country of indescribable sickness and death among the masses, it is imperative that something be done to lessen the high percentage of infant mortality and of deaths among young mothers. One meeting at a certain place was conducted in the Mandarin language.

EARNING CAPACITY OF GRADUATES

(New York World.) Among the college statistics now due in connection with the Commencement season the figures made public at Princeton, showing the earning capacity of the class of 1912, will no doubt excite a special interest. Members of this class, according to their answers to a questionnaire, received an average income last year of \$6,750. The largest income reported was \$30,000, which was made by a manufacturer, and the lowest was \$2,225, which was earned by a teacher. The significance of these statistics, of course, is that they express the practical results of a college education in terms of money. By that test Princeton, a university of high academic ideals, must rank in the forefront also of American institutions of a higher utilitarian education. Harvard, Yale and Columbia are yet to report on this particular phase of academic efficiency. But certainly a college which can exhibit a class with an average annual earnings of \$6,750 ten years after graduation has justified itself of its curriculum. This is well above the average income reported for industrial workers, and represents a superior earning capacity in college men thirty-two years of age.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF CARDINAL TASCHEREAU

The erection of a monument to His Eminence the late Eliezer-Alexandre Tacheureau, first cardinal of Canada, which is to be unveiled on June 17, 1923, has brought into great prominence and recognition a group of artists, and especially two of France's best present-day artists, Andre Vernare, sculptor, and Maxime Roinin, architect. Both were already celebrated in Europe. Vernare gained fame by winning the contest for the Joan of Arc monument. He designed this famous statue in Paris. It has been unveiled since the war as the testimony of the affection and admiration of the whole nation for the hero of Orléans. He is a holder of the Grand Prix de Rome and has twice won first prize at the Fine Arts Academy of Paris. He is a member of the jury at the Salon de Paris and the Fine Arts Academy, a knight of the Legion d'Honneur, an officer of the Instruction Publique and of the Nichan-Iftikhar. Mr. Roinin, who accompanied him to Canada, is the architect who will build the great pedestal, of the Tacheureau monument which is to be erected in the old market place, between the Basilica and the City Hall. His last work, the Arch of Triumph on the Sacred Way at Bar Le Duc, has won him recognition throughout the world. He is also a knight of the Legion d'Honneur and a winner of the French Military Cross.

The monument will be erected by public subscription, to which the Quebec government and the corporations of the cities of Quebec and Montreal have each contributed a good share. It will be one of the richest and the finest pieces of art architecture to adorn the ancient capital.

Hon. Antoine Gauthier, minister of public works of Quebec province, is president of this committee, and Henri Gagnon, the managing director of "Le Soleil" newspaper, was general manager of the campaign.

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"HYDRO" IN TASMANIA.

Tasmania, an island triangular in shape, 200 miles from north to south and 245 miles from east to west, might not be considered a favorable situation for hydro-electric development, but the centre is occupied by extensive plateaus 5,000 feet, on which are large fresh water basins. The largest of these, called Great Lake, is twenty-two miles long and three miles wide. Shortly before the war a carbide company began to utilize this lake for power purposes, and in 1917 the property was turned over to a state, which has since expanded it into a great public enterprise. It is announced that 50,000 horsepower will be available very soon, and 100,000 ultimately. Among the enterprises now in course of erection which will use Great Lake "hydro" are woollen mills, chocolate works, a cement plant, white lead works, and an electrolytic zinc company.

QUEBEC SETS EXAMPLES.

(Toronto Saturday Night) The Province of Quebec has set one more trap to catch the fellow who through carelessness or cunningness fires the forests. The government of that province has issued an order that all ranges the woods within its domain shall be the purpose of the forest voyage will merely have to designate the purpose and the route. In other words, the Forest Department will have a fairly clear knowledge of its guests and what they are about. And if fires occur there will be somebody to ask as to the who and

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Great Lake, the state is producing considerable power from Lake Margaret for mining operations on the west coast, and contemplates expanding this power. In the north-east, also, where hydraulic tin mining has long been in use, a large state reservoir and power station is under consideration.

BABY CROSSES OCEAN ALONE.

Travels in Charge of Liner's Matron—Received by Mother in New York. New York, July 7.—One of the cabin passengers on the Laconia of the Cunard Line was a two-year-old baby, who crossed the ocean in the sole charge of Miss Nellie Aldis, a matron of the ship. The Laconia's youthful patron was Cora MacKenzie, a daughter of Mrs. J. Mitchell of 14 Seventy-seventh street, Long Island City. The mother was the pier to receive her baby. It was understood Mrs. Mitchell had not seen Cora since the child, who has been living with a godmother at Shields, England, was four months old.

VITAMINES AND STRONG TEETH

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