

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919

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AS THE SOLDIER SEES IT

A paragraph from a letter by Mr. R. Fraser Armstrong in today's Telegraph, urging that a commission take some evidence concerning industrial relations, and that the evidence be published to give the people a clearer knowledge of points at issue, states the case very clearly from the standpoint of the returned soldier. He says:

"When the soldier returns and looks for an opportunity of work he finds that there is little going on; municipal, government and individual schemes are not being carried out to the extent necessary to provide employment for the large number of men returning, and the only information he can obtain is that prices are too high; that the governments and municipalities now have to tax the people generally to the limit and there is little encouragement given him. As he looks around for himself he sees hundreds of individuals who have apparently become prosperous during his absence and gradually begins to wonder just where the trouble lies and through lack of the proper information may be led into demonstrations that he would not consider or allow, if he had been given an opportunity to study the industrial conditions of the country. The question is not a political one, for the majority of the returned men have come back with an open mind; they realize that the employer takes the big risk, which must be allowed in his allowed profits but they want justice for everybody and want real definite information, so as to form their own judgment. They do not want this information colored so as to suit the ends of any political party, any trades union or employers of labor; but the clear cold definite facts. If the clear thinking people of Canada get these facts, a proper balance must be struck, the cost of living, wages and profits so adjusted that instead of having a country overflowing with labor demonstrations, we will have a country progressing toward a great future."

AN OPPORTUNITY

On another page of today's Times is an article outlining a plan by which a great impetus may be given to amateur athletics in St. John this summer. It should appeal to all the organizations named and many others. Nothing will be done, however, unless there is a group of persons in each organization who have at heart the real interest of the boys and girls. This is a community affair, and affords an opportunity to help in giving the city healthier young citizens. The best way to ward off temptation from the young is to encourage them to take an interest in things that are healthy and that make for greater bodily and mental vigor. It is pathetic to realize how little many St. John people appear to care about this matter. They appear to have fallen into a selfish groove that is too narrow to embrace the welfare of the boys and girls. Where one is interested there should be hundreds willing to join in the effort to give the young a saner outlook and an opportunity for development along right lines. This newspaper and every newspaper in the city would rejoice to be able to report a genuine awakening along the lines suggested in the article on another page of this issue.

THE FORGOTTEN EAST.

Some years ago a gentleman well acquainted with eastern Canada, and especially with the maritime provinces, was in Peterboro, England. He found that there was in the city a Canadian emigration office, and casually called one day to learn what the agent had to say about Canada. The visitor assumed the role of one seeking a home in Canada, and desiring to settle on a farm. The agent grew eloquent about the farms of Ontario and more eloquent about the farms of the west. He was full of statistics and of glowing praise of Ontario and the west as a farmer's paradise. The visitor asked a few questions about distances from the seaboard, and having got the information asked why it was necessary to travel so far. What, for example, were the conditions nearer the seaboard? If a man landed at St. John or Halifax was there no good farming land or opportunities to settle comfortably without journeying another thousand miles? The agent could give no information on that point, further than to say that there was nothing to compare with Ontario and the west. When asked if he did not know of the farms of the Annapolis valley, he admitted a large and roomy ignorance. When asked where he came from he replied that his home was in Ottawa. "Then," said the irate lower province man, "you should go back there as quickly as possible."

We wonder how much conditions have changed in regard to Canada East and Canada West. There lies on the Times desk at this moment a most attractive and profusely illustrated book called Canada West, "issued under direction of Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, Ottawa, Canada." There are handsome illustrations showing great herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, groups of horses and pigs, grain fields, elevators, plows and binders and threshers at work, and everything that would entice the agricultural immigrant.

There are large colored maps of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, and the fullest information is given, especially to American readers, as to how they can get into the country without trouble, and bring their effects with them. After the general description of the advantages of western Canada each province is dealt with separately in the more than forty pages of the book. Let us hope the department has in mind a similarly attractive book relating to the maritime provinces, and that it will be given the widest possible distribution. Perhaps the All-New Brunswick League will be able to exert an influence that will be of some benefit in reminding Ottawas that the eastern provinces are still on the map, and that they do not give half as much trouble as the Bolshevik centres farther west.

THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS

"Bolshevism," says Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, "is not a policy but a disease; not a creed, but a pestilence." The secretary for war has lost none of his ability for apt phrasing. In the speech of which a summary is given in today's despatches, Mr. Churchill takes a hopeful view of the situation in Russia. Everywhere the Bolsheviks when confronted by determined fighting have been repulsed or driven back. Mr. Churchill pays a high tribute to Admiral Kolchak and his disciplined army. With regard to the future of Russia he foresees the complete defeat of Bolshevism, the summoning of a democratic constituent assembly and the formation of a real democratic state. Russia, he says, must be saved by the Russians, and he anticipates that the situation will be so favorable by the end of the summer that Allied troops may safely be withdrawn, leaving the friends of law and order strong enough to control the affairs of the country. Until that time arrives the Allies will support the anti-Bolshevik forces in the field. Not for many years will Russia recover fully from the madness of the period since Lenin and Trotsky became dictators and threw the country into chaos, but the lesson they have taught the rest of the world will be of great and permanent value.

Today's despatches tell of the capture of Riga by the Reds, and indicate that the early fall of Petrograd is expected, in which case supplies will be rushed there with all speed from Baltic ports by the Allies. While Moscow is regarded as the Bolshevik centre the fall of Petrograd would have a great moral effect.

The settlement of the Adriatic question, which owing to Italy's attitude seemed to imperil the peace conference, is a source of universal satisfaction. There is also a better feeling between the Poles and Czech-Slovaks. On the whole the peace conference is making excellent progress in overcoming mutual jealousies and the hunger for territory that holds the seeds of future trouble.

Sooner or later the United States will probably be forced to intervene in Mexico. There is another rebellion in progress. The great mass of the people are so ignorant and so turbulent that settled government seems impossible. And yet Mexico is a rich country that should be the happy home of a great nation.

If there are more than sixty Bolshevik societies in Canada, as alleged by a Russian diplomat in Montreal this week, this country has a problem worth looking into by the government, especially if the moving spirits are alien agitators who ought to be deported.

Germany's reply to the peace terms is now in the hands of the Allies. It will be considered and answered, probably by the middle of June, and if Germany does not then sign the Allies will resume the blockade and send their armies into the enemy's country.

Grant & Horne are to be congratulated on the successful launching of their second steamer from the Courtenay Bay yards. The industry has been of much benefit to the city.

The ex-Kaiser is a pitiful figure in these days of world-reconstruction. There are none to do him reverence or seek his counsel.

Report of Swap

Cleveland, May 28.—It was reported here last night that Manager Ed. Barrow of the Red Sox and Connie Mack of the Athletics completed a deal whereby Jack Barry goes to Philadelphia in exchange for Bobby Roth and catcher McAvoy. Confirmation of the report could not be obtained. The hope is here that the Red Sox infield has been split on the proposition of who should play second base. Some of the players, it is said, wanted Shuman to play second base because of excellent work in 1918, while there were others who thought Barry should be at the keystone.

It was also said that Barry might not be able to play his best game at second with Barrow manager of the club, inasmuch as Jack was the "boss" before entering the navy.

The Red Sox pitchers were the real cause of Cleveland taking the lead in games from Boston. The Red Sox pitchers gave 17 passes, nine of which were in Cleveland's scoring.

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SAYS 10,000 WOMEN IN NEW YORK STATE ARE ADDICTED TO DRUGS

State Senator Walter R. Herrick, state commissioner of narcotics, in speaking at the Church of the Ascension, New York, said that the control of drug addicts, so far as the state was concerned, should be under the jurisdiction of a regular state department, with a number of institutions to care for addicts only.

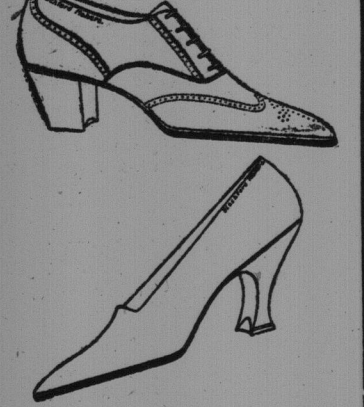
The evening was devoted to a symposium of the drug question and the speakers included Health Commissioner R. S. Copeland and Miss Graham Mulhall, deputy commissioner of narcotics.

Sensor Herrick said that the laws of the state at the present time were not adequate to cope with the drug situation. His department, he said, had no control over the drug addict. So far as it could do so, it controlled the druggist, the physician, and the manufacturer, and only the honest among these, while the dishonest druggists, physicians and manufacturers, he said, could not be

controlled. To control the drug situation properly, he added, there should be direct supervision of the addicts and control of their treatment by a state department of narcotics. He realized that such a department would mean great expense, but he felt that if the public realized the need there would be no difficulty about the money.

Miss Mulhall advocated radical legislation on the subject, preceded, however, by public education on the drug situation. Sending addicts to jail would not solve the problem, she said. She said there were 10,000 girls and women in this state who were drug victims and whose immediate need was to be placed

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Kid Oxfords—\$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.25.

Kid Pumps—\$4.50, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.50 up to \$11.00.

Grey Kid Oxfords—\$6.50 to \$10.40.

Grey Kid Pumps—\$7.00 to \$10.00.

Dark Tans, Oxfords—\$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.50 to \$11.00.

White Kid Oxfords—\$12.50.

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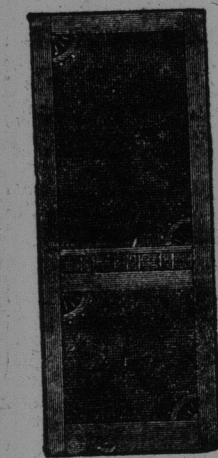
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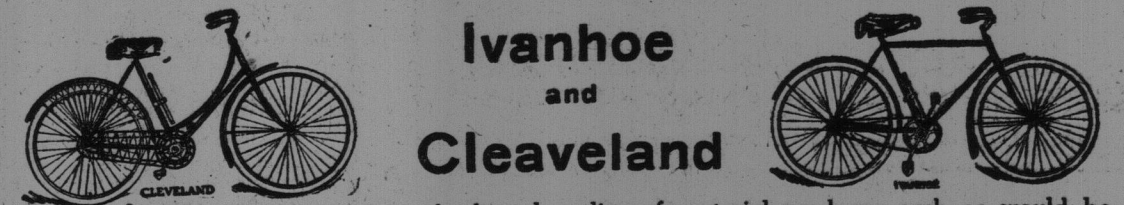
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THIRTY-THREE YEARS AT WORK FOR SAILORS IN MONTREAL

Ritchie Bell, manager of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, has just completed 33 years' service in the interest of the sailors of the port of Montreal. He is as full of enthusiasm for the work—which his grandfather began over sixty years ago—as ever. Being asked by friends why, with his business aptitude and natural energy, he did not start out and make money, Mr. Bell replied that, in the first place, he realized there were more important things than money; and, secondly, he felt he was needed in the work, which beneficially affected a large

class of men in their physical, moral and spiritual relations.

"The boys are coming back now," Mr. Bell said, in the course of a conversation on the work, "and many of them exclaim, 'Why, it is four years since I was here!' Many of the boys from the merchant marine did good work in various ways for the imperial government during the war, and now they are coming back."

The attendance at the institute since the season opened has gone as high as 300 in one day; and it has needed \$100 worth of stamps to meet the needs in one month.

Mr. Bell is not enthusiastic in regard to the beneficial effect of closing the bars under the new license law. The men can sit down at tables and drink; and he was sorry to say, that the men get the "hard stuff," either on board ship or ashore. One man said he paid \$2 for

a small flask along the river front.

Mr. Bell says that the Sailors' Institute on this side, like the institutes on the other side of the Atlantic, do a great deal of good and are much appreciated by the men; but if one wanted to see the visible results of this work, one might have some difficulty.

The class was bored. "It was a reading class, and the book was full of big words."

"Archimedes," read Jimmy Jones, "leapt from his bath shouting, 'Eureka! Eureka!'"

"What does 'Eureka' mean?" she asked.

No one knew, so no hand was raised. "It means," she said, "I have found it!" Now, what had Archimedes found?

After a long moment Jimmy ventured hopefully:

"Please, miss, the soap."

Announcing the Opening of Eastern Canada's First

CHILDREN'S HAIRCUTTING SHOP

Saturday May 31, 1919



It's curious how many barber shops there are in the world, and how few hair-cutting shops for children. There are certainly more children than fathers, aren't there? And their hair grows faster than father's, doesn't it? And it's much more glossy and soft, isn't it? So why shouldn't children have a wonderful hair-cutting shop all to themselves?

We Could'nt Neglect the Children up to Ten Years of Age Any Longer!

So we made a beautiful hair-cutting shop, with a tall chair, mirrors, and lots of things to amuse the kiddies. Then we procured the best expert we could find on children's hair-cutting—one trained in the famous Filene Shop of Boston—and who knows how to keep hair and soap out of the eyes, and isn't cranky and all the time making them keep their heads still.

It is Easily Accessible on the Fourth Floor



where mother can wait and watch you. A freshly sterilized brush and comb is used for every child. We cut your hair just as it ought to be, and as mother wants it; and if it is your first hair-cut, we have a special envelope all ready to preserve your first curl.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE mothers to visit this shop on Saturday afternoon when demonstrations will be given by our expert.

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