

The Evening Times and Star

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TROUBLE IN YORK.

The Standard appears to have nosed out a scandal of some proportions in York county. It says that on Feb. 10 Mr. A. R. Slipp, K. C., was asked by Ottawa if he would accept the county court judgeship, as Judge Wilson had reached the age of retirement. Mr. Slipp, like Barks, was willing. Meantime the Conservative business men of York decided that they wanted Mr. J. D. Palmer as federal candidate for York-Sunbury, but they were turned down in the convention and the plum went to Mr. Slipp's partner, Mr. R. B. Hanson. Judge Wilson was retired on March 5, but Mr. Slipp has not been appointed to the judgeship. The Standard wants to know if a visit to Ottawa by some leading members of the defeated section of the party, after the convention, has anything to do with the delay. It points out that court business is being held up to the great inconvenience of litigants, and then goes on—

"Why was Mr. Slipp so urgently called by wire in the middle of February, and Judge Wilson so summarily retired on March 5th, for which now looks like no apparent reason? If there really was no urgency, it was a peculiar course for the department of justice to take; if there was urgency, what 'essed' the situation? The whole business seems to contain all the elements of a scandal. That something is holding the appointment up is quite evident; and if this something is due to political influences, it is highly discreditable to all those concerned, both at Fredericton and at Ottawa. The position is vacant and badly needs filling, as witness the temporary appointment of Judge Wilson to perform some of the duties appertaining to it; and policies in York County must have come down to a pretty low plane if trafficking in judgeships has become an element in the game."

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

Probably no address of the many delivered before the Canadian Club in the past year appealed as closely in a personal way to the members as that of Dr. H. L. Spangler last evening. His subject was British-American friendship, and he is an American who has lived in St. John for more than a score of years. He knows Canada and he knows the United States. He desires union between these two countries, not under one flag but two, each working out its own problems, but each regarding the close friendship of the English-speaking nations as the essential factor making for world peace. He has faith, however, that in the heart of each there is an abiding friendship for the other, and that there is today, as there has been for more than a hundred years, a real bond of sympathy between Washington and London, and a recognition of how great a calamity for the world would be the warring of that bond by the act of either. Dr. Spangler rightly contends that the great problem on both sides of the border is that of assimilation to the end that all newcomers in either country may be taught the true principles of democracy and their children grow up free from the influence of ancient grudges and prejudices and the sectionalism that is a danger to the commonwealth and a threat to international good neighborhood. If he finds a Hearst in the United States he reminds us that there is a lesser Hearst in every community, and he would have every citizen guard his utterances, that he or she may not leave a sting where only harmony should prevail. We are reminded that England forgot the passions of the American Revolution a century ago, and that while no man should undervalue the principles for which his fathers stood, the call and the needs of the future demand that old quarrels be laid aside and a new spirit of unity nurtured under both flags. This is wholesome counsel which must appeal to all but the narrow in mind or mean in spirit. The point in Dr. Spangler's address was the reference to the individual and his responsibility. To say that which makes does not do the speaker any good, and it certainly does not change the other man unless to arouse a feeling of resentment. As the nation is made up of individuals, the sum of the conduct of the latter makes the conduct of the nation. Criticism of current doings is quite legitimate, and if reasonably presented is not resented; but unwarranted appeals to prejudice, or the saying of smart things for the sake of saying them can only have evil results; and since so much depends upon British-American friendship the people of Canada should individually seek to find the best and ignore the worst in their neighbors, trusting that those who represent the real spirit of the American people have the same desire in relation to Canada and the Empire.

The Canadian Club of St. John made a new record in membership during the last year. The slogan for the new year is one thousand members, and it is not all unreasonable. Through the medium of this club its members are enabled to hear many notable speakers in the course of a year and have their mental outlook broadened in a way that makes them better-informed citizens of Canada and the Empire.

USE The Want Ad Way

MAN AND HIS JOB.

Mr. James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, declares that "the rebirth of normal business awaits a new attitude of man toward his job." In an address last week he said: "Never before in the history of the world has there been such a universal and profound change in human conduct as we have seen in the period since the world war began. Never before has human conduct produced such variations in business away from what we are accustomed to consider a normal course. It is a question of the personal attitude of man toward his job. Looking at this in a large way we see nations still struggling and fighting one with another. Within nations we see labor still creating turmoil, while the attitude of employers is not always what it should be. Business stability and a new normal for the conduct of the world's economic life cannot be found while these conditions persist. Too many people today hope and expect something will be done for them by their doing a full day's work for their pay. There is an effort on the part of workers to retain the advantages won during the abnormal war period of shorter hours, higher pay and easy work, regardless of the present lack of an economic basis for the continuance of such conditions. The fundamental principle of enlightened labor leadership today should be to inculcate a return to the doctrine of an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. It is essential to the welfare of labor itself to assume this attitude, not because individual efficiency and a full return of value received in the pay envelope mean bigger profits for the employer, but because they mean better times for the workers themselves. Workers cannot, in the long run, consume more than they produce. If wages are too high in relation to the exchange value of the product, wages must come down, for no wage can be permanently maintained at a point above what it is worth measured in terms of other products. Further, employers must not seek to drive wages below their true value thus measured. There is this reciprocal personal responsibility involved in the relation of workers and employers—on the one hand to render efficient service for every dollar demanded, on the other to render over to labor every dollar earned."

Here we have the significance of the human element emphasized as the agency for being conditions to a normal state where business will go on, where unemployment will be largely converted into industrial activity, and social stability return to the world. Of the last mentioned Mr. Alexander pointedly says: "A return of social stability rests upon recognition by both nations and individuals that reconstruction can come only by hard work, that business can endure only on the basis of a sincere discharge of obligations, whether they be in the form of executive duties or in the form of day's labor, and that a high sense of personal responsibility must prevail in all the relations of life."

THE BRITISH WAY.

Here is a brief extract from the London Times which speaks volumes: "We suggested that America should lend directly to France and to Italy instead of lending to them through the British security. She preferred to let her loans be made by her loans. We gladly acceded to her wish and gave it her. We shall not go back on our word. We are a nation of shopkeepers, and our commercial interest as well as our commercial honour forbids us to discredit our paper." The commercial honor of Britain is her greatest asset in the markets of the world. The "word of an Englishman" is something dependable that is valued by the nations. John Bull may cheerfully engage in a contest of shrewdness, but when he makes a deal the security is unquestioned. The history of commercial British contact with other nations is a story of which no British citizen may be ashamed. Nor is it necessary to resent the suggestion that self-interest is not overlooked, for it pays to be honest and to respect obligations.

In a plea for intelligent and constructive criticism of public affairs rather than that which is chiefly destructive, Canadian Finance says: "Good criticism must be based on an intimate knowledge of the thing criticised, it must be moderate and based on a genuine desire to assist. When it finds fault it must include a remedy. Many good criticisms are made valueless because the critic has been persuaded to overstretch the mark; he takes an extreme view. Life is one long series of compromises and the critic fails if he overlook this. Last, but not least, the critic must appeal to the broadmindedness of those from whom he needs support if his criticism is to be effective. Good criticism is essential to good government—we need more of both. Our financial problems are piling up. The best brains of the nation must work together and solve these problems."

TREES.

In the Garden of Eden, planted by God, There were goodly trees in spring-time so— Trees of beauty and height and grace To stand in splendor before His face. Apple and hickory, ash and pear, Oak and beech and tulip rare.

The trembling aspen, the noble pine, The sweeping elm by the river line; Trees for the birds to build in and sing And the lilac tree for a joy in spring.

Trees to turn at the frosty call And carpet the ground for their Lord's footfall;

Trees for fruitage and fire and shade, Trees for the cunning builder's trade.

Wood for the bow, the spear and the keel, The keel and the mast and the daring sail;

He made them of every grain and gift For use of man in the Garden of Earth.

Then, lest the soul should not lift her eyes From the gift to the Giver of Paradise,

On the crown of a hill, for all to see, God planted a scarlet maple tree.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Careful Man.

(New York Evening Post) A prominent New York debater recently ordered four seats on the aisle at the theatre. When his party arrived at the performance, they were surprised to find themselves arranged in a column instead of a row. Nothing daunted, the debater turned to a bored, middle-aged man next to her. Surely he would not mind changing with his friend in front.

"I beg your pardon," she said politely. No reply. He must be deaf.

"I beg your pardon," she repeated louder. Still no reply.

"I beg your pardon," she said, bumping his elbow.

He took out a pencil and wrote on his programme: "That's my wife on the other side of me. Safety first."

He was unaware of the eccentricities to be found in the wild west when he entered what seemed to be a hotel in the place. After ushering him to a table and giving the stranger a glass of ice water, the waiter inquired: "Will you have sausages or?"

"No, I never eat 'em," the guest replied. "In that case," said the waiter, moving away, "dinner is over."

An argument between a man and his wife had been going on for some time, and at last the woman exclaimed:

"I suppose you think I am a perfect fool?"

"None of us, my dear, is perfect," came the soft answer.

Not to Be Deceived.

Mr. Newrick (examining curio)—"Two thousand years old? You can't kid me! Why, it's only 1921 now!"—The Passing Show (London).

"And why did you let the rogue get away?" asked the police lieutenant.

"He took an unfair advantage of me," replied the policeman. "He ran into the park and across the grass."

"Why, didn't you pursue him?" asked the lieutenant, more puzzled than ever.

"Why, there was a notice, 'Keep off the grass,'" returned the policeman.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

(Forbes Magazine)

Have you ever asked yourself just what is it that you really want in this world? Lots of people imagine that what they want is "plenty of money." It may be that you are one of them. All right. Now, it cannot be that you want "plenty of money" for the sake of the money itself. You want it because of what you think money could do for you. Is that not so? Then, it isn't really just "plenty of money" that you want. It is something else, something beyond the mere possession of money.

Very well, just sit down and analyze what would be your circumstances should you get these things you think you would like. Are your desires purely selfish? Do your tastes run to a grand home, automobiles, fine clothes, an abundance of amusements, and so forth? If so, look around you at people who have such things in abundance and super-abundance. Are they any happier, do you think, than you? Are they any better morally? Are they and stronger physically? Are they better liked by their friends than you are by your friends? Are they more useful in the world than you are? Do they put into the world as much work as you do? Do you consider them superior to you in any way simply because they have lots of worldly goods?

"Plenty of money" and the things which money will buy in abundance do not of themselves insure greater happiness, improvement in character, or any of the things which really count. The richest heir in the world recently declared publicly that he envied his father the necessity of having had to earn his own way in the world.

The greatest satisfaction in life is to be derived from striving to attain some honest, honorable, worthy object, from giving to our work and to the world the best that is in us, from expending effort to achieve, not to gratify selfish appetites or ambitions, from keeping in mind the well-being of others quite as much as the well-being of self.

Since it is surely rather important to each one of us to find just what it is we want in going through this world, suppose you sit down and try to think the thing clear through to the end. A good plan is to keep asking, "After that what?"—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

CONSIDER PLANS FOR FIGHTING FOREST FIRES

At a meeting of the advisory board of the department of lands and mines in Fredericton, yesterday, the matter of fighting forest fires was taken up. Chief Forester T. G. Loggie gave a report dealing with what had been done in the way of fire protection. The report stated that locomotives had been inspected and every precaution had been taken to prevent fires. Bishop Chisholm of the Roman Catholic diocese of Chatham has sent letters to the clergy urging the people to take precautions regarding fire. A sixty-foot lookout tower has been erected near Plaster Rock for the purpose of detecting fires. Hon. C. W. Robins, minister of the department, was in the chair. The number of fire wardens was increased from sixty-six to 208.

CABOTIA'S CAPTAIN DENIED ANY RACE

Said He Was Under Instructions to Proceed at Half Speed.

(The Montreal Gazette)

"There was no race with the Venetia, and we were not making a bid to be first in the port of Montreal," declared Capt. W. E. Mitchell, of the Anchor-Donaldson freighter Cabotia, which docked here last night around eight o'clock. "As a matter of fact," he added, "we were under orders to come out at half-speed, and in any case, I don't care to run the risk of getting my ship damaged in ice." Capt. Mitchell said his ship left Glasgow on the 9th of April, and they had a remarkably fine passage. The Cabotia took the gulf passage and encountered light ice about Cape Ray; then abandoned that passage and took the rather unusual route west of the Magdalen. The last sight was off Dead Man's Island by the Magdalen. "One of the best trips since 1914," said the captain.

The Cabotia brought about 800 tons of cargo, which is only about one-fifth its capacity, a fact which reflects the general freight conditions. Of the 800 tons carried, quite a considerable proportion was Scotch whiskey for this province. There were also some head of cattle which were landed at Quebec, and a number of acts of incorporation among the fisheries of the province, which the Cabotia is one of three war boats, the War Viper, the War Snake and the War Cobra, which were built at Saint John during the war. The names were subsequently changed, and the first two as the Cabotia and the Venetia are now both in port. Capt. Mitchell was here as late as November 28th last, and he has been sailing the St. Lawrence for twenty-five years.

P. E. I. LEGISLATURE

Nearing Prorogation Time—Some of the Matters Taken Up.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 27.—The Legislature of Prince Edward Island, which began its sessions on April 10, is now nearing prorogation. The legislative programme, not a particularly heavy one, included a bill extending the franchise of the Prince Edward Island Telephone Company for five years under certain conditions; a resolution respecting the fisheries of the province, which called for suspension of some regulations regarding the canning of lobsters, and contained a clause asking the federal government to distribute the arrears of interest on the Fisheries Award accumulating between 1878 and 1882; and a number of acts of incorporation among the fisheries of the province, which the Cabotia is one of three war boats, the War Viper, the War Snake and the War Cobra, which were built at Saint John during the war. The names were subsequently changed, and the first two as the Cabotia and the Venetia are now both in port. Capt. Mitchell was here as late as November 28th last, and he has been sailing the St. Lawrence for twenty-five years.

Under the act extending the franchise of the Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, the company is allowed to increase its rates but the subsidy formerly granted by the provincial government, is withdrawn, and the company pays a tax of one per cent. on its gross revenue. Disputes between the company and the rural telephone companies or its subscribers are to be referred to one of the provincial judges who in his findings shall be guided by the rulings of the Public Service Commission and the Railway Board of Canada. The bill was not put through the House before many conferences between the company and the government had taken place and much eloquence had been expended.

There was a lengthy debate on the resolution regarding the fisheries, which were declared to be in a precarious condition. A portion of last season's lobster pack went bad and the reason advanced by some packers was that regulations which went into effect last year required that six ounces of meat be put into an eight ounce can with the result that there was not sufficient preserving fluid contained in the cans. A clause in the fisheries resolution suspends the questioned regulation for a year to permit packers to secure larger cans to accommodate both fish and fluid. The initiation of educational work with regard to methods of catching, dressing, curing and packing fish, the prohibition of the operation of steam trawlers, the compulsory use of heavier tin plate in lobster cans and the continuation of investigation into diseases among oysters, were also urged in the resolution.

A resolution may be introduced empowering the government to sell the Dalton Tuberculosis Sanatorium, with due regard to recompensing Sir Charles Dalton, a wealthy fox-hunter, who erected it at a cost of \$38,000 and turned it over to the government on the understanding that the province maintain the sanatorium. The sanatorium has become, in the opinion of some members, more or less of a "white elephant" since the federal government took it over at the outbreak of the war, enlarged it at a cost of about \$800,000 and reconsigned it to the care of the province when they had no further use for it. The opposition contention is that the government has no right to sell the institution since that power is vested in the sanatorium commission. Another phase of the question is set forward by the demand of some members that the federal government should place the institution in the condition in which it took it over and pay the government here an amount in the form of damages.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

A number of people in and around Fredericton intend leaving soon for Spencer, Mass., to enter a Bible school conducted there by Rev. E. W. Keyson, an evangelist who has been in Fredericton. John C. Smith, a contractor, is one of those who has declared his intention of going. Between twenty and thirty have decided to go.

The final figures of the referendum compute Toronto on the "wet" side by a majority of 9,010.

The annual students' elections were completed at Fredericton, yesterday, with the announcement that the following additional officers had been chosen: Students' Association—President, C. E. White; 1st vice-president, B. E. Hagerman; 2nd vice-president, Glen Mowat; secretary, J. L. Holman. Finance Com-

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