

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 17, 1922.

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THE BUDGET.

The budget speech delivered by Premier Foster yesterday will be read with relief and satisfaction by a public which has been awaiting the government's taxation proposals with a measure of anxiety. There is practically no new taxation which will affect the general public, yet in spite of an immense decline in territorial revenue, which will be \$800,000 less this year than in 1920, the government expects a surplus of some \$10,000 at the end of the present fiscal year.

The government's plan to make ends meet is twofold. It is cutting the estimates for several departments very extensively as compared with last year's expenditures, and it is counting on some new revenue, notably about \$250,000 from taxation of liquors stored in the province for export, and an equal amount from the government sale of liquor to the licensed vendors under the present law. There is to be no income tax, no real estate tax, no new tax on corporations. In the budget speech there is no hint of any government proposal to make any fundamental change in the prohibitory law.

Hon. Mr. Foster made an excellent speech, clear, comprehensive and convincing. His review of the government's financial record since it took office and his comparison of its record with that of the previous administration was a telling one. His remarks on hydro and his defence of the Health Department were forceful and effectively disposed of the opposition's attacks on those two branches of the public service.

It was a frank and resolute speech, closely covering a great deal of ground and doing it in a fashion to command public approval. To get through 1922 without a deficit and without imposing new and burdensome taxation affecting the general public will be no small performance, but the Premier shows that he is determined to do it, and his warning that the need for severe economy must be heeded by all means that many demands upon the government will be disregarded. The Premier's speech will be received with general satisfaction.

FARMERS AS RULERS.

In its issue of March 1, Canadian Finance said: "Alberta has a Farmer government; Ontario has a Farmer government; Manitoba will have a Farmer government for its next administration and Saskatchewan already has one waiting round the corner."

The Winnipeg financial journal does not look for continued strength in the Farmer movement. It says:—

There are many reasons why a Farmer political party could not be permanently successful. The first is that when those who control governments use their power for the particular benefit of one class of the people the rank and file outside of that class and the fair minded individuals within the class eventually combine and overthrow the autocracy. Perhaps the most apparent objection to the purely farmer political movement today is the fact that under present conditions our rural populations get more than their fair share of parliamentary representation on a population basis. Ontario has a concrete example of this. The Farmer Labor government of that province has 56 supporters in a total of 111 members, but these 56 supporters represent just about one-third of the people of Ontario and the opposition represents two-thirds of the people. Coming a little farther west and closer home we find a somewhat similar situation in the Manitoba legislature. Winnipeg is represented by ten members out of a total of 55, although the population of Winnipeg is about one-third of that of the entire province. Under the old two party system this inequality was not a very serious matter because each party represented a cross section in our national life. The Liberal party included in its ranks, capitalists, farmers, wage-earners, doctors and every other class and the Conservatives also obtained support from all classes. But now that we are going to have class lined up against class and the country marshalled against the cities and towns that the unequal representation becomes a menace and demands attention. If the farmers political parties in the provincial arenas drop the purely class doctrine and make their platform wide enough to appeal to other than the farming communities then there is some good in the movement, but if it is to be guided by selfish motives, it will succeed temporarily, but eventually fail."

The Kiwanis Clubs of Canada and the United States will devote the first week in April to the promotion of better feeling between the two countries. At every club meeting in both countries that week speakers will deliver addresses, those in the United States being on Canada and those in Canada on the United States. This will be an excellent contribution to the cause of better relations. Mr. R. T. Stanley of Toronto, who is an international officer, will address several clubs in the state of Illinois, later going to the New England states. His subject will be "Real Facts About Canada."

HEALTH OF CHILDREN.

Touching the matter of child-welfare, Miss Florence Taylor told the Child Welfare Association of Montreal recently that fully one-third of the school children of that city were mal-nourished. Surveys in American cities had shown that 20 to 40 per cent. were mal-nourished. Toronto showed a similar condition. Of 30 per cent. of the American army draft who were in this condition because of defects that could have been corrected during school life. There is an economic side to this subject which Miss Taylor discussed as follows:—

"These mal-nourished children are more susceptible than healthy children to all forms of disease, so if the mal-nourished child was looked after we would not have so many epidemics in our schools. Nature always makes for health and usually succeeds unless there are conditions too unfavorable for her to overcome. The mal-nourished child tends to become disabled and unemployed, incapable of resisting disease. The listless, inactive, mal-nourished child is father to the man who is handicapped because of low vitality and poorly developed body. Malnourished during the period of growth leaves permanent flaws in the constitution. It is responsible for more degeneracy than is alcohol. If we spent more money on health work we would not have to spend so much on the administration of justice. Moreover, mal-nutrition not only affects the physical but also the mental development of the child. Examination of 2,100 retarded children showed that 54.5 per cent. were malnourished. Why waste money in an attempt to educate these children when they are not physically able to be educated? A few malnourished children in a room can keep back a whole class and cause much worry to the teacher."

The principal causes of malnutrition are—first, physical defects, especially those of the upper respiratory passages; second, lack of home control, and the disorganized family; third, over-fatigue; fourth, insufficient food and faulty food habits; and fifth, bad habits of health. For the correction of these Dr. Emerson's system, in very successive use in Cleveland and some other American cities is recommended, and Miss Taylor says:—

"It requires full co-operation between child, parent, physician and school. It provides for careful examination of all children by the school physician, particular note being made of physical defects, underweight, and under-development, the parents being asked to come and consult the physician. Home conditions, food habits, and health habits are then checked, and recommendations made to parents. Provision is made for malnourished children to have one half-hour rest half way through the morning's work, and a similar period before the evening meal. A glass of milk or some bread and butter halfway between meals is also arranged for. Simple but effective provisions are made for proper education in food and health habits."

St. John has an excellent system of medical inspection of its schools, but there is room for greater co-operation and the suggestions made in the last paragraph quoted are worthy of careful consideration.

Montreal Gazette.—King George has conferred upon the Nizam of Hyderabad two unique titles. He now possesses the hereditary title of "His Exalted Highness" and the special title of "The Faithful Ally of the British Government." The Nizam, who is the premier Indian prince and who rules over 12-1/2 millions of people, bore the cost of maintaining in the city of the 20th Decan Horse and was a generous giver to many war charities. He has been described as occupying the position of "the greatest citizen of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen."

Canadian Finance:—One hundred years ago Oxford University expelled the poet Shelley for being a radical, among other things. Today his bust occupies a prominent position in the University buildings. Which all goes to prove that the main trouble with many of the cities of those whom we consider radical today is that they are thinking many years ahead of their time and are not very much wiser than those who are behind the times.

In the Inter-society pool tournament in the Y. M. C. I. last night, A. O. H. No. 5, composed of J. McGovern and J. Hennessy, won from St. Peter's, represented by T. McGovern and M. Garvin. The Assumption Society, represented by M. Donovan and W. O'Leary, won from the K. of C. team, composed of S. McShane and Norman Dwyer. The teams representing A. O. H. No. 5 and the Assumption Society are now tied for first place and will play off on next Tuesday night for the championship of the first series.

William Rivers of 92 Main street had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon while working on the planer at the John E. Moore mill at Pleasant Point. His coat caught in the belt of the machine and he was whirled around several times and thrown violently to the ground. He was stunned, but a medical examination showed that no bones were broken and he was resting comfortably last night.

WHEN THE PAPER DOESN'T COME

My father says the paper he reads ain't put up right. He finds a lot of fault, he does, perusing it at night.

He says there ain't a single thing in it worth while to read. And that it doesn't print the kind of stuff the people need.

He tosses it aside and says it's strictly on the bum. But you ought to hear him holler when the paper doesn't come.

He reads about the wedding, and he snorts like all get out, but the social don't with a most derisive snort. He says they make the papers for the women folks about the parties, and he'll fume and fret and groan; He says of information it doesn't have a crumb.

But you ought to hear him holler when the paper doesn't come.

He's always first to grab it and he reads it plumb clean through. He doesn't miss an item or a want ad—that is true.

He says they don't know what we want, the darn newspaper guys, I'm going to take a day sometimes and go and put 'em with my own eyes. Sometimes it seems as though they must be deaf and blind and dumb. But you ought to hear him holler when the paper doesn't come.

Selected.—Waterbury American.

LIGHTER VEIN.

"You are charged with going forty miles an hour," said the rural justice, "and you are fined \$20." "Judge," said the motorist, "I've only got \$5." "Well, you've got a nerve going forty miles an hour on a reserve of \$5. Hand me the money."—Exchange.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

"I hear he has been beating his wife up lately." "The brute! Why don't they jail him?" "Oh, I mean he has been getting up first and cooking the breakfast in the morning."

Hates to Get Up.

We are not interested in the proposal to add another minute to the year, but we would like to see a few more hours added to the customary twenty-four, say, for instance, two or three more switched in about the time the alarm clock gets busy.

The Big Belly.

Mrs. Peck, kitchen knife in hand, had pursued her meeker half until he ducked for protection into a closet and in-trenched himself behind the garments that hung on the hooks.

"Come out this instant," she demanded menacingly. "I won't come out," he retorted. "I'll show you who's boss around here!"

In a Stew.

The missionary acted benevolently on the native tribe around him. "I will cure them all of cannibalism," he said, hopefully, as he retired to this hut.

There he was soon afterwards joined by a native. "The king has sent me to dress you for dinner," said the man. "Ah," smiled the missionary. "How thoughtful of him! You are the royal valet, I suppose?"

"No," replied the native, "I'm the royal cook."

BRITAIN SAVES \$15,200,000 UNDER PACT

Things Have Been Scrapped to the Bone, Announces Lieut.-Col. Amory Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, March 16.—Lieut. Colonel Leopold Amory, parliamentary and financial secretary of the admiralty, in presenting the naval estimates in the house of commons said the savings resulting from the Washington conference would amount to \$15,200,000.

"We have reached the limit," he said. "Things have been scrapped to the bone. Only a further fall in prices, or possibly other novies following up the Washington conference by a more advanced policy in the reduction of armaments can make possible additional economies in subsequent years."

Colonel Amory said Great Britain lived by her power to keep the sea highways open and free, and would never surrender it even to her best friend. He said it had been agreed at Washington to accept equality with the United States and accepting equality was not competition but co-operation for maintaining the world's peace. But even for purposes of such co-operation he declared Great Britain could not afford to be less than an equal."

TELL U.S. TO DEAL WITH GOVERNMENTS

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, March 17.—The text of the collective reply made by the finance ministers of France, Great Britain, Belgium and Italy to the demand made by the U. S. for consideration of the cost of United States occupation troops on the Rhine was made public yesterday. The essential part reads:—

"While reserving the rights of the United States in whatever manner they shall be defined later, we consider that four decisions being taken under the treaty of Versailles, to which the government of the United States is not a party, the question which you have addressed to us concerns our respective governments and ought to be subject of communications addressed directly through diplomatic channels to the allied governments by the United States."

REMODELLING RESIDENCE.

J. E. Cowan is converting his brick residence in Main street, opposite Cedar street, into two fine, modern apartments, with separate entrances, and expects to have them ready about May 1. One apartment he will occupy himself and the other will be for rental.

TOLERATION IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

An English historian, Castel Hopkins, said of the educational system of the province of Quebec: "This system is absolutely remarkable as having been created in a province dominated by one race and one religion, yet nevertheless conceived and practiced with perfect equity towards the minority."

Son years ago, the Globe of Toronto published an article in which it stated: "Those who doubt that the population of the province of Quebec is exempt from religious intolerance should study the manner in which the Protestant minority is treated in the matter of education. The two hundred thousand Protestants of the province have nine hundred and sixteen schools supported by the government and controlled by the Protestant committee of the Educational Council. Besides, there is an annual grant to the Protestant high schools, academies and colleges. There are eight Protestant inspectors named by the government. In fact, the Protestants of the province receive more than their share of the money devoted to education if number is standard of comparison."

As far back as 1864, according to the report of the superintendent of that period, the grant allowed to the Protestants for superior education was as high as thirty per cent, while a grant according to the population would have given them only fourteen per cent. J. C. Sutherland, general inspector of the Protestant schools of Quebec, wrote a public letter in which he said: "In the domain in general of education, the Protestants of the province are as well as the English minority in Quebec, enjoy an absolute home rule in the matter of education. The organization, discipline and administration of our schools depend solely on the regulations made by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction. It is this committee of public instruction which decides what subjects and what languages shall be taught in Protestant schools."

In the same letter Mr. Sutherland adds that the article 98 was inserted in the British North America Act to safeguard the rights of the Protestant minority of Quebec. It was the only province in which it was feared the rights of the minority would not be respected from the time that education was left to the provincial authority.

"Now," continues Mr. Sutherland, "while in the other provinces of the domain of this article no caused so many difficulties in the course of the last forty-eight years, the Protestant minority of Quebec has never been obliged to appeal to it to make its rights respected. It has always been honorably carried out by the Roman majority of Quebec, and in my idea it is a duty incumbent on all Protestants to acknowledge it."

The Rev. J. W. Shaw wrote: "The Catholics of Quebec treat us in the matter of public instruction with a generosity to help him I am unable to pay homage. We control our taxes; we have a generous share in government grants; we train our own teachers; and we make our own regulations for our schools."

And this broad-mindedness which has governed the making of the law of the schools has always directed the public men of the province of Quebec.

As early as 1827, the Englishman Labouchere, in speaking of the French Canadians, said: "Let anyone point out one single law made by the Assembly of Quebec against the English colonists."

In the course of the debate on Confederation, M. Rose, delegate from Montreal Centre, rendered this striking testimony of the French-Canadians: "We English Protestants can never forget that even previous to the union of the provinces, when all the power was in the hands of the French majority, they granted us without restriction all our rights to the separate schools. We can never forget that they never tried to prevent us from educating and instructing our children according to our own views, and that we have always had our just share of the grants under the control of the French majority, together with every facility of establishing separate schools wherever we so desired."

Dr. Parmelee, the Protestant secretary of Education, wrote in 1915 that nowhere in the world is there an educational system productive of more happy fruits of liberty and patriotism than the system of education of the province of Quebec. Protestant education has been free to develop along its own lines in the province of Quebec."

Bearing in mind that the French language and separate schools are two pillars of the province, they are entitled to their legitimate claims and are not to be ignored.

During the late Hebert administration our French-Canadian brethren put up a noble fight for the preservation of their language against big odds, and succeeded in convincing their opponents of its intrinsic value to such an extent that hundreds of English-speaking people are now endeavoring, with admirable success, to master the French language. He it understood here that the French fight was not one to impose their language on anyone—it was merely to preserve their beautiful "language of diplomacy" against an arbitrary act of said government to destroy it forthwith if possible. I am pleased to remember the active part my humble pen played in that struggle.

Our separate schools are not a mere supplement, but are part and parcel of that great body known as the "educational system" of our province, and almost invariably their pupils have had the highest percentage for entrance examinations.

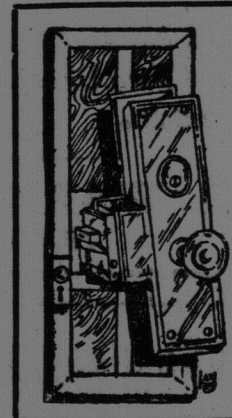
Our cause is not one for the courts to decide. It is one for humanity to settle with a spirit of justice—as has been the case in Quebec—for the greatest benefit of the whole community. We hear so much about brotherly love, let us put it into practice. The "public utilities tax" is a "public" asset, and as such should be distributed with reasonable equality.

Are the Catholics not equally interested in the industrial and commercial enterprises of the community, and the up-keeping of such, as are our Protestant brethren, and therefore as economically concerned in the same? It is the duty of the state, as the parent body, to harmonize and not to maladministrate the affairs of the people.

M. MARGARET J. HOWARD. Ottawa, March 9, 1922.

LONGER TERM OF STUDY TO BECOME A LAWYER Toronto, March 17.—At yesterday's session of the Ontario Bar Association, Dean Melroe of Dalhousie University, Halifax, suggested the advisability of longer study for those who entered the legal profession. He urged Ontario to make two years in university a requisite for the student desiring to enter law. Manitoba had adopted this standard, and he hoped to be able to announce next week that Nova Scotia had adopted it.

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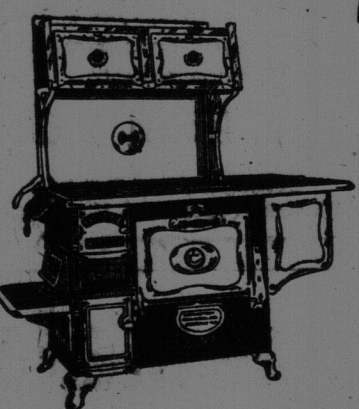
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JUDGE PLEADS FOR BOY WHO STOLE FOR MOTHER

When Charles Raynor, sixteen, of 2,349 Madison street, Brooklyn, received a suspended sentence in the district court in Brooklyn, after pleading guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, Judge J. Gratton MacMahon made a speech about the hardships of poor American boys. When he had finished, the foreman of the grand jury got up and asked to get the boy a job.

District Attorney John E. Ruston told the court, when the boy was brought before him, that he had investigated the boy's story that he had stolen in order to help his widowed mother, and had found it to be true. The boy had broken into a store and stolen nineteen cents. "I will do all in my power for this boy," declared Judge MacMahon with feeling. "When I suspend sentence on him, I will be bitterly criticised by one evening paper, but no power on earth will prevent my letting this boy go. To my mind, this boy is the unhappy victim of conditions that surround poor boys. There are organizations in this country that are shutting the door of opportunity to poor boys by depriving them of apprenticeships in the trades. Foreigners,

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who have learned their trades on the other side, can come here and be welcomed into affliations, but to the poor boy of our own land, even the door to an apprenticeship is closed."

William Heisenhutte, foreman of the grand jury, arose and declared on behalf of the grand jury that he would assume responsibility for young Raynor and get him work.

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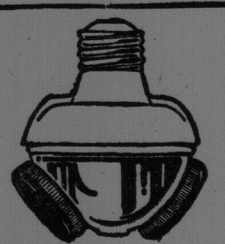
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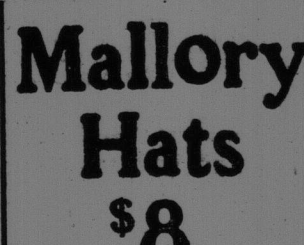
When a Bean Pot is cold it should not be placed immediately on the hot part of the stove. It is safer to put it at first on the shelf at the back and to move it forward a little at a time as it heats.

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