

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 14, 1922.

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 Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year.
The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.
Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg.
The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

BENEFITS OF HYDRO.

The Times prints today from the Toronto Telegram a statement of what hydro has enabled the citizens of Toronto to save. It is a remarkable showing. Mayor Maguire of Toronto a few days ago made some interesting observations on the general subject of hydro in Ontario. The Globe report says:

"In his speech, his outline outlined the origin of the movement for hydro light and power. He told how, back in 1909, the small band of men, himself one of the number, had been met with ridicule, hostility and the charge of trying to 'grab' something for the people. He showed how that openly ridiculed 'crazy idea' had grown in to the greatest public ownership enterprise in the world, successfully and honestly managed. He showed how the hydro had saved millions of dollars to the people in reduced light and power rates, and how, in times of coal shortage, hydro power had kept the industrial wheels of the province turning. He went on to forecast how, with the same basis of yearly increase in power consumption, Toronto alone would in five years be using 265,000 horse-power from Chippewa, making it imperative that, at once, plans be laid for building a second canal, to allow the doubling the present huge generating capacity of the plant."

EAST AND WEST

In the course of an article on the relations of Eastern and Western Canada a writer in the Montreal Gazette says:

"All those who choose to study the steady and progressive development of Canada must notice, very obviously, the rapid strides that the west is taking, not only in regard to her agricultural areas but her urban areas as well, the latter developing steadily and surely into busy hubs of commerce and industry, where but a short time ago there merely existed the clap-netted, muddy streets which have made way for paved boulevards, lighted, trolleyed, telephoned and newspapered centres, boasting homes and institutions, comforts and luxuries equal to any in the world. The everyday household wants and necessities of the people of western Canada have grown up with their incomes and opportunities, so that it is essential that they should be adequately catered for and that the catering should be done, insofar as is practicable and possible, by Canadian manufacturers. The logical deduction to be arrived at is, therefore, while Eastern Canada draws upon Western Canada for commodities necessary to her existence, in like manner should Western Canada draw upon eastern manufacturers for those things necessary to the comfort and enjoyment of her people and which are conducive to the utilitarian requirements of their daily life and work. The west is growing fast, and as an example it may be cited that their urban centres have increased and multiplied from 97 in 1901 to 617 in 1921. But just as the western sections of Canada have shown much praiseworthy development, so in like manner has the eastern section of the country expanded and widened its potentialities so as to meet the many increased calls made on its resources. Better trade relationships between the east and west in Canada are imperative."

It would be more nearly correct for the writer to say that the provinces of Quebec and Ontario have expanded and widened their potentialities in like manner with the west. The Maritime Provinces have not been fortunate in the same extent. They have been handicapped by transportation rates which in most lines are practically prohibitive. They have not grown with the west. Their ports do not get their share of the trade of the west, either import or export. This state of things must be remedied or there can be no real feeling of east and west, but on the part of Maritime Province people a constant feeling that they are regarded as a poor relation. It is the task of statesmanship to change all this and give these Provinces the opportunity to expand.

SIR HENRY'S ARMY.

The Toronto Globe in a very interesting article dwells upon the magnitude of the task that confronts Sir Henry Thornton. The Canadian National Railways employ an army of men, and these provide the human element with which he must deal. The Globe says:

"The average number of employees in 1921, including those upon Grand Trunk lines on both sides of the border, was 102,454, of whom 12,404 were occupied in the operation of trackage located in the United States. In 1920, a year of heavier traffic, the total was 112,990. It is to an army of over a hundred thousand men, therefore, that Sir Henry Thornton must look for the co-operation without which all his efforts and those of the higher officials of the National Railways to make an end of deficits will be in vain. Out of every dollar earned on the National lines last year in moving freight and passengers 63.13 cents went to labor engaged in the operation of the railway. If the volume of traffic and the amount of gross revenue can be increased even 10 per cent without an increase in the wage bill the National Railways will be well on the way toward providing the forty millions of net revenue required for interest and sinking fund payments to the holders of their bonds and debentures. This great sum has late come out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the Dominion."

The Globe points out that the first task of Sir Henry will be to co-ordinate the different parts of the system with a view to economy of service. This economy must be practised chiefly in the operating department. Thus:

"Only by increasing the load and the train rate and the average rate of freight-train speed and cutting down detention time in loading and unloading can the management of the National Railways secure the net earnings required to pay interest charges. The object of the new president will be to do more business with the present force of employees rather than continue to do the business now offering with a reduced number of employees; and so to develop traffic that an additional vehicle car shall be added to many passenger trains, and that several cars laden close to capacity shall be added to each of thousands of freight trains carried a little more swiftly than at present."

To ensure this result the good-will of the army of employees must be secured. It is a task worthy of the genius of a great railway man, and Sir Henry Thornton will have the hearty good-wishes of every Canadian, and especially of the friends of public ownership, in entering upon an experiment fraught with so much significance for the whole Dominion.

MR. R. FRASER ARMSTRONG.

It will remain to the credit of Mr. R. Fraser Armstrong that he has successfully demonstrated in this province the value of the town-manager plan. He did it in the town of Woodstock. So great has been his success that he has been called upon to explain in other provincial towns the merits of the plan, and a number of them have had its adoption under consideration. The people of Woodstock had made up their minds that by this plan they could get more efficient town government, and Mr. Armstrong was chosen to put it into effect. For four years the annual reports of the town's affairs have aroused deep interest in other towns and cities. Mr. Armstrong's ability has now been recognized in a larger field, and on March 1st he goes to take a responsible position on the staff of the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada with headquarters at Toronto. The Press of Woodstock, in a warm tribute to his merit, says:

"He will retire with the respect and confidence of every citizen, as well as every man who has had dealings with the town during the last four years. Not only that, but the people of the town are under a great obligation to him for the ability he has shown in proving that their judgment was right in advocating the town management form of government, which is the only way to get efficient service. The example of Woodstock, the first town in Canada to adopt the town management scheme, will, in the near future, be followed by many others. It has been a great success under Mr. Armstrong."

Mr. Armstrong will go to his new duties with the best wishes of all his old friends in St. John, as well as those in Woodstock and elsewhere, and his past success is a guarantee that he will render the Dominion good service in the employ of the Research Institute of Canada.

THE POWDER CASE.

Letitia sports a powder case. A toy shining gold. It has a mirror in the lid. In which she may behold Her dimples and her supple eyes, And all the girlish charms That makes me yearn whenever we meet To fold her in my arms.

The powder in a tiny cake Exhales a faint perfume Like roses in the morning dew. Just bursting into bloom, And everywhere Letitia goes She opens it to take a peep within, but does not use The powder puff or cake.

I stole a surreptitious look One day when she forgot The pretty trinket, and, alack! Collapse upon the spot, And since that time Letitia's house With cold did deaden I pass. For lo! my rival's photograph Was pasted on the glass. Minna Irving, in New York Herald.

LIGHTER VEIN.
How Long?
Blake—You look worried, Jim, and terribly pale. What's the matter?
Drake—The dealer who sold me my second-hand car the other day said it would last me a lifetime.—The American Legion Weekly.

Declined, With Thanks.
Caddie—I got that ball we lost this morning, sir—got it from a small kid. Golden—Good! I'll hand you what you gave him for it.
Caddie—No, thanks; I gave him a punch in the eye.

A Real Helpmeet.
Typist—I'm going to get married, sir, and I'm married.
Boss—Dear me. Then I'm losing you?
Typist—Oh, no, sir, I shan't leave, but I shall need more salary.—The Passing Show (London).

BREAKERS OF THE LAW.
(Toronto Globe).
"The Eighteenth Amendment is unlikely to be repealed," President Harding told Congress. As the prohibition law will not yield to its enemies, the President declares that its enemies must yield to the prohibition law. He demands a "rigorous and literal enforcement" of the statute, and will call the taxpayers of State Governors and Federal officials to devise means to that end.

The President struck straight from the shoulder at violators of the law. He called them men who are "rending the moral fibre of the Republic," and setting an example and breeding a contempt for law "which will ultimately destroy the Republic." It is a body blow at those who profess to be good citizens. Those who attempt to defend themselves argue that they have a natural right to resist or disregard a statute which they believe to be unjust. In other words, they refuse to bow to the will of the majority expressed in legislation because it does not agree with their own view. Precisely the same plea is made by the Communist or the anarchist who would subvert the existing social order. It is a plea to resist laws based on the principle of private property because he does not believe in the principle. The rich man who does not like his company, but is his own choice. As President Harding says, he is setting an example to which those intent on pulling down the Republic can appeal.

The Ontario Temperance Act appears to be on the stocks. It is so removed as to be the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but whether it is permanent or not those who dissent from it should obey it while it is the law. It is the duty of the authorities to enforce it "rigorously and literally." The great problem will be one of feeling them.

FISH EVERY DAY, COPELAND ADVISES
Regrets That School Children are Not Warned as to Heavy Meat Diet.

New York, Dec. 14.—Fish, because of its food value, ought not continue as a one-day-a-week commodity, but should become a seven-day-a-week food, Senator-elect Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of New York City, said at the annual dinner of the Middle Atlantic Fisheries Association, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, more than 80 per cent of the New York residents buy fish only on Friday, it was said.

"Present indications point to the fact that in 10 years from now we will have from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 people living in New York City, and about 50,000,000 in the state," said Dr. Copeland. "The great problem will be one of feeding them."

"I cannot understand why you haven't sense enough to make your business a seven-times-a-week business instead of once-a-week business. Of course there are some things I can say now that I wouldn't dare say before election, but there are no favors I can ask for now. I don't care if the Mayor's maid ate me now and fires me, I've got another salary starting on March 1."

ARRANGE FOR THE PURCHASE OF A SUB-STATION SITE

Authority Granted to Civic Commission by Common Council—Call for New Tenders for Transformers—City Survey.

At a special committee session of the Common Council yesterday afternoon, the Civic Hydro Commission was authorized to purchase land for the proposed sub-station. A new bid for transformers was received from the Westinghouse Co. Ltd., through Gordon Krilbs and it was decided to call for new tenders. The amount necessary to complete the city survey was voted.

Opening the consideration of the recommendations from the Civic Hydro Commission, Mayor Fisher presented the following resolution:

"That the Power Commission of the City of St. John be authorized to request the N. B. Electric Power Commission to acquire for the City of St. John, under the N. B. Electric Power Act, 1920, such extra right of way, or land, with access to same from Cranston avenue, as is required to accommodate the sub-station shown on the sketch filed herewith, which site has been examined and approved by the Power Commission of the City of St. John, the expenditure of \$75,200 for the sub-station and equipment."

The reference to the sub-station cost did not meet favor and the words beginning "the expenditure" to the end were dropped.

Commissioner Frank moved in amendment that the section, as amended, by the following words to be inserted after the words "St. John" toward the last be adopted:

"Provided the N. B. Electric Power Commission convey to the city the fee simple in the land acquired—the price not to exceed \$500."

Commissioner Frank moved in amendment that the Civic Hydro Commission should purchase the land and that the commission should not act through the provincial commission. It was adopted and reads as follows:

"That the Power Commission of the City of St. John be authorized to purchase for the city such extra right of way, or land, with access to same from Cranston avenue as is required to accommodate the sub-station shown on the sketch filed herewith, which site has been examined and approved by the Power Commission of the City of St. John, the expenditure of the price does not exceed \$500."

This was seconded by Commissioner Thornton. In the former case, it would have been done through the Provincial Power Commission.

Commissioner Frank argued that the provincial commission should perform the work. For one thing, the provincial commission has considerable experience in expropriation proceedings. The local commission would find itself involved in a legal procedure. Mayor Fisher added to this that that was the course recommended by the local commission.

Mr. Thornton said that the city was doing with the N. B. E. P. Commission. "We are through with them," he said.

Sound Advice.
Commissioner Frank thought Mr. Krilbs' advice on Tuesday for all concerned in harmony was sound advice. It was a matter of policy to co-operate with the provincial commission. He thought the council should co-operate with the provincial body and not to run counter to any proposals it might have that would benefit the city and all concerned.

The matter then came to vote. Commissioners Wigmore, Bullock and Thornton voted to have the local commission acquire the land. Mayor Fisher and Commissioner Frank opposed the local commission.

Transformer Prices.
The Council then took up the matter of granting authority to the Civic Hydro Commission for the purchase of three transformers. Mayor Fisher presented a resolution that the local commission be authorized to purchase three transformers as recommended by the Power Commission of the City of St. John, the expenditure of the price not to exceed \$25,500. After considerable discussion regarding the prices from the various companies, it was finally decided to ask each to submit another bid. They will be opened at 8 o'clock Friday afternoon at a special meeting of the Common Council.

The price of the Canadian Electric Company, Limited, transformer as quoted by Mr. Krilbs was \$8,500, although higher than that from the Packard Company, which quoted \$8,180. Mr. Krilbs recommended the purchase of the C. G. E. machine because of this company's more extensive experience in the construction of these machines. Mayor Fisher announced that the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, at Halifax, had asked leave to submit another bid.

Mr. Thornton's \$10,000 saving. Mr. Thornton said that \$10,000 would be saved by buying the Packard machine. He declared he had been informed that a transformer could be purchased for \$1,000 less than the price quoted by Mr. Krilbs. He had stated as much to the Common Council on Tuesday and he wished to bring up his statement, he said. The difference, he said between the C. G. E. price and the Packard price was \$2,000. By purchasing three transformers, a saving of \$1,000 would be effected, he maintained.

declared that an increase in the voltage estimate from 13,200 to 65,000 volts, which was the figure mentioned in the contract, certainly would make a material difference in the price of transformers. In this connection, I said that the Westinghouse branch at Halifax had got in touch with him over the telephone last evening and asked leave to forward another bid. The company's later figure reached him yesterday afternoon. It was \$8,463—or \$27 less than the C. G. E. bid. He would recommend the acceptance of the Canadian Westinghouse bid.

Commissioner Frank remarked that if the Westinghouse machine was the best obtainable, then "by all means let us get it. We don't want any second rate machinery around here," he said.

Mr. Krilbs suggested that the best procedure to follow now, in view of the publication of the prices, was to call for new bids from the companies that had tendered.

Commissioner Frank thought that this would expedite matters and he moved that the companies be requested by telegram at once to quote a price on a transformer, as specified to them by Mr. Krilbs. They will be received at the office of the Common Clerk not later than 3 p. m. Friday next. Time of delivery also must be stated in the offer.

This motion carried unanimously. **Survey Amount Granted.**
Following consideration of the hydro proposals, after extended discussion, it was decided to authorize an expenditure of \$8,000 for the completion of the city survey by G. Munro. A contract, stipulating this amount, will be entered into, in order that the matter will be closed. Commissioner Bullock moved that the work be carried out until the end of January next. The other commissioners, however, favored setting of the question at once and when Commissioner Wigmore's motion that the section of Tuesday's committee report dealing with this be adopted, it was supported by all the members.

Mr. Fisher recommended that the Ames, Holden, McCord & Co., Limited, be notified that the Council would make no exception regarding interest charges in cases where the time limit for the payment of taxes had been exceeded. This was adopted.

Winter Carnival.
The winter carnival scheme of the Rotary-Y. M. C. I. organizations was warmly endorsed by the Council members, when a letter from D. J. Carr, secretary for the skating meet executive, was read, requesting that all the Council members attend the meeting in the Board of Trade rooms on Friday evening. Commissioner Wigmore thought it was a move in the right direction and commended the executive for its idea. His motion to acknowledge the letter and that all the commissioners be present at the meeting carried.

Musquash Firewood.
Mayor Fisher reported that after more careful consideration of the one tender submitted for the Musquash wood cut during the city's operations down there, he would recommend that this tender from A. A. McIntyre be rejected and that new tenders be invited. This recommendation carried.

Commissioner Thornton, on a question of privileges, declared that he had been incorrectly reported on the vote Tuesday afternoon regarding adjournment until Wednesday. He had actually voted "yea" for this. Commissioner Frank also had voted affirmatively.

Assessors Re-appointed.
T. T. Lantulum and James Collins, on motion, were re-appointed assessors for the year 1923.

A Raw Deal in Oysters.
(Detroit News).
Four years ago in Baltimore, Stewart Johnson entered an oyster eating marathon. As he finished his ninety-eightth oyster, he was so tired that he fell in a faint. Two years later when he was restored to consciousness in a hospital the judges slapped him on the back and proclaimed him a winner in a field of 58 entrants.

From that day on Johnson has been unable to meet the gaze of the meekest oyster without flinching. Even the sight of pearl beads gave him the willies. To escape these grim spectres he fled inland.

Through the sleeper window in Philadelphia he saw a woman with a sea gull on her hat. He thought of the Atlantic and stayed on the train.

At Pittsburgh a travelling salesman made an indelible pencil in his face. The pencil bore a blue point.

At Akron he passed a scales factory. That brought visions of mermals—When Johnson reached 3539 Baker street, Detroit, he smiled. Here he would slip the Lethal draught of oysters. Here he would see the sun wobble oysters, set oysters and during the day shine on nothing within the three mile limit of oyster country. But for the fourth time Tragedy stalked from the wings.

Johnson paused on his way to the Bell Laundry Co., where he slaves, to order a thick tender steak with mushrooms in a restaurant at Twentieth and Baker streets. As he nibbled the juicy morsel Joe Shamlin, a driver for Buchanan & Huff, coal dealers, slumped into the seat beside him. Shamlin whispered something to the waiter.

Johnson moved back his belt buckle a notch and delved with unplumbed ecstasy into the heart of the steak. The waiter came with a dozen raw oysters. These he set before Shamlin. Johnson shut his eyes. . . . Several minutes passed. . . .

"Gimme another dozen raw oysters," shouted Shamlin. Johnson gulped slowly. . . . Somehow the steak began to seem tough and stringy. Another pause. . . .

Once again: "Hey, waiter, bring on a third dozen of those oysters," bellowed Shamlin. Johnson dropped his fork and clutched the table with both hands. He saw a hoarse light. . . . a nurse. . . . doctors. . . . white robed attendants. . . . The room whirled. "Ho hum," yawned Shamlin. "Now eat if you'll bring me just one more dozen of those oysters."



Let's Go Merry Down the Snow Clad Hill

Dear to the boyish heart, a joy to the growing girl and even to the little ones, is the bright, new sled beside the tree on Christmas morn, bringing with it many a happy day on steep, snow clad hill.

ALL THE FAVORITE SLEDS
you'll find here—the strong, flexible, speedy self-steering sled; the light, swift pig-sticker, the good old board-sled; the light, sturdy, handsome frame for girls and smaller frames for the little ones—all of them await you in the Sled Section in the Christmas displays of

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Suitable Gifts of Footwear

Give Footwear For Christmas

It makes a splendid gift—a gift every member of the family can put to practical use. Here you will find a complete display of both every-day and dress Footwear of the highest quality and the best styles at prices you can easily afford to pay.

Hockey Boots

Who wouldn't be pleased to receive a pair on Xmas?



Men's—\$3.95, \$4.35, \$5.50.
Women's—\$3.95, \$4.35, \$5.50.
Boys' (1 to 5)—\$3.00, \$3.85.

Boudoir Slippers

Any mother or sister would be very happy to receive a pair of these. Most every made.

Men's—\$1.45 to \$2.25.
Women's—\$1.45 to \$2.25.

Men's Slippers

Men's Felt Slippers, Black and Grey, with leather soles and heels. Would make a very acceptable gift for any man. All sizes. . . . \$1.95

Other styles—\$1.45 and \$1.85.

Men's Boudoir Slippers in Black and Brown Kid, with padded soles and chrome outsoles. A very acceptable gift. . . . \$1.95

Men's Black and Brown Kid Slippers, with leather soles and rubber heels. . . . \$2.50

Spats

Women's, in all shades—75c, \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.85 and \$3.65.
Men's—95c to \$3.00.
Kiddies' Gaiters, Corduroy, in Blue, Brown, Red and White, \$1.45 to \$1.85.

Hosiery

A nice assortment of Women's Hosiery in all the wanted shades in silks and heather.

Men's—50c to \$1.50. . . . \$1.45 to \$2.25.

Moccasin Slippers

For women. Fur trimmed or plain styles, beaded toes. . . . \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Misses', sizes 11 to 2, \$2.25.

Cosys

Women's Cosys in practically all shades, with ribbon and pom-pom trimmings. . . . \$1.25 to \$1.85.

Felt Slippers for the kiddies, all styles and prices, from 85c to \$1.95.

OVERSHOES

Who wouldn't be just tickled to get a nice pair of overshoes?

Men's—\$1.45 to \$4.50.
Women's—\$1.25 to \$5.50.
Children's—\$2.25.

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Here is a Christmas Gift symbolic of the great Christmas spirit

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FINED IN DRUG SEIZURE CASE

As a result of the seizure of a quantity of drugs on Monday by the Federal authorities, two men, named Johnson and Roberts, paid fines of \$400 and \$200 respectively yesterday in the police court. The case was characterized by an unusual amount of reticence on the part of the authorities, said to be due to extenuating circumstances. Johnson was accused of having supplied the drugs to Roberts, who was charged with having it illegally in his possession.