The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1922.

A MORALITY OFFICER.

If conditions really are as bad in St. John as the remarks of Police Magistrate Ritchie and some others seem to indicate, it may yet become necessary for the City Council to follow Chicago's lead and appoint a law enforcement commissioner. The gentleman who has been selected for this position by the Mayor of Chicago, is a Methodist Minister, and his appointment carries with it, "supreme powers in caring for the city's moral welfare." The office has been created at the request of reform and religious organizations, and what it will amount to is a matter that will probably be watched with considerable interest. The "supreme powers" of the Mayor himself and of his energetic chief of police having apparently failed thus far, there will be much curiosity in observing how the new official—who, after all, must rely upon these same powers—will fare.

The Commissioner's decisions are to be final, the Mayor says, whether they hit "the highest city official or the lowest crook on the streets." That is a somewhat ambiguous, if vigorous statement. If the Commissioner should decide, as it is said some observers already have decided—that the highest city official, being the Mayor himself, is largely responsible for the rampage of crime and vice in the city by encouraging a corrupt political ring and winking at evil, what then? The situation calls for action both at the polls and in the courts. The finality of the Commissioner's decisions will be relative; but with the reform and religious organizations back of him he ought at least to be able to "start something."

The move may be a good one; such an official may be needed and may be able to do good work. But the weakest part if it is that the appointee is a Minister of the Gospel by calling, and this type of man seldom, if ever, makes a good law enforcement official. The environment of the average minister is usually a somewhat restricted one; they live their lives in a narrow groove, over the sides of which many of them never attempt to peer. Placed in a position of authority their activities rival those of the Star Chamber in relentless fanaticism. Take the Rev. J. O. Spracklin the Prohibition Enforcement Officer in Ontario, for instance, who toted a gun around with him to enable him the better to enforce his ideas. There are—or have been other "reverend" officials—who have not been brilliant successes in carrying out the duties of secular positions to which they have been appointed. The principle of "Let the cobbler stick to his last," may very properly and profitably be applied to other callings than shoemaking.

Recently we happened to drop across an old magazine, which gave some account of the crusade conducted by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in New York city 30 years ago. In his case, he did not work in co-operation with the municipal administration but against it. His characterization of conditions, which he charged to the responsibility of the city authorities, as "Hell with the lid off" made a lasting contribution to colloquial English. The new Chicago Commissioner, unlike Dr. Parkhurst, is to be a part of the city administration; to have the co-operation, theoretically any way, of the other parts. The example of his predecessor may be helpful perhaps chiefly as a demonstration of the power of courage and determination in overcoming organized and intrenched lawlessness.

EAST VS. WEST, AGAIN.

Vancouver is making a strenuous effort to obtain greater facilities for dealing with the Western grain trade. Quite recently the Vancouver Sun declared that the first step to be taken to ease the burdens that the farmers of the Western Provinces have to contend with is "to open the Pacific "Gateway of Commerce and cut out "the iniquitous mountain scale which "is really an invisible tariff, that pre-"vents the Western farmer from get-"ting full value and quick returns for "his produce by shipping to a Pacific "port." That is the British Columbia view. Now the new Minister of Railways, the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, says that grain rates eastbound on the Canadian National Railways must be lowered in order to check the export of grain via Vancouver.

That action along this line will be necessary, unless heavy grain traffic to Atlantic ports is to be lost, has become obvious from Vancouver grain-handling records. Not only has the quantity of grain exported by the Pacific outlet been immensely larger, in the last year, but British shippers are making a special bid for the carrying trade. They are quoting a rate, or will shortly be quoting a rate of 35 shillings a ton. That is, approximately, 18 or 19 cents a bushel.

The Mail and Empire in a recent article dealing with this subject, points out that "as Calgary is only 650 miles from the Pacific, and is 1,250 miles from Fort William, the rail rate to Vancouver must necessarily have big advantages. Grain coming to Fort William not only goes through elevators there, but is either rehandled at Buffalo and New York, or at Port McNichol or Port Colburne, and at Montreal. The loss in transit, mixing, and general charges for insurance, etc., is a big item. As a matter of cold business, now that ocean rates to Britain via the Panama Canal are cut down to what has been the "leading-point-to-Atlantic" cost, the Canadian railways will have to be alert to keep that thousand mile haul from Alberta. The National Railways could maintain the old rates, but if it does not meet the new competition, then it and the producers will both suffer. Present rates are entirely out of line with the price of grain."

It is claimed that it takes 15 cars out of a trainload of 40 cars of wheat to pay for haulage to the East. In oats 25 cars are required to pay for the haulage of a train of 40 cars. This applies, however, to the American West. But relatively, Canadian rates, though reduced, are not much easier on the farmer exporting grain, and improvement in this respect is vitally necessary.

Vancouver claims that freight rates from the Prairie Provinces to its docks are discriminatory and must be reduced; the Minister of Railways on the other hand maintains that rates to the Atlantic ports must be reduced in order to check the traffic to Vancouver. The task of reconciling these conflicting interests will puzzle more capable men than the present Government has available for the job.

PLAY THE GAME.

An effort is now being made to "clean up" the sport situation in the Maritime Provinces. This is no doubt as it should be; but the main thing to do is to try and regard sport as a thing to be taken part in for its own sake, and without any reference to any prize there may be attached to winning. Naturally in any game, each player wants to be on the winning side, and very often the tactics employed to attain this end, are, to say the least, somewhat questionable. It has always been more or less of a mystery to an American for instance, the calm indifference of the Englishman whether he wins or loses a game. The American goes in to win, he believes in winning, whatever the object, and a natural organizer, he sets about his sports in a most businesslike manner. The Englishman cares little whether he wins or loses—the game is the thing. This has been often illustrated in recent years in international contests. The Americans train to the minute and go into the events keyed only to win; the English athlete will not go through the hard training course, and takes defeat as part of the game.

Situated next to the United States, there is a natural tendency for Canadians to get the American viewpoint. It is impossible to imagine at an English cricket game a crowd mobbing the umpire. The decision of the umpire is taken without question, no matter how much he is in the wrong.

It would not hurt us in Canada if we developed a little more of the spirit of the game for the game's sake.

REMEMBER THE PRESS.

The recently published offer by the Government of Quebec of substantial cash prizes to budding litterateurs, calls forth some remarks by the Ottawa Journal, which contain more truth than poetry. Says the Journal:

"In this connection, one's thoughts turn to a class of writers who really give valiant service in the cause of literature, and yet are not in the way of winning any of the prizes. We refer to the men and women who write daily for the public press, whose efforts are in the aggregate a genuine contribution to contemporary letters and yet who are not classified as "literary." This is because they do not write books. To get on the list of eligibles, it appears to be thought necessary that the product of genius should follow the conventional form of so many chapters bound between two covers, or so many verses made into a poem. The column or half column which appears daily in a newspaper does not count, although it may be read by the people at large and influence more minds than any but an extraordinary book could do. It doesn't seem exactly just. If the real purpose were to reward the writing of matter which touches the heart and judgment of the masses, the men who make our modern newspapers would not be overlooked."

WASHINGTON, LINCOLN AND—

Lincoln, whose birthday it was on Sunday, can never be dislodged from the trinity of Washington, Lincoln and —. Washington is firmly seated also. It is not unlikely that there will always be uncertainty as to the third name. Usage seems to have made it a gallery of three immortals, no more; hence the everlasting doubt as to No. 3. Periodically a third American statesman is bracketed with Washington and Lincoln. John Hay in his oration before Congress in 1901 said that the three supreme figures in American history would be Washington, Lincoln and McKinley. Since then Mr. Roosevelt's admirers have displaced McKinley with their own hero. Many Americans now believe that "Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt" is the final verdict of time. But, as one American newspaper says "no one knows how great a personage the next generation or the next 100 years will disclose to American eyes." With Washington and Lincoln fixtures, the contest for third place consequently may be everlasting.

According to a news despatch, a Judge of Court of Appeal of New York State, has held that under the Volstead Act whiskey has no value, and therefore a man cannot be convicted of theft for taking it. If the brand of whiskey currently obtainable in New York State is the same kind of stuff that is sold in St. John, we entirely agree that it has no value—except possibly as a weed killer, for it is poisonous enough to kill anything. But on this side of the line, even weed killers are of sufficient value to be the subjects for theft.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Mr. Hearst and His Press.

(Ottawa Journal, Feb. 10th.)

In its print of today the Journal carries an advertisement for the Hearst publications. It is an advertisement designed to remove Canadian contempt for Mr. Hearst's newspapers and to promote their sale in this country. The Journal cannot permit it to invade its columns without exposing the falsity of its claims.

"The Hearst papers," declares the advertisement, "do not hate England or the English people." Yet for the past seven years Hearst's newspapers have printed every half-truth and every falsehood their devilish ingenuity could devise to create hatred of England in America. Five million Britons faced the battalioned might of Prussia in Europe that institutions dear to American hearts might be saved, yet through all those years, when England counted her gold as dust and her blood as water, Hearst, through his newspapers, defamed and vilified the English people with a shamelessness and a malice unparalleled in the journalism of our time. Every anti-British lie, every pro-German, every Clan-na-Gael conspirator, every renegade Briton like Houston Chamberlain and Bernard Shaw, found a hospitable welcome in his columns; no slander was too vile, no calumny too foul, no malignancy too hideous to satisfy his hatred of England. Germany might slaughter non-combatants; she might murder American citizens on the high seas; she might insult the Stars and Stripes; but Hearst would never protest. But if England, fighting for her life, fighting for America as much as for herself, maintained a blockade or detained a single American ship, then a cry went up for war. Britain was held up as the world's international bully, as "Perfidious Albion," as the greedy, grasping, robber state whom America should grind into dust.

Hearst papers do not hate England? And yet what doctrine have Hearst papers preached within the past three months? For three months the Nations have been meeting in Washington in effort to bring Peace on Earth. Yet during all of this time, a time when the hearts and eyes of a war-weary world turned hopefully to Washington, Hearst, through his newspapers, labored unceasingly, and always maliciously to retard and defeat its work. The God-given talents of Philip Francis and Arthur Brisbane were bought and prostituted for the task of challenging the conference's good faith, of undermining its efforts, of fastening upon it world distrust. And the crowning infamy was perpetrated when, on the eve of Christmas, every Hearst paper carried a front page editorial, signed by Hearst himself, so venomous in its hate of Great Britain, so poisonly provocative of the mad suspicion that creates war, that it seemed the work of a maniac at large.

Nor was that all. When at Cannes, a few weeks later, Lloyd George bound England to go to the aid of France, just as England went to the aid of France in 1914, the Hearst press, with an almost inconceivable malignancy, discerned in the treaty a British trick to rob France of honor and power. This was the England who had gone to French aid three years before America fired a shot; the England whose sons had billowed French battlefields with their graves; yet William Randolph Hearst, who, today, seeking Canadian dollars, tells us that he does not hate the English, could see nothing but British treachery at Cannes!

English and American friendship, thank God, is too deeply based, is too sacred and too a thing to be shaken by enemies like Hearst. Yet the Canadian people, while they may hold but contempt for his press, do not want it in their country or homes. It is a press which appeals to the lowest passions and prejudices of men; which falsifies news; which is divorced from any code of ethics of self-restraint and self-respect. Were it characterized in its treatment of the British Empire by even common decency, it would still be a journalistic plague; but when to its hooliganism it adds its daily dose of vomit against the British people, self-respect dictates that we treat it with deserved contempt.

THE LAUGH LINE

A Mean Slam.

He—"Now that our engagement is broken will you send back my letters?"

She—"No; I thought I'd sell them to a humorous weekly."

Getting Even.

Hub (after the spat)—I suppose you are going home to your mother?

Wife—No, I'm not. I'm going to the most expensive hotel I can find and have them send you the bill.—Boston Transcript.

An Economist.

Father—Is the girl you are going to marry economical?

Son, enthusiastically—I should say so. Last year she spent nearly $500 in bargains.

In Russia.

"The Czars are dead!" Nay, say not so,
For masters merely come and go,
And where one Czar has joined the dead,
Ten million Czars now rule instead!
—New York World.

Everybody Pleased.

"How's the new baby? Last I heard you wanted to call her Pearl and her ma holding out for Ruby."

"And her grandma wanted to name her Opal."

"Well, how did it come out?"

"Ignored nobody and satisfied everybody."

"Oh?"

"Called her, Jewel."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Hannibal had 90,000 foot soldiers when he crossed the Alps.

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

This afternoon ma was out and I was down in the hill seeing how meny steps I could jump down and still land graceful, and the front bell rang and I opened the door and it was Mrs. Hinkle, saying, How do you do, Benny, I was passing by and I thawt id jest stop in for jest a minnit and see your mother, I reely have very little time but I reely want to see her about something speshil. And she wawked rite in and went in the parlor, me thinking, G, she dont even know ma aint in.

And I took 2 more jumps and then I went in the parlor on account of it wouldent be polite to leave her in there all alone, and she was setting on the sofer hitting her foot on the carpit like somebody in a hurry. Being a long lady with a short nose, and I sat down next to the windo and she sed, How old are you, Benny?

8, I sed.

Thats nice, wen will you be 10? sed Miss Hinkle.

The 8th of Awgust, I sed, and she sed, The 8th of Awgust, thats nice.

And she kepp on hitting her foot agenst the carpit and looking at the door as if she expected somebody to wawk in, me thinking, G, wouldent she be serprised if she knew ma wasent even in. And she sed, Do you go to skool? and I sed, Yes mam, and she sed, Thats nice, how do you get along in skool?

Pritty good, I sed, and she sed, Thats nice. Proving she proberly would of sed it no matter what I sed on account of it being a habit more than a anser, and all of a suddin she sed, Wat in the world is keeping your mother, did you tell her I was in a hurry?

No mam, I sed, and she sed, Wy dident you? and I sed, She aint in? and she sed, Well for land of mersey sake, and me in sutch a hurry, wy dident you say so before.

You dident ask me, I sed.

Wich she dident, ony that dident prevent her from jumping up and wawking out jest as mutt as if she did.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN COULDN'T SLEEP NIGHTS

To these on the verge of a nervous breakdown the following symptoms present themselves; nervous headaches, a feeling of depression, fitful disturbed, restless and unrefreshing sleep, often troubled with frightful dreams, avoidance of crowded places, dread of being alone, horror of society, etc.

When the nerves become affected in this way the heart generally becomes affected too, and on the first signs of any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown do not wait until your case becomes hopeless, but get a remedy that will at once quieten the nerves, strengthen the heart and build up the entire system.

This you will find in

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. M. Damgaad, Young's Cove Road, N. B., writes:—"I was bothered very much with my heart and nerves, had nervous headaches and dizziness; could not sleep at nights, and my appetite was all gone. I was on a nervous breakdown when a neighbor told me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This I did, and before I had the second box used I was better and would advise anyone who has nerve trouble to take them."

Price, 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A New Receipt.

"John," said Mrs. Newlywed, "run to the drug store quick and get a bottle of paste."

"Library paste?" asked the husband in surprise.

"Yes, if you can't get kitchen paste I'm going to make some French pastry for your dinner."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

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If your vision is impaired—if your eyes won't stand the strain of hard, constant work—you owe it to yourself to make up the deficiency by wearing glasses.
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10 Tickets, $4.50
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The "Universal" is extremely soft and pliable. Above all, it maintains heat at even temperature. When the switch is set at Low, Medium, or High, the heat is constant and unvarying.

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IT is very common for folks who have put off getting glasses to find after they have been properly fitted that their glasses make them feel young again. This is due to the better sight the glasses give and because the overworked, strained eye muscles are given relief, which has a beneficial effect on the whole nervous system, and is followed by vigor of mind and body.
Let us help you to feel young again.
L. L. SHARPE & SON,
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FRANCE REPORT
WITH G

Nation Plays for Time to R
America—Beneficiaries

Paris, Feb. 13.—It is now general acknowledged that M. Poincare
mands a postponement of the Gen
conference for three months, but t
period may be taken as open to disc
sion. What is stated in official circ
as probable is a reunion in April—th
is, two months from now and
month later than the date original
proposed. Obviously Great Britain
against delay but a compromise w
be attempted by both sides.

The attitude of Mr. Poincare, thou
clearly defined since his appointme
for the first time causes no surpri
ife has shown his hostility to an ear
meeting in many ways. His note
Great Britain, which it is understo
he means to publish immediately, w
read to the Foreign Commission of th
Chamber. It is regarded as a cle
statement of French views following
the lines of forecast already given.

M. Viviani Supports Premier.

M. Viviani in the commission pu
forward a motion supporting th
policy of M. Poincare and partic
larly insisting on participation of
League of Nations, in order to brin
in the Latin republics of South Ame
ica, which are not invited. It is b
lieved, however, that provided Franc
can obtain two clear months to pr
pare the ground and rally Allies to he
viewpoint, the conditions of the not
will not be strictly maintained.

M. Poincare takes up the bargain
ing position. It is specially observe

Dominion Lodge
Wideawake Circle

Annual Reports Submitte
Were Most Encouraging—
Officers Elected, Mrs. H
McCain Re-elected Pres
dent.

The Wideawake Circle of Dominion Lodge, I.O.G.T., held their annual meeting at the home of the Secretary, Mrs. B. L. Kirkpatrick, 59 High street, on Friday evening, February 10th.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, reports of the secretary and treasurer were read. The secretary's report showed a membership of 35, and forty meetings held during the year.

The treasurer's report showed the sum of $508.45 raised during the year; $108 was raised through the sale of quilts; $49.26 from the sale of aprons, etc.; $351.19 received from dues, suppers, sales and other sources.

After the reading of the reports the election of officers took place, which resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. H. McCain (re-elected).

Vice-president—Mrs. T. B. Browne, (re-elected).

Secretary—Mrs. B. L. Kirkpatrick, (re-elected).

Treasurer—Mrs. E. Chapman.

Auditor—Miss N. Scribner.

Quilt committee—Mrs. T. Cunningham, Mrs. G. Jones.

Buying Committee—Mrs. G. Lamson, Mrs. J. Armstrong.

Visiting Committee—Mrs. J. Lamson, Mrs. E. Chapman.

After the election of officers, the chairman of the trustee board (and instigator of the society) B. L. Kirkpatrick, addressed the society, and in a few well chosen words, praised the society for the wonderful work they accomplished during the year just closed. When this society was organized he set for an objective the raising of $500, and he said that he was pleased to see by the reports that they had far exceeded his expectations, in so much as they had raised the magnificent sum of $506.45.

He wished them every success in their undertakings during the coming year.

At the close of the meeting refreshments and ice cream were served.

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The reputation of M
Baking Powder was
made in a day. Each
ceeding year has entrenc
it more securely in the ho
of Canada's discrimina
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sent time than ever be
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that it is more econom
and more satisfactory
every way than cream
tartar and soda.

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scientifically made and
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perfect baking powder.