

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 19, 1920.

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## INTERESTING FIGURES.

Sir Henry Drayton in his budget speech yesterday gave some very interesting trade figures. It will interest those who occasionally have a fling at our neighbors to the south to learn that last year Canada imported from the United States goods to the value of \$802,000,000, and exported to that country to the value of \$464,000,000. The imports showed a gain of \$35,000,000, despite the unfavorable rate of exchange, and the exports were increased \$9,000,000 over those of the preceding year. Our total imports from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, were valued at only \$126,274,000, although the total was \$38,000,000 greater than that for the previous year. Our exports to the United Kingdom, however, showed a decrease of \$51,000,000, the total being \$489,000,000, compared with \$540,000,000 to the United States. The balance of trade with the United Kingdom is in our favor, but against us with the United States.

With regard to revenue, Sir Henry says it will reach \$388,000,000 for the fiscal year, or \$265,000,000 in excess of that of the first year of the war, but the expenditure, apart from war purposes, would total \$336,741,110. The ordinary expenditure was only \$349,000,000, but investment and capital outlays added \$187,856,991, and there is an addition of \$380,000,000 in demobilization expenditure. The sum of \$830,000,000 was added to the national debt. Total expenditure for the war up to March 31 had been \$1,874,000,000, and this entirely apart from pensions, soldiers' civil re-establishment, land settlement and interest on the war debt. Sir Henry estimates the actual cash resources that will be available this year at \$371,000,000, and he adds that no further loans should be made. The revenue and cash assets should not only carry current expenditure, but retire a floating debt of \$74,058,400. Sir Henry intimated, however, that current expenditures would be heavy this year.

The gross debt of Canada is over \$3,000,000,000, and the net debt is nearly \$2,000,000,000. It is easy to see the force of the finance minister's remark that parliament should aim at a reduction instead of a further increase. All will agree with him that there is need of unity and co-operation, and that increased production and growth are the great essentials. As a remedy for the inflation of credit he would have federal, provincial and municipal authorities avoid making loans in every case where it may safely be avoided. The figures he presents are worthy of careful study, for though they show a steady growth in production and in trade it is obvious that national thrift is as essential today as it was in the period of the war. The wonderful results achieved during that period should be a basis for optimism now, although at the moment the frenzy of extravagance has not yet spent itself.

## STILL MORE BURDENS.

The budget brought down at Ottawa yesterday offers no relief to the people, but adds to the cost of living. What are termed luxury taxes will hit everybody who desires to wear such clothing as is now regarded as essential. Ten per cent is added to the purchase price of boots and shoes costing over nine dollars a pair, men's and boys' suits costing over forty-five dollars each, men's and women's overcoats costing over fifty dollars each, fur coats and over \$100 each, women's dresses over forty-five dollars, women's suits over sixty dollars, and on hats, hose, neckwear, shirts, purses and gloves costing above certain specified figures as well as on some other wearing apparel. This will certainly increase the cost of clothing for most people, because only poor goods can be got at prices lower than those quoted. Then the tax on the sales of manufacturers, wholesale dealers and importers will be passed on to the consumer. It is true the balance of the extra customs war tax of seven and one-half per cent is removed, but it affected chiefly the articles on which higher excise taxes are now levied. There is some modification of the business profits tax, but it is not removed. Fuller particulars of the various changes involved in the budget will be found on another page of this issue. It is a disappointing document, since it offers no relief to the consumer.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has moved an amendment, calling for tariff reductions for two purposes: first, to diminish the cost of living; and, second, to reduce the cost of the instruments of production. It is recognized that the country must have a large revenue, and that there should be an end of borrowing for the present at least; but the Liberal leaders contend that the revenue can be secured while at the same time the burden on the consumer is lessened and the industries encouraged. The Drayton budget stands for high protection. It will not satisfy the Liberals or the farmers.

The visit of members of the government to the power site at Lepreau gives rise to the hope that power will soon be developed there and transmitted to the city, greatly to the benefit of industrial growth.

Prince Edward Island must have more revenue and is this year levying additional taxes. While last year's expenditure was \$739,000 the revenue amounted to only \$306,000, hence this year it is planned to secure a revenue of about \$760,000. The new taxes are expected to yield between \$260,000 and \$300,000. More pay must be provided for teachers in the schools, and there will this year be a large expenditure on public works, including roads. Advantage will be taken of the federal highway act, and the province will provide for a loan of half a million by funding the auto-license tax. A few years ago motor cars were not permitted to use the Island highways, but they are now a source of provincial revenue. In every province the need of more revenue is felt, and new sources of funds for public use are being sought.

The New York Evening Sun has advised from industrial centres to the effect that the peak of high prices for necessities of life has been passed, and that fall and winter prices will not be higher than those now prevailing, while further reductions are predicted by some observers. The cause for expensive necessities is said to have spent itself to a considerable extent. Of course there must be increased production, and that is where the test will come. Especially in the matter of food products there is need for every individual who has the opportunity to add a little to the general supply by cultivating even a small garden.

Marshal Foch does not trust Germany. He believes she will plan another war, as she planned those of 1864, 1866, 1870 and 1914. Hence he declares that her neighbors must be prepared for another war and keep up armies for their defence. There is nothing in the past history of Germany to indicate that she will renounce war as a means of serving her ends, and that is perhaps the greatest reason for a powerful League of Nations. So far as France is concerned, her policy will evidently be dictated by supreme distrust of her powerful neighbor.

Women will hereafter be permitted to take the theological course in Rochester Baptist Seminary on the same conditions as men. This is a movement which is destined to spread. There is no sound reason for denying to women the right to preach, when she has the necessary ability and training.

The Toronto Globe asserts that the new excise taxes will benefit the already rich beneficiaries of the tariff. The Victoria Colonist says they will increase the cost of living. The Ottawa Citizen says the protectionist tariff is maintained on the necessities of life.

Will somebody explain how the adoption of daylight time could prevent anybody from making connection by the ferry with a train or a boat when their time of departure is known? Come away, gentlemen of the council, and let us have daylight time.

There will be no less than sixty-five agricultural exhibitions in Quebec next autumn. The Quebec farmers are next enterprising and successful.

A week of good weather for seedling would be of immense benefit to this province. There is yet much planting to be done.

## FINE STRUCK IN AUTOMOBILE CASE.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Currie, Dean, Ross, Kennedy and Beverly, who were before the police court yesterday afternoon on a charge of taking a car from in front of the Imperial without the owner's permission and fined \$500, are now held on a warrant for manslaughter at Hamilton. The preliminary examination will be commenced there tomorrow. Dr. J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., appeared for Kennedy and Beverly and Dr. W. B. Wallace, K. C., for the Crown.

A case against Victor Pleasant, an Italian, charged with a serious offence, was resumed in his evidence. The accused said he was supplied with liquor by Bertha Johnson, who was staying at the residence of Nancy Moses. Pleasant was remanded to jail and Mrs. Johnson was also remanded on a double charge, including the supplying of liquor.

## NATURAL HISTORY CONVERSATION.

The annual conversation of the Natural History Society was held last night in the museum, Union street. Dr. Roy Campbell, K. C., the president, in the address of the evening, gave a splendid account of the work of the society. Dr. P. E. Doolittle and Rev. Canon R. A. Armstrong gave addresses. Miss Valde Fenton and Mr. Lawrence sang solos, and Miss Megarity and Mrs. Kent Scovell were accompanists. The refreshments were served by the ladies' auxiliary, the committee in charge being Mrs. John McAvity, president; Mrs. W. H. Shaw, Mrs. H. Lawrence, Mrs. F. B. Ellis, Mrs. Arthur Coster, Mrs. William McIntosh, Mrs. John Scovell, Mrs. W. Edmond Raymond and Miss Alice Estey. The junior members gave excellent assistance in the serving. Their convener was Miss Hazel Dunlop.

## PORT ARTHUR SHIPYARDS IDLE.

Port Arthur, Ont., May 19.—All unions at the Port Arthur shipyards are now out on strike and there is not a wheel turning in the yards. The strike is for a seventeen per cent increase in wages.



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## DER TAG.

When a panic comes and swats us, bringing forty kinds of woe, and the sheriff comes and trots us to the court where bankrupts go, then we'll wonder, oh, we'll wonder, why, in booming, bulging times, when the trees were growing plumper, we refused to save some dimes. When the panic that's predicted by the wise men everywhere, comes along, and we're afflicted with a poor-house bill of fare, then we'll do some idle raving, and we'll kick ourselves a verter, for we didn't do our saving. The boom was at its worst. Now that everything seems to be in a lull, in a chest; put it down with cedar shavings, so the insects won't annoy; for the man who has his savings is the wisest kind of boy. Soon this boom may trundle to the tomb, in ghostly robe; then the man who has a bundle is the man who'll ride the globe.

## CANADA—EAST AND WEST.

Domestic Happenings of Other Days.

### BOUNDARY DISPUTES IN ACADIA.

The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 had declared Acadia to be the possession of the British people, but it did not fix the boundaries of the land. The French had previously claimed under that name the country from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the western part of the State of Maine as well as the peninsula now called Nova Scotia. They now said that they had ceded only the southern and western parts of the peninsula. The British insisted on the former application of the name, the French saw very clearly the importance of holding this disputed region north of the Bay of Fundy and along the southern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. If it were to fall into British hands communication, at least in the winter, between Canada and the islands of St. Jean and Cape Breton would be cut off. French supremacy in the Gulf would be seriously threatened. The French, who had hoped to regain some day the whole of Acadia, were much alarmed when the British government sent out 2,400 colonists under Cornwallis to form a great military and naval station at Halifax in 1749. La Loutre, a missionary among the Micmac Indians, was very active in the interest of the French. Largely through his influence the Indians were very hostile to the English. They provided around Halifax and cut off small parties of the colonists at every opportunity. La Loutre, acting on instructions from Louisbourg, warned the Acadians that the Micmacs would attack them if they took the oath of allegiance to which Governor Cornwallis was insisting. He persuaded many to leave their homes in the English territory south of the Bay of Fundy and to settle in the disputed territory in the north. In this district the French had already built a strong fort, Beauséjour, to command the Isthmus of Chignecto. There were large Acadian settlements. In 1750 a British force from Halifax established Fort Lawrence, a few miles south of Beauséjour. The Indians and Acadians, under La Loutre, annoyed them with petty attacks, and on one occasion an officer was shot while going to meet a flag of truce.

### IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A city child was enjoying his first glimpse of pastoral life. On a little stool he sat beside the farmers wife, who was plucking a chicken. He watched the operation gravely for some time. Then he spoke: "Do you take off their clothes every night, lady?"

Huby pushed his chair back from the table with a disturbed look on his face.

"What's the matter now?" asked his wife sharply.

"I can't eat this soup!" he replied in coldly firm tones.

"You can't eat the soup?" shrilled the partner of his woes and bliss.

"What do you mean, my dear? A grateful wretch? Here I've slaved all the afternoon, making this soup for your supper, and now you say you can't eat it! Why not? It's just as good enough for your majesty?"

The man waited until the echoes of her wrath had died away in the little room, before he told her sadly:

"Because I have no spoon!"

Brown, who weighs 320 pounds, had at last succeeded in getting a house. Unfortunately, the house was not built to meet such an emergency as Brown, for the while, place shook with his treat as he walked about. When he climbed into bed that piece of furniture gave a groan of despair and collapsed on to the floor.

His son, in an adjoining room, rushed to the door of his father's bedroom. "What's happened, dad?" he said. "Can I help you?"

"It's all right," came the cheerful reply, "only if you don't find me here in the morning look in the cellar."

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE W. C. T. U.

At the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. yesterday afternoon in the Orange Hall, Germain street, Mrs. David Hipwell, first vice-president, Mrs. C. Good were re-elected president by unanimous vote. Many reports were read and much important business transacted.

Mrs. I. Hoar presented a very satisfactory treasurer's report, and Mrs. James I. Davis gave an account of the visits to the hospital. For the election of officers Mrs. R. D. Christie took the chair and Mrs. I. Hoar and Mrs. W. C. Good were the scrutineers.

The result of the election of officers was as follows: first vice-president, Mrs. George Colwell; second vice-president, Mrs. J. D. Scovell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. S. Hanson; recording secretary, Mrs. R. D. Christie; treasurer, Mrs. I. Hoar; auditor, Miss Nellie Keith. The superintendents were then appointed for the hospital work. Mrs. James I. Davis, for sailors work and evangelistic work, Mrs. Mary Seymour, for fruit and flowers to be taken to the sick, Mrs. W. H. Humphrey, for missions, Mrs. E. S. Hemmigan, for parlor meetings, Mrs. E. Ellison, for soap wrappers collected for the Francis Willard Home, Mrs. James E. Arthurs, Mrs. W. C. Good was asked to consider accepting the office of superintendent of L. T. L.

## MILITARY DRAFT AS STRIKE REMEDY.

Provision Woven Into the Wadsworth Bill.

Army Reorganization Feature Which House May Accept—Anti-Militarists Take Alarm.

Washington, May 19.—Both houses of congress are determined to add conscription to the military resources of the government to meet conditions arising under a general strike or other civil disturbance. The expedient by which the French premier, M. Briand, defeated the French railway strike by mobilizing the strikers and putting them to operating railroads under army orders has been woven into the Wadsworth Army Reorganization Bill, which has passed the senate, and the conference committee of the two houses is ready to accept the provision with slight modification. "Congress frankly intends to strengthen the military forces of the country to meet civil as well as foreign aggression," said Representative Daniel R. Anthony, jr., of Kansas, one of the least militaristic of the members of the committee on military affairs and one of the conference committee engaged in smoothing out differences between the two houses over the Reorganization Bill. The house passed a bill, and the senate amended it by substituting the Wadsworth measure and returned the amended measure to the house. "The army reorganization bill as received from the senate provides that when congress shall declare a national emergency then the selective service law automatically comes into effect," continued Mr. Anthony. "It is very rare indeed between eighteen and forty-five years of age must be registered for military service, and such as are needed in occupations essential to the national interest may be assigned to work in such industries. "In my judgment the only modification that the house conferees will suggest or effect will provide that congress shall specify the number of men to be drafted in time of national emergency. It is my opinion that it is quite as right for congress to provide now for drafting any necessary number of men in time of 'national emergency' as in time of war or foreign military aggression, because it is the constitutional right of congress to declare war and it is the right and duty of congress to guard the national interest."

### Warnings of the Anti-Militarists.

The American Union Against Militarism has sent in a broadcast warning that "the senate has slipped one over" while "the country has been rejoicing over the defeat of compulsory military training."

"Mr. Anthony and other congressmen have been receiving protests against this feature of the bill, as the union adopted for congress to provide now for drafting any necessary number of men in time of 'national emergency' as in time of war or foreign military aggression, because it is the constitutional right of congress to declare war and it is the right and duty of congress to guard the national interest."

Under the Wadsworth bill, in the event of a general strike, which, in the opinion of congress and the president, created a "national emergency," the strikers between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years and other citizens between those ages would be summoned for draft or conscript service, divided into various "deferred" classes, and those drafted or conscripted men in Class B, made up of men "needed in occupations of importance in the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency," would be set to work in the strike-paralyzed industries.

Within a year there have been authorized strikes in two "key" industries—the steel industry and the bituminous mining industry, and a third so-called "outlaw" strike on the railroads. Railroad strike leaders, debating the failure of these strikes, have openly declared for the "One Big Union" or general strike as the strike policy sure to succeed. Senator Wadsworth sought to anticipate such a situation in drafting the national emergency provisions of the Army Bill bearing his name.

### WOMAN WAS BURNED.

Used Coal Oil in Lighting Stove.

(Montreal Gazette.)

A woman was badly burned about the face, hands and body, and eight dwellings were badly damaged by fire which started in the kitchen of a house at 117 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, on Saturday afternoon. The victim, Mrs. A. Meilleur, 50 years of age, poured some oil on the kitchen stove as she lit the fire. There was an explosion which burnt her and set the house ablaze. The woman was taken to a neighbor's house, where a doctor was called to care for her.

### \$15,000,000 BATTLESHIP TO BE 105 FEET IN WIDTH.

New York, May 19.—Charles M. Schwab has revealed that the greatest of all battleships is being built for the United States government. His announcement, made at a luncheon for the New York University Endowment Fund, disclosed plans of the navy department, hitherto secret. The monster warship, which is of the battle cruiser type, will cost \$45,000,000, displace 65,000 tons, and

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