

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 17, 1920.

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THE MEDDLERS.

A member of the United States Congress has directed the attention of that body to the internal affairs of the United Kingdom, and apparently believes it to be a part of the duty of his country to set the Mother Country right in the conduct of her own affairs. Americans sometimes say that the English are lacking in a sense of humor. Perhaps it is the lack of this quality which prevents some member of the British Parliament from rising in his place and directing attention to certain race riots and lynchings in the United States, and the propriety of addressing a communication to President Wilson and his advisers, reminding them that this is a most unseemly state of affairs, which in the interest of world-peace should be altered forthwith. We do not imagine that President Wilson would take the matter any more seriously than the British government does the somewhat impertinent conduct of the American congressman, but it would furnish material for lively comment on the part of those American statesmen who seem to be seeking earnestly for something to talk about. The reader of the American news of the day is disposed to think these gentlemen have problems at home that call for some action on their part, but that they are an error. The pursuit of happiness is the inalienable right of every American. Does not their constitution so provide? And some people are never happy unless they are meddling with other people's business.

A SIGNIFICANT PROTEST.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York warns Congress against any short-sighted legislation as would interfere with natural business readjustment or with the commercial relations with other countries which in the long run are so essential to the prosperity of the United States. An article in a circular it has just issued is worth quoting in full because of its sanity and breadth of view. It is as follows:—"The session of Congress will be followed closely by the business interests of the country. There are indications that various economic groups will seek by legislation to make the movement toward normal conditions which during recent months has operated to wipe out enormous war profits and to destroy the foundations upon which a hope for their continuance has been based. These will most certainly come into conflict with other forces which recognize the futility of attempting to hold back by legislative decree the consequences of a readjustment that must take place if this country is to fit into the world scheme of things. While it is indisputable that the interests of America are a primary consideration, there is a wide difference of opinion as to what constitutes that interest and as to the methods by which it may best be conserved. Those whose study of the situation abroad has convinced them that a larger measure of national prosperity lies in the direction of co-operation with other nations will watch eagerly for concrete recognition of the economic interdependence of all countries, and will view with apprehension any tendency to conserve the interests of particular groups in this country as distinguished from the interests of all groups in their relation to each other and to the outside world. Whether Congress takes a current or long term view of the situation, it will have before it constantly the guiding, perhaps prophetic, fact, that the business and financial affairs of our people, both domestic and foreign, are steadily righting themselves under the play of simple economic laws, and that the readjustment is most difficult in those instances where legislative enactments have interfered with these laws. The entire nation, its education promoted by the hard facts of the last six years, will look hopefully for the first indications that from now on the national policy is to embody the constructive rather than the destructive principle, that business is to be helped rather than hindered, and that the United States is to take that place in the company of nations which its resources and abilities entitle it to."

So sound a protest against a selfish policy of isolation must appeal strongly to the members of Congress. That the United States can live unto itself is a doctrine which can no longer be maintained. The world-war wrought so vast a change that it would be the height of folly to cling to the old spread-eagleism which pictured the United States as altogether self-sufficient, and free to dictate its policy without regard to other nations. The action of Congress will be keenly watched in Canada as well as in the republic itself.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The Globe incorrectly intimates that harbor commission is needed to get more wharves on the west side. All that is needed is for the government to carry out its signed agreement with the city. As to the east side, it is up to the government to provide terminals for its railways and steamships. The Standard very properly says:—"Such harbor facilities as the city possesses have been provided at the expense, almost wholly, of the citizens themselves, as a matter of civic pride. But in view of the fact that the entire Dominion is very largely dependent upon the port for shipping facilities for its export and import trade for six months of the year, it is quite time the government took a hand in matters, and provided the additional facilities that are so urgently required. It is idle for ministers to come here to look around, and then go away again; what is wanted is definite action, and it is up to Mr. Wigmore to let his colleagues in the government know it."

The following paragraph from a circular issued by a financial house is of much interest at the present time: "There is always a disposition to over-exaggerate the magnitude of business recession. The business organization of this country is so vast and complex an organization that a 10 per cent. recession in employment or production, if continued for any length of time, automatically breeds bread lines. The margin between prosperity and adversity is less than 15 per cent. This is a basic economic truth which deserves emphasis in times like the present. The great flow of 90 per cent. of commerce and industry runs the even tenor of its way year in and year out. The 10 or 15 per cent. fluctuation is, however, the vital factor in dictating net earnings."

The efforts of the Conservatives to entice Sir Lomer Gouin into an alliance have failed. The strong man of Quebec remains a Liberal. At a banquet in his honor in Montreal last evening he said he still felt able to aid his party, and added: "I seek with all men of goodwill, the means of emerging from the state in which we are, and finding again the path of progress and prosperity which we have lost." And the report of his speech says further: "In his view there was only one way to do this, and that was to return to the policy of justice, of tolerance, of conciliation, and of foresight, which, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, gave us peace and prosperity for fifteen years."

The decision of the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Red Cross to provide a post-graduate course in public health nursing is of universal interest and value. The public health nurse is a necessity. Before long such a service should be universal throughout the province. We are learning that it is not merely when an epidemic occurs the work of a nurse is needed. The public health demands constant service by trained women in every locality.

Twelve years is not a long time in the life of a city or of an individual. The tribute paid yesterday to the memory of Rev. W. R. Robinson proves that his twelve years' pastorate in St. John his work had endeared him to many people outside the bounds of his own congregation; and that it is universally recognized that his death leaves a large gap in the ranks of social welfare workers in New Brunswick. A pertinent question was asked by Rev. Mr. Brindle at the funeral service last evening: Who will take his place?

Toronto Globe—"Lenin told H. G. Wells that the cities of Russia will disappear under Communism. The cities were the seed-plots of the Russian revolution, and their harvest is to be annihilation. Such is the dictatorship of the proletariat, but did the proletariat understand that it was dictating its own sentence of death?"

In the death of Mr. G. Ernest Fairweather St. John has lost a citizen who has left a monument in buildings constructed under his direction, and who in many ways contributed to the welfare of the city. In the death of Mr. I. Olive Thomas the municipality has lost a valued and faithful officer.

A Maine congressman has introduced a bill putting an embargo on potato imports for one year. This is aimed at New Brunswick. Its passage, however, is by no means certain.

Forbes Magazine: Between 800,000 and 400,000 children in the United States last year were without schooling. This deficit will cost the country and industry a sweet penny by and by.

The mayor of Dartmouth, who is a physician, has been summoned on a charge of issuing too many prescriptions for liquor. That is a strange position for a mayor.

Rippling Rhymes

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

SAGE COUNSEL.

The Christmas season comes apace, when smiles will hang from every face. The Christmas spirit, for a time, will make our lives a thing sublime. Alas, beware me, and dog-day! The Christmas spirit does not last! A day or two it swarms on hearts, then straightways shrivels and departs; why does it chase itself so soon, and leave our lives all out of tune? It is because we eat too much of turkey, pudding, pies and such the Christmas spirit cannot dwell where people with dyspepsia yell. The Christmas morning finds us calm; the season, like a soothing balm, has healed the troubles and the cares that man through weary workdays heeds. Look with kind and loving eyes upon our smiling fellow-creatures; we send some presents to the poor, and think the Spirit will endure. And then we eat a gorgeous meal, including turkeys, ducks and veal, and pies—the kind that mother made—and doughnuts, cakes and marmalade. At night our hundred innards balk, and through long hours the floor we walk; and in the morning, cold and gray—the morning after Christmas Day—we groaning leave the sleepless berth, and care no hoot for peace on earth, and now I spring good advice, which, followed up, with cut much ice. Eat humble grub on Christmas Day and give the gorgeous things away.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST.

Domestic Happenings of Other Days.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Province of Nova Scotia is the most easterly of all the provinces of Canada and is, therefore, nearest to Great Britain and to Europe. It has an area of 21,347 square miles, and a population of about half a million. The province is almost entirely surrounded by water, which has a modifying effect upon the temperature. It is connected with the mainland of Canada by a narrow neck of land on the New Brunswick side. It has a mean winter temperature of about twenty-seven degrees, and a summer of sixty degrees.

The coast line of the land is very irregular, deeply cut with bays that afford good harbours and convenient headquarters for the great fishing fleets that work from the district. The interior is a network of lakes and short rivers. The land is covered in many places by second growth forests. The first settlers came from France and made available for agricultural purposes. On these lands enormous crops of hay are produced annually or they are the feeding grounds for the great herds of cattle. The principal fruit crop is apples, grown mainly in the Annapolis Valley, but also in other parts of the province. The valley fruit has a wide reputation and is eagerly sought after in the markets of the world.

One of the most interesting provinces of Canada is Quebec—the land where the first settlers came from France and a province rich with the memory of Jacques Cartier, Maisonneuve, La Salle, Frontenac, Champlain and other great French explorers and governors. It has an area of more than 700,000 square miles and a population, at the last census, of a little more than two million people.

The great majority of these speak the French language and are of the Catholic faith. In the eastern townships there is an English speaking, Protestant section, where many of the original settlers came either from the United Empire Loyalist stock or from the British regiments disbanded at Montreal at various times in the history of the province. Many of the corps were Highlanders, and they intermarried in the French speaking community and lost their Scottish tongue and faith with the result that at the present time there are in many parts of the province residents with the names of "McLean, McDonald or McDougall" whose religion is Catholic and whose language is French only.

The province is rich agriculturally and in minerals and forests. It has two great sea ports—the City of Montreal and the City of Quebec. Both of these, however, are available for use only seven months of the year because the St. Lawrence is ice bound from December until May annually.

The industries of the province are varied. There are vast farm wealth, a huge timber business, while mining, fishing, furs and other natural resources add millions to the income of the old province each year. Each year, too, the tourists are finding a great attraction in the oldest province.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A Bald Assertion.

"You've got to be pretty smooth to get to the top nowadays."

"Right!" And you usually get smooth on the top before you get there."—Boston Transcript.

Playing It On Hubby.

Mrs. Eve—Does your husband remember the anniversary of your marriage? Mrs. Wye—Never, so I remind him of it in January and June and get two presents.—Boston Transcript.

Two men were standing outside a jewelry store. They were criticizing the gorgeous display of glittering gems. Presently one of them, pointing to an object on a red plush tray, said: "Just look at that sapphire, representing a fly. Any one can tell that's not real."

"Of course," answered his friend. "Whoever saw a fly with such bright wings?" Suppose the man who produced that foundry hoped that some one would buy it to take a rise out of his friends."

'ROUND 'BOUT CRISUMUS.

'Round 'bout Crisumus—Joey an' me, Er' jes as good as we kin be, Cos mother sez, if we're good boys, Santy'll bring us heaps of toys.

Se we're a 'bein' awful good, Mindin' mother an' bringin' in wood, Havin' our supper, then off to bed, Soon's all our prayer er' sed.

Mother specs when Santy comes, He'll bring us both two great big drums, 'Sides skates fer Joey, an' a sled fer me, An' lots more things on the Crisumus tree.

Joey's bin a countin' every day, Till Santy comes with his deer's an' sleigh, An' reckons sure he'll be round here, Jes a week afore the next new year.

Dad's bot a turkey too took fast prize, An' the cupboard's jes filled with cakes an' pies, An' reckon sure he'll be round here, Jes a week afore the next new year.

So we're a 'bein' awful good, Mindin' mother an' bringin' in wood, Havin' our supper, then off to bed, Soon's all our prayer er' sed.

LOCAL NEWS.

Candy prices smashed. Enormous reduction in all Xmas candy—Barley tops, cakes, fancy boxes, mixed nuts, stockings, etc. Buy early. College Inn, 105 Charlotte Street.

Novelty Toys and Dolls on sale at Phyllis's, 26 King Square, (2nd Floor Apt.) 12-19

Tea and sale of Xmas home cooking. Tea cake, 23c, lb.; bread, 14c; small pies, 14c. We use creamery butter. No substitutes used. Prices cheaper than you can make. College Inn, 105 Charlotte Street.

PYTHIANS MEET MONDAY NIGHT.

Knights of Pythias interested in organ fund requested to meet new Castle Hall, Union Street, Monday evening, 8 o'clock, for settlement. 12-20

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Regular meeting this (Friday) evening, 8 o'clock. Notification of officers, A. D. Cowell, secretary. 12-19

BASSEN'S AND XMAS.

C. J. Bassen's two stores are full of practical gift things for man, woman and child. Corner Union and Sydney streets, and 222 Brussels Street. 12-19

KIDDIES BUBBLE BOOKS.

A series of nine bubble books at \$1.00 each, on sale by Phonograph Salon, Ltd., 25 King Square, (1st Floor Apt.) 12-19

At all grocers, Klenzol.

Granite Roasters at 75c. each. Duval's, 15-17 Waterloo Street, just around Union Street. Open every evening.

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CONVENIENT SHOPPING.

Bassen's two stores make Christmas shopping easy because they are so conveniently located. One at the corner of Sydney and Union streets, and the other at 222 Brussels Street. 12-19

6TH SIEGE BATTERY NOTICE.

On account of drill being abandoned for Xmas holiday, the smoker advertised for this evening will be postponed until further notice. Next parade for drill will be Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 1921.

THE HOOVER IS MADE IN CANADA

The Hoover Suction Sweeper is really a very wonderful machine, the only one of its kind that actually beats, sweeps and suction cleans carpets and rugs, making them sanitary and keeping them looking their best.

At the Ideal Home Exhibition, Crystal Palace, London, England, King George stopped at the Hoover Booth seven minutes and was so impressed with the efficiency of this machine, ordered one for use at Buckingham Palace. The Hoover was also approved by the most famous organization of its kind in the world "The British Hygiene Society," at that same exhibition.

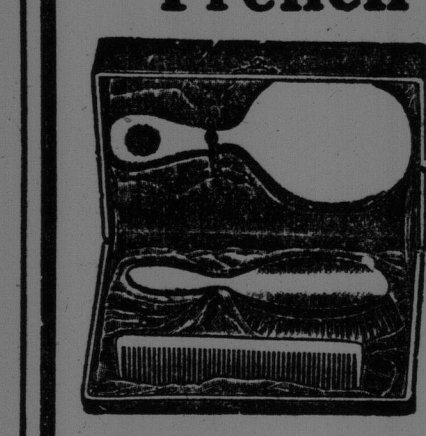
Hoovers are made by the oldest and largest makers of Electric Cleaners, and now have a large plant in Hamilton, Ont., where they manufacture machines for Canada, Great Britain and Australia.

WINNERS

There were three who held lucky Golden Peace Coupons last week. Miss Barton, 4 White Street. Mr. Gorman, Ross Drug. Miss Carvell, 262 Mill Street.

Watch this week's Buffalo Times. Cash prizes each week. If you do not win this week you may next. Save Golden Peace Coupons and watch Buffalo Times.

French Ivory Toilet Ware

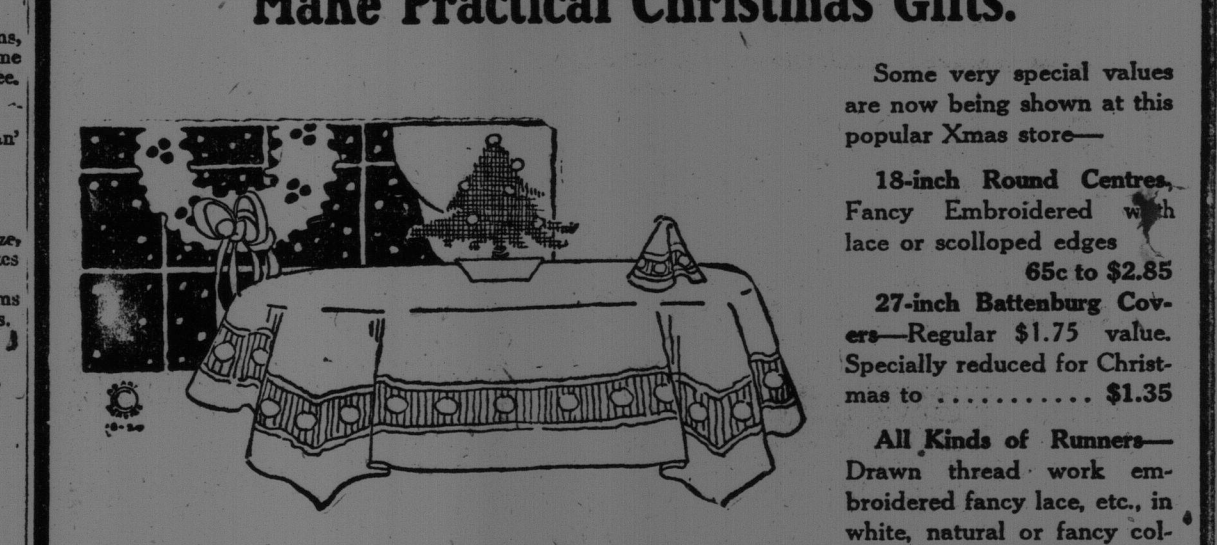


Our showing of this dainty toilet ware includes: Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Hat Brushes, Military Brushes. Combs, Hair Receivers, Mirrors, Salve Boxes, Soap Boxes. Jewel and Pin Boxes, Toilet Powder Boxes, Shoe Horns, Nail Polishers. Perfume Bottles, Photo Frames, Manicure Pieces, etc.

Phone M. 2540 **McAVITY'S** 11-17 King St.

Table Centres, Table Covers, Etc.

Make Practical Christmas Gifts.



Some very special values are now being shown at this popular Xmas store— 18-inch Round Centres. Fancy Embroidered with lace or scalloped edges 85c to \$2.85. 27-inch Battenburg Covers—Regular \$1.75 value. Specially reduced for Christmas to \$1.35. All Kinds of Runners—Drawn thread work embroidered fancy lace, etc., in white, natural or fancy colors 39c to \$3.25. Dressed thread work embroidered fancy lace, etc., in white, natural or fancy colors 85c to \$2.25. Tray Cloths—H.S. embroidered lace edged \$1.00 to \$3.00. Cushion Covers—Fancy Japanese designs 50c to \$1.95. Cushion Covers—White cotton, fancy embroidered filled edges, from 65c to \$1.50. Table Covers and Runners—Japanese gold thread work; very pretty \$1.50 to \$3.95. Pillow Cases—Hemstitched and Initialed; high grade cotton. Very special at \$1.90 pair. Pillow Cases—Fancy H.S. embroidered; highest grade cotton; slightly soiled. Ten Per Cent Off. Waist Lengths—Of plain and fancy voiles, crepe, dimity, etc. \$1.25 to \$2.85 in box.

F. A. DYKEMAN CO.

COMMUNITY PLATE



The wonderful thing is that a gift of such permanent beauty, value and pleasure costs so little. You need seek no further than our Community counter to select, in a few minutes, precisely the gift for Her—whether wife, mother or daughter.

Correct Service Pieces and Sets, especially acceptable as gifts, \$1.00 to \$10.00. Chests of Community Plate, \$45.50 to \$225.00.

A FEW \$1.00 TO \$5.00 GIFT SUGGESTIONS:

Baby Spoon	1.00	Gravy Ladle	3.50
Sugar Shell	1.75	Tomato Server	4.00
Butter Knife	1.75	Child's Set	4.00
Baby Spoon and Pusher	2.00	Salad Spoon	4.25
Olive Spoon	2.00	1-2 doz. Tea Spoons	4.50
Pickle Fork	2.00	1-2 doz. Coffee Spoons	4.50
Small C Meat Fork	2.25	1-2 doz. 5 o'clock Tea	
Sugar Tonga	2.25	Spoons	4.50
Jelly Server	2.50	Child's Knife, Fork and	
Cream Ladle	2.75	Spoon	5.00
Cold Meat Server	3.00	Cheese Scoop	5.00
Cheese Knife	3.00	Pie Server	5.00
Cake Server	3.25	Ice Cream Server	5.00

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.
25 Germain Street